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a self-guided tour of  
**Justice Building**  
*Portraits*



*Dear friends,*



Welcome to the Justice Building and thank you for visiting. As you move through the halls, please take the time to get to know the justices who have served Arkansas's highest court. It has become tradition for the families of each justice to commission artists to paint the justices' portraits for subsequent generations of judges, lawyers, and Arkansans to enjoy.

Each portrait not only represents a unique personality, but these portraits also represent the people who have been responsible for shaping this state's case law, court procedures and rules, and the function of the judiciary as a whole.

You will see the justice who spearheaded voter reform in Arkansas, another who helped found Ducks Unlimited, a national wetlands conservation organization, and the longest-serving chief justice who was instrumental in the creation of the Arkansas Court of Appeals. Many served in the military and held political office. The experience and the knowledge they brought to the Supreme Court bench were as varied as they were vast.

It is my honor to build upon the foundation these jurists have laid. As a branch of government, the judiciary tends to react slowly, thoughtfully, and deliberately because the law is built on history and precedent. It is with gratitude and deep appreciation that I serve as your Chief Justice by continuing the work my predecessors began.

**Warmest regards,**

*Jim Hannah*

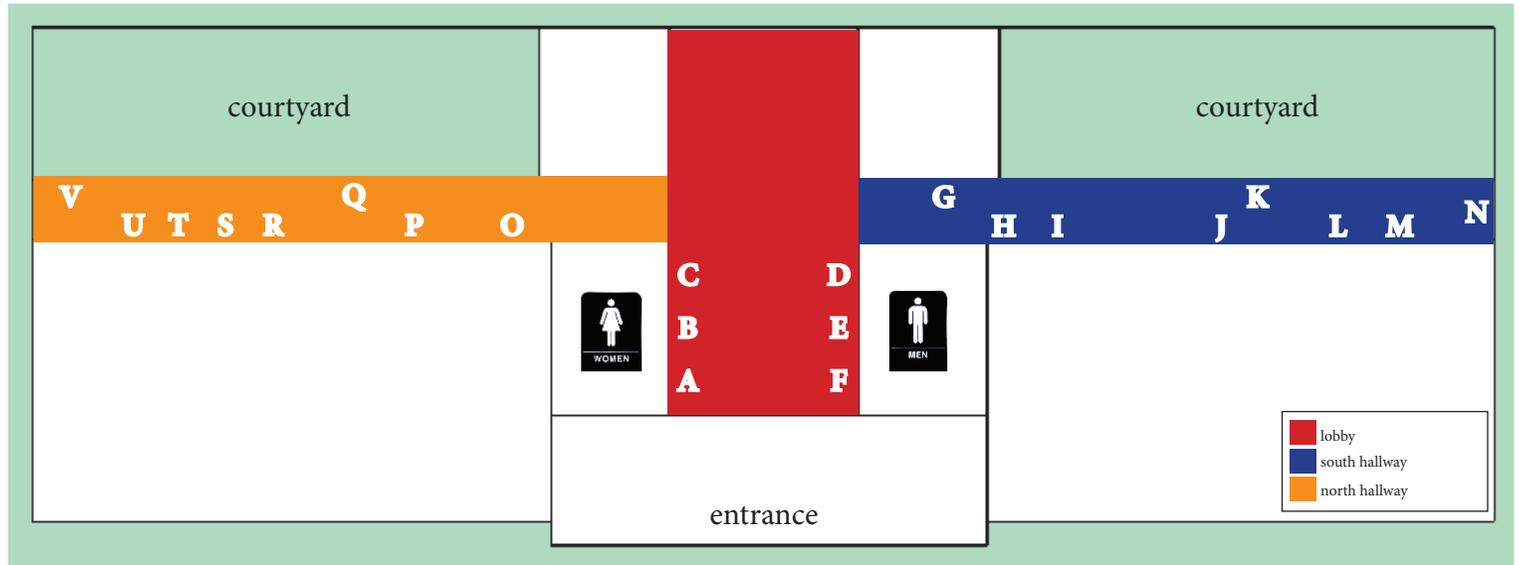
Chief Justice Jim Hannah  
Arkansas Supreme Court

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# Map of Justice Building

## The West Wing



A - Justice Robert Dudley  
 B - Justice Ray Thorton  
 C - Justice Robert L. Brown  
 D - Justice Annabelle Imber Tuck  
 E - Justice Thomas Glaze  
 F - Chief Justice W.H. Arnold  
 G - Justice Steele Hays  
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L - Justice Turner Butler  
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# *Architecture*

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Dedicated on April 27, 2001, the new wing of the Justice Building stands as a symbol of faith in the legal system. It enables the judiciary to take its rightful place alongside the legislative and executive components located in the majestic architecture of the State Capitol complex. To the citizenry it is the physical embodiment of the public trust regarding the ideals of truth and justice.

Designed using accepted forms of the classical canon, the structure is a block configuration with a central Doric hexastyle portico flanked on the ends by pavilions. The Doric style was selected because its simpler detailing matches the nature of the law and the court in that it sometimes has to be severe to carry out justice.

Anchored by a rusticated granite base representing the rugged attachment to the earth, the building is organized horizontally in three layers: the base, a refined limestone main floor or piano nobile, and the crowning entablature. The structural steel frame is clad in Indiana limestone quarried from large blocks. The exterior envelope is composed of the meaningful order of the pilasters that carry the entablature consisting of architrave, frieze, and cornice. Each element has a logical base that is shaped with grace to interest the eye. This is the nature of classical building, to achieve balance and serenity through refined features whose nature will endure over a long period of time. It is appealing because it is the most simple and straightforward expression of a building, an enduring asset to be utilized by future generations.

The interior floor consists of granite patterns in contrasting shades of dark and light. The decor is classical with a system of painted wood. The public lobby is given definition by the pilasters and treatment of the coffered ceiling. This area is the “Hall of Justice” with exhibits pertaining to the history of law in Arkansas.

This noble building is the home of Arkansas law and it stands as an extraordinary construct representing justice, the greatest mechanism for the identification of truth.

# Lobby



## Justice Robert Dudley

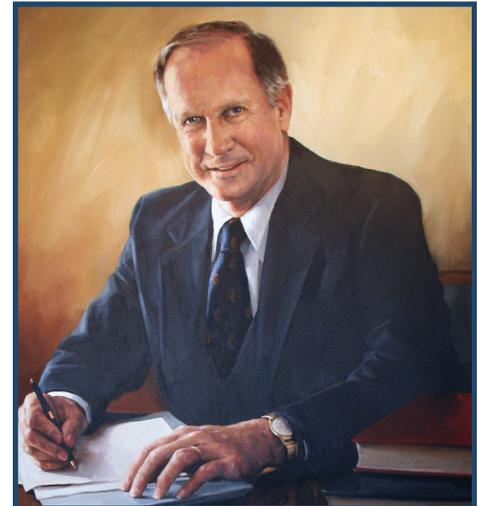
Justice Dudley was born in Jonesboro, Arkansas, and attended George Washington University and the University of Arkansas School of Law. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 16th Judicial District, and he then served as Chancellor in the 8th and 3rd Chancery Circuits. He served as an Associate Justice from 1981 through 1996.

*Portrait by Larry Bishop*

## Justice Ray Thornton

Born in Conway, Arkansas, Justice Thornton attended Yale University through a Navy Holloway Program scholarship. He then moved on to post-graduate work at the University of Texas and the Naval School of Engineering. After three years in the Navy, he earned his law degree at the University of Arkansas. In addition to service on the Court from 1997 through 2004, Justice Thornton served as Arkansas Attorney General and congressman to the U.S. House of Representatives. While a member of the House, Justice Thornton was a member of the Judiciary Committee that considered Articles of Impeachment against President Richard Nixon. He also served as President of Arkansas State University and later, the University of Arkansas.

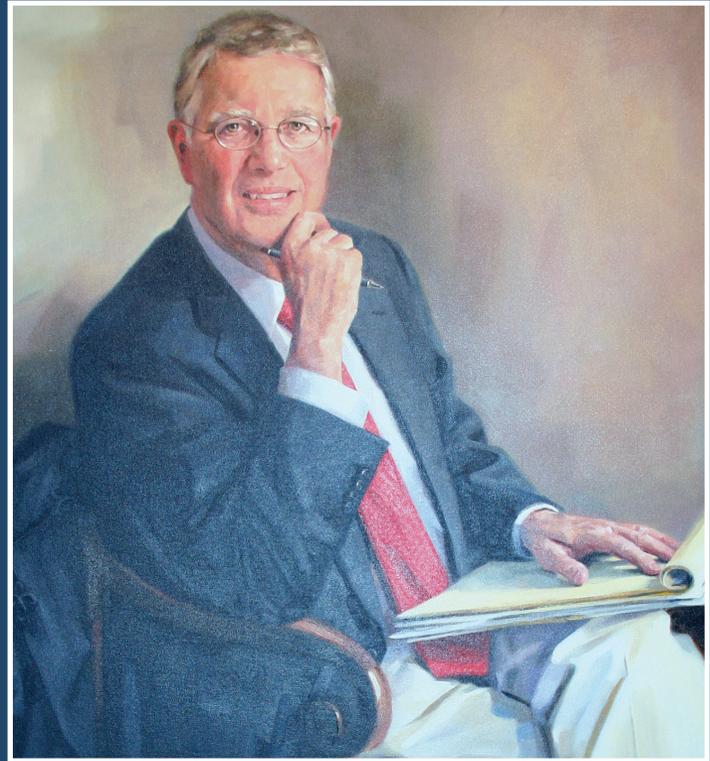
*Portrait by Nancy Harris*



# Lobby

## Justice Robert L. Brown

Born in Houston, Texas, Justice Brown went to college at the University of the South and received a Masters from Columbia University before going to law school at the University of Virginia. After law school, Justice Brown went into the private practice of law, was a deputy prosecuting attorney, and worked in Washington, D.C. as administrative assistant for Congressman Jim Guy Tucker. He also worked as a legal aide to Governor Dale Bumpers and served as a legislative assistant to Bumpers once Bumpers was elected Senator. Justice Brown served on the Arkansas Supreme Court from 1991 through 2012. Among his most significant opinions are his 1994 decision striking down term limits for United States Senators and Representatives, his 2002 Lake View opinion holding public school funding for the State of Arkansas unconstitutional, and his 2011 decision declaring that the Arkansas Adoption and Foster Care Act of 2008 placed an unconstitutional burden on the fundamental right of privacy found in the Arkansas Constitution. In 2010, he published a book entitled *Defining Moments: Historic Decisions by Arkansas Governors from McMath through Huckabee*. Justice Brown currently serves on the Selection Committee for the Winthrop Rockefeller Distinguished Lecture Series and on the Selection Committee for the Jefferson Scholars nominations for the University of Virginia. He also chairs the Arkansas Task Force on Judicial Elections, which strives to protect integrity in the judicial campaign process.



Portrait by Nancy Harris

# Lobby

## Justice Annabelle Imber Tuck



Justice Imber Tuck, who was born in Heber Springs, Arkansas, received her undergraduate degree from Smith College in Massachusetts, and her law degree from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. She went into the private practice of law before being appointed as a Circuit Judge. She was later elected as a Chancery Judge, where she decided the pivotal Lake View case at the trial level and declared that the public school financing system of the time violated the equal protection and education provisions of the Arkansas Constitution. On numerous appeals, her decision in the Lake View case was upheld by both the Arkansas Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1996, Justice Imber Tuck became the first woman elected to the Supreme Court of Arkansas, where she served from 1997 until 2009. Justice Imber Tuck is currently the Chair of the Arkansas Access to Justice Commission and serves on the Board of Directors for the Arkansas Health Insurance Marketplace, which will oversee a website to help individuals find health coverage. Justice Imber Tuck is also the Jurist-in-Residence at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock William H. Bowen School of Law.

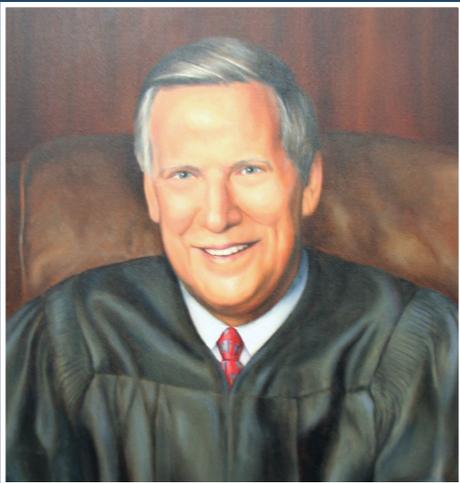
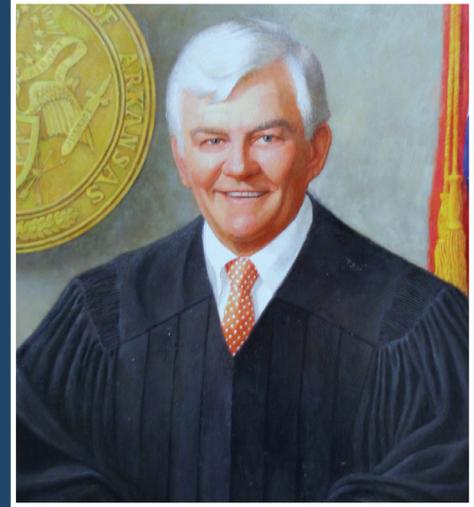
*Portrait by Bob Crane*

# Lobby

## Justice Thomas Glaze

Originally from Joplin, Missouri, Justice Glaze attended the University of Arkansas where he went on to receive his juris doctorate degree. He then went into private practice in Little Rock, served as a staff attorney with Pulaski County Legal Aid, and was a legal advisor to Governor Winthrop Rockefeller. He served as the Executive Director of the Election Research Council, Inc., Assistant Attorney General, and Chairman of the Election Laws Institute, Inc. He spearheaded the movement to end voter fraud in Arkansas and wrote a book entitled, “*Waiting for the Cemetery Vote: The Fight to Stop Election Fraud in Arkansas.*” Justice Glaze served as a Chancery Judge, a judge on the Arkansas Court of Appeals, and with his election in 1986, an Arkansas Supreme Court Justice, where he served from 1987 until 2008. He was also an adjunct at the William H. Bowen School of Law, where he taught family law. Justice Glaze advocated for the establishment of full-fledged courts for children’s issues and encouraged the appointment of attorneys ad litem to represent children.

*Portrait by Lee Freppon*



## Chief Justice W. H. Arnold

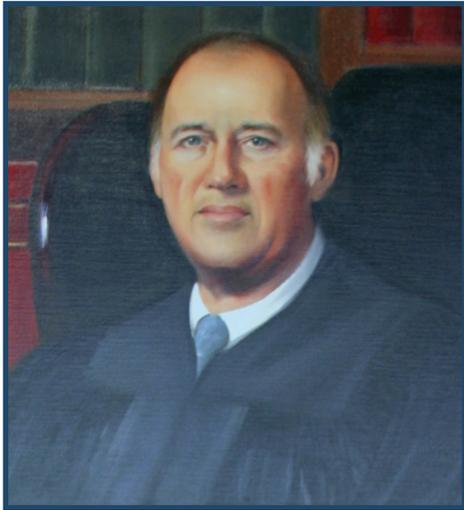
Chief Justice Arnold earned his law degree from the Arkansas Law School while he worked for Farm Bureau Insurance Company. Outside of private practice in Arkadelphia, he served as a municipal judge, deputy prosecuting attorney, prosecuting attorney, and Circuit-Chancery Judge. In 1973, Governor Bumpers appointed him Chairman of the Arkansas Worker’s Compensation Commission. He served as Chief Justice from 1997 through 2003.

*Portrait by Rita Earles*

# *South Hallway*

right from lobby

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## Justice Steele Hays

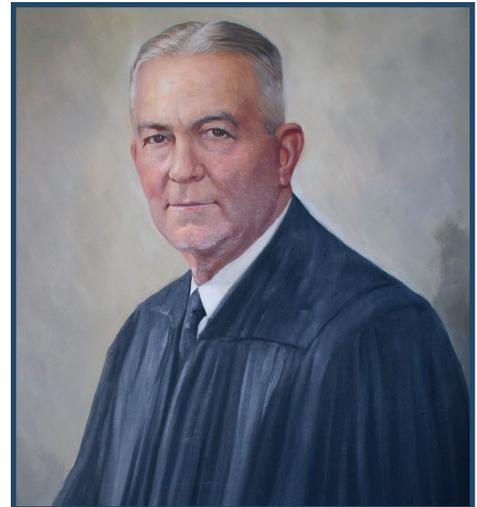
Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, Justice Hays served in the U.S. Coast Guard before graduating from the University of Arkansas and the George Washington University Law School. After finishing his law degree, Justice Hays returned to Little Rock and entered private practice, and was later appointed Circuit Judge by Governor Rockefeller. In 1979, then-Governor Clinton appointed him to the newly created Arkansas Court of Appeals, where he served until his election to the Arkansas Supreme Court. Justice Hays remained on the Court from 1981 until his retirement in 1994.

*Portrait by Ovita Goolsby*

## Justice Edward McFaddin

Justice McFaddin was a graduate of Hardin-Simmons University and the University of Texas Law School. He was a veteran of the First World War, a past director of Rotary International, a member of the XV Club, and a 32nd degree Mason. He served on the Court as an Associate Justice from 1943-1966.

*Portrait by unknown artist*



# *South Hallway*

right from lobby

## Justice Basil Baker

Justice Baker, who was born in Columbia County, graduated from Ouachita College in Arkadelphia and then moved to Craighead County. He settled on a farm and taught school until he began practicing law in Jonesboro. He was elected city attorney of Jonesboro and also served as attorney for Jonesboro's City Water & Light plant before being elected to the Supreme Court. Justice Baker served the Court from 1934 until his death in 1941.

*Portrait by Adrian Brewer*



## Justice J. Frank Holt

Justice Holt, the first cousin of Justice James Seaborn Holt, attended the University of Arkansas for his law degree. After serving in the U.S. Army Intelligence, he served as deputy prosecuting attorney and prosecuting attorney for the 6th Judicial District during the crisis at Little Rock's Central High. Justice Holt served on the Court from 1963 through 1966, and again from 1969 through 1983. During Justice Holt's leave from the Court, he ran for governor – the only election he ever lost.

*Portrait by Betty Dortch Russell*

# *South Hallway*

right from lobby



## Justice Minor Millwee

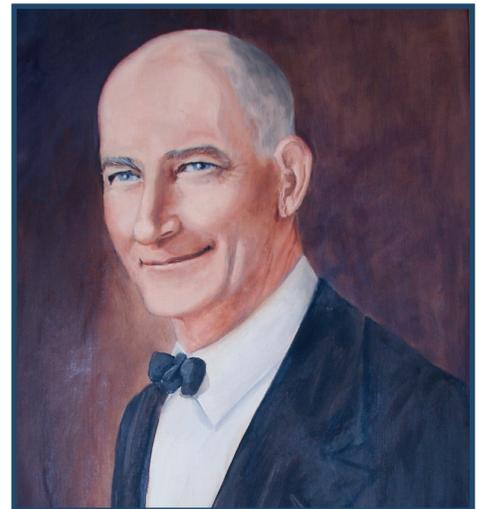
Justice Millwee succeeded Justice Knox's seat on the Court, and he served from 1945 through 1958. After retirement from the bench, he lectured at the University of Arkansas Law School at Fayetteville until his death in 1963. Three years after he passed away, the law school established the Minor W. Millwee Memorial to be awarded to the law student with the highest scholastic achievement.

*Portrait by Ovita Goolsby*

## Justice Turner Butler

Born in what is now Parkdale, Arkansas, Justice Butler worked as a farmer and a store clerk before practicing law. He went into the private practice of law. He was elected to the Arkansas State General Assembly in 1894 and to the Arkansas State Senate in 1898, where he served another four years. He served as a Circuit Judge from 1918-1929, at which time he was appointed to the Arkansas Supreme Court. He served on the Arkansas Supreme Court until his death in 1938.

*Portrait by Helen Godwin*



# *South Hallway*

right from lobby

## Chief Justice Griffin Smith

Chief Justice Smith was born in Tennessee and moved to Arkansas. He handled the publicity of Governor Futrell's campaign in 1932. Both Governors Parnell and Futrell appointed him to the position of State Comptroller, where he audited and prosecuted public officials whose accounts were short of funds. Chief Justice Smith's memoriam notes the danger he faced in these prosecutions, that he "is said to have calmed one irate public official who was attacking him with a two-by-four club by shooting him through the calf of the leg." He served as State Comptroller until his service as Chief Justice from 1937 through 1955.

*Portrait by B. Lenon*



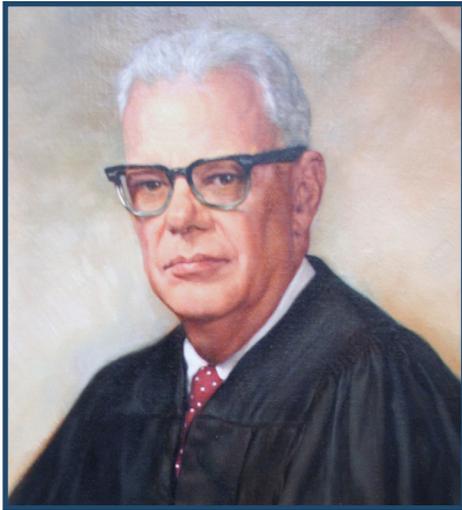
## Justice E. L. McHaney

Justice McHaney was born in Tennessee, and he graduated from Southern Normal University in Tennessee before he received his law degree from the University of Arkansas. After Justice Hart was elevated to the position of Chief Justice, Governor Martineau appointed McHaney to fill the Associate Justice vacancy. He held the position from 1927 until his death in 1948. Justice McHaney was also one of the organizers of Ducks Unlimited, the national wetlands and waterfowl conservation organization, and he served as both a trustee and as national president of the organization.

*Portrait by Adrian Brewer*

# North Hallway

left from lobby



## Justice John Fogleman

Justice Fogleman was accepted to the University of Arkansas at the age of 15, and he received his L.L.B. from the University of Memphis. An Arkansas resident, he returned to Marion to practice law before serving in the U.S. Army from 1944-1946. His work with the Arkansas Bar Association was extensive, serving as president in 1958. The Association awarded Justice Fogleman with the Outstanding Lawyer Award in 1984 and the Golden Gavel Award in 1991 for his exemplary service to the legal profession. He served as an Associate Justice from 1967 until then-Governor Clinton appointed him Chief Justice in 1980, a position Justice Fogleman held for one year before retiring.

*Portrait by Mallie V. McAninch*

## Justice Paul Ward

Born in Independence County, Justice Ward received his law degree from the University of Oklahoma after he attended Tulane University. He was a veteran of the First World War and elected Mayor of Batesville. In addition to his mayoral office and time as an Associate Justice, he also served as a Chancery Judge and as a State Senator. After service on the Court from 1951 through 1968, Justice Ward contributed further as a member of the Justice Building Commission.

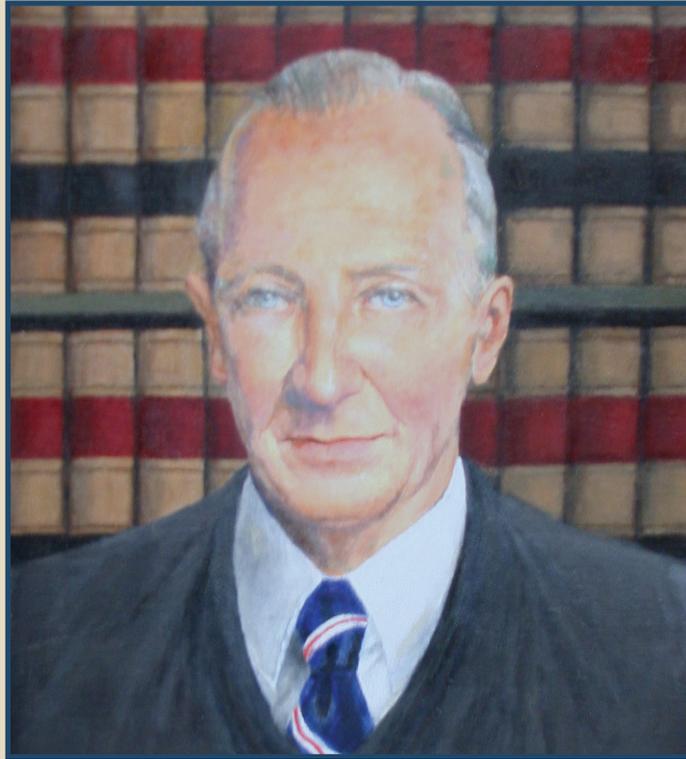
*Portrait by M. Lile*



# *North Hallway*

left from lobby

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Justice George Rose Smith

*Portrait by Josephine Graham*

# *North Hallway*

## left from lobby

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Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, Justice George Rose Smith graduated first in his class in both high school and law school. After attending the University of Arkansas School of Law, he entered private practice with his uncle at what is now known as the Rose Law Firm. He served in World War II, and shortly after returning he wrote an article criticizing the current Justices for their mistakes in legal research and opinion writing. This article was widely circulated and well known by Arkansas lawyers; it probably launched his judicial career. Justice George Rose Smith was elected to the Supreme Court in 1949 and served on the court until his retirement in 1986. Those thirty-eight years marked the longest time served on the Court in the twentieth century, during which time he wrote 1,923 opinions.

He developed the Court's system for submitting cases that is still in use today. He was studious, curious, and hard-working; he was constantly looking for the principle behind the outcome to prior cases, rather than blindly deciding issues the way they had been previously decided. Justice Robert Brown described him as, "knowledgeable, emphatic, to the point, and somewhat intimidating."

His economy of words was well regarded; in Justice George Rose Smith's opinions, Judge Richard S. Arnold explained, "he leaves out nothing important, and includes nothing superfluous. Words are his stock in trade." He enjoyed writing crossword puzzles, two of which were printed in the New York Times. It is rumored that several of his crossword puzzles were rejected by the Times because they were too difficult. Among Justice George Rose Smith's more personable qualities was his sense of humor. He wrote opinions for April Fool's jokes, two of which found their way into the Arkansas Law Review. Eccentric and whimsical, he fed the raccoons that lived behind his house on Cantrell and the raccoons always featured prominently in his Christmas cards. He had a curious and active mind, which led him to become proficient in both carpentry and bricklaying. He built custom cabinets to store the many golf balls he collected over the years living near a golf course. He said he never picked up a golf ball until it stopped rolling, and he kept his golf balls in alphabetical order. When the Supreme Court moved from the State Capitol to the Supreme Court building, the spiral staircase in the Old Supreme Court Library was to be discarded. Instead, Justice George Rose Smith requested permission to take the staircase home and wound it around one of his trees in his yard. He built a platform in the tree where he would occasionally go to read and prepare for court. When asked what he would like future generations to write about him, Justice George Rose Smith said, "Anything they like, as long as it's the truth."

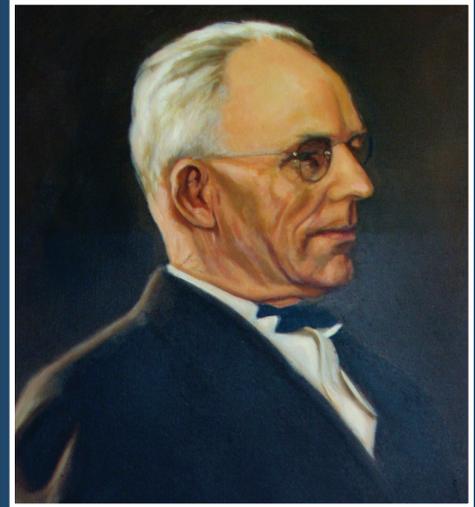
# North Hallway

left from lobby

## Chief Justice Cecil E. Johnson

Prior to his appointment in 1933 by Governor Futrell, Chief Justice Johnson served as Chancellor of the 6th Chancery District of Arkansas. A year before, he managed Futrell's governor campaign. He was active in the Arkansas Democratic party, and his support was often sought by candidates. He served as Chief Justice through 1936 and then opened a law firm in Little Rock. Chief Justice Johnson's memoriam in the 1955 Arkansas Law Review comments that "he was a profound lawyer, an upright judge, a sincere friend, an honest man."

*Portrait by unknown artist*



## Justice Robert Carr Knox

Justice Knox was educated at the University of Arkansas and received his law degree from Harvard University. He served as Arkansas Assistant Attorney General from 1910 until he entered private practice in 1921. Governor Adkins appointed him Associate Justice in 1943, and he served through 1944. Justice Knox's memoriam in the 1948 Arkansas Law Review notes "his service upon the highest bench was all too short and no one can read his opinions without realizing they were the work of a real student of the law."

*Portrait by Adrian Brewer*

# North Hallway

left from lobby



## Chief Justice Carleton Harris

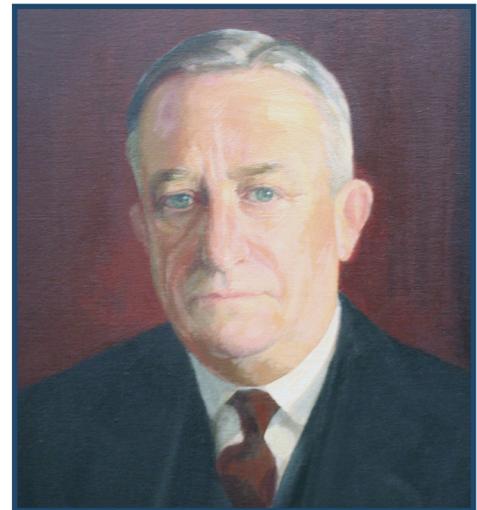
From an age of thirteen, Chief Justice Harris knew he would walk the path of the law. What young Harris didn't know is that he would become Arkansas's longest-tenured Chief Justice. In his service from 1957 through 1980, Chief Justice Harris played a major role in two very important changes in the Arkansas judicial system. In 1965, the duties of the chief justice position were expanded to include oversight of Arkansas's court system as an administrative head. Also in his tenure, Amendment 58 to the Arkansas State Constitution created the Arkansas Court of Appeals. His contributions are best summarized by Justice John A. Fogleman, who wrote that he was "one Arkansawyer who has improved the image of our state."

*Portrait by H. B. Hunt*

## Justice Frank G. Smith

Justice Smith began his political career in the 1895 and 1897 sessions of the Arkansas Legislature, and later participated in the 1903 and 1905 sessions of the Arkansas Senate. He became a Circuit Judge in the 2nd Judicial District, but – out of his own sense of propriety – resigned to pursue a nomination as Associate Justice. After Justice Smith secured the nomination, Governor Donaghey appointed him to fill a vacancy in the 2nd Judicial District – the vacancy created by Justice Smith's own resignation. Justice Smith will likely remain the only Circuit Judge in Arkansas history to resign, run for another office, and then be re-appointed to fill his own vacancy. He then resigned from his position as Circuit Judge, again, to serve on the Court from 1912 through 1949. Justice Smith's thirty-seven years of service were surpassed only by Justice George Rose Smith, and only by one year's difference.

*Portrait by James Yale*



# *North Hallway*

left from lobby

## Chief Justice James Lee Seamster

Chief Justice Seamster was born in Benton County, where he taught for two years at the age of eighteen. While studying the law, he spent six years as a rural mail carrier. He served in the 1919 session of the Arkansas Legislature and again in 1947 after he moved to Fayetteville. Governor Faubus appointed him Chief Justice to succeed Chief Justice Griffin Smith, and he served from 1955 through 1956.

*Portrait by Adrian Brewer*

