

George Wylie Paul Hunt

A physically large (6 feet, 300+ lbs.) and imposing man, this former Mayor of Globe was President of the Convention and later the 1st Governor of Arizona. Hunt came to Globe in 1881 and earned a reputation as a businessman friendly to labor. He served as President of the Territorial Council (Senate) and as a delegate to the 1900 Democratic National Convention. Fifty years old at the time of the Constitutional Convention, he had a deep streak of idealism (opposing the death penalty, favoring women's suffrage). Hunt was considered to be the George Washington of the Arizona Convention. A force in Arizona public life from statehood until his death in 1934, he served seven terms as Governor. His burial site is on the west side of Papago Buttes, marked by a white pyramid.



Michael Glen Cunniff

If George W.P. Hunt was the Washington of the Convention, Cunniff was its James Madison. Boston bred and Harvard educated, taught at Harvard and Wisconsin, editor of *The World's Week*. He came to Arizona for health reasons and joined his brother in the mining business near Crown King. Chair of the Committee on Style, Revision & Compilation, he is considered the principal drafter of the Arizona Constitution. When Cunniff was the first President of the Arizona Senate, *The Arizona Republican* described him as “one of the most progressive, brainiest, and astute politicians of the entire state.”



Everett Elwood Ellinwood

A territorial U.S. Attorney (1893-98), E.E. Ellinwood of Cochise County was one of the most prominent and able lawyers of his day. A conservative Democrat, he opposed recall of judges and was the lone Democrat who refused to sign the finished document. He began his legal career in Flagstaff and help found the Prescott firm of Hawkins, Ellinwood & Ross, which exists today as Ryley Carlock.



Albert Cornelius Baker

A native Alabaman who had served as a flag bearer with the Confederate Army, his presence in Arizona was something of an accident. He came to Phoenix to argue a single case. The judge who heard him argue was so impressed that Baker was asked to prosecute the local district attorney for stealing public funds. Promising to stay just one year, he found himself elected to the Territorial Assembly (House). He went on to serve as Maricopa County Attorney, Phoenix City Attorney and then as a Justice on the Territorial Supreme Court. He also acted as the temporary President of the Convention to swear in the delegates.



Jacob Weinberger

An immigrant from Central Europe, Weinberger put himself through law school at the University of Colorado. Following a classmate, at the age of 23 and with \$30 in his pocket, he came to the mining camps around Globe and was quickly recognized as a skilled courtroom advocate. An early friend was local businessman George W.P. Hunt. He married Blanche Solomon, the daughter of a pioneer mercantile and banking family. One of five delegates from Gila County, he chaired the Committee on Initiative, Referendum & Recall. Weinberger moved to San Diego in 1911 and later became a U.S. District Judge there. He was the longest surviving delegate to the 1910 Convention, dying in 1974.



Patrick R. Connelly

A railroad engineer on the El Paso to Douglas route, he was not a lawyer nor did he have prior public service. Among the least likely of the delegates to play an active or controversial role at the Convention, he was deeply committed to the Progressive agenda and was the leading proponent of women's suffrage, a position that drew prompt and critical reaction from the people of Douglas. He attempted, in the waning days of the Convention, to at least give women the right to vote in special elections on taxation and bonding. Connelly moved to El Paso after the convention and faded from public life, but remained a loyal member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. His February 22, 1945 obituary did not mention his service as a delegate.



Morris Goldwater

Goldwater came to Arizona in 1867 and worked with his father and uncle in La Paz before moving to Phoenix in 1872, then to Prescott in 1876. A multi-term mayor of Prescott, he served two terms as Chair of the Arizona Democratic Party. Prior to the Convention, he served as President of the Territorial Council (Senate). Elected Vice President of the Convention, his soft spoken style and sense of humor helped smooth out the Convention proceedings. Unlike his nephew Barry, he was a lifelong and committed Democrat.

