

VALLEY ECHOS

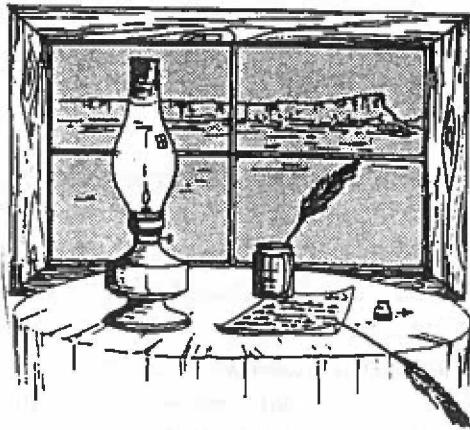
JOURNAL OF THE MESA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 1

SEPTEMBER, 2000



**THE GRAND JUNCTION
PLAN OF CITY GOVERNMENT**



VALLEY ECHOS

A Journal of the Mesa County Historical Society

Mesa County Historical Society

P.O. Box 841

Grand Junction, Colorado 81502

The Mesa County Historical Society is a non-profit organization established in 1975 to provide a forum for individuals interested in the preservation of history, especially local history. General meetings are held bi-monthly, and are open to the public free of charge. A newsletter is published bi-monthly, starting in January of each year.

Memberships are: General/Family, \$7.50; Business, \$15.00; Lifetime, \$100.00.

The general purpose of the Society, in conformity with its Articles, shall be (a) to provide an organization through which individuals, businesses, and organizations who are interested in history, particularly the history of Mesa County, may express and coordinate their interests and (b) to assist, complement and support the endeavors of the Museum of Western Colorado, Inc.

General membership meetings featuring topics of regional interest are held during the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Board meetings are held on alternate months.

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DO YOU HAVE A STORY ?

The Mesa County Historical Society encourages and seeks out the submittal of stories and articles of historic value.

Materials submitted for possible publication in the Journal of the Mesa County Historical Society should be typed, double spaced, with copies of appropriate graphic or drawings.

Submittals will not be returned, unless requested. The Mesa County Historical Society will assume no responsibility for statements of fact or the opinions published by an contributor.

NEVA LOCKHAR

Neva Lockhart served as the City Clerk from 1971 to Dec. 1992, a period of 22 years. Her career with the City spanned a period of 27 years. After her retirement she moved to Aurora to be near her family.

VALLEY ECHOS

Number 1

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FRONT COVER

Pictured is the current design of the seal for the City of Grand Junction. A design contest for a new seal was announced on June 5, 1974. An award for the winning design was established at \$200. The contest was open until November 30th, after which a screening committee, headed by Mr. Charles Teed presented four designs recommendations to the City Council.

The four finalists were D. E. Arnold, John G. Henson, Gloria Vermilyea, and Tom Jones. The council selected the design of Tom Jones, on December 18, 1974. Mr. Jones was presented a check for \$200 at the January 2, 1975 council meeting. In addition to letters of appreciation, the council also passed a resolution of appreciation for all artists involved.

On January 2, 1975 the City Council passed and adopted this Ordinance which stated:

"Section 2.1. A seal, the impression of which has in the center a landscape depicting the skyline of the City against symbolic mesas of the valley with the sun in the upper left quadrant and which has around the outer edge thereof the words "City of Grand Junction. Colorado" is hereby declared to be the seal of the City. Said seal shall be of a circular shape.

THE GRAND JUNCTION PLAN OF CITY GOVERNMENT

By: Neva Lockhart

According to the writings of James H. Rankin, an historian and a city Commissioner from 1911 to 1915, the history of Grand Junction and adjacent territory dates from the passing of the Ute Indians from what was known as the Ute Reservation in western Colorado to the region set aside for them in Utah. "The tragic Meeker massacre and the slaughter of the soldiers under Major Thornburg who had been sent to Agent Meeker's relief occurred in 1879. These outrages aroused the whole state, mass meetings were held and the removal of the Indians was demanded. The government then took action and by a treaty the Indians surrendered all claim to the lands on the Western Slope, receiving lands in Uintah Basin in Utah and certain annuities."

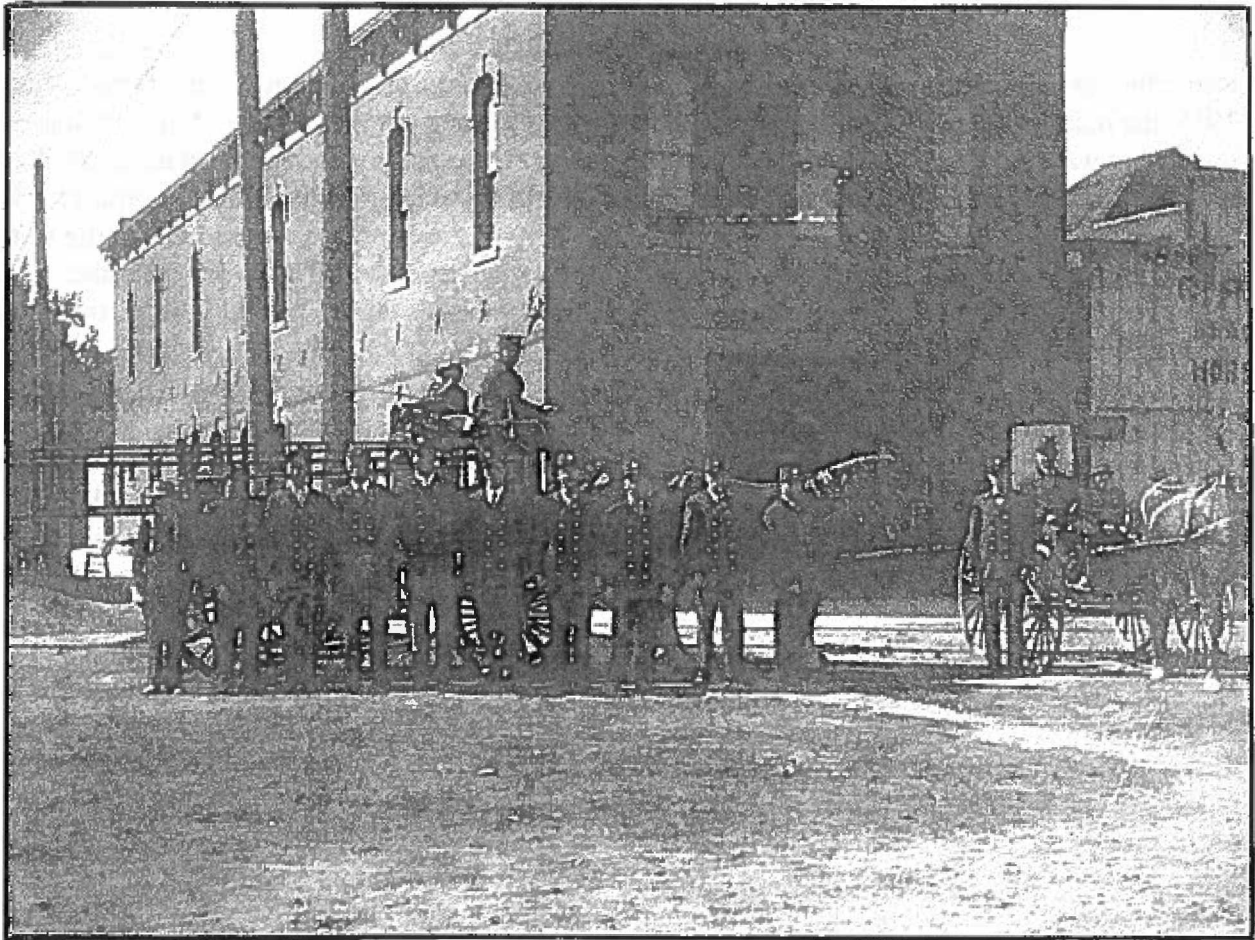
"In the late summer of 1881 the last of the Indians were removed, and as the land had already been declared public land, the frontier towns were crowded with people anxious to enter the reservation and secure the best location. Some of these men were adventurers but many real empire builders. During the summer of 1881, a party of government surveyors had been sent in but they were ordered out when the Indians threatened trouble."

"At 5:00 a.m. September 4th, 1881, the bugle was sounded and all were permitted to enter. A few pioneers entered the Grand Valley from the west but more came from the east. The base of all supplies was so far away that the first comers could do little more than stake out their claims and then return to Gunnison for provisions. It was at this supply point that Governor George Crawford (who had won his title of "Governor" during the early days of Kansas) had an interview with some of the men and induced William McGinley to return as the guide for a party just formed. Besides the Governor, this party consisted of R.D. Mobley, H.R. Warner, Colonel Morris, and S.A. Harper. They crossed the Colorado River on September 22 and on the 26th formally located Section 14 as the townsite and at once began to haul logs for cabins." The original townsite extended from First Street to 12th Street and from South Avenue to North Avenue.

"On October 10, 1881, the certificate for the incorporation of the Grand Junction Town Company was drawn and filed. For nearly three months the town could hardly be called a town, for not a store or even a saloon existed on the site. All provisions were brought from Gunnison or the government cantonment in the Uncompahgre Valley, and the nearest post office was seventy-five miles distant. Also, there was still a dread and fear of a reappearance of the Utes."

"On November 5th, a meeting was held and a petition prepared and circulated asking the government for a post office. By common consent, the name "Grand Junction" was adopted because the townsite was at the junction of the two largest rivers in the state. During the month of April, 1882, R.D. Mobley was installed as postmaster of the new city post office."

"The first election in the City took place on June 1, 1882, and was for the purpose of electing a school board for the new district. H.E. Stround, O.D. Russell, and W.M. McKelvey were elected. The school house at this time was a picket cabin near the corner of Fifth Street and Colorado Avenue. Miss Nannie Blain was the first teacher."



Grand Junction Fire Department, 5th & Colorado, ca. 1907. Grand Junction Fire Department Collection, Loyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, 1990.58

“Soon after the school was established, the citizens were called upon to vote regarding the incorporation of the town. The election was held June 22, 1882, and 62 votes were cast for incorporation with one vote cast against incorporation. On July 15, 1882, a citizens’ meeting was held on Colorado Avenue to nominate a mayor and trustees for the new Town of Grand Junction. R.D. Mobley was the choice for Mayor, but the next morning C.F. Shanks was nominated in opposition and was elected becoming the first Mayor of Grand Junction. P.H. Westmoreland was elected City Clerk, and A.A. Miller, J.M. Russell, G.W. Thurston, and W.F. Gerry were elected trustees.”

“As the day of the county election of 1882 drew near, party lines were forgotten in the desire to get men who would be favorable to division of Gunnison County. As Grand Junction was the only polling place within a radius of fifteen miles, over 1,100 votes were cast. Most of them were by men working on the railroad grade that was now getting close to the City. It was on election day that quite a perceptible earthquake shock was felt over the valley. During the latter part of November, a census of the City was taken which showed a population of 524. On December 6th, Mayor Shanks entered in the land office at Leadville the subdivision which included the townsite.”

"A mass meeting was held on December 28, 1882, for the purpose of petitioning the legislature to create a new county in the western portion of Gunnison County. W.J. Miller was sent to Denver to assist in bringing this about. February 11, 1883, the bill creating Mesa County passed the legislature and three days later was signed by the Governor. On February 21, Governor J.B. Grant paid the new County a visit and was accorded a handsome reception at the Brunswick Hotel, which had been completed and was quite a pretentious three-story brick building. Soon after the Governors's visit he appointed the following officers for the new County: M.L. Allison, Clerk and Recorder; Martin Florida, Sheriff; Robert Cobb, County Judge; G.W. Thurson, T.B. Crawford, and B.T. Carey, Commissioners; J.N. McArthur, Coroner; S.G. Crandall, Treasurer; A.J. McCune, Surveyor; and William Keith, Assessor. The County Commissioners of Mesa County met with those of Gunnison County in June, 1883, and agreed to assume \$7,208 of the indebtedness of the old county, and a bond for that amount bearing ten percent interest was issued. The first term of the District Court for the new County was held in January, 1884, and was presided over by Judge M.B. Gerry."

"In the spring of 1884, school bonds to the amount of \$10,000 were voted and a school building was ready for the fall term of school. Before this time, the Honorable James W. Bucklin, who had been elected to the legislature, had urged the Federal Government to establish an institution for the education of the Indians. The Government responded by establishing Teller Institute, located about one mile east of the City on a tract of 160 acres donated by the citizens. It remained for many years a prominent Indian School. The school was finally withdrawn and has since been replaced by the State Home and Training School."

On May 31, 1885, a special census for the Town of Grand Junction was completed by John C. Montgomery, Commissioner of the Census, which showed a population of 378 as filed in the office of the Secretary of State in Denver. By the year 1890, the population was 2,030. Under the provisions of the Colorado General Statutes, Section 3363, Grand Junction was entitled to be advanced to the grade of a City of the second class. The Board of Trustees deemed the change of grade desirable and adopted an ordinance on March 10, 1891, dividing the City into four wards with two aldermen being elected from each ward.

Over the course of the next eighteen years, the City had only vain hopes and unfulfilled promises for City improvements. The Honorable James W. Bucklin explained in an article published October, 1911, in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, that the two wards lying south of Main Street had about one-fourth of the electors and nine out of the ten saloons of the City, yet they had one-half of all the Aldermen. "This condition was intolerable, and strenuous efforts were made from time-to-time to create another ward north of Main Street. All these efforts failed because the City Council simply refused to consider the public welfare, and there was no method of compelling such consideration." By this time (early 1909), the population was approximately 7,000.

At the regular City Council meeting February 9, 1909, a petition signed by 322 persons was submitted to the City Council calling for a Charter Convention, The petition requested that the proposal be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the City at a Special election to be held on April 6, 1909, pursuant to the provisions of Article XX of the Constitution of the State of Colorado. A committee of three members of the Council, W.C. Boyer, J.C. Plank, and A.W. Drew,

were appointed to investigate and report on the merits of the petition. The special Committee reported back on February 24, 1909 as follows:

We the undersigned Committee herewith submit our report on the question of the petition presented to this Council asking for a special election to be held on April the 6th, 1909, submitting the question of a Charter Convention to a vote of the voters of said City, and also requesting this Council to pass an Ordinance calling for said election."

"In as much as over three hundred voters of the City have signed this petition asking that this election be held we deem it proper to submit the question to the voters of said city and while your Committee considered it an unnecessary expense to introduce this Ordinance above referred to and publish same still we believe that the extra precaution of having the matter properly before the people by passing this ordinance will justify the expense attached thereto."

"Your Committee further begs leave to state that we are opposed to a Charter Convention and do not endorse the introduction of said petition in any manner and submit therefor the following reasons."

First--In order to get this matter before the people it will require at least three elections, one to be held April the 6th and if voted upon favorably another to be held for the election of twenty-one taxpayers to frame a Charter and a third to be held that the people may adopt or reject the Charter as framed by said members.

Second--The law provides as follows: 'But if the said Charter be rejected then within thirty days thereafter twenty-one members of a new Charter Convention shall be elected at a special election to be called as above in said City and they shall proceed as above to frame a Charter, which shall in like manner and to the like end be published and submitted to a vote of said voters for approval or rejection. If again rejected the procedure herein designated shall be repeated (each special election for members of a new Charter Convention, being within thirty days after each rejection) until a Charter is finally approved by a majority by those voting thereon."

Third--It would also seem to your Committee that inasmuch as there are a great many matters of vital interest to this community that will be brought up within the next twelve months that this question of a Charter Convention, which can be adopted at any time upon thirty days notice should be allowed to rest for at least that length of time and a Council be elected at the spring election by the people unopposed by the idea that there is a possibility of their offices being merged into a commission form of government.

Fourth--Your committee also desires to report that they consider the expense attached to the adoption of a Charter form of government would be very large and would materially increase the rate of taxation and with a very probable chance of the present form of municipal government remaining unchanged.

Fifth--Your Committee also desires to state that it has looked into the article of the Constitution which is the authority for this election and can find no reference in the title of the act wherein the cities of the first and second class are referred to and

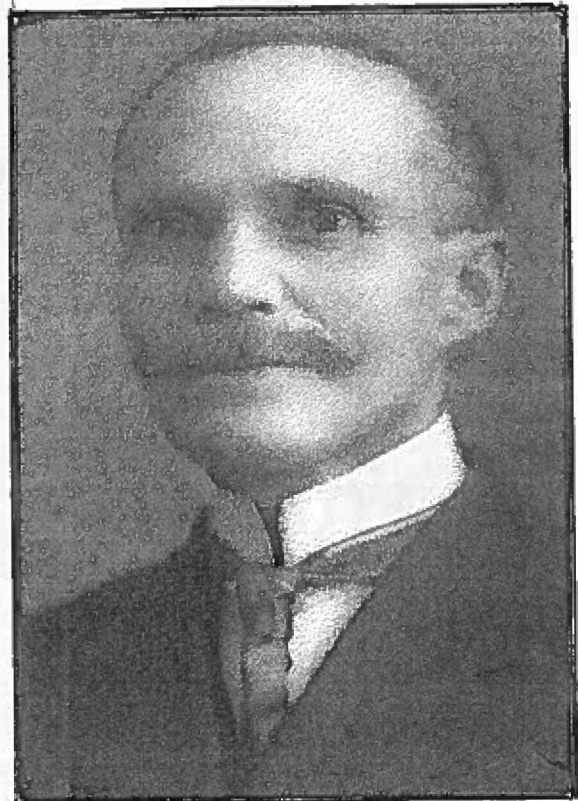
your Committee firmly believes that in so much as the body of said act refers to cities of the State of Colorado other than the City and County of Denver that said act is unconstitutional and an election held thereunder could be of no force and effect.

The Committee's report was accepted by the Council and thereafter Ordinance No. 155 entitled **"AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE SUBMISSION OF A PROPOSAL FOR A CHARTER CONVENTION TO THE VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION AT A SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD AT THE TIME OF THE NEXT GENERAL CITY ELECTION, APRIL 6, 1909."**

Quoting from the Honorable James W. Bucklin: "For four years immediately preceding the first charter vote, the city had been continuously in the hands of Republicans and Democratic machines; Pretending to fight each other they were always in close alliance. Just prior to the first charter election, these machines had called separate primaries, but after the charter movement, recalled their action and made a formal alignment. Up to that time they had been overwhelmingly dominant, and behind them were men loudly professing party alliance, but whose political principles have always been in harmony with the Interests."

"What gave vitality and force to our reactionary government were not these machines or men, but the saloon and public service corporations, that is, the favor seeking Interests. The Electric Light Plant had been able to secure a franchise in which an attempt was made to prevent competition. This was as vicious a franchise as could be drawn, and public talk was full of charges of corruption. Afterwards the council entered into an exorbitant ten-year contract with the Franchise Company for lighting the city, notwithstanding another company was ready to make a much more favorable contract. No opportunity was given the competing company to make good."

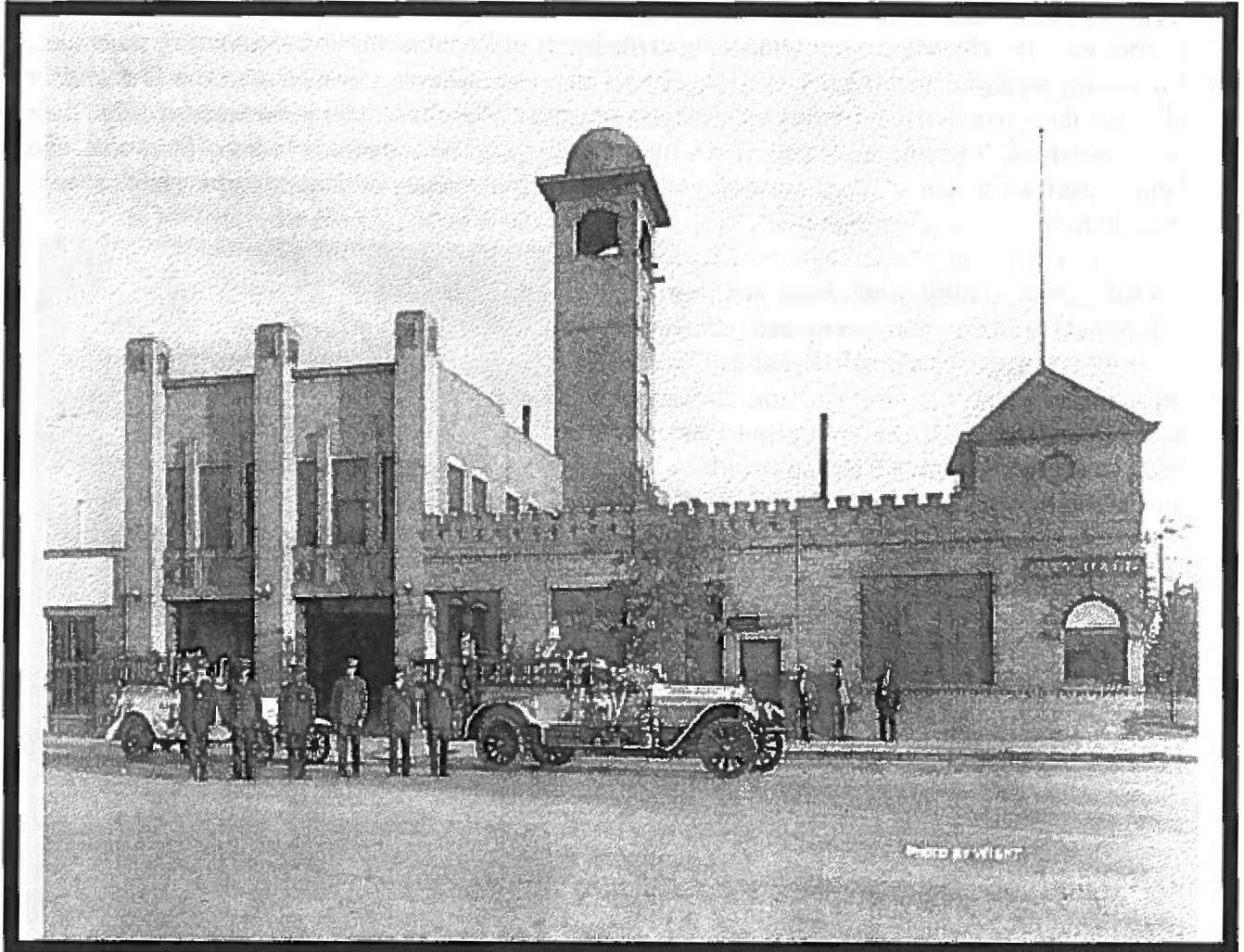
"A street car franchise was granted containing no adequate protection of the city's interest. Citizens who appeared before the council asking that the rights of the city be protected were given but scanty consideration, and their requests denied."



Honorable James W Bucklin, General Collection, Loyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, 2000.01

"When women of the city appeared before the council asking that the law against vice be better enforced, they were calmly told to apply to the courts."

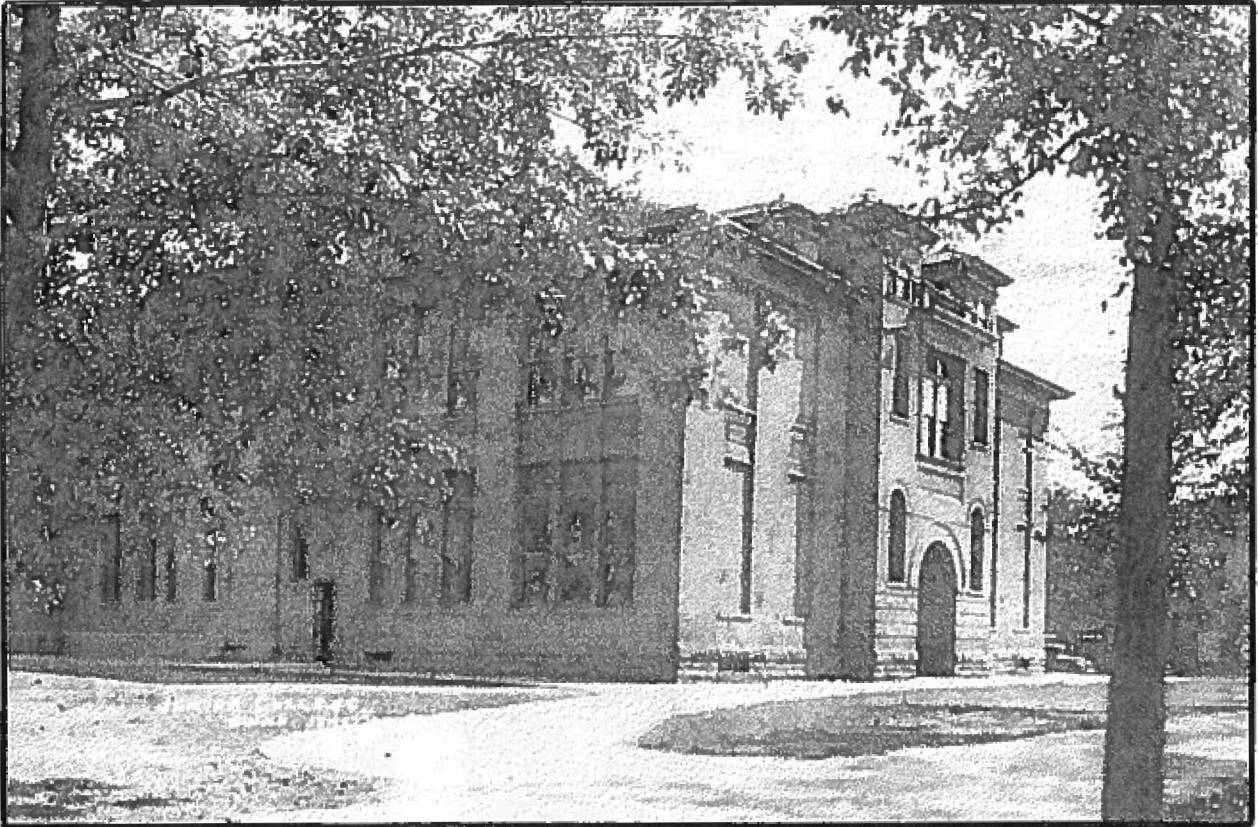
“The waters of the two rivers which flow by the city contain more or less alkali in solution, is here, and frequently muddy. For more than twenty years the city has been trying to get mountain water, pure and soft from the hills. This action was prevented by the reactionaries, who after a 13 year war, could not prevent municipal ownership of our water plant. After such municipal ownership, when the Interests no longer demanded bad water, the reactionaries changed front, electing machine men pledged to mountain water. But they had made good. Thousand of dollars were paid by the reactionary governments to special attorneys and engineers to get mountain water, most of which was wasted. Bonds to construct these works were hawked about, but could not be sold. In ways too numerous to mention, the money of the city was wasted, and its financial credit impaired.”



City Hall and Fire Department building at 6th and Colorado. City moved to this location about 1912, from the old location at 5th and Colorado. Grand Junction Fire Department Collection 1924, Loyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, 1990.58.

“It was out of such conditions that the city awoke one day and determined to change the entire system. Arrayed against the proposed charter were all the stand-pat and reactionary forces, the Public Service Corporations, the Saloon Interests, the political machines of both political parties, the city council and city officials, most of the judges and clerks of election with special policemen appointed for each polling place, together with two daily newspapers controlled by such interests.

Supporting the charter were all the churches, the independent and progressive republicans and democrats, the socialists, single taxers and Chamber of Commerce, the leading daily newspaper, the labor organizations and a majority of the thinking element. It was a battle royal and the whole matter was thoroughly thrashed out in the newspapers, in the churches, and on the stump. By these means the people were thoroughly educated and acted with unusual intelligence and caution. At the election four-fifths of all precincts were carried for the Charter, the total vote cast being 1514 for, and 1089 against adopting a Charter.



Junior College, Fifth & Rood, Ca. 1925,. This building was located at the present City Hall site:
General Collection, Loyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado, F-829

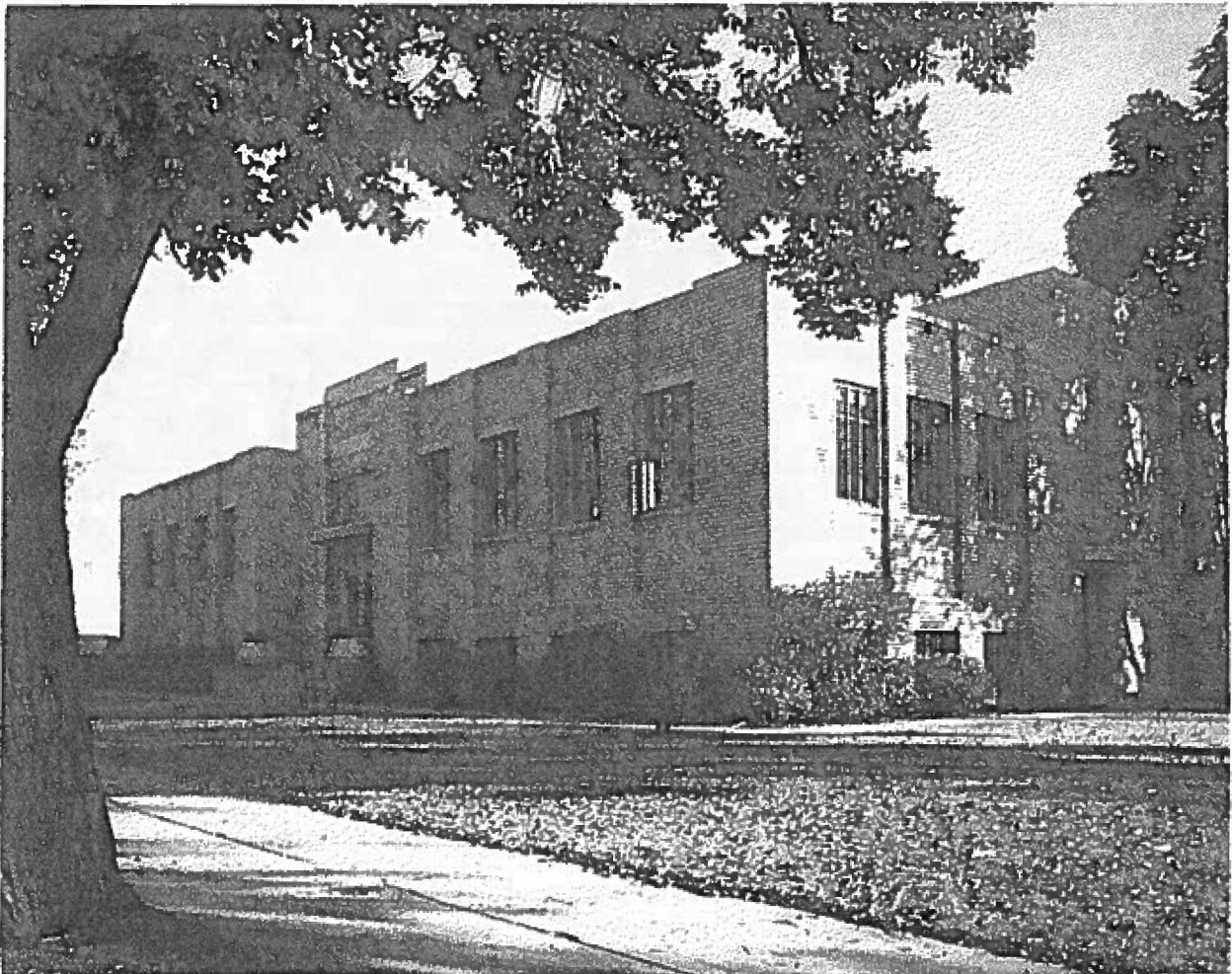
Afterwards the progressives nominated 21 delegates to the Charter Convention consisting of 7 members of organized labor, 6 bankers, 1 lawyer, 1 physician, members of all churches, socialists, single taxers, progressive republicans and democrats, and the leading business and real estate men. The reactionaries also nominated a ticket, but withdrew it after finding it would have no show of election. The Charter was therefore formulated and written by the progressives and adopted by an overwhelming majority at the polls.”

The June 22nd, 1909, City Council Minutes contain an abstract showing the results of the canvass of election returns held June 8, 1909, “for the election of the members of the Charter Convention resulted in the election of the following members, they having received majorities ranging from 736 votes to 755 votes over the number of votes cast for any other candidate or candidates: James W. Bucklin, George R. Barton, H.R. Bull, Alfred R. Cullen, William Campbell, William E Dudley,

W.P. Ella, George W. Fletcher, Ernest M. Gilpatrick, William C. Herman, Shepherd H. Hutchinson, William H. Lee, W.J. Moyer, C.P. Stone, Thomas M. Todd, B.W. Vedder, and James Woods.”

The first meeting of the Charter Convention was held on Saturday, June 12, 1909, at 10:00 a.m. at City Hall. Each delegate submitted his Certificate of Election to the City Clerk and each of them took the Oath of Office and filed the same with the City Clerk. The delegates elected James W. Bucklin as President, Bostwick W. Vedder was elected Vice President, and James Woods was elected Secretary. At their adjourned meeting at 8:00 p.m. June 12, they consented to meet, unless otherwise ordered, on each day of the week, except Sunday, at 7:30 p.m. Committees were formed and assigned their duties. At the August 6th, 1909, meeting of the Charter Convention, the members had completed the drafting of the Charter. The President and Secretary were instructed to file with the City Clerk of the City of Grand Junction “the docket record and Minutes of this Convention.”

Those same Minutes reflect the following Resolution unanimously adopted by the entire Convention present. (18 members) :



Grand Junction Public Library, ca. 1945. Part of this building became the north part of City Hall. Mesa County Public Library Collection, Loyd Files Research Library, Museum of Western Colorado. 1988.40

“RESOLVED, that we express our sincere thanks to the Honorable James W. Bucklin, Chairman of this convention;

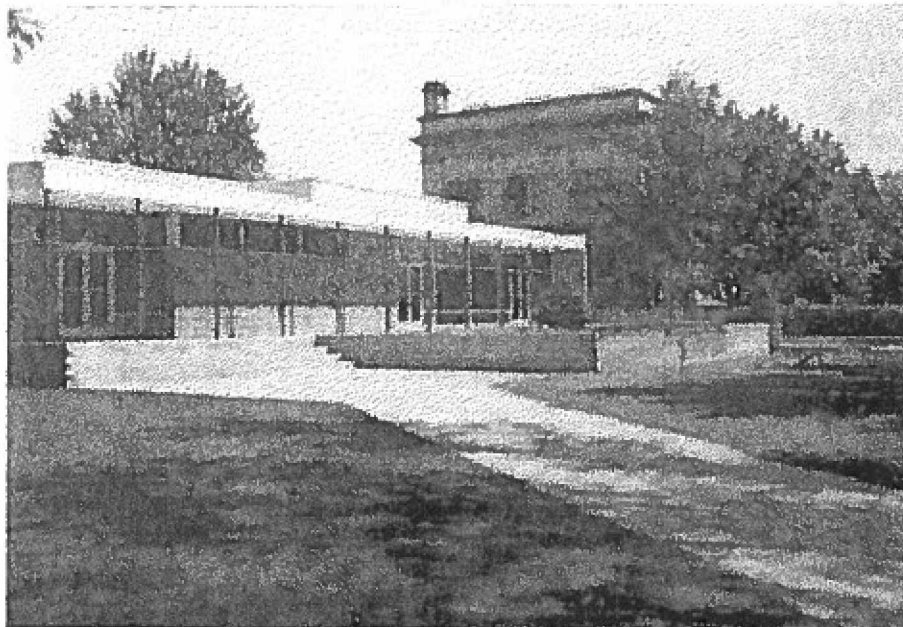
First--For his fair decisions in his capacity as Chairman, and for his sincere respect for the opinions of each member of this Convention.

Second--For the great amount of labor he has given to this Charter, and we recognize that while he wanted a Charter that would give the people of this city total power to govern themselves that he also wanted it to be the product of each and every member of this Convention.”

The Charter was submitted to a vote of the people at a Special election held September 14, 1909, and was carried by a majority vote of 538. Since its adoption in 1909, there have been 22 amendments to the Charter. November 2, 1909, was the first election held after adoption of the City Charter. The first Commissioners were Thomas M. Todd, Bostwick W. Vedder, Herman F. Vorbeck, Stephen J. Scoville, and Charles K. Holmburg. Embodied in the Charter adopted in 1909 was the “headless and non-partisan preferential ballot.” In the words of Mr. Bucklin “The Preferential Ballot for cities is a plan to restore majority elections and true representative government. It was originated for and first formulated in the Grand Junction Charter.”

The Commission form of government lasted in Grand Junction until November 8, 1921. A vote of the people on the fifth amendment to the Charter to “Provide for a more representative and effective City Government and providing for a City Manager and repealing Sections of the Charter in conflict herewith” resulted in the Council/Manager government of today.

The Honorable James W. Bucklin stated that the keynote to the Charter is found in the first sentence of its Prefatory Synopsis as follows: “The intent and purpose of this Charter is to establish a free and independent City, so far as the Constitution of the state will permit, their natural, inherent, and inalienable right of local self-government, with all its powers, duties, and responsibilities.” He further recited that the purpose of the Charter was to establish a municipal democracy. “Every effort was made by its authors to make our Charter democratic, the most democratic in America.”



Grand Junction City Hall, ca. 1970.
City of Grand Junction Collection, Loyd Files Research Library,
Museum of Western Colorado. 1991.126

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

Grand Junction was selected, located, staked, and founded as a townsite under and by virtue of the laws of the United States September 26, 1881, by and in the names of George A. Crawford, Richard D. Mobley, M. Rush Warner, James Bucklin and their associates, Allison White and H.E. Rood, who, pursuant there to on October 10, 1881, incorporated "The Grand Junction Town Company."

June 22, 1882, a vote was taken to incorporate the municipality by the name of the "Town of Grand Junction." There were 63 votes cast in the election: 62 for the incorporation; 1 against incorporation. Incorporation was completed July 19, 1882.

Trustees

September 14, 1882

Charles F. Shanks
Patrick G. Westmorlund
George W. Thurston
John M. Russell
A.A. Miller
W.F. Gerry

February 14, 1883, the town was made the county seat of the new County of Mesa.

Trustees

April, 1886

James W. Bucklin
W.J. Carpenter
D.S. Dickie
Edwin Price
J.T. Sharp
John Hynes 1888

1887

Joseph P. Sweney
J.J. Lumsden 1889
S.J. Scoville 1889
H.H. Rea 1889
T.H. Hadcock 1889
J.W. Bridges
A.F. Raff

1888

W. B. Lawrence
David Roberts

1889

Henry H. Rhone	Resigned 1-7-1890
Orson Adams, Jr.	Appointed 1-7-1890
Joseph Crosby	1891
J. T. Sharp	Resigned 10-1889
James S. Kent	Resigned 4-22-1889
M. O. Whitehead	Appointed 5-1889
C.P. Bliss	Resigned 7-1889
W. W. Wolf	Appointed 9-1889
John Hynes	Appointed 11-1889
John Reeder	Appointed 1-1890

1890

J. O. Bradish
Benton Cannon
Snyder
Miller
Hammond
Dulmaine

March 10, 1891

Under the provisions of Colorado General Statutes, Section 3363, Grand Junction was entitled to be advanced to the grade of a city of the second class. The Board of Trustees deemed the change of grade desirable and adopted an ordinance dividing the City into four wards with two aldermen being elected from each ward.

Aldermen

George Ryan	1891-1892	J. F. Sharp	1892-1893
L. W. Norris	1891-1893	William Campbell	1893-1894
W. H. Lee	1891-1897	W. S. Wallace	1893-1895
	1900-1902	James H. Cosgrove	1893-1895
J. G. Hall	1891-1896	M. T. Devereaux	1893-1895
D. G. Stetzelberger	1891-1893	John J. McQuillan	1893-1895
M. L. Allison	1891-1897	M. O. Delaplain	1894- 7-1894
E. W. Gannon	1891-1892	C. E. Jenkins	7-1894 - 12-1894
	1894-1896	J. A. K. Crawford	12-1894 - 1895
C. C. Bower	1891-1893	C. P. McCary	1894-1896
A. N. Anderson	1892-1893		April-November, 1909
A.. R. Wadsworth	1892 6-13-1893	J. L. Pratt	1895-1901
	1896-1898	Alvin T. Warton	1895-1901
M. L. Roberts	1892- 2-17-1893	William E. Dean	1895-1896
A. J. McCune	1892-1894	S. W. Coleman	1895-1897
B. C. Smith	1892-1893	George R. Barton	1895-1902

J. R. Fallis	1896-1898	Timothy Ramey	1903-1905
A. S. McKinney	1896-1900	Newton M. Smith	1903-1905
R. E. Starr	1896-1900	William E. Stockton	1903-1905
J. W. Weyer	1897-1899	Felix Alkire	1905-1907
A. R. Wells	1897-26Apr1898	E. B. Lutes	1905-1907
Thomas Hadcock	1897-1899	J. A. McCulloch	1905-1907
George Currie	16May1898-1899	L. W. Norris	1905-1907
J. H. Ramsey	1898-1900	John O'Boyle	1905-1907
John Dickerson	1898-1902	W. E. Platt	1905-1907
F. R. Smith	1899-1901	W. D. Davies	1905-1909
C. H. Covey	1899-1901	W. M. Smith	1905-1907
J. G. Broesmer	1899-1901	A. P. Drew	1907-8Nov1909
M. M. Shores	1900-1904	W. C. Boyer	1907-6Apr1909
Joe M. Sampliner	1901-1905	Matt H. Flynn	1907-6Apr1909
Nelson Hards	1901-1904	M. Hertz	1907-6Apr1909
S. B. Hutchinson	1901-1903	C. F. Hudson	1907-6Apr1909
Fred Mantey	1901-1903	J. B. Matthews	1907-6Apr1909
S. A. Waldroup	1901-1905	J. C. Plank	1907-6Apr1909
	Apr-Nov 1909	Charles Gasho	6Apr1909-8Nov1909
R. Brunnick	1902-1903	Charles Derryberry	6Apr1909-8Nov1909
Charles E. Buckins	1903-1905	A. B. Campbell	6Apr1909-8Nov1909
Walter H. Merrill	1903-1905	R. L. Magill	6Apr1909-8Nov1909
Thomas Rader	1903-1905	W. H. Holman	6Apr1909-8Nov1909



James Rankin, City Commissioner, 1911-1915.
Dean Photography, LoydFiles Research Library,
Museum of Western Colorado, E-25

April 6, 1909

Grand Junction became a Charter City by vote pursuant to the State Constitution.

June 8, 1909

Special Election - Twenty-one Charter delegates were elected who completed and filed the Charter on August 7, 1909.

J. W. Bucklin, President
James Woods, Secretary

George R. Barton
H. R. Bull
Alfred R. Cullen
William Campbell
William E. Dudley
W. P. Ela

George W. Fletcher
Ernest M. Gilpatrick
William C. Herman
Shepherd H. Hutchinson
William H. Lee
W. J. Moyer
C. P. McCary

Frank Sawyer
Marcus M. Shores
David T. Stone
Thomas M. Todd
B. W. Vedder
John Murphy

September 14, 1909

Election - City Charter Adopted

November 2, 1909

First election after adoption of the City Charter

Commissioners

Thomas M. Todd	1909 - 1913
Bostwick W. Vedder	1909 - 1913; 1917 - 1918
Herman F. Vorbeck	1909 - 1919
Stephen J. Scoville	1909 - 1911
Charles K. Holmburg	1909 - 1 Sep 1920
James H. Rankin	1911 - 1915
	Appointed 1 Feb 1916 - 1917
Charles E. Cherrington	1913 - 1921
Frank L. Carson	1913 - 1 Feb 1916
L. E. Blackstone	1915 - 1921
J. F. Whittaker	1919 - 26 July 1921
Charles M. Garber	1919 - 31 Dec 1921
Fred A. Peck	Appointed 11 Jan 1921 - 31 Dec 1921
John B. Fonder	1921 - 31 Dec 1921

November 8, 1921

Election - The Charter was amended to adopt the Council-Manager form of government

Mayors

Mayor			President
Charles F. Shanks	1882		
W. J. Miller	1883		
W. H. Talbott	1884		
O. D. RUSSELL	1885		
James W. Bucklin	1886		
Joseph P. Sweney	1887		
W. B. Lawrence	1888		
Henry R. Rhone	1889		
Orson Adams, Jr.	1890		
J. O. Bradish	1890		
L. M. Miller	1891 - 1892	D. P. Stetzelberger	1892
M. L. Allison	1893 - 1896	W. S. Wallace	1894
W. P. Ella	1897 - 1900	George R. Barton	1895 - 1896
			1902
Joe M. Sampliner	1901 - 1904	J. H. Ramey	1898 - 1899
I. N. Bunting	1905 - 1906	John C. Dickerson	1901
J. R. Wentworth	1907 - 1908	Fred Mantey	1902
James H. Lee	1909	Nelson Hards	1903 - 1904
Thomas M. Todd	1909 - 1913	John O'Boyle	1905
Charles E. Cherrington	1913 - 1922	W. D. Davis	1907
		A. B. Campbell	1909

President of the Council Ex-Officio Mayor

W. G. Hiron	City at Large	1922 - 1924
James E. Bell	City at Large	1925 - 1926
C. D. Moslander	City at Large	1927 - 1928
Fred A. Rogers	District B	1929 - 1930
J. C. Glassford	District B	1931
Frank R. Hall	City at Large	1932
Allen L. Holcombe	District C	1933 - 1934
Porter Carson	District D	1935
George W. Oates	District D	1936
C. K. Enstrom	City at Large	1937
V. P. Groves	District B	1938
O. E. Boston	District A	1939
C. E. Ross	District E	1940
T. S. Campbell	City at Large	1941
T. J. Treece	District C	1942
Glen L. Robb	District B	1943
Frank A. Hoisington	City at Large	1944; 1949
Frank A. Harris	District E	1945

Porter Carson	District D	1946 - 1947
John C. Harper	City at Large	1948
A. G. Martin	City at Large	1950
Oscar Hanson, Jr.	District E	1951
W. D. Ela	District D	1952
Harry O. Colescott	District A	1953
C. A. Walt	District B	1954
Herbert M. Wright	City at Large	1955
Warren D. Lowe	District E	1956
John Emerson	District C	1957
Harold L. Shults	District D	1958
William W. Orr	District D	1959
Ed Strnad	District E	1960
C. E. McCormick	District D	1960 - 1964
Ray Meacham	District B	1965 - 1967
Richard G. Youngerman	District E	1968 - 1970
Stanley R. Anderson	District C	1971 - 1973
Laswrence L. Kozisek	District B	1974 - 1977
Karl M. Johnson	District C	1978
Jane Quimby	City at Large	1979 - 1980
Louis R. Brach	City at Large	1981 - 1982
Gary A. Lucero	District E	1983
J. P. Mike Pacheco	District C	1984
Raymond G. Phipps	City at Large	1985
Stephen C. Love	District D	1986
O. F. Ragsdale	District B	1986 - 1987
John W. Bennett	City at Large	1988
R. T. Mantlo	City at Large	1989
William E. McCurry	District D	1990
Conner W. Shepherd	District E	1991
Reford C. Theobold	District C	1992 - 1993
R. T. Mantlo	City at Large	1994
Ron Maupin	District E	1995
Linda Afman	District D	1996
Janet Terry	City at Large	1997 - 1998
Gene Kinsey	City at Large	1999

President of the Council Pro Tempore

William E. McCurry	District E	1992
Paul W. Nelson	District A	1993
Reford C. Theobold	District C	1994; 1998
Linda Afman	District A	1995
R. T. Mantlo	City at Large	1996
Earl Payne	District E	1997
Cindy - Enos Martinez	District A	1999

Council Members

W. G. Hirons	City at Large	1922 - 1925; 1929 - 1933
L. O. Marshall	District A	1922 - 17 Sep 1924
H. O. Bear	District A	17 Sep 1924 - 1933
Reed G. Miller	District B	1922 - 1925
W. R. Dowrey	District C	1922 - 1925
W. E. Meders	District D	1922 - 1929
T. J. Hampson	District E	1922 - 1929
William Murr	City at Large	1922 - 1925
James E. Bell	City at Large	1925 - 1927
F. W. Logsdon	District B	1925 - 1927
D. B. Short	District C	1925 - 28 Oct 1925
O. L. Fairley	District C	30 Nov 1925 - 1927
O. H. Ellison	District E	1925 - 1929
C. D. Moslander	City at Large	1925 - 1933
Fred Rogers	District B	1927 - 1931
Roland Penberthy	District C	1927 - 1931
Frank R. Hall	City at Large	1927 - 1935
George W. Sievert	District D	1929 - 1933
J. G. Glassford	District E	1929 - 1933
Dave roberts	District B	1931 - 6 May 1936
Allen L. Holcombe	District C	1931 - 4 Oct 1939
O. E. Boston	District A	1933 - 9 July 1947
Porter Carson	District D	1933 - 7 May 1952
Charlie E. Ross	District E	1933 - 17 Nov 1943
George W. Oates	City at Large	1933 - 1939
C. K. Enstrom	City at Large	1935 - 1939
V. P. Groves	District B	20 May 1936 - 1939
Charles Luebert	District B	1939 - 11 Sep 1940
T. J. Treece	District C	1939 - 12 Feb 1947
T. S. Campbell	City at Large	1939 - 21 Feb 1946
Frank O. Garrison	City at Large	4 Oct 1939 - 1941
Glen Robb	District B	11 Oct 1940 - 13 Aug 1945
Carl Fox	City at Large	1941 - 1 Oct 1941
Frank A. Hoisington	City at Large	1 Oct 1941 - 1953
Frank A. Harris	District E	15 Dec 1943 - 1949
Robert O. O'Daniel	District B	29 Aug 1945 - 4 Dec 1946
B. H. Day	City at Large	21 Feb 1946 - 1947
Alva A. Brown	District B	16 Jan 1947 - 4 Jun 1947
John C. Harper	District D	1947 - 1955
John C. Harper	City at Large	1955 - 1959
A. G. Martin	City at Large	1947 - 1951
Milton Bagby	District B	2 Jul 1947 - 1949
Harry O. Colescott	District A	6 Aug 1947 - 1977

Phillip Dufford	District B	1949 - 19 Jul 1950
Oscar Hanson, Jr.	District E	1949 - 1953
C. A. Walt	District B	16 Aug 1950 - 1955
C. A. Walt	District D	21 Aug 1968 - 1969
W. D. Ela	City at Large	1951 - 1953
J. D. Severson	City at Large	7 May 1952 - 1955
C. E. McCormick	District D	1953 - 1955; 20 Apr 1960 - 1 Aug 1968
Warren D. Lowe	District E	1953 - 1957; 19 Oct 1960 - 1965
Herbert M. Wright	City at Large	1953 - 1969
Harold H. Shults	District B	1955 - 1959
John S. Emerson	District C	1955 - 1959
William W. Orr	District D	1955 - 6 Apr 1960
Ed Strnad	District E	1957 - 21 June 1960
Ray A. Meacham	District B	1959 - 1971
Norman R. Dean	District C	1959 - 1 Apr 1960
Ed Surface	District C	20 Apr 1960 - 4 Jan 1961
Arthur S. Hadden	City at Large	1959 - 6 Oct 1963
Charles H. Love	District C	1 Feb 1961 - 1967
Robert B. Evans	City at Large	2 Jan 1964 - 1971
Hurst R. Otto	District E	1965 - 21 Sep 1966
Richard G. Youngerman	District E	19 Oct 1966 - 1973
Stanley R. Anderson	District C	1967 - 1975
Theodore Naff	District D	1969 - 1973
Raymond R. Paruch	City at Large	1969 - 1973
Lawrence L. Kozisek	District B	1971 - 1979
Silas Grantham	City at Large	1971 - 1975
Elvin Tufley	District D	1973 - 24 Jul 1978
Robert Van Houten	District E	1973 - 1977
Jane Quimby	City at Large	1973 - 1981
Karl M. Johnson	District C	1975 - 1983
Larry Brown	City at Large	1975 - 1979
Robert W. Holmes	District A	1977 - 31 Dec 1984
William G. O'Dwyer	District E	1977 - 1981
Frank Dunn	District D	4 Oct 1978 - 1985
Dale Hollingsworth	District B	1979 - 4 Nov 1981
Arline Harvey	District B	25 Jan 1982 - 1 Sep 1982
Louis Brach	City at Large	1979 - 1983
Gary Lucero	Disstrict E	1981 - 30 Sep 1986
Elizabeth M. "Betsy" Clark	City at Large	1981 - 1985
Christine Kreissler	District B	6 Oct 1982 - 1 Mar 1985
J. P. Mike Pacheco	District C	1983 - 6 Nov 1985
Raymond G. Phipps	City at Large	1983 - 30 Sep 1986
John W. Bennett	District A	1 Jan 1985 - 3 May 1986

John W. Bennett	City at Large	1 Oct 1986 -
James Leland	District B	1985 - 30 Sep 1986
Stephen C. Love	District D	1985 - 30 Sep 1986
Timothy C. Mannion	City at Large	1985 - 30 Sep 1986
Reford C. Theobald	District C	18 Dec 1985 -
Paul W. Nelson	District A	4 Jun 1986 -
O. F. Ragsdale	District B	1 Oct 1986 - 21 Mar 1990
William E. "Bill" McCurry	District D	1 Oct 1986 -
LeRoy Kirkhart	District E	1 Oct 1986 - 1989
E. Loretta Harrison	City at Large	1 Oct 1986 - 1987
R. T. Mantlo	City at Large	1987 - 1991
Conner W. Shepherd	District E	1989 -
Earl F. Payne	District B	4 Apr 1990 - 1 May 1991
James F. "Jim" Baughman	District B	1991 - 1997
Bill Bessinger	City at Large	1991 - 1995
Earl Payne	District B	4 Apr 1990 - 1 May 1991
R. T. Mantlo	City at Large	1987 - 1991
Conner W. Shepherd	District E	1989 - 2 May 1993
Linda Afman	District A	1993 - 1995
Dan Rosenthal	District D	1993 - 20 June 1994
Ron Maupin	District E	1993 - 1997
R. T. Mantlo	City at Large	1993 - 1997
John Tomlinson	District D	20 June 1994 - 1 May 1995
Daviid C. Graham	District D	1 May 1995 - 1997
Janet Terry	City at Large	1 May 1995 - Present
Cindy Enos-Martinez	District A	1997 - Present
Mike Sutherland	District B	1997 - 1999
Jack Scott	District D	1997 - Present
Earl Payne	District E	1997 - Present
Gene Kensey	City at Large	1997 - Present
James Spehar	District B	1997 - Present

City Clerk and Recorder

Patrick H. Westmorlund	1882
W. P. Coghill	1883
W. E. Shaffer	1884
D. Crandall	1885
George M. Huskins	1886
W. J. Quinn	1887 (January-April)
O. J. Kennedy	1887
C. W. Baldwin	1888 - 1891
B. F. Jay	1891 - 1894
Samuel G. McMullin	1894 - 1895
F. W. Cobb	1895
Nannie E. Farry	1896 - 1898
M. O. Delaplain	1898 - 1900
Truman H. Ketchum	1900 - 1903
Frank G. Leslie	1903 - 1905
John M. Conley	1905 - 1909
H. T. Vorbeck	1909 (April -Nov)
Charles K. Holmburg	1909 - 1921
Fred A. Peck	1921 - 1926
C. P. Bliss	1926 (August -Oct)
Helen C. Tomlinson	1926 - 1970
Neva B. Lockhart	1971 - Dec. 1992
Stephanie Nye	1993 - Present

City Attorney

William J. Miller	1882
Lorin A. Staley	1886-1889
Henry R. Rhone	1889
James W. Bucklin	1890-1892
S. N. Wheeler	1892-1894
James W. Morris	1894-1895
W. M. Amsbury	1896-1897
J. S. Carnahan	1897-1900
Lorin A. Staley	1900-1903
J. S. Carnahan	1903-1905
N. E. Coles	1905-1907
J. W. Rozelle	1907-1909
H. L. McClintock	1909-April-Nov.
James W. Bucklin	1909-1912
H. M. Tupper	1912-1922
L. W. Jordan	1922-1930
H. M. Tupper	1924-1925
W. R. Hinman	1925-1930
E. B. Adams	1930-1933
Alex Bowie	1933-1937
W. R. Hindman	1938-1942
L. W. Jordan	1938-1942
John Banks	1942-1952
James Groves	1952-1956
Gerald J. Ashby	1956-1988
Dan E. Wilson	1988-Present

City Managers

Charles E. Cherrington	1922- January 2 - January 15
George Garrett	1922-1925
T. E. Thompson	1925-1930
J. P. Soderstrum	1930-1939
Bruce Brownson	1939-1945
Herbert D. Fritz	1945-1948
Thomas I. Moore	1948-1950
W. D. Toyne	1950-1956
R. E. Cheever	1956-1960
Joe M. Lacy	1960-1966
Richard N. Gray	1966-1972
Harvey M. Rose	1972-1976
James E. Wysocki	1976-1984
Mark K. Achen	1984- July 7, 2000
Kelly Arnold	Sept 25, 2000 -

Acting City Managers

John W. Burton	January 28, 1950 - March 20, 1950 December 23, 1959 - February 15, 1960
Helen C. Tomlinson	August 1, 1966 - September 21, 1966
Gerald J. Ashby	January 19, 1984 - May 13, 1984
David Varley	July 8, 2000 - September 24, 2000

Municipal Judge

W. A. Rice	1886
H. B. Layton	1887-1891
S. G. McMuller	1891-1893
J. P. Sweney	1893-1898
A. G. Mann	1898-1900
J. P. Sweney	1900-1903
J. F. Beyers	1903-1907
C. B. Hill	1907-1909
J. H. Hill	1909- April- December
Thomas M. Todd	1909-1913
Charles E. Cherrington	1913-1922
Henry Grubbs	1922-1923
Charles H. Crawford	1923-1927
W. C. Herman	1927-1929
Charles E. Cherrington	1929-1942
Virgil P. Groves	1942-1952
Larry Finnessey	1952-1955
Frank M. Carhartt	1955-1959
H. Kent Webster	1959-1960
William E. Foster	1960-1964
Ed Ruland	1964-1966
Frank Balderson	1966- January-July
Berndt Holmes	1966-1967
Harry Claussen	1967-1973
Kelly K, Summers	1973-1980
Sara Beery	1980-1982
David A. Palmer	1982-

Chief of Police

G. Burdette Welch	1909 - 191
S. B. Hutchinson	1911 - 1912
C. H. Wallis	1913 - 1914
Vacant	1915
William C. Herrmann	1916 - 1921
Bert Watson	1922 - 1924
S. F. Clifton	1925
H. E. Decker	1931 - 1939
Marion H. Scott	1940
Joe W. Keith	1942 - 1955
Karl M. Johnson	1955 - 1973
Ben Meyers	1973 - 1976
Ed Vandertook	1976 - 1982
Gary Leonard	1982 - 1988
Robert Evers	1988 - 1991
Darold Sloan	1991 - Sep. 1996
Gary Konzak	1999 - Mar. 2000
Marty Curry (Interim)	2000 -



OLD CITY SEAL

1957 - 1975

August 1, 1957, was the beginning of the first seal for the City of Grand Junction. Councilman Shults made a motion to allow for the creation of a seal for the City. Seconded my Councilman Orr, the motion instructed the City Attorney to draw up an ordinance concerning a seal for the City of Grand Junction; the design of which was to be similar to the one on the new City charters. On September 4, 1957 an ordinance was submitted and approved;

It was moved by councilman Shults and seconded by Councilman Strnad that the proposed ordinance be passed for publication. The actual ordinance that was passed was:

Section 1. CITY SEAL DESCRIBED. *A seal, the impression of which has in the center, at the top thereof, a design formed by three ellipses to designate the nucleus of the atom with its electrons rotating around it, with a semicircular sunburst behind such design, in the center thereof, a replica of the Grand Junction City Hall, and at the bottom thereof a likeness of Mt. Garfield, and around the outer edge of such seal the words "City of Grand Junction, Colorado," shall be, as is hereby, established and declared to be the seal of the City of Grand Junction; said seal shall be of circular shape.* The ordinance was passed and adopted on September 18, 1957.

At the present time, research has failed to reveal by whom, or when this seal was designed.

NOTES

For the year ended December 31, 2010

	2010	2009
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,123
Accounts receivable	2,345	2,234
Investments	3,456	3,345
Property and equipment	4,567	4,456
Goodwill	5,678	5,567
Other	6,789	6,678
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,123
Long-term debt	2,345	2,234
Other	3,456	3,345
Equity		
Common stock	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,123
Retained earnings	2,345	2,234
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,456	3,345

Set forth in

the accompanying financial statements

Notes 1 through 15

to the financial statements

to the financial statements

to the financial statements

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