

Mess^{rs} Huntington⁶ Bates and Woodward⁷ Judges.

ized, and one of the three judges appointed by the President was Obediah Jones. For some reason he did not assume the office, and in March, 1810, President Madison appointed Griswold to the position. He held this office until his death in Shawneetown, Aug. 21, 1815. On Aug. 5, 1789, Griswold married Elizabeth Flagg of East Hartford, Conn., who outlived him several years, dying on Aug. 15, 1822. They were the parents of several children. Information adapted from Franklin B. Dexter, *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College* . . . (New York, 1907), IV, 476-81, and references there cited; Farmer, *Hist. of Detroit, passim*; and Alvord, *The Illinois Country*, 430.

6 Samuel Huntington was born in Coventry, Conn., Oct. 4, 1765. He was graduated from Yale College in 1785, studied law, and in 1793 was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1801 he removed to Ohio, locating shortly in Cleveland and subsequently (1805) in Painesville. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1802, and of the first Ohio State Legislature the following year. By this body he was appointed in April, 1803, one of the three judges of the Supreme Court of the state. In 1804, he was made chief justice, retaining the office until 1808, when he was elected governor. During the War of 1812 he served as paymaster in the army with the rank of colonel. He died in Painesville on June 8, 1817, "leaving behind him a reputation for accomplished scholarship, pronounced executive ability, and acknowledged integrity." By President Jefferson he was tendered the office of receiver of public moneys in Steubenville, and that of judge of Michigan Territory, both of which he declined. See Dexter, *op. cit.*, IV, 419-20; Randall and Ryan, *History of Ohio, passim*; and William T. Utter, "Judicial Review in Early Ohio," *Miss. Val. Hist. Rev.*, XIV, 3 ff.

7 Augustus Elias Brevoort Woodward was baptized in New York City, Nov. 6, 1774, his father being a shopkeeper of that place. He attended Columbia College for a time, leaving without graduating, and in 1792 was employed in the U. S. Treasury Department in Philadelphia. Three years later he was in Rockbridge County, Va., where he soon made the acquaintance of Thomas Jefferson and for him developed an intense and life-long friendship. About the year 1797 he located in Washington, where he speculated actively in real estate, practiced law, served in the first council of the city and in the local militia, and published articles on the nature of the sun and of the government of the District of Columbia.

On March 1, 1805, Woodward was appointed one of the judges of Michigan Territory, then newly constituted. It is significant of his masterful personality that, arriving in Detroit on June 29 and finding the city in ashes, he immediately assumed command of the situation without awaiting the arrival of Governor Hull who reached Detroit two days later. Familiar with the plan of Washington City and possessed of an expansive intellect and fertile imagination, Judge Woodward conceived and imposed upon the stricken frontier settlement a new and scientific city plan designed to accommodate the needs of a metropolis of whatever size. This was perhaps his most significant service to Detroit. Although others succeeded later in largely wrecking his plan, to it we owe the existing fragments of Grand Circus and Capitol parks and of Cadillac Square, and the street plan of much of the downtown business section.

As one of the Board of Judges, Woodward arrogated to himself the title of chief justice (a distinction which had no legal existence), and throughout his long career here was at all times the dominating factor on the board, and in many respects in the community as well. Quite naturally, he frequently aroused violent opposition and made many enemies; but after the lapse of a century he looms head and shoulders above all his contemporaries, save Lewis Cass, in the later period of Woodward's career here. Judge Woodward was one of the most original and interesting individuals in all Michigan history; the word, "genius," fitly characterizes him. The best account of his career is by William L. Jenks in the *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, IX, 515-46.

The original scheme of territorial government having become outgrown and inadequate, in 1823 Congress enacted a law materially modifying it, and in this connection the terms of the sitting judges (hitherto conditioned on good behavior) were made to terminate on Feb. 1, 1824. Woodward's enemies sought to have him displaced, and by a false accusation of intemperance, at the last moment prevailed upon President Monroe not to reappoint him. Woodward thereupon severed his Detroit connections and returned to Washington,