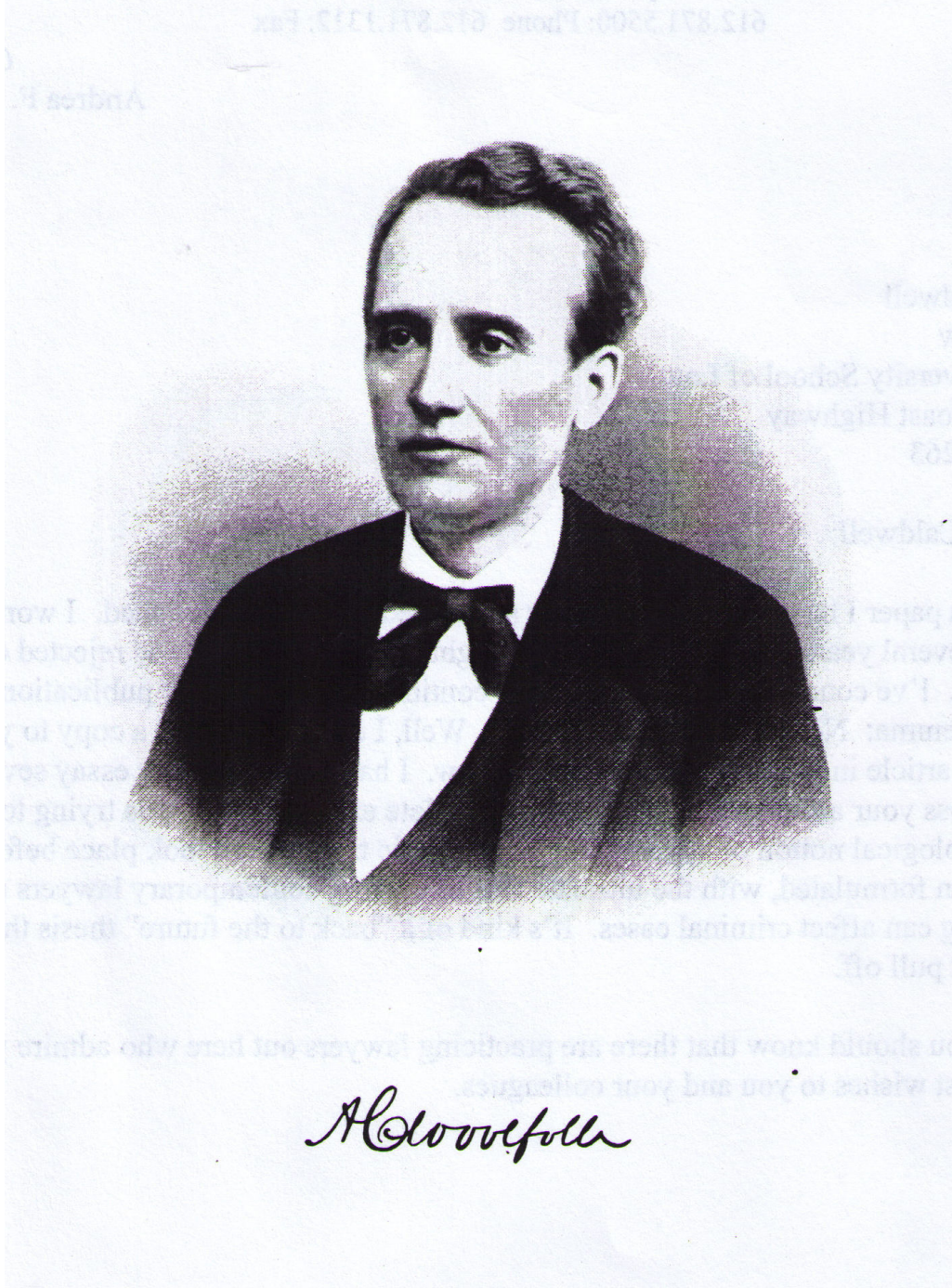


Judge Austin C. Woolfolk

(December 16, 1836 - February 15, 1880)



(ca. 1870s)

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Introduction

By

Douglas A. Hedin

Austin Coleman Woolfolk, a civil war hero, was appointed judge of the Sixth Judicial District on October 1, 1874, by Governor Cushman Davis to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Franklin Waite. He served three months, holding one term of court in late December 1874 in Mankato and, unexpectedly, a few days of a second term in January 1875 in Faribault. He was succeeded by Daniel Dickinson, who was elected to a seven year term in November 1874. In late 1875, seeking more hospitable climate, he moved to Colorado, where he died in 1880, at age forty-three.

Civil War Service

In 1861, at age twenty-four, Woolfolk, a resident of Illinois, who had closely followed reports of the dissolution of the union, enlisted in a company in Illinois, and later transferred to the Union Army. In the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, in October 1862, he sustained an injury to his throat – called “strangulation” – that caused an asthmatic condition he endured the rest of his life.¹ He was mustered out in 1866, holding the rank of major.

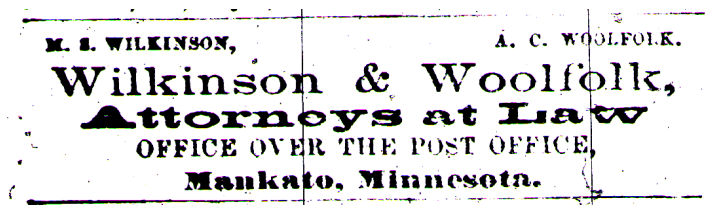
¹ **In 1862, there were two battles in Corinth, Mississippi: the first from April 29 to May 30, is called the “Siege of Corinth,” the second in October 3-4. Woolfolk most likely was wounded in the second battle, described by Shelby Foote as follows:**

Entering the woods, the [union] regiment was received with a crash of musketry and fell back, badly cut up, its colonel having been shot through the neck and captured. All that [Union General William] Rosecrans learned from this was that [Confederate Major General Earl] Van Dorn was still there, in strength.

Shortly after 10 o'clock he received even more emphatic proof that this was the case; for at that hour Van Dorn launched his all-or-nothing assault. [Union Major General Sterling] Price's two divisions began it,

Practicing Law in Mankato

Before the war, he read law in Pittsfield, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of that state. He married in 1863, presumably on a leave of absence. He moved to Mankato, the seat of Blue Earth County, after his discharge in 1866 (while in the military, he may have met Minnesotans who persuaded him that the state's climate would be good for his health). Soon after arriving, he formed a partnership with Morton S. Wilkinson, who had just completed a term as United States Senator.² Their business card appeared in the weekly *Mankato Record* in 1868:³



surging forward echelon, to be met with a blast of cannonfire. The left elements suffered a sudden and bloody repulse, but three regiments in the center achieved a breakthrough when the Union cannoners fell back from their guns in a panic that spread to the supporting infantry. Yelling men in butternut burst into the streets of Corinth, driving snipers out of houses by firing through the windows, swept past Rosecrans' deserted headquarters and on to the depot beyond the railroad crossing. At that point, however, finding their advance unsupported and the Federals standing firm they turned and fought their way back out again. On the far right, pinned down by heavy fire from a ridge to its immediate front, [Confederate Major General Mansfield] Lovell's division gained no ground at all. The day was hot, 94 ° in the shade; panting and thirsty, the attackers hugged what cover they could find. From time to time they would rise and charge, urged on by their officers, but after the original short-lived penetration they had no luck at all. The bluecoats stood firm. "Our lines melted under their fire like snow in thaw," one Confederate afterwards recalled. Perhaps the hardest fighting of the day occurred in front of Battery Robinette, just north of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, a three-gun redan protected by a five-foot ditch which overflowed with dead and dying Texans and Arkansans within two hours. By then it was noon and Van Dorn knew his long-shot gamble had failed. "Exhausted from loss of sleep, wearied from hard marching and fighting, companies and regiments without officers," he later reported, "our troops — let no one censure them — gave way. The day was lost."

Shelby Foote, 1 *The Civil War: A Narrative* 723-24 (Random House, 1958).

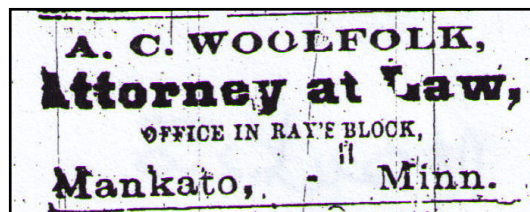
² Wilkinson (1819-1894) served in the U. S. Senate, 1859-1865, and in the House of Representatives, 1869-1871.

³ *Mankato Weekly Record*, August 22, 1868, at 1 (enlarged)

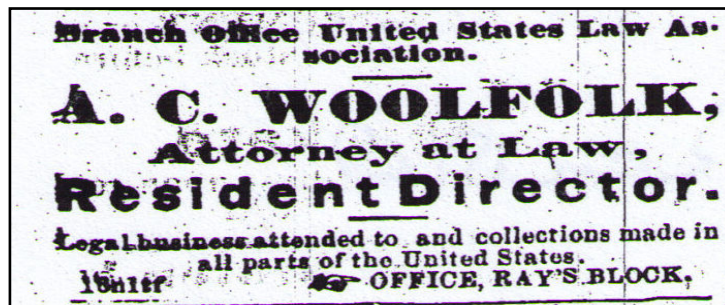
Then as now, law firms were ephemeral enterprises. By 1871, he was practicing with F. G. Brown, and their business card appeared in the *Record*:⁴



In 1873, now on his own, he placed this card in the *Record*:⁵



The following year, he had become a member of a national association of lawyers. His new card appeared in the *Record*:⁶



Appointment to the District Court

The Sixth Judicial District encompassed seven counties in Southern Minnesota on the Iowa border: Blue Earth, Faribault,

⁴ *Mankato Record*, December 23, 1871, front page (enlarged).

⁵ *Mankato Record*, November 29, 1873, front page (enlarged).

⁶ *Mankato Record*, October 10, 1874, front page (enlarged). This ad appeared after he began service on the sixth judicial district bench.

Jackson, Martin Cottonwood, Nobles and Watonwan. The Legislature set the dates of terms of court in each county.⁷

On September 3, 1874, District Court Judge Franklin W. Waite, who was running for Congress as a Democrat, resigned effective October 1st.⁸ This gave Governor Cushman Davis the opportunity to appoint a replacement to serve through the end of the year, thus permitting the Republican party at its District Judicial Convention to nominate the man who would win the November election. But it was an opportunity with risks. If Davis appointed a lawyer who had ambitions to be elected to a full seven year term, he would be criticized for trying to influence the outcome of the District Convention, and his appointee would be opposed by candidates from other counties at that Convention.⁹

⁷ Compliance with the arduous schedule in Stat. c. 39, Title III, Article IV, §42, at 727 (1873 Supp.) would have been difficult for someone with Woolfolk's limitations:

In the county of Blue Earth on the third Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in December in each year.

In the county of Faribault on the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in January in each year.

In the county of Jackson on the fourth Tuesday in June of each year; and in the county of Martin on the fourth Tuesday in January of each year.

In the county of Cottonwood on the second Tuesday in March of each year.

In the county of Nobles on the first Tuesday in March of each year.

In the county of Watonwan (at Madelia) on the second Tuesday in February of each year.

⁸ Letter from Waite to Davis, September 3, 1874. Gov. Cushman Davis Papers, "File No. 340 (Resignations—1874." See also *The Mankato Review*, September 8, 1874, at 3 ("On Thursday last, Judge Waite forwarded Gov. Davis his resignation as Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, to take effect Oct. 1st. Sufficient time intervening to allow the Governor to order an election, a successor will probably be chosen in November. In the meantime the Governor will probably fill the vacancy by appointment.").

⁹ Aspirants for the judgeship were mentioned an editorial in the *Blue Earth City Post*:

There are gentlemen in this county who are learned in the law, and who would fill the position with honor and integrity. Hons. J. A. Kiester and J. H. Sprout, of this city, have been named in connection with the position but they are not candidates. In Winnebago there seems to be growling sentiment in favor of Hon. Andrew C. Dunn.

Blue Earth City Post, September 12, 1874, at 2. Blue Earth City is located in Faribault County, which the newspaper declared should be awarded the judgeship "as a right."

Davis realized that the risks of disharmony to the party (and damage to the reputation of the judiciary) would be avoided if he appointed a loyal Republican who would serve the remaining three months of 1874.¹⁰ That man was Major Austin C. Woolfolk – a respected Mankato lawyer whose severe war wounds limited his ability to serve a longer period. The appointment was met with satisfaction. The *Mankato Review* editorialized:

Judge Appointed.

Gov. Davis has appointed Major A. C. Woolfolk, judge of the Sixth Judicial District, in place of Judge Waite resigned, to take effect the first of October. This is in accordance with an agreement entered into among the radical leaders of this county. The major is an educated gentleman, and would honor the bench even for a longer period than that covered by his appointment.¹¹

On October 3, 1874, the *Mankato Weekly Record*, the organ of the Republican Party in Blue Earth County, carried two articles about Woolfolk’s appointment. In the first, it countered charges by the Democrats that Woolfolk was angling for the party’s nomination at its judicial convention. It pointed out that his health barred the strenuous life of a judge in the Sixth, that his business card was still published in the local paper indicating his intent to return to private practice, and that he favored Daniel A. Dickinson for the nomination.¹² In the second, it praised his appointment:

¹⁰ Governor Davis surely remembered how Horace Austin, his immediate predecessor, handled an identical problem after the death of Judge Chauncey Waterman in February 1873. Governor Austin appointed John Van Dyke, a retired Wabasha lawyer, to serve on the Third Judicial District Court through the end of the year. Van Dyke was not interested in serving a longer period. The surprising result was the unopposed election of William Mitchell in November 1873 to a seven year term. See “Judge John Van Dyke (1805-1878)” 7-13 (MLHP, 2013).

¹¹ *The Mankato Review*, September 29, 1874, at 2.

¹² *The Mankato Weekly Record*, October 3, 1874, at 2:

It has been said by Democrats that Major Woolfolk desired the appointment to the vacant judgeship, simply as a stepping stone to the

Good Appointment.

Governor Davis has done himself credit by the appointment of Major A. C. Woolfolk to fill the vacancy in this judicial district callused by the resignation of Judge Waite. The Major is a gentleman of fine culture, a clear-headed able lawyer well qualified to fill the position to which he has been appointed, and he will fill the Judicial position with as much honor to himself and satisfaction to the bar and people of the Judicial District, as he filled the responsible position which he held in the military service of the country during the rebellion. This slight recognition of his services will be as gratifying to his friends as to himself, and especially so to his Republican friends who know and appreciate his fidelity to principles and party at a time when many of his former associates turned their backs upon the party to which had only been too lavish in the bestowment of its honors and emoluments upon them, and earnestly besought him to go with them. The Major, we understand, declines to be a candidate for nomination before the Republican Judicial convention. The condition of his health, so badly shattered by exposure in the army, he fears might interfere with the proper discharge of his duties, should he be nominated and elected as he certainly would be if nominated. The motives which prompt

Republican nomination. We have known better from the beginning, but did not deem it necessary to reply to every false charge or insinuation of the organs or street claquers of the double-headed Liberal ring. From the beginning Judge Woolfolk has acted the honorable, manly part, in this matter, and has favored the nomination of Hon. D. A. Dickinson, for the position, as his card elsewhere proves. Mr. Dickinson is one of the ablest, clear headed lawyers in the District, and possesses in an eminent degree, the qualities of a competent and reliable Judicial officer, and we hope to see him the unanimous choice of the Judicial convention which assembles at Madelia on the 13th inst. His valuable services in the United States navy, during the rebellion, will not detract from his merits in the estimation on of the patriotic masses.

him to decline as honorable to the Major as the nomination or election would be.¹³

In the November election, Daniel A. Dickinson, the Republican nominee, defeated Daniel Buck, the Democratic candidate, receiving 61% of the vote.¹⁴

Woolfolk on the Bench

The December 1874 Term

Woolfolk filed his oath of office with the secretary of state on October 1, 1874.¹⁵ He did not however preside over a court session until December in Mankato. The proceedings were recounted in articles in the weekly the *Mankato Review*, and are posted in the Appendix. They provide a surprising amount of information about how law was practiced in rural Minnesota at this time. Here are several observations:

There were over 100 cases on the calendar, and civil cases outnumbered criminal by a huge margin. This was consistent with the calendars of district courts in other counties at this time.¹⁶ Among the civil cases, there were very few in which a lawyer was a litigant (A. C. Dunn, a prominent lawyer, was a

¹³ *Mankato Weekly Record*, October 3, 1874, at 2.

¹⁴ The results of the election on November 3, 1874, were:

Daniel A. Dickinson.....	5,269
Daniel Buck.....	3,368

Journal of the House of Representatives, January 7, 1875, at 19-20.

Both men later served on the state supreme court. Dickinson (1839-1902) served from 1881 to 1893, while Buck (1829-1905) served from 1894 to 1899. For their bar memorials see, *Testimony: Remembering Minnesota's Supreme Court Justices* 96-101, 139-141 (Minn. Sup. Ct. Hist. Soc., 2008).

¹⁵ Executive Documents of Minnesota; Official Bonds and Oaths on file in the Secretary of State's Office for period ending November 30, 1882, at 151, 158. (available online).

¹⁶ For the calendars of Faribault County at this time, see Jacob Armel Kiester, "The Bench and Bar of Faribault County" 44 (MLHP, 2011), excerpted from his *History of Faribault County* (1896). Accord, "Judge John Van Dyke (1805-1878)" 7-13 (MLHP, 2013) (for calendars in various counties in the Third Judicial District in 1873).

plaintiff in one case). This is a marked change from the 1850s and 1860s when lawyers were plaintiffs or defendants in many civil cases. In those early decades, lawyers traded land, loaned money and engaged in other commercial pursuits because lawyering was not sufficient by itself to provide them with a living. Those commercial activities inevitably led to litigation, frequently concerning the collection of debts.

Several cases were continued “to be tried by the court in vacation” — that is, after the end of that term. This was authorized by an act passed two years earlier by the 14th Legislature.¹⁷ He “referred” several civil cases to local lawyers under a statute governing trials by Referees.¹⁸

¹⁷ 1872 Laws, c. 70, at 136, codified Stat. c. 41, Title VII, §140, at 809 (1873 Supp.), titled “An Act in relation to Trials of Issues of Law and Fact in Vacation,” provided:

SECTION 1. The judges of the several district courts of this state may with consent of parties try issues of law and fact, in vacation, and decide such issues, either in or out of term, and thereupon judgment may be rendered with the same effect as upon issues tried and determined in term time.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved March 1, 1872.

¹⁸ Stat. c. 41, Title VIII, Article II, §§145-149, at 811-812 (1873 Supp.):

TRIAL BY REFEREES.

SEC. 145. Upon the agreement of the parties to a civil action, or a proceeding of a civil nature, filed with the clerk or entered upon the minutes, a reference may be ordered:

First. To try any of all the issues in such action or proceeding, whether of fact or law, (except an action for divorce,) and to report a judgment thereon;

Second. To ascertain and report any fact in such action, or special proceeding or to take and report the evidence therein.

SEC. 146. When the parties do not consent, the court may, upon the application of either, or of its own motion, direct a reference in the following cases:

First. When the trial of an issue of fact requires the examination of a long account on either side, in which case the referee may be directed to hear, and decide the whole issue, or to report upon any specific question of fact involved therein;

Second. When the taking of an account is necessary for the information of the court, before judgment, or for carrying a judgment or order into effect;

Third. When a question of fact other than upon the pleadings arises, upon motion or otherwise, in any stage of the action; or,

In several criminal cases he “assigned” a lawyer to represent a defendant.¹⁹ F. G. Brown, appointed to represent Owen Murphy,

***Fourth.* When it is necessary for the information of the court in a special proceeding of a civil nature.**

SEC. 147. A reference may be ordered to any person or persons, not exceeding three, agreed upon by the parties, or if the parties do not agree, the court or judge shall appoint one or more persons, not exceeding three, residents of any county in this state, and having the qualification of electors.

SEC. 148. The trial by referees shall be conducted in the same manner and on similar notice as a trial by the court. They shall have the same power to grant adjournments and to allow amendments to any pleadings, as the court upon such trial, upon the same terms and with like effect. They shall have the same power to administer oaths and enforce the attendance of witnesses as is possessed by the court. They shall state the facts found and the conclusions of law separately, and their decision shall be given and may be excepted to and reviewed in like manner, but not otherwise, and they may in like manner settle a case or exceptions. The report of referees upon the whole issue shall stand as the decision of the court, and judgment may be entered thereon in the same manner as if the action had been tried by the court. When the reference is to report the facts, the report shall have the effect of a special verdict.

SEC. 149. When there are three referees, all shall meet, but two of them may do any act which might be done by all; and whenever any authority is conferred on three or more persons, it may be exercised by a majority upon the meeting of all, unless expressly otherwise provided by statute.

An earlier version of this law, adopted in 1851, providing for mandatory referrals was held unconstitutional in violation of the Seventh Amendment of the United States Constitution in *St. Paul & Sioux City R.R. Co. v. Gardner*, 19 Minn. 132, 134, 19 Gil. 99, 100 (1872).

¹⁹ The law regulating the appointment of counsel in effect in 1874 provided:

Whenever a defendant shall be arraigned upon an indictment for any criminal offense punishable by death or by imprisonment in the state prison, and shall request the court wherein the indictment is pending, to appoint counsel to assist him in his defense, and shall satisfy the said court by his own oath or such proof as the said court shall require that he is unable by reason of poverty to procure counsel, the court shall appoint counsel for said defendant, not exceeding two, to be paid by the county wherein the indictment was found, by order of said court. The amount of compensation of such counsel shall be fixed by the said court in each case, and shall not exceed ten dollars per day for each counsel, and shall be confined to the time in which such counsel shall have been actually employed in court upon the trial of such indictment.

withdrew after his client pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault. In a jury trial four days later, he was found guilty. Four persons were admitted to U. S. citizenship

He also admitted Jacob L. Burgess to the bar, but only after replacing two members of the examining committee, something so unusual that it invites speculation as to what happened outside the courtroom. At this time, most applicants to the bar had “read law” with a local lawyer for about three years. When he applied, the district court judge appointed a committee of three members of the county bar to examine him privately and make a recommendation.²⁰ Realistically, each examiner already knew the applicant and his proctor and would be reluctant to make a negative recommendation (which is why there are no newspaper accounts of a judge denying an application in Minnesota in the nineteenth century). Usually the examination

1869 Laws, c. 72, at 86 (effective March 5, 1869); codified as Stat. c. 53, §12, at 978-79 (Supplement 1873).

²⁰ **The qualifications to practice law were not high:**

SECTION 1. What persons are entitled to admission to practice.—Any male person of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, is entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this state.

SEC. 2. Application for admission, how made.—For the purpose of admission, he shall apply to the supreme court or any district court when in session, and shall show first, that he is of the age of twenty-one years, which proof may be made by his own affidavit; and second,- that he is a person of good moral character, which may be proved by certificate or other evidence satisfactory to the court.

SEC. 3. Applicant shall be examined.—The applicant shall also be examined in open court, as to his qualifications of learning and ability, by the judges, or under their direction, at the term at which application for admission is made.

SEC. 4. Order of admission.—If, upon the examination, he is found duly qualified, the court shall direct an order to be entered, to the effect that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability to practice as an attorney and counsellor in all the courts of this state ; and upon the entry of the order, he is entitled to practice as such attorney and counsellor.

Stat. c. 50, §1, at 953 (1873 Supp.).

was quickly followed by judge's perfunctory questioning in open court and an order of admission. Here, however, are the steps in the admission of Burgess:

December 1, 1874:

On motion of M. S. Wilkinson, the court appointed a committee consisting of Jas. E. Brown, D. A. Dickinson and E. P. Freeman, for the purpose of examining Jacob L. Burgess and all other applicants who make application for admission as an attorney.

. . . .

December 8, 1874:

Judge Brown, O. O. Pitcher and A. R. Pfau were, by the court, appointed a committee to examine Jacob L. Burgess, a candidate for admission to the bar.

. . . .

December 10, 1874:

The committee, heretofore appointed to examine Jacob L. Burgess, a candidate for admission to practice as an attorney, reported favorably, and a certificate of good moral character and affidavit of age, etc., having been duly filed, the court ordered that the candidate be admitted. He then in open court took the required oath of an attorney and received the usual certificate.

Everett P. Freeman and Daniel Dickinson may have withdrawn from the committee for good cause — other commitments for instance — but if so why did they accept the brief assignment in the first place? It is tempting to conclude that they did not believe Burgess had the minimal qualifications for practicing law and, after days of turmoil within the committee, withdrew, permitting their replacements to endorse the application.

The Puzzle of the January 1875 Term

As noted, Daniel A. Dickinson was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District in November 1874, for a term of seven years beginning January 1875.²¹ By statute a session of the district court was to be held in Faribault County “on the first Tuesday in June and January of each year.”²² For some reason Dickinson did not promptly file a proper oath of office with the Secretary of State and, therefore did not “qualify” by January 5, 1875, the first Tuesday of the month.²³ It was rumored that Judge Sherman Page of the Tenth Judicial District would preside but Austin Woolfolk stepped into the breach, as reported by the *Blue Earth City Bee* :

It was reported last week that Judge Dickinson of Mankato, elected in November, not having yet qualified, having to do so after the organization of the Legislature, and Judge Woolfolk, having been appointed Judge of the 6th Judicial District, was seriously indisposed, Judge Page of the Austin District would preside at this term of the Faribault District Court. But Judge Woolfolk undertook to fill the

²¹ The term of district court judges was reduced from seven years to six by constitutional amendment ratified November 6, 1883.

²² Stat. c. 39, Title III, Article IV, § 42, at 727 (1873 Supplement).

²³ To “qualify” the elected official must file an oath with the Secretary of State. For the “form of the oath” that judges take, see Stat. c. 72, §5, at 515 (1866).

Dickinson filed two oaths with the Secretary of State, the first on January 4, 1875, the second on February 2, 1875. There must have been a deficiency in the first oath. Both oaths are listed in Executive Documents of Minnesota; Official Bonds and Oaths on file in the Secretary of State’s Office for period ending November 30, 1882, at 151, 153.

The *Mankato Weekly Union* reported that Dickinson took his oath on February 1, 1875:

JUDGE D. A. Dickinson took the oath of office and entered into the discharge of his duties as Judge of the 6th Judicial District, on Monday, Feb. 1.

Mankato Weekly Union, February 5, 1875, at 3. It seems to have been filed with the Secretary of State the next day. Woolfolk’s term ended on January 31st, the day before Dickinson signed his oath.

appointment. His health not being fully established has interfered somewhat with the sessions of the Court, which our citizens regret on account of their respect for the man and his ability. ²⁴

This raises the question of whether it was even legal for Woolfolk to hold court in January 1875. He had, after all, been appointed to serve through the end of 1874. His authorization lay in an easily overlooked two-word phrase in the state constitution. Article VI, Section 10, of the 1857 constitution provided:

Sec. 10. In case the office of any judge shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment by the Governor until a successor is elected and qualified. . . . ²⁵

When Woolfolk gaveled the court to order there were seven criminal and thirty-six civil cases on the calendar. The proceedings, interrupted by the illness of the judge, were recounted in the *Blue Earth City Post* :

The January term of the District Court for Faribault County, convened in this city on Tuesday last [January 5, 1875]. Hon. A. C. Woolfolk, Judge presiding, and H. J. Neal, Clerk of Court.

The criminal calendar contains only seven cases, while on the civil calendar there are thirty-six cases. Several important cases have thus far been disposed of, and only one case has come up for trial by jury, that of W. H. Wheeler vs. C. C. Snare.

²⁴ *The Bee* (Blue Earth City, Faribault County), January 9, 1875, at 2. The January 2nd issue of *The Bee* reported that “Hon Sherman Page will hold the District Court commencing next Tuesday. The judge elect not having yet qualified.”

²⁵ This clause is retained in Article VII, section 7, of the current constitution:

Sec. 7. Term of office; election. The term of office of all judges shall be six years and until their successors are qualified.

Owing to the illness of Judge Woolfolk, but little progress has been made in the calendar. The court took a recess Thursday evening, and at this writing, Saturday morning, had not been convened. It is doubtful whether the health of the Judge will enable him to continue the term a sufficient length of time to dispose of all the causes on the calendar.

The Grand Jury is still in session.²⁶

. . .

The January term of court closed yesterday [January 15, 1875]. Out of 36 cases in the civil calendar, only one was tried, nineteen were continued, and the remainder settled.

Of the seven cases on the criminal calendar two were continued, and two settled. John Rhody was discharged, and the Grand Jury finding no indictment against him. C. Payne, for disposing of chattel mortgage property was found not guilty, and Merry and Williams were found guilty, and sentenced.²⁷

Because Judge-elect Dickinson delayed qualifying until February 1, 1875, Woolfolk had an unusual tenure—he served from October 1, 1874, to January 31, 1875. In the state’s official records, he is never credited for serving the month of January 1875.²⁸

Return to Private Practice

Woolfolk did not remove his business card from Mankato newspapers during the four months he was on the bench, a sure sign that he did not intend to seek a full term. He did, however,

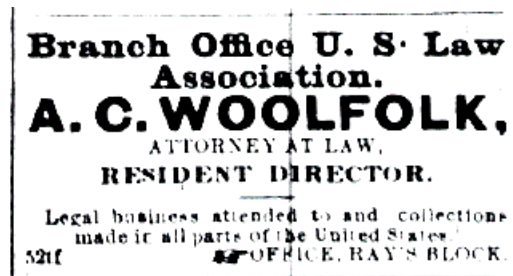
²⁶ *Blue Earth City Post*, January 9, 1875, at 3.

²⁷ *Blue Earth City Post*, January 16, 1875, at 3.

²⁸ For decades the biennial Blue Books, compiled by the Secretary of State, listed the names of district court judges and the date each “assumed office.” In every one, Austin Woolfolk’s term is listed as commencing October 1, 1874, while Daniel Dickinson’s commences on January 1, 1875. The first is right, the second wrong.

It is not (yet) known whether Woolfolk was paid for the last month of service. He is not listed as a recipient in the appropriations act of the 17th Legislature. See Laws 1875, c. 141, §1, at 177-180. (effective March 5, 1875).

slightly alter the design of his card. The following was published in the *Mankato Weekly Union* in early February 1875:²⁹



Missing from this card is any reference to his recent judgeship. This was consistent with the custom of the bench and bar in the nineteenth century in the state: judges who returned to private practice after resigning or losing bids for reelection did not mention their former judicial post in the business cards they published in local newspapers.³⁰

The Judge continued to practice law in Mankato until late that year when, seeking a healthier climate, he and his family moved to Colorado.³¹ There he died on February 15, 1880, at age forty-three.

Recollections of the Judge

On Wednesday, November 13, 1907, a special proceeding was held in the Blue Earth County District Court in Mankato for the reading of memorials to the seven judges who had served in the Sixth Judicial District since 1858.³² Julius Haycraft of Madelia

²⁹ *Mankato Weekly Union*, February 5, 1875, at 3.

³⁰ An exception was E. St. Julian Cox whose card in the *St. Peter Herald*, September 3, 1886, front page, had this legend below his name: “[Late Judge 9th District].” It appeared after his impeachment in 1882. The business cards of Justices of the Peace, Probate Judges and County Attorneys printed in newspapers occasionally mentioned their official position.

³¹ His removal was reported in the *St. Cloud Journal*, December 2, 1875, at 3 (“Major Woolfolk, lately of Mankato, has entered upon the practice of law in Denver, Colorado.”).

³² “Memorials to Judges of the Sixth Judicial District” (MLHP, 2014) (published first in the *Mankato Daily Free Press* on November 14, 1907, and the *Mankato Weekly Free Press* on November 15, 1907).

who would serve on the Sixth District bench from 1925 to 1948, “spoke kindly” of Woolfolk:

A. C. WOOLFOLK—The fifth judge of the sixth judicial district, was born in Missouri, and removed to the city of Mankato in 1867, where he practiced law until October 1st, 1874, when he was appointed judge of this district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Franklin H. Waite to become a candidate for congress.

Judge Woolfolk served as judge of this district only until January 1st, 1875, holding but one term of court during his term of office.

Judge Woolfolk was a gentleman of the old school, highly educated, an able and efficient lawyer, and advocate, having a high sense of legal etiquette and decorum, and being a just and impartial judge.

After his retirement from the bench he removed to Denver, Colorado, hoping to improve his health which had long been poor; gaining no permanent relief he died in Colorado, the exact date of his death not being obtainable at this time.

Other lawyers had favorable but faint recollections of him, as recorded in the *Free Press*:

Mr. Pfau spoke of Judge Woolfolk’s good qualities. He was a gentleman, a little retiring and suffered from asthma. He gave entire satisfaction during the three or four months that he served, and the lawyers were well pleased with him. He was always polite, dignified and had a friendly disposition.

Mr. Dunn spoke of his acquaintance with Judge Woolfolk, whom he first knew as a major in the United States army, when he as a quartermaster. He next met him in Mankato and a lawyer, and it was an honor

to hold his acquaintance, and no bitterness ever accompanied meeting him in battle array. He was well liked by all, and it as felt as a great loss when he was transported to the realm of the departed.

Judge [Loren] Cray referred to the chivalry of Judge Woolfolk, citing an instance. He was looked upon as being ripe, scholarly and one of the best lawyers here. His health was no good at any time.³³

Biographical Profile

In 1907, a collection of short biographies of prominent figures in the history of Hancock County, Illinois, was published. The following profile of Judge Woolfolk, written by his family, was included. Prepared thirty years after his death, it contains an exaggerated description of his judgeship.

Austin Coleman Woolfolk was born in Farmington, Missouri, on the 16th of December, 1836, a son of George and Matilda (Taylor) Woolfolk. In his early boyhood days the family removed to Pike county, Illinois. The father died during the infancy of his son and the mother passed away when Austin C. Woolfolk was but sixteen years of age. He was thus early deprived of parental care and attention. In his youth he attended the public schools of Pike county and his collegiate course was pursued in Bethany College of Virginia, after which he returned to Pittsfield, Illinois, and took up the study of law under the Hon. Milton Hay, one of the most distinguished legists that has ever practiced at the bar of Illinois. His deep interest was aroused by the momentous questions which awakened public attention in anti-bellum days. He was a student of the signs of the times, noted the growing dissatisfaction in the south and the threatening attitude and his patriotic spirit

³³ The word "ripe," as used by Judge Cray, means "seasoned" or "experienced."

was aroused in defense of the Federal government and its supremacy. Therefore it was not strange that when Fort Sumter was fired upon, like many other young attorneys, he put aside his law books that he might aid his country in the preservation of the Union. He enlisted and was instrumental in raising a company which was attached to the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The command was sent to Alton and he was on active duty with the regiment for a year, at the end of which time he was transferred to the quartermaster's department and later assigned to the United States service. He participated in two of the most hotly contested battles that occurred in the middle west — Fort Donelson and Corinth, where he suffered from strangulation and forever afterward was a sufferer from asthma. He continued with the army from 1861 until 1866, faithfully performing every task that devolved upon him no matter how hazardous was its nature or what risks he had to incur in performing the duty assigned him. He was then honorably discharged at Cairo, Illinois, after sending in his resignation.

Resuming the pursuits of civic life, Mr. Woolfolk once more entered upon the practice of law, locating in Mankato, Minnesota, and there he soon gained recognition as an able lawyer, who prepared his cases with thoroughness and care, was logical in his reasonings, sound in argument and forceful in his presentation of his cause. His ability attracted to him wide attention and led to his appointment by the governor to the position of district judge of the sixth judicial district of Minnesota. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasped the points in an argument, all combined to make him one of the most capable jurists of that district. His decisions indicated strong mentality, careful analyzation, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. He

was widely recognized as a man of well balanced intellect and discharged with impartiality and equity the duties of the office to which life, property, right and liberty must look for protection. At length, however, he resigned his position as district judge and went to Colorado, where through the succeeding six years he devoted his attention to the private practice of law.

On the 8th of October, 1863, Mr. Woolfolk had been married to Miss Mary Pierce Hay, a daughter of Dr. Charles and Helen (Leonard) Hay, a history of whom is given elsewhere in this work together with the history of her brothers, Major Leonard Hay, of the United States army and Hon. John Hay, late secretary of state under McKinley and Roosevelt. Mrs. Woolfolk was born in Salem, Indiana, and with her parents removed to Warsaw. Mr. and Mrs. Woolfolk remained residents of Colorado until the death of the husband on the 15th of February, 1880, after which his remains were returned to Warsaw for interment and here Mrs. Woolfolk has since made her home.

In an active life he displayed many sterling traits of character—not only the qualities which insured progress and success in his chosen profession but also those personal traits of character which win confidence and regard in every land and clime. The spirit of loyalty which prompted his enlistment for service in the Civil war was ever manifested in all his duties of citizenship and among his friends—and they were many—he was recognized as a most congenial spirit because of his intellectual force, his kindly disposition, his genial manner and his sincere and genuine interest in the welfare of others.³⁴

³⁴ *Biographical Review of Hancock County, Illinois* 428-430 (1907) (the photograph on the first page of this article is taken from this book).

Conclusion

Austin C. Woolfolk: a long forgotten war hero, a momentary judge whose short life provides surprising insights into the politics of judicial selection, the conduct of court and the practice of law in the mid-1870s.

Appendix

Accounts of the sessions of Sixth Judicial District Court from December 1 to 23, 1874, were published in the weekly *Mankato Review*. The *Review* did not name the lawyers in each case; in rural counties at this time, most litigation was handled by a few lawyers and firms. Civil cases predominated (this calendar had dozens of suits over tax assessments). Many cases were continued—requests for continuance were not contested—and more settled. Trials were conducted expeditiously (the rule of thumb among legal historians is that most trials in the nineteenth century took a day or less). A jury verdict was followed, almost automatically, by a motion by the losing party for a new trial.

District Court December Term.³⁵

The court convened on Tuesday afternoon [December 1, 1874], at two o'clock – Judge Woolfolk presiding.

The grand jury was called, charged by the judge and they retired in charge of Perry Wyson, bailiff, Mr. Lucius Dyer having been appointed foreman.

The petit jurors were then called. Several having been excused, the court ordered a special venire for the number of delinquents.

A call of the criminal calendar was then had.

State vs. Lindly Conklin – continued by consent of attorneys.

³⁵ *The Mankato Review*, December 8, 1874, at 2.

State vs. C. H. Rommell – continued.

The civil calendar was then called and the following cases continued:

Montague vs. Montague; Warren vs. Tilton; First National Bank vs. L. C. Harrington.

The following cases were settled:

Amelia H. Graf vs. Wm. Graf; McCormick vs. Todd; Linderman vs. Kane; Woolen Manufactory vs. Martin Meihofer.

Thomas Flynn vs. A. C. and J. C. Wood, dismissed on motion of defendants.

Bechwith & Co. vs. H. S. Weed & Co., – referred to Jas. Brown by consent.

Swale, Cameron & Co. vs. C. H. Rommell – transferred to Olmsted county for trial and garnishee.

Laura M. Penny vs. S. W. Burgess et al. – to be tried by court in vacation on eight days' notice.

Carr vs. Carr entered on calendar as No. 109.

Young et al. vs. B. F. Smith – entered on calendar as No 39½.

On motion of M. S. Wilkinson, the court appointed a committee consisting of Jas. E. Brown, D. A. Dickinson and E. P. Freeman, for the purpose of examining Jacob L. Burgess and all other applicants who make application for admission as an attorney.

Mr. Ole Johnson was admitted to full citizenship.

State vs. John Edwards – on motion of Mr. Severance it was ordered that the justice make return forthwith in this cause as required by law.

The following jurymen were returned by the sheriff:

Jos. McKibben, Robt. Finley, M. F. McNamara, B. S. Stopner, P. Mullen. Jas. Cornell, A. D. Clow, J. C. Thompson, Robert D. Jones and J. T. King.

WEDNESDAY – State vs. Wm. Edwards – dismissed for want of prosecution and bail discharged.

O. P. Swensen and C. G. Samuel were admitted to full citizenship.

G. Lulsdorf vs. D. L. Morse – continued on motion of defendant. John Laffey vs J. W. Brill and Brill vs. Laffey – both suits settled, each party to pay his own costs.

Frank Enders vs. R. G. Wood – on motion of Mr. Severance, R. G. Wood was allowed to put in a separate answer by Friday evening.

First National Bank vs. E. W. Chase – continued.

Jonas Malmin vs. M. L. Holley – defendant allowed to put in an answer during the trial. It was then called and a jury empanelled. Claim for damages to horse hired to defendant. Verdict, no cause of action.

Mr. Paul Aachen was admitted to full citizenship.

THURSDAY – Appeal from taxes of 1871, &c., by N. Stevens. Tried by court.

S. D. Presnell vs. John Devlin – application for increased security granted. Afterwards this case was settled.

Supervisors of Le Ray vs. Stephen Lamm – dismissed by stipulation.

D. M. Oshborn & Co. vs. Geo. W. and O. L. Booth. – No appearance for defense. Trial by court and judgment ordered for plaintiffs.

Maria Hilliker vs. J. A. Hilliker – settled.

Jas. H. Baker vs. H. C. Capwell. — Judgment ordered for plaintiff, and amount to be found thereafter.

Franklin Childs vs. John Hann.

This case was appealed from a justice's court in Beauford, and the amount involved is the value of a yearling calf. Mr. Childs, it seems, lost a calf in 1872, and the same year and near the same time a stray calf came to Mr. Hanna's premises, herding with his cattle. After keeping it for some time, he learned that Mr. Childs had lost a calf and claimed this one. A dispute arising about it, Mr. Childs replevied the calf, and a law suit was the result, in which the later was beaten, and hence his appeal to the district court. There seemed to be a disagreement between the parties as to the time of the estray. Mr. Hanna claiming that came to his place about two months prior to the time Mr. Childs alleges he lost it. A singular fact connected with the case was that when the calf first came to Mr. Hanna's its color was red, which afterwards changed to roan; and its tail, without mark, changed in a brief period to be half white. These points were dwelt upon for considerable time, and the deep interest manifested by the respective attorneys, to bring out all the facts pertaining to the singular transformation is worthy of commendation by the National Academy of Natural Sciences. Excepting possibly the exact number of white hairs in the calf's tail, every other fact was "told" and "retold" until even the most obtuse or indifferent attendant upon the court was perfectly familiar with the whole case. The value of the calf, which could not have been more than five or six dollars, had nothing to do with the matter, the fund of information elicited pertaining to youthful bovines more than compensating the tax payers of the county for four or five hundred dollars spent in tracing the ownership.

The jury having been so deeply interested by the remarkable freaks of nature as embodied in this case, it is not to be surpassed that they lost sight of the less important question of ownership, and consequently failed to agree. Four believed the calf belonged to Childs, while the remaining eight had some

doubts about this claim, and also of the ability of witnesses to identify a calf two years after first seeing it.

The attorneys have given notice that the case will be again called for trial this week.

E. & W. Bradley vs. And. Donnelly – settled by stipulation.

FRIDAY –The grand jury came into court, and presented indictments against Jos. Silver, for the crime of larceny; two against Henry Craig for larceny; Chauncey Craig for aiding in concealing stolen property; and Wm. Linderman for larceny. These several parties were arraigned and given the usual time to plead.

A *nolle prosequ* was entered in an indictment found last term against Chauncey Craig being now under indictment for the same offence.

Owen Murphy was arraigned for the crime of assault. He stated that he had no counsel, and being unable to employ any, the court assigned F. G. Brown to defend him.

Henry Craig plead not guilty to the indictments against him.

Nageli vs. city of Mankato – appeal dismissed.

The grand jury was discharged, having no further business.

McDonald vs. Handy & Graf. – Suit on promissory note given in payment of threshing machine. Defendants plead breach of warranty.

Wm. Linderman, by his attorney, S. P. Barney, plead guilty, and after remarks the court sentenced him to confinement in the court jail for the term of three months.

State vs. Philip Kane. – Defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty to assault. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, which was paid into court and defendant discharged.

SATURDAY— A. C. Dunn vs. Nathaniel Stevens. — Case entered on the calendar. No one appeared for the defendant, and testimony of plaintiff was taken, and the court ordered for plaintiff the relief demanded in this complaint.

State vs. John Silver — defendant plead not guilty, and was held for \$500 bonds for his appearance at the next term of court.

State vs. Owen Murphy — defendant plead not guilty, and Mr. Brown his council (sic) declined to serve in that capacity.

State vs. Abel Hyde — arraigned for larceny, and subsequently pled not guilty. Having no attorney, the court appointed E. P. Freeman to defend him.

District Court — Second Week.³⁶

At the close of our report, last week, the case of McDonald vs. Handy & Grof, was before the court. On Monday the jury returned a verdict for defendants, and assessed the damages at \$393.

Mr. Dunn, counsel for the plaintiff, asked to have the verdict set aside, for the reason that the jurors had evidently made a mistake. He also gave notice of motion for a new trial on all the statutory grounds, and 30 days were granted him in which to make the motion.

State vs. Chauncy Craig — defendant made motion for continuance, and motion granted. Bonds of \$500 were required, which were filed and defendant discharged for the term.

In the tax suits of county against St. Paul and Sioux City railroad, evidence was taken by the court.

State vs. Abel Hyde — on motion of county attorney, the indictment against defendant was dismissed and defendant discharged from custody.

³⁶ *The Mankato Review*, December 15, 1874, at 2.

State vs. David Arthur – on motion of county attorney, defendant was discharged, the grand jury having failed to find an indictment against him.

State vs. Henry Craig – continued by consent and bail fixed at \$1,000 in one case and \$300 in the other.

St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company vs. Reuben Butters – continued by consent.

Ann Sprecker vs. John Diamond – Suit for damages for sale of horse belonging to plaintiff and sold for debt of husband. Trial by jury and verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$312.50. Notice of motion for new trial.

TUESDAY –The tax suits against Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos 4 to 25 inclusive, were continued by consent of parties.

Henry Folsom vs. John J. Shaubut – referred to S. F. Barney to try and determine.

Stoppel vs. Winona and St. Peter Railroad – Settled, plaintiff to pay his own costs.

Richard Tilton vs. Richard Fairchilds – settled by stipulation.

John Arend vs. St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad – settled.

Judge Brown,³⁷ O. O. Pitcher³⁸ and A. R. Pfau³⁹ were, by the court, appointed a committee to examine Jacob L. Burgess, a candidate for admission to the bar.

Ordered by the court that Mr. Sylvester L. Stephensen be allowed \$3 per day for the term of eight days for attendance on this court as witness for criminal suits.

³⁷ For his biographical sketch, see “Judge James Brown (1821-1889).” (MLHP, 2014).

³⁸ For his biographical sketch, see “Orrin O. Pitcher (1830-1902).” (MLHP, 2013-14).

³⁹ Albert R. Pfau (1847-1918), a Mankato lawyer, was judge of the Sixth Judicial District from 1908 to 1915. He was defeated in the election of 1914 by Willard Comstock.

Frederick Fox vs. G. K. Stevens – damages for personal assault. Trial by jury and verdict for plaintiff in sum of \$7.50. Motion for new trial, and 20 days in which to make motion.

Owen Sullivan vs. Geo and Edward Taylor – dismissed.

H. Garlick vs. Geo. and Edward Taylor – dismissed.

H. Garlick vs. Geo. W. Newall – to be tried by court in vacation.

John Britner vs. Carl Just and John Diamond – suit to recover

for wheat levied upon by sheriff, but exempt from execution. Trial by jury. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$100.

WEDNESDAY – John M. Hickey vs. Cooper & Chapen – plaintiff allowed to file an amended complaint.

State vs. Owen Murphy – arrested for firing a pistol at Adam Arnold, as previously reported by us. Trial by jury, and verdict against defendant for assault. The court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$50, and stand committed till paid.

Citizens National Bank vs. Hiram S. Perry and S. S. Higgins – trial by jury. Plaintiff replevied piano in possession of defendant on a judgment against one Welshbilling. Jury find the plaintiff entitled to the possession of the property in controversy.

The cases of Burgess vs. Simonds and Morse et al. vs. Simonds were by consent of attorneys, referred to J. E. Porter, esq., to hear and determine, to be tried in January.

Louvice Edwards vs. John N. Hall – action to recover for sale of plaintiff's property on execution against his father. Trial by jury, verdict for plaintiff \$111.71.

THURSDAY – Peter F. Wise vs. H. M. De Wolf et al. – By consent of parties the cause is to be tried in vacation any time after January 1st, 1875.

T. Scattergood & Co. vs. J.C. Marakel – to be tried by court in vacation.

Geo. W. Monks vs. Jos. Schaus – to be tried by court in vacation.

Parsons & Cheney vs. Robert Taylor – referred to F. G. Brown to hear and determine.

John Bare vs. W. J. Atchison – to be tried by court in vacation, or by A. C. Woolfolk, as referee.

Mangums vs. P. Hartman – to be tried by court in vacation on 8 days' notice.

Cole vs. R. Faichild – to be tried by court in vacation on eight days' notice.

The committee, heretofore appointed to examine Jacob L. Burgess, a candidate for admission to practice as an attorney, reported favorably, and a certificate of good moral character and affidavit of age, etc., having been duly filed, the court ordered that the candidate be admitted. He then in open court took the required oath of an attorney and received the usual certificate.

John M. Hickey vs. Cooper & Chapin – by consent referred to S. F. Barney to try and determine.

Frank Enders vs. R. G. Wood – a jury was empanelled to try the case, and they were discharged until Monday, 21st inst., when it will be tried.

Henry Craig appeared in court and withdrew his former pleas of “not guilty” of the charge of stealing wheat, admitting that the value of the wheat was about \$80. The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$200, and to be confined in the county jail until paid.

State vs. Henry Craig – indicted for stealing sewing machine. After the defendant had appeared and withdrew his plea of not guilty and plead guilty. All proceedings stayed until further order of court.

Emma Robbins vs. John Diamond – the appellant was allowed to file a new appeal bond.

In the matter of the State vs. Wilber M. Hemperly, the court ordered that the defendant and his bail be called, which was done in open court, and neither responded.

State vs. John Edwards – law questions argued to the court.

Baker vs. Capwell – judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Court adjourned till Monday, 21st of December.

District Court – Adjourned Session.⁴⁰

Court opened on Monday morning, 21st inst.

State vs. W. M. Hemperly –The defendant appeared in court in person and by attorney, waived arraignment and plead not guilty to the charge of fornication. Cause continued over the term; bond continued.

Frank Enders vs. R. G. Wood et al. –The plaintiff in this case was arrested without warrant by the defendants; imprisoned from Saturday night until Monday morning, when he was discharged without explanation. He sued defendants Wood and Morse for false imprisonment. The case was tried by jury, and after being out overnight, they returned a verdict of \$600 for plaintiff.⁴¹

⁴⁰ *The Mankato Review*, December 29, 1874, at 2.

⁴¹ This trial was the subject of an editorial in the *Mankato Weekly Review*:

The false imprisonment suit brought by Mr. Frank Enders against R. G. Wood and Danl. Morse, which occupied the district court of this county for several days last week, was one of more than passing interest. Last summer, it will be remembered, that a report was current in this State and also published extensively throughout the east, that a gang of desperadoes contemplating throwing off the track the pay car of the Winona and St. Pater railroad, and also rob and murder Mr. Phelps, the wood contractor. The scene of this contemplated conspiracy was located in Le Ray township, in this county. Detectives were sent to that locality to work up the matter, and if possible, ferret out the ringleaders. Wood and Morse, living in that locality, believed in the existence of such

J. J. Shaubut vs. Jas. Miller – Referred by consent to S. F. Barney to try and determine on the usual notice.

In the matter of the delinquent personal tax against numerous parties the court on motion of county attorney Buck ordered judgment to be entered against the defendants named in the amount to be ascertained the clerk.

TUESDAY – Mrs. Mary Hansen was admitted to full citizenship.

North Star Boot and Shoe Co. vs. John Diamond – referred by consent to M. S. Wilkinson to try and determine.

The State against Wm. and James Norton – continued by consent, under present bond.

Emma Robins vs. John Diamond – to be tried by the court in vacation.

Lovell vs Gerry – referred to W. C. Durkee⁴² to try and determine.

WEDNESDAY – Foster, Lee & Co. vs. H. C. Capwell – referred to O. O. Pitcher to try and determine.

A. E. Thompson vs. J. T. Williams – to be tried by the court in vacation on usual notice.

Mangum vs. Hartman – to be tried by the court in vacation.

a conspiracy, and aided in tracing out the matter. Enders, we understand, was one of the suspected parties, and the defendants being in this city, and fearing that he would escape, in company with the jailor, arrested Enders and placed him in the county jail. He was imprisoned from Saturday night till Sunday morning, when he was set at liberty, no charge having been preferred against him. The jury, after an absence of one night, awarded the plaintiff \$600 damages. This verdict is healthy demonstration of the fact that personal liberty is not played out in Minnesota, and that the too common practice of arresting and imprisoning citizens without authority cannot be practiced with impunity in Minnesota.

Mankato Weekly Review, December 29, 1874, at 2.

⁴² For his biographical sketch, see “William C. Durkee (1842-1882)” (MLHP, 2014).

Fred Paetzhold vs. Wm. Paetzhold et al. – tried by court. – arguments to be submitted in writing. This action is brought on to set aside a deed from defendant to a third party. Plaintiff is an old man, and father of defendant. He owned a farm in this county, which he agreed to and did convey to defendants on condition that they should support him during his natural life. Afterwards defendant sold the farm to a third party and refused to support his father. The father heretofore got judgment against the son. This action is to set aside the deed to the third party.

Gilmore vs. O’Conner – to be reargued within ten days from Dec. 23rd, 1874. •

Afterword

This biographical sketch of Austin C. Woolfolk is one of a series of profiles of trial judges posted on the MLHP. State district court judges are neglected by legal historians. These profiles will help fill this void and perhaps be of some assistance to future legal historian in the state. It is clear from the foregoing study that there is no telling what you will find once you begin your research.

Related Articles on Blue Earth County Lawyers & Judges

- “James Brown (1821-1889)” (MLHP, 2014).**
- “William C. Durkee (1842-1882)” (MLHP, 2014).**
- “Jean A. Flittie (1866-1927)” (MLHP, 2014).**
- “Orrin O. Pitcher (1830-1902)” (MLHP, 2013).**
- “Jerome E. Porter (1843-1910)” (MLHP, 2013).**
- “Lewis Porter (1829-1876)” (MLHP, 2014).**
- “Ira P. Shissler (1844-1903)” (MLHP, 2013).**
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