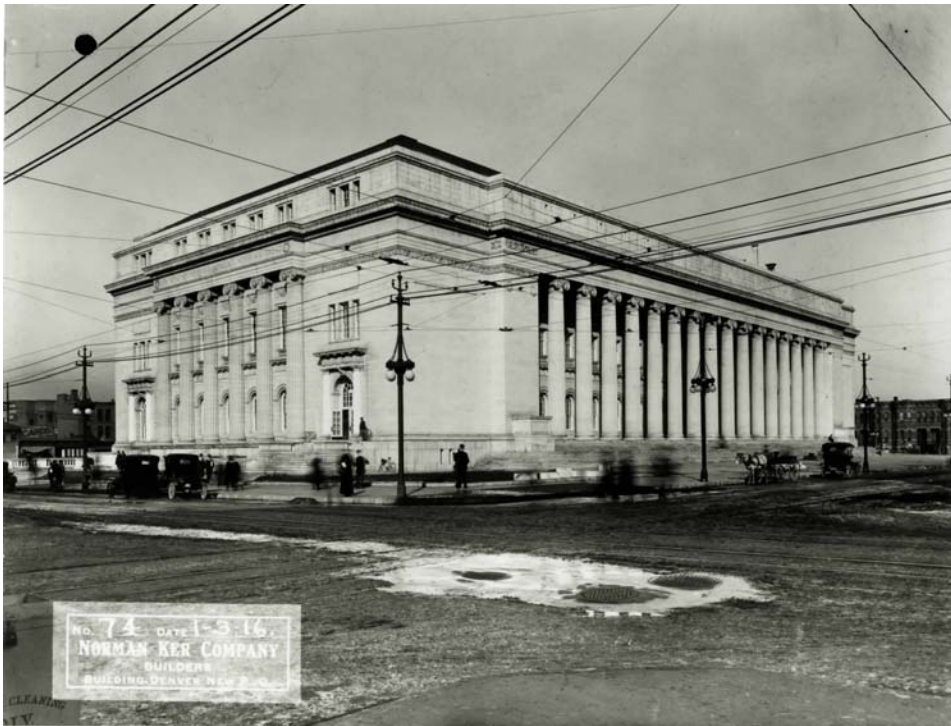
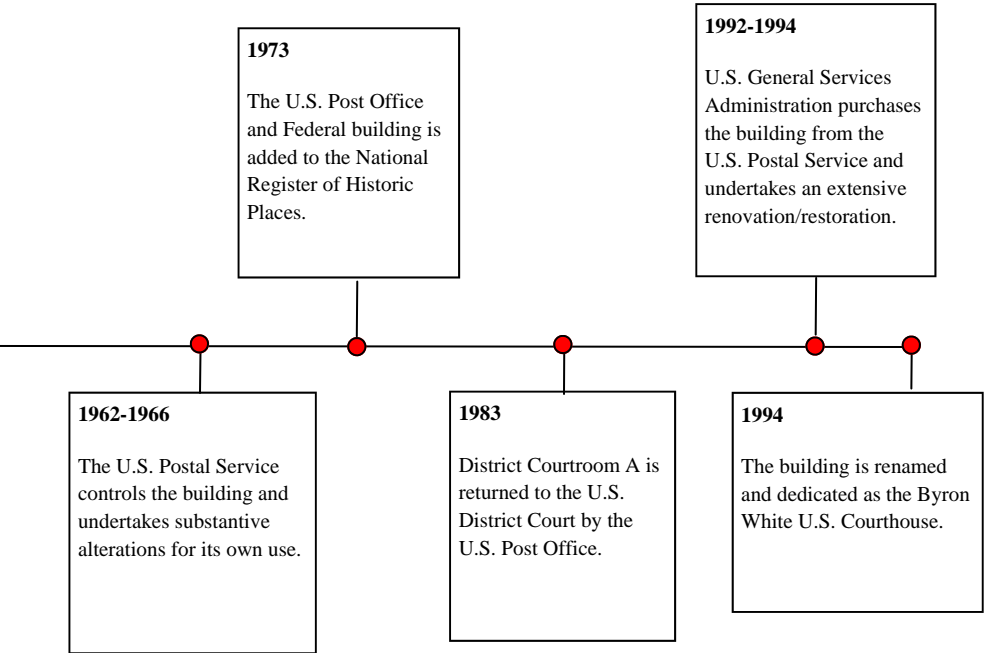


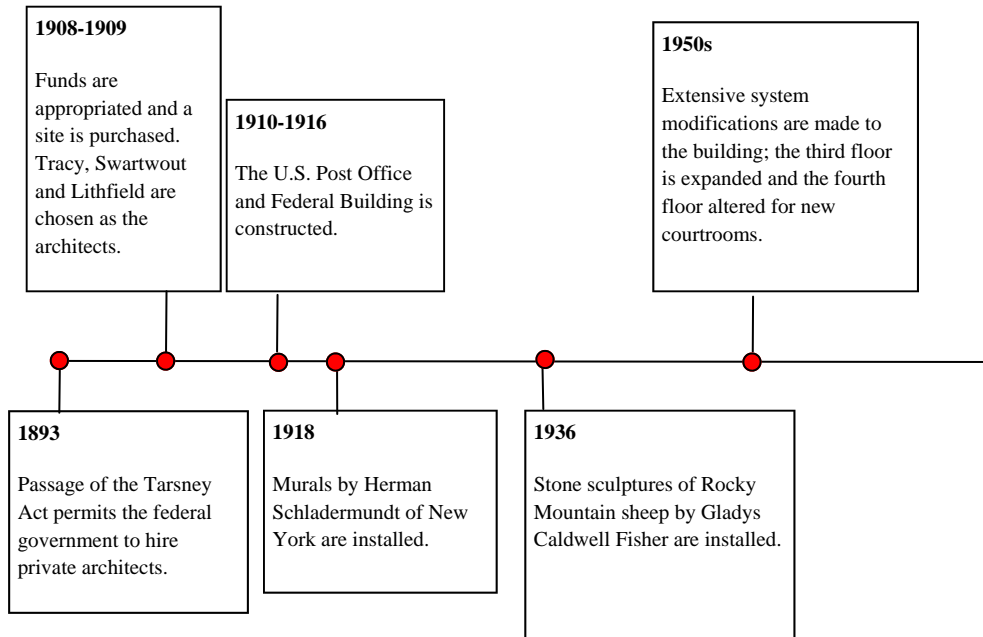
Byron White U.S Courthouse



U.S. Post Office and Federal Building, 1916







Fun Facts about the Byron White U.S. Courthouse



Clerk's office



Consuetudo est altera lex = Custom is another kind of law.

Guide to Latin in the Courthouse

Lex nemini iniquum, nemini injuriam facit = The law causes wrong or injury to no one.

Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus juitiam = No one shall we deny justice, nor shall we discriminate in its application.

Justitae virtutum regina = Justice of the queen of virtues.

Justitiia soror fides = Justice is the sister of faith.

Ita lex scripta est = Thus is the law written.

Nemo' est supra leges = No one is superior to laws.

Aequitas sequitur legem = Equity follows the law.

Nil sine numine = Nothing without divine approval.

In the original courtrooms of the U.S Post Office and Courthouse, the jury and witness boxes were on rollers, which could be moved around the room

The architects consulted Professor Sabine of Harvard University, a specialist in acoustics, to determine the best design for the courtrooms

There were fountains installed above the post office workroom skylights. They were intended to stream water over the surface of the skylight, although they were never utilized.

A platform on the roof was used to house instruments for the official weather station of Denver.

Contrary to popular rumor, the columns removed from Courtroom III are not in John Denver's Aspen ranch.

About the Courthouse

The U.S. Post Office and Federal Building was constructed between 1910 and 1916.

The postal service occupied the building exclusively from 1966 until the renovation in the early 1990s, with exception of District Courtroom A which returned to the District Court in 1983.

The Courthouse was placed on the National Register of Historic landmarks in 1973.

In the original U.S. Post Office and Federal Center, the basement and first floor were reserved for the postal service; the second floor housed the federal judiciary; and the third and fourth floors served as offices for all other federal agencies serving the Rocky Mountain region.

The courthouse is clad in Colorado Yule marble, the same material used for the exterior of the Lincoln Memorial and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Washington, D.C.



Justice White Collection

Justice Byron White was the first Coloradan to serve as an Associate Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.

While on the Supreme Court he maintained a satellite office in Denver when the Court was not in session.

Prior to his death in 2022, a collection of his personal memorabilia was donated to the Court.

Prior to becoming a Judge, White had a career as a professional football player for the Detroit Lions.

The chair on display is the one he used while serving on the Supreme Court.

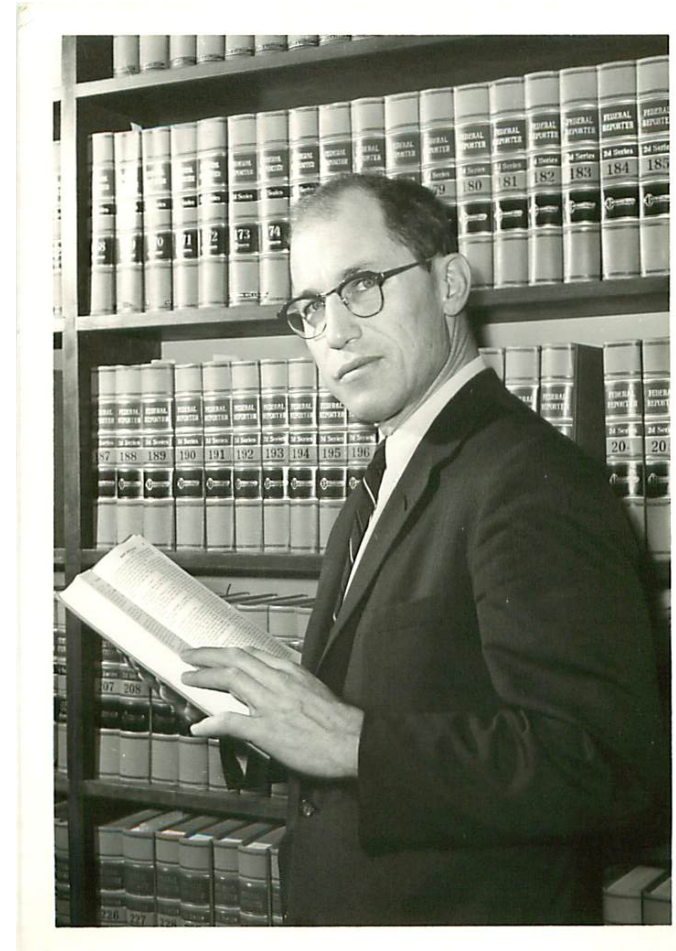


The names on the Stout Street exterior façade over the sixteen majestic columns are those of the principal cities of the United States. As the building lies, those on the east of the center are cities east of the center are cities east of Denver; those on the west are cities west of Denver, showing the direction of mail movements to and from the city. On the pylons at each side of the colonnade are the names of Postmasters General of the United States.

The names on the Champa Street side of the building are names of former Attorneys General.

The inscription on the 18th Street side of the building, “Lex nemini iniquum, nemini injuriam facit,” is a quote by Cicero meaning “The law causes wrong or injury to no one.”

On the 19th Street side, “Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus juitiam,” from the Magna Carta, translates to “No one shall we deny justice, nor shall we discriminate in its application.”



Byron R. White (June 8, 1917 - April 15, 2002)

H. R. 3693

One Hundred Third Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday,
the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four*

An Act

To designate the United States courthouse under construction in Denver, Colorado, as the "Byron White United States Courthouse".

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse being constructed through renovation of the old post office building in Denver, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the "Byron White United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Byron White United States Courthouse".

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*





In 1936, Denver artist Gladys Caldwell Fisher added two limestone sculptures of Rocky Mountain sheep at the entrance of the building. The Depression-era Treasury Relief Art Program (TRAP) funded this project.

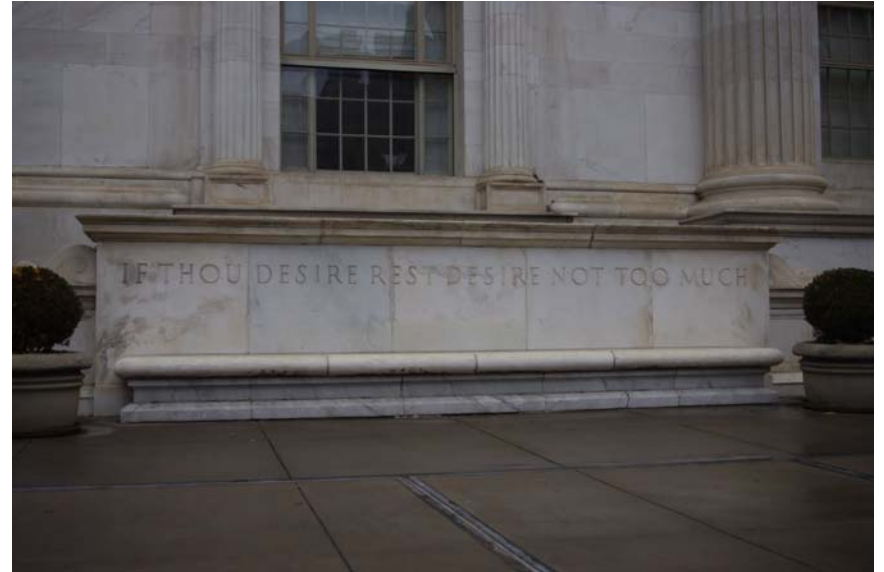
Gladys Caldwell Fisher (1907-1952) was born in Loveland, Colorado, and worked in Denver. She studied with sculptor Robert Garrison at the Beaux-Arts Atelier in Denver, before moving to New York City and Paris to study with Alexander Archipenko, Jose de Creeft, and Aristide Maillol.



Field of Blue, by George Lundeen



Diptych #1 and Diptych #2, by Daniel Sprick



First Floor Lobby

Names on both ends of the Post Office lobby are those of Pony Express riders.

The interior of the lobby and the winding staircases are original to the building

The murals at each end of the lobby are original to the building. They were painted in 1918 and shipped from New York

The mailboxes are original to the building and were left in honor of the building's past.

Next to the elevator floor indicator exist scrolls that represent the Roman symbol for the law.



Inside the foyer on the 18th Street side of the courthouse, *Labor is the Great Producer of Wealth*, by H.T. Schladermundt



Above the elevators on the 19th Street entrance, *Fortune Turns on Her Wheel the Fate of Kings* by H.T. Schladermundt

Artwork in the Byron White U.S. Courthouse

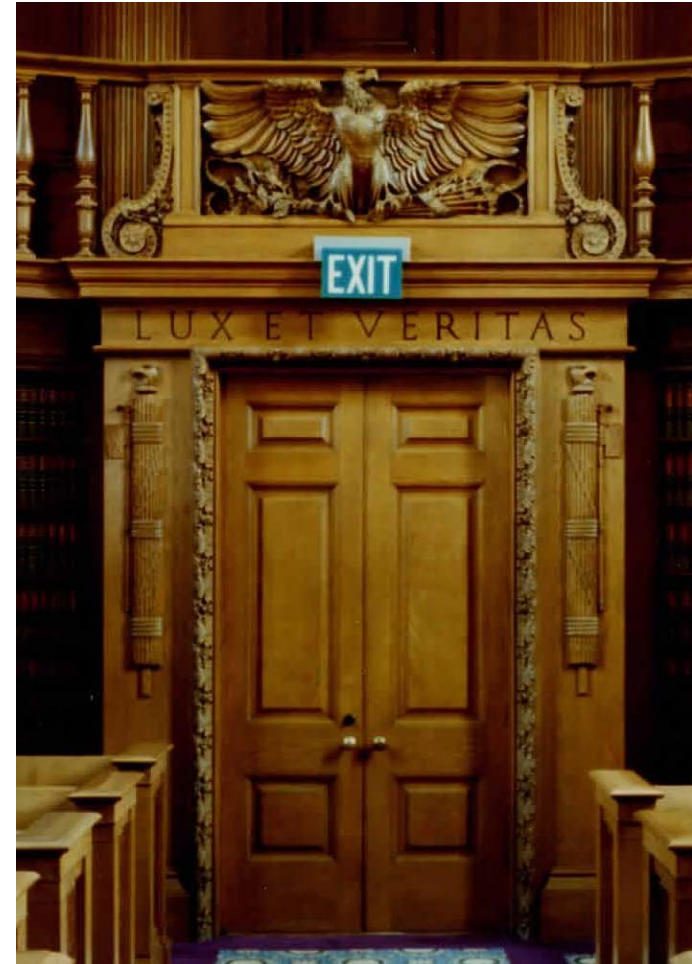
Four canvas murals — Fortune Turns on Her Wheel - the Fate of Kings, Postal Service, Labor is Great Producer of Wealth, and Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without Power) —that were painted by Herman Schladermundt (1863-1937) were completed in 1918 and shipped from New York to the Courthouse.



In the first floor lobby, *Nil Sine Numine* (*Nothing Without Power*), by H.T. Schladermundt



The writing stands in the lobby were restored after they were found in the Courthouse basement



Lux et veritas = Light and truth

District Courtroom A



Originally, Courtroom IV was the law library for the federal courts. The library is now housed in the Byron Rogers U.S. Courthouse

At one point the library in the Byron White U.S. Courthouse housed over 3,000 law books

The carving of the eagle over the door is original. In the eagles talons are olive branches on one side and arrows on the other. Historically, if the eagle is facing the arrows the country was at war when the eagle was created; if it's facing the olive branches then the country was at peace. Eagles can be seen at various places in the Courthouse facing different directions

This courtroom which was original to the building, has been refurbished as part of the restoration.

The black velvet and gold decoration on the ceiling behind the judge's bench is original and also indicates the judge's entrance

The circular staircase adjoining the jury box originally led to the third floor jury deliberation room.

The Post Office used this room as a movie theater

Courtroom I

Courtroom I and II did not exist prior to the renovation and were opened in 1994.

Courtroom I was formerly a part of the Post Office workroom.

The room is currently designed for en banc use and can accommodate 22 active judges; other courtrooms are set for a three-judge panel

The ceiling is composed of faux onyx inserts, cast iron medallions, and wood detail over steel, which is based on late 1800s design.

The acoustic panels are fiberglass, the original acoustic pads were made of horsehair covered in thick velvet.



Ellesmere

(1540-1617) An English lawyer who secured the independence of the Court of Chancery from the common-law courts, promoting the formulation of the principles of equitable relief. Ellesmere later became Lord Chancellor under James I (preceding Francis Bacon). Ellesmere's use of equity to grant relief against the common-law courts created a conflict with Sir Edward Coke, then Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The conflict was resolved in favor of Ellesmere and equity only by the King's direct intercession.



Mansfield

(1705-1793) Chief Justice of the King's Bench of Great Britain for 32 years. Lord Mansfield made many important contributions to the field of commercial law. He had a strong reputation for fairness, even going so far as to conduct such an even-handed trial of the leader of an anti-Catholic mob that had burned Mansfield's house that the leader was acquitted. Mansfield gave important judicial recognition to, and created many of the modern rules for, bills of exchanges, promissory notes, and bank checks. He created the entire jurisprudence of marine insurance. He also developed the concept of restitution.

Coke

(1552-1634) English jurist and author. Coke defended the common law against the Crown's claims of royal prerogative, ruling as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in favor of the supremacy of the common law over the Crown. As Queen Elizabeth I and King James I's attorney general, he defended royal privilege and vigorously prosecuted the great treason trials of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Gunpowder Plot conspirators. He became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1606, but earned the ire of James I by upholding the supremacy of the common law. After again serving in the Privy Council and the Star Chamber, he returned to Parliament, where his bill of liberties became the Petition of Right. He molded precedents, including the Magna Carta, into a charter of liberty limiting the royal prerogative.



Courtroom II

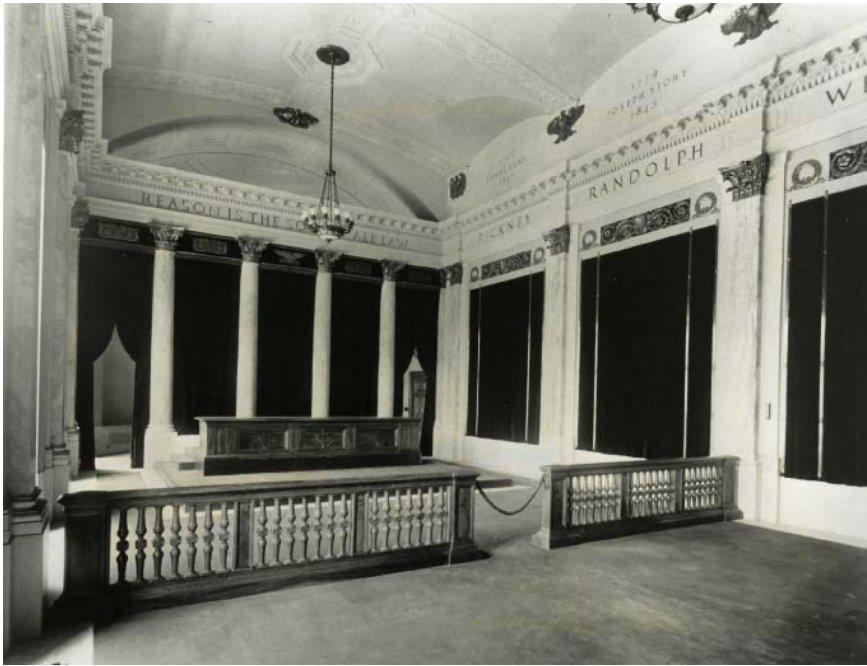
This courtroom was originally used as a mail sorting area by the Post Office

The grid work is designed to replicate decorative ceilings of the early 1900s

Each of the six states of the 10th Circuit is represented with its state seal.

There is no space for a court reporter. The proceedings are electronically recorded.

Courtroom III



Fearne

(1742-1794) English jurist, son of Charles Fearne, judge-advocate of the admiralty. Wrote *On the Learning of Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises* (1772), the work that did more than any other to preserve the Rule in *Shelley's Case* as black letter law (as distinguished from a rule of construction). (Mansfield had tried to abolish the Rule, but was unsuccessful.)

Littleton

(1422-1481) English sheriff, recorder, and judge. Littleton wrote the first important English legal text neither written in Latin nor significantly influenced by Roman law, entitled *Littleton on Tenures*. It is perhaps the first book on English law ever to be printed. Littleton's treatise, written in law French, a specialized form of Anglo-Norman, comprises a comprehensive look at medieval land tenures. It is still cited as authoritative today.

Gaius

(130-180) Roman jurist, author of the *Institutes*, the most influential Roman jurisprudential text until Justinian's code. Gaius's *Institutes* were divided into four books, the first on persons, the second and third on property, and the fourth on the forms of legal actions.

Justinian

(483-565) Byzantine Emperor and legal reformer. Justinian oversaw the codification of Roman law. The four volumes: the Codex Constitutionum (the imperial constitutional code), the Digest (codification of the writings of Roman jurists), the Institutiones (a handbook for law students), and the Novellae Constitutiones Post Codicem (embodying Justinian's later contributions to the law) constituted the definitive codification of Roman law, and are known as the Justinian Code. Justinian's work helped combat corruption and human suffering in his empire, and marked a change in Roman law from its previous common law style development to a code-based system of jurisprudence. Justinian's Code serves as the foundation of the Napoleonic Code.

Moses

(14th century B.C.E.) According to the Hebrew Bible and the Qur'an, Moses was a Law-giver and prophet to whom the authorship of the Torah is attributed. After leading the Hebrews out of Egypt and across the Red Sea, Moses arrived at Mount Sinai, where God established his Covenant with the Hebrew people. This Covenant included the Ten Commandments and the laws that Moses established for the people. As the Hebrews continued on their journey to Canaan, they began to resist Moses' leadership. At one point, Moses erupted in a rage and broke the tablets of the Ten Commandments.

Courtroom III was created for the U.S. Court of Appeals when the building was constructed.

During the 1960s Post Office renovation, the room was demolished and turned into office space.

The ceiling in this courtroom was lowered when the third floor was inserted

The original marble columns were destroyed. The current columns are fiberglass-reinforced plaster.

The wainscoting is marble from Marble, Colorado.

This courtroom was recreated based on photographs and drawings of the original courtroom. The judges' bench, railing, and seating areas are all copies of the original.

The names inscribed on the walls are those of noted American judges and legal advocates.

Courtroom IV

The Library Courtroom



Cicero

(100 B.C.E.-43 B.C.E) Roman soldier, statesman, scholar, lawyer, poet. Cicero is generally regarded as the greatest orator Rome ever produced. After completing military service, Cicero won his greatest fame as the advocate who humbled the great Roman general Verres in a corruption trial, besting Verres' advocate Hortensius, the man who until that time had been regarded as Rome's premier lawyer. Cicero's election as consul in 63 B.C. indicated the supreme heights his oratorical skills had reached. Cicero's election was seen as a victory for conservative forces in Rome who aimed to protect the power and privileges of the patriciate. During his consulship, he put down the Catilinian conspiracy, executing Catiline and four confederates.

Eldon

(1751-1838) Lord Chancellor of England for almost twenty-seven years. Eldon promoted the use of the injunction and clarified the rules for its use. He also significantly developed trademark law by preventing merchants from selling goods under others' name. Eldon exercised a significant conservative influence during the period of the French Revolution. He opposed the abolition of the slave trade, opposed the abolition of debtors' prisons, opposed reforming the House of Commons, and opposed political emancipation for Roman Catholics.

Erskine

(1750-1823) British Whig lawyer who helped establish modern civil liberties by successfully defending politicians and social reformers from charges of treason, in an era marked with repression in response to fears generated by the French Revolution. He was instrumental in abolishing the concept of constructive treason, whereby persons could be convicted of treason on the basis of a series of acts, none of which by itself amounted to treason. He also helped create important rules regarding the proof of law, as well as the defense of insanity. Some of his more notable clients included Thomas Paine (indicted for treason) and Queen Caroline (charged by King George IV with adultery).

Grotius

(1583-1645) Dutch poet, jurist, scholar, and “Father of International Law.” Grotius wrote *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*, the fundamental text of modern international law. While serving as attorney general of Holland, he sided with the more tolerant Church of Holland in a political-religious dispute with the orthodox Calvinist church of the Netherlands. His side lost, and Grotius was sentenced to life imprisonment for treason. He later escaped and served as Swedish Ambassador in Paris.

Redesdale

(1748-1830) British legal scholar famous for his writing on the principles of equity. Appointed as Irish chancellor, he was responsible for the chancellor’s court of equity. Redesdale’s writings on equitable principles influenced our own notions of substantive and procedural due process.

The perimeter of this room lists the names of great legal authorities and writers from history;

Blackstone
Bacon
Hawkins
Chitty
Hortensius
Napoleon Bonaparte
Erskine
d’Aguesseau
Grotius
Redesdale
Cicero
Eldon
Justinian
Moses
Fearne
Littleton
Gaius
Mansfield
Coke
Ellesmere

Blackstone

(1723-1780) Author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England, the basis of legal education in Great Britain and North America. The Commentaries were especially influential in the development of American law in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Blackstone's lectures on the common law, begun in 1753, were the first university lectures on English law. In 1758, he was elected the first holder of the Vinerian Professorship of Law at Oxford University. Blackstone was also a member of Parliament, the solicitor general to the Queen, and a judge on the Court of Common Pleas.

Bacon

(1561-1626) English philosopher, scientist, politician, and jurist. Bacon's *Novum Organum*, his most celebrated work, outlines his scientific method. Bacon engaged in a series of conflicts with Sir Edward Coke in an effort to safeguard the royal prerogative. Bacon was appointed Lord Chancellor by James I, but he was later ousted on bribery charges.

Hawkins

(1719-1789) English magistrate, legal commentator, and writer who is best remembered for writing the first history of music in English. Hawkins also wrote a biography of his close friend, the writer and lexicographer Dr. Samuel Johnson, and he served as executor of Johnson's estate.

Chitty

(1776-1841) Leading English legal scholar of the early nineteenth century. Chitty wrote extensively, including treatises on the law of nations and on England's criminal law.

Hortensius

(114 B.C.E-50 B.C.E.) Roman orator and politician. Along with Cicero, established Roman law and Roman rhetoric as among the great achievements of the late classical Republic. Despite his defeat in the trial of Verres at the hands of Cicero, Hortensius went on to win election as consul in 69 B.C., and was a political ally of Cicero's in the struggle with the Roman factions that supported expanding the political power of the merchant and commercial classes.

Napoleon Bonaparte

(1769-1821) Emperor, military general, and sponsor of the Napoleonic Code. Napoleon was the first to successfully codify the laws of France. His civil code functioned not only to standardize laws, but to increase the rights of individuals. The Napoleonic Code is still followed to varying degrees in Europe, Latin America, Japan, and Louisiana.

d'Aguesseau

(1668-1751) Chancellor of France on and off between 1717 and 1750. He continued the codification of French law and was responsible for important ordinances on donations, testaments, and successions. He improved court procedures and promoted greater uniformity in the application of the laws.