

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative William G. - Senator Woodward
Representative Muscatine County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 20 May 1808 Hanover, New Hampshire

2. Marriage (s) date place

Abella Brooks 1838

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business In 1848 became one of three commissioners chosen by the 2nd General Assembly to prepare a complete code of laws for the new state.

B. Civic responsibilities

C. Profession Attorney

4. Church membership

5. Sessions served 9th General Assembly 1862

6. Public Offices

A. Local

B. State He served on the Iowa Supreme Court from 9 Jan 1855 - 11 Jan 1861.

C. National He was the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for 2 years around 1863-1864

7. Death 24 Feb 1871 Muscatine, Iowa, buried Greenwood Cemetery, Muscatine, Iowa

8. Children

9. Names of parents William H.

Hookward, Stillman S.

10. Education

11. Degrees

He graduated from Dartmouth College with high honors where he received his law degree.

12. Other applicable information

- Nothing
- After he was admitted to the bar he formed a law partnership with his cousin Benjamin R. Curtis
 - He moved to Iowa in 1839 locating at Bloomington, Iowa (now Maestrius, Iowa). The name was probably hypocritically given his illness of consumption (now called tuberculosis)
 - His wife, Archella, died 31 Mar 1870.

Inclue time.

—Whenever a person re-
subscription to the *Journ-*
et "makes a note on't."
this year.

STATE FAIR.—The State
al Society of Illinois se-
quoin, Perry county, as
for holding the State
71 and 1872.

TAKEN DOWN.—We are
hat Mrs. Merry purposes
vn, and removing piece-
farm, the old windmill,
l, at the south end of
t. This mill is one of
land-marks in the city.

l.—James Jackson has
is stock of groceries one
his old stand, and is
business in the elegant
occupied by C. S. Dur-
as one of the neatest,
rooms, and as carefully
stock of goods, as can be
is city.

RY:—The repairs on the
Illinois are not yet com-
she lies high and dry
ine ways of Rock Island.
idson started down the
Wednesday, for the pur-
king for a suitable boat
ry Company at this city.
oon to see a good, new
ig between our levee and
re.

nia Snow" sends a poem
kuk Constitution. The
Snow was evidently in
mood, as we judge from

certain that during the present sum-
mer the Southwestern will run an
independent line of cars to this city,
so that the single track between
here and Wilton will not be so
overcrowded with trains as to be
insufficient for the work. This calls
for the river line between here and
Muscatine."

HON. WM. G. WOODWARD.—
Hon. Wm. G. Woodward, of this
city died on Friday morning, Feby
24th. Judge Woodward was born
at Hanover, New Hampshire in
1808. He received his education at
Dartmouth College, graduating at
that institution in 1828. He came
to this place—then known as Bloom-
ington—in 1839, and has resided
here constantly, since that date. In
1855, he was elected by the State
Legislature, as an Associate Jus-
tice on the Supreme Bench, in which
capacity he served until 1861. He
was then elected State Senator.
The following year he accepted an
appointment as Clerk of the U. S.
Circuit Court, which position he
held until about two years ago,
when he retired to private life.
He leaves two children, a son and a
daughter, both of age, to mourn his
loss. The resolutions passed by the
Circuit Court last Saturday, and
which we publish elsewhere, express
not only the feelings of his brethern
of the bar, but of the entire com-
munity.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The City
election will be held on Monday
next. The officers to be chosen,
are Mayor, Treasurer, Assessor,
Wharfmaster, and one Alderman

bridge at this place has
tained some injury, but it
riously damaged.

All sorts of rumors in-
damages done by the floo
points on the Cedar are
the streets. It is reported
dam, wagon bridge and to
Waterloo, and the bridge
ton have been swept away
the mills and bridges
lodged a mile and a half
city.

We learn that the Wa
is also "on a high" and
bridges at Independence
Mills are both gone.

FAMILY JARS.—In the
of the present week, a
Germans, — man and
live on Front or Water
want of amusement en-
strife. The frau claimed
best man of the two, and
chair the same to prove,
Hans a blow ere he au-
do, and hammered his he-
ceased to move. He lay
upon the floor, then slow
down he bore upon the
gave her a welt, in the o
so oft has sauer-kraut sm
tumbled then, but soon a
fast and furious were the
tween the two. A policer
and arresting them both,
to the game. To the Pol
he marched the pair, and
were each fined there.

The fun of the thing
you see; Hans thought the
fined, and not he; so
Judge asked if he'd augh
why the law should paus
its way he mosely repli-
I guess the word's 'jail,'

consideration of the fact that ne
lieved the affairs of our city de
inded our citizens to rise above
rty controversy, and unite in the
eat work, of cleaning away the
al and other embarrassments,
ich surrounded us, said conven
n "threw him overboard," and,
hough he has served the city in
h a manner as to be above criti-
m, nominated A. F. Adams;
reby showing that party feeling
ne controls the Regular Repub-
an's. We have no fears as to
result of the election in the
ird ward—or any other.

VAN AMBURG'S MENAGERIE
OWN UP.—At St Louis Tuesday
rning last, as the cages contain-
Van Amburg's collection of an-
als were being transferred from
amer Henry Yager to the
b Roy, the drum head of the lat-
boat was blown out. The col-
d man, one of the Roy's rousta-
t's was killed instantly. Two
nels were blown overboard, but
e of them 'humped' himself to
p up, and was saved; That gay
d, the Otrich, got a rap from a
r. The otrich can stomach
st anything, but on this occasion
ldn't stand the pressure, yet true
his nature did di (e) gest then.
Nash, keeper of the elephants
d camels, was precipitated into
e river, falling between the two
mels. He was picked up by a
idoe boat. His head is pretty
d, cut and he is bruised on his
rson, but it is thought no bones
re broken. Nash has been in
e camel and elephant keeping li-
r over thirty years. During his

distinguished a member, loses one of its
brightest lights in this state; we
deem it due no less to the profes-
sion and to ourselves, than to the
memory of our deceased brother,
to put on record in the Courts of
this County, our estimate of his
virtues and worth. Therefore
Resolved, That during thirty
year's residence in Muscatine
County our lamented brother, has
illustrated in his life and career,
the enviable qualities of head and
heart, which secured for him so
distinguished a place in the esti-
mation of his fellow citizens, as
well as his professional brethern,
as an able and learned lawyer; a
just and upright judge; a courteous
and urbane gentlemen; a patriotic
citizen and good neighbor, his loss
will long be felt in the State of
which he was so distinguished a
citizen, and in the community of
which he was so valued a member.
Resolved; That not only as mem-
bers of the profession to which our
deceased brother belonged, but al-
so as friends and neighbors, we ten-
der to the bereaved children Wil-
liam H. Woodward Esq, and Miss
Ella Woodward, our sincere and
heartfelt condolence and sympathy.
Resolved; That these resolutions
be placed on the records of this
Court and that the clerk be request-
ed to present to William H. Wood-
ward Esq, a copy of the same, prop-
erly certified; and furnish to the
COURIER, Journal, and Tribune
newspapers of this city, copies of
the proceedings of this meeting,
with our request that they publish
the same.
Eulogies were pronounced by sev-
eral members of the bar, after which
the Court adjourned to Monday, in
respect to the memory of the de-
ceased.

MUSCATINE WESTERN RAILROAD
—During the past week Mess.

The Secretary's o
with wings 16x20.
Power Hall will
wings 34 feet eac
Stand will be an
two stories high.
be a mile in ten
wide. There will
Saloon 32x20 feet,
a varanda runnin
sides. There wi
horse stalls 8x12,
75 open 5x12; 200
175 hog pens 5x7
6x6. The cost
grounds in shape
than \$20,000.

ANOTHER
Steubenville, M
breaking of an a
coach of an expre
Pan Handle road
yesterday, pitched
bankment, breakin
ces, and seriously
ber of passengers.
the train took fire
cluding two Pul
passengers were
out serious burns,
field Scott, of Stea
not expected to
Lowe, a brakeman
and face, has sing
gers condemn, in
Conductor Carter
tors of the sleepin
stead of trying to
busied themselves
ets, &c., from th
forgot to return th
berths. The acco
by gross negligen
leased by the Per
Railroad Co., and
old rickety car fo
The train was run
20 miles an hour.

Paste that will
Dissolve a teasp
quart of warm wa
stir in as much fl.

vice. In the same ward, D. C. [unclear] has allowed his name to be used by the crew of the sinking [unclear], as their leader.

In the Third ward John B. Dougherty, represents the People, and A. F. Adams the "Regular Republicans." Mr. Dougherty received the indorsement of the People at their convention, and was by them placed in nomination. The Regular Republicans held a convention a few evenings after, and in consideration of the fact that he believed the affairs of our city depended on our citizens to rise above party controversy, and unite in the great work, of cleaning away the moral and other embarrassments, which surrounded us, said convention "threw him overboard," and, although he has served the city in a manner as to be above criticism, nominated A. F. Adams; thereby showing that party feeling does not control the Regular Republicans. We have no fears as to the result of the election in the Third ward—or any other.

VAN AMBURG'S MENAGERIE BLOWN UP.—At St Louis Tuesday morning last, as the cages containing Van Amburg's collection of animals were being transferred from the steamer Henry Yager to the [unclear] by, the drum head of the lat-boat was blown out. The cold man, one of the Roy's troupe, it was killed instantly. Two [unclear] were blown overboard, but [unclear] of them 'humped' himself to

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO HON. WM. G. WOODWARD.—About 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Atty. Gen. O'Connor, presented the following preamble and resolutions, of respect to the memory of Hon. Wm. G. Woodward:

Whereas, The Honorable William G. Woodward, the oldest member of the bar of Muscatine County has just been removed from among us by death, and *Whereas*, in the death of our lamented brother, we believe that the profession of which Judge Woodward was so distinguished a member, loses one of its brightest lights in this state; we deem it due no less to the profession and to ourselves, than to the memory of our deceased brother, to put on record in the Courts of this County, our estimate of his virtues and worth. Therefore

Resolved, That during thirty year's residence in Muscatine County our lamented brother, has illustrated in his life and career, the enviable qualities of head and heart, which secured for him so distinguished a place in the estimation of his fellow citizens, as well as his professional brethren, as an able and learned lawyer; a just and upright judge; a courteous and urbane gentleman; a patriotic citizen and good neighbor, his loss will long be felt in the State of which he was so distinguished a citizen, and in the community of which he was so valued a member.

Resolved; That not only as members of the profession to which our deceased brother belonged, but also as friends and neighbors, we tender to the bereaved children William H. Woodward Esq, and Miss Ella Woodward, our sincere and heartfelt condolence and sympathy.

Resolved: That these resolutions

FAIR GROUNDS. is a description of buildings for the Fair at Cedar Rapids will cover fifty-fifty hall for vegetable is in the shape of 140 feet long, with square, containing room. Floral and similar shape and Art Hall is the same, being 460x40 40x60 feet, and a center 24 feet in Poultry stand is The Secretary's with wings 16x20. Power Hall will wings 34 feet each Stand will be an two stories high. be a mile in length wide. There will Saloon 32x20 feet, a varanda running sides. There will horse stalls 8x12, 75 open 5x12; 200 175 hog pens 5x7 6x6. The cost grounds in shape than \$20,000.

ANOTHER

Steubenville, Mo: breaking of an a coach of an express Pan Handle road yesterday, pitched bankment, breaking ces, and seriously ber of passengers. the train took fire cluding two Pull passengers were a out serious burns, field Scott of Steu not expected to Lowe, a brakeman

977.7
993 0.9

HISTORY OF IOWA

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

FOUR VOLUMES ²²/₃₅

BY BENJAMIN F. GUE

*Illustrated with Photographic Views of the Natural Scenery of
the State, Public Buildings, Pioneer Life, Etc.*

WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF IOWA

VOLUME IV
IOWA BIOGRAPHY



SEAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA

THE CENTURY HISTORY COMPANY
41 LAFAYETTE PLACE
NEW YORK CITY

ment expired. After the war he was twice appointed by President Grant visitor to West Point Military Academy. He removed to Kansas in 1869, locating on a farm near Oswego, where he died September 17, 1889.

WILLIAM G. WOODWARD was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, May 20, 1808. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and chose law as a profession. In the fall of 1839 he emigrated to the new Territory of Iowa, locating at Bloomington where he entered upon the practice of law. He attained high rank in the profession and in 1848 was one of three commissioners chosen by the Second General Assembly to prepare a complete code of laws for the new State. His associates were Charles Mason and Stephen Hempstead. Their work when completed was approved by the Third General Assembly and Mr. Woodward was selected to prepare marginal notes, arrange it in divisions, index and superintend its publication. When published it was known as the "Code of 1851." In January, 1851, Mr. Woodward was elected by the General Assembly one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. He served six years and in 1861 was elected to the State Senate from Muscatine County. In 1863 he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. He died on the 24th of February, 1871.

JOHN S. WOOLSON was born on the 6th of December, 1840, at Tonawanda, Erie County, New York. He was the son of T. W. Woolson who became a distinguished member of the Iowa State Senate in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies. The son received his education in the public schools, at Wilson Collegiate Institute, New York, and at Mount Pleasant Wesleyan College in Iowa, receiving the degree of LL. D. In March, 1862, he received the appointment of assistant paymaster law at Mount Pleasant, was admitted to the bar and at once began practice in the navy, serving in that capacity to the close of the war. He studied law. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket and served in that body by re-elections for twelve years, retiring in 1891 when he was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for southern Iowa. He held this position to the time of his death which occurred on the 4th of December, 1899, at his home in Des Moines. He was a lifelong Republican and a citizen and public official of the highest character.

ED. WRIGHT was born at Salem, Ohio, June 27, 1827. His education was acquired in the public schools and academies and he became a teacher and a carpenter. In 1852 he removed to Iowa, locating in Cedar County. In 1856 he was elected to the House of the Sixth General Assembly, was re-elected in 1857 and again in 1859, serving six years. In 1862 he was appointed major of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry and served through the war. He was a brave, vigilant and popular officer

Recollections and Sketches of Notable Lawyers and Public Men of Early Iowa

Belonging to the First and Second
Generations, with Anecdotes and
Incidents Illustrative of the Times

By

EDWARD H. STILES

For many years a member of the Iowa Bar; member of its House of Representatives, 1863-1864; member of its Senate, 1865-1866; Reporter of its Supreme Court, 1867-1875; author of Complete Digest of its Decisions from the earliest Territorial period to the 56th Iowa Reports.

"In old age alone we are masters of a treasure of which we cannot be deprived, the only treasure we can call our own. The pleasures of memory and the retrospect of the varied images which in an active life have floated before the mind, compensate, and more than compensate, for the alternate pleasures and cares of active life."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALLISON.

"Personal anecdotes, when characteristic, greatly enliven the pages of a biography."—SAMUEL SMILES.

Whigs for State Senator in the district composed of the Counties of Muscatine and Johnson. Theodore S. Parvin, who was always a Democrat, thus speaks of Whicher and that canvass:

I stumped Muscatine County against him. While a very able lawyer and a sound reasoner, he had no trait of character in common with the mass of people. He was not in a popular sense one of them; while not an aristocrat, he had yet high notions of the dignity of man and could not bring himself down to the level of the masses. I was therefore able to take him at a disadvantage, and the Democratic candidate was successful.

But as I have already stated, he was appointed by President Fillmore in 1850, United States District Attorney for Iowa. He was the second one to hold that office; his predecessor was Isaac M. Preston, and Joseph C. Knapp his successor. The duties of this office he performed with such signal ability as to attract the attention of the entire bar and the people. During his term of office, he delivered a course of lectures before the Dubuque Law School. His great interest in the profession induced him to accept the invitation to deliver these discourses. A compliment which he highly esteemed, was the request of his class to sit for his portrait at the hands of an accomplished artist—one who assisted Healy in his pictures of distinguished American statesmen for the King of France. He was apparently reserved and aristocratic in bearing, and was thought by some to be lacking in warmth and generosity of character. But to those who knew him intimately, this was not the case. With them, he could unbend himself charmingly. He was fond of good company, enjoyed a good story and none could tell better. His house, which at that time, was the largest in the place, was celebrated for its open hospitality, and here he ended his days on the 13th of February, 1856.

William G. Woodward and J. Scott Richman.

If men were to be ranked according to their breeding or heredity, Judge William G. Woodward would be highly placed. His father, William H. Woodward, was not only a man of letters, but a lineal descendant of Doctor Eliazar Wheelock, who obtained from George the Third, the charter for and became the founder and patron of Dartmouth College. This Woodward was the defendant in the celebrated Dartmouth College case—the Trustees of Dartmouth College vs. William H. Woodward—in the argument of which, Daniel Webster won perhaps his greatest distinction as a Constitutional lawyer. A brief digression may be pardoned, explanatory of the case. Judge Woodward's ancestor, Dr. Wheelock, prepared with great care the charter for the College; a charter intended to be perpetuated without change. But in 1816, the legislature of New Hampshire undertook to alter the charter by increasing the number of trustees, which the charter declared should never be more than twelve, to twenty; and also by creating a board of overseers to whom the trustees were made subject, and, further, by changing its name from Dartmouth College to Dartmouth University. William H. Woodward was the Secretary and

Treasurer of the College, and the custodian of its records, and he regarded the legislation referred to as a sacrilege of the benefactions and memory of his great and good ancestor. The result was the case referred to, which went on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was declared that the legislative acts were void and unconstitutional, on the ground that the charter was to be regarded in the nature of a contract, which could not be thus impaired by the legislature.

Judge William F. Brannan was from about 1855 to the time of their death, a contemporary of both Judge Woodward and Judge Richman. When I wrote the sketch of Judge Joseph Williams, I sent Judge Brannan a copy of it for any suggestions he might be pleased to make, and when he wrote the sketches of Judges Woodward and Richman, he sent copies of the same to me for such use as I might feel advised to make of them in the preparation of this work, and excerpts therefrom, constitute what follows:

Judge Woodward was one of the earliest pioneer lawyers who came to Muscatine for the purpose of making it a permanent home for himself and family. He came in 1839. The pursuit of health was the inducing cause that impelled him to abandon his home, friends and business in Boston, and the hope that his strength and vigor could be regained in a new territory of the far Northwest, of which but little was known in the New England States at that time, and which had been opened for white settlement only five years before, and then only in a narrow strip west of the Mississippi, the rest of the Territory being Indian reservations.

He was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1808, and graduated with high honors at Dartmouth College. He then applied himself closely to the study of the law, and after a rigid examination was admitted to the bar. He had a full cousin, Benjamin R. Curtis, who was a little more than a year younger than himself and who while yet a youth gave promise of intellectual gifts of a remarkably high order. He, too, studied law, and on his admission to the bar, he and Woodward, who were strongly attached to each other, entered into a partnership and concluded to open an office in Boston, which they did. They were young, had at first few acquaintances in Boston, and had to quietly bear the probation incident to beginners in practice, in a community where they were practically unknown. Opportunity came to them sooner than they expected when they could be heard in a trial at court.

Mr. Woodward now, in 1838, took to himself a wife, Miss Arabella Brooks, to whom he had for some time been affianced. She was an accomplished young lady who was held in general esteem for the high and graceful womanly qualities that adorned her character, and made her a favorite with all who knew her. Mr. Woodward had been enjoying excellent health until about a year after his marriage, when an insidious disease, not uncommon in that climate, began to manifest itself, as he feared. His father had fallen a victim to consumption at a comparatively early age, and such had been the fate of many near and dear relatives. He at once consulted an eminent physician, who after a careful examination confirmed his fears. He told Woodward that the disease was yet in its incipient stage and that it could be arrested and its progress changed only by a change of climate, and that this should be made without delay. He had to turn his back upon the prosperity that shed its bright colors for the future and the high rank in his profession which his firm was rapidly attaining. He felt that all these considerations must give way to a sense of duty which he owed to the wife he had recently married. She concurred with him that his health was an object of the highest concern. He wrote at once to Mr. Brownell, whose wife was a sister to Mrs. Woodward, and who for years had been and was still a resident of Iowa. He sent a prompt answer that the climate of Iowa was redolent with health; that the strong, heavy damps of

the Atlantic coast that bred fatal disease had no existence in Iowa. He spoke in the highest terms of the fertility of the soil, with its gentle, undulating surface and of the picturesque scenery.

On the receipt of Mr. Brownell's letter, he and his wife at once started for Iowa and on reaching Keokuk, where Mr. Brownell was then living, stopped with him, and by his advice rode up to Muscatine (then known as Bloomington) and concluded to make that his home. He bought a choice lot on the river front and built a house in which he lived the rest of his days. He found the town with a small population and modest houses but of "great expectations." There were young lawyers, some of whom remained, while others sought more productive pastures. The emoluments of the lawyers were such as to enforce rigid economy. But Mr. Woodward found what he most needed, a pure and health-giving atmosphere, and a conquest over the threatened disease. He jogged along quietly like the rest of the lawyers. He did not, however, remain unknown and unappreciated.

The first session of the Legislature of the State paid a worthy compliment to Mr. Woodward. It passed an act creating a commission to consist of three to frame a complete code of laws for the new State. It was conceded that peculiar ability and fitness should be made the test in selecting the members of this commission. The Democrats controlled both legislative branches. Charles Mason, of Burlington, who had been Chief Justice of the Territory for years, William G. Woodward, and Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, an eminent lawyer, constituted the commission. Mason and Hempstead were Democrats and Woodward was a Whig. Hempstead was elected the second Governor of the State. The work required time and study, great care for its labors, and when completed was reported to, examined by, and met the approval of the Legislature. Mr. Woodward was chosen to prepare the marginal notes, arrange in proper divisions, index and superintend its publication. When published, it was called the Code of 1851.

The Legislature was named the General Assembly in the Constitution under which Iowa was admitted as a State, and the power was conferred upon it of electing the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Democratic party, which had hitherto dominated the politics of the Territory and State, had lost its supremacy in 1854, and its opponents came into power. The terms of the three Supreme Judges, all Democrats, were about to expire, and the Legislature in the month of January, 1855, convened as one body, and on the vote for Chief Justice, George G. Wright received fifty-three votes and Mr. Woodward fifty-one votes, and Judge Wright, having received the larger vote, became Chief Justice and Woodward Associate Supreme Judge. The vote for the third Judge was split among a number of candidates and it took a week or more to secure an election. Judge Wright told me, at the funeral of Judge Grant at Davenport, that at his first election to the Supreme bench, he was present, that he expected Judge Woodward would be elected Chief Justice, and he was greatly surprised at his own election to that position, and further, that he never knew how it happened.

Judge Woodward served six years on the Supreme bench. He had his share of the opinions to write. Those he wrote were drawn in scholarly language, bore ample evidence of the care he bestowed in coming to just conclusions, and the clearness with which they were expressed. In 1861, he was elected to the State Senate from Muscatine County, but resigned in 1863 to accept the more lucrative position of Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States. He died on the 24th of February, 1871. Death had robbed him of his excellent wife on the 31st of March of the preceding year.

I never heard Judge Woodward deliver a speech in or out of court. I came to Iowa a few months after he had been placed on the bench. He had a case then pending in the District Court in which he took great interest. His position as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court precluded his taking a part in the trial, and Judge Grant, of Davenport, was retained as counsel in the case. I was called into the case, not so much to aid as to keep watch over it. I was present at their conferences, but was simply a listener, although I noted all that was said. Judge Woodward's face always wore an expression that invited cordiality, and he had a polished but gentle manner that made no distinction between individuals. He had a quiet dignity that won respect, without anything like assumption to mar it. He

had always been a great reader and his mind was stored with useful information. In social life, he had fine conversational powers and could readily interest an intelligent company on topics relating to science, history or physics, and even politics. Visitors at his home always met with a pleasant reception, and no efforts were spared for rational enjoyment. Judge J. Scott Richman commenced his law practice in Muscatine the same year that Woodward did, in 1839, and they were much together. He tells me that Woodward had a high sense of the professional ethics that should govern a lawyer, and that he could not be persuaded to bring a suit unless he had good reason to believe that it would be successful, and that he would not seek to win a case by unfair means. He also says that Woodward was a smooth, easy talker, improving with time, and that his arguments showed earnest research for the law applicable to the case. It there was material conflict in the testimony, he sought to discover where the truth lay, by mild means and not by abuse. Judge Richman further states that Mr. Woodward from the beginning, by his courteous deportment, was treated with a degree of deference that was seldom accorded to any of his legal brethren.

The strong attachment that existed between Woodward and young Curtis, and the fact that they united as partners in the legal profession and the wonderful talents that were developed in Curtis at an early age, have been referred to.

Of Judge Woodward it may be truly said that his disposition was mild, incapable of intended offense, either in word or manner, and conciliatory to the last degree.

J. Scott Richman is not only the oldest practitioner at the Iowa bar, but is the only surviving member of the convention that met at Iowa City in 1846 and framed the Constitution under which, in December of that year, Congress admitted Iowa as a State of the Union.

I happened to be in Iowa City in 1857, where I met an elderly man of much intelligence. He was from a distant county, but I cannot now recall either his name or home. Learning that I was from Muscatine, he at once made inquiries respecting Richman, and said that they had served together in 1846 in the same Constitutional Convention. Richman, he said, was a stranger to nearly all of its members, but soon became the subject of notice because of his unusually low stature, very short legs and youthful appearance. Nightly consultations were held among the members at which Richman was always present, as he was at the regular sessions. At both places he sat as a quiet listener for the first few days; then he was called upon for his opinion touching a proposition that had given rise to considerable discussion. He arose and in opening said that he felt much diffidence in speaking on a subject which had divided so many older and abler minds than his. He had, however, the rare faculty of compressing in a few but clear words, reasons that were full of force and effect and speedily drew close attention. His speech was short but convincing. He seldom spoke, but when he did, he was heard with close and respectful attention. In fact, the other members would say of him, in a kindly and approving spirit, "That little, short-legged, young fellow has a good long head and can say much that is valuable in a few words."

Mr. Richman was born in Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, 1820. He did such work on a farm as he could until he was fourteen, and was allowed to go to a country school during the winter months. At the age named, he was taken as clerk in a county where he stayed until he was eighteen, when he went to Knoxville, Illinois, and commenced the study of law. In 1839, he came to Muscatine (then called Bloomington), where he resumed his law studies, and in the fall of that year, having passed a satisfactory examination, was admitted to the bar. A short time after, he opened a law office in Muscatine and engaged in practice. His natural ability and studious habits attracted the attention of Hon. S. C. Hastings, who had a large practice in Muscatine and bordering counties and who in 1840 offered a partnership to Mr. Richman, which was accepted. This connection continued until 1847, when, Iowa having just become a State, Hastings was appointed its first Chief Justice. This of course ended the partnership.

In those early days the bar of Muscatine was made up of young men such as Ralph P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Jacob Butler, William G. Woodward, S. C. Hastings and J. Scott Richman; Richman was the youngest in years and Stephen

Whichever the eldest. They were all men of active brain, well educated, generally, with strong literary tastes, ambitious, and struggling for success in their profession. They had to encounter difficulties incident to the stages of incipient settlement in a new and almost unexplored region, with wandering Indian tribes for their neighbors. Textbooks and law reports were few, money scarce, clients generally poor, and fees low and hard to get. They all believed that Muscatine had natural advantages that would make it a valuable commercial center, and they bore difficulties with hope for the future, and endured with patience the mishaps that at times beset them. Lowe eventually moved to Keokuk, and reached the highest honors of the State; Hastings, lured by the dazzling reports of the golden mines that lay in the hills and valleys of California, removed there, and when it became a State, was elected its first Chief Justice, and finally amassed a large fortune. Richman was gifted with a quick conception, a sound judgment, and clearness of expression. It was not a great while before the people showed confidence in his integrity and ability. He did not encourage litigation if it could be justly avoided. He soon became, after the dissolution of the partnership with Hastings, the leading member of the bar, a position he could not have reached and maintained unless he had won the confidence and respect of the bench, and of the jury, in cases before them in which he had been counsel. He had well earned a reputation in jury cases of dealing fairly with the evidence and of avoiding anything that savored of misrepresentation.

In December, 1863, Judge John F. Dillon resigned the office of Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, having, in November preceding, been elected to the Supreme bench. Mr. Richman became his successor, the district being composed of Jackson, Clinton, Scott and Muscatine. No better selection could possibly have been made. He was successively re-elected, with but little opposition. He was a thorough lawyer and on the bench was patient, rarely, if ever, showing any sign of petulance. His rulings were prompt and clear, and his charges to the jury were models of judicial instructions. He stated the issues the jury was to try and the rules of law applicable to the questions raised by the issues. He was always kind and considerate to the young lawyer who exhibits timidity the first few times he appears in the trial of a cause in the district court. Appeals were seldom taken from any judgment he might render, and when an appeal was taken, it rarely happened that a reversal followed.

In the latter part of April, 1872, Hon. John P. Cook, of Davenport, departed this life. He was one of the earliest of our pioneer lawyers, whom long and successful practice had made perfect in the intricacies of the law (if such a thing is possible) and who had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His death left to his son, Edward E. Cook, then a young man, the management of a large and valuable legal business. Conscious of the heavy responsibility thus cast upon him by the death of his father and knowing that Richman would be a most desirable associate, young Mr. Cook tendered an equal partnership to Judge Richman, which was accepted. The Judge resigned his office in 1872 and engaged in active practice again. This partnership lasted for a number of years, when with mutual consent and good feeling a dissolution took place.

Impelled by a strong and growing desire to return to Muscatine, which had been his home for more than a generation, and renew social relations with such of his old friends of early days as were still left there, on the dissolution of the partnership, he quit Davenport, and with his son, E. F. Richman, a while after, resumed practice in Muscatine, the firm name being Richman & Richman.

In 1856 Governor Grimes called a special session of the Legislature to take action on land grants given by Congress to aid in the construction of certain railways within the State. Mr. Richman was prevailed upon to become a candidate to fill a vacancy in the lower house of the Legislature that had occurred in Muscatine County, and was elected by a large majority. He had three times been elected to public offices. In no instance had his candidacy been due to the slightest procurement by any action on his part. He had never been an active politician, but on the contrary, had always preferred a calm and quiet life.

An amusing but unexpected incident happened to Richman some time after the adjournment of the Convention of 1846. The Territorial Legislature was in

session for the last time and was desirous of making such changes as seemed proper in view of the certainty that Iowa was about to be admitted as a State. Before the lower house was fully organized, trouble showed itself. A clerk and his deputy were necessary officers to keep the record. Several persons sought these two offices, but the house had balloted for some time without coming to a choice. The fight over the candidates for clerk and deputy grew strong and bitter. Richman had business in the District Court which took him to Iowa City while the fight was at its height, and he wandered over to the State House. He had hardly reached the door of the legislative chamber when a member of the house saw him, and immediately cried out, "Let us put an end to this fuss and delay, and proceed with the regular business. There's Richman (pointing to him). Let's elect him clerk. He helped to kill the Territorial Government by his vote in the Convention. Let him take part in its obsequies." It at once brought a momentary calm and before Richman could say anything, he was elected clerk, and a new man was elected his deputy.

He lived for many of his closing years on his farm outside of Muscatine, but made it a rule to be at his office regularly. He is now in his eighty-sixth year. His steps are not as quick and active as formerly, but his general health is good, his mind clear and strong, with scarcely perceptible change to mar his memory. His sight has been renewed, and glasses are no longer needed for ordinary print. Of late years he has rarely appeared before the Court, but has left the duties incident to litigation to the competent care of his son, while he remains in the office as an advisory. From present indications it is not unlikely that he will round out a century. He is looked upon by all who know him as a patriarch, and regarded with the reverence due to his exemplary character.

Judge Richman had a son, E. Frank Richman, who was for a time, associated with and succeeded his father in the practice. He was a lawyer of note and ability. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1865. His father was then upon the bench. After practicing law in Muscatine for a few years, he removed to Maquoketa in Jackson County, and afterwards to Davenport. Still later, he returned to Muscatine and became associated with his father in the general practice. He was at one time City Attorney of Muscatine. He took part in the Civil War and was Adjutant of the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry.

Since the sketches above were written, Judge Woodward, Judge Richman and Judge Brannan have all passed away. I was personally acquainted with each of them, but more particularly with Judge Brannan. I last saw Judge Woodward at a session of the U. S. Court at Des Moines many years ago. He was reading from a volume of Carlyle's "Frederic the Great," respecting the merits of which we had a long and pleasant conversation. He died in 1871, Richman in 1908.

Jacob Butler, Elijah Sells.

Jacob Butler was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1817. He graduated at Miami College. Among his classmates were John G. Deshler—afterwards United States District Attorney, and Charles S. Foster, all three of whom finally settled in Bloomington (Muscatine.) Butler studied law with Judge Swan, of Columbus, author of "Swan's Treatise," who took a great interest in young Butler and insisted on giving him a hundred and fifty dollars with which to make his start as a young lawyer in the farther West. He first went to New Orleans, then to St. Louis, and

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William G. Woodward (1855 - 1860)

Served on the Iowa Supreme Court from January 9, 1855, to January 11, 1860.

Born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1808. He was graduated from Dartmouth College with high honors. His father was defendant in the famous Dartmouth College Case, in the argument of which Daniel Webster won perhaps his greatest distinction as a constitutional lawyer. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with his cousin Benjamin R. Curtis who afterward went to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1839 he moved to Iowa locating at Bloomington, now Muscatine. Justice Woodward was one of the three commissioners who framed the Code of 1851, the others being Charles Mason and Stephen Hempstead. He was a member of the Ninth and Ninth Extra General Assemblies, but resigned

before the close of his term to accept the position of Clerk of the United States Circuit Court.

Justice Woodward died February 24, 1871.

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