

GA4.2/P88/1876-1980

c.2

PRESIDENTS AND SPEAKERS
OF THE COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY



A Biographical Portrait From 1876

RECEIVED

OCT 01 1980

COLORADO STATE LIBRARY
State Publications Depository

COLORADO STATE PUBLICATIONS LIBRARY
GA4.2/P88/1876-1980 c.2 local
Colorado. General A/Presidents and speak



3 1799 00001 2419

PRESIDENTS AND SPEAKERS OF THE
COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
A Biographical Portrait From 1876

Foreword.....	iii
Preface.....	v
Introduction.....	vii
Presidents of the Senate.....	1
Speakers of the House of Representatives.....	83
Acknowledgments.....	179
Photograph Credits.....	181

Colorado Legislative Council

Eastwood Printing Company
Denver, Colorado
August, 1980

CONTENTS

Foreword.....	iii
Preface.....	v
Introduction.....	vii
Presidents of the Senate.....	1
Speakers of the House of Representatives.....	83
Acknowledgements.....	179
Photograph Credits.....	181

Lyle C. Kyle
Director

PREFACE

The Colorado House Journals and Colorado Senate Journals and the Session Laws of Colorado were used as the authoritative sources for determining the Speakers of the House and the Presidents of the Senate; terms of office; political affiliations; and place of residence at the time those individuals served in either office.

Elections and Term of Office

Colorado general elections have been held on the first Tuesday in November with the exception of the October, 1876, election. Since 1876 representatives have been elected every two years and senators have been elected every four years on a staggered basis. In the 1876 general election half of the senate was elected for a two year term to institute a staggered system. Terms of office for the executive branch have varied since 1876. Until 1959 both the governor and lieutenant governor were elected for a two year term. The term of office became four years when a constitutional amendment was adopted by Colorado voters in the 1956 general election.

Executive branch officers are sworn into office on the second Tuesday in January and serve until the second Tuesday in January of the year their term expires. Legislators are sworn into office on the first day of the regular session immediately following their election. A senator serves for a quadriennium and a representative serves for a biennium. Although terms of office officially expire in January, the dates of the office used in these biographies correspond to a legislative biennium or quadriennium.

Election of presiding officers for the Colorado House of Representatives and the Senate are also provided for in the constitution. The house has always elected one of its members Speaker. From 1876 until 1974 the lieutenant governor served as President of the Senate. In 1974 a constitutional amendment granted the senate the right to elect one of its own members as president.

Succession of Office

A process for succession to the office of governor and lieutenant governor in Colorado has been specified by the constitution since 1876 and by statute since 1877. Article IV, Section 13 stipulated that when a vacancy occurs in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor becomes governor. From 1876 to 1974, Article IV, Section 14 provided that when the office of lieutenant governor was vacated, the President Pro Tem of the Senate performed the duties of lieutenant governor. Article IV, Section 15 further provided that if all three offices (governor,

lieutenant governor and President Pro Tem) became vacant simultaneously, the Speaker of the House would succeed to the office of governor. Statutory law, 24-20-105, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973, elaborated on the process for succession to the office, the salaries and the emoluments when the lieutenant governor or the President Pro Tem assumed the office of governor or lieutenant governor. Because of the differences in the wording of the constitution and in the statutory law, unusual developments have occurred when the office of lieutenant governor has become vacant. These developments are explained in the Introduction.

The process of succession was changed in 1974. Article IV, Sections 14 and 15 were repealed and Article IV, Section 13 was amended in the 1974 election. Presently, the governor nominates a replacement for the office of lieutenant governor in the event that the office becomes vacant. The nominee must be confirmed by a majority of both houses of the general assembly. The statutory provision concerning salaries was amended in 1978 to conform with the constitution.

Style

For all questions involving punctuation and capitalization, A Manual of Style (University of Chicago Press, 12th edition, 1969) was used as the authoritative source.

INTRODUCTION

While this publication is not by any means a political history of Colorado, these biographies do reflect many of the significant events, ideologies, and changes that have occurred. Although there are a variety of anecdotes about each person and while many of these are vividly recalled, they have not been included because they are generally undocumented stories. In order to maintain consistency, some of the more unusual political developments not included in the individual biographies are contained in this Introduction. One section deals specifically with the Territory of Colorado's various attempts to attain statehood. The other sections focus on a number of cases that warrant special attention because of the extraordinary developments outside of the normal political process which occurred. Hopefully, these explanations will provide the reader with a framework by which the history of certain individual leaders can be more easily understood.

Constitutional Conventions

As early as April of 1859, pioneers who had traveled to Cherry Creek in search of gold petitioned the United States Congress to create a territory for the area that would become Colorado. After an attempt to create the Territory of Jefferson failed, settlers in the gold fields remained under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Territory from 1859 to 1861. On February 26, 1861, Congress passed an organic act which established the Territory of Colorado. The new territory was constituted mainly from the western portion of the Kansas Territory as well as smaller segments of the territories of Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico. During the next fifteen years, from 1861 to 1876, citizens of the Colorado Territory made three attempts to attain statehood.

The first attempt to achieve statehood occurred in 1864 when the Thirty-eighth Congress passed an enabling act which allowed the Territory of Colorado to frame a state constitution. On July 4, 1864, a constitutional convention was convened and a constitution was drafted. In October the proposed constitution was submitted to the voters but was overwhelmingly rejected. With the voters' rejection of the 1864 constitution, the congressional enabling legislation was technically dead. Ignoring the stipulations of the enabling act, some territorial leaders called for a new constitutional convention. Another convention was held in August of 1865 and another proposed constitution was offered to the voters in September. The 1865 constitution was approved and state officers were elected. In anticipation of admission to the Union, a state legislature was assembled on December 12, 1865. President Andrew Johnson, however, denied Colorado's petition for statehood on the grounds that no enabling act existed.

Approximately ten years later, on March 3, 1875, Congress again passed an enabling act to admit the Colorado Territory to the Union. On December 10, 1875, a third constitutional convention was convened and a new constitution was completed after four months of deliberation. The 1876 constitution was overwhelmingly adopted by the electorate on July 1, 1876. On August 1, 1876, President Ulysses Grant signed the proclamation which admitted the state of Colorado to the Union. A Republican state convention was held in Pueblo on August 23 and a Democratic state convention met in Manitou Springs on August 29 to prepare slates of candidates. The general election was held on October 3, 1876, and the first Colorado General Assembly convened on November 1, 1876.

In Re Speakership--1891

When the Eighth Colorado General Assembly met on January 7, James Hanna from Cortez was elected Speaker of the House. One of Hanna's first duties as Speaker was to make committee assignments. When his assignments proved to be unpopular, they were questioned by a majority of the other representatives. On January 14, while Hanna was presiding as Speaker, a motion was made and seconded that the office of Speaker be declared vacant. Although Hanna refused to entertain the motion, another representative requested consideration of the motion and called upon the other members of the house to vote. A majority of the house voted in favor of declaring the office of Speaker vacant. Hanna then declared the house adjourned. Ignoring Hanna's declaration of adjournment, the house continued its proceedings and elected Jesse White as Speaker. White was then administered the oath of office.

The legality of such an action in the house was questioned. The members of the house requested Governor John Routt to seek an opinion from the Colorado Supreme Court. Routt submitted two interrogatories for the court's consideration:

- 1) Under the constitution and laws of Colorado, can a Speaker of the House of Representatives, duly elected, qualified, and acting as such, be removed from office in such a manner?
- 2) Who is now the Speaker of the House?

On January 23, 1891, the court handed down its decision. The opinion, In Re Speakership (15 Colo. 520), declared that:

- 1) The Speaker is not a state officer and, therefore, is not liable to removal by impeachment; and

- 2) The house has the power, by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members elected, to remove its Speaker from office and to elect another in his stead.

By virtue of the court's opinion, Jesse White was declared lawfully elected and became the Speaker for the remainder of the biennium. Hanna remained in the house and fulfilled his duties as a representative from Montezuma County for the remainder of his term.

In Re Senate Resolution No. 10

In 1905 one of Colorado's most unusual political developments occurred. Within twenty-four hours on March 16 and 17, Colorado had three governors. The situation developed as a result of the 1904 state elections. As newspaper accounts demonstrated, widespread voter fraud took place in this election. In the gubernatorial contest the Democratic challenger, Alva Adams, defeated incumbent Governor James Peabody by approximately 10,000 votes. Jesse McDonald, a Republican was elected lieutenant governor. The Republicans also won majorities in both houses of the general assembly. Almost immediately after the election, charges of fraud were lodged against Governor-elect Adams by Peabody.

Published articles concerning the 1904 elections and the three different Colorado governors during a twenty-four hour period suggest that the following events took place. With the Republicans holding majorities in both houses, the Democrats realized that some sort of compromise had to be reached to insure that their candidate would be declared governor. At the same time, the Republicans realized that an investigation of fraudulent voting would hinder the legislative process. To circumvent the problems, both parties agreed to a compromise. In return for having Adams declared the legally elected governor, the Democrats agreed to let Peabody make two appointments to the Colorado Supreme Court before he left office. On January 10, 1905, the compromise was executed. Peabody's two appointments were approved and Adams was sworn in as governor.

Two days after Adams' inauguration, however, Peabody filed a formal protest to challenge the legality of Adams' election. To settle the question, Lieutenant Governor McDonald, in his capacity as President of the Senate, appointed a twenty-seven member committee of legislators to hear testimony on the challenge. After several weeks, the committee submitted three reports on March 2, 1905. The majority report, signed by fourteen members of the committee, recommended

that Peabody be seated as governor. One minority report asserted that the election was legal and that Adams should remain as governor. A second minority report written by Morton Alexander, a Jefferson County Republican, stated that in view of the fraud on both sides neither candidate should be certified as governor. This report recommended that the legislature should declare the office of governor vacant. By the time the three reports were submitted to the general assembly, Democratic support for Adams and Republican support for Peabody had so eroded that the Alexander report was received favorably. Because the legality of such a move was questionable, the Alexander report was submitted to the Colorado Supreme Court in the form of an interrogatory. The court's response, In Re Senate Resolution No. 10, specified that the legislature did not have the power to declare such a vacancy.

In spite of the court's ruling, the legislature decided to pursue Alexander's plan for resolving the situation. Another compromise was agreed to by both parties. According to this compromise, the general assembly adopted the majority report which declared Peabody as the lawfully elected governor and thereby unseated Adams. Peabody, however, was not to be sworn in until he had signed a written promise to resign from office within twenty-four hours. On March 16 the legislature adopted the majority report and thereby ended Adams' tenure as governor. Peabody was sworn in as governor shortly after 5:00 p.m. The following day Peabody duly resigned and McDonald, by virtue of gubernatorial succession, was sworn in as Colorado's third governor in a twenty-four hour period.

Lieutenant Governors--Succession of Office

The constitutional and statutory law providing for succession to the office of lieutenant governor when a vacancy occurs has created some extraordinary situations. On four separate occasions a President Pro Tem of the Senate succeeded to the office of lieutenant governor. The first instance occurred in 1905. Lieutenant Governor Jesse McDonald's succession to the office of governor created a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor. As then stipulated by the Colorado Constitution, President Pro Tem Arthur Cornforth succeeded to the office of lieutenant governor. At the time of Cornforth's succession, Colorado Attorney General Nathan Miller was requested to prepare a legal opinion on constitutional and statutory provisions concerning succession to the office of lieutenant governor. In his opinion Miller concluded that Cornforth became lieutenant governor for the duration of the biennium.

Cornforth continued as lieutenant governor until April 3, 1905, when his right to the office was questioned. From 1876 until 1950 Presidents Pro Tem were elected at the beginning and at the end of each session and at any other time deemed necessary. At the end of the 1905 session, the senate dutifully elected Fred Parks as the new President Pro Tem. On the basis of his election and Article IV, Section 14 of the constitution, Parks then challenged Cornforth's right to serve as lieutenant governor. Parks contended that as President Pro Tem he should succeed to the office of lieutenant governor and initiated a quo warranto proceeding against Cornforth. The case, The People ex. rel. Parks v. Cornforth (34 Colo. 107), was submitted to the Colorado Supreme Court. In essence, the case questioned whether Cornforth had become the lieutenant governor for the duration of the biennium or whether Parks should assume the duties of lieutenant governor because of his election as President Pro Tem. The court unanimously agreed that in this situation the President Pro Tem should serve as acting lieutenant governor. In other words, Cornforth served as lieutenant governor only by virtue of the fact that he was President Pro Tem. With the election of a new President Pro Tem, Cornforth no longer had a legal right to hold the office as lieutenant governor. On April 4, 1905, Parks was sworn in as Colorado's third lieutenant governor in 1905. Parks remained in that office until the beginning of the new term in January, 1907.

In contrast to the Cornforth and Parks case, two other Presidents Pro Tem succeeded to the office of lieutenant governor unchallenged. On the next to the last day of the 1949 session Charles Murphy was elected President Pro Tem ad interim. He became acting lieutenant governor in April, 1950, when Lieutenant Governor Walter Johnson became governor. He served as acting lieutenant governor until January, 1951. In the last occurrence Ted Strickland was elected President Pro Tem in January of 1973. He became acting lieutenant governor in July when Lieutenant Governor John Vanderhoof succeeded to the office of governor. Strickland served in that capacity until January, 1975.

A different type of succession to the office of lieutenant governor has occurred twice in Colorado's history. Two lieutenant governors have served as lieutenant governor de facto, that is, as a matter of fact and not because the law specifically provided for succession to the office of lieutenant governor in these situations. In both instances, the lieutenant governor-elect died before being sworn into office so the lieutenant governor who had been serving in that capacity remained in the office for another term.

Horace Tabor was the first lieutenant governor to serve as lieutenant governor de facto. In the 1880 general election George Robinson won the office of lieutenant governor, but died that same year. Tabor, who had been elected lieutenant governor in 1878, had not run for the office of lieutenant governor in the general election of 1880 and did not hold an elective position. Tabor continued, however, to serve as lieutenant governor de facto from 1881 to 1883. When the same situation occurred in 1913, it was questioned by the senate. In 1912 former Speaker Benjamin Montgomery was elected lieutenant governor in the general election, but died in December of that year. According to newspaper articles, when the general assembly convened on January 1, 1913, the senate discussed submitting an interrogatory to the Colorado Supreme Court concerning succession to the office of lieutenant governor when a vacancy occurs. Because of the supreme court's decision, In ex. rel. Parks v. Cornforth, many senators believed that the President Pro Tem elected for that session would assume the duties of lieutenant governor. On January 3, the outgoing lieutenant governor, Stephen Fitzgarrald, was asked by a senator what his intentions were concerning the office of lieutenant governor. He responded that he would remain as lieutenant governor until, as provided by the constitution, a duly qualified successor was elected. After William Adams was elected President Pro Tem on January 7, the senate submitted interrogatories to the supreme court to determine who legally held the office of lieutenant governor. The interrogatories were:

- 1) Does Fitzgarrald continue to hold the office of lieutenant governor?
- 2) If Fitzgarrald does not continue to hold the office who or what officer is entitled to act as lieutenant governor?

The court declined jurisdiction in the case and refused to answer the interrogatories. The court's response, In Re Interrogatories of the Senate No. 7978, (54 Colo. 166), cited the following reasons for asking the senate to recall the questions:

- 1) Noting that the situation was not of such importance as to require prompt resolution, the court declined jurisdiction because of the rules established by the court itself based upon constitutional and case law; and
- 2) The questions involve private rights as distinguished from public rights, therefore any opinion rendered would require a determination of private

rights in a separate ex parte proceeding. That is, a question of private rights should be resolved through the usual judicial process where arguments and facts are presented by both parties.

After the senate received the court's reply, the matter of the interrogatories was referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary. The judiciary committee never reported this matter out of committee and Fitzgarrald continued as lieutenant governor de facto for the remainder of the term.

PART I
PRESIDENTS
OF THE
SENATE

LAFAYETTE HEAD

(1825 - 1897)

Home: Conejos

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1876 - 1878

PART I PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE

Lafayette Head was born April 18, 1825, in Howard County, Missouri. He was educated in Missouri common schools. In 1846, Head enlisted in the Army and served under Colonel Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War. Upon completion of his military service, Head settled in northern New Mexico and became a merchant in Abiquiu, Sandoval County. While Head lived in the New Mexico Territory, he held various positions. In 1851, he was appointed deputy United States marshal and for twelve years served in northern New Mexico Territory. Head was elected sheriff of Rio Arriba County in 1851 and served for two years. He served as sheriff and as probate judge concurrently for two years. He was also named as agent for the Jicarilla Apaches and Cheyenne Utes in 1852.

For several sessions Head was elected to the New Mexico territorial legislature which generally met during the winter months each year. He was first elected in 1853 to represent Rio Arriba County while residing in Abiquiu. After completing his term in 1854, Head was instrumental in establishing the settlement of Guadalupe in the northern portion of Taos County. Upon the resignation of Aron Beck, Valdez, Head was elected to the council of the New Mexico territorial legislature and represented Taos County for the 1856-1857 session. He was re-elected in 1857 and in 1858. During the 1858-1859 session Head became President of the Council. At the end of the 1859 session, he became an agent of the Tabaquero Utes, a position he held until 1861.

While living near the original settlement of Guadalupe in the Conejos area, Head's home came under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Colorado Territory which had been established in 1861. He was elected to the Tenth Colorado Territorial Council in 1871 and served during 1874. He later represented the Conejos area in Colorado's state constitutional convention which was held from

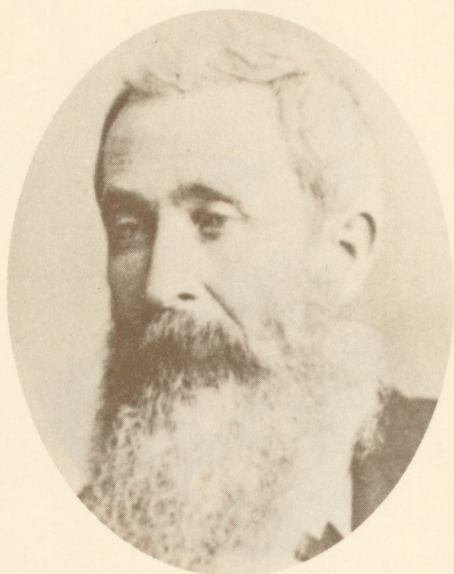
LAFAYETTE HEAD

(1825 - 1897)

Home: Conejos

Party Affiliation: Republican

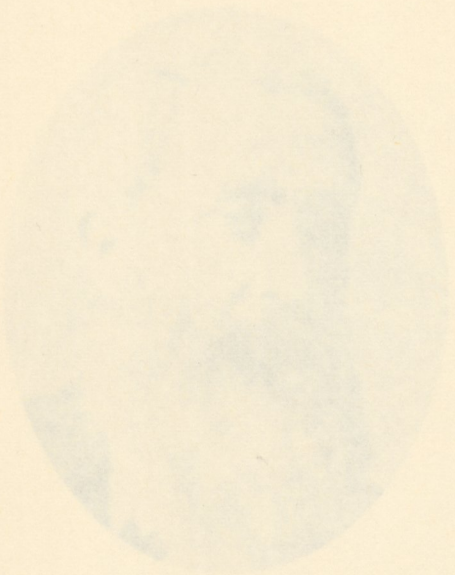
President of the Senate: 1876 - 1878



Lafayette Head was born April 19, 1825, in Howard County, Missouri. He was educated in Missouri common schools. In August of 1846, Head enlisted in the army and served under Colonel Sterling Price in the Mexican War. Upon completion of his military service in 1849, Head settled in northern New Mexico and became a merchant in Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County. While Head lived in the New Mexico Territory, he held various official positions. In 1850 he was appointed deputy United States marshal and for three years served in northern New Mexico Territory. Head was elected sheriff of Rio Arriba County in 1851 and served for two years. He served as sheriff and as marshal concurrently for two years. He was also named as agent for the Jicarrilla Apaches and Capote Utes in 1852.

For several sessions Head was elected to the New Mexico territorial legislature which generally met during the winter months each year. He was first elected in 1853 to represent Rio Arriba County while residing in Abiquiu. After completing his term in 1854, Head was influential in establishing the settlement of Guadalupe in the northern portion of Taos County. Upon the resignation of Juan Benito Valdez, Head was elected to the council of the New Mexico territorial legislature and represented Taos County for the 1856-1857 session. He was reelected in 1857 and in 1858. During the 1858-1859 session Head became President of the Council. At the end of the 1859 session, he became an agent of the Tabeguache Utes, a position he held until 1868.

While living near the original settlement of Guadalupe in the Conejos area, Head's home came under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Colorado Territory which had been established in 1861. He was elected to the Tenth Colorado Territorial Council in 1873 and served during 1874. He later represented the Conejos area in Colorado's state constitutional convention which was held from



LAFAYETTE HEAD
(1825 - 1897)
Home: Conejos
Party Affiliation: Republican
President of the Senate: 1876 - 1878

December 20, 1875, to March 15, 1876. Head was elected lieutenant governor of Colorado in 1876 and held that position through 1878. He returned to Conejos in 1879 to continue his business interests. Head died while visiting in Denver on March 8, 1897.

completion of his military service in 1845, Head settled in northern Colorado and became a merchant in Arapaho County. While Head lived in the New Mexico Territory, he held various official positions. In 1850 he was appointed deputy United States marshal and for three years served in northern New Mexico Territory. Head was elected sheriff of Arapaho County in 1851 and served for two years. He served as sheriff and as marshal concurrently for two years. He was appointed as agent for the Jicarilla Apaches and Capote Utes in 1855.

For several sessions Head was elected to the New Mexico territorial legislature which generally met during the winter months each year. He was first elected in 1857 to represent Arapaho County while residing in Arapaho. After completing his term in 1859, Head was influential in establishing the settlement of Guadalupe in the northern portion of Conejos County. Upon the reorganization of Benito Valdez, Head was elected to the council of the New Mexico territorial legislature and represented Conejos County for the 1854-1857 session. He was reelected in 1857 and in 1858. During the 1858-1859 session Head became President of the Council. At the end of the 1859 session, he became an agent of the Jicarilla Utes, a position he held until 1868.

While living near the original settlement of Guadalupe in the Conejos area, Head's farm came under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Colorado Territory which had been established in 1861. He was elected to the Territorial Council in 1873 and served during 1874. He later represented the Conejos area in Colorado's first constitutional convention which was held from

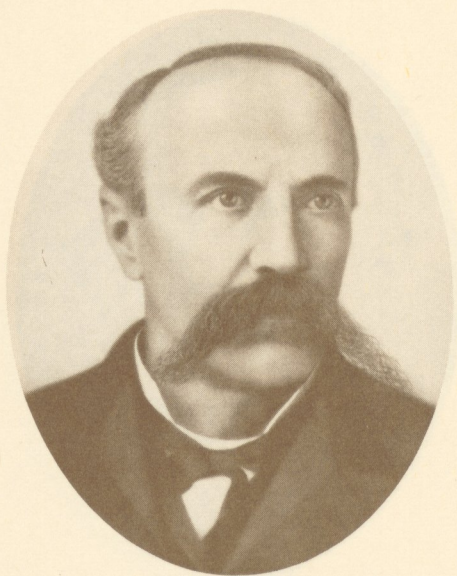
HORACE A. W. TABOR

(1830 - 1899)

Home: Leadville

Party Affiliation: Republican

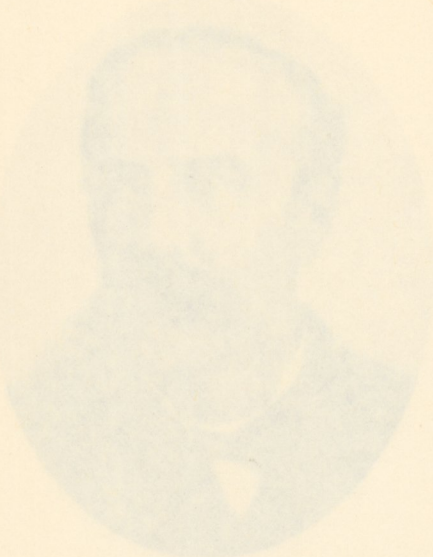
President of the Senate: 1879 - 1882



Horace Tabor, a Fifty-niner, was born in Orleans County, Vermont, on November 26, 1830. Raised on a farm, he attended Vermont country schools and later worked as a stonecutter. In 1855 he moved to Kansas to homestead. While in Kansas, he was elected to the Free Soil House of Representatives of the Topeka Legislature in 1856.

A lack of income from farming eventually led Tabor to search for more lucrative interests. Rumors of mineral wealth in the western Kansas Territory convinced him to move to Denver in 1859. During the next twenty years he supplemented his search for mineral wealth as a merchant and postmaster of several mining settlements. He began prospecting near Golden and later in the Pikes Peak region. In the spring of 1860 Tabor continued his mining endeavors at California Gulch. In November of that year Tabor represented California Gulch's upper district in the extralegal Jefferson territorial legislature. In 1862 Tabor moved to Lauret City which became known as Buckskin Joe. He lived there for seven years and for a short time was superintendent of the Park County schools. In the spring of 1868 he returned to the California Gulch area and settled in Oro City. While in Oro City, he was elected treasurer of Lake County. Tabor remained in Oro City until 1877 when he moved approximately two miles to the settlement later known as Leadville. On January 10, 1878, Tabor and four other men were appointed to organize a city government. He was elected the first mayor of Leadville and served until April, 1879.

In April of 1878 Tabor grubstaked George Hook and August Rische. Hook and Rische discovered the Little Pittsburgh silver vein which became the basis of



HORACE A. W. TABOR
(1830 - 1899)
Home: Leadville
Party Affiliation: Republican
President of the Senate: 1873 - 1881

Tabor's wealth. With the income from his share of the Little Pittsburgh mine, Tabor embarked upon his career as an entrepreneur. He helped to establish the Bank of Leadville and to incorporate the Leadville Telephone Company. He was also on the board of directors of the First National Bank of Denver.

While he was mayor of Leadville Tabor aspired to higher political office. He was elected lieutenant governor of Colorado in November of 1878 and served two terms as lieutenant governor. Although not elected lieutenant governor in 1880, Tabor served as lieutenant governor de facto and President of the Senate ex-officio because Lieutenant Governor-elect George Robinson died before taking office. In January of 1883 Tabor was chosen to complete the term of United States Senator Henry Teller.

Although Tabor moved to Denver in 1879 he maintained an apartment and business office in Leadville. He contributed to the business and cultural growth of both Leadville and Denver. In Leadville he built the Bank of Leadville and the Tabor Opera House, and in Denver the Tabor Block and the Tabor Grand Opera House. At the same time he remained active in politics and civic affairs. He helped organize the Denver Chamber of Commerce in 1884 and later served as its vice-president and president. He served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee from 1886 to 1888. In 1898 Tabor became postmaster of Denver and held that position until his death on April 10, 1899.

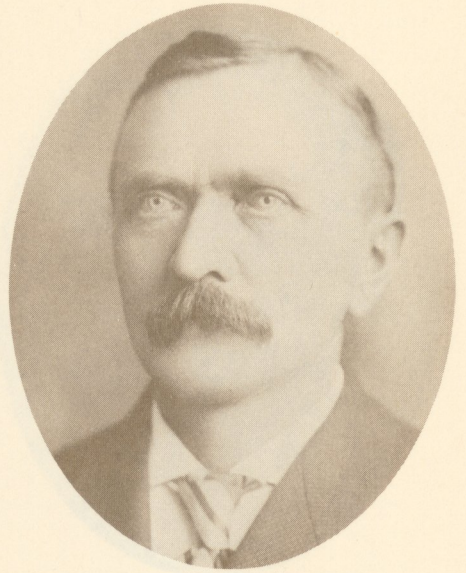
WILLIAM H. MEYER

(1847 - 1923)

Home: San Luis

Party Affiliation: Republican

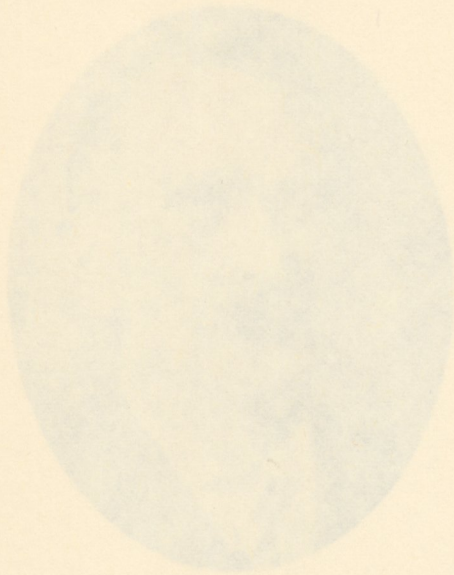
President of the Senate: 1883 - 1884



William Meyer was born in Hanover, Germany, on April 14, 1847, and was educated in Onasbruck, Germany. He immigrated to the United States in the fall of 1861. For the next two years he worked for various employers in New York and Kentucky. In 1863 he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and stayed until the spring of 1865. By the fall of 1865 he was employed as a mule driver and later, as a store clerk in Albuquerque, in the New Mexico Territory. He settled in Colorado's San Luis Valley in July, 1866. Shortly after his arrival in Colorado, Meyer became a county clerk and a clerk of the territorial district court under Judge Moses Hallet for eight years. He also engaged in cattle and sheep raising after moving to Colorado.

Meyer held various political offices. He served in Colorado's Eighth Territorial Assembly in 1870 and later the Tenth Territorial Assembly in 1874. He was a member of the 1875 state constitutional convention which convened on December 20. Meyer was then elected to the senate of the first state legislature which began on November 1, 1876, and adjourned *sine die* March 20, 1877. In 1882 he succeeded in his bid for the office of lieutenant governor. He ran for governor of Colorado in 1886, but was defeated by Alva Adams.

Following his defeat Meyer returned home to resume ranching. While a rancher, Meyer served as a trustee of the Colorado State Normal School in 1891 and as a Colorado Reformatory and State Penitentiary commissioner from 1895 to 1898. He was appointed an agent for the Southern Utes by President William McKinley. He served in this capacity for two years. He was again elected to the Colorado State Senate and served from 1899 to 1902 and once again from 1907 to 1910.



WILLIAM F. MEYER
(1847 - 1923)
Home: San Luis
Party Affiliation: Republican
President of the Senate: 1893 - 1894

Meyer returned to southern Colorado making his home near Fort Garland. He later became a member of the board of county commissioners of Costilla County in 1909 and served for four years. In 1915 he became the clerk of the district court in Costilla County and remained in that position until his death in 1923.

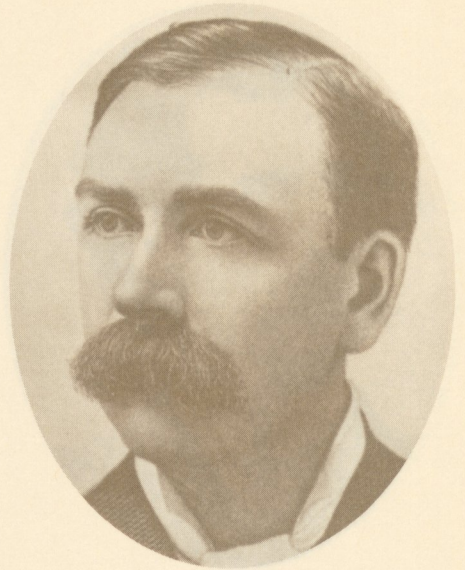
PETER W. BREENE

(1853 - 1926)

Home: Leadville

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1885 - 1886

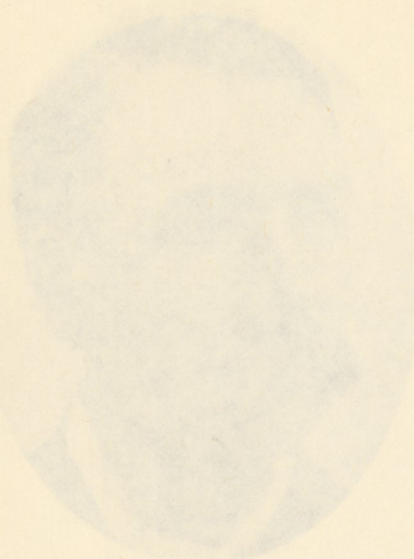


Peter Breene was born near the town of Kilkenny in county Leinster, Ireland, in August of 1853. He was educated in Ireland by private tutors. In 1870 he immigrated to the United States and settled for a brief time in New York City. Breene then moved to Clay County, Indiana, where he became a coal miner.

After working in Indiana from 1871 to 1876, Breene moved to Colorado. He stayed briefly in the Cripple Creek area and then established his residence in Leadville in 1877. While in Leadville he became active in the mining industry. Later, Breene became a successful entrepreneur by owning part interest in such mines as the Colonel Sellers, the Kokomo and the Big Chief.

During the 1880's Breene spent much of his time in public service. He established himself in Colorado politics during the 1880 presidential election when he toured the state and campaigned for the Republican candidate James Garfield. In 1882 Breene was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1884 and served for one term. He then ran successfully for the office of state treasurer in 1886 and remained in that position until 1888. He served as a trustee for the Colorado State Normal School from 1889 to 1890.

Following his retirement from public office, Breene continued to manage his mining operations. As mining production in Colorado began to decline during the early part of the twentieth century, Breene emerged as a leading spokesman for the



PETER W. BREENE
(1822 - 1926)
Homer Leadville
Party Affiliation: Republican
President of the Senate, 1892 - 1894

industry's revitalization. Most of Breene's activities for the last two decades of his life centered on the resurgence of the mining industry. He died on December 24, 1926.

After working in Indiana from 1841 to 1845, Breene moved to Colorado. He stayed briefly in the Ojo del Arroyo area and then established his residence in Leadville in 1857. While in Leadville he became active in the mining industry. Later, Breene became a successful entrepreneur by owning part interest in such mines as the Colonel Sargent, the Kokomo and the Big Chief.

During the 1860's Breene spent much of his time in public service. He established himself in Colorado politics during the 1860 presidential election when he toured the state and campaigned for the Republican candidate James Garfield. In 1862 Breene was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1864 and served for one term. He then ran successfully for the office of state treasurer in 1866 and remained in that position until 1868. He served as a trustee for the Colorado State Normal School from 1869 to 1890.

Following his retirement from public office, Breene continued to manage his mining operations. As mining production in Colorado began to decline during the latter part of the twentieth century, Breene emerged as a leading spokesman for the

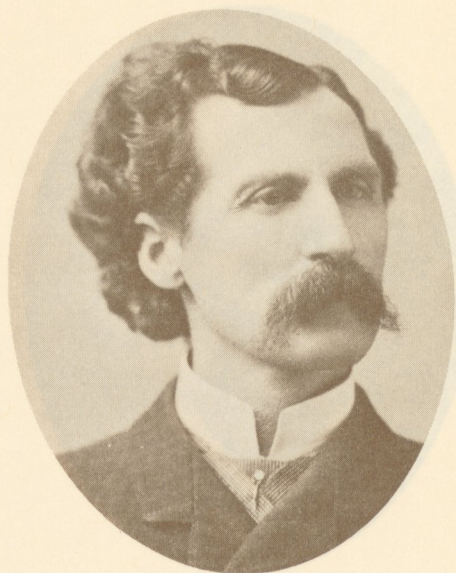
NORMAN H. MELDRUM

(1841 - 1920)

Home: Denver

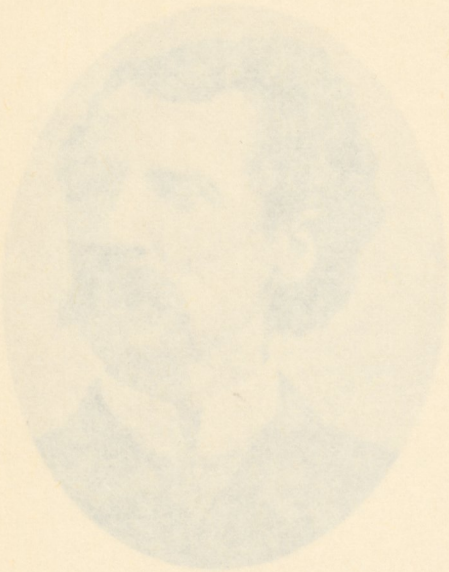
Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1887 - 1888



Born in Caledonia, New York, on October 11, 1841, Norman Meldrum received a common school education and then attended high school at the Union School in Bergen, New York. In 1861 he enlisted in the New York infantry and later was commissioned in the cavalry. During the Civil War, he served in several major campaigns. After the war, Meldrum was transferred to Colorado with his regiment and was mustered out of the service as a captain in 1866. He stayed in Colorado for a short time before he moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he became the city treasurer in 1867. He later returned to Colorado, settled in Larimer County, and was one of the founders and trustees of the Fort Collins Agricultural Colony. In Larimer County, Meldrum was well known as a cattleman and served as president of the Independent Horse and Cattle Company. During the years he lived in Denver, he retained a home in Fort Collins in order to raise livestock.

Meldrum's political career continued when he became Larimer County assessor serving from 1872 to 1874. The following year he was elected to Colorado's last territorial legislature. Meldrum was chosen to represent Larimer and Weld counties as a senator in Colorado's First General Assembly which convened in 1876. Before his term had expired in 1878, he was elected secretary of state and served two terms. In 1883 he was appointed as the surveyor general of the district of Colorado by President Chester Arthur. He returned to state office in 1886 when he was elected lieutenant governor. In 1890 he received a presidential appointment from Benjamin Harrison as receiver for the United States Land Office in Sterling. Meldrum was appointed Register of state lands in 1895, a position he held for two years.



NORMAN H. MELDRUM
(1841 - 1920)
Born Denver
Party Affiliation: Republican
President of the Senate 1897 - 1898

Meldrum left Colorado in 1897 and moved to Buffalo, Wyoming, where he raised stock and helped to develop a large irrigation project. From 1911 until 1919, he was commandant of the Soldiers Home in Buffalo. He died in Denver February 11, 1920.

Meldrum's political career continued when he became Larimer County assessor serving from 1871 to 1874. The following year he was elected to Colorado's first territorial legislature. Meldrum was chosen to represent Larimer and Weld counties as a senator in Colorado's first General Assembly which convened in 1876. Before his term had expired in 1878, he was elected secretary of state and served two terms. In 1883 he was appointed as the surveyor general of the district of Colorado by President Chester Arthur. He returned to state office in 1888 when he was elected lieutenant governor. In 1890 he received a presidential appointment from Benjamin Harrison as receiver for the United States Land Office in Sterling. Meldrum was appointed Register of state lands in 1895, a position he held for two years.

WILLIAM G. SMITH

(1857 - 1921)

Home: Golden

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1889 - 1890



William Smith was born in Newton, New Jersey, April 27, 1857. In 1865 his family moved to Detroit, Michigan. Smith was educated in the Birmingham, Michigan public schools. He was preparing to enter the University of Michigan, but his father's poor health necessitated the family's move to Colorado in 1872. Influenced by his father, who had been a prominent educator in the East, Smith developed an interest in teaching and pursued that profession in Jefferson and Douglas counties. He began a career in journalism in 1873 when he became a compositor for the Golden Globe. Smith purchased half interest in that paper in 1874 and by 1879 was the sole owner.

Smith became city clerk of Golden and private secretary to Governor Frederick Pitkin in 1880. From 1884 to 1888 he was superintendent of the Jefferson County schools and on the Board of Control of the State Industrial School from 1885 to 1886. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1888. Although he was a leading candidate in the 1894 gubernatorial race, he withdrew in favor of Albert McIntire who was elected. In 1898 he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives and served as Speaker in the Twelfth General Assembly (1899-1900).

In 1900 Smith became a tax agent with the Denver Tramway Company and later, property agent and president of the Denver and Intermountain Railroad Company. Smith retired from the Tramway Company in 1918. He then began practicing law in Denver and later served as a Denver County attorney. Smith died on November 3, 1921.

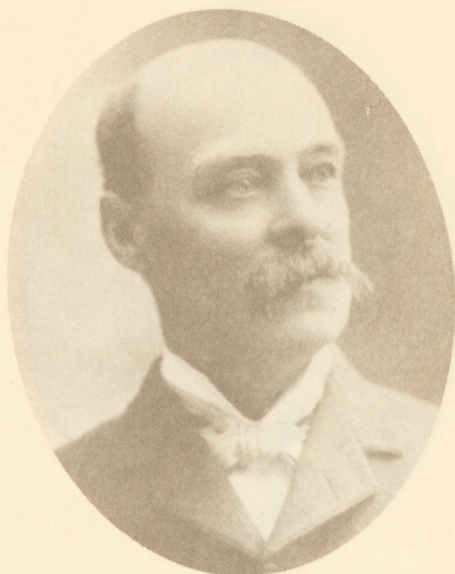
WILLIAM STORY

(1843 - 1921)

Home: Ouray

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1891 - 1892



William Story was born in Brookfield, Wisconsin, April 3, 1843. He was educated in Waukesha, Wisconsin, and Salem, Massachusetts. He subsequently graduated from the University of Michigan's law school in 1864. Story served for a short time with the Thirty-ninth Regiment of the Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers during the Civil War.

Story's law career began in 1865 with the firm of Carter, Pitkin and Davis in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. One of the law firm's partners, Frederick Pitkin, eventually became governor of Colorado. In 1866 Story moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, at the request of Lafayette Gregg, a justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court. The following year, Story was appointed a judge for the circuit court by Governor Isaac Murphy of Arkansas. He held that position until the middle of 1868. In 1869 he was appointed special chief justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court for the purpose of writing lower court opinions for the chief justices. Story was appointed a judge for the United States District Court for the western district of Arkansas in 1871. He served in that capacity until he moved to Denver for health reasons in 1874.

Story settled in Ouray, Colorado, in 1877 to establish a law practice. In 1890 he was elected lieutenant governor of Colorado, serving from 1891 to 1892. In addition to law, Story's interests included mining and banking. He died in Los Angeles, California, on June 20, 1921.

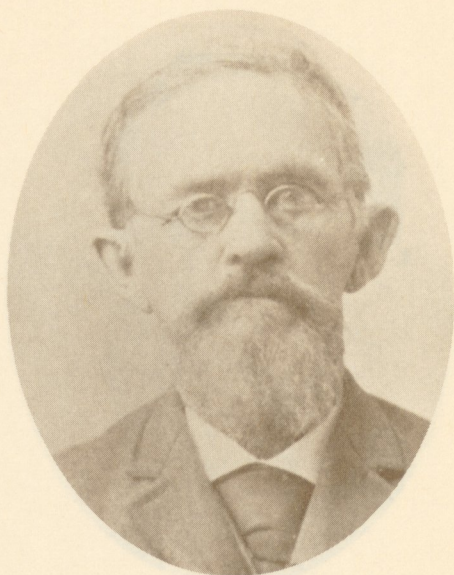
DAVID H. NICHOLS

(1828 - 1900)

Home: Boulder

Party Affiliation: Populist

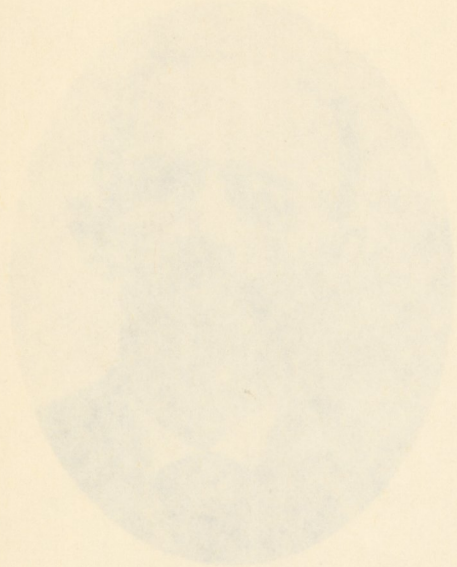
President of the Senate: 1893 - 1894



David Nichols was born in Hardwick, Vermont, on March 16, 1828. He moved with his family to Whiteside County, Illinois, at the age of nine. As a young man he worked for lumber merchants in Minnesota and Wisconsin. His education included two years at Shurtliff College in Alton, Illinois. He served in the Mexican War and was discharged in June of 1848. Nichols moved to California in 1849 and stayed until 1853. He then returned to Illinois to engage in the mercantile business.

In 1859 Nichols settled near Boulder where he engaged in the blacksmithing trade. For several months in 1860, he was the keeper of the Simpson House in Golden. Returning to Boulder in 1861, he relinquished shares in a saw mill for farm land in Boulder County. Nichols became a captain in the Third Volunteer Colorado Cavalry which fought several battles including the Battle of Sand Creek in 1864.

Nichols was elected to several territorial and state positions. He was elected to the Fourth Territorial Legislative Assembly which convened in January of 1865. In August of the same year, he served as a member of the constitutional convention. The constitution that was prepared was approved by the voters in September. While the Territory of Colorado awaited statehood, Nichols served in what was thought to be the first state legislature which convened on December 12, 1865. Colorado, however, was not admitted to the Union at this time. Nichols later served in the Tenth Territorial Legislative Assembly of 1874, during which he was chosen Speaker of the lower house. In 1878 he was appointed to a six year term on the State Penitentiary Board and again served from 1887 to 1893.



DAVID H. NICHOLS

(1828 - 1900)

James Boulder

Populist Party Affiliation

President of the Senate 1892 - 1894

Although a long time Republican, Nichols became a Populist. As a Populist he was elected lieutenant governor in 1892. After his term in office he returned to his farm in Boulder County where he died in 1900.

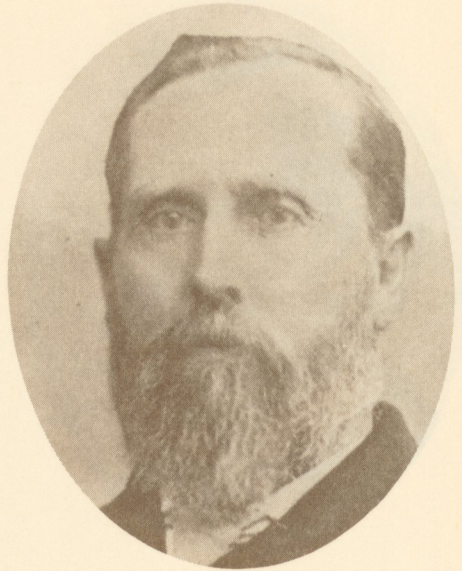
JARED L. BRUSH

(1835 - 1913)

Home: Greeley

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1895 - 1898

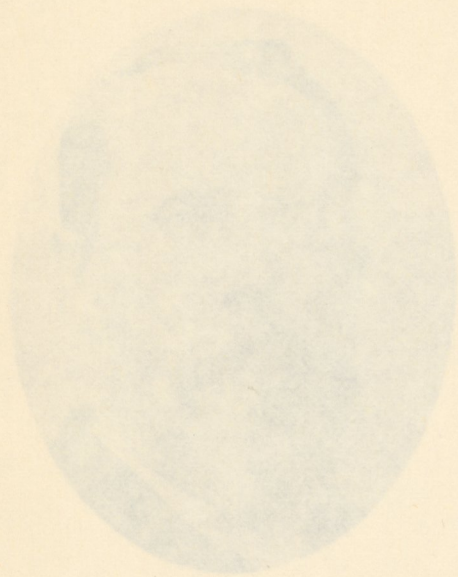


Jared Brush was born in Clermont County, Ohio, on July 6, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of Clermont County. As a young man he assisted his uncle in stock raising and farming. In 1857 Brush moved to Sioux City, Iowa, and farmed in that area for two years. After farming in Iowa he moved to Boulder and later prospected for a year at Russell Gulch in Gilpin County. Brush along with the discoverer of Russell Gulch, W. Green Russell, also prospected in the area known as California Gulch near Leadville.

In July of 1861, Brush moved to Weld County. There, he and two of his brothers cut hay and hauled it to the mountain communities. He was also known for driving the first cattle herd from the Missouri River to Colorado in 1862. At this point he established a large cattle ranch that spanned parts of eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and Nebraska. He was general manager of the Western Union Beef Company for five years.

While living in Weld County, Brush was elected to various political offices. He was county sheriff from 1873 to 1874 and later served two terms in the Colorado House of Representatives from 1879 to 1882. He was also a member of the State Veterinary Sanitary Board from 1891 to 1892. In 1894 he was elected to the office of the lieutenant governor and served in that capacity for two terms.

In 1896 Brush became the owner of a large farm in Morgan County near a town which was later named in his honor. Through his association with the Platte and Beaver Irrigation Company, Brush was instrumental in the establishment of the lower and upper Platte ditches and the Beaver Ditch. He was also a trustee of the



JARED L. BRUSH
(1835 - 1917)
Homer Greeley
Party Affiliation: Republican
President of the Senate: 1895 - 1898

State Agricultural College from 1909 to 1912. For sixteen years he was president of the Greeley National Bank and for seven years was director of the Columbia Building and Loan Association of Denver.

his uncle in stock raising and farming. In 1851 he returned to the States and farmed in that area for two years. After turning in Iowa he moved to Boulder and later presided for a year at Russell Gulch in Gilpin County. Brush along with the discoverer of Russell Gulch, W. Green Russell, also prospected in the area known as California Gulch near Leadville.

In July of 1861, Brush moved to Weld County. There, he and two of his partners cut and hauled it to the mountain communities. He was also known for driving the first cattle herd from the Missouri River to Colorado in 1862. At this point he established a large cattle ranch that spanned parts of eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and Nebraska. He was general manager of the Western Union Cattle Company for five years.

While living in Weld County, Brush was elected to various political offices. He was county sheriff from 1873 to 1875 and later served two terms in the Colorado House of Representatives from 1883 to 1885. He was also a member of the State Veterinary Society. Elected from 1891 to 1893, in 1898 he was elected to the office of the lieutenant governor and served in that capacity for two terms.

In 1896 Brush became the owner of a large farm in Arapahoe County near a town which was later named in his honor. Through his association with the Platte and Beaver Irrigation Company, Brush was instrumental in the establishment of the lower and upper Platte ditches and the Beaver Ditch. He was also a trustee of

FRANCIS P. CARNEY

(1846 - 1902)

Home: Ouray

Party Affiliation: Populist

President of the Senate: 1899 - 1900



Francis Carney was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, on September 20, 1846. He immigrated to New York from Ireland with his family in 1859. He began his education in Ireland and completed it at Watkins Academy in Watkins, New York. Carney initially a career in bookkeeping but later was apprenticed in masonry. He worked in the masonry trade for ten years while living in New York. He moved to Ouray, Colorado, in May of 1877. While in Ouray, Carney was involved in both the contracting and mining businesses.

In 1879 Carney was elected Ouray County commissioner for a three year term, and served as chairman of the board. He only served for one year before he resigned from this position to return to business. Carney later resumed his interest in politics, this time at the state level. He was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives on the Populist ticket in 1892. In 1894 he was elected to the state senate. While still a Populist he successfully campaigned for the office of lieutenant governor in 1898. He was also active in organizing local labor unions in Ouray for the American Federation of Labor.

Carney left Colorado for the Northwest in 1904, and continued his involvement in labor and the Socialist movement. He was also associated with a Socialist publication, *The Coming Nation*. By 1917 he was a member of the American Federation of Labor's National Defense Council. Carney died in North Hollywood, California, on January 28, 1933.

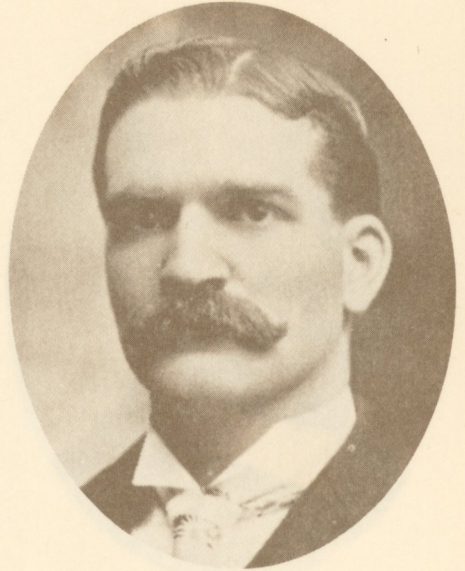
DAVID C. COATES

(1868 - 1933)

Home: Pueblo

Party Affiliation: Democrat

President of the Senate: 1901 - 1902



David Coates was born in Brandon, England, on August 9, 1868, and moved to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1881. He settled in Pueblo, Colorado, one year later. At the age of fourteen Coates secured a position with the Pueblo Evening Star. This job began his lifelong career in journalism. Leaving the Evening Star Coates founded his own newspaper, the Pueblo Press, which he sold in 1887. He also founded the Colorado Chronicle in 1891 and later, in 1895, edited the Labor Advocate. Coates became the half owner and business manager of the Pueblo Courier in 1896. The Courier was known as an official paper for organized labor in Colorado. In 1897 he moved to Denver where he worked for the Rocky Mountain News.

Coates was involved in organized labor for many years. He was secretary (1897) and president (1899-1900) of the Colorado Federation of Labor. He was also associated with the smelter strike of 1899. In 1900 he ran for the office of lieutenant governor. Though he had not previously held a state elective office, Coates won the election and served from 1901 to 1902.

Coates left Colorado for the Northwest in 1904, and continued his involvement in labor and the Socialist movement. He was also associated with a Socialist publication, The Coming Nation. By 1917 he was a member of the American Federation of Labor's National Defense Council. Coates died in North Hollywood, California, on January 28, 1933.

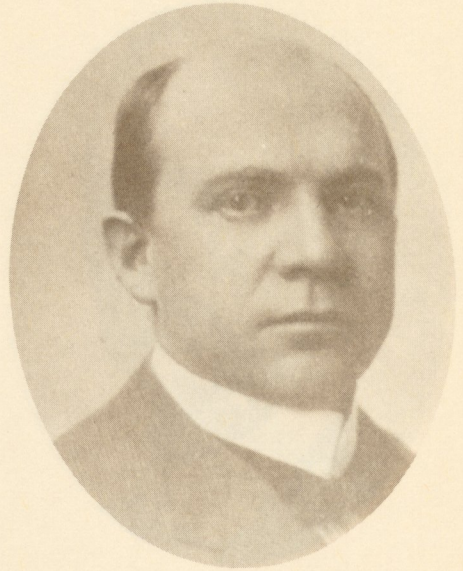
WARREN A. HAGGOTT

(1864 - 1958)

Home: Idaho Springs

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1903 - 1904



Warren Haggott was born on May 18, 1864, in Sidney, Ohio, and was educated in the local public schools. He attended college in Xenia, Ohio, and later, in 1886, graduated from Valparaiso College located in Indiana. Traveling west, Haggott spent some time in Dallas County, Texas, and in 1887 he moved to Russell Gulch, Colorado, to teach school.

After teaching school, Haggott continued his career as an educator by serving as principal of a Black Hawk school and Golden High School, and as superintendent of schools in Idaho Springs from 1890 to 1899. After helping to establish the first high school in Idaho Springs, his interest turned to law. He had been admitted to the bar in 1892 but he did not begin practicing law until 1898.

Haggott entered state politics in 1902 when he was elected lieutenant governor. Seeking public office again in 1906, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. As a congressman he was noted for his role in the reform of the postal service. In 1908 Haggott lost his bid for reelection and returned to Colorado.

Haggott moved to Denver in 1911 to practice law and later served as district judge for the Second Judicial District from 1921 to 1922. Following his judicial service, he organized the Vermillion Oil Company in the Rock Springs area of Wyoming and served as president of the company until his retirement in 1944. Haggott died in Denver on April 29, 1958.

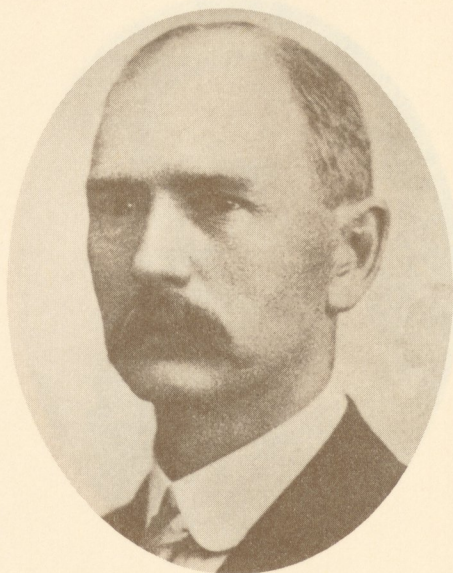
JESSE F. McDONALD

(1858 - 1942)

Home: Leadville

Party Affiliation: Republican

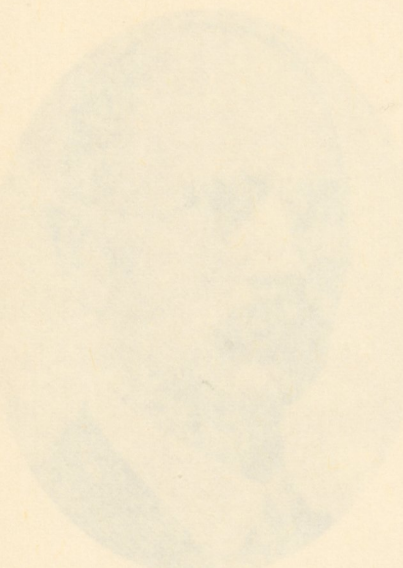
President of the Senate: 1905



Jesse McDonald, who became Colorado's third governor in a twenty-four hour period, was born on June 30, 1858, in Ashtabula, Ohio. When McDonald was six years old, his family relocated to a farm near Springfield, Pennsylvania, where he received a common school education. He remained on the family farm until his interests turned to civil engineering.

In 1878, while on a survey expedition, McDonald came to Colorado. Interested in the mining operations he decided to settle in Leadville and became a mining engineer. From 1879 to his death in 1942, McDonald was an important figure in Colorado's mining industry. He operated and was a partner in such notable Leadville mines as the El Dorado, the Penrose and the Gold Placer. He was a founder and long time leader of the Colorado Mining Association and also served as chairman of the American Mining Congress. In 1905 the Colorado School of Mines recognized McDonald's contributions to the mining industry by awarding him the honorary degree of Mining Engineer.

In addition to his career in mining, McDonald also had political aspirations. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Leadville and continued in that office until 1905. Although he campaigned successfully for a seat in the Colorado Senate in 1902, he was later unseated during the 1903 session. In 1904 McDonald was elected lieutenant governor. As explained in the Introduction, McDonald eventually became Colorado's third governor in a twenty-four hour period. After leaving the governor's office McDonald remained active in politics. In 1908 he ran for governor, but was defeated by John Shafroth. He was twice elected chairman of the state Republican Central Committee serving from 1911 to 1914 and again from



JESSE F. McDONALD
(1882 - 1942)
Leadville
Party Affiliation Republican
President of the Senate, 1932

1931 to 1934. From 1927 to 1930 McDonald served on the board of directors of the Colorado State Metal Mining Board. He also continued his mining operations and was president of the Carbonate American National Bank in Leadville. McDonald died in Denver on February 25, 1942.

ARTHUR CORNFORTH

(1861 - 1938)

Home: Colorado Springs

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1905



Arthur Cornforth was born in Smethport, Pennsylvania, on February 21, 1861. After attending high school in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he continued his education at the State University of Kansas where he received a law degree in 1882. He practiced law in Clyde, Kansas, for five years. During that time Cornforth was city attorney and deputy prosecuting attorney. He was also appointed postmaster of Clyde by President Chester Arthur in 1883. Cornforth resigned from the office in 1885.

Cornforth moved to Denver in October of 1887, and four months later he relocated to Durango where he became an express agent for the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. In August of 1889 he moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, and lived there until 1892. Returning to Durango he practiced law and was La Plata County attorney in 1895. He settled in Colorado Springs in January of 1896 and continued practicing law.

In 1902 Cornforth was elected to the Colorado Senate. During his first senatorial term, he was chosen President Pro Tem at the beginning of the 1905 session. As explained in the Introduction he became lieutenant governor in March, 1905, but later yielded his duties to Senator Fred Parks. Cornforth was again elected to the senate in 1910. He was appointed as a judge for Colorado's Fourth Judicial District in 1919 and was elected to this position the following year. He served continuously in this office for eighteen years and died while serving as the presiding judge for the Fourth Judicial District.

FRED W. PARKS

(1871 - 1941)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1905 - 1906



Fred Parks was born on September 1, 1871, in Genesco, New York, where he attended the New York State Normal School. When he was sixteen years old he moved to Canon City, Colorado. While in Canon City he was employed as a deputy county clerk to James Peabody, later governor of Colorado. A few months later Parks moved to Denver and worked for an insurance company for two years. In 1891 he started an insurance agency and sold it two years later. When Parks moved to Denver, he continued his education at the University of Denver, and later, at the State University at Boulder where he received a law degree in 1895. Parks and Benjamin Lindsey established the law firm of Lindsey and Parks in 1896. Their partnership ended in January 1901 when Lindsey was appointed an Arapahoe County judge.

At the age of twenty-six Parks was appointed secretary of the Silver Republican Central Committee of Arapahoe County in 1897. A year later he was elected to the Colorado Senate. While serving his first senatorial term, Parks was appointed Arapahoe County public administrator by Governor James Orman in 1901. Parks was reelected to the senate in 1904 and was chosen President Pro Tem on the last day of the 1905 session. Parks became the third lieutenant governor to serve in 1905. Circumstances surrounding his assumption of the duties of lieutenant governor are explained in the Introduction.

Parks served as a county attorney for one term and was elected a county commissioner in 1907. He continued his law practice and represented some of Colorado's larger utility corporations.

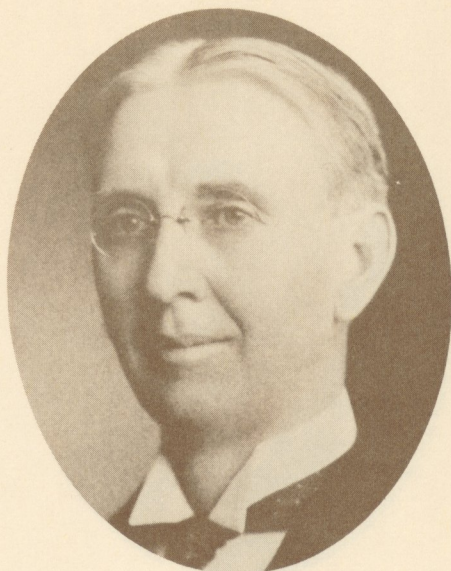
ERASTUS R. HARPER

(1857 - 1927)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1907 - 1908



Erastus Harper, Sr., moved from Ohio to homestead in Oakfield, Michigan, where Erastus Harper Jr., was born on July 14, 1857. A few years later the Harpers returned to the family farm near Cleveland. Raised on the farm, the younger Harper was educated in a common country school. As a young man he explored many trades, first as a civil engineer, then as an office worker for the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works, and later as manager of the Akron Pressed Brick Company.

Harper was first elected to public office in Akron, Ohio, where he served as a member of the city council and as mayor from 1893 to 1897. While in Ohio, Harper became a close friend of President William McKinley and in 1898 was appointed by the president to the Uncompahgre Ute Indian Allotting Commission in Utah. Later, President McKinley appointed him as a special commissioner for opening the Uintah Ute reservation.

In 1900 Harper moved to Colorado. He served as chief clerk of the Colorado House of Representatives in 1905. The following year Harper was elected lieutenant governor. During the frequent absences of Governor Henry Buchtel, Harper served as acting governor. Following his single term in office, Harper, who was recognized as an expert on mining and metals, was sent to South Africa during World War I to test gold quartz. He returned to Colorado and public office serving as state insurance commissioner in 1915, private secretary to Governor Oliver Shoup in 1919, state budget and efficiency commissioner from 1919 to 1921, and secretary of the State Historical and Natural History Society from 1925 to 1927. Harper died in Denver in 1927.

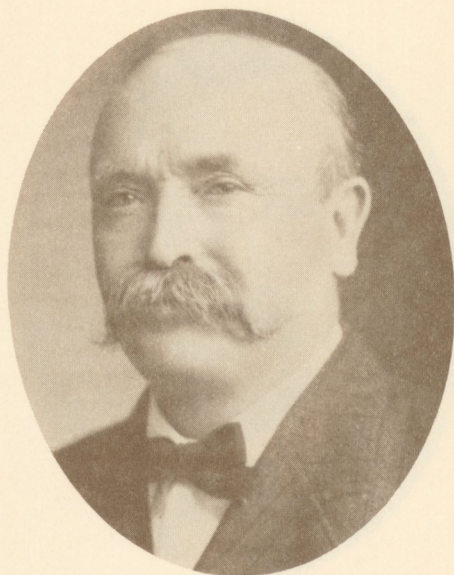
STEPHEN R. FITZGARRALD

(1854 - 1926)

Home: Telluride

Party Affiliation: Democrat

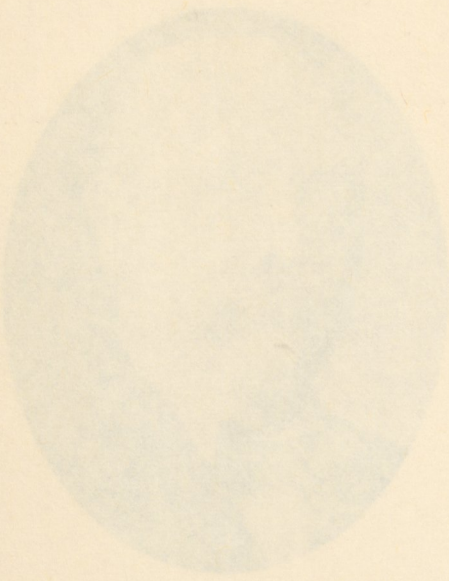
President of the Senate: 1909 - 1914



On Christmas Day, 1854, Stephen Fitzgarrald was born in Center Point, Iowa. Fitzgarrald grew up on the family farm and was educated in Iowa public schools. He later attended Cornell College in Mount Vernon, Iowa, and studied law in the offices of Colonel I. M. Preston, a well known criminal lawyer in Iowa. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1879.

Fitzgarrald spent a short time in Leadville, Colorado, during 1878 and decided to return to Colorado in 1881. He practiced law in Ophir for two years before he moved to Telluride. While in Telluride, he developed mining interests in Leadville and Rico and served as city attorney, San Miguel County attorney, and deputy district attorney. By 1899 Fitzgarrald held interests in the Bank of Telluride, the First National Bank of Telluride, and the Telluride Electric Light and Power Company.

In 1892 Fitzgarrald, on the Populist ticket, was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives from Telluride. As a representative, Fitzgarrald was noted for three pieces of legislation. One of these gave the right of redemption in deed of trust sales, another prorated money among the various creditors in attachment suits, and the third provided for the reduction of excessive tax penalties. He was subsequently elected lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket in 1908 and again in 1910. In 1912 Benjamin Montgomery, a former Speaker of the Colorado House of Representatives, was elected lieutenant governor, but he died before he was officially sworn into office. As explained in the Introduction, Fitzgarrald served as lieutenant governor de facto from 1913 to 1914.



STEPHEN FITZGARRALD
1858 - 1926
Member, Legislature
First Assistant Governor
President of the Senate 1909 - 1914

Fitzgarrald and his family moved to the Silverton and Ouray mining districts in 1915. Although he owned extensive mining property in these areas, he did not stay and returned to Denver. He died in Denver in 1926.

Fitzgarrald spent a short time in... Colorado during 1878 and... returned to return to Colorado in 1881. He practiced law in Utah for two years... While in Denver, he acquired mining interests in... San Miguel County... By 1891 Fitzgarrald held interests in the Bank of... and the... and the...
In 1892 Fitzgarrald of the Populist ticket, was elected to the Colorado... as a representative. Fitzgarrald was... One of these gave the right of... in... for the... of... in... for the... of... in...
In 1915 Fitzgarrald was elected... in 1916... in 1917... in 1918... in 1919... in 1920... in 1921... in 1922... in 1923... in 1924... in 1925... in 1926...

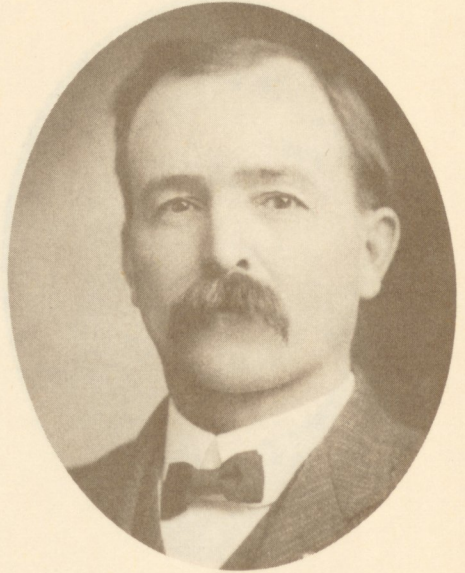
MOSES E. LEWIS

(1859 - 1953)

Home: Florence

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1915 - 1916



Moses Lewis was born on December 23, 1859, in Coal Valley, Illinois. He first settled in Colorado around 1886 at Rockvale. While in Rockvale, Lewis engaged in coal mining and farming. He also served as the Rockvale town treasurer for two years. He later moved to Florence and entered the grocery business. Along with his partner he opened the Lewis and Yost grocery store. In Florence, Lewis continued his interest in local politics. He was elected mayor in 1896 and served until 1898. He was a member of the Florence City Council from 1899 to 1901 and from 1907 to 1915 was the postmaster of Florence. Lewis also served as a Fremont County Republican chairman.

In 1904 Lewis was elected to the Colorado Senate to represent Fremont County. He was chosen President Pro Tem in 1907. Six years later Lewis returned to state office when he was elected lieutenant governor. Shortly before taking office he moved to Canon City. He served one term as lieutenant governor from 1915 to 1916.

In 1923 Lewis moved to Pasadena, California, where he remained for thirty years until his death on May 3, 1953.

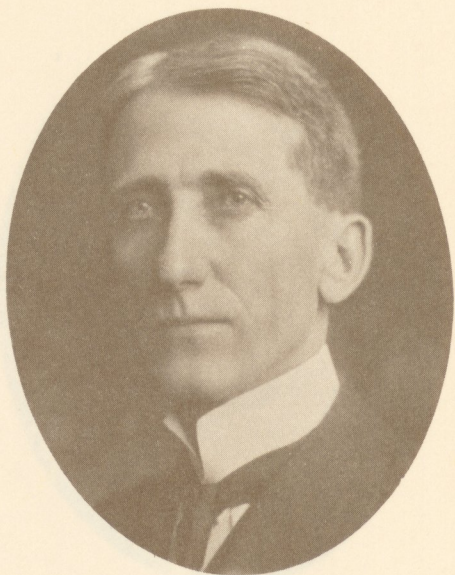
JAMES A. PULLIAM

(1863 - 1934)

Home: Durango

Party Affiliation: Democrat

President of the Senate: 1917 - 1918



James Pulliam was born in Scotland County, Missouri, on October 12, 1863. He attended the Scotland County public schools and later, the State Normal School in Kirksville, Missouri. While studying law under the tutelage of a Missouri judge, he taught school for two years in Clay County, Missouri.

Pulliam was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1887 and moved to Sterling, Colorado, in that same year. He practiced law in Sterling until 1892 and then moved to Rico. In addition to practicing law and mining in Rico, he served as the town attorney and as Dolores County attorney. He was district attorney for the Colorado Sixth Judicial District from 1903 to 1908. He moved to Durango to accept this position in 1904 and later served as the La Plata County attorney for four years.

In 1916 Pulliam was elected lieutenant governor. After his term in office he continued to practice law. He was an attorney for the Rio Grande and Southern Railroad Company. He died in Durango on September 17, 1934.

GEORGE STEPHAN

(1862 - 1944)

Home: Delta

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1919 - 1920



George Stephan was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 30, 1862. He attended Cleveland public schools and graduated from Cleveland High School in 1878. Stephan moved west to Colorado in 1881 and settled in Denver. He remained in Denver until 1888 when he moved to Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1890 he returned to Colorado and established his residence in Delta. In that same year, he was admitted to the Colorado bar.

Throughout his life Stephan was active both in business and public affairs. In the private sector he held the presidencies of the Delta Town and Improvement Company, the Gunnison Tunnel Improvement Company, the Businessmen's Association and the Western Slope Congress. In the public sector Stephan held many local and state offices. He served in Delta as a city, county, and then deputy district attorney. He was also a member of the Delta city council. After serving one term in the Colorado Senate from 1911 to 1914, Stephan was elected lieutenant governor in 1918. Following his term as lieutenant governor, Stephan was appointed Register for the State Board of Land Commissioners in 1921 and as a United States district attorney in 1924. He subsequently opened a private law practice in Denver.

After retiring in California, Stephan remained politically active and served two terms as a member of the San Diego Planning Commission. He died in La Jolla, California, on September 9, 1944.

EARL COOLEY

(1878 - 1940)

Home: Trinidad

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1921 - 1922



On March 27, 1878, Earl Cooley was born in Richmond, Illinois. In 1881 his family moved first to Raton, New Mexico, and then to Trinidad, Colorado. After he attended local schools and the Tillotson Academy in Trinidad, Cooley graduated from the Colorado College with a Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1900. While attending Colorado College, he distinguished himself both as a scholar and as an athlete. He later received a degree from the University of Michigan's law school.

After receiving his law degree, Cooley returned to Trinidad and established a legal practice, specializing in mining law. During World War I he helped to organize the Second Colorado Infantry. By the time he was discharged, Cooley had earned the rank of major. He won three citations for bravery during the course of the war. After the war, he won a scholarship to Clare College of Cambridge University in England, where he specialized in law and political economy.

When he returned to Colorado, Cooley resumed his legal practice in Trinidad. In 1920 he was elected lieutenant governor and served in that office for one term. Exactly one day before he was to have officially relinquished the office of lieutenant governor in January of 1923, Cooley accepted an appointment as Register for the State Board of Land Commissioners from outgoing Governor Oliver Shoup. In 1934 he was appointed appraiser for the land board. He was serving in that position when he died on May 6, 1940.

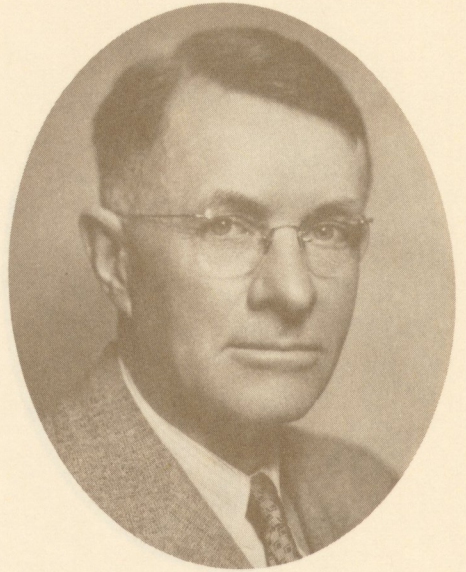
ROBERT F. ROCKWELL

(1886 - 1950)

Home: Paonia

Party Affiliation: Republican

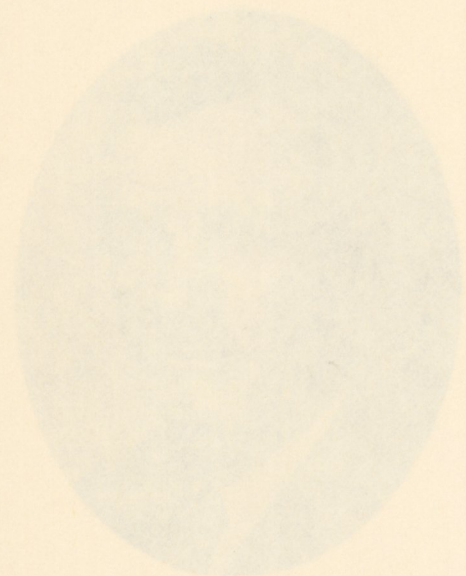
President of the Senate: 1923 - 1924



Robert Rockwell was born in Cortland, New York, on February 11, 1886. After attending New York public schools and the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, Rockwell studied at Princeton University. At both the Hill School and Princeton, he was a champion tennis player.

During a visit to his aunt in Paonia, Colorado, in 1907, Rockwell severely injured his leg while riding a horse and decided not to return to school. Instead, he settled in Paonia and became a successful rancher and fruit grower. As a rancher, Rockwell developed an interest in advanced cattle breeding methods and land improvements. Because of these interests, he began a lifelong commitment to improving agricultural education and was one of the State Agricultural College's leading advocates.

Eventually, his agricultural interests led him to become a leader in the local grange movement. Rockwell then decided to enter politics. In 1916 and in 1918 he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. He won election to the state senate in 1920. While serving as a senator, he was elected lieutenant governor in 1922. Rockwell ran as an unsuccessful candidate in the 1930 gubernatorial election. From 1933 to 1941, Rockwell was a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1938 he was elected to complete the term of E. Hotchkiss in the Colorado Senate and was reelected in 1940. Following the death of Edward Taylor, a special election was held in early December of 1941 to fill the vacancy created in the United States House of Representatives. Rockwell won the special



ROBERT ROCKWELL
(1886 - 1950)
Farm Poets
Party Affiliation Republican
President of the Senate 1937 - 1938

election. He was reelected to that office in 1942, 1944, and 1946. Rockwell's career in agriculture and politics ended with his death on September 28, 1950.

During a visit to his farm in Montez, Colorado, in 1907, Rockwell learned that his wife had a heart condition and decided not to return to school. Instead, he settled in Farmington and became a successful farmer and fruit grower. As a result, Rockwell developed an interest in advanced cattle breeding methods and land reclamation. Because of these interests, he began a lifelong commitment to improving agricultural education and was one of the State Agricultural College's leading advocates.

Eventually, his agricultural interests led him to become a leader in the local group movement. Rockwell then decided to enter politics. In 1916 and in 1918 he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. He was elected lieutenant state senator in 1920. While serving as a senator, he was elected lieutenant governor in 1922. Rockwell ran as an unsuccessful candidate in the 1930 gubernatorial election. From 1911 to 1947, Rockwell was a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1942 he was elected to complete the term of E. H. Hatcher as the Colorado Senate and was reelected in 1944. Following the death of Edward Taylor, a special election was held in early December of 1947 to fill the vacancy created in the United States House of Representatives. Rockwell was the special

Pr

re
Fr
ye
bu
th
wh
ins
dis
In
In
of

tw
Du
el
co
19

pu
Fr

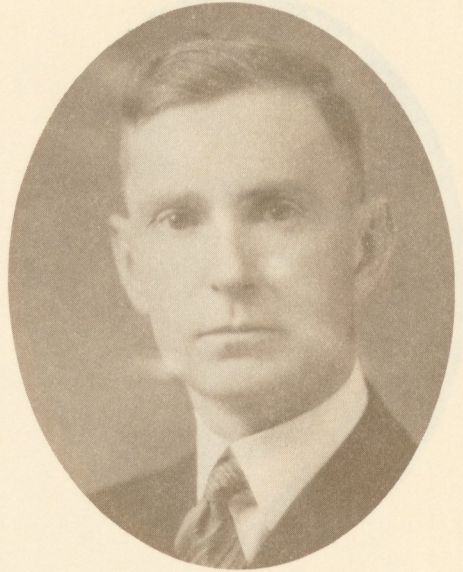
STERLING B. LACY

(1882 - 1955)

Home: Grand Junction

Party Affiliation: Democrat

President of the Senate: 1925 - 1926



Sterling Lacy was born on May 30, 1882, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. After receiving a preparatory education in Fredericksburg private schools, he attended Fredericksburg College. In 1901 Lacy moved west and settled in New Mexico. One year later, he moved to Grand Junction, Colorado, and worked in the banking business. For the next twelve years, he served in various executive capacities for the Union Trust Banking Company and the Grand Valley National Bank, both of which were located in Grand Junction. In 1917 Lacy started a career in the insurance business that continued until his retirement. He initially worked as a district manager in Grand Junction for the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. In 1928 he moved to Denver to become the secretary of the Colorado Life Insurance Company. He later served as vice-president (1934) and president (1935) of that company.

Throughout his business career, Lacy was also politically active. He served two terms in the Colorado House of Representatives (1919-1920 and 1923-1924). During the 1923-1924 biennium, he was the minority floor leader. In 1924 Lacy was elected lieutenant governor for one term. Following that term, he served as a commissioner on the board of the State Home and Training School from 1925 to 1927 and as Colorado State Budget and Efficiency commissioner from 1927 to 1930.

Upon his retirement in 1947, Lacy returned to his native state of Virginia to pursue his interests in golf, music and art. Later, he moved to Daytona Beach, Florida, where he died on May 7, 1955.

GEORGE M. CORLETT

(1884 - 1955)

Home: Monte Vista

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1927 - 1930



George Corlett was born on November 7, 1884, near Burchard in Richardson County, Nebraska. His family moved to Colorado in 1889 and established their residence in Monte Vista. Corlett graduated from the University of Colorado and attended the University of Nebraska's law school. From the latter, he received a law degree.

After graduation from law school in 1905, Corlett returned to Monte Vista and joined his father in legal practice. Like his father, Corlett specialized in irrigation and water law. He became one of Colorado's early, leading authorities on those subjects. He later served as a three term president of the San Luis Bar Association and on the executive committee of the Colorado Bar Association. Corlett was also active in the military for many years. During World War I he was a battalion commander and promoted from the rank of second lieutenant to major. After the war he joined the Colorado National Guard and served as a lieutenant colonel for several years.

At the same time he became a practicing attorney, Corlett also entered politics. He was Rio Grande County's superintendent of schools from 1906 to 1907 and served as Rio Grande County attorney from 1908 to 1912. After returning from World War I he was chosen mayor of Monte Vista for the 1919-1920 term of office. He was also chairman of the Rio Grande County Central Republican Committee for three terms and a member of the Rio Grande Basin Committee of the National Resources Planning Board. In 1926 Corlett was elected to the first of two consecutive terms as lieutenant governor. Later, during World War II, he was a member of the Colorado Defense Council and chairman of Colorado's Selective Service Appeals Board.

Throughout his political career Corlett maintained the law firm established by his father in Monte Vista. He was later joined in practice by his son. At the age of seventy-one, Corlett died in Phoenix, Arizona.

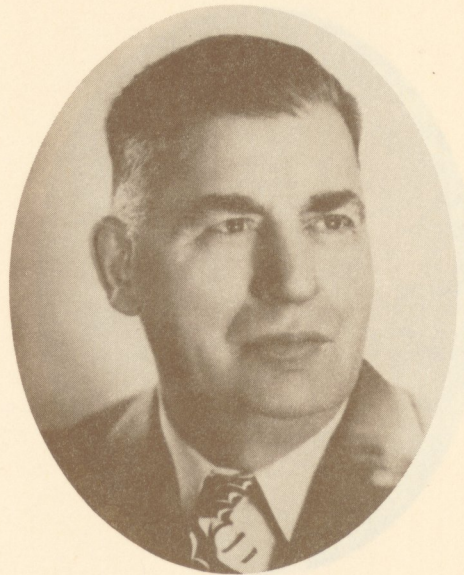
EDWIN C. JOHNSON

(1884 - 1970)

Home: Craig

Party Affiliation: Democrat

President of the Senate: 1931 - 1932



Born in Scandia, Kansas, on New Year's Day, 1884, Edwin "Big Ed" Johnson grew up on a cattle ranch in western Nebraska. Forced to drop out of school at a young age, he went to work as a baggage handler and later as a train dispatcher and telegraph operator. In 1907 he decided to move to Colorado because of poor health. After recovering in a Colorado Springs sanitarium, Johnson homesteaded in Moffat County. There, he worked as a farmer, freight hauler and teacher.

Johnson holds a unique place in Colorado political history. He is the only person who has served three terms as governor of Colorado and three terms as a United States senator. Beginning in 1922 he was elected to the first of four consecutive terms in the Colorado House of Representatives. In 1930 Johnson was elected lieutenant governor. While serving in that office, he also became the private secretary of Governor William Adams. Johnson was first elected governor in 1932 based primarily on his commitment to the development of Colorado highways. He was reelected in 1934. In 1936 he won election to the first of three terms as a United States senator. As a senator, Johnson was particularly noted for his work on the Military Affairs Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. As vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, he was responsible for several pieces of legislation including the bills which created the G.I. Bill of Rights and which established Lowry Air Force Base. In 1954 Johnson decided not to run for reelection to the senate and instead ran successfully for a third term as governor of Colorado. Although he retired from elective politics in 1957, Johnson continued to remain active in Colorado politics. He served on many state and local committees including membership on the Upper Colorado River Commission and the chairmanship of Governor Stephen McNichols' Reapportionment Commission.

EDWARD C. JOHNSON
1894 - 1970
Home City
Park, Colorado
President of the Senate 1911 - 1922

Johnson was also active in other areas outside of politics. He was responsible for professional baseball's revival in Denver in 1946 and played a key role in the construction of Bears Stadium (later Mile High Stadium). He also served as president of the Western Baseball League from 1946 to 1956. In 1968 he was inducted into the Colorado Sports Hall of Fame. He died in Denver's St. Joseph Hospital on May 30, 1970.

RAY H. TALBOT

(1896 - 1955)

Home: Pueblo

Party Affiliation: Democrat

President of the Senate: 1933 - 1936



Ray Talbot and his family arrived in Pueblo, Colorado, in 1897. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, on August 19, 1896. In 1912 he began working for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation and continued with that company for eight years. In 1919 he was employed at the Southern Colorado Power Company as an electrical engineer and later managed both the public and industrial relations and sales departments for the company.

Talbot was chosen as a representative to the Colorado General Assembly and served from 1927 to 1928. He was elected to the state senate in 1928. Beginning in 1933 he served two terms as lieutenant governor under Governor Edwin Johnson. When Johnson was elected to the United States Senate in 1936, Talbot completed Johnson's unexpired second term from January 2 to January 12, 1937.

Talbot was also active in local politics and statewide organizations. He served as a Pueblo city commissioner from 1932 to 1941. For several years he was the vice-president of the Colorado Federation of Labor. He held the position of president of the Colorado State Fair Association for eight years. Talbot also maintained an interest in water conservation, state highways, and forest improvement. He was postmaster of Pueblo from 1949 until his death on January 30, 1955.

FRANK J. HAYES

(1882 - 1948)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Democrat

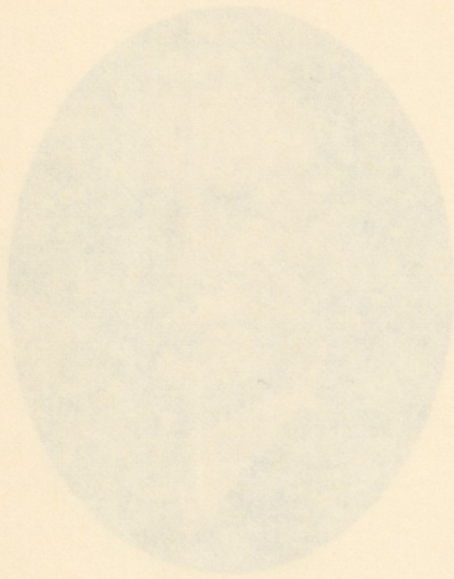
President of the Senate: 1937 - 1938



The son of a coal miner, Frank Hayes was born in What Cheer, Iowa, on May 4, 1882. He later moved with his family to the coalfields of Illinois. In Illinois he attended local public schools in both Collinsville and Mount Olive. At the age of thirteen, he went to work as a coal miner in Pennsylvania.

As a coal miner, Hayes joined the United Mine Workers of America and began a labor career that eventually led him to the union's presidency. After holding several local offices, Hayes, in 1908, was appointed to the union's district twelve executive board in Illinois. In 1910 he was elected an international vice-president of the United Mine Workers, the youngest man ever to hold that office. As a vice-president, Hayes was head of the region that included Colorado. He was the union's representative who directed the Colorado Coal Strike of 1913-1914, which was centered in Ludlow. In 1917 he was elected president of the union. At the request of President Woodrow Wilson in 1919, Hayes conducted a tour of European mining conditions. During the tour, he developed health problems and was forced to return to the United States. Upon returning, he resigned the presidency in 1920.

To regain his health, Hayes returned to Colorado and settled in Idaho Springs. After his health improved he became a local union official and for a short time operated the Hayes Mining Company in Idaho Springs. In addition to his union activities he occasionally ran for public office. In 1908 he had campaigned as a Socialist candidate for governor of Illinois, and in 1926 he ran in the Colorado Democratic primary for the United States Senate. He was elected lieutenant governor of Colorado in 1936.



FRANCIS J. HAYES
(1882 - 1948)
Honor. Denver
Party Affiliation: Democrat
President of the Senate: 1937 - 1938

After leaving office, Hayes' health once again failed. His condition forced him to retire from all union and political activities. He died in Denver on June 10, 1948.

In 1905, Hayes returned to Colorado and settled in Leadville. After his health improved he became a local union official and for a short time presided over the Hayes Mining Company in Leadville. In addition to his union activities he occasionally ran for public office. In 1908 he had campaigned as a socialist candidate for governor of Illinois, and in 1936 he ran in the Colorado Democratic primary for the United States Senate. He was elected lieutenant governor of Colorado in 1936.

In 1917 he was elected president of the union. At the request of President Wilson in 1919, Hayes conducted a tour of European mines centered in Ludlow. In 1917 he was elected president of the union. At the request of the United Mine Workers, the youngest man ever to hold that office. As a vice-president, Hayes was head of the period that included Colorado. He was the union's executive board in Illinois. In 1918 he was elected an international vice-president several local officials there. In 1908, was appointed to the union's district twelve a labor career that eventually led him to the union's presidency. After leaving a coal-miner Hayes joined the United Mine Workers of America and worked in Leadville, he went to work as a coal miner in Pennsylvania.

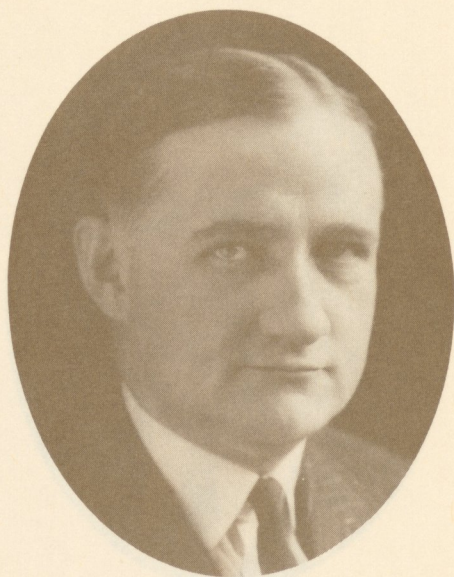
JOHN C. VIVIAN

(1887 - 1964)

Home: Golden

Party Affiliation: Republican

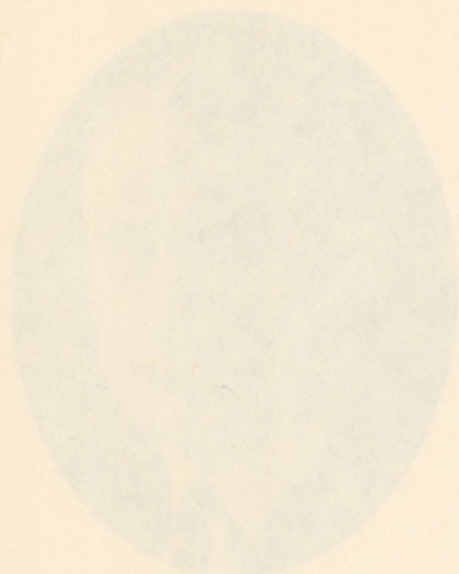
President of the Senate: 1939 - 1942



On June 30, 1887, John Vivian was born in Golden, Colorado. Vivian and his father, John F., were politically active in Colorado for many years. After the younger Vivian graduated from the Golden public schools, he enrolled at the University of Colorado. While attending college, Vivian worked as a correspondent for the Denver Republican. From 1911 to 1912 he was state editor of the Denver Times. He received a law degree from the University of Denver's law school in 1913 and was admitted to the Colorado bar that same year.

He began his legal career as special counselor to the Denver city attorney and served from 1913 to 1914. During World War I Vivian was in the United States Marine Corps. After returning from the war he resumed his legal career. Vivian was a city attorney for Golden (1922-1925), a Jefferson County attorney (1922-1932), and a special assistant to Colorado's attorney general (1925-1928).

Vivian ran for the office of lieutenant governor unsuccessfully in 1936, but was elected to that office in 1938 and reelected in 1940. He won the gubernatorial election in 1942 and was reelected governor in 1944. In 1948 he sought the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, but was defeated in the primary by Will Nicholson. After retiring from public office Vivian became associated with the law firm of Vivian, Sherman and Kinney in Denver. He continued to be active in state affairs by serving as chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, and chairman of the Colorado Commission on Uniform State Laws.



VIVIAN
1887 - 1960
Hiram Gibbs
First Assistant Secretary
President of the Senate 1951 - 1952

Vivian pursued his interest in writing throughout his lifetime and became known as the "poet-governor of Colorado." Writing under the pen name of "Vivian Varian," his poems and epigrams were published regularly in The Saturday Evening Post, The Chicago Tribune, and The New York Times.

Vivian was born in Denver, Colorado, on August 1, 1887. He attended the University of Colorado and received his law degree from the University of Denver in 1911. He practiced law in Denver from 1911 to 1914. During World War I, Vivian served in the United States Army. After returning from the war, he resumed his legal career in Denver. He was elected to the Colorado State Bar Association in 1917 and served as its president in 1921. He was also elected to the Colorado State Bar Association in 1921 and served as its president in 1925. Vivian ran for the office of lieutenant governor successfully in 1925, but was elected to that office in 1926 and re-elected in 1928. He was the gubernatorial election in 1931 and was re-elected governor in 1934. In 1938 he sought the gubernatorial nomination for the United States Senate, but was defeated by the victory of Will Lockman. After retiring from public office, Vivian continued to be active in state affairs by serving as chairman of the Colorado Committee for the House Report, and chairman of the Colorado Commission on Judicial State Laws.

WILLIAM E. HIGBY

(1884 - 1967)

Home: Monument

Party Affiliation: Republican

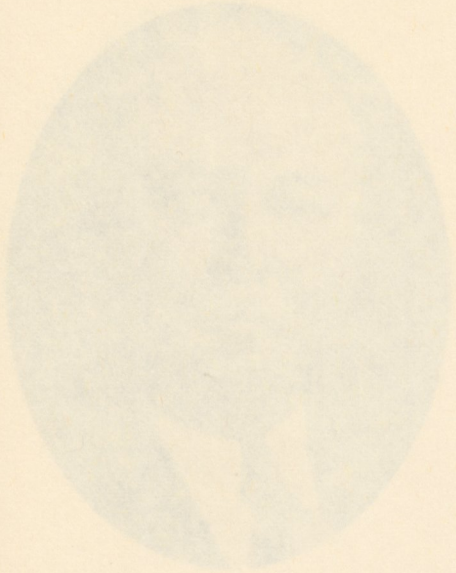
President of the Senate: 1943 - 1946



On January 26, 1884, William Higby was born in Garden Grove, Iowa. His family moved to Colorado in 1888 and homesteaded in the area near Eastonville, which is northeast of Colorado Springs. At Eastonville Higby's father established a store in the Russell Gates Mercantile Company chain in 1889. In 1900 his father founded the Higby Mercantile Company in Monument.

After graduating from East Denver High School in 1906, Higby returned to Monument where he worked in his father's mercantile company. During Higby's business career he was manager and later owner of the Higby Mercantile Company. He was also treasurer and director of the Greenland Land and Cattle Company and president and manager of the Higby Livestock Company.

Higby's long public career began in 1910 when he was elected treasurer of Monument. He was elected mayor of Monument in 1912 and served in that capacity for twenty years. In 1920 he was elected to the school board of District 38, a position he held for fifteen years. Higby was first elected to state office in 1932 as a representative for El Paso County. During his eight year tenure as a representative, he served as minority floor leader from 1937 to 1938 and presided as Speaker of the House from 1939 to 1940. He was elected to the Colorado Senate in 1940. He did not complete his senatorial term because he was chosen lieutenant governor in 1942. Although he was a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1944, he was reelected lieutenant governor instead.



WILLIAM E. HIGBY
(1897 - 1967)
Former Monument
Party Affiliation Republican
President of the State 1942 - 1946

After retiring from state political office, Higby continued to be active in local public offices. In 1948 he was named to the Colorado Springs-El Paso County Board of Health, a position he held for ten years. He died in Monument in 1967.

After graduating from Fort Lewis High School in 1916, Higby returned to Monument where he worked in the father's mercantile company. During Higby's business career he was manager and later owner of the Higby Mercantile Company. He was also treasurer and director of the Standard Land and Cattle Company and president and manager of the Higby Livestock Company.

Higby's long public career began in 1918 when he was elected treasurer of Monument. He was elected mayor of Monument in 1919 and served in that capacity for twenty years. In 1920 he was elected to the school board of District 53. A position he held for fifteen years. He was first elected to state office in 1922 as a representative for El Paso County. During his eight year tenure as representative he served as assembly floor leader from 1925 to 1928 and president of the House from 1929 to 1930. He was elected to the Colorado Senate in 1930. He did not complete the senatorial term because he was chosen lieutenant governor in 1932. Although he was a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1944, he was defeated by General Stewart.

HOMER L. PEARSON

(1900 -)

Home: Wheat Ridge

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1947 - 1948



Homer Pearson, the son of Swedish immigrants, was born in Wheat Ridge, Colorado, on December 31, 1900. After graduating from Wheat Ridge High School he attended the State College of Agriculture at Fort Collins. Pearson worked as a truck gardener and as a construction worker before he was employed as a nurseryman with Wilmore Nurseries in 1924. Since 1929 he has operated his own greenhouse, specializing in the growing of carnations.

Pearson has been a leader in the development of Colorado's carnation industry and an active member and officer in many floral societies. Pearson was president of the American Carnation Society and the first florist from Colorado to become director of the Society of American Florists. He has also served as a judge for many national flower shows.

In 1936 Pearson was elected to the first of five consecutive terms in the Colorado House of Representatives. He was the first legislator to serve three terms as Speaker of the House. He presided as Speaker from 1941 to 1946. While serving in the statehouse, Pearson sponsored legislation concerning the first rural fire protection districts, the first planning and zoning act, and the Water and Sanitation Act of 1939.

Following his ten years of service in the legislature, Pearson was elected lieutenant governor in 1946. After completing his term of office as lieutenant governor, he retired from state political office. He currently resides in Wheat Ridge.

WALTER W. JOHNSON

(1904 -)

Home: Pueblo

Party Affiliation: Democrat

President of the Senate: 1949 - 1950



On April 16, 1904, Walter Johnson was born in Pueblo, Colorado. He attended Pueblo public schools from 1908 to 1919. In 1919 he began working for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CF & I) in Pueblo. During his employment with CF & I, he continued his education at a Pueblo vocational school from 1922 to 1924. He was transferred by the company to Amarillo, Texas, in 1924 and later, in 1926, to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he was a sales representative. Returning to Pueblo in 1930 he continued to work for CF & I and also began a career in the insurance business. From 1932 to 1937 he was supervisor for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in Pueblo. Johnson started his own real estate and general insurance business in 1937.

The first of many public offices Johnson held was a position on the Pueblo school board in 1937. He also served as director of the school board from 1939 to 1943. In 1940 Johnson was elected to the Colorado Senate. He represented Pueblo County in the senate for eight years before he was elected lieutenant governor in 1948. In April of 1950, when Governor W. Lee Knous resigned to become a federal district judge for Colorado, Johnson succeeded to the office of governor. Johnson ran unsuccessfully for the office of governor in 1950, but returned to the state senate in April of 1951 to complete the term of the late Senator Curtis Ritchie. He was again elected to the senate in 1954.

In 1962 Johnson was appointed to the board of the Colorado State Industrial Commission and was reappointed to the commission in 1967. On December 31, 1969, Johnson resigned before completing his second term on the commission. He then moved to Tempe, Arizona, where he currently resides.

CHARLES P. MURPHY

(1882 - 1953)

Home: Spicer

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1950



Charles Murphy was born in Leadville, Colorado, on January 13, 1882. That same year his family moved to North Park and homesteaded near Spicer where Murphy attended grade school. In 1898 the Murphys sold their ranch and moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. Murphy worked for the Chicago and Great Western railroad while living in St. Paul. His family soon returned to North Park and purchased a ranch near their original homestead. Murphy and his brother continued operating the ranch after their father's death in 1901. For a short time Murphy attended Barnes Business College in Denver and the University of Wyoming. After his brother's death in 1918, Murphy ran the ranch and acquired more property.

Murphy was elected to the state legislature in 1928. He served two terms in the Colorado House of Representatives. In 1936 he was elected to the first of five consecutive terms as a state senator. At the close of the 1949 session, Murphy was chosen President Pro Tem to serve during the interim. He became acting lieutenant governor in April, 1950, when Lieutenant Governor Walter Johnson became governor.

Murphy, a cattleman, was always an advocate for the livestock industry. Murphy served on the board of the Grazing Service Colorado District No. 2 for many years. He was also president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association and president of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association. Murphy died on December 25, 1953, while serving his fifth senatorial term.

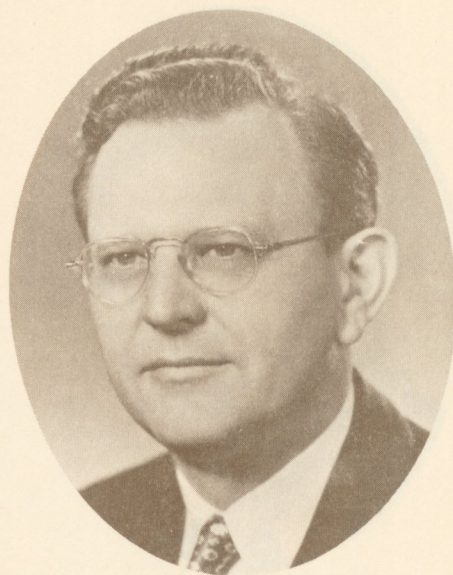
GORDON L. ALLOTT

(1907 -)

Home: Lamar

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1951 - 1954



Gordon Allott, the thirty-third lieutenant governor of Colorado, was born in Pueblo on January 2, 1907. He was educated in the Pueblo school system and later graduated from the University of Colorado where he received both his undergraduate and law degrees. While a student, Allott was a conference champion hurdler and a member of the AAU track team. He later received several honorary degrees from other Colorado universities.

From 1934 when he became county attorney in Prowers until his retirement from the United States Senate in 1972, Allott was involved in politics. In 1936 he helped to found and served as the first chairman of the Young Republican Club of Colorado. From 1937 to 1941, he was the city attorney of Lamar. Again in 1940, Allott was elected Prowers County attorney, and one year later was elected national chairman of the Young Republicans. After a four year tour of duty (1942-1946) in the Army Air Force, he was appointed district attorney for Colorado's Fifteenth Judicial District and later was elected to that post. He was chosen as Colorado's lieutenant governor in 1950 and reelected in 1952. In 1954 Allott was elected to the first of three terms as a United States senator. As a senator, he served in many important capacities. Besides serving on several congressional committees, Allott was also an official United States congressional representative to the United Nations and chairman of the national Republican Party Policy Committee.

Along with his political activity, Allott has had varied legal interests. He has been an attorney for the Amity Mutual Irrigation Company, director of and attorney for the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, and a member of the Colorado State Board of Bar Examiners. Since leaving political office in 1972, Allott has been practicing law in Denver.

STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS

(1914 -)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Democrat

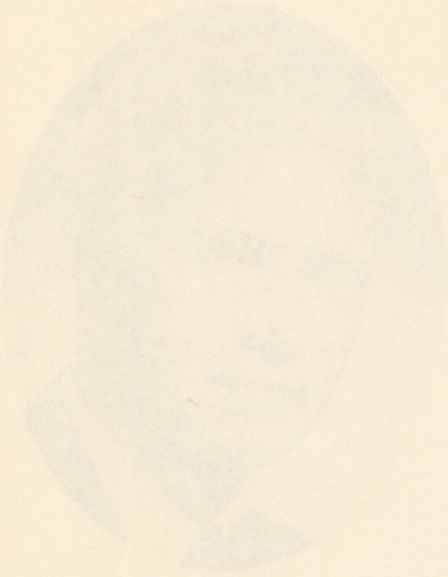
President of the Senate: 1955 - 1956



A Denver native, Stephen McNichols was born on March 7, 1914. A graduate of Regis College in 1936, he later received a law degree from Catholic University in 1939. Admitted to the Washington, D.C., bar in that same year, McNichols worked as a field agent in the Baltimore and Boston offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In February of 1942 he enlisted in the United States Navy. During World War II he won a Bronze Star and was later discharged as a lieutenant commander. Following the war, McNichols was a special assistant attorney for the United States Department of Justice. He then became a partner in the Denver law firm of McNichols, Dunn and Nevans.

In 1948 McNichols began a political career in Colorado that spanned the next twenty years. He was elected to the Colorado State Senate in 1948 and reelected in 1952. During his first term, McNichols was appointed as chairman of the Long-range Highway Planning Committee by Governor W. Lee Knous. While still a member of the senate, he successfully ran for the office of lieutenant governor in 1954. Following his term as lieutenant governor, McNichols was elected governor of Colorado in 1956 and reelected in 1958 as Colorado's first governor to serve a four year term. As governor, he was elected chairman of the national Governors' Conference in 1960.

After being defeated in his bid for a third term as governor in 1962, McNichols continued to remain active in both public and private life. Besides serving as a Colorado committeeman on the Democratic National Committee, he also ran for the United States Senate in 1968. In private life, he has also been a



THOMAS R. BALDRIDGE
1925 -
Lawyer
Participation Director
President of the Senate 1955 - 1956

partner in the law firms of McNichols, Nevans and Wallace and later with McNichols, Nigro and Baldrige. He has also served as president and chairman of the board of the Seventeenth Street National Bank. In 1977 he was appointed the secretarial representative for the United States Commerce Department's Region VIII and continues to serve in that capacity.

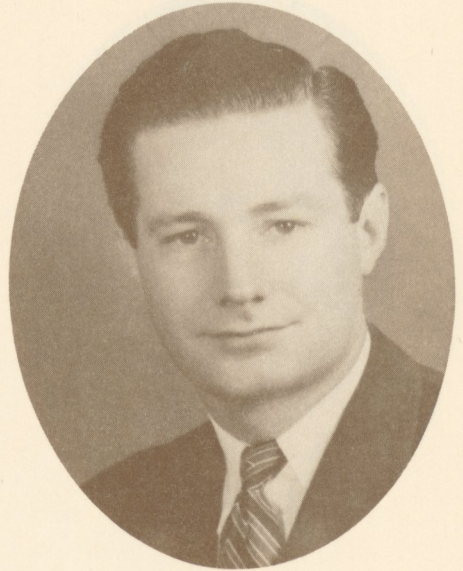
FRANK L. HAYS

(1922 -)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1957 - 1958



Frank Hays, a native of Denver, was born on January 6, 1922. Educated in Denver public schools, he graduated from East Denver High School in 1939 and enrolled at the University of Colorado that same year. While attending the university, he enlisted in the Army Air Force. During World War II, he was a flight instructor. After the war, Hays returned to Denver and continued his education. He attended the University of Denver in 1947 and the University of Denver's law school from 1947 to 1950. In 1950 he obtained his law degree, was admitted to the bar, and began practicing law. He received the Outstanding Man of the Year award from the Colorado Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1952.

Hays, whose father was a Colorado Supreme Court justice, served as a state representative from 1951 to 1956. During his third term in the house, he was chosen majority floor leader. In 1956 Hays was elected lieutenant governor. He did not succeed in his bid for reelection in 1958.

As an attorney, Hays has been associated with the law firms of Strickland, Tull, and Hays and later with Robertson, Tull, Danks, and Hays. He is presently a partner in the law firm of Hays, Patterson, and Ambrose and is also a registered lobbyist.

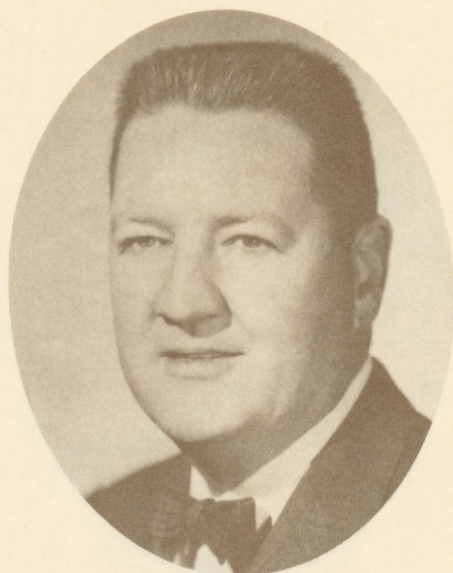
ROBERT L. KNOUS

(1917 -)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Democrat

President of the Senate: 1959 - 1966



A second generation Coloradan from Ouray, Robert Knous, son of W. Lee Knous, was born on November 1, 1917. When Knous was six years old, his family moved to Montrose. Educated in the Montrose public schools, Knous worked in a mine for a year before entering the University of Colorado. His family moved to Denver in 1937 when his father became an associate justice of the Colorado Supreme Court. While Knous was enrolled at the university, he enlisted in the United States Navy in 1941. He completed his B.A. degree while serving in the Naval Air Corps. During his four and one-half years as a navy pilot, he earned the rank of lieutenant commander. After the war he returned to Denver and received his law degree from the University of Denver's law school. For a brief period Knous served as private secretary to his father who was then governor of Colorado. The younger Knous was a Denver deputy district attorney from 1947 to 1950.

Knous first ran for state office in 1952 and was elected to the Colorado Senate. In 1955, during his first senatorial term, Knous was appointed chairman of the Governor's Commission on the Aging. As a result of the commission's activities, the Colorado voters approved the 1956 pension reform amendment to the Colorado Constitution. He was also appointed chairman of the Governor's Commission for the White House Conference on Aging in 1960.

Knous lost his bid for lieutenant governor in 1956, but won in 1958 and was reelected in 1962. He was the first lieutenant governor to serve a four year term. While serving as lieutenant governor he ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate in 1960 and for governor in 1966. Knous moved to Washington, D.C., in 1968 to become an attorney for the Indian Claims Commission. He returned to Denver in 1973 to practice law.

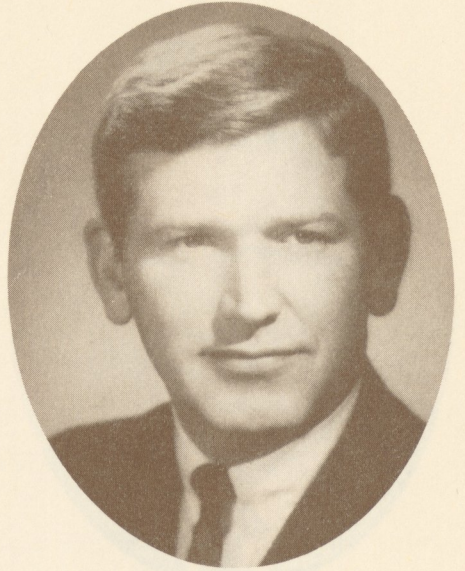
MARK A. HOGAN

(1931 -)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Democrat

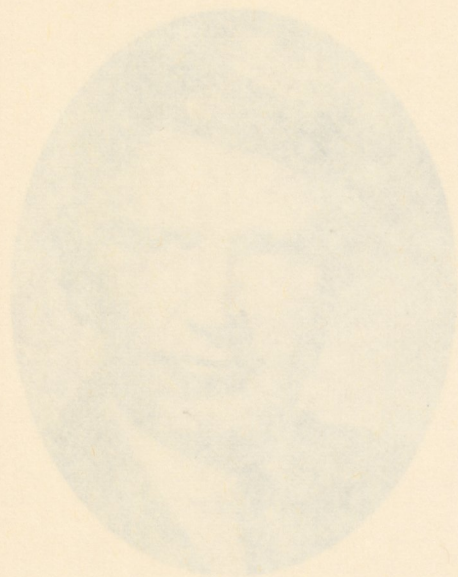
President of the Senate: 1967 - 1970



Mark Hogan was born in Chicago, Illinois, on January 27, 1931, and lived there until he graduated from the St. Ignatius high school in 1948. An honor student in high school, he later attended Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., where he received a degree in economics in 1952. While in college, he was active in student government and was listed in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

After serving two years as a lieutenant (jg) in the United States Navy, Hogan moved to Denver in 1954. He entered the real estate business and joined the firm of Knoelbel and Company where he served as vice-president and sales manager. He later became president of the Denver Board of Realtors and helped to found the Hogan-Stevenson Realty. His community and academic activities have covered a broad spectrum. He has served as chairman of the Denver Metropolitan United Fund, a trustee for Loretto Heights College, a member of the Board of Governors for Georgetown University and president of the Denver Junior Chamber of Commerce. His civic contributions were recognized in 1961 when he was chosen Colorado Man of the Year.

Hogan's political career began in 1956 when he was a member of the Governor's Committee on Reapportionment. In 1962 he was elected to the first of two consecutive terms in the Colorado House of Representatives. While in the house he served as the assistant majority leader. He was then elected lieutenant governor in 1966. Hogan ran unsuccessfully against John Love for the office of governor in 1970.



MARK A. HOGAN
1931 -
Denver
Party Affiliation Democrat
President of the Senate 1977 - 1979

Since leaving the office of lieutenant governor, Hogan has remained active in the real estate business. In March 1979 he was elected chairman of the Colorado Democratic party. He currently resides in Denver.

JOHN D. VANDERHOOF

(1922 -)

Home: Glenwood Springs

Party Affiliation: Republican

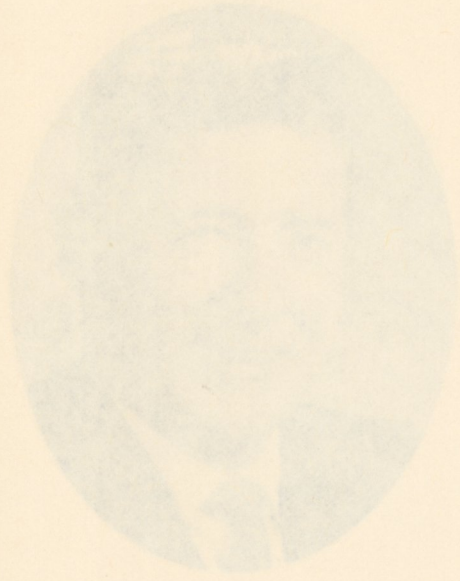
President of the Senate: 1971 - 1973



On May 27, 1922, John Vanderhoof was born in Rocky Ford, Colorado. He was raised on a ranch in Larimer County. After graduating from Fort Collins High School, he went to Glendale, California, where he received an A.A. degree from Glendale College in 1942.

During World War II Vanderhoof graduated from the Naval Aviation Cadet program and subsequently served as a carrier fighter pilot in the South Pacific. Vanderhoof's actions during the war earned him two Purple Hearts, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and two Air Medals. After being severely wounded in action, Vanderhoof was assigned to the United States Naval Convalescent Hospital in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. He remained in Glenwood Springs where he became a prominent businessman. He founded Van's Sporting Goods (1946), established the Glenwood Industrial Bank (1955), and the Bank of Glenwood (1963).

In 1950 Vanderhoof was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives and retained that office for twenty years. During that period, Vanderhoof held important leadership roles which included eight years as minority floor leader (1957-1962 and 1965-1966), and six years as Speaker of the House of Representatives (1963-1964 and 1967-1970). In the 1970 general election Vanderhoof became the first lieutenant governor elected under the constitutional provision which, for the first time, required joint election of governor and lieutenant governor.



JOHN D. VANDERHOOF
(1922 -)
Home: Glenwood Springs
Party Affiliation: Republican
President of the Senate 1971 - 1973

When Governor John Love resigned to assume the duties as director of the White House Office of Energy Policy on July 16, 1973, Vanderhoof became the thirty-seventh governor of Colorado. As an incumbent, Vanderhoof ran unsuccessfully for the office of governor in the 1974 general election. Vanderhoof is currently president of Club 20.

During World War II Vanderhoof graduated from the University of Colorado and subsequently served as a fighter pilot in the South Pacific. Vanderhoof's career during the war earned him two Purple Hearts, the Distinguished Flying Cross and two Air Medals. After being severely wounded in action, Vanderhoof was assigned to the United States Army Convalescent Hospital at Glenwood Springs, Colorado. He remained in Colorado Springs where he became a prominent businessman. He founded Van's Sporting Goods (1947), established the Glenwood Industrial Bank (1952) and the Bank of Glenwood (1952).

In 1952 Vanderhoof was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives and retained that office for twenty years. During that period Vanderhoof held significant leadership roles which included eight years as minority floor leader (1957-1962 and 1964-1965) and six years as speaker of the House of Representatives (1963-1964 and 1967-1970). In the 1970 general election Vanderhoof became the first Republican governor elected under the constitutional provision which, for the first time, required joint election of governor and lieutenant governor.

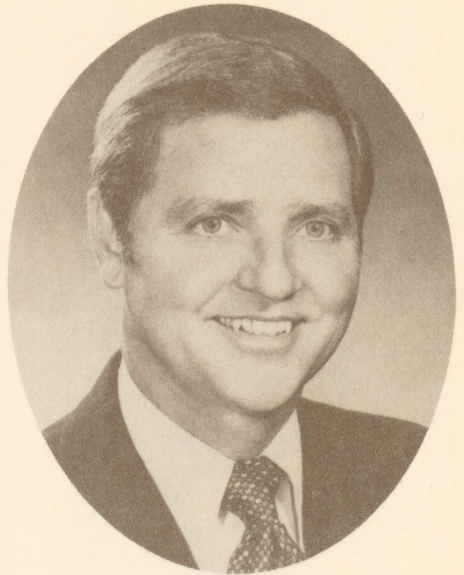
TED L. STRICKLAND

(1932 -)

Home: Westminster

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1973 - 1974



Originally from Texas, Ted Strickland was born in Austin on September 17, 1932. After graduating from Oklahoma City public schools, Strickland attended Oklahoma A & M College for a year before serving in the United States Army, Third Armored Division, from 1952 through 1954.

Strickland came to the Denver area in 1954. He attended the University of Denver and decided to stay in Westminster. He entered the petroleum industry and eventually became the general manager of library services for the Petroleum Information Corporation. Strickland is an active member in both the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists and the Denver Association of Petroleum Landmen. In addition to his professional interests, Strickland has also served as director of the Denver Rescue Mission, director of the Colorado Humane Society, and president of the Adams County Young Republicans.

Entering the state political arena in 1966, Strickland was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. After one term in the house, Strickland was chosen as a state senator in 1968. From 1971 to 1972, he served as assistant majority leader. He was reelected to the senate in 1972, and served as President Pro Tem in 1973. He became acting lieutenant governor on July 16, 1973, when Lieutenant Governor John Vanderhoof succeeded Governor John Love. Strickland served as acting lieutenant governor for a year and one-half. In the ensuing election, he ran for the office of lieutenant governor with gubernatorial candidate Vanderhoof. After their unsuccessful bids, Strickland continued to serve in the senate where he chaired the Joint Budget Committee. Strickland ran for governor in 1978, but was defeated by the incumbent, Richard Lamm. Strickland continues to represent Adams County in the senate.

FRED E. ANDERSON

(1928 -)

Home: Loveland

Party Affiliation: Republican

President of the Senate: 1975 -

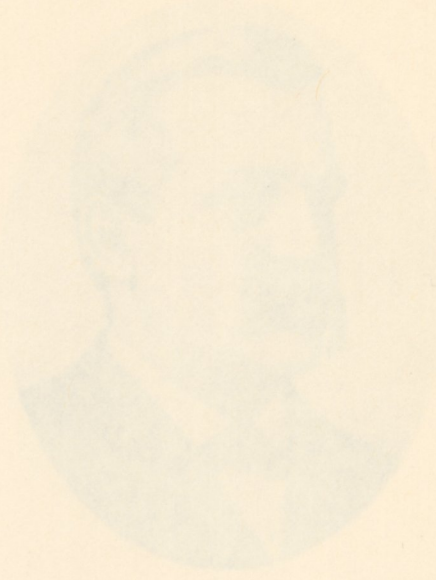


Fred Anderson, a native of Colorado, was born in Loveland on February 20, 1928, and still lives and works close to the farm his grandfather began. While attending Loveland High School, he was president of the senior class and the student body. Later, he attended the University of Colorado where he majored in economics and minored in political science. Anderson served in the United States Army from 1950 to 1952 and was stationed in Germany.

Anderson was first elected to the senate of the Colorado General Assembly in 1966 to represent Larimer County. In 1968 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States House of Representatives in the Fourth Congressional District. During his first term in the senate he was assistant majority leader from 1969 to 1970. While Anderson was serving in the senate, the Colorado Constitution, Article V, Section 10 was amended in 1974. The amendment removed the lieutenant governor as the presiding officer of the senate and gave the senate the ability to elect one of its own members as president. In 1975 Anderson was the first President of the Senate to be elected under the provision of this constitutional amendment. He is presently serving in that capacity.

In addition to his service in the Colorado General Assembly, Anderson has held other prominent positions. He was named to the board of directors of the Federation of Rocky Mountain States in November of 1975 by Governor Richard Lamm. He served as the president of the National Conference of State Legislatures during 1977 and 1978. Presently he is a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

WALTER CLANTON
1833 - 1893
Former Agopline County
Party Affiliation: Republican
Speaker: 1875 - 1877



PART 2
SPEAKERS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

On Nov. 3, 1833, Walter Clanton was born in Union Springs, New York, and was educated in the public schools. In 1855 he moved westward to Hardy County, Maryland, where he remained for several years. Moving to St. Lawrence, Kansas, in 1858, he worked as a clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds. In 1859 Clanton was appointed as a deputy sheriff, and later as deputy secretary to Lewis W. Robinson, territorial governor. His appointment as territorial clerk of the First Judicial District under Justice Horton in 1861, and later under Judge Stephen Harding, after resigning from that position in 1864, led to his election as treasurer of Agopline County and collector of taxes for Denver. When the "Baker" constitutional convention assembled in Denver on August 3, 1875, Clanton was chosen secretary of the convention. The convention adjourned on August 14, 1875. The proposed constitution was adopted by the people in September of that year, and was later ratified by President Andrew Johnson. In 1867 Clanton was elected Agopline County clerk and recorder, a position he held until 1873. During his tenure as county clerk and recorder, he prepared a complete set of land title records which was the first of its kind in the West.

After Colorado became a state on August 1, 1876, Clanton was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in the first state general election held on October 3 of that year. In the first session, which convened on November 1, 1876, he was chosen Speaker of the House. In November of the following year Clanton was appointed chief clerk of the United States Circuit Court in Denver, serving under Chief Justice John S. Clark. Clanton remained in that position until 1890.

WEBSTER D. ANTHONY

(1838 - 1896)

Home: Arapahoe County

Party Affiliation: Republican

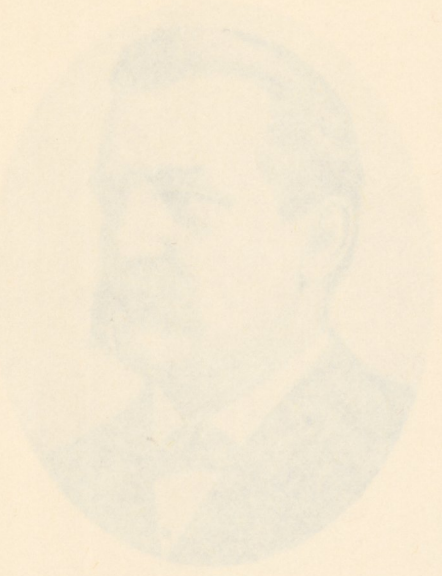
Speaker: 1876 - 1877



On June 4, 1838, Webster Anthony was born in Union Springs, New York, and was educated in the public schools there. In 1856 he moved westward, to Henry County, Illinois, where he remained for two years. Moving on to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1858, he worked as a clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds.

In 1860 Anthony settled in Denver. From 1861 to 1862 he served as private secretary to Lewis Weld, secretary of the Colorado Territory, and later as private secretary to territorial Governor John Evans. By appointment in 1862 Anthony served as clerk of the First Judicial District under Judge Benjamin Hall, and later under Judge Stephan Harding. After resigning from that position in 1864, he was elected treasurer of Arapahoe County and collector of taxes for Denver. When the 1865 state constitutional convention assembled in Denver on August 8, Anthony was chosen secretary of the convention. The convention adjourned on August 12, 1865. The proposed constitution was adopted by the people in September of that year, but was later vetoed by President Andrew Johnson. In 1867 Anthony was elected Arapahoe County clerk and recorder, a position he held until 1875. During his tenure as county clerk and recorder, he prepared a complete set of land title abstract books which was the first of its kind in the area.

After Colorado became a state on August 1, 1876, Anthony was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in the first state general election held on October 3 of that year. In the first session, which convened on November 1, 1876, he was chosen Speaker of the House. In November of the following year Anthony was appointed chief clerk of the United States branch mint in Denver, serving under Superintendent Herman Silver. Anthony remained in that position until 1884.



WESTERN L. ANTHONY
(1829 - 1888)
From Arapahoe County
Party Affiliation Republican
Speaker 1855 - 1857

He then became associated with the firm of Anthony, Landon, and Curry which furnished abstracts of titles to real estate in the city of Denver and Arapahoe County using the system devised by Anthony when he was Arapahoe County clerk and recorder.

In 1855 Anthony worked as a clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds in Denver. From 1851 to 1852 he served as a private secretary to Lewis West, secretary of the Colorado Territory, and later as private secretary to territorial Governor John Evans. By appointment in 1852 Anthony served as clerk of the first Judicial District under Judge Benjamin Hall, and later under Judge Stephen H. Hodge. After resigning from that position in 1854, he was elected treasurer of Arapahoe County and collector of taxes for Denver. When the 1855 state constitutional convention assembled in Denver on August 25, Anthony was chosen secretary of the convention. The convention adjourned on August 12, 1855. The proposed constitution was adopted by the people in September of that year, but was later vetoed by President Andrew Johnson. In 1857 Anthony was elected Arapahoe County clerk and recorder, a position he held until 1872. During his tenure as county clerk and recorder, he prepared a complete set of land title abstracts which was the first of its kind in the area.

After Colorado became a state on August 1, 1876, Anthony was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in the first state general election held on October 3 of that year. In the first session, which convened on December 1, 1875, he was chosen speaker of the House. In November of the following year Anthony was appointed clerk of the United States branch court in Denver, serving under Chief Justice William Smith. Anthony remained in that position until 1884.

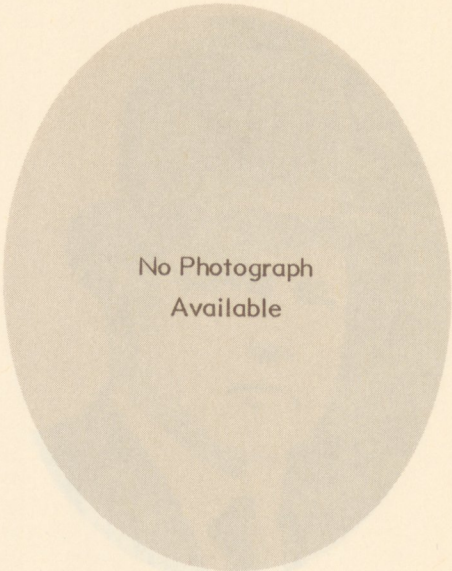
RIENZI STREETER

(1838 - ?)

Home: Longmont

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1879 - 1880



No Photograph
Available

Rienzi Streeter was born on February 11, 1838, in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. When he was thirteen years old he entered Hartford University, where he studied for three years. Two years later he attended the Clinton Liberal Institute in New York for one year, and later studied at an academy in Homer, New York. In 1858 Streeter began studying law in the office of his brother, Ferris Streeter. After he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1860, he practiced law with his brother for eighteen months. He relocated to Nebraska to accept a position as court clerk under another brother, Joseph Streeter, who was an associate justice for the supreme court of the Territory of Nebraska. Streeter continued as court clerk until 1867 when he returned to the East.

While in the East, Streeter purchased property in Manitou Springs, Colorado. In 1868 he came to Colorado to inspect his property and decided to stay but located in Boulder County. There he and J. W. Turrell established a drug and grocery business in 1869. Streeter and Turrell moved their business and were among the incorporators of the Chicago-Colorado Colony when it was founded in 1871. This community later became Longmont. In Longmont, Streeter expanded his business interests to include real estate and farming. Streeter was also one of the original incorporators of the Longmont and Erie Railroad in 1878, which later became known as the Denver, Longmont and Northwestern. With George Starbird he built a grain elevator in Longmont in 1879.

Streeter was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1878 and served as Speaker for the 1879-1880 biennium. Streeter's political career continued with his election to the Colorado Senate in 1880. During his senatorial term he was chosen as President Pro Tem in 1883.

WILLIAM H. DOE

(1818 - 1884)

Home: Idaho Springs

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1881 - 1882



William Doe, merchant and mining entrepreneur, was born in Clinton County, New York, in 1818. Although he had an early interest in shipbuilding and was apprenticed as a ship's carpenter, he never pursued the trade. His family later moved west to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where Doe became a merchant. His lumber business in Oshkosh was prosperous until 1859 when it was destroyed by fire. In 1860 Doe joined thousands of others traveling to the area later known as Colorado to search for gold. He and a partner purchased the Gunnell Mine for \$3,500 and managed it successfully. Some years later, it sold for \$84,000. During his first stay in Colorado, Doe helped to found Central City, but did not settle there permanently.

After a brief stay in New York City, Doe returned to Oshkosh and reentered the lumber business. At this time, he turned his attention to politics and was elected to the Wisconsin House of Representatives. He was also Wisconsin's representative at the Paris Exposition. He was later elected mayor of Oshkosh. In 1876 Doe's lumber business was again destroyed by fire.

Lured back to Colorado in 1877, Doe returned and was later joined by his family including his son and his son's new bride, Baby McCourt Doe. He opened an assay office in Central City, but soon moved to Idaho Springs where he made his home. In 1880 he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. He was chosen Speaker for the 1881-1882 biennium. Doe was president of the First National Bank of Idaho Springs at the time of his death in 1884.

E. W. DAVIS

(? - ?)

Home: Lake County

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1883 - 1884

No Photograph
Available

A legislator for many years, E. W. Davis was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He began his political career in 1859 as a representative from Venango County. He later became Speaker of that body in 1861. During the Civil War he served as lieutenant colonel of the 121st Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers until 1863. In 1865 he returned to the Pennsylvania legislature and was again elected Speaker in 1868. Davis was next elected to the state senate in 1870, representing Philadelphia. He served two terms as President Pro Tem.

In 1879 Davis moved to Colorado to practice law and engage in mining activities. He was referred to by the townspeople of Leadville as Senator Davis though he never served as a senator in the Colorado General Assembly. Davis was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1882 from Lake County. His previous experience in the Pennsylvania legislature helped him secure the position of Speaker in 1883. In July of 1883 he was appointed an agent for the Ute Indians at the Uintah Agency.

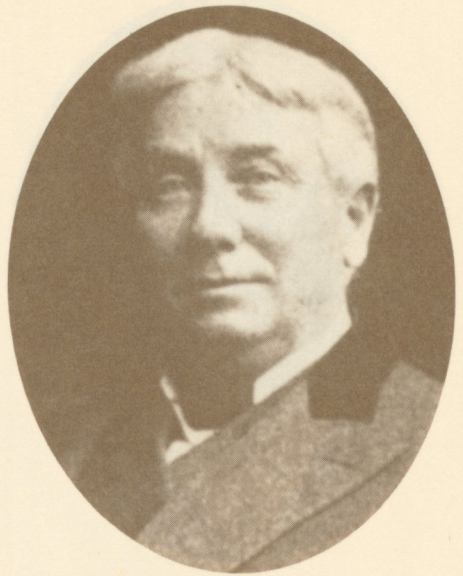
THOMAS B. STUART

(1846 - 1926)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1885 - 1888



Thomas Stuart was born on April 2, 1846, in Meigs County, Ohio. He was educated in Illinois and in Iowa. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Regiment of the Iowa Infantry and served three years during the Civil War. When his duty in the infantry ended, Stuart began his legal career with the law firm of Stuart Brothers at Chariton, Iowa. In 1867 he was admitted to the Iowa bar and practiced law in that state until he moved to Denver in 1882.

Stuart was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1884. When the fifth session of the general assembly convened, he was chosen Speaker of the House. He was reelected to the house in 1886 and was again selected Speaker for the 1887-1888 biennium. After two terms in the legislature, Stuart served as a district judge for the Second Judicial District from 1889 to 1890.

Stuart remained active in the legal profession and became associated with the firm of Stuart and Murray. In 1913 he relocated to Hawaii to accept the position as the first judge for the Hawaiian Circuit Court in Honolulu. He held the position of circuit judge for three years at which time he returned to Denver.

Eddy moved to Routt County in 1885, where he became a cattle rancher. He finished his second senatorial term (1895-1898) while living in Routt County. Eddy was elected in 1886 to represent Grand and Routt counties in the Colorado House of Representatives. He was chosen Speaker of the House when the legislature convened in 1889. He was reelected to the house in 1890.

Eddy did not hold an elective office after his defeat in the 1897 congressional election. In 1893 he purchased the Evening Telegram in Colorado Springs. A short

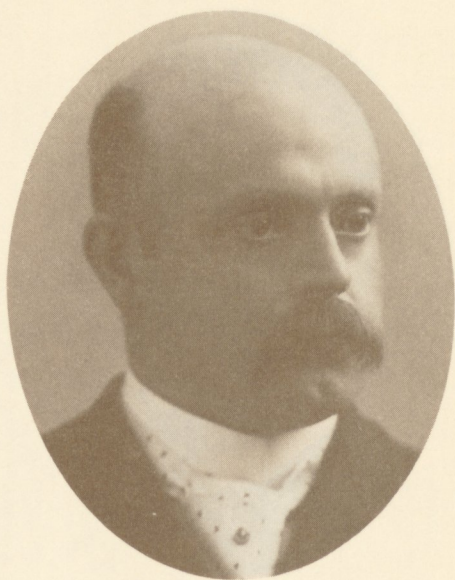
H. H. EDDY

(1855 - 1914)

Home: Axial

Party Affiliation: Republican

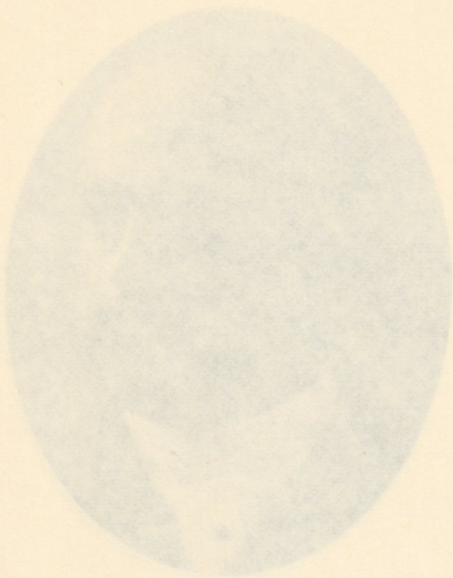
Speaker: 1889 - 1890



H. H. Eddy, whose father was a pioneer and a member of the first Oregon state legislature, was born in Milwaukee, Oregon, on March 11, 1855. In 1865 the Eddy family moved to Jefferson County, New York, to reoccupy the family's homestead. At the age of fifteen, Eddy began a classical education at the Dean Academy in Franklin, Massachusetts, to prepare himself for entrance into Tufts College. After graduation from Tufts in 1876, he studied law at Watertown, New York, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1878. In that same year he traveled westward and for a short time lived in Topeka, Kansas, where he practiced law. He moved on to Leadville, Colorado, in early 1879 and a few months later settled in Summit County. He continued to practice law and pursued interests in mining and prospecting.

Eddy was elected to the Colorado State Senate in 1880. As a senator he represented Summit, Routt, and Grand counties. During his first senatorial term he was appointed special agent of the land department in 1882 by President Chester Arthur. He held that position for two years. In 1884 he was reelected to the state senate representing the counties of Summit, Eagle, and Garfield. Eddy moved to Routt County in 1885, where he became a cattle rancher. He finished his second senatorial term (1885-1888) while living in Routt County. Eddy was elected in 1888 to represent Grand and Routt counties in the Colorado House of Representatives. He was chosen Speaker of the House when the legislature convened in 1889. He was reelected to the house in 1890.

Eddy did not hold an elective office after his defeat in the 1892 congressional election. In 1893 he purchased the Evening Telegram in Colorado Springs. A short



H. H. EDDY
(1822 - 1914)
Home: Axial
Party Affiliation: Republican
Speaker: 1889 - 1890

time later, he sold this newspaper and moved to Denver to become the editorial manager of the Colorado Sun. On July 1, 1894, he assumed editorial control of the Denver Times-Sun. After retiring from newspaper work, Eddy continued to practice law. He pursued his interests in mining in Colorado and later, for several years in Mexico. He died in Denver in July, 1914.

College. After graduation from the law school in New York City, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1848. In that same year he traveled westward and for a short time lived in Topeka, Kansas, where he practiced law. He moved on to Leadville, Colorado, in early 1879 and a few months later settled in Summit County. He continued to practice law and pursued interests in mining and prospecting.

Eddy was elected to the Colorado State Senate in 1880. As a senator he represented Summit, Routt, and Grand counties. During his first senatorial term he was appointed special agent of the land department in 1882 by President Chester Arthur. He held this position for two years. In 1884 he was reelected to the state senate representing the counties of Summit, Eagle, and Garfield. Eddy moved to Routt County in 1885, where he became a cattle rancher. He finished his second senatorial term (1885-1888) while living in Routt County. Eddy was elected in 1888 to represent Grand and Routt counties in the Colorado House of Representatives. He was chosen speaker of the House when the legislature convened in 1889. He was reelected to the house in 1890.

Eddy did not hold an elective office after his defeat in the 1892 congressional election. In 1893 he purchased the Evening Telegram in Colorado Springs. A short

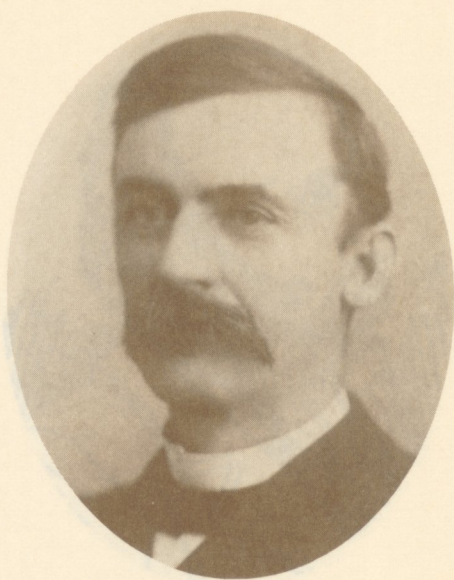
JAMES W. HANNA

(c. 1843 - 1910)

Home: Cortez

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1891



James Hanna was born in Cadiz, Ohio. He graduated from Cadiz high school in 1861 and attended Oberlin College. He then served in the Civil War as a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment and later as a captain for the Eleventh Ohio Calvary. During the war Hanna's company, under the command of Colonel William Collins, was sent to establish a post in the Territory of Colorado. The fort, later known as Fort Collins, was abandoned as a military post in 1866 and Hanna was discharged as a major. He chose to settle in the nearby town of La Porte and became one of the town's first merchants.

Hanna then moved to southern Colorado and is considered to be a founder of Cortez. He was a leading developer of the Montezuma Canal which routed water from the Dolores River to irrigate the Montezuma Valley for agricultural development.

Hanna was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1890 and became Speaker in 1891. He held the position of Speaker for approximately ten days. A majority of house members disagreed with the committee assignments he made. His refusal to alter these assignments led to the selection of Jesse White as the Speaker of the Colorado House of Representatives for the remainder of the 1891-1892 biennium. Due to the unusual circumstances surrounding the election of White, an interrogatory was submitted to the Colorado Supreme Court. A summary of the supreme court's opinion is included in the Introduction. After his term in the house, Hanna was involved with various mining and irrigation interests until his death.

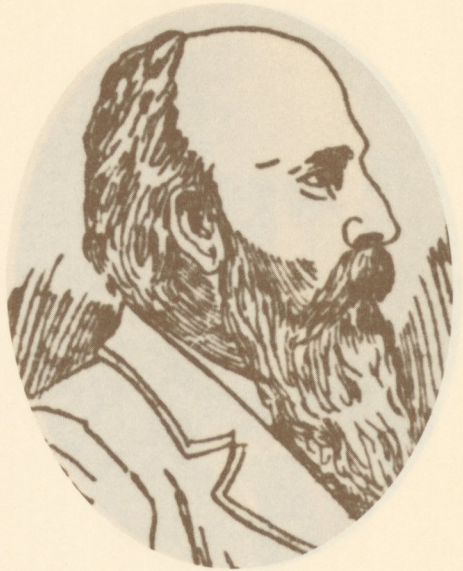
JESSE WHITE

(1837 - 1897)

Home: Silver Cliff

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1891 - 1892



Jesse White was born in the state of New York in 1837. He served in the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War from 1861 to 1864 and was discharged due to ill health. White moved to Colorado in 1878 and practiced law.

Elected to the Colorado General Assembly in 1886, White was a representative for Custer County. In 1890 he was again elected to the house and was selected the second Speaker to serve for the 1891-1892 biennium. James W. Hanna, the first Speaker of the 1891 session, was replaced by White when disagreement arose over Hanna's committee assignments. White later held the position of Custer County court clerk until his death in 1897.

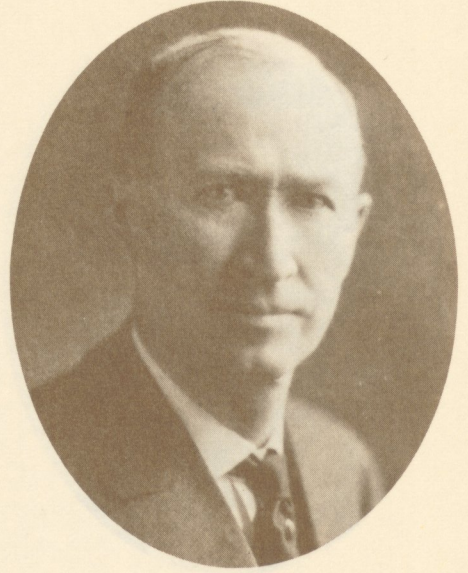
ELIAS M. AMMONS

(1860 - 1925)

Home: Symes

Party Affiliation: Republican

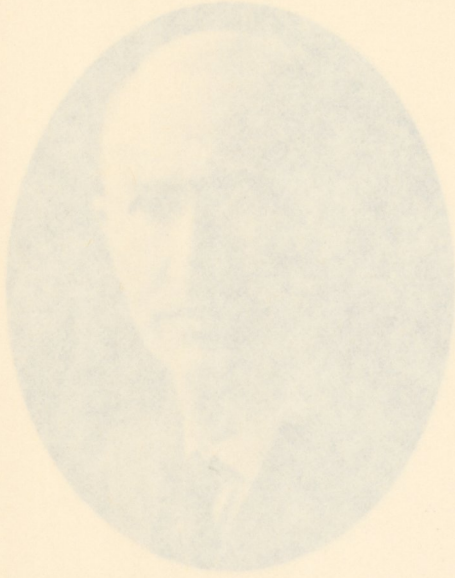
Speaker: 1893 - 1894



Elias Ammons was born in July, 1860, in Macon County, North Carolina. Ammons moved to Denver with his family in 1871. He initially worked in a woolen mill, but when his family moved to the Turkey Creek area, he worked in the lumber business there until the winter of 1874. Returning to Denver he attended the Arapahoe Street school and graduated from that institution in 1880. He then obtained a position in the circulation department of the Denver Times. He later became the city editor and then the associate editor of the newspaper. In 1885 Ammons moved to Douglas County and formed a cattle business partnership with Thomas Dawson. The partnership was later dissolved when Ammons was elected governor in 1912.

Ammons held several public offices. He was appointed by Judge John Campbell as clerk for the district court in Douglas County in August of 1890. Later that year Ammons was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives, representing Douglas County. During his first term he was part of the Republican faction that supported James Hanna for Speaker in 1891. Reelected in 1892, Ammons became Speaker of the House and served for the 1893-1894 biennium.

When the national Republican party voted to retain the gold standard at their 1896 convention, Ammons joined then United States Senator Henry Teller to form the Silver Republican party in Colorado. In 1898 Ammons was elected state senator from Douglas and El Paso counties. He served from 1899 to 1902. While in the senate, he coauthored a bill to establish Teller County from a portion of El Paso County. In 1904 and again in 1906, Ammons unsuccessfully ran for lieutenant



ELIAS M. AMMONS
(1860 - 1925)
Thomas Symes
Party Affiliation: Republican
Speaker: 1893 - 1894

governor. He was elected governor on the Democratic ticket in 1912 promising to serve only for a single term.

Ammons was continuously involved in business, civic, and livestock organizations. He was an organizer of the First National Bank of Littleton and served as president of the Farmer's Life Insurance Company. He also took an active role in agricultural interests and was president of the Livestock Inspection Board in 1901. A trustee for the State Agriculture College at Fort Collins from 1909 to 1912, he also acted on behalf of the agriculture school at Fort Lewis. He served on the State Board of Agriculture from 1917 until 1924. Ammons helped to found the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association and as president organized the first stock show meeting which has grown into the National Western Stock Show. In 1917 he became director and head of the Agriculture and Livestock Bureau, and in 1923 he became the president of the State Historical and Natural History Society. Ammons died in Denver in 1925.

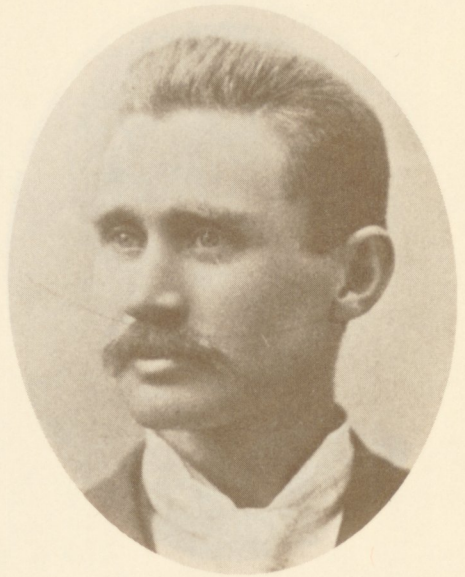
ARTHUR L. HUMPHREY

(1860 - 1939)

Home: Colorado Springs

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1895 - 1896



Arthur Humphrey was born in Buffalo, New York, on June 12, 1860. His family later moved to Maquoketa, Iowa, where he attended public schools. After his public school education, his lifelong career in the railroad industry began with his apprenticeship as a machinist with the Burlington and Missouri River railroad in Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

In 1880 Humphrey moved to California to work for the Southern Pacific railroad. After one year he was promoted to division foreman of the Colorado Division of the Southern Pacific located in Needles, California. In 1888 he accepted an equal position with the Colorado Midland railroad in Colorado City (later Colorado Springs). Three and one-half years later he became the superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery for the Colorado Midland.

Humphrey was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1892. During his second term (1895-1896), he was chosen Speaker of the House. Humphrey continued his railroad career after completing his term as Speaker. His management abilities were widely recognized in the railroad industry. He was hired as the western manager of the Westinghouse Air Brakes Company and, in 1919, moved to Chicago to become president and eventually chairman of the board of that company.

EDWIN W. HURLBUT

(1854 - 1925)

Home: Cripple Creek

Party Affiliation: Silver Republican

Speaker: 1897 - 1898



Edwin Hurlbut was four years old when his father came to the western Kansas Territory in 1859. He was born on May 12, 1854, in Linneus, Missouri, where his father was in the mercantile business. The Hurlbut family moved to Black Hawk in 1862. Hurlbut was educated in the Gilpin County common schools. When the rest of the Hurlbut family moved to Utah in 1868, Hurlbut joined two of his brothers, who were in the drugstore business in Cheyenne, Wyoming. In 1875 he received an appointment to West Point and attended the academy for two years. He then traveled west to Deadwood, Dakota Territory, to establish a pharmaceutical business with another brother. He remained in Deadwood for three years.

Upon returning to Colorado in 1880, Hurlbut studied law in the firm of Henry Teller and H. M. Orahood in Central City. He was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1883 and entered a law partnership with W. C. Fullerton. In 1887 he was appointed to serve out the term of district attorney for the First Judicial District of Colorado. He was elected to that office in 1888. While holding the position of district attorney, he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives from Gilpin County serving for the 1889-1890 biennium.

Following another law partnership in Denver with J. Livesay, Hurlbut moved to Creede at the beginning of its mining boom. While in Creede he was elected mayor. He resigned the mayoral post in 1893 and returned to Denver where he practiced law until 1895. Once again Hurlbut moved and opened a law office in Cripple Creek. He was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives a second time in 1896 from El Paso County and became Speaker in 1897. In 1898 he was called to serve in the Spanish-American War. After declining a promotion to major



EDWIN W. HURLBUT
 (1824 - 1925)
 Home: Craigie Creek
 Party Affiliation: Silver Republican
 Speaker: 1897 - 1898

and paymaster, he returned to Denver where he practiced law. He was an associate justice for the Colorado Court of Appeals from 1911 until 1915. He died in Denver on February 6, 1925.

father was in the mercantile business. The father was educated in the Clinton County common schools. When the last of the Hurlbut family moved to Utah in 1868, Hurlbut joined two of his brothers who were in the drugstore business in Cheyenne, Wyoming. In 1875 he received an appointment to West Point and attended the academy for two years. He then moved west to Deedwood, Dakota Territory, to establish a pharmaceutical business with another brother. He remained in Deedwood for three years.

Upon returning to Colorado in 1880, Hurlbut studied law in the firm of Henry Teller and H. M. Orin in Central City. He was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1883 and entered a law partnership with W. C. Fullerton. In 1887 he was appointed to serve out the term of district attorney for the First Judicial District of Colorado. He was elected to that office in 1888. While holding the position of district attorney, he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives from Elgin County serving for the 1889-1890 session.

Following another law partnership in Denver with J. L. Lacey, Hurlbut moved to Creede at the beginning of its mining boom. While in Creede he was elected mayor. He resigned the mayoral post in 1893 and returned to Denver where he practiced law until 1895. Once again Hurlbut moved and opened a law office in Craigie Creek. He was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives a second time in 1896 from El Paso County and became speaker in 1897. In 1898 he was called to serve in the Spanish-American War. After declining a promotion to major

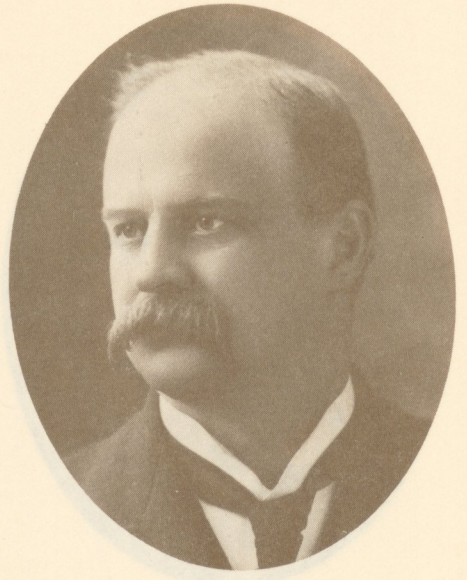
WILLIAM G. SMITH

(1857 - 1921)

Home: Golden

Party Affiliation: Teller Silver Republican

Speaker of the House: 1899 - 1900



William Smith was born in Newton, New Jersey, April 27, 1857. In 1865 his family moved to Detroit, Michigan. Smith was educated in the Birmingham, Michigan public schools. He was preparing to enter the University of Michigan, but his father's poor health necessitated the family's move to Colorado in 1872. Influenced by his father, who had been a prominent educator in the East, Smith developed an interest in teaching and pursued that profession in Jefferson and Douglas counties. He began a career in journalism in 1873 when he became a compositor for the Golden Globe. Smith purchased half interest in that paper in 1874 and by 1879 was the sole owner.

Smith became city clerk of Golden and private secretary to Governor Frederick Pitkin in 1880. From 1884 to 1888 he was superintendent of the Jefferson County schools and on the Board of Control of the State Industrial School from 1885 to 1886. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1888. Although he was a leading candidate in the 1894 gubernatorial race, he withdrew in favor of Albert McIntire who was elected. In 1898 he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives and served as Speaker in the Twelfth General Assembly (1899-1900).

In 1900 Smith became a tax agent with the Denver Tramway Company and later, property agent and president of the Denver and Intermountain Railroad Company. Smith retired from the Tramway Company in 1918. He then began practicing law in Denver and later served as a Denver County attorney. Smith died on November 3, 1921.

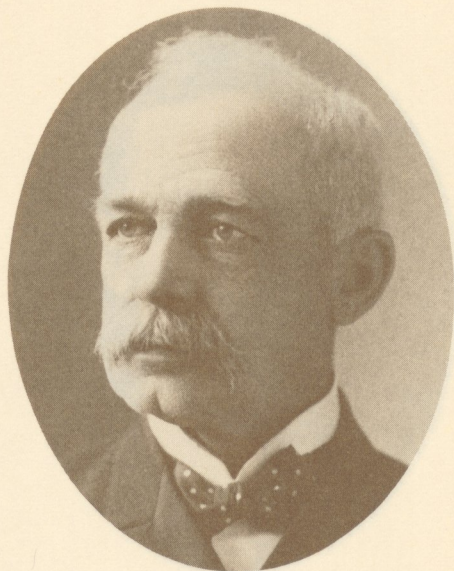
BENJAMIN F. MONTGOMERY

(1834 - 1912)

Home: Cripple Creek

Party Affiliation: Democrat

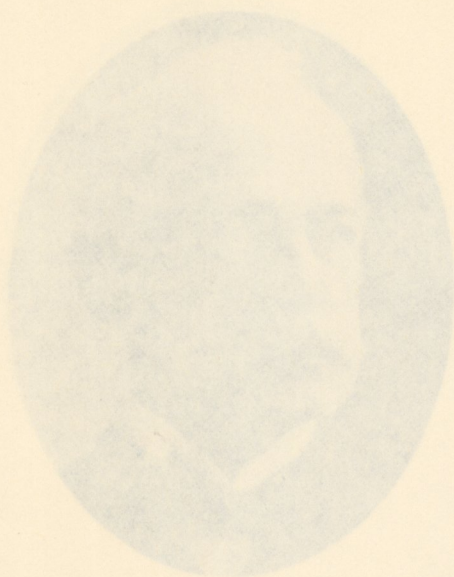
Speaker: 1901 - 1902



Benjamin Montgomery was born in Richland County, Ohio, on February 28, 1834. He was educated in the common schools in Ashland and attended the Ashland Academy. After studying law in Mansfield he was admitted to the bar and then moved to La Crosse, Wisconsin. In La Crosse, Montgomery practiced law and organized a volunteer militia. From the volunteers he received the title of "Colonel" and continued to use it throughout his life. He later settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he worked as counsel for the Great Western Railway and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad.

Montgomery came to Colorado in 1878 and settled in what eventually became the town of Cripple Creek. While in Cripple Creek, he practiced law and invested in mining operations in Red Cliff and Breckenridge. He was first elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1898 representing El Paso County. During his first term, Montgomery coauthored a bill with Elias Ammons to divide El Paso County. When the bill passed, Teller County was established with Cripple Creek as the county seat. In 1900 Montgomery was elected as one of the first Representatives for Teller County. For the 1901-1902 biennium he was chosen Speaker of the House. As Speaker, he was successful in guiding the passage of Colorado's first anti-trust law. He also served as Speaker for the 1902 extra session which was called by Governor James Orman to deal with Colorado's tax laws.

Following his term as Speaker, Montgomery temporarily retired from politics. He moved to Colorado Springs and resumed practicing law. In 1906 he joined his son in a ranching partnership near Meeker. Montgomery returned to politics in



BENJAMIN F. MONTGOMERY

(1834 - 1912)

Home: Cripple Creek

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1901 - 1902

1912 and was a successful candidate for lieutenant governor. Before he took office, however, he passed away in Denver's St. Luke's Hospital on December 29, 1912.

Montgomery came to Colorado in 1878 and settled in what eventually became the town of Cripple Creek. While in Cripple Creek, he practiced law and invested in mining operations in Red Cliff and Breckenridge. He was first elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1888 representing El Paso County. During his first term, Montgomery authored a bill with Elias Ammons to divide El Paso County. When the bill passed, Teller County was established with Cripple Creek as the county seat. In 1900 Montgomery was elected as one of the first Representatives for Teller County. For the 1901-1902 session he was chosen Speaker of the House. As Speaker, he was successful in guiding the passage of Colorado's first anti-trust law. He also served as Speaker for the 1902 extra session which was called by Governor James Oakes to deal with Colorado's tax laws.

Following his term as Speaker, Montgomery temporarily retired from politics. He moved to Colorado Springs and resumed practicing law. In 1905 he joined his son in a ranching partnership near Meeker. Montgomery returned to politics in

JAMES B. SANFORD

(1869 - 1904)

Home: Douglas County

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1903 - 1904



James Sanford was born in Penn Yan, New York, in 1869. After attending Syracuse University and Hamilton College he entered the field of education. He became the principal of the Officers' School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He later became the vice-principal of the Seeley Preparatory School to Princeton College at San Antonio, Texas. Sanford resumed his education by studying medicine and surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and at the University of Baltimore. After his medical training he was chosen as a resident physician at St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester, New York.

An extensive world traveler, Sanford conducted archeological studies of the Aztec and Toltec civilizations in Mexico and Central America. He also traveled to the Orient, particularly China and the South Sea Islands, and was in Hawaii when Queen Liliuokalani was deposed in 1893.

Sanford came to Colorado in 1900 and settled in Castle Rock where he specialized in abdominal surgery. He was also a local surgeon for the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Colorado and Southern railroad companies. He served as Douglas County health officer and physician.

Sanford was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1902. He was chosen Speaker of the House during his first term in the legislature and served as Speaker during the 1903-1904 biennium. He died on March 16, 1904, while still in office.

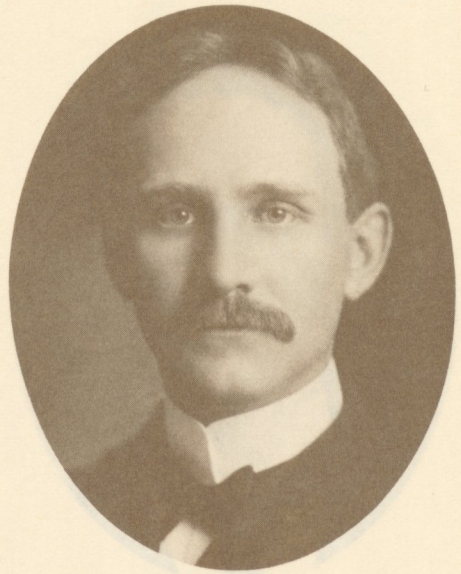
WILLIAM H. DICKSON

(1871 - 1927)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1905 - 1906



William Dickson was born in Pittsfield, Illinois, on December 5, 1871. He was educated in the Pittsfield public schools and at Northwestern University. In 1892 he graduated from Northwestern University's law school, was admitted to the Illinois bar, and began practicing corporate law in Chicago. He was retained by the Chicago and Erie Railroad Company until 1901, when he moved to Colorado and continued to practice law.

In 1904 Dickson was elected a state representative and during his first term was chosen Speaker of the Colorado House of Representatives. He served as the attorney general of Colorado from 1907 to 1908. Dickson practiced law until his death in 1927.

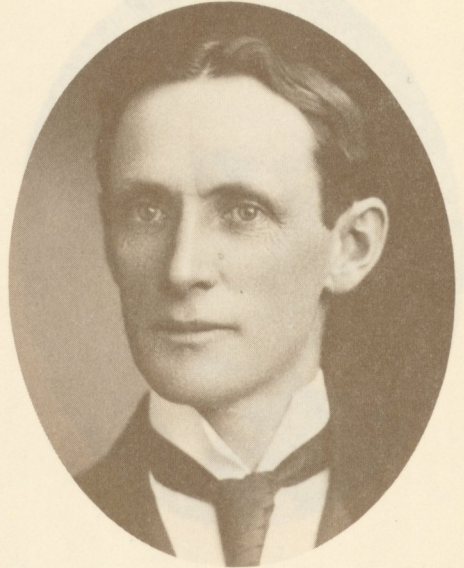
ROBERT G. BRECKENRIDGE

(1864 - 1938)

Home: Monte Vista

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1907 - 1908



Robert Breckenridge was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1864. He was educated in Pennsylvania public schools, attended Grove City College and completed his studies at the University of Ohio.

Breckenridge settled in Monte Vista, Colorado, in 1888. While living in Monte Vista, he was the assistant cashier of the Bank of Monte Vista. He then obtained a position with the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company with which he was associated for fifty years, later becoming the director. In addition to his professional career, Breckenridge held the offices of councilman and school director in Monte Vista. From 1903 through 1908 Breckenridge served as a state representative from Rio Grande County. He was Speaker of the Colorado House of Representatives during his last term.

Moving to Pueblo in 1915, Breckenridge was involved in civic and business activities. Among his civic pursuits, he served as president of the Pueblo Chamber of Commerce. Professionally, Breckenridge held several positions including general manager of the Pueblo Flour Mills, director of the Railway Building and Loan Association, and president of the First Colorado Industrial Bank of Pueblo. He died in Pueblo in July of 1938.

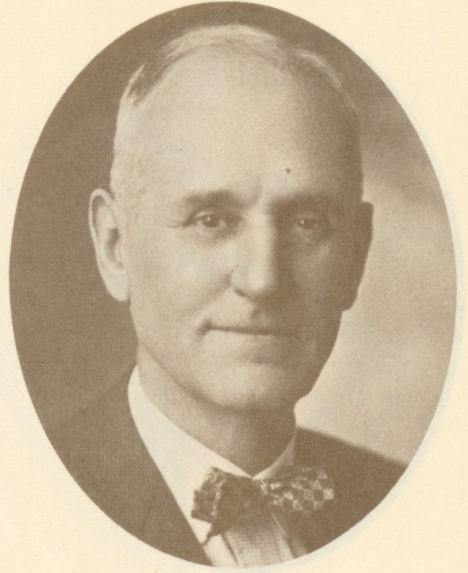
H. L. LUBERS

(1859 - 1944)

Home: Las Animas

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1909 - 1910



H. L. Lubers was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 5, 1859. He moved to Kansas as a boy and attended public schools in Leavenworth and Salina. In 1880 Lubers came to Colorado where he read law and occasionally prospected. He moved to Prescott, Arizona, continued reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1886.

Returning to Colorado the following year, Lubers settled in Las Animas and engaged in a law practice. Though initially he was associated with the Republican party, Lubers became a Democrat in 1890. In 1900 he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives, representing Bent County. Known for his interest in irrigation law and his association with various reservoir, canal, and ditch companies, Lubers introduced the Irrigation District Act which subsequently passed.

After his first term, Lubers returned to Las Animas and pursued legal and agricultural interests. He was elected mayor of Las Animas in 1906 and held that position for two years. In 1908 Lubers was again elected to the general assembly and for the 1909-1910 biennium was chosen Speaker of the House. Later, in 1917, Lubers was appointed assistant district attorney for Colorado's Third Judicial District. He subsequently practiced law in Denver where he died in 1944.

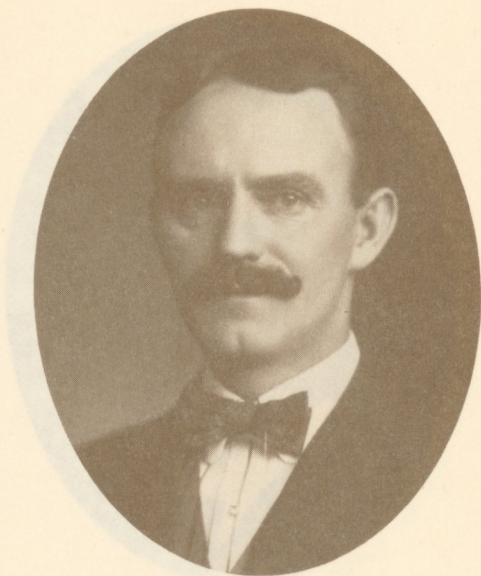
GEORGE McLACHLAN

(1876 - 1941)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1911 - 1912



George McLachlan was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 24, 1876. His family moved to the United States in 1882. He lived in Kansas City, Missouri, until 1889 when he moved to Denver. McLachlan followed his father's profession and was apprenticed as a stonecutter at the age of twelve. When he was fourteen, McLachlan entered the stonecutters union and remained a loyal, vocal supporter of unions for the rest of his life. He later served as the business agent of the Denver Building Trades Council and president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

In 1908 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as alderman of Denver's Eleventh Ward and later, was elected to that position. While serving as alderman, he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1910. He served as Speaker for the 1911-1912 biennium, and retained his position as alderman. As an alderman, McLachlan was responsible for the construction of the playground and bath house in Denver's Lincoln Park.

After completing his term as alderman, McLachlan was appointed deputy sheriff for the West Side Court. He later became clerk of the West Side Court and retained that position until 1927. He then became the bailiff and assistant librarian in the Colorado Supreme Court. He died in 1941.

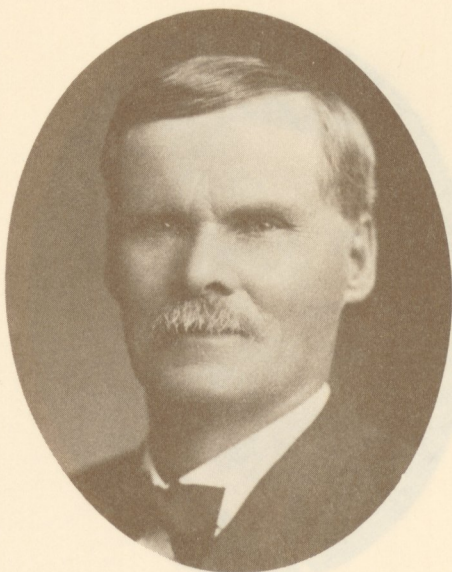
ONIAS C. SKINNER

(1856 - 1922)

Home: Montrose County

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1913



Onias Skinner was born near Galesburg, Illinois, on December 16, 1856. He graduated from Carthage Lutheran College and attended a business college before settling on a farm near Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1872. He moved to Colorado in 1878, first residing in Canon City and later moving to Saguache.

While living in Saguache, Skinner pursued many different interests. He prospected, operated a saw mill, raised stock, taught school, and served as superintendent of Saguache County schools for two years. For a time he also managed the Colorado Herald newspaper and thus began his career in journalism. Later, when Skinner moved to Montrose, he continued in this vocation by working as a newspaper editor for seventeen years. During this time, he owned the Montrose Enterprise for twelve years.

In 1908 Skinner was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. He was elected again in 1910 and in 1912. Skinner was recognized as a leader of the "Platform" wing of the Democratic party and as the father of Colorado's initiative and referendum law. He was chosen Speaker of the House in 1913.

His other professional endeavors included the presidencies of the Montrose Ice and Storage Company, the Montrose Commercial Association, and the Western Slope Commercial Congress.

JOHN H. SLATTERY

(c. 1862 - 1933)

Home: San Juan County

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1914



Born in Malone, New York, John Slattery moved west as a youth. He spent some time in Bingham, Utah, before he came to Colorado and settled in San Juan County around 1887.

Slattery's mining pursuits eventually led him to become manager of the Iowa-Tiger and Inter Section Leasing Company. His interest in the mining industry continued throughout his life. He also engaged in mercantile and saloon enterprises, and was one of the founders of the Silverton National Bank.

Shortly after Slattery came to Colorado he was mayor and councilman of Ironton. He again served in public office when he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1910. He was reelected in 1912 and was chosen Speaker of the House for the 1914 extra session. He returned to the legislature in 1919 as a senator and served two terms. Slattery died in California in 1933.

Stewart refused the Republican nomination for governor in 1906, but he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1914 and served as Speaker for the 1915-1916 session. He was an ardent conservationist and worked to preserve Colorado's natural resources. An active Republican, Stewart served as chairman of the Colorado Republican party and was a close friend of President Theodore Roosevelt. He accompanied the president on hunting trips in Colorado. He died at his home in Colorado Springs July 22, 1933.

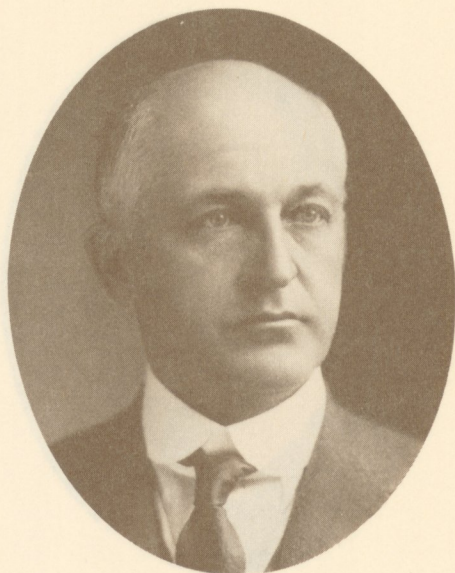
PHILIP B. STEWART

(1865 - 1957)

Home: Colorado Springs

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1915 - 1916



The son of a Vermont governor, and United States Congressman and Senator, Philip Stewart was born on January 27, 1865, in Middleburg, Vermont. He attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and later Yale University, receiving a bachelor's degree in 1882. He came to Colorado Springs for a brief stay in 1884, but returned to Yale and earned a master's degree in 1886. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1895.

In 1899 Stewart returned to Colorado Springs where he engaged in various mining, utility, and banking activities. He was a member of the William A. Otis and Company investment firm. Stewart was also involved in the educational community. He was the college basketball coach at the Colorado College from 1902 to 1905 and a trustee and benefactor of that school for more than fifty years (1900-1953). He received honorary LL.D. degrees from both Colorado College and Middlebury College in Vermont.

Stewart refused the Republican nomination for governor in 1906, but he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1914 and served as Speaker for the 1915-1916 biennium. He was an ardent conservationist and worked to preserve Colorado's natural resources. An active Republican, Stewart served as chairman of the Colorado Republican party and was a close friend of President Theodore Roosevelt. He accompanied the president on hunting trips in Colorado. He died at his home in Colorado Springs July 22, 1957.

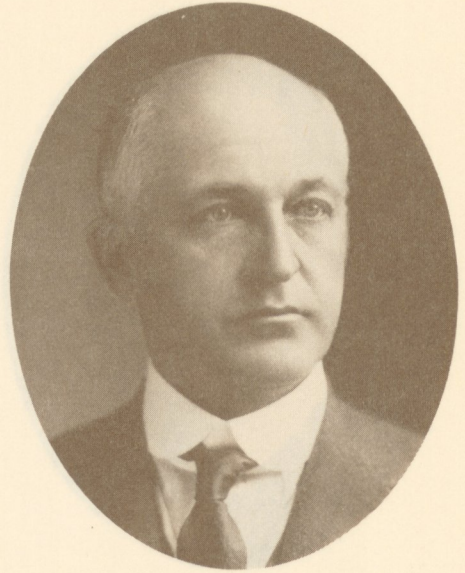
PHILIP B. STEWART

(1865 - 1957)

Home: Colorado Springs

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1915 - 1916



The son of a Vermont governor, and United States Congressman and Senator, Philip Stewart was born on January 27, 1865, in Middleburg, Vermont. He attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and later Yale University, receiving a bachelor's degree in 1882. He came to Colorado Springs for a brief stay in 1884, but returned to Yale and earned a master's degree in 1886. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1895.

In 1899 Stewart returned to Colorado Springs where he engaged in various mining, utility, and banking activities. He was a member of the William A. Otis and Company investment firm. Stewart was also involved in the educational community. He was the college basketball coach at the Colorado College from 1902 to 1905 and a trustee and benefactor of that school for more than fifty years (1900-1953). He received honorary LL.D. degrees from both Colorado College and Middlebury College in Vermont.

Stewart refused the Republican nomination for governor in 1906, but he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1914 and served as Speaker for the 1915-1916 biennium. He was an ardent conservationist and worked to preserve Colorado's natural resources. An active Republican, Stewart served as chairman of the Colorado Republican party and was a close friend of President Theodore Roosevelt. He accompanied the president on hunting trips in Colorado. He died at his home in Colorado Springs July 22, 1957.

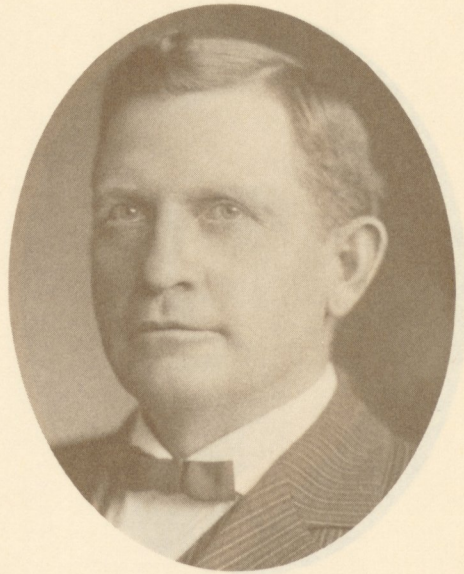
BOON BEST

(1875 - 1929)

Home: Arlington

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1917 - 1918



Boon Best, a descendant of Daniel Boone, was born in Colorado's Arkansas Valley in 1875. Best was a cattleman, and president of the First National Bank of Rocky Ford. In 1908 he was elected to public office as Kiowa County treasurer. Best remained in that office until 1914 when he was selected to represent Bent and Kiowa counties in the Colorado General Assembly. During his second term he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives and served during the 1917-1918 biennium. Best was reelected to the house in 1918. After completing his third consecutive term in the house, Best was defeated in his bid for a state senate seat.

On February 10, 1929, Best was appointed warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary in Canon City by Governor William Adams. Later that year Best suffered injuries from a car accident and died on August 30, 1929.

ALLYN COLE

(1885 - 1963)

Home: Lamar

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1919 - 1920



Allyn Cole was born in Severance, Kansas, on December 19, 1885. He moved to Lamar, Colorado, around 1913 and practiced law there for twenty-three years.

Cole was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1916. After being elected to serve a second term, he was chosen Speaker in 1919. At the end of the 1919 session Cole became a deputy district attorney for the Third Judicial District and served from 1920 to 1932.

In 1936 Cole moved to Glenwood Springs, Colorado, and practiced law. While in Glenwood Springs he served nine years as district attorney for the Ninth Judicial District. Cole unsuccessfully ran for the Colorado Supreme Court in 1948. He was later sworn in as a Colorado State Civil Service commissioner in 1951. Cole died in Palm Springs, California, February 13, 1963.

ROY A. DAVIS

(1887 - 1977)

Home: Colorado Springs

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1921 - 1922



A native of Greensburg, Indiana, Roy Davis was born on September 2, 1887. He moved to Colorado Springs in 1905. In the same year, he started his own typewriter business at the age of eighteen and continued to manage this business until 1948.

Davis' service to the public included several positions in the Colorado General Assembly. He was first elected to the house of representatives in 1918 and during his second term, was chosen Speaker of the House in 1921. In 1929 he returned to the legislature as a senator and became President Pro Tem in 1931.

In addition to his legislative service, Davis was recognized for his public service in other areas. He was a member of the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare for twenty-five years, seventeen of which he was chairman of the board. He was first appointed to the board in 1938 and was reappointed by the next nine governors. While in Colorado Springs Davis was a member of the city council, the Salvation Army board for fifty years, and the Colorado Chamber of Commerce. He also received national recognition during World War II when he sold over sixty million dollars in war bonds. At the age of eighty-nine, he died in Colorado Springs.

CHARLES C. SACKMANN

(1879 - 1946)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1923 - 1924



Charles Sackmann was born on November 25, 1879, in Brooklyn, New York. When Sackmann was ten years old, he moved with his family to Detroit, Michigan, where he attended public schools. He graduated from the University of Michigan's law school in 1903. That same year he moved to Denver and was admitted to the bar. For a short time Sackmann was associated with the law firm of Brown and DeLappe before he began his own general law practice in Denver.

In 1920 Sackmann was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. He was chosen Speaker of the House during his second term (1923-1924). Sackmann was then elected a district court judge for the Colorado Second Judicial District in 1924, and was reelected in 1930. From 1937 to 1942 Sackmann practiced law. In 1942 he was again elected a district court judge for the Colorado Second Judicial District. He died while in office.

WILLIAM T. LAMBERT, JR.

(1884 - 1957)

Home: Sedalia

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1925 - 1926



A native of Colorado, William Lambert, Jr., was born in Denver on June 5, 1884. He was educated in Denver schools graduating from Manual Training High School. Lambert moved to Douglas County in 1902 to assist his father in the family ranching business.

Lambert, whose father had also served in the Colorado General Assembly, began his political career as a representative from Douglas County in 1919. He served from 1919 through 1926 and was elected Speaker of the House in 1925.

After serving eight years in the general assembly, Lambert became a member of the State Civil Service Commission in 1927 serving until 1931. Following his service in the commission, he remained active in many Douglas County organizations. With his children, Lambert continued to operate a 3,500 acre ranch until his death in 1957.

Lambert moved to Morgan County and was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1922, serving through 1928. He was selected Speaker in 1927. He remained active in the Republican party until 1937 when he retired on his farm near Fort Morgan, Colorado. He died in Morgan County on April 23, 1957.

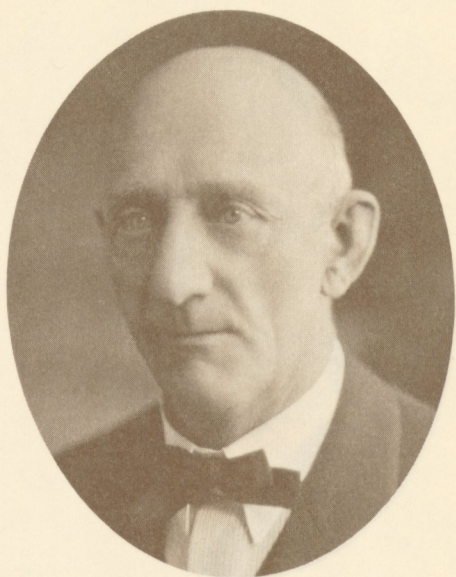
JOHN A. HOLMBERG

(c.1862 - 1952)

Home: Orchard

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1927 - 1928



Raised in Des Moines, Iowa, John Holmberg was born in Sweden and, as an infant, came to America with his family in 1864. He graduated from Des Moines College at the age of sixteen and immediately moved to Denver where he secured a job as a butcher's boy with the Colorado Packing Company. Based on this training, Holmberg began a wholesale meat business in downtown Denver in 1895. He operated this business until 1901 when he was appointed meat inspector for the city of Denver.

Holmberg was elected Colorado state auditor in 1902. He served in that position until 1904 when he was elected state treasurer. As state treasurer Holmberg challenged the collection of a flat rate tax from Colorado corporations. The case was taken to court and the court ruled that the law was constitutional. Holmberg appealed the decision to the Colorado Supreme Court which upheld the lower court's decision.

Holmberg moved to Morgan County and was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1922, serving through 1928. He was selected Speaker in 1927. He remained active in the Republican party until 1937 when he retired on his farm near Fort Morgan, Colorado. He died in Morgan County on April 25, 1952.

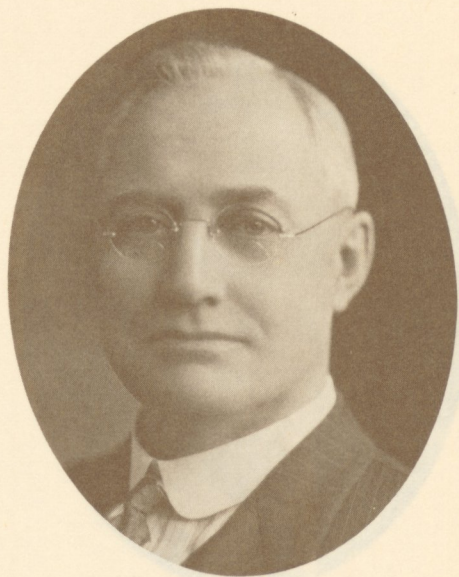
ROYAL W. CALKINS

(1870 - 1961)

Home: Cortez

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1929 - 1930



Royal Calkins was born March 18, 1870, in Wyoming, Iowa. After attending high school in Nebraska, he enrolled at the State University of Iowa where he received a M.D. degree in 1893. He also attended the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and graduated in 1902. During World War I, Calkins served as a medical examiner.

Calkins moved to Cortez, Colorado, in 1908 where he lived for more than fifty years. He held both local and state public offices. He was a member of the Cortez school board, town board, and mayor. For twelve years (1921-1930, 1933-1934) he served as a state representative. During his fifth term, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

As a resident of Cortez, Calkins donated his services as a team doctor to the Cortez high school athletic teams. In appreciation for his services, a school was built and named after him. The Calkins building now houses school administrative offices.

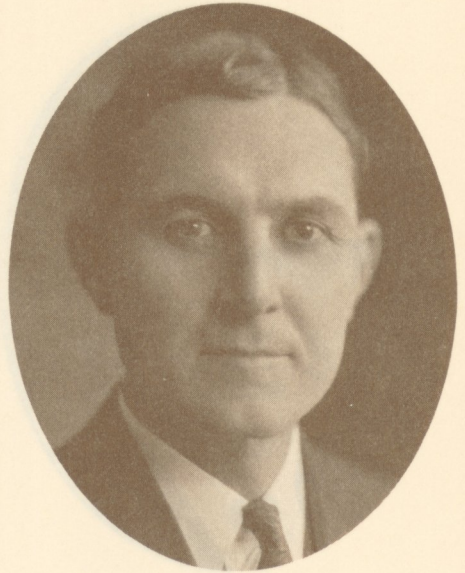
D. E. HUNTER

(1887 - 1966)

Home: Manzanola

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1931 - 1932



D. E. Hunter was born in Knob Noster, Johnson County, Missouri, on January 12, 1887. He was educated in Missouri public schools. In 1905 Hunter moved to Colorado and settled in Rocky Ford. After moving to Fowler in 1906 he worked as a clerk for the Trent-Boyd Mercantile Company. In 1911 he became a partner in the Larkine-Hunter and Morris Mercantile Company of Fowler. Hunter moved to Manzanola in 1914 and started a wide range of business enterprises which he continued to manage until his death. He opened the Hunter-Conklin Mercantile Company in 1914 and one year later purchased Conklin's interest. Four years later he began the Hunter Auto Company. He also owned and operated the Hunter Mortuary and was director of the Manzanola Building and Loan Association.

Hunter was elected to the Manzanola City Council in 1918. Later that year he was chosen mayor. He also served as secretary of a joint school district in Otero County for ten years. Hunter was elected to the Colorado General Assembly in 1926. He served three consecutive terms in the house of representatives and was selected Speaker during his last term. In 1932 he was chosen to represent Otero County in the state senate and was reelected in 1936. After leaving political office in 1940, Hunter returned to Manzanola and remained active in his business interests.

Hunter was elected to the First Congressional District, but was defeated by J. Edgar Chenoweth. He continued on the political scene by serving as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Colorado from 1941 to 1943. From 1942 to 1943 he served on the War Labor Board. He once again ran for the United States Congress in 1974, this time from the First Congressional District and won the seat he retained for the next twenty years. He is currently a lobbyist for Jack Beatty Associates, Inc.

BYRON G. ROGERS

(1900 -)

Home: Las Animas

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1933



Byron Rogers was born August 1, 1900, in Hunt County, Texas. His early education was interrupted by a year of service in the United States Army in 1918, but he graduated from the Checotah, Oklahoma public schools in 1919. He attended the University of Oklahoma from 1919 to 1922 and the University of Arkansas for a short time. In 1922 Rogers came to Colorado for health reasons and continued his education at the University of Colorado. He received his LL.B. degree from the University of Denver in 1925.

Rogers moved to Las Animas to practice law and later served as the city attorney from 1931 to 1933. In 1930 he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. He was reelected in 1932 and served as Speaker during the 1933 regular session and the first extra session. In 1934 he accepted a position with the United States Department of Agriculture and the National Relief Administration in Washington, D.C. He returned to Colorado in that same year and was appointed assistant United States attorney for the District of Colorado. He held this position until July 3, 1936, when he was appointed attorney general of Colorado. In 1936 he was elected to that office.

In 1940 Rogers made his first bid for the United States Congress from the Third Congressional District, but was defeated by J. Edgar Chenoweth. He remained on the political scene by serving as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Colorado from 1941 to 1942. From 1942 to 1945 he served on the War Labor Board. He once again ran for the United States Congress in 1950, this time from the First Congressional District and won the seat he retained for the next twenty years. He is currently a lobbyist for Jack Beatty Associates, Inc.

WARREN H. TWINING

(1876 - 1946)

Home: Aspen

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1933 - 1934



Warren Twining was born in Waterloo, Wisconsin, on January 12, 1876. His family moved west and settled in Georgetown, Colorado, in 1882. Twining was educated in the Georgetown public schools. Upon his graduation from high school, he entered Gross Medical College in Denver. He received a degree in 1900 and first practiced at the Wyoming State Hospital in Rock Springs. After a brief stay in Wyoming, he moved to Aspen to practice medicine. In 1905 he was elected mayor of Aspen.

In 1908 Twining was elected to the Colorado Senate representing Gunnison and Pitkin counties. Twenty years later he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives for the first of three terms. In 1933 Twining became the Speaker of the House for the second extra session. The previous Speaker, Byron Rogers, had received an appointment in Washington, D.C., and was unable to return for the extra session which convened December 4, 1933. Twining, who represented the small counties faction of the Democratic party, was opposed by Moses Smith who represented the larger counties. After two days and deadlocked caucus votes, Twining was elected Speaker. He then presided over the session which was called at the insistence of the federal government to raise necessary work relief funds.

Twining was returned to the legislature two more times as a senator. He was elected in 1936 and again in 1944 and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death in 1946.

MOSES E. SMITH

(c. 1884 - 1952)

Home: Ault

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1935 - 1936



Moses Smith was born in Adrian, Missouri. His family settled in Colorado when he was eight years old. He grew up in Boulder, attended public schools, and later enrolled in a Boulder business school. In 1904 he moved to Eaton to work as a bookkeeper for the Steele Lumber Company and later became Steele's partner. He sold his interest in the business five years later and moved to Ault. He established his own lumber company in 1917.

Smith's political career began when he served as town clerk of Ault from 1908 to 1909. He served as a town trustee on two separate occasions, once from 1918 to 1922 and again from 1927 to 1929. Smith was mayor of Ault from 1923 to 1926 and also served on the local school board beginning in 1934. In 1930 Smith was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives and continued in that office until 1938. He was chosen Speaker during his third term and presided over the house during the 1935-1936 biennium. While Smith was a representative he was also a member of the board of directors of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. As a board member, he was active in promoting the Colorado - Big Thompson Project. He was a charter member and elected vice-president of the board of the Colorado - Big Thompson Project of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District in 1937.

In 1938 Smith was elected to the state senate and served from 1939 to 1942. In 1936 and again in 1942 Smith was a candidate for the Democratic party nomination for governor. On February 25, 1943, Smith was appointed superintendent of the Denver Mint by President Franklin Roosevelt. He held this position until his death in 1952.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL

(1896 -)

Home: Palisade

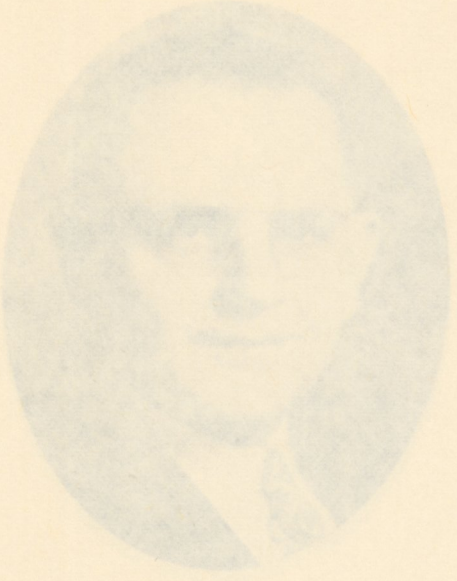
Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1937-1938



Born in Middleburg, Ohio, on April 3, 1896, Wayne Aspinall came to Colorado at the age of eight with his family, and settled in Wray. A short time later the Aspinall family moved to Palisade, where they started a peach orchard in 1904. Aspinall attended local public schools and then began his undergraduate education at the University of Denver. He left the university to serve in the air service of the Signal Corps during World War I. Following the war, he resumed his education at the University of Denver and received his bachelor's degree in 1919. Returning to Palisade, Aspinall taught high school and continued his interest in the family's peach orchard. He also served as president of the local school board from 1920 until 1922 when he left his teaching career to study law. In 1925 Aspinall received a law degree from his alma mater, was admitted to the bar and once again returned to Palisade. In addition to maintaining his interest in the peach orchard industry, he began practicing law and also taught school from 1925 until 1933.

Throughout his life, Aspinall has served in a variety of local, state, and county offices. Besides being president of the local school board, he was also a member of the Palisade town board of trustees from 1926 to 1934. In 1930 Aspinall was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives and served three terms (1931-1932, 1933-1934, and 1937-1938). Aspinall was chosen Speaker in 1937. The following year he was elected to the state senate and served from 1939 to 1948. While a senator he was majority leader during the 1941-1942 biennium and minority leader from 1943 to 1948. During World War II, Aspinall served as a legal expert with the American and English forces. He participated in the Normandy invasion as an American officer with the English Second Army.



WAYNE M. ASPINALL
(1895 -)
Homer, Colorado
Party Affiliation: Democrat
Speaker: 1937-1938

In 1948 Aspinall was elected to the United States House of Representatives to represent Colorado's Fourth Congressional District. He was assigned to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and in 1959 became chairman of that committee. Throughout his twenty-four years in Congress, he was instrumental in the congressional authorization of more than a dozen water projects which have affected Colorado and the West.

In addition to his political career, Aspinall has pursued many other professional interests. He taught political science at the University of Wyoming, acted as a consultant for the Federation of Rocky Mountain States, and has been a spokesman for the Western Slope's Club 20. He has also served as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Colorado. Aspinall has been the recipient of honorary doctorate degrees from the University of Alaska, University of Denver, Colorado State University, and the Colorado School of Mines. He continues to practice law.

WILLIAM E. HIGBY

(1884 - 1967)

Home: Monument

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1939 - 1940



On January 26, 1884, William Higby was born in Garden Grove, Iowa. His family moved to Colorado in 1888 and homesteaded in the area near Eastonville, which is northeast of Colorado Springs. At Eastonville Higby's father established a store in the Russell Gates Mercantile Company chain in 1889. In 1900 his father founded the Higby Mercantile Company in Monument.

After graduating from East Denver High School in 1906, Higby returned to Monument where he worked in his father's mercantile company. During Higby's business career he was manager and later owner of the Higby Mercantile Company. He was also treasurer and director of the Greenland Land and Cattle Company and president and manager of the Higby Livestock Company.

Higby's long public career began in 1910 when he was elected treasurer of Monument. He was elected mayor of Monument in 1912 and served in that capacity for twenty years. In 1920 he was elected to the school board of District 38, a position he held for fifteen years. Higby was first elected to state office in 1932 as a representative for El Paso County. During his eight year tenure as a representative, he served as minority floor leader from 1937 to 1938 and presided as Speaker of the House from 1939 to 1940. He was elected to the Colorado Senate in 1940. He did not complete his senatorial term because he was chosen lieutenant governor in 1942. Although he was a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1944, he was reelected lieutenant governor instead.

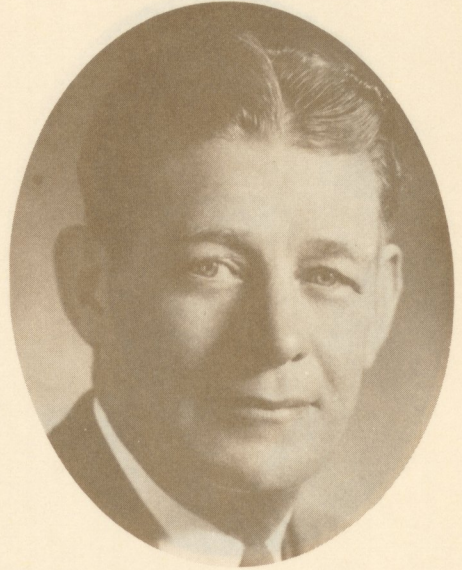
HOMER L. PEARSON

(1900 -)

Home: Wheat Ridge

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1941 - 1946



Homer Pearson, the son of Swedish immigrants, was born in Wheat Ridge, Colorado, on December 31, 1900. After graduating from Wheat Ridge High School he attended the State College of Agriculture at Fort Collins. Pearson worked as a truck gardener and as a construction worker before he was employed as a nurseryman with Wilmore Nurseries in 1924. Since 1929 he has operated his own greenhouse, specializing in the growing of carnations.

Pearson has been a leader in the development of Colorado's carnation industry and an active member and officer in many floral societies. Pearson was president of the American Carnation Society and the first florist from Colorado to become director of the Society of American Florists. He has also served as a judge for many national flower shows.

In 1936 Pearson was elected to the first of five consecutive terms in the Colorado House of Representatives. He was the first legislator to serve three terms as Speaker of the House. He presided as Speaker from 1941 to 1946. While serving in the statehouse, Pearson sponsored legislation concerning the first rural fire protection districts, the first planning and zoning act, and the Water and Sanitation Act of 1939.

Following his ten years of service in the legislature, Pearson was elected lieutenant governor in 1946. After completing his term of office as lieutenant governor, he retired from state political office. He currently resides in Wheat Ridge.

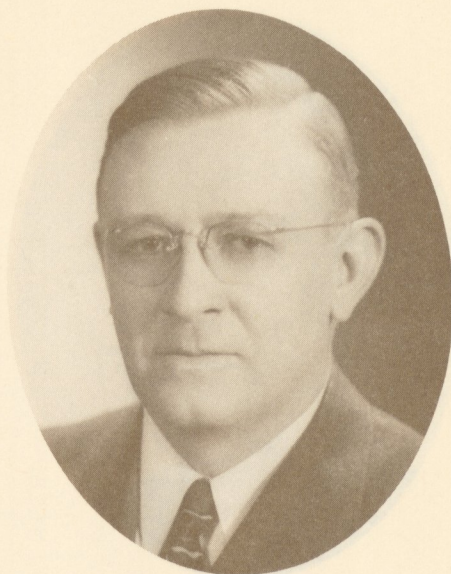
WILLIAM ALBION CARLSON

(1908 -)

Home: Greeley

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1947 - 1948



A native of Colorado, William Albion Carlson was born on October 30, 1908, in Greeley. He graduated from the Colorado State College of Education with an A.B. degree in 1931. The following year he received a M.A. degree from the same institution. He continued his education at the University of Michigan, where he earned a law degree in 1935.

After finishing law school, Carlson returned to northeastern Colorado where he worked in farming and ranching and as an attorney. For many years he was a leading proponent of the Colorado sugar beet industry. He is a member of the Weld County and Colorado State Bar associations. Carlson has also served as director of the Weld County Livestock Growers' Association. In addition he was commander of the Weld County Civil Air Patrol and a member of the Colorado Advisory Commission on Aeronautics.

Carlson succeeded his father, William A. Carlson, as a member of the Colorado General Assembly. In 1938 he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives to the same seat his father had held. During the 1947-1948 biennium the younger Carlson was elected Speaker of the House. In November of 1948 he was again elected to the general assembly, this time serving in the senate until 1956. As a senator, he was majority leader for the 1951-1952 and the 1955-1956 bienniums. While a legislator, Carlson was particularly noted for his legislation concerning aeronautics, education, and the revision of the Colorado court system. He is a practicing attorney in Greeley.

PAT MAGILL, JR.

(1911 - 1949)

Home: Steamboat Springs

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1949



Pat Magill, Jr., was born on December 31, 1911, in Steamboat Springs, Colorado. He was the son of a pioneer family of Routt County and made his home there.

Magill attended grade school in Clark and went on to graduate from Steamboat Springs High School. He completed his education at Colorado State College of Education in Greeley. After finishing school Magill returned to Clark where he worked for two and one-half years in his father's ranching, livestock, and mining operations. The younger Magill also operated a sporting goods store in Steamboat Springs.

His early political activities included the formation of the Routt County Young Democrats Club. At the age of 28, he was elected to represent Grand, Moffat, and Routt counties in the Colorado House of Representatives. During his subsequent nine years of service, he was minority leader from 1945 to 1948 and was Speaker of the House during his last term in 1949. His political career ended with his untimely death late in 1949.

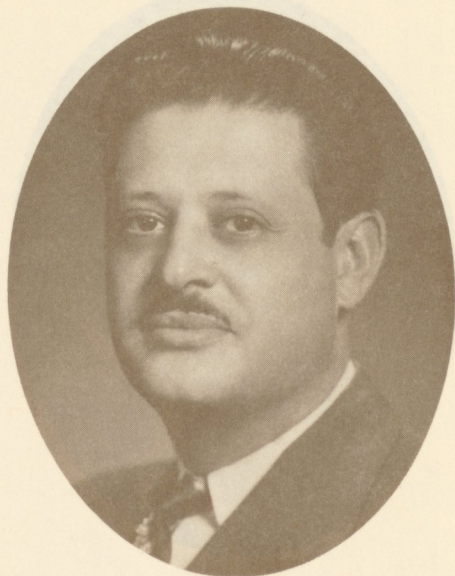
BEN BEZOFF

(1914 - 1979)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Democrat

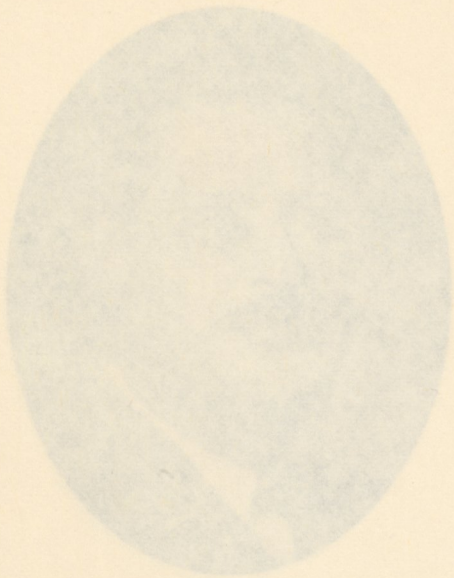
Speaker: 1950



The son of Russian immigrants, Ben Bezoff was born in Denver in 1914. He attended Denver public schools and graduated from North High School at the age of sixteen. He continued his education at the University of Colorado, but soon transferred to the University of Wisconsin to study drama.

Bezoff returned to Denver in the early 1930's and attempted to find work as an actor. After a role in the Central City Opera Association's production of Othello in 1934, he went to New York in search of better opportunities. He returned to Denver in 1935 and started a career in radio. His radio career began as a soap opera actor for KLZ. For a short time, he worked for KOA, but returned to KLZ when that station offered him a job as an announcer. In 1936 Bezoff moved to Oklahoma City where he was the news and special events director for WKY until 1941. During his tenure at WKY he developed a friendship with subordinate Walter Cronkite. After leaving Oklahoma City, he worked in the state of New York for a brief period of time.

Once again, Bezoff came back to Denver. He was named as the news department director and chief announcer for radio station KMYR. During World War II he was regional director for the Office of War Information and a war correspondent in Europe. At the end of the war Bezoff resumed his work at KMYR as assistant station manager. While in that position, he became widely known for his commentary on political developments in Colorado. Responding to a challenge from one of his listeners, he successfully campaigned for a seat in the Colorado House of Representatives in 1946. He was reelected in 1948 and was chosen



BEN BEZOFF
(1914 - 1979)
Homes Denver
Party Affiliation: Democrat
Speakers 1950

majority floor leader for the 1949-1950 biennium. Following the death of Speaker Pat Magill, Jr., in 1949, Bezoff was elected Speaker for the 1950 extra session. In 1950 Bezoff won election to the Colorado Senate. He made an unsuccessful bid for his party's gubernatorial nomination in 1952. Choosing not to run for reelection in 1954, Bezoff instead became public relations director and lobbyist for the Colorado Motor Carriers Association. He continued in that capacity until 1959.

From 1947 to 1966 Bezoff also ran his own advertising agency. He dissolved the agency in 1966 when Denver's Mayor Thomas Currigan named him as chairman of the Commission on Community Relations and director of information at Stapleton International Airport. In 1971 he was named administrative aide to Denver's Mayor William McNichols and continued in that office until he resigned because of health reasons in 1976. Bezoff died on December 30, 1979.

DAVID A. HAMIL

(1908 -)

Home: Atwood

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1951 - 1956



David Hamil was born on December 3, 1908, on a ranch near Proctor, Colorado, in Logan County. After graduating from Sterling High School, he attended Hastings College in Nebraska where he was recognized for his scholarship, leadership abilities and athletic prowess. He graduated cum laude from Hastings in 1930. He then returned to Logan County and entered the cattle business with his brother.

Hamil was elected to the first of five consecutive terms in the Colorado House of Representatives in 1938. He served in the general assembly from 1939 through 1948 when he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor. In 1950 he was once again elected to the house and reelected in 1952 and 1954. During each of his last three terms he was chosen Speaker of the House.

In June of 1956 Hamil accepted an appointment as administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) from President Dwight Eisenhower. He remained in that office until 1961 when he returned to Colorado. In 1962 Hamil made an unsuccessful bid for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. He was appointed executive director of the Colorado Department of Institutions by Governor John Love in 1963. Hamil continued as director of the department until 1969 when he returned to Washington, D.C., to once again become director of the REA at the request of President Richard Nixon. Hamil continued in that position until 1979. He now lives in Sterling.

CHARLES R. CONKLIN

(1920 -)

Home: Delta

Party Affiliation: Democrat

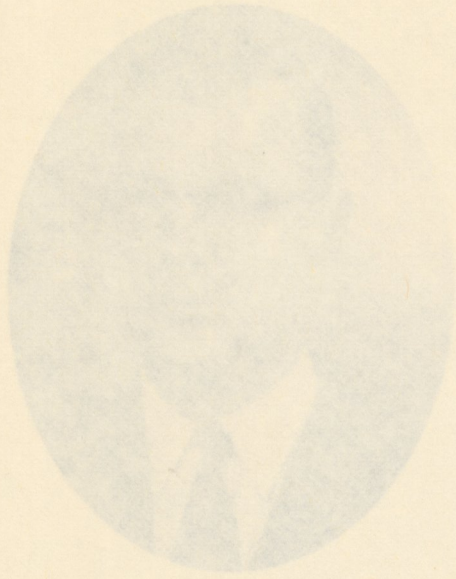
Speaker: 1957 - 1960



Charles Conklin, a second generation native of Delta, Colorado, was born on June 23, 1920. His grandfather served as Delta County clerk and as town clerk of Delta. After graduating from Delta High School in 1937, Conklin moved to Los Angeles, California. He attended Woodbury Business College and Los Angeles City College and was also a member of the Screen Actors Guild. From 1942 to 1945, Conklin served in the United States Naval Reserve on active duty in the Pacific theater. In 1946 Conklin entered Harvard College where he graduated magna cum laude in 1948. While attending Harvard he gained membership into Phi Beta Kappa and the Signet Society. Conklin was admitted to Harvard Law School in 1948 and graduated with a LL.B. degree in 1951. That same year he became a member of the law firm of Sparks and Conklin of Delta, Colorado.

Conklin's political career began soon after he returned to Delta in 1951. He served as town attorney for Paonia and in 1954 was elected to represent Delta County in the Colorado House of Representatives. He was reelected to that office in 1956 and 1958. Conklin was chosen Speaker of the House for the 1957-1958 and 1959-1960 bienniums. While serving as Speaker, he was appointed deputy district attorney for Delta County in 1957. Conklin was again elected to the house in 1964.

In 1967 Conklin moved to Washington, D.C., to become an assistant director for the Public Land Law Review Commission. After the commission completed



CHARLES R. CONKLIN

(1920 -)

Home: Delta

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1975 - 1980

its work in December, 1970, Conklin worked on the staff of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States Congress and in 1975 became staff director for that committee. Conklin presently continues in that capacity.

Conklin's political career began soon after he returned to Delta in 1951. He served as town attorney for Poncha and in 1954 was elected to represent Delta County in the Colorado House of Representatives. He was re-elected to that office in 1956 and 1958. Conklin was chosen speaker of the House for the 1957-1958 and 1958-1959 bienniums. While serving as speaker, he was appointed deputy district attorney for Delta County in 1957. Conklin was again elected to the house in 1962.

In 1967 Conklin moved to Washington, D.C., to become an assistant director for the Public Land Law Review Commission. After the commission completed

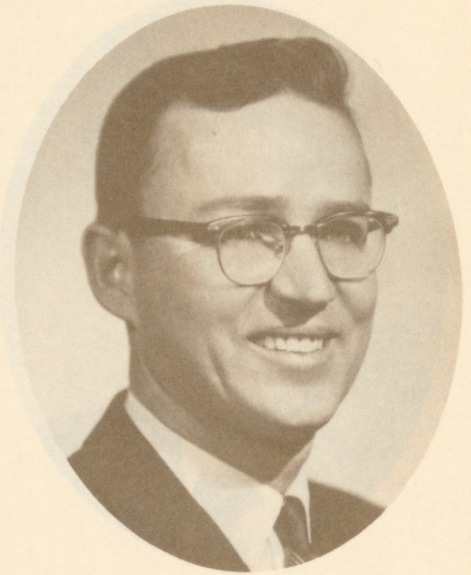
ALBERT J. TOMSIC

(1925 -)

Home: Walsenburg

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1961 - 1962



A native son, Albert Tomsic was born on April 26, 1925, in Delagua. He was educated in the public schools of Walsenburg before attending the University of Colorado. He served in the United States Army Air Force from 1943 to 1946 and returned to graduate with a B.A. degree from the University of Colorado in 1948. Three years later he earned a law degree from the same university. Tomsic was admitted to the bar in 1951. He then began a legal practice in Walsenburg and became a member of the Southern Colorado and the Colorado Bar associations.

While practicing law, Tomsic was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives for the first time in 1952. He served in this office consecutively from 1953 to 1962. He also served as county attorney for Huerfano County from 1957 to 1964 and as an assistant district attorney for the Third Judicial District in 1958. In 1957 he was elected house majority leader. His election marked the first time in twenty years that such a position had been occupied by a Democrat. During his last term in the legislature he was selected Speaker of the House.

He did not vie for reelection in 1962, but instead ran against J. Edgar Chenoweth for the Third Congressional District seat in the United States House of Representatives. He lost that race, but in 1965 he was elected to the bench in the Third Judicial District. He is currently presiding chief judge of that district and will complete his current term in January of 1983.

JOHN D. VANDERHOOF

(1922 -)

Home: Glenwood Springs

Party Affiliation: Republican

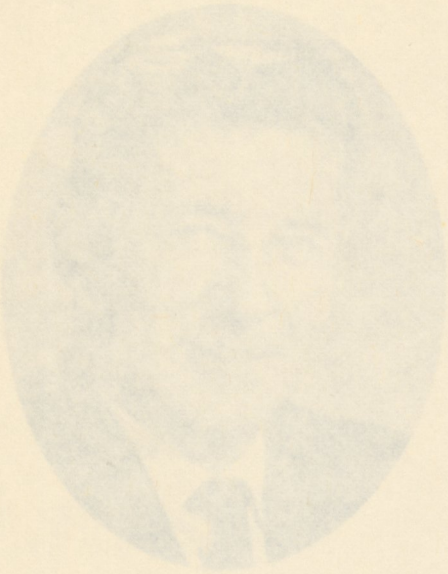
Speaker: 1963 - 1964 and 1967- 1970



On May 27, 1922, John Vanderhoof was born in Rocky Ford, Colorado. He was raised on a ranch in Larimer County. After graduating from Fort Collins High School, he went to Glendale, California, where he received an A.A. degree from Glendale College in 1942.

During World War II Vanderhoof graduated from the Naval Aviation Cadet program and subsequently served as a carrier fighter pilot in the South Pacific. Vanderhoof's actions during the war earned him two Purple Hearts, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and two Air Medals. After being severely wounded in action, Vanderhoof was assigned to the United States Naval Convalescent Hospital in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. He remained in Glenwood Springs where he became a prominent businessman. He founded Van's Sporting Goods (1946), established the Glenwood Industrial Bank (1955), and the Bank of Glenwood (1963).

In 1950 Vanderhoof was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives and retained that office for twenty years. During that period, Vanderhoof held important leadership roles which included eight years as minority floor leader (1957-1962 and 1965-1966), and six years as Speaker of the House of Representatives (1963-1964 and 1967-1970). In the 1970 general election Vanderhoof became the first lieutenant governor elected under the constitutional provision which, for the first time, required joint election of governor and lieutenant governor.



JOHN D. VANDERHOOF
(1922 -)
Home: Glenwood Springs
Party Affiliation: Republican
Speaker, 1963 - 1964 and 1967 - 1970

When Governor John Love resigned to assume the duties as director of the White House Office of Energy Policy on July 16, 1973, Vanderhoof became the thirty-seventh governor of Colorado. As an incumbent, Vanderhoof ran unsuccessfully for the office of governor in the 1974 general election. Vanderhoof is currently president of Club 20.

During World War II Vanderhoof graduated from the United States Naval Academy and subsequently served as a carrier fighter pilot in the South Pacific. Vanderhoof's actions during the war earned him two Purple Hearts, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and two Air Medals. After being severely wounded in action, Vanderhoof was assigned to the United States Naval Convalescent Hospital in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. He remained in Glenwood Springs where he became a prominent businessman. He founded Van's Sporting Goods (1946), established the Glenwood Industrial Bank (1952), and the Bank of Glenwood (1953).

In 1950 Vanderhoof was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives and retained that office for twenty years. During that period, Vanderhoof held important leadership roles which included eight years as minority floor leader (1957-1962 and 1965-1966) and six years as speaker of the House of Representatives (1963-1964 and 1967-1970). In the 1970 general election Vanderhoof became the first lieutenant governor elected under the constitutional provision which, for the first time, required joint election of governor and lieutenant governor.

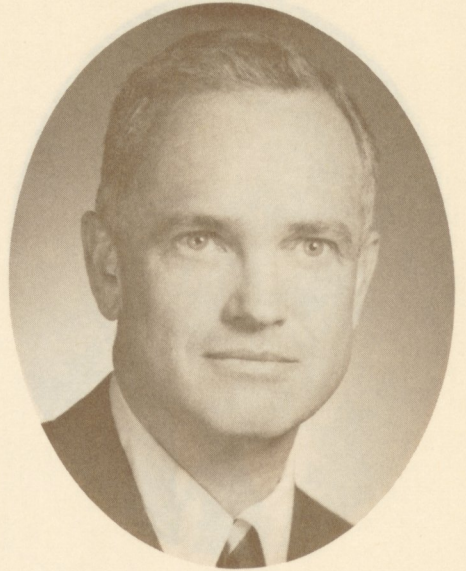
ALLEN DINES

(1921 -)

Home: Denver

Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1965 - 1966



On November 20, 1921, Allen Dines was born in Denver. He graduated from Yale University in 1942 and earned a LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1948. Dines served from 1943 to 1946 in the United States Naval Reserve on active duty in the Caribbean and the Pacific theater. From 1949 to 1954 he was employed by the United States Department of State where he was involved with the foreign aid program. Dines began practicing law in 1954 with the Denver firm of Holme, Roberts, More, and Owens. He has served as director and chairman of the board of the Colowyo Coal Company, and as a trustee of Colorado Women's College from 1966 to 1976.

At the age of 34, Dines was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. As a freshman legislator he was named chairman of the Joint Budget Committee, where he gained four years of financial experience. Dines served in the house of representatives for ten years until 1966. During the period from 1961 to 1966, Dines held the following leadership positions: house majority leader (1961-1962); house minority leader (1963-1964); and Speaker of the House (1965-1966). In 1966 Dines was elected to the state senate and served as a senator until 1974. After serving eighteen years as a legislator, Dines decided not to run for reelection in 1974. He is an attorney in Denver.

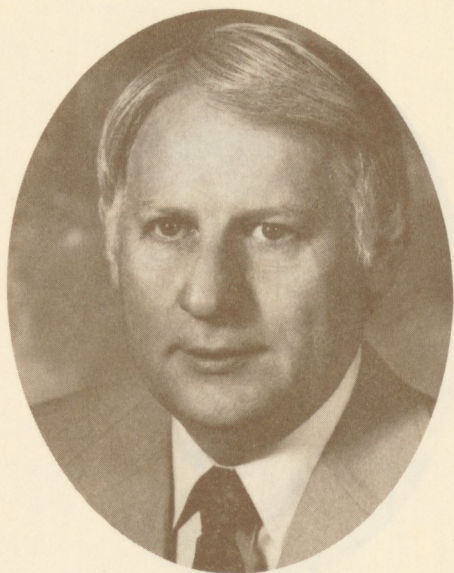
JOHN D. FUHR

(1928 -)

Home: Aurora

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1971 - 1974

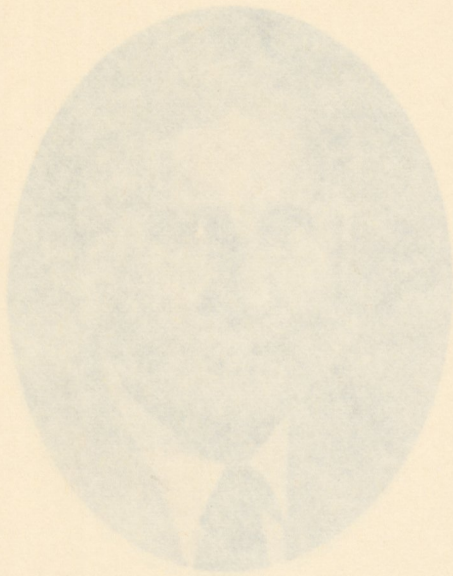


John Fuhr was born in Aledo, Illinois, on September 9, 1928. After obtaining a B.S. degree in animal husbandry from Iowa State University in 1951, he moved to Colorado. He later received a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from Colorado State University in 1956.

Fuhr has been active in many community and business related organizations. Among others he has served as president of the Aurora Chamber of Commerce and the Denver Area Veterinary Medical Society, and chairman of the Aurora March of Dimes and the Aurora United Fund. He has received several awards including two Colorado State University alumni awards: the Charles Lory Award and the College of Veterinary Medicine's Honor Alumni Award. His business interests include the Broadview Animal Clinic, a mobile home park in Larimer County, and a ranch in Elbert County.

Fuhr was elected to the first of four consecutive terms in the Colorado House of Representatives in 1966. He represented Arapahoe, Douglas and Elbert counties. He served as Speaker from 1971 to 1974. While serving as Speaker, Fuhr was a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders and became vice-president of the organization in 1972. In 1974 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of lieutenant governor in the Republican primary.

Currently, Fuhr is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the governing board for Colorado State University, Fort Lewis College and the University of



JOHN D. FURR
(1928 -)
Honor Awaro
Party Affiliation: Republican
Speaker: 1971 - 1974

Southern Colorado. He is also a member of the Colorado State University Alumni Foundation board. In 1975 he was appointed to the President's Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity and continues in that capacity.

Furr has been active in many community and business related organizations. Among others he has served as president of the Aurora Chamber of Commerce and the Denver Area Veterinary Medical Society, and chairman of the Aurora March of Dimes and the Aurora United Fund. He has received several awards including two Colorado State University alumni awards, the Charles Lacy Award and the College of Veterinary Medicine's Honor Alumni Award. His business interests include the Broadview Animal Clinic, a mobile home park in Larimer County, and a ranch in Elbert County.

Furr was elected to the first of four consecutive terms in the Colorado House of Representatives in 1966. He represented Arapahoe, Douglas and Elbert counties. He served as speaker from 1971 to 1974. While serving as speaker, Furr was a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders and became vice-president of the organization in 1972. In 1974 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of lieutenant governor in the Republican primary.

Currently, Furr is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the governing board for Colorado State University, Fort Lewis College and the University of

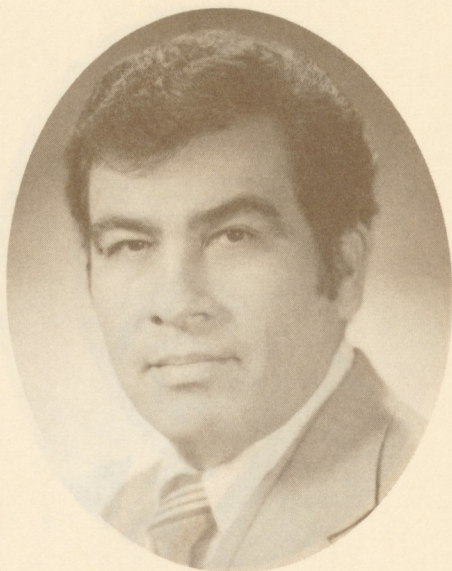
RUBEN A. VALDEZ

(1937 -)

Home: Denver

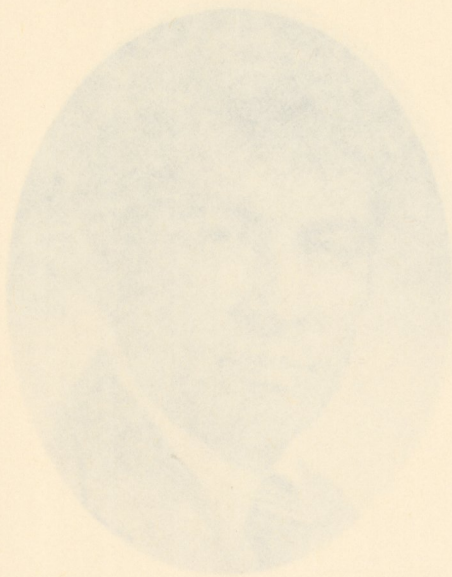
Party Affiliation: Democrat

Speaker: 1975 - 1976



Ruben Valdez was born on January 27, 1937, in Trinidad, Colorado, where his father was a coal miner. His father died when he was young and at the age of fifteen Valdez began working in a Pueblo brick yard. He moved to California four years later where he became active in the United Steelworkers of America and was eventually elected a shop steward. He returned to Colorado in 1960 and remained active in the union. He later moved to Denver and became president of the Steelworkers Local 5099. From 1967 to 1970 Valdez was employed with Jobs for Progress, Inc. where he was first the Skills Bank director and later the project director for the Service Employment Redevelopment program under the Manpower Development Training Act. From 1971 to 1978 he was a community relations consultant for the City and County of Denver. While working in Denver, Valdez received his high school diploma through the GED examination. He later studied business administration and personnel management at Denver Community College, Red Rocks Campus. He continued his education at Loretta Heights College and received a B.A. degree in political science in 1975.

Valdez was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1970 and served four consecutive terms. While a Representative he held the leadership positions of Speaker of the House (1975-1976) and minority leader (1977-1978). In 1974 he was named as one of fifty outstanding state legislators recognized nationally by the Eagleton Institute for Politics at Rutgers University. He was given the El Congreso Award by the National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens in 1976.



RUBEN A. VALDEZ
(1937 -)
Home: Denver
Party Affiliation: Democrat
Speaker 1975 - 1978

During his fourth term Valdez attempted to gain the Democratic party's nomination for lieutenant governor in 1978. In December of that year President Jimmy Carter appointed him secretarial representative for the United States Department of Transportation's Region VIII. In October of 1979 Governor Richard Lamm appointed Valdez as executive director of the Colorado Department of Social Services.

Valdez has participated in many community, national, and international activities. Among others he has served as chairman of the National Chicano Advisory Committee to the National Urban Coalition and on the board of directors of the following: the Chicano Education Project; Metro Denver Urban Coalition; Metro Denver Legal Aid Society; Auraria Community Center; and National Council of La Raza.

from
he
Sta
age

Eis
Eis
and
per
Co

cu
he
Un
ap
Co
ele
19
ha

RONALD H. STRAHLE

(1921 -)

Home: Fort Collins

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1977 - 1978



Ronald Strahle was born in Stanton, Nebraska, in 1921. After graduating from Stanton High School in 1939, he enrolled at the University of Nebraska where he earned his A.B. and law degrees. During World War II he served in the United States Marine Corps in the Pacific theater. In the Korean War, he was a special agent with the Army Counter Intelligence Corps (1951-1952).

From 1952 to 1953, he worked on the personal campaign staff of Dwight Eisenhower, and in 1956, he was named chairman of the Colorado Youth for Eisenhower. Strahle served as a member at large on the Colorado Game, Fish and Parks Commission from 1963 to 1966, and was chairman in 1966. During this period, Strahle was also a member of the Fort Collins Library board and a Larimer County public trustee from 1965 to 1966.

First elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1966, Strahle is currently serving his seventh consecutive term as a state representative. In 1968 he was one of fifty legislators chosen on a nationwide basis for a Rutgers University Eagleton Institute seminar for outstanding state legislators. Strahle was appointed to the council of Advisors on Consumer Credit for a two year term by Governor John Love in 1974. During his tenure in the state legislature, he has been elected to the following leadership positions: assistant majority leader (1969-1970); minority leader (1975-1976); and Speaker of the House (1977-1978). Strahle has practiced law in Fort Collins since 1954.

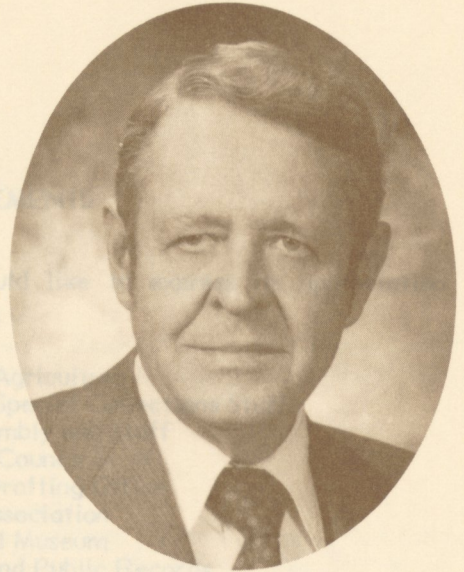
ROBERT F. BURFORD

(1923 -)

Home: Grand Junction

Party Affiliation: Republican

Speaker: 1979 -



A third generation Coloradan, Robert Burford was born on February 5, 1923, in Grand Junction, Colorado. His family was involved in sheep and cattle ranching near Fruita where he attended public schools. He graduated as class valedictorian from Fruita High School in 1940. After his graduation from high school he won an academic scholarship to the Colorado School of Mines. During his four years at the School of Mines, he was on the staff of The Oredigger and was selected editor during his senior year. He was also named to Blue Key, Beta Tau (the professional engineering honorary) and was listed in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Burford enlisted in the United States Marine Corps after receiving his Engineer of Mines degree in 1944, and served as an infantryman and as a military policeman in Okinawa and Saipan. Later he was sent to northern China to become editor of the North China Marine. In 1946 Burford returned to Colorado and became a rancher. He later worked for the Permanente Aluminum Company, but after a year decided to return to ranching. He was chairman of the District Advisory Board of the Bureau of Land Management and has held various offices in several livestock organizations.

In 1974 Burford was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. He is serving his third consecutive term in the house and was selected Speaker in 1979. In November of 1979 he was named one of the nation's outstanding state legislators by the Assembly of Governmental Employees.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Colorado Legislative Council would like to express its appreciation and thanks to the following:

Colorado Board of Agriculture
Colorado College, Tutt Library, Special Collections Staff
Colorado General Assembly and Staff
Colorado Legislative Council Staff
Colorado Legislative Drafting Office
Colorado Press Association
Colorado Railroad Museum
Colorado State Archives and Public Records
Colorado State Historical Society
Colorado State Industrial Commission
Colorado State Library
Cortez Public Library
Delta County Historical Society
Democratic State Central Committee
The Denver Post Library
Denver Public Library, Western History Department
Douglas County Public Library
Drinkwine Mortuary, Littleton, Colorado
Florence Pioneer Museum and Historical Society
Fremont-Custer Historical Society, Inc.
Historical Research Cooperative, Leadville, Colorado
Legislative Office for Research Liaison, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Longmont Pioneer Museum
New Mexico State Records Center and Archives
Otero County Historical Society
Prowers County Historical Society
Republican State Central Committee
The Rocky Mountain News Library
Routt Historical Society
St. Vrain Historical Society, Inc.
Silver Cliff Museum

PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS

Colorado Senate Majority and Minority Offices:

Gordon L. Allott, Peter W. Breene, Jared L. Brush, Francis P. Carney, David C. Coates, Earl Cooley, Arthur Cornforth, Mark A. Hogan, Robert L. Knous, and Horace A. W. Tabor.

Colorado Press Association:

Allen Dines and Albert J. Tomsic.

Colorado State Archives and Records Management:

Boon Best, Ben Bezoff, Royal W. Calkins, William Albion Carlson, Allyn Cole, Charles R. Conklin, Roy A. Davis, Stephen R. Fitzgarrald, Warren A. Haggott, David A. Hamil, Erastus R. Harper, Frank J. Hayes, Frank L. Hays, Lafayette Head, William E. Higby, John A. Holmberg, D. E. Hunter, Edwin C. Johnson, Walter W. Johnson, Sterling B. Lacy, William T. Lambert, Jr., Moses E. Lewis, Pat Magill, Jr., Jesse F. McDonald, Stephen L. R. McNichols, Norman H. Meldrum, William H. Meyer, David H. Nichols, Homer L. Pearson, James A. Pulliam, Robert F. Rockwell, Charles C. Sackmann, Moses E. Smith, George Stephan, William Story, Ray H. Talbot, Warren H. Twining, and John C. Vivian.

Colorado State Historical Society:

Cover Photograph.

Elias M. Ammons, Robert G. Breckenridge, George M. Corlett, William H. Dickson, H. H. Eddy, James W. Hanna, Arthur L. Humphrey, Edwin W. Hurlbut, H. L. Lubers, George McLachlan, Benjamin F. Montgomery, Charles P. Murphy (from the Rocky Mountain News), Fred W. Parks, James B. Sanford, Onias C. Skinner, John H. Slattery, William G. Smith, Philip B. Stewart, Thomas B. Stuart, John D. Vanderhoof, and Jesse White (from the Rocky Mountain News).

Denver Public Library, Western History Department:

Webster D. Anthony, Wayne N. Aspinall, William H. Doe, and Byron G. Rogers.

