



**THE CELL BLOCK ON THE 6TH FLOOR**

Winnie Ruth Judd was incarcerated here, as well as Ernesto Miranda. At the 1929 grand opening of the courthouse, 223 prisoners, including 23 women, were incarcerated in the cell blocks on the 6th and 7th floors.

**What Kinds of Exhibits Will I See?**

The Justice Museum exhibits and programs are designed to advance the conversation about public policy issues relating to the central theme of justice in Arizona. The current exhibits focus on watershed moments in Arizona’s legal history, including Miranda v. Arizona, In re Gault and the impeachment of Gov. Evan Mecham. Other exhibits offer insight into the lives of icons in the state’s legal history, such as U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor.

Visitors to the Museum can experience what jail life was like back in the mid-1900s and view original, preserved prisoner artwork.

The Justice Museum also offers interactive learning opportunities featuring touchscreen monitors that quiz you on your knowledge of Arizona’s legal history.



**PRISONER ART PRESERVED**

Some prisoners scratched messages and even complex artwork into the walls, much of which will be preserved.

**How You Can Help**

The Justice Museum is supported by the Maricopa County Justice Museum & Learning Center Foundation, a 501(C)3 non-profit entity. If you are interested in contributing to the Museum, its projects and exhibits, or if you would like more information, go to [www.justicemuseum.org](http://www.justicemuseum.org).

**MUSEUM ENTRANCE AS IT APPEARS TODAY**

Museum visitors will use this main entrance and then take an elevator to the museum on the 6th floor. Just outside the entrance, a plaque commemorates the extensive 2000 restoration of the Old Courthouse. The building is now on the National Register of Historic Places and the Phoenix Historic Property Register.



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# The Home of Arizona’s Legal Legacy



MARICOPA COUNTY  
**JUSTICE MUSEUM**  
& LEARNING CENTER FOUNDATION

**MARICOPA COUNTY JUSTICE MUSEUM & LEARNING CENTER**

122 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85004

**Museum Hours**

Self-Guided: 8:30 am to 4:30 pm Monday-Friday

Guided: 12:15 pm to 1:15 pm Monday-Thursday

Admission is Free

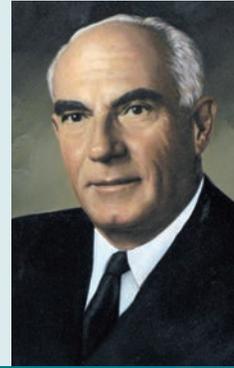
Group tours are welcome.

Contact tours: [justicemuseumphx@gmail.com](mailto:justicemuseumphx@gmail.com)



### MARICOPA COUNTY'S LEGAL CENTERPIECE

Built on the grounds of the 1884 courthouse, the historic Old Courthouse was the administrative center for both city and county governments. In 1929, Thomas Edison's incandescent light bulbs lit every room in the building as 7,000 people celebrated both the 50th anniversary of Edison's invention and the building's grand opening. Today, the courthouse is still an active Superior Court facility.



### BREAKING NEW GROUND, INFLUENCING JUSTICE NATIONWIDE

Hon. Charles C. Bernstein ruled decisively that segregation of African-American students in a Phoenix school district was a violation of the 14th Amendment. The U.S. Supreme Court requested a copy of his opinion before its decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which held in 1954 that the doctrine of "separate but equal" was unconstitutional. Attorneys in the Maricopa County case included Hayzel B. Daniels, a pioneering African-American attorney who later became a judge, and Herbert Finn, an indefatigable civil rights activist.

## Preserved ■ Interpreted ■ Experienced ■ The Legal History of Maricopa County and Arizona

*Learn about the lives of judges and lawyers, the history-making cases, and the unique legal issues that shaped Arizona's culture and economy*

The Maricopa County Justice Museum and Learning Center is located on the 6th floor of Maricopa County's Old Courthouse and is, to our knowledge, the only museum in a working courthouse. The Building has been restored to its 1929 grandeur, is still an active courthouse, thus providing visitors a unique combination of historic insights and contemporary courtroom experiences in one location.

### Why is this Museum Important?

The Justice Museum provides a hands-on and visually engaging venue that brings to life the rich legal history of Maricopa County and Arizona. Its sixth floor location is part of the actual cellblock where many of Arizona's most notorious prisoners were housed and was in use from 1929 until the 1960s.

The Justice Museum serves as a learning resource for the public – young people and adults alike. Through some of Arizona's most famous cases, visitors learn how the legal community has influenced the social, political, and economic character of the county and state.

The Museum highlights the importance of the rule of law in our society, including the protection of individual

rights and liberties guaranteed by the United States and Arizona constitutions. It also demonstrates the critical importance of the courts and justice system in our democracy.

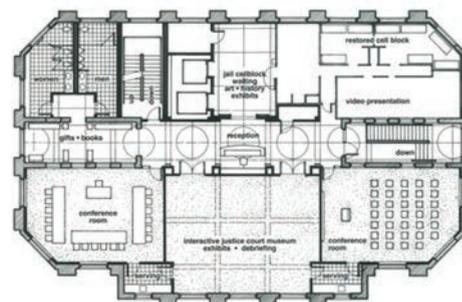
The Justice Museum acts as a repository that collects, preserves, interprets and exhibits historic materials and memorabilia about the people, issues, and events related to the justice system in Arizona.

Currently, there is no other entity devoted to this work. As such, the Museum serves as a valuable resource for historians, scholars, and citizens as well as future generations.

## Maricopa County Justice Museum & Learning Center

### JUDICIAL PIONEERS

In 1961, Hon. Lorna Lockwood became the first woman judge of the Maricopa County Superior Court. She also became the first female justice of the Arizona Supreme Court (and the first female justice of any state supreme court in the nation) and was seriously considered by President Johnson for nomination to the U. S. Supreme Court in 1978. It was The Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor who in 1981 broke the gender barrier as the high Court's first female member. As such, she was Maricopa County's second member of the Court, following The Honorable William H. Rehnquist, who was appointed in 1972.



THE MUSEUM'S FLOOR PLAN



### TWO BUILDINGS IN ONE

The Old Courthouse was designed by two different architects, one hired by Maricopa County and the other by the City of Phoenix. Although the exterior, constructed of terra cotta and poured concrete with bronze and polished granite details and red clay roofing tiles, appears unified, the interior comprises two independent buildings in the Neo-Classical and Spanish Colonial Revival styles, respectively.