

WALTER INGLEWOOD SMITH was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 10, 1862, and died in that city, January 28, 1922. The body was cremated at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Nebraska. His parents were George Francis and Sarah Henrietta (Forrest) Smith. He was graduated from Council Bluffs High School in 1878 and entered Park College at Parkville, Missouri, but because of illness soon returned home. On recovering he taught country school a year near Neola, and in 1881 entered the office of D. B. Dailey of Council Bluffs to read law. In December, 1882, before he was twenty-one years old, he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Mr. Dailey. He was later associated for a time with J. E. F. McGee. In 1890 he was elected a judge of the Fifteenth Judicial district, and re-elected in 1894 and 1898, serving from January, 1891, to September 1, 1900, when he resigned and accepted the Republican nomination for congressman from the Ninth District. A vacancy had been created by Smith McPherson resigning to accept the federal judgeship for the Southern District of Iowa, and Mr. Smith was elected to that vacancy, and also to the full term beginning March, 1901. He was re-elected in 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, and 1910. During his first term in Congress he was a member of the Elections and Banking and Currency committees, but in his second and subsequent terms he was a member of the Appropriations Committee, and was advancing well toward its leadership. During his last term he was also a member of the small but powerful Rules Committee. On March 7, 1911, he resigned as congressman and accepted the appointment of judge of the Eighth Judicial District of the United States Circuit Court, made by President Taft. This position he filled with ability until a year or two before his death when he became an invalid. Judge Smith was a man of unusual mental ability, of exalted motives, pure character, winning personality, and rendered valuable service in every position he occupied.

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JOHN HUGHES, JR., was born at Columbus, Ohio, October 25, 1841, and died at Long Beach, California, January 5, 1922. Interment was at Williamsburg, Iowa. He obtained a good education in the schools of Columbus and in 1857 accompanied his parents when they removed to Williamsburg, Iowa. He then taught school and on August 15, 1862, enlisted as fifth sergeant in Company G, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry. He saw much hard service in the field, but in the latter part of the war was assigned to clerical duty in Washington, D. C. He was honorably discharged June 30, 1865. He then returned to Williamsburg and engaged in farming. The fall of 1868 he was elected county clerk of Iowa County and was re-elected in 1870, 1872, and 1874, serving eight years. He read law under J. H. Feenan, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and at the end of his service as county clerk became a member of the law firm of Feenan, Hughes & Kirk. In 1883 he withdrew from the firm and entered banking at Williamsburg, becoming cashier of Williamsburg Savings Bank. In 1888 he retired from banking and engaged in the

lumber business, which he continued until he permanently retired in 1914, when he removed to Avoca, Iowa, and in 1918 to Long Beach, California. In 1897 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1899 and 1901. He was in 1903 elected senator. His legislative service therefore was continuous from the Twenty-seventh General Assembly to the Thirty-second inclusive, six regular sessions, three as representative and three as senator, the last one being by virtue of the adoption of the biennial election amendment. He was known as the father of the Anti-pass Bill. He persistently and consistently advocated this measure, first against great opposition, but finally to complete success. He was a man of fine character and qualities.

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HERMAN C. HEMENWAY was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York, April 1, 1834, and died at Cedar Falls, Iowa, January 27, 1922. His parents were Vashni and Eliza (Goodman, or Goodnow) Hemenway. In 1850 he was with his parents in their removal to Freeport, Illinois. He attended public school, taught for a time, took up the study of law at Freeport in 1858 and was admitted to the bar there in 1860. In 1861 he removed to Independence, Iowa, and commenced practice. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant. On July 8, 1865, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 8, 1865. He returned to Independence, but in 1866 removed to Cedar Falls and entered on the practice of law there. At different times he had associated with him as partners J. B. Powers, A. D. Polk, George H. Thorpe and Alfred Grundy. He served Cedar Falls as a member of the school board, a member of the city council, city solicitor, and mayor. In 1875 he was elected representative and served in the Sixteenth General Assembly. He was very influential in that assembly in the enactment of the statute establishing the Iowa State Normal School, since named Iowa State Teachers College, at Cedar Falls, and became a member of the first board of directors of the institution. In 1877 he was elected senator, and was re-elected four years later, serving in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth general assemblies, taking high rank as a legislator. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884.

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THEODORE M. STUART was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 6, 1836, and died at Chariton, Iowa, January 28, 1922. His father was Thomas C. and his mother Philomenia Philadelphia (Thorp) Stuart, both of Virginia. He was taken by his parents in their removal to Piatt County, Illinois. He attended high school at Monticello, Illinois, and a college at Danville. Removing to Monroe County, Iowa, he read law with T. B. Perry at Albia, and with Warren S. Dungan at Chariton, was admitted to the bar at Chariton in 1860, and became a partner of Mr. Dungan. Later he was associated with O. A. Bartholomew, and still later he became head of the firm of Stuart Bros., consisting of himself,

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