

Jefferson Madison Center for Religious Liberty

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October 19, 2020

The Honorable Senator Lindsey Graham
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee
290 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable John G. Roberts, Jr.
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543

The Honorable Amy Coney Barrett
Robert K. Rodibaugh U.S. Courthouse
401 South Michigan Street
South Bend, Indiana 46601

**Re: Senator Ted Cruz's False Statements Regarding Displays of the
Ten Commandments at the Supreme Court of the United States**

Dear Senator Graham, Chief Justice Roberts and Judge Barrett:

I am writing on behalf of my colleague Avrahaum Segol and myself concerning:

- False statements made by Senator Ted Cruz during the Senate Judiciary Committee's October 13, 2020 confirmation hearing of Judge Barrett to the Supreme Court,

as well as,
- The intentional concealment by the Supreme Court of anti-Semitic language on the Moses figure on the courtroom's South Wall Frieze. I previously informed Chief Justice Roberts of this in my November 10, 2008 letter to him to which I have never received a response. Nor has corrective action been taken by then by the Court. (Letter attached.)

I. Interests of the Complainants

The complainants here are Avrahaum Segol and me. We have been researching the *Van Orden v. Perry* (2005) Supreme Court decision, the Fraternal Order of Eagles Ten Commandments project and other church-state issues for over a dozen years. We advocate on behalf of separation of government and religion and oppose Christian privilege and anti-Semitism.

I am a retired attorney (tho currently an Associate Member of the Virginia State Bar and member of the Supreme Court Bar). While working as the legal coordinator and staff attorney at the Appignani Humanist Legal Center of the American Humanist Association (AHA) (2007-2010), I served as co-counsel with Michael Newdow in *Newdow v. Roberts* (challenging the religious practices of presidential inaugural ceremonies). In addition, I authored amicus briefs in *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum* (June 23, 2008), *Salazar v. Buono* (July 31, 2009), *Christian Legal Society v. Martinez* (March 15, 2010) and *Arizona Christian School Tuition Organization v. Winn* (Sept. 22, 2010). I founded the Jefferson Madison Center for Religious Liberty, Inc. to advocate on behalf of the Jefferson-Madison principle of separation of government and religion. I now operate the JM Center as a personal project. I blog at SecularLaw.blogspot.com and am webmaster of EaglesMonuments.com – a website documenting 198 Fraternal Order of Eagles Ten Commandment monuments. I am working on a book tentatively titled *Supreme Scandal: The Court Blesses The Ten Commandments*.

Mr. Segol, who was born in the United States and emigrated with his family to Israel, is an artist, inventor, researcher, author and citizen blogger. He contacted me in August 2008 at the American Humanist Association after reading my amicus brief in *Pleasant Grove City*. Mr. Segol sought my assistance to help him overturn the Supreme Court's fraudulent anti-Establishment Clause decision in *Van Orden v. Perry*. Mr. Segol researched and led the effort to get the U.S. Department of the Navy to reconfigure the Nazi Swastika shaped Barracks Complex 320-325 at the Coronado Naval Amphibious Base near San Diego, California.

II. The Supreme Court's Concealment of the Anti-Semitic South Wall Frieze

Mr. Chief Justice, you may recall my letter to you dated November 10, 2008, two days before oral arguments in *Summum*. I wrote: "I respectfully request that the Court postpone oral arguments in *Summum*, scheduled for this Wednesday, November 12, 2008, in the interests of Justice."

Why did I request the postponement? The reason is simple. There appears to be misleading, perjured and/or fraudulent testimony, affidavits, stipulations and arguments in *Suhre v. Haywood*, 55 F.Supp. 2d 384 (W.D. N.C., 1999) and *Van Orden v. Perry*, 545 U.S. 677 (2005) – both involving the Ten Commandment, the former directly and the latter indirectly.

To understand where we are today with respect to Senator Cruz's false statements before the Senate Judiciary Committee on October 13, 2020, we need to return to yesteryear – to:

- The early 1930s building of the Supreme Court and the Court's concealment relating to the South Wall Frieze;
- The Fraternal Order of Eagles Ten Commandments project and likely perjury by Judge E.J. Ruegamer in cases involving Eagles Ten Commandments monuments; and
- False testimony by Professor Walter J. Harrelson in *Suhre v. Haywood County*.

Adolph A. Weinman, a noted German American architect, was hired to sculpt the four bas-relief friezes on the walls of the Supreme Court's courtroom. Of particular concern here is the Moses figure on the Court's South Wall Frieze. Weinman apparently spoofed the Court with anti-Semitic language on Moses' tablets. Mr. Segol offers the following translation:



Line 1 – “Thou shall murder”
Line 2 – “Thou shall commit adultery”
Line 3 – “Steal”
Lines 4 and 5 – insufficient Hebrew characters to translate

This translation was confirmed by attorney Jay Sekulow and Justice Ginsburg in the transcript of oral arguments in *Pleasant Grove City*, November 12, 2008, p. 9. I should note that Mr. Sekulow's translation during oral argument was probably in response to my recommendation to him while standing in the Bar Line prior to *Pleasant Grove City* oral arguments.

Mr. Segol began communicating with the Supreme Court in 2004 – requesting that the Court alter the tablets held by Moses on the South Wall Frieze **AND** correct the false statements in the Court's Information Sheet “Courtroom Friezes: South and North Walls.”

The Information Sheet falsely states: “Moses is depicted in the frieze holding two overlapping tablets, written in Hebrew, representing the Ten Commandments. Partially visible from behind Moses' beard are Commandments six through ten.” In bas-relief sculpting, there is no “behind” (or underneath the surface). What you see, is what you get. ***The Court has intentionally misrepresented what is displayed on Moses' tablets.***

III. The Ten Commandments

The Anti-Defamation League described the Ten Commandment as “inherently religious” in its *Van Orden* amicus brief (pp. 22-23) and summarized their relation to Jews, Christians and Muslims as follows:

The Decalogue is not only largely religious in its words, but – like any familiar prayer – is inherently associated with religion: Indeed, the Ten Commandments fall at the core of religion. For many Jews, they symbolize the very word of God and His unique covenant with the Jewish people. For Christians, they are the text of universal natural law, restated by Jesus and removed from their original context at Mt. Sinai – and thus, until very recently, they also symbolized Christianity’s rejection of Judaism and Jewish law more generally. For Muslims, the Decalogue has quite a different meaning, for its particular words and the symbol of the tablets represent a corrupted or inferior expression of divine revelation. ... Thus, the Decalogue *is* religious speech, religious identity, and religious symbolism.

IV. Fraternal Order of Eagles Ten Commandments Project

It is also important to understand the Fraternal Order of Eagles (‘Eagles’) Ten Commandments project, inasmuch as, Senator Cruz frequently reminds us of his participation (as Texas Solicitor General) in *Van Orden v. Perry* to tout his Ten Commandments support bona fides.

After initially rejecting a proposal by its National Youth Guidance Commission Chairman E. J. Ruegger to distribute Ten Commandments prints to courthouses and schools in Minnesota, the Eagles gave the Minnesota Judge the green light. Local distribution began in 1951 and the program went national in 1954. Phase two of the project – the gifting of granite Ten Commandments monuments – began the same year with the donation of a monument to the City of Chicago. My research has documented 198 Eagles Ten Commandment monuments – most of which were placed on public property (e.g., municipal buildings, courthouses, public parks, schools and libraries). Altho most Eagles monuments were placed by the early 1980s, the last Eagles monuments was place at one of its aeries in 2010. The third phase of the Eagles Ten Commandments project was the distribution of 205,000 copies of a religious comic book titled *On Eagle Wings*. In the comic book, a Catholic priest takes a boy fishing and teaches him the Ten Commandments.

I would like to make two important points about the Eagles Ten Commandments project. First, the Eagles conspired with state and local officials to place their religious monuments on public property in violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. Second, Judge E.J. Ruegger – in my opinion – committed perjury in multiple affidavits involving Eagles Ten

Commandments monument cases (e.g., *Freedom From Religion Foundation v. State of Colorado, Books v. City of Elkhart* and *Card v. City of Everett*) when he stated of the project: “This was not to be religious instruction of any kind . . .” That is a lie. The entire purpose of the Eagles Ten Commandments program was to teach youths (and adults) “God’s laws” with the goal of reducing juvenile delinquency. Justice Stevens correctly wrote in his *Van Orden* dissent: “The sole function of the monument on the grounds of Texas’ State Capitol is to display the full text of one version of the Ten Commandments. The monument is not a work of art and does not refer to any event in the history of the State. It is significant because, and only because, it communicates the following message: [text of the Eagles version of the Ten Commandments].” *Van Orden*, at 707.

V. Walter Harrelson’s Erroneous Testimony in *Suhre v. Haywood County*

The harm of the Court’s concealment is manifested in the injustice suffered by Richard Suhre in *Suhre v. Haywood County*. Defendant Suhre objected to being tried in a courtroom with the Ten Commandments on a bas-relief on the wall behind the judge’s bench.

Professor Walter J. Harrelson, a renowned scholar of the Bible and ancient Hebrew, initially correctly testified that the three Hebrew legible words as being verbs absent negation, but on further questioning by the City’s attorney was led to believe that the missing “not” was hidden under Moses’ beard. This resulted in Dr. Harrelson *erroneously* translating the first three lines on Moses’ tablet on the South Wall Frieze as: “Thou shall not murder,” “Thou shall not commit adultery” and “Thou shall not steal.”

Like the Supreme Court’s Information Sheet, Dr. Harrelson’s translation was based on the (erroneous) view that certain Hebrew characters (e.g., “לֹ” or “LO” for “Thou shall not . . .”) were hidden under Moses’ beard. We know, however, as discussed in section III above, there is NEVER anything under the surface of bas-relief sculptures. I should add that Dr. Harrelson admitted his mistaken testimony in *Suhre* in an email to me in 2008. It was Dr. Harrelson’s admission to me that convinced me to send the emergency appeal to Chief Justice Roberts on November 10, 2008.

As a consequence of Dr. Harrelson’s false testimony (and Christian privilege bias by the district and appellate courts), Richard Suhre was denied Due Process of Law.

VI. Senator Cruz’s False Statements

At last, I address Senator Cruz’s October 13, 2020 false statements concerning the display of the Ten Commandments in the courtroom of the Supreme Court. Senator Cruz, speaking to Judge Amy Coney Barrett, stated:

[D]o you know how many times the image of the Ten Commandments appears in the courtroom of the Supreme Court? The answer to that is forty-three. There are two images of the Ten Commandments carved on the wooden doors as you walk out of the courtroom. You will soon be looking at them. There are forty images of the Ten Commandments on the bronze gates on both sides of the courtroom. **And then Judge Barrett when you are sitting at the bench, above your left shoulder, the frieze you know well. A frieze carved into the wall of great lawgivers, one of whom is Moses. He is standing there holding the Ten Commandments.** [Pause] ***The text of which is legible in Hebrew*** as he looks down upon the justices. (Emphasis and highlighting added.)

Senator Cruz paused . . . because he could not bear to tell Judge Barrett that the tablets on the Supreme Court’s Moses, when correctly translated, read: “Thou shall commit murder.” “Thou shall commit adultery.” And, “Steal.” So he “fudged” his statement. The Hebrew text refers to three legible “verbs” absent “negation” – that means that when the Hebrew is translated into English, there is no “not” after “There shall” – according to my colleague, Mr. Segol.

While Senator Cruz loves to boast about his role in *Van Orden v. Perry*, as he did before the Senate Judiciary Committee, we believe that then Texas Solicitor General Cruz and now Senator Cruz has engaged in a pattern and practice of deceit, examples of which follow:

1. In *Van Orden v. Perry*, (then) Texas Solicitor General Cruz falsely entered into a stipulation that the Eagles’ Ten Commandments monument on the grounds of the Texas State Capitol is part of the Capitol’s National Historical Landmark designation. THIS IS FALSE. In footnote #1 of the United States’ amicus in *Van Orden*, Acting Solicitor General Paul D. Clement wrote: “Although the parties have stipulated that the Ten Commandments monument is an ‘element’ of that Landmark, J.A. 93, the federal government’s designation does not extend to the monuments themselves.”
2. Notwithstanding that as early as 2004 or 2005, Mr. Segol provided the Texas litigating team in *Van Orden* (and the Supreme Court) a correct English translation of the Hebrew on the South Wall Frieze, then Solicitor Texas General Cruz stated that the Ten Commandments are displayed at the Supreme Court of the United States while litigating *Van Orden*.
3. Senator Cruz falsely stated at the Senate Judiciary Committee’s confirmation hearing on Judge Barrett’s nomination to the Supreme Court that the Ten Commandments are on each

of the main doors (two instances) to the Supreme Court's courtroom. They are not. Roman numerals I-X are displayed on each of the courtroom's main doors.

4. Senator Cruz falsely stated at the Senate Judiciary Committee's confirmation hearing on Judge Barrett's nomination to the Supreme Court that the Ten Commandments are displayed forty times on courtroom's bronze gates. They are not. Roman numerals I-X are.
5. Senator Cruz falsely stated at the Senate Judiciary Committee's confirmation hearing on Judge Barrett's nomination to the Supreme Court that the Ten Commandments are displayed on the Moses figure of the courtroom's South Wall Frieze. They are not. Rather, Hebrew commanding people to "murder," "commit adultery" and "steal" is displayed on the frieze.

As a direct consequence of the Court's concealment of the anti-Semitic South Wall Frieze and Christian privilege bias in the courts, numerous litigants in church-state cases, and Ten Commandments cases in particular, have been *denied* Due Process of Law.

VII. Proposed Remedies

The clear and unmistakable evidence is that the Supreme Court and Senator Cruz have been perpetuating anti-Semitic hate speech for over 15 years with respect to the Supreme Court's South Wall Frieze.

Therefore, Mr. Segol and I respectfully request that:

1. Senator Ted Cruz admit to and apologize for his false statements before the Senate Judiciary Committee on October 13, 2020. If Senator Cruz refuses to do so, then we request that the Senate Judiciary Committee or the full Senate censure him for making the false statements;
2. The Supreme Court of the United States:
 - a. Delete the false statement in its Information Sheet that "Moses is depicted in the frieze holding two overlapping tablets, written in Hebrew, representing the Ten Commandments. Partially visible from behind Moses' beard are Commandments six through ten" in the Court's information sheet "Courtroom Friezes: South and North Walls" and, in its place, insert "Moses is depicted in the frieze holding two overlapping tablets, written in Hebrew stating: 'Thou shall murder,' 'Thou shall commit adultery' and 'Steal'" (or as appropriate based on (b) below); AND

- b. Notwithstanding the Supreme Court's designation as a National Historical Landmark, fill in the carved Hebrew characters in such a manner that the overlapping tablets appear blank. This would not impair the artistic integrity of either the Moses figure or the South Wall Frieze as a whole and, moreover, would be consistent with the Moses figure on the Court's East Pediment.
3. In the interest of justice, the Supreme Court of the United States *sua sponte* reverse *Van Orden v. Perry*. (Should the Court need additional information for the basis for this request, I will gladly provide it with numerous examples of misleading statements in Chief Justice Rehnquist's plurality opinion and Justice Breyer's concurrence in the judgment.)

VII. Notice to Judge Barrett

By this letter, Judge Amy Coney Barrett is hereby put on notice that the Ten Commandments are not displayed in the courtroom of the Supreme Court of the United States "over her left should" if confirmed to the Court, as stated by Senator Cruz. And, further, under Supreme Court precedence and the religion clauses of the U.S. Constitution, government officials may not prefer one religion over another, or religion over nonbelief. (See, e.g., *McCreary County v. ACLU of Kentucky*, 545 U.S. 844, 860 (2005))

Respectfully,



Robert V. Ritter
Founder,
Jefferson Madison Center for Religious Liberty

Attachments:

1. Jefferson Madison Center for Religious Liberty, Inc. letter to Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., dated November 10, 2008
2. Courtroom Friezes: South and North Walls – Information Sheet

Senator Graham, Chief Justice Roberts & Judge Barrett

October 19, 2020

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cc:

Avrahaum Segol

The Honorable Senator Dianne Feinstein, Ranking Member

The Honorable Senator Marsha Blackburn

The Honorable Senator Richard Blumenthal

The Honorable Senator Cory Booker

The Honorable Senator Christopher A. Coons

The Honorable Senator John Cornyn

The Honorable Senator Mike Crapo

The Honorable Senator Ted Cruz

The Honorable Senator Dick Durbin

The Honorable Senator Joni Ernst

The Honorable Senator Chuck Grassley

The Honorable Senator Kamala Harris

The Honorable Senator Joshua D. Hawley

The Honorable Senator Mazie Hirono

The Honorable Senator John Kennedy

The Honorable Senator Amy Klobuchar

The Honorable Senator Patrick Leahy

The Honorable Senator Michael S. Lee

The Honorable Senator Ben Sasse

The Honorable Senator Thom Tillis

The Honorable Senator Sheldon Whitehouse

C-SPAN

PEW Forum

Robert Barnes, Washington Post

Linda Greenhouse, Yale University

Adam Lipak, New York Times

Tony Mauro, ALM

Jay Sekulow, ACLJ

Jonathan Turley, George Washington University

Jefferson Madison Center for Religious Liberty, Inc.

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November 10, 2008

DELIVERED BY HAND

The Honorable John G. Roberts, Jr.
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20543.

RE: Pleasant Grove City v. Summum (No. 07-665)

* * * **URGENT** * * *

Request to the Supreme Court of the United States that the Court, *sua sponte*, postpone oral arguments in *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum* until such time as the Court publicly discloses that it has known (1) since 1997 that a literal translation of the Hebrew on the tablet that Moses is holding on the Court's South Wall Frieze is opposite of the Ten Commandments and (2) of the erroneous, if not fraudulent, translation by Dr. Harrelson in *Suhre v. Haywood County* (W.D. N.C., 1999).

Dear Chief Justice Roberts:

I am writing you personally, and not in my capacity as counsel of record for seven *amici* (American Humanist Association, *et al.*) for whom I filed an *amicus* brief in *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum* on June 23, 2008. I respectfully request that the Court postpone oral arguments in *Summum*, scheduled for this Wednesday, November 12, 2008, in the interests of Justice.

On the evening of November 3, 2008, Mr. Avrahaum G. Segol, a researcher, artist and dual American-Israeli, called me from Israel to inform me of what may be erroneous or fraudulent testimony by well respected biblical scholar Dr. Walter J. Harrelson in *Suhre v. Haywood*, 55 F.Supp.2d 384 (W.D. N.C., 1999).

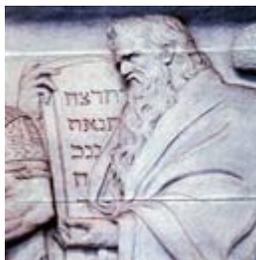
While Mr. Segol is very concerned about the anti-Semitic Hebrew inscribed on the south wall frieze of the courtroom sculpted by Adolph A. Weinman in the early 1930s, I am concerned that the nondisclosure by the Court may have resulted in the Court's failure to find an Establishment

Clause violation in *Van Orden v. Perry* 545 U.S. 677 (2005), the 10th Circuit's in *Society of Separationists v. Pleasant Grove City*, 416 F.3d 1239 (10th Cir., 2005), and other court decisions involving Ten Commandment monoliths and plaques displayed on public property.

From the photograph below, you can see that the tablet Moses is holding has four (and possibly five) rows of Hebrew characters. Below the photograph is a table with the "Line #" referring to the vertical position of the rows on the tablet, Dr. Harrelson's Hebrew-to-English translation to the U.S. District Court *Suhre* and a Hebrew-to-English translation by Mr. Segol of what is actually engraved on the tablet.

I quote the last paragraph of the *Suhre* decision at page 392 and first five lines of the next page:

Dr. Harrelson also reviewed Plaintiff's Exhibit 10 [below] which includes a photograph of a frieze on the south wall of the courtroom of the United States Supreme Court. The photograph shows a man with a beard in a flowing robe holding a tablet. Dr. Harrelson testified that the writing on the tablets is Hebrew and translated it as "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not commit adultery," "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not bear false witness."



The anti-Semitic "Hebrew" version of the Ten Commandments as sculpted by Adolph A. Weinman on the South Wall of the courtroom of the Supreme Court of the United States and introduced into evidence as **Exhibit 10** in *Suhre v. Haywood County* (W.D. N.C., 1999).

Line #	Dr. Harrelson's Translation	Literal Translation (by Avrahaum G. Segol)
1	Thou shall not kill.	Thou shall murder.
2	Thou shall not commit adultery.	Thou shall commit adultery.
3	Thou shall not steal.	Steal.
4	Thou shall not bear false witness.	(Insufficient Hebrew characters to translate)

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No person with an elementary knowledge of Hebrew could look at the Hebrew letters in the frieze and honestly offer the testimony that Dr. Harrelson provided the District Court in *Suhre*. Accordingly, it would appear that Dr. Harrelson gave false testimony in *Suhre v. Haywood*.

Your Honor, please look at the photograph. Ask Justice Ginsberg or Justice Breyer if they remember any elementary Hebrew. And when you do ask them that question, please also ask them why they elected to allow for this fraud to go forward.

Even if Dr. Harrelson's testimony had also discussed "artistic expression" and urged the District Court to recognize that certain Hebrew characters (e.g., "סל" or "LO" for "Thou shall NOT ...") were hidden behind Moses's robe and beard – then Dr. Harrelson still knew that he was giving false testimony. It should be obvious to even those who are not familiar with Hebrew that the fourth line has insufficient Hebrew characters to make the claim that it says “Thou shall not bear false witness.”

It is my understanding that your Honor is aware that in 1997, Matt Hofstedt, an Assistant Curator in the Supreme Court's Curator's Office, discovered and disclosed to his superiors – including former Chief Justice William Rehnquist – that the Court's Hebrew version of the sculpted so-called Ten Commandments, as seen displayed on the frieze of the Courtroom's south wall, was “not a literal accuracy.”

The people of the United States of America have suffered decades of fraudulent litigation committed before its courts over disputed displays of the Ten Commandments, including *Van Orden v. Perry* and *Society of Separation v. Pleasant Grove City* – the latter involving the same city, the same park and the same Fraternal Order of Eagles donated monolith as in *Summum*.

This evidence of false testimony by Dr. Harrelson and concealment by the Court demands that *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum* be put off-calender pending the Court's investigation of any prejudicial impact of false testimony in *Suhre* and numerous misleading references to what is displayed on the Court's south wall frieze.

Please investigate these serious allegations at the earliest possible time. Litigants [EN-1] – including those in *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum* – have a right to a fair and impartial hearing which cannot be had without the Court's disclosure of an "official" translation of the Hebrew text on the tablet Moses is holding (as well as the religiosity of the Fraternal Order of Eagles monoliths in Austin, Texas and other cities). (See www.jmcenter.org "The Ten Commandments Scandal," currently in working draft form.)

Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.
November 10, 2008
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Sincerely,

/S/ Robert V. Ritter

Robert V. Ritter
Founder & President,
Jefferson Madison Center
Member, Supreme Court Bar

Cc: Jay Alan Sekulow (by E-mail)
Pamela Harris (by E-mail)
Walter Harrelson (by E-mail)

ENDNOTE:

1. It is my understanding that Mr. Sekulow, Counsel of Record for Pleasant Grove City in the present case and for *amicus* American Center for Law and Justice in *Van Orden*, has been aware of the literal inaccuracy for a number of years and has chosen not to disclose the same thus far in *Summum* or previously *Van Orden*.

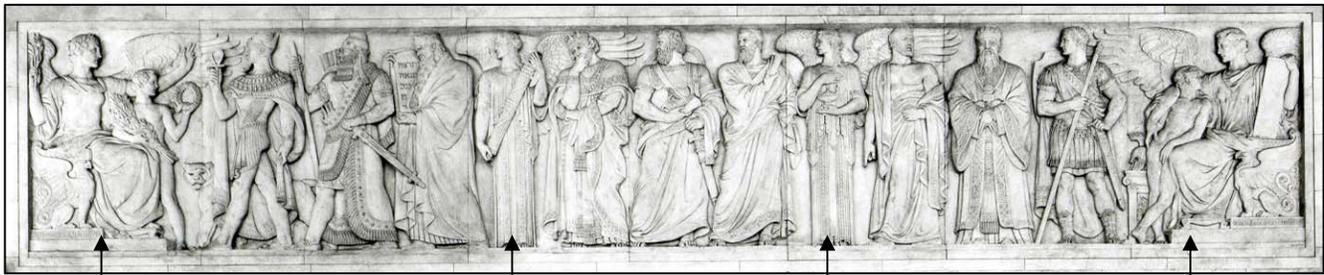


Courtroom Friezes: South and North Walls

INFORMATION SHEET

Cass Gilbert (1867-1934), architect of the Supreme Court Building, selected Adolph A. Weinman (1870-1952), a respected and accomplished Beaux-Arts sculptor, to design the marble friezes for the Courtroom. Weinman's training emphasized a correlation between the sculptural subject and the function of the building. Gilbert relied on him to choose the subjects and figures that best reflected the function of the Supreme Court Building. Faithful to classical sources and drawing from many civilizations, Weinman designed a procession of "great lawgivers of history" for the south and north walls to portray the development of law. Each frieze in the Courtroom measures 40 feet long by 7 feet, 2 inches high and is made of ivory vein Spanish marble.

Weinman's sculpture begins on the South Wall Frieze with *Fame* and moves from **left to right**. Included among the great lawgivers are allegorical figures whose names are included below the images in *italics*.



Fame

Authority

Light of Wisdom

History

Menes (c. 3200 B.C.) First King of the first dynasty of ancient Egypt. He unified Upper and Lower Egypt under his rule and is one of the earliest recorded lawgivers. Menes is shown in the frieze holding the *ankh*, an Egyptian symbol for life.

Hammurabi (c. 1700s B.C.) King of Babylon credited with founding the Babylonian Empire. He is known for the Code of Hammurabi, one of the earliest known legal codes. The first stone of the Code depicts him receiving the law from the Babylonian Sun God.

Moses (c. 1300s B.C.) Prophet, lawgiver, and judge of the Israelites. Mosaic Law is based on the Torah, the first five books of the Old Testament. Moses is depicted in the frieze holding two overlapping tablets, written in Hebrew, representing the Ten Commandments. Partially visible from behind Moses' beard are Commandments six through ten.

Solomon (c. 900s B.C.) King of Israel and renowned judge. His name, meaning "figure of the wise man," has become synonymous with "judicial wisdom."

Lycurgus (c. 800 B.C.) Legislator of Sparta. Lycurgus is credited with being one of the reformers of Sparta's constitution. He left Sparta after convincing the Spartan leadership not to change his laws until he returned, but he never did.

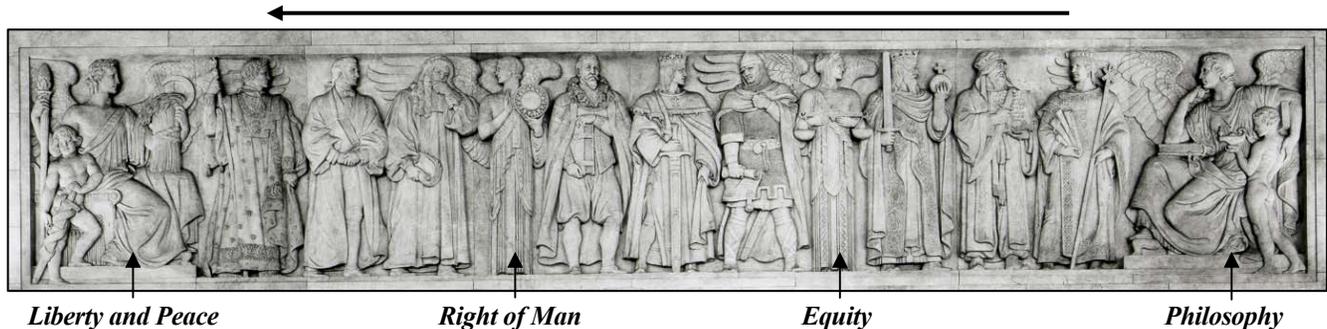
Solon (c. 638 - 558 B.C.) Athenian lawgiver. He was appointed *archon*, an officer of state, and was charged with remodeling the Athenian constitution in 594 B.C. He was instrumental in codifying and reforming Athenian law, often revising the laws of Draco. His name has come to mean "a wise and skillful lawgiver."

Draco (c. 600s B.C.) One of Solon's legal predecessors in Athens. Around 620 B.C., he committed an Athenian code of laws to paper for the first time. His code included many strict penalties and death sentences, often for what seemed to be minor offenses. Thus, the word "draconian," meaning harsh or cruel, is derived from his name.

Confucius (551 - 478 B.C.) Chinese philosopher whose teachings stressed harmony, learning, and virtue. Within 300 years of his death, the Chinese State adopted his teachings as the basis for government. Although officially abandoned by the Chinese government in 1912, Confucianism continues to have an influence throughout the world.

Octavian (63 B.C. - 14 A.D.) or Augustus. First Emperor of the Roman Empire. He brought widespread reforms to many facets of Roman life. He supported the concept of using previous opinions of leading jurists to aid in resolving new disputes.

The North Wall Frieze proceeds from **right to left**, starting with *Philosophy*:



Justinian (c. 483 - 565) Byzantine Emperor from 527 until his death. He ordered the codification of Roman Law and published *Corpus Juris Civilis*. This work was instrumental in preserving Roman law and encompassed what has become known as the Justinian Code.

Muhammad (c. 570 - 632) The Prophet of Islam. He is depicted holding the Qur'an. The Qur'an provides the primary source of Islamic Law. Prophet Muhammad's teachings explain and implement Qur'anic principles. The figure above is a well-intentioned attempt by the sculptor, Adolph Weinman, to honor Muhammad and it bears no resemblance to Muhammad. Muslims generally have a strong aversion to sculptured or pictured representations of their Prophet.

Charlemagne (c. 742 - 814) or Charles I (the Great). King of the Franks and Roman Emperor. Charlemagne was reportedly an avid student who became an eloquent speaker of several languages and supported learning and literature throughout his realm. Under his leadership, most of Western Europe was united by 804 becoming the foundation for the Holy Roman Empire. He was also a reformer of legal, judicial, and military systems.

King John (1166 - 1216) born John Lackland. King of England from 1199 until his death. His policies and taxation caused his barons to force him to have his seal affixed to the Magna Carta. This document, depicted in the frieze as a scrolled document in King John's hand, is regarded as the foundation of constitutional liberty in England.

Louis IX (c. 1214 - 1270) King of France who was canonized as St. Louis in 1297. He led the 7th and 8th Crusades and created the first court of appeals known as the "Curia Regis" or "King's Court."

Hugo Grotius (1583 - 1645) or Huig de Groot. Dutch scholar, lawyer, and statesman. He is depicted holding *De jure belli ac pacis* (*Concerning the Law of War and Peace*), one of the first books on international law, which he wrote in 1625.

Sir William Blackstone (1723 - 1780) English law professor and jurist. He wrote *Commentaries on the Law of England* (1765 - 1769), which has had a major influence on English and American Law.

John Marshall (1755 - 1835) Fourth Chief Justice of the United States, from 1801 to 1835. His 1803 opinion in *Marbury v. Madison* stated that the Supreme Court of the United States had the authority to determine the constitutionality of a law, establishing the power of judicial review for the Court.

Napoleon (1769 - 1821) Emperor of France from 1804 to 1815. He ordered and directed the recodification of French Law into what became known as the Code Napoleon or Civil Code. Published in 1804, this code formed the basis for modern civil law. Napoleon, at St. Helena, is reported to have said, "My glory is not to have won forty battles; for Waterloo's defeat will destroy the memory of as many victories. But what nothing will destroy, what will live eternally, is my Civil Code."