Native son. Born in Ft. Morgan 1886. Engaged in cattle business as soon as old enough. Engaged in building ditches and the general development of the country. Been in Sheriff's office for six years as deputy sheriff. Married to Nellie Pierson 1917. Two children were born to this union. Howard and Wiylya.
Years ago - in 1859 - when the Pike's Peak gold fever was at its height, thousands of miners with their outfits followed up the river to the mountains. The sight of Fort Morgan was a favorite camping place. An immense sod corral on the banks of the river, under the bluff, protected the stores of the ranchero who had charge of the station. Another corral was used for stable purposes. Concord stages, freight wagons, emigrant trains, stopped there for refreshments and good water. With the exception of the adobe and sod stations, twenty or thirty miles apart along the river, the country was a wilderness. Indians and buffalo roamed the plains and at night the silence was only broken by the howl of the gray wolf and coyote.

Present the path-finder, journeyed up this river on his way to the Pacific, and every important point is invested with historic interest. The great north and south trails of the Cheyennes and Sioux crossed the Platte near the Narrows. In those days the dangers of travel were many, and at any hour the emigrant might be shot down in cold blood.

Indians followed every train, to straggle away or fall behind was certain death to a white man. Even large and well armed trains occasionally had their stock stampeded and were overcome and butchered by the relentless blood-thirsty redskins.

The better to protect emigrants and the U.S. mail service, the government, in 1864, established a military post on the Morgan Plate, which commanded wide views of the country up and down the river for a long distance. **************

For three years it was a prominent point on the alish historic old stage route to Pike's Peak, and from the fort an overland cut-off was made to Denver, shortening the route several miles.
During its occupancy from one to six companies of cavalry were stationed here. For the accommodation of the soldiers and also for the immigrants Fort Morgan grew to be a collection of solid sod buildings enclosed in a stockade and located on the brow of the plateau, where it breaks to the river sixty feet below.

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Midway between the rock-ribbed shores of Maine and the golden shores of the Pacific lies a commonwealth known as Colorado. In the comparatively subdivision of that commonwealth lies a stretch of level rich land now known as Morgan county, 36 miles square.

The county was formed in 1889 by the legislature sponsored by Hon. James McCrary. The county was named Morgan after Colonel Christopher U.S. A. Morgan—the noble officer of Fort Morgan. The following are the county officers appointed by Governor Cooper at the formation of the county.

- County Treasurer — W.B. Sinton
- County Clerk —— E.C. Luce.
- County Assessor ——— Lute Stevens
- County Commissioner ——— q.1. Goodrich
- , , , , , ——— L.W. Kimball
- , , , , , ——— Herd Troseby
- , , , , , ——— Judge ——— J.D. Johnson.

No town within the boundary of this county has ever had a boom. But all the towns have enjoyed a normal growth. The secret of her development is that this county lies within an irrigation system that surrounds her making fertile territory irrigated land and grazing land available for the extent of livestock industry, both raising and feeding and convenience to Denver market.

Incomes are being realized from the land on account of water in the ditches and because of farmers to the manor born. These are hard days for poor farmers. The poor farmer have to a great extent put the whole industry into the class of hucksters going regularly to Washington for relief until today it is any farmer's actual need.

All along the years of cattle raising, homesteaders were in the cotton lands moving into Weld county taking up homesteads along the Platte river with the idea of making a home, making a little more secure their cattle.
industry by storm and winter feeding reserves and plenty of water. After proving up on 160 acre homestead they were allowed 160 acre tree claim. They began fencing their homesteads about the year 1883.

It was not until the advent of the railroad and the construction of irrigating ditches that the nature of the country changed offering opportunities for farming.

The summer of 1880 the U.P. railroad was surveyed. In the fall ground was broken, and in the fall of 1881 the road was completed. The Weldon ditch followed next and was completed, in the spring of '82. Previous to the construction of the ditch Weldon consisted of five houses and eleven people.

In June '82 the B.&M railroad was completed and the town of Brush platted. The spring of '83 the Upper Platte and Beaver ditch was completed. The spring of '84 the Fort Morgan ditch was completed, and land was surveyed for Fort Morgan townsite.

With the appropriation of land in the vicinity of Brush and Hillrose by congress to the state of Colorado for the building of Boulder University, the Lower Platte & Beaver Improvement Co. bought this land from the state for $2.50 per acre for first class land and $1.00 per acre for land bordering on the sand hills. 20 years to pay for the land at 6% interest. The company took out a permit for the building of the Upper and Lower Beaver and Platte ditches and put this land under cultivation. They afterward sold it out to new owners farmers.

In time farms sold for more than $250 per acre.

In consequence of this farming the small towns in the county have had a continuous and steady growth.
While searching archives and records, and interviewing pioneers in our hunt for authentic information for these historical records, we were fortunate enough to stumble upon the story of the first beet in Morgan county.

We have the story from Hon. Jud. L. Brush: "In the fall of 1867, hostile Indians attacked and massacred Mr. Brush's brother and his outfit at the mouth of Crow creek, about twenty miles from Greeley where the city of Johnstown now stands. Immediately upon receipt of the sad news, Mr. Brush, who was at that time brigadier general of the United States army, organized a punitive expedition consisting of about forty men for the pursuit and punishment of the murderers of his brother. The company started from Mr. Brush's home ranch on the Big Thompson. There were three brothers. Brother John owned a ranch on the Rieker near Beecher Island. John's foreman had been killed in '78 and buried by the side of the corrall and the writer of this article visited his grave in '79.

"Everything except fighting accouterments was discarded, in order that the chase after the Indians might be impeded as little as possible. The Indians were overtaken after a long hard ride, and a running skirmish with them ensued, several of the Indians being killed. As was their usual custom in such emergencies, the Indians finally scattered in small parties, two or three, each striking out in a different direction. These tactics rendered further attempts at reprisal on the part of the troops useless and about two o'clock the next day the troops went into camp. A tired hungry lot of men."

"The spot chosen for a camp was old Fort Morgan, on the south bank of the Platte river, north of the present town of Fort Morgan."
The place had been abandoned as a government post a couple of years previously but was still frequently used by overland travelers as a stopping place. Side arms and carbines were the only things carried by the men in the pursuit of the Indians. There was not a morsel of food in the entire crowd, and they had eaten nothing since nine o'clock the previous morning.

In his tour of inspection of the camp, Mr. Brush's foot encountered a soft object sticking out of the ground, and in the half light he discovered it to be a large beet which had probably taken root therefrom seed dropped by previous campers. It found such congenial soil and suitable climate in its new home that it flourished and waxed fat, and was apparently waiting its cue to play the part assigned it in the making of a western empire.

Mr. Brush kicked it out of the ground and for a time it constituted the whole commissary department of his little force. The beet was boiled until cooked about half through, and with appropriate ceremonies was carefully sliced and apportioned to the forty or more ravenous men as their rations for the time being.

When daylight came some cattle belonging to Mr. Brush were discovered across the river, and one of them was killed for food, thus relieving the minds and satisfying the stomachs of the campaigners.

The incident above related gives to Mr. Brush the honor of having raised the first beet in Morgan county, even though he raised it with his foot, and to the cook of that band of pioneers—empire makers must be accredited the honor of being the first beet slicer in the South Platte valley.
Morgan
Ed Madison/County Treasurer twelve years First of January
and has been elected for another two years.

Edward Madison was born in Earlville La Salle county Illinois, 1878.
He learned the printer's trade in Illinois and in 1889 he recognized the
wisdom of Horace Greeley's advice to young men, and came as far west as
Webster City, Iowa. In 1896 he decided that if a little of Horace Greeley's
advice was good, more of it would be better and with the added incentive
of poor health, he landed in Fort Morgan in June of that year with thirty
cents in his pocket, but to quote his own words "feeling like five hundred
dollars in gold." After working for a time in Fort Morgan he acquired
a half interest in the Fort Morgan Times, with W.J. Kinyon. In 1898 he
disposed of his interests in Fort Morgan, and decided to put his shoulder
to the wheel in Brush. He worked for S.A. Smith until February 1899 when
he bought "The Mirror." The Brush Mirror represents an early stage of
the evolution of The Tribune.

He has the reputation of being a hustler and also being able to
look a bitter disappointment in the face and take "another bolt" and
wrestle the proposition to a standstill.

The beet industry, which is today the backbone of Morgan County
Prosperity, owes its existence in this locality, primarily, to Edward H.
Madison and the Brush Tribune. He purchased the first seed sown in the
county, and distributed it to the farmers free of cost, after begging
them to give it a trial. It was thru his exertions that the Brush Sugar
Factory was built.

On March 8, 1900 he married Hattie Leona Smith, the daughter
of his former employee S.A. Smith. It is said of her that whatever of
material success and spiritual happiness has come to Mr. Madison he owes in a large measure to the intelligent co-operation and womanly sympathy of his wife. To this union was born two children - Evelyn and Leona Madison.

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Dec. '34 M.B. Gill

S.R. Smith

Located in Brush.

Born in South Dakota in 1886. Mr. Smith has one of the largest chicken hatcheries in eastern part of the state. He owns 400 highly bred hens of his own and buys eggs for the hatchery. Besides he paid out $4,134.77 for hatching eggs the past season 20% of the chicken hatched are white leghorns. Bal. equally divided between the heavy breeds.

Last year he hatched 3,529 turkeys. Mr. Smith has made a wonderful success in hatching eggs and last year he put in one new incubator. Mr. Smith seems to be here to stay.

***************
Isaac Bolinger

Dec. 1934, M.B. Gill

Doe 351/82

Came to Colorado 47 years ago with his brother Jim. Born at Speedwell, Tennessee in 1865. The Bolinger bros. Located on land near Brush when there were about 50 people in Brush. They started right in raising watermelons and marketed them in Sydney, Nebraska.

He is now one of the most successful farmers in Morgan county. Lives in a modern home on the old homestead about 4 miles north west of Brush. He has been a sheep feeder for over 30 years.

He has raised as high as 6 tons of alfalfa per acre. He has raised 83 bushels of barley per acre. Last year 1934, he raised 70 bushels. Also 24 tons of beets per acre. He generally raises 65 acres of beets.

He was married in 1888 to Miss Ousmus. Children: Grace, Lawrence, Walter.

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Dec. 1934

M. B. Gill

Lawrence J. Reid.

Barn at Aeagle N.Y. 1886. Graduated at high school in native town. Moved to Colorado in 1904. Graduated Colo. Agricultural college 1909. Majored in horticulture and now has one of the finest greenhouses in the state, covering half a block. In 1934 he canned 2,5000 cans of tomatoes, peas, and beans. Capacity of factory - 1000 cans per day. Sales of green house products runs from 8 to 25 thousand dollars per annum.

Recently he dammed up several draws on land he controls on north side of the river in the vicinity of Ft. Morgen, making fish ponds which he hopes to develop.

He has all along taken a very active part in civic affairs. He is a member of Lions club and Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Reid is taking great interest in Boy Scout organizations.

Was married to Gladys A. Good in 1914. Children: Betty, John, Donald and Nancy.

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Mr. G.S. Redfield on Sept. 3, 1886 first saw the need of a banking institution in Ft. Morgan and with the help of the Howard Lumber Company started a small bank in one corner of their office under the title of G.S. Redfield & Co.

It was not a very large paying institution and on Nov. 5, 1886 was converted into the Bank of Ft. Morgan with M.E. Lowe, who at that time was manager of the lumber company, as manager of the bank, and L.H. Bartlett who was cashier under Mr. Redfield, as cashier.

On June 3, 1887 the bank was organized with $20,000 capital and was moved into the building on the corner of Main Street and Kiowa Avenue in the building now occupied by W.H. Clatworthy as the cutlery and tool department to his store (The Morgan Times Dec. 25, 1904.) The officers were: M.E. Lowe President; Chas. S. Howard, Vice Pres.; L.H. Bartlett, Cashier. This bank ran until Nov. 30, 1888, doing a fair business when J.E. Brown and L.H. Bartlett bought out the interest of Chas. S. Howard.

On April 7, 1890 L.H. Bartlett absconded with $21,420.15 of the bank's money, $14,101.88 belonging to the county. He was caught on a steamer up on the coast of Washington where he was acting as steward of the vessel, going under the name of L. Bartlett having dropped the H. He was brought back to trial by sheriff F.J. Dingman, requisition papers being secured, but was acquitted through some legal technicality and he immediately left for New Mexico where at last reports he now is.

Arthur Hotchkiss, who for many years previous was a prominent business man of Greeley and a member of Union Colony, came down in April to view the situation, having lost considerable money in the failure and was appointed by the court assignee of the failed bank. When the vault was opened there was about 17% capital to commence operations on, but by Mr. Hotchkiss close management at the time the assignees business
was settled by the court, every one interested received a liberal amount of their deposits back, the county receiving all of its deposits back.

Captain Hotchkiss in April 7, 1890 started a private bank in the same building formerly occupied by the Bank of Ft. Morgan with the aid of the First National Bank of Greeley. August 26, 1890 the bank was incorporated as the State Bank of Ft. Morgan. Mr. Captain Hotchkiss a captain in the civil war came to Greeley with the Union Colony, removed with his family to Ft. Morgan in 1890 where he organized and was first pres. of the State Bank of Ft. Morgan, later the First National.

This bank was the first to inaugurate a time lock and burglar proof safe and the safe is now in use in the First National bank.

The bank commenced business on Sep. 1, 1890. The incorporators were: Arthur Hotchkiss, Sr., John M. Wallace, vice president; John T. Ross, cashier. The board of directors until the regular annual election in January 1891 were: Arthur Hotchkiss, Sr., J.M. Wallace, J.T. Ross, W.P. Chapman.

The capital stock being $30,000, divided into 500 shares of $100 each. W.H. Catworth, J.P. Curry and J.H. Jones, and Arthur Hotchkiss Jr.,

The Fort Morgan Times of the date August 29, 1890 had the following to say in regard to the new institution:

"As will be seen, the new bank starts in with ample capital, with officers and a directory who are among the sound and most successful men of the country. Mr. Hotchkiss, during his sojourn among us as a private banker, has won recommodities on every side, his well known integrity and accommodating spirit drawing to his bank a generous share of the deposits of our business men, which sums will be greatly added to now that the institution has been incorporated under the state laws, insuring to depositors an accounting of funds placed in their care."

About August 11, 1903 Mr. Hotchkiss sold his interest in the bank to Messrs. A.M. Johnson, Verner Reed and O.H. Shoap. A.M. Johnson was elected cashier. The officers were: J.P. Curry, president; O.H. Shoap vice president; A.M. Johnson, cashier; A.Hotchkiss, Jr., assistant cashier.
The Fort Morgan Times of August 14, 1903, in a write-up of the new banking institution had the following:

"The old board of directors will be strengthened by adding Messrs. Johnson, Shoup and Reed, with Messrs. W.H. Clatworthy, J.P. Curry, John T. Rose and Levi Farwell, constituting the board of directors. It is the intention of the board of directors of the State bank to increase the capital stock from $30,000 to $50,000 and convert the bank into a First National bank. The additional capital has been subscribed. ***

The First National bank received their charter on October 16, 1903.

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W.E. Smith was born in Jackson county Iowa 1862. His early years were passed on a farm at this place with his parents. He commenced his education in the public schools in Shelby Iowa, graduating from high school in 1878, afterward teaching school for three years. During this period he learned telegraphy at night and during his spare time, and went to work for the C., R.I.&P railroad at his home town Shelby. After working for the company about ten months he went to Cornell college, where he finished his education. In 1884 Mr. Smith came west and located first at Arapahoe Nebraska where he became supt. of schools for four years. In 1888 he entered the printing business, buying the "Arapahoe Pioneer" which paper he conducted until 1892. He then sold his paper and moved with his family to Akron Colo. where he started the Washington County Republican. In Akron he was made principal of schools. In 1892 he removed his printing plant and family to Brush and started the Brush Mirror. He sold his interest in this paper soon after arriving and accepted a position as principal of the Brush school. The "Brush Mirror" was changed to "The Brush Tribune" under which name it has been published up to the present time.

On May 1, 1899 Mr. Smith organized the Bank of Brush, a private banking concern, and in 1902 the Bank of Brush was incorporated under the name of the First National Bank of Brush, and was the first national bank in Morgan county. Mr. Smith was made cashier of the bank with C.W. Emerson being made president.

In a political and civic way Mr. Smith has been active and efficient factor in the municipal life of Brush. He has served two terms as town trustee and two terms as mayor. In addition he served as member of the school board of District No. 2.

In lodge matters Mr. Smith is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythians and a member of the Masons.
In the year 1866 he was married to Miss Maud R. Calvin. There are five children, three boys and two girls. His widow is still living. No word of adverse criticism has ever been heard against the First National Bank of Brush and the bank is still in existence with C.W. Emerson still president.

************
Born Ballplain, Ill in 1867. In 1872 his father moved to
Lincoln Nebraska where George grew up on a farm. After reaching his
maturity he went to railroading on the Rock Island and afterward on the
Northwestern. In 1898 he lost a leg in a wreck but continued to run an
engine for two years more.

Ft. Morgan
Mr. Cox came to Ft. in March 1901 and worked for the contr
contractors on the stand pipe. Married in 1901 to Julia Benson who was
born in Wisconsin. To this union were born Margery, Evaline, and Mildred.
In 1904 he commenced work for the city of Ft. Morgan as the first
superintendent of the newly constructed water-works system.

The electric light plant, constructed in 1905 was consolidated
in 1907 with the water works under the management of Mr. Cox.

A span of thirty years records the development of the Ft.
Morgan power plant under Mr. Cox's management which has grown from the
modest beginning of an investment of $10,000 to a plant with a property
value of over $300,000.

It has built up from a meager service of a small residence
group to a community comprising all the city and the rural section adjacent.
It has enlarged from a restricted service in electric current and water
to a general utility in community activities. The Port Morgan municipal
system has become in a large measure the financial resource for community
enterprises.

In all this record of expansion the water and electric
power development has been produced out of the earnings of the plant
with the exception of a small levy the first few years. The income has amply
covered the expansion, depreciation, and operating and provided a reasonable
margin that has given the plant the reputation for a most successful business institution.

Superintendent George G. Cox gave an address to the convention of the Colorado Municipal League held in Fort Morgan in June 1934 which states some interesting figures. He placed the valuation of the water plant at $257,000. The light plant at an estimated value of $549,000.

The gross sales of light and power for the year were $65,749. The sale of water increased the amount by $26,580.

The light and power top rate is .06¢ the bottom rate .009¢ and the minimum rate .00¢.

The city has 1,300 meters. There are 400 free porch lights.

In Mr. Cox's address, he said "People have to be municipal minded. The sentiment of the public determines whether or not you have a successful plant."

The steps in the enlargement of the Fort Morgan plant as given by Mr. Cox is interesting and indicate the progress of the community's development.

The plant dates its beginning with the year 1904, when the first unit, a 73 kilowatt generator was installed. In the next two years a 100 kilowatt turbine was added to the first unit.

In 1912 the city a 200 kilowatt Chicago engine and generator. A 400 kilowatt turbine was installed in 1916. With the installation of these two units the city disposed of the equipment of 1905 and 1903.

The big step was taken, Mr. Cox said, when in 1923 the city enlarged the plant with two 1,000 kilowatt high pressure turbines. The date marked the transfer of the plant from the city hall to the new power house on North Main street. This installation also supplanted the units that had been installed in 1912 and 1916.

Bids are now being called for a new 2,000 kilowatt turbine
which will give the city a total installation of 4,000 kilowatt service and is estimated to double the present capacity of the plant to serve its patrons.

Mr. Cox says the service performed in the year 1934 justifies this additional unit.

It is further justified in the fact of the larger demand made on the city service by people of the rural section.

The year 1934 promises to be the all-time peak load in the history of the plant's operation.

Superintendent Cox attributes this increase to the application of electricity and low rates provided for in the action of the city council in the year 1931.

At this time a reduced schedule of rates was adopted. It is most interesting to note also that at this time the council provided the patrons of the plant FREE SERVICE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY WHICH AMOUNTED TO APPROXIMATELY $10,000.

In 1908 the city hall was built and the offices and the electric plant were housed in the new building. The wells were located at this site. All activities centered in the new city hall.

In 1923 the city constructed the new power plant which was located on property acquired by the city in 1922, at the permanent site on North Maine street. The first acquisition was a tract of 80 acres. Additional tracts have been secured from time to time until the city now has 102 acres which affords facilities for the power plant, the municipal swimming pool, picnic and playgrounds for the citizens and all comers.

When the new power plant was completed and occupied Dec. 21 1927, the city had a debt of $23,000 in outstanding bonds. In addition to this amount there was outstanding against the city an open account the further sum of $40,000 incurred for general improvements.
The obligation for the new plant was rapidly overcome. Mr. Cox says that in a period of eleven years leading up to the year 1954 there is presented a condition which has given Fort Morgan a record that has brought forth comment from many municipal centers.

Mr. Cox is in his thirty-first year as city manager.

************
Henry Hale Sweetland is one of the old pioneers of Brush. He was born in Cazenovia, Madison county N.Y. He was educated in the Cazenovia Seminary and in the year and in the year 1879 came to Denver Colo. where he resided two or three years. He came to Brush 1882. He was one of the first elders of the Presbyterian church and served for many years as deacon and treasurer of that church. He also holds the distinction of being appointed by the State Board of Control under Gov. Waite, as assistant superintendent of the State Industrial school of Golden Colo. where he served for two years with much credit to himself.

In 1894 he was a member of the Brush board of trustees and has also served as justice of the peace for two years, and as clerk.

He was sent as commissioner from Boulder Presbytery to the general assembly at Des Moines, Iowa which convened in the early summer of 1906.

His knowledge along architectural lines is extensive and he has been of great assistance to many people in the vicinity of Morgan county in drawing plans for buildings. He drew plans for the Presbyterian church and St. Ansgar church which buildings proved Mr. Sweetland's ability along these lines.
Dec. 1934 M.B. Gill

Ray Berry.

Born in Ohio 1895 runs a general merchandise store at Snyder. Came to Colorado 1919 married 1918 Gayle Melcher. Children & Maxine, Gene, Waldo.

Mr. Berry besides being interested in Merchandising, is interested in farming under the Riverside ditch. He is one of the directors of the Riverside reservoir. He has been prominent in improvements of Snyder and in the advancement of the county of Morgan.

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M.B. Gill who was a close friend of the subject of this sketch for over 50 years.

John T. Wylie (deceased)

John T. Wylie was born at Coulterville Ill. He came overland to Weld county in 1864 and engaged in stock-raising, which was his principal business during the greater part of his life.

We have been writing of various citizens and when they came to certain towns but in this instance a town came to the man. Mr. Wylie was on the site of Greeley ready to receive Gen. Cameron and his surveyors when they came to make the preliminary survey of the town site of Greeley. The westward trend urged Mr. Wylie to move his cattle further west and in 1880 he took his cattle to the grazing lands around Back Topping, where he remained about a year.

In 1882 Mr. Wylie came to the town of Brush and erected the first residence house in the town and entered wholeheartedly into the affairs of the embryonic city. He organized the first school district in Morgan county and acted as president of its first board of directors.

On December 26, 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Cecill Nelson, daughter of Thorkel Nelson the ceremony being performed in Greeley. Mrs. Wylie was a lady of engaging manners, a splendid conversationist and whose reminiscences of early days entertained her many friends in later life.

Mr. Wylie was a staunch Republican. With the exception of one time was he ever induced to accept public office. He was the first incumbent in the office of road overseer of this road district and to him belongs the honor of having constructed the first bridge in this end of the county. The bridge is located near Dix McSween’s place, is still standing and is still high in the middle as Mr. Wylie always declared.
Hillrose

After the completion of the Brush-Billings branch of the Burlington railroad in 1901, a townsite of 160 acres, ten miles northeast of Brush was purchased by the Lincoln Land Company, platted and named Hillrose. Named after Rose Emmerson as the land belonged to C.W. Emmerson, her father.

The pioneer store was owned by August Boillot. The First Bank of Hillrose which was established in 1906 by Messrs. Harry Forsythe and J.S. Boyd.

Mr. Forsythe was well known throughout the state, as he had traveled for years for the Brown Bros. of Denver, and at the time was proprietor of the Curry hotel of Ft. Morgan.

Mr. Boyd became cashier of the First Bank of Hillrose. He was born in Saginaw Mich., in 1863. He came to Colorado in 1882 and located in Greeley and engaged in the stock business. He later moved to Sterling where he was married to Miss Hattie Huston of that place and to which union one child was born. In 1903 he moved to Hillrose.

Surrounding Hillrose are thousands of acres of fertile land; this land is watered from the Lower Platte, main and Beaver canal, the Trowel ranch canal and other minor ditches which are supplemented by the Jackson Lake reservoir.
Mr. Twombly was born in Dover, N.H., in 1851 and in 1862 came to Colorado where he made his home with his father to 1871 and followed various vocations, among which were freighting, farming, brick making, railroad grading and riding after cattle on the range. In 1871 he began hustling for himself, beginning on borrowed capital. He purchased a team of horses and a wagon with which he hauled brick to Denver. During the same year he devoted some of his time to freighting and contracting, and later he took up the hay business. This proved quite profitable, and he followed it for a number of years, buying, baling and shipping during the summer months and during the winter months, he attended the Denver schools.

In 1872 he invested in cattle and soon became known among the leading farmers and stockraisers of Weld county. In 1877 he was elected sheriff of Weld county and held the office for three consecutive terms. In 1883 he sold his farm near Evans and with his family moved to a farm which he purchased one mile southwest of Brush.

In 1889 when the Colorado legislature divided Weld county, he was appointed one of the three commissioners of Morgan county. The following year he was elected to the same position, and before his term expired he was elected as representative to the Colorado legislature, and was honored with a second term.

He served as school director in this district for a number of years, and every plan for the advancement of educational interests always received his hearty co-operation.

Politically, Mr. Twombly is a staunch Republican. Fraternally Mr. Twombly is connected with the Masonic Lodge and is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias of Brush.
Mr. Roediger is a native of Belleville Illinois. His parents were born in Germany in 1838 and 1840 respectively. Coming here to this country they began business as jewelers and the business they established in 1840 is still carried on by cousins and the firm style of Roediger Brothers & Company.

Julian Roediger was reared and educated in Belleville Ill. He attended Washington University at St. Louis Missouri. He started upon his business career as secretary to the cashier of the National Bank of Commerce and later was advanced to the position of teller, remain with the institution for two years. In 1900 he came to Ft. Morgan Colorado and entered into active business association with M.L. More who was proprietor of a private bank. This institution was nationalized in 1933. In Morgan County, Mr. Roediger bought out 1st National Bank and consolidated with Morgan County bank and the bank now goes under the name First National Bank and is the oldest bank in Morgan County.

Mr. Roediger is familiar with every phase of banking and the success of this institution is attributed in large measure to his close application, his keen sagacity and his business enterprise.

He has also become identified with other important concerns which have constituted elements in the growth and upbuilding of the state.

He built and until 1917 operated, the Platte Valley Milling & elevator Company. He has extensive farming interests. It is now said that he has more irrigated farms in Morgan county than any other man. He has fed as many as high as 25,000 head of sheep and ranged 75,000 head
and he feeds from four to six hundred head of cattle.

Mr. Roediger was married to Miss Susie More, a daughter of M. L and Salida More, who were natives of Moreville New York. Her father came to Colorado in 1885, settling in Morgan county where he resided. As a result of this union until his death. He was one of the builders of the county. One child, Virginie, was born in 1906.

Mr. Roediger has ever been deeply interested in community affairs in the welfare and progress of the city, commonwealth and country. His political allegiance has ever been given to the Republican party and he has served as city treasurer and also as school treasurer.

Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is very prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert.

During the war he served as district director of the U.S. treasury department of war activities, the district comprised northeastern Colo. to the Nebraska and Wyoming state lines. He headed the Red Cross drive and Morgan county was the first county in the United States to go over the top. During the war he was chairman of the state board of defense and his work placed Morgan county in a most enviable position in regard to war activities. He is a man who handles public questions from the standpoint of a man who sees clearly and thinks deeply.
Dr. Work probably better known as Secretary of the Interior, was Fort Morgan's first doctor. It was in 1887 that Dr. Work first hung out his shingle in Ft. Morgan and the doctor was 27 years old.

He was not only Ft. Morgan's first doctor but the only doctor within a radius of 40 miles which means that he had many a hard, long ride. On one occasion he was sent for in great haste by a cowboy who lived 80 miles away out on the prairie. Relays of horses and buggies were provided so that not a moment might be lost. I am sorry to relate that the cowboy's wife died, a few hours after his arrival.

(After six years of hard riding and meager pay Dr. Work was forced to search for a new location and finally decided on Pueblo, The Pittsburg of the West as its citizens proudly proclaimed it. Two years of hard riding after coming to Pueblo he opened a sanatorium for the treatment of feeble minded and insane patients, Mount Pleasant Sanatorium. Here he appointed ten leading physicians of the city and state as a complimentary staff. Here he quickly made a name for himself and in due time was made President of the State Medical Society, being the youngest man ever selected to fill that office. For a number of years he was a member of the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners. For ten years he was a member and president of the Colorado State Board of Health. In 1912 he was elected President of the American Medico-Psychological society, an association of medical specialists of the United States and Canada.

For a number of years he has acted as consulting physician of the State Asylum for the insane located in Pueblo. In December 1898, during the investigation of the State Asylum for the insane, Governor Adams appointed him temporary superintendent of the same.

President Harding wished to name a Colorado man as the successor
to become czar of the "Movies"
to Will H. Hays who was resigning and turned to Dr. Work who had already
served as First Assistant Postmaster General at the beginning of the Hadring
administration widely known outside of his own state, naming him as Post Master
General and the nomination received such a popular response in the Senate
that Democrat as well as Republican senators favored immediate confirmation
without stopping for formalities and Dr. Work was paid the compliment of
having his nomination as Post Master General confirmed by the Senate, sitting
in open session, within a few minutes after receiving it from the White House.
up to his time
President Harding is the second president to ever pick a Colorado
man for a cabinet berth and the first to ever name a man of the medical
profession.

He became Chairman of the Republican Central Committee when
Coolidge was elected. Under President Coolidge he became secretary of the
Interior.

In all his political career he has emphasized "Physical fitness"
as an important item in securing service. As Postmaster General Hubert Work
urged his employees in the service to make a careful survey and inspection
of his own physical health in order that the service may be improved and
highest brought and brought to the/possible point of perfection.

When Dr. Work took up the practice of medicine in Colorado
while the West was still somewhat woolly, his patients not infrequently
included cattle rustlers, horse thieves, and others of that ilk, for a
doctor is expected to minister to those who need him without inquiring
into character in advance. "The highest test of sanity" says Dr. Work,
"is ability to adapt one's self to environment". After that Politics.

In May 1924 Dr. Work lost his wife, Mrs. Laura M. Work
whose maiden name was Laura M. Arbuckle, his faithful partner passed on
and the funeral services were conducted in the White House in the East
Room. Services were attended by President and Mrs. Coolidge, members
of the cabinet, senators and high government officials. Members of the
president's cabinet acted as honorary pallbearers.

It is somewhat unusual to find a doctor in politics. But Col. Work explains that he did not take a hand in to the great American game on purpose but that it happened because he found that he and his neighbors in Pueblo had interests in common. In fact so far from being a politician by predilection, training or environment, Col. Work was raised a Presbyterian of the strictest sect. Dr. Work Married again this last year and is now living in Denver.

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Born May 18 - 1862 Richmond, Ill. Moved to New Lisbon, Wis. and lived there about 20 years.

From there moved to Baraboo, Wis., and lived there about 10 years.

On May 19, 1884 I left New Lisbon, Wisc., for Baraboo, Wis., where I was put in charge of a car of horses and household goods for Mr. G.R. Baker (father of Abner S. Baker) and billed out May 20th for Fort Morgan, Colo. After an uneventful trip of six nights and five days, I was told by the conductor that I would reach Duluth that night. Duluth was two miles west of the present North Morgan. I went back to my car and went to bed. They dropped my car off the train about midnight. I awoke early May 25th and went to the station and asked Mr. Lawton, the agent, the way to the horse camp, as A.S. Baker's home was called.

I was directed and then had to cross the river on a new bridge that was being constructed. Part of the stringers were on edge and part of the floor was laid. I walked over to the Horse Camp and arrived in time for breakfast. Then I went back to the car with them and helped unload. The household goods were stored in the depot and the horses had to be taken up to Green City bridge as the river was so high at Duluth that Mr. Baker was afraid to cross the river with them. George Graham and Henry Flint took the horses around to the Camp, but when they got back as far as Bijou Creek they had to stop there a day or two as that creek was up. I went to the Camp and rested up.

When I first saw Fort Morgan it was quite a small place, with one store, two dwelling houses and one claim shack that Mr. G.R. Baker had used to prove up on. The town proper was only 160 acres, of which Mr. A. S. Baker deeded one half to the Lincoln Land Company to get them to lay out the town here and move the section house down from Ensign. This they soon did.
The first store in Fort Morgan was built by A.S. Baker.

When I returned to the Horse Camp I met my friends, Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Clatworthy, whom I had known in Wisconsin. Mr. Clatworthy came to Fort Morgan in the Fall of 1883. He was managing the store for A.S. Baker when I arrived here. There was no depot and our mail came to Duel on the Union Pacific, where G.R. Baker used to get it each day. This soon was changed. The Burlington moved a hand-car house down here for a depot and put Mr. Gallonder in as agent. (The Farnsworth family moved down from Wiggins and built our first hotel, in the Fall of '84.) W.H. Clatworthy built his little brick store and was made our first postmaster. George W. Warner rented half of the Clatworthy store where he pioneered in Real Estate and Insurance.)

About this time Lyman Baker and Lute Johnson started the first Newspaper, which was printed in Greeley. We did not know what the name of the paper was to be so we asked Capt. Farley. He said "The Fort Morgan Times." Capt. Farley ran the Commissary at the Horse Camp. As the paper prospered, they bought a press and moved into the claim shack, cut off the "Hard" word off the name and we had a paper owned and printed in Fort Morgan.

The first Sunday School was established by Fred Bunger in 1885. It was Baptist. The first church was built by the First Presbyterians and was blown down before it was completed. They sold the wreckage to build our first drug store on the lot now owned by the Warren lumber company. It was occupied by Dr. Crawford, the first druggist. The church people were not discouraged and put up a brick structure which I think is included in the present beautiful building. (They called the Rev. Huntington, who was the first resident pastor in Fort Morgan.)

(The first blacksmith was Joe Fiske and the first carpenter was Charley Fiske.) The first lumber yard was managed by Manly Lowe for Halleck and Howard of Denver. These same people owned and managed the first...
the first bank which was later bought by Geo. S. Redfield and sold by him.
He passed his last years in California and all the persons to Brown and Bartlett who went broke. Mr. Redfield lived to be over ninety/
going from Ft. Morgan to Cal. Always visited him in his new home.

Capt. Hotchkiss came down from Greeley and took charge of
the wrecked bank and afterward started the First National.

The first pool hall run by Lav ick did not run long so was
leased for our first school house with Sidney Prince as first teacher. The
first wedding of local people was in Fort Morgan when Miss Farnsworth
married Jim Brown.

When I came to Fort Morgan there was not one tree on
the townsite and Mr. Baker had us go over on the islands in the Platte
and dig cottonwoods and set them out in town. Mr. G.R. Baker realized
that trees must be planted in Fort Morgan so he persuaded the Burlington
to haul out a carload of trees from Wisconsin. I helped him load these
trees there. They reached here before before the water came thru the
ditch and tho they were unloaded and healed-in, it got so hot and dry before
water was available that they all died.

When I came to Colo., all of northeastern Colorado was
Weld county with Greeley as county seat. We had no roads and no bridges
and the Morgan ditch was not completed until July of 1886. I irrigated
with the first water that run thru the ditch. The laterals were crude affairs
just two plow furrows, and the land so dry that it would meld down and
slide away. The only way to build up lateral banks was to dig up the grain
so the roots would hold the soil in place. Our first school house was built
in Brush as Ft. Morgan and Brush were in the same district but were soon
divided. However we had to help pay for their building. In 1885 I bought
a five acre tract in what is now the G.R. Baker addition. In 1887 I built
a house on this tract. This house was moved after the land was platted, but it is still on this tract, the oldest house in the G.R. Baker addition.

In 1885-86-87, I worked for Geo. S. Redfield on his farm near town. I preempted 40 acres west of town in 1885. I also took up a timber claim, southwest of town, where Will Ambrose now lives. In February 1886 I bought a five acre tract for $300 in what is now G.R.Baker’s Addition. In the fall of 1887 I built the first house in this tract. 1888 and ’89 I broke prairie and jobbed around with my teams while I waited for the Bijou ditch to be built. This ditch had been surveyed by Page and Putnam. They started to build their ditch but A.S. Baker ran a line below them and they quit. Then we tried to get T.C. Henry to build the ditch for us as the land was all taken up and nearly all proven up on; but he could not get the money so he gave it up. Then we formed a co-operative company and determined to build the ditch ourselves. I took a contract for 2,000 feet, double bank work from a six foot fill to a nine foot cut. Completed my contract in March 1890.

In May 1890 I started to work for the Travelers Insurance company. Soon was made manager, under Frank C. Goudy, of all their land in Morgan county, but not of the Morgan ditch which had been taken over by the Travelers from A.S. Baker. After running the ditch for several years at a loss, the Travelers sold their land to the Colo. Valley Land Co. with water-rights and then gave the ditch to the settlers. I stayed with the Company for about twelve years until they had sold nearly all their land. In 1902, I moved on my farm "Elmwood " which I had bought about 1888, and built a house and other improvements in 1902. I sold out this farm in 1905 and moved to Nebraska in 1906 and opened up two farms there with two sets of improvements. Moved back to Fort Morgan in 1916. In 1917 built a house on the Bijou Hill farm. In 1920 bought another and built up another house
and improvements.

Mr. C.W. Scoville came to Colorado in 1884. Married Miss Winnifred Newman of Evans Colo. in 1898. To this union was born Wilbur Jr. John N. and Orlan J. who are all lieutenants in the U.S. Reserve Corps.

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George C. Twombly was born at Brush Morgan county December 28 1889. He is the son of Hurd W. Twombly and Kate (Swing) Twombly. The mother died when the son, George, was but five years old. The father came to Colorado in about 1860, when a youth of eleven years. They came across the country with ox teams and later trailed cattle from Missouri river to Colorado.

Hurd W. Twombly, father of George, later took up his abode in Greeley and was elected sheriff of Weld county, which position he filled for two terms. At that period Weld county included most of the territory in the northeastern part of the state, running to the east line. He afterwards moved to Brush, Colo., purchasing and improving several tracts of land and extensively engaging, for a number of years, in stock farming. He has served his county a number of terms as county commissioner, and represented his district two terms in the state legislature. He has retired from active farming and now resides in Brush. He is one of the honored pioneer settlers of the state.

George C. Twombly was reared and educated at Brush, graduating from high school with the class of 1908. He spent one year in the liberal arts department of the University of Denver and then entered the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied a year. Returning to Denver he entered the Denver Law School and was graduated with the class 1913. The same year he was admitted to the bar. The following year he removed to Fort Morgan and for a year was employed in the law offices of Robert M. Work. At the expiration of that period he and Mr. Work formed a partnership for the general practice of law.

In 1919 George C. Twombly was appointed district attorney by Judge Stephenson to fill out the unexpired term of Robert Work (resigned).

Mr. Twombly was appointed deputy district attorney by Roy Johnson the present
Mr. Twombly was married to Miss Alma Melzer, a daughter of Charles and Alma Melzer who were natives of Evansville Indiana, which also was the birthplace of Mrs. Twombly. Mr. Melzer brought his family to Colorado in 1904 settling in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Twombly have been born two children: George Jr. and Jack.

Mr. Twombly and his wife are methodists in religious faith. Mr. Twombly is a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Fort Morgan Lodge, No. 1143, B.P.O.E., and is a member of the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity. Mrs. Twombly is a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority and a graduate of the University of Denver, of the class of 1914. Mr. Twombly gives his political allegiance to the Republican party. He is a member of both the district and state bar associations.

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Mr. Simpson was born in Delaware County, Indiana, April 25, 1837, the son of William and Nancy (Price) Simpson, both natives of North Carolina. The maternal grandmother was born in Ireland.

Harlow Simpson grew up on a farm in Indiana, where he lived until he was nineteen years of age, assisting with the work about the place such as they afforded from 1845 to 1855, and obtaining his education in the common schools. In 1855 he moved to Hardin County, Iowa with his parents. The father bought 80 acres of land in Jackson township.

The long journey from Indiana was made in wagons and they drove a herd of cattle thru with them. The county was wild and there were no improvements on the place they selected for their future home.

Thirty acres were covered with good timber. The elder Simpson was doubtful for a time whether there would be enough on the place. However he remained and established the family home, spending the rest of his life there. His son, Harlow, bought thirty-eight acres near by. The father died in 1862, while on a visit to Indiana, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1858. Their family consisted of five children of whom Francis Harlow was the fourth in the order of birth. They all settled in the neighborhood. In 1859 Harlow Simpson was married to Rebeca Rickel of Hardin County. Mr. Harlow Simpson and wife lived on this eighty acre farm until after his father's death, then he built him a house on the old family farm. Upon the death of the father, the old family farm was divided among the heirs. Later Harlow Simpson bought out the other heirs and became owner of the old farm, and here he lived for a period of 49 years becoming one of Hardin's County most progressive general farmers and stockmen. At one time he ran for Township supervisor and won all the votes but two. For six years he was county supervisor of Hardin County, Iowa.
With the exception of two years which he spent in Colorado which state he came for the benefit of the family's health in 1888. He finally came back to the state of Colorado in 1891 to make his home, disposing of his Hardin county property.

Mr. Simpson has always been a public-spirited man and has been active in public affairs. Though deprived of educational advantages in early life, he is a wide and miscellaneous reader and soon became informed on Colorado's urge for progress. In the early days he served on the city council of Pott Morgan with Dr. Work who afterward became Secretary of the Interior.

He was always desirous of seeing children given opportunity for education. He has been guardian for fourteen children. Politically he is a loyal Republican. He and his family belong to the Baptist church.

Here is one man who has seen transportation move on from the ox team to the automobile and the aeroplane; who has seen pretty much all invention which has moved civilization on to a place not dreamed of in all the centuries before. Who has played his role in the drama of civilization.

In April of this year (1935) Francis Harlow Simpson will be 98 years old. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Harlow Simpson. Sarah Viola who married F.A. Jackson and who live in Iowa and F.M. Simpson who lives in Fort Morgan, Colo.

His father Henry Clatworthy was born in 1826; and emigrated to America in 1856 and settled in Penn Yan New York, where the family remained for five years. Henry Clatworthy then moved his family to Wisconsin to Wisconsin. In 1893 he settled in Fort Morgan where the family resided until his death in 1897. His wife died in

William H. Clatworthy the second of the three children, at the age of fourteen and while the family lived in Wisconsin was apprenticed to the carriage-maker's trade in Columbus Wisconsin and served for four years meantime attending school at night. His first work on salary was when he became foreman of the Columbus Wagon Works. After six months the firm failed and William took a wagon for his back pay, and secured employment at painting. A little later he met J.R. Houghton, who was engaged in the poultry business in Boston. He secured employment as purchasing agent. At the close of the season the two men divided profits and William H. Clatworthy was the proud owner of $150. He continued in the business until early in 1884, devoting the intervening summers to the painting business, while in the winter he bought poultry. He was especially successful during the years 1883 and '84 after which he came to Colorado where for two months he had charge of a camp in the building of the Del Norte and Saguache state canal, working under A.S. Baker, the man who held the contract.

About the first of March he came to Fort Morgan and what is now took up a homestead on the flats west of Ft. Morgan. He built the first hardware store in Morgan county in 1884 and in 1934 he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary in the hardware business in Ft. Morgan.
On May 28, 1884, Mr. Glatworthy was appointed post master of Ft. Morgan under the post master general W.Q. Gresham and this office he held for nine successive years. During that time he was elected town trustee and served two terms after which he was elected mayor and served two terms. Since 1877 he has been connected with the Odd Fellows lodge and is a charter member of the lodge at Fort Morgan. He is also connected with the Oasis lodge number 67, A.F. & A.M. of Ft. Morgan. Charter member of the Royal Arcanum Masons Number 31. Charter member of the Knight Templars Number 28, also a schriner, and Silver lodge No. 60 K.P.

In 1927 he built a hardware store costing $40,000 on the same ground where he started fifty years ago, carries one of the largest stock of hardware and implements of any firm in Eastern Colorado. At present the store is under the management of his son Harry.

The marriage of Mr. Glatworthy took place at Baraboo Wisconsin May 11, 1882 and united him with Miss Kate M. Baker, sister of Abner Baker and daughter of George R. Baker, agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee, and an extensive cranberry grower in Wis. Three children were born of the union, viz.: Nina, born in 1883, died 1894; Harry, born in 1886; and Leah, born in 1895.

Mr. Glatworthy is today retired from active business.

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Ralph B. Graham is the son of Alexander G. and Ida Jane (Bruen) Graham. Born 1881 at Mammoth Ill. Attended local schools.

Graduated at St. Albains Millitary Academy Knoxville, Ill 1899. He next came to Greeley Colo. and worked in a shoe store. Moved to Omaha and worked in Omaha stock yards two years. In 1904 he moved to Morgan county and now owns 4800 acres of deeded land south of Wiggins. Mr. and Mrs. Graham own about a thousand acres of irrigated land in Morgan county. He has a large cattle ranch at Iron Mountain Wyoming.

He is one of Morgan county’s successful farmers. Raises 20 tons of beets per acre and 90 bushels of barley per acre.

He is one of the large stock feeders of the county having at the present time 8,000 sheep on feed and 275 cattle on feed.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham are public spirited, always supporting public measures put forth for the good of the community. Politically they support men and measures that they believe will assist in the development of the state. Every project for the benefit of the country receives their hearty sympathy and active co-operation. Should the church of their choice be found in need, Mr. and Mrs. Graham are most apt to ascertain the amount and write a check for a liberal amount.

The marriage of Mr. Graham took place April 7 - 1910 uniting him with Olivia Gilmer of Orange Texas. To this union were born three children: Ralph Jr. born March 28 - 1911. Armie Jane, January 4 - 1916 Alexandria (Sandy) Jan. 1 - 1926.

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James P. Curry was born in Valparaso Indiana in 1855. He was one of five children. When he was seventeen years of age he began to work for a neighbor stock raiser with whom he continued for two years and then came to Colo. In May, 1875 he arrived in what is now Elbert County, and there he was employed on a stock ranch for two and one half years. With the money saved he bought a ranch and embarked in stock-raising for himself. He has changed his residence occasionally but he has continued his stock on the same range and has prospered. Since 1882 he has made Morgan county his home and has many large ranches. He is one of the largest individual sheep feeders in Northeastern Colorado, and his stock and ranch interests are exceedingly large and valuable.

He feeds about 8,000 sheep each year on his farms. He raises 20 tons of beets per acre and 90 bushels of barley.

At the organization of the First National Bank 1903 he was made president and continued in that capacity up to 1924 when the bank was bought by Morgan County National. In 1934, at the reorganization of Morgan County National it adopted the name of the First National Bank of Ft. Morgan and Mr Curry was made a director of the bank. For years he was director in the Jackson Lake Reservoir, and the Morgan ditch company. From 1893 to 1896 he held the office of County Commissioner.

Every project for the benefit of the people always receives his harty sympathy and active co-operation. He is most generous with those less fortunate than himself.

James P. Curry married Miss Alma Herrendoerfer, a native of Minnesota in 1884. There were born to them two children: Flora G., who was born in 1887 and Vera M, who was born in 1892.
January 17


April 9 - 1930 Mr. Curry married Mrs. Lee of Fort Morgan. While in Kansas Mrs. Lee had made teaching her life work/specializing in Domestic Science. Mrs. Lee was born in Scottsdale Pennsylvania.

In spite of obstacles and hardship in his youth he worked his way steadily forward until now he is ranked among the wealthiest men in Northeastern Colorado and is one of Fort-Morgan's most respected citizens.

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January 1933  M.B. Gill

Joseph B. Farnsworth

J. B. Farnsworth was born in Lower Canada May 1st - 1867 and was third among six children. The father of this family was born in Ohio in 1839, moving to Canada when he was 14 years of age, grew to manhood, married and his children were born.

In 1879 the family came to Colorado and located at Buyers on K.C.R.R. about 75 miles east of Denver from there the family moved to Corona (Wiggins) in 1882 the family moved to Fort Morgan. The elder Farnsworth built the first hotel in Ft. Morgan. J.B. Farnsworth was one of the first scholars to go to the first school in Ft. Morgan taught by Sydney Prince. He later attended the Ft. Morgan high school. In 1884 he engaged in the stock business in which he continued until 1892.

He was first Deputy County Assessor of Morgan county and has filled the office of County Clerk and County Treasurer. In all he put in thirteen years in county offices. He was mayor of Ft. Morgan for four years and city clerk for five years.

He owned and operated a grocery store in Ft. Morgan for a number of years.

He married Hattie Dersham in 1891, a native of Iowa, whose father came to Colorado in 1889. Four children were born to this union: Everett, born in 1893, Ray, born in 1895, Chancey, born in 1893 and Barbara born in 1903.

Fraternally he is Past Master Oasis Lodge No. 67 A.F. & A.M. Royal Arch Masons No.31, Knight Templars 28.

Mr. Farnsworth has served as secretary of the R.A.M.&K.T the last fifteen years.

Politically he is related to the Republican party.