



Cochise County Sheriff's Office

Leading the Way Since 1881

Legacy Project: History

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Legacy Project/History

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: The Beginning

The Beginning	2
Sheriff's	6
1800s	16
1930s	20
1980s	20
1990s	21
2000s	22

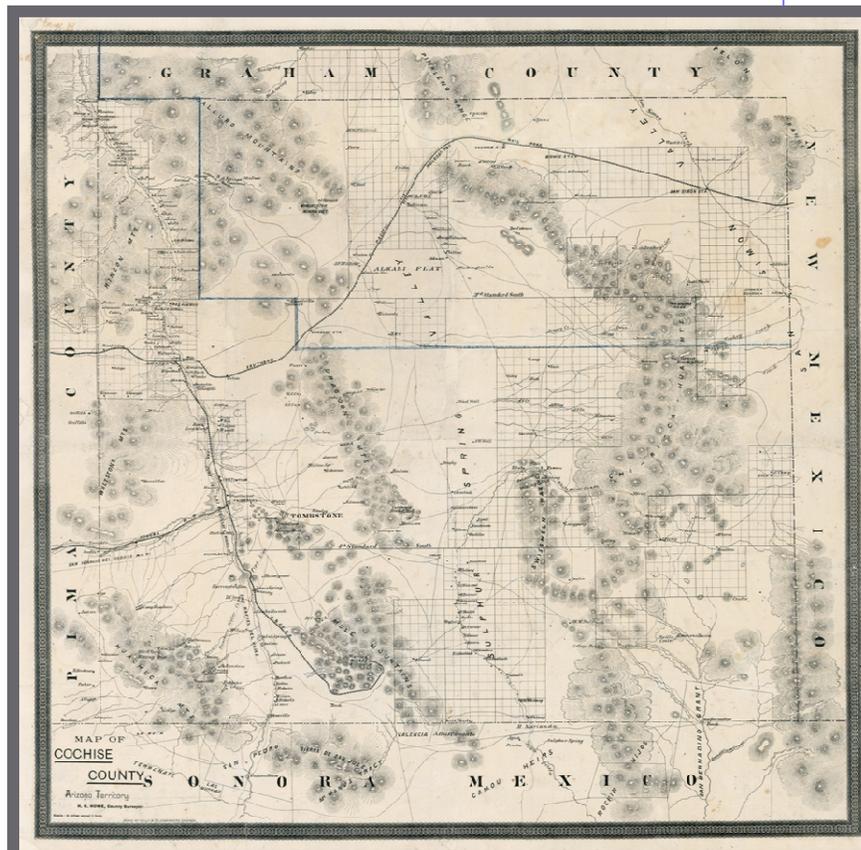
When you hear the statement the “Wild West” what comes to mind: cowboys, Indian Wars, gold rush mining, vigilante justice the Earp-Clanton Shootout and Buffalo Soldier heroics? Those are just a few terms linked to the statement. During the height of the Wild West is when Cochise County was brought into existence, cut out of an eastern portion of then Pima County, on February 1, 1881 Cochise County as the eighth county by the Eleventh Territorial Assembly to administer to the rush of new settlers.

The county was named after the famous chief of the Chiricahua Apaches. In 1861, a decade long war was ignited when Cochise was falsely charged with a crime. His intelligence and tenacity eventually won the respect of settler and soldier alike. He made peace with the army in 1872 on June 8, 1874 Chief Cochise passed away but his strength of foundation and his relations with the settlers in the area proves to continue to shape the legacy of Cochise County as well as the Sheriff's Office.

After his death two years later, the peace was again broken when the infamous Geronimo took his turn in the spotlight. It took a decade of fighting to finally close this last chapter of the Indian wars.

In the heyday of the Arizona Territory, Ed Schieffelin settled into the area he called Camp Huachuca and made his first silver strike. He named his first mine The Tombstone. Soon after word had travelled about the strike; prospectors, cowboys, homesteaders, lawyers, speculators, gunmen and business people flocked to the area in droves. By the mid 1880's Tombstone had increased its population to 7,500, a count based solely on white male registered voters over the age of 21. The actual population is estimated between 15,000 to 20,000 people; including women, children, Chinese, Mexicans, and “ladies of the evening.” Due to the silver bonanza and Tombstone being one of the largest cities in the western United States, it was clearly the obvious choice to be the first county seat of Cochise County.

As the formation of Cochise County came into fruition, two subjects, Wyatt Earp and Johnny Behan, sought the position of Cochise County Sheriff. The Sheriff was an extremely lucrative position at the time due to the responsibilities being not only law enforcement but also the county assessor, tax collector and being responsible for collecting prostitution, gambling, liquor and theater fees. Democrat Johnny Behan had more



Map of early Cochise County from 1885



The Original Court House 1880. Later known as The Gird

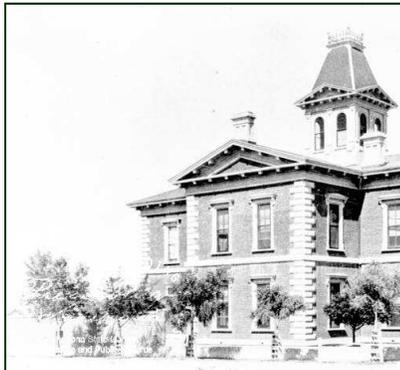
political experience than Republican Wyatt Earp, as well as more political friends in the right circles. It is said that Behan made a deal with Earp, promising Wyatt a position as his undersheriff if he was appointed over Wyatt. Due to the deal, Earp withdrew his name from the political contest.^[2] Behan was then appointed the first Cochise County Sheriff and coincidentally reneged on his deal with Earp and appointed Democrat Harry Woods instead as undersheriff which led a fractured relationship between the two men.

The original courthouse was a two-story adobe building on the east side of Fremont Street, between 3rd and 4th street in Tombstone. It was later called the Gird Block and the Mining Exchange Building. The first county supervisors were M.E. Joyce, J.D. Dyer and Joe Tasker. On April 7, 1881 these supervisors ran an ad in the *Tombstone Nugget* asking for bids for building a courthouse, not to exceed \$30,000. The county supervisor at the time specified that the brick or adobe structure was to have a stone foundation. Within the building there was to be a courtroom, a 12 cell jail (each cell large enough for one to three prisoners), offices for a recorder, treasurer, clerk, board of supervisors, probate judge, county sur-

veyor, jury room and judge's chambers. This imposing brick building surrounded by shade trees was soon erected and completed in 1882.

J.L. Ward was elected Sheriff on November 15, 1882. During his term of office he had the misfortune to lose a prisoner, John Heath, to a lynch

mob from Bisbee. He also supervised the hanging of the perpetrators of the Bisbee Massacre^[15].



C.S. Fly photograph of the Tombstone Courthouse completed 1882

Next elected was Bob Hatch in 1884, who is best known for Bob Hatch's Saloon. In 1886 John Slaughter was elected as Sheriff and faced many obstacles during his time as sheriff including the Apaches, Hobos, who had followed the newly built railroad, horse thieves, and train robbers. The honor of county seat remained in Tombstone throughout its difficult times, including the major mine flooding of 1887. Tombstone truly lived up to the nickname it was given the "Town too Tough to Die."

In 1891, C.B. Kelton was elected sheriff. He was a kindhearted man who worried about the health of his prisoners and permitted them to exercise in the jail yard, which caused him to lose a few prisoners who managed to jump the brick fence of the jail.

Nov 6, 1894 C.S. Fly was elected sheriff. Fly proved to be an

excellent sheriff but is better remembered for his photography. Sheriff Scott White was elected in 1897, who could be spotted patrolling the roads on his bicycle. Sheriff White also sought for justice to be swift yet tempered^[15]. Adelbert Lewis, Stewart Hunt and John White followed White as sheriff.

As statehood was imminent, there was no election in 1910 and John White was the last territorial Sheriff. Harry C Wheeler was the first Sheriff after statehood to be elected in 1914. During Wheeler's term of office, Arizona was "dry" while New Mexico was "wet." He often waited at the state line with a deputy and arrested bootleggers as they brought liquor into Arizona. In 1916, Mexico was in a state of revolution and Wheeler went to the county supervisor to ask for extra deputies to shoo tourists away from the Mexican border, where they swarmed to view the fighting. In 1917, Sheriff Wheeler was tested again when he had orders to break up the strike in Bisbee. Scott Wheeler resigned soon after the Bisbee Deportation^[15].

Sheriff George Henshaw was next to swear in extra deputies to shoo the curious back out of bullet range, when 1929 was again torn by revolution.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: The Beginning Continued

In 1929, the courthouse was reluctantly abandoned due to Tombstone's decline and the county seat was moved to Bisbee after Bisbee won a three way election held between Bisbee, Douglas, and Tombstone. Today, the old courthouse has been restored and is currently in use as a museum. On August 2, 1931, Governor George W.P. Hunt dedicated the new courthouse constructed on Quality Hill in Bisbee. Entry to the lobby which is paneled in Tennessee pink marble and trimmed with Belgian black marble, is made through two large copper-sheathed doors. The building has terrazzo floors and staircases, mahogany trim, and brass stair railings throughout.

Sheriff Fred Kenny was the last sheriff to serve in the Tombstone Courthouse. He was killed in an automobile accident in El Paso [15].

As Cochise County population grew, the Sheriff's Office needed to expand operations in order to meet the needs of a growing community that spanned an area totaling 6,219 square miles. Other sheriffs who served the county after Kenny include William Volker, IV Pruitt, Jack Howard, Charlie Stewart, Phil Olander, and T.J Jim Wilson.

In 1976, Jimmy V Judd was elected as sheriff and served in the capacity for sixteen years. The Sheriff's again moved locations in early 1990 under the observation of then Sheriff Jimmy Judd, who oversaw the construction of the main office at 205 Judd Drive in Bisbee.

Once construction was complete, the Sheriff's Office moved

from its location on the 3rd floor and basement of the Superior Court on Quality Hill to the new main complex just outside Bisbee off Highway 80. This main building housed not only the Sheriff's and Command staff offices but Justice Court Precinct 1, the Bisbee Area 2 Squad, the Records Division, Communications Center, and the County Jail facility located adjacent to the main complex. The building was purchased through RICO funds. The Sheriff's Office also has various substations throughout Cochise County in which daily operations are conducted in the various areas spanning across the entire county.

In the 1980s, substations included; the Foothills complex in Sierra Vista, a Palominas substation the Douglas substation off G Avenue in Douglas, the Elfrida substation, the Willcox Substation, the Bowie Substation and the Benson Substation. Today the Cochise County Sheriff's Office serves a population of 132,088 combined of 36 % rural and 64% urban areas. The population is still spread out along 6,219 square miles, making it even more important to keep substations in the major cites in which the sheriff's office serves. Throughout the years new substations have been built or were remodeled to modernize the service the sheriff's office can provide for the citizens it serves.

In 1996, Larry A Dever was elected as sheriff. Sheriff Dever began his career as deputy sheriff on March 1, 1976 and rose through the ranks to the position

of Major. Sheriff Dever also testified before Congress on numerous occasions, bringing border issues to the forefront in an attempt to elicit funds for equipment and personnel to help combat the ceaseless flow of drugs and illegal immigrants across the border from Mexico into the United States [15].

In 2012, Mark Dannels was elected as Sheriff of Cochise County and began to implement changes to the organization to become more community oriented, increase border security and organizational development. He increased investigations and special operations to include Ranch Patrol, Southeast Arizona Border Region Enforcement Team and a Narcotics Enforcement Team to focus on border security and narcotic issues. He initiated the Community Outreach and Public Services (COPS) division to focus on building improved community relations. Internally, Sheriff Dannels created an employee recognition program to honor achievement within the Sheriffs office as well as increase radio communications with upgrading an outdated infrastructure.

The future for the Sheriff's Office continues looking forward to a consolidated dispatch center involving Cochise County Sheriff's Office and Sierra Vista Police Department.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Substations

Today the sheriff's office has multiple substations in the major cities in Cochise County to better facilitate its service to the public.



The Willcox Substation/ Jail Complex serving the southeastern corner of Cochise County. Justice Court 4 also operates out of this complex



The Colonia de Salud Sierra Vista Substation is the complex built to house not only the Sierra Vista/Area 1 units, but also is home the General Investigations, Justice court 5, Juvenile Detention, the Sierra Vista Jail Complex and probation.



The Foothills Complex served as the sheriff's office until the early 2000. Today the constables office, SAT team and SAR posse operate out of the building.



The Benson Substation serving the North-eastern corner of Cochise County to the Pima County line. The Benson complex also is home to Justice Court 3.



The Douglas Substation on G Ave in Douglas was used up until the new station was built in 2012. The units working out of this office provide services to those citizens in the Southwestern section of Cochise County.



The Bisbee Range and Complex now houses the Bisbee Squad



The Elfrida Substation houses the Area 4 Squad who provide service to those citizens central in Cochise County.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Territorial Sheriff's

1. John Behan

1881-1882



John Behan was the first sheriff of Cochise County. He had been a deputy sheriff in charge of county business while our area was still part of Pima County. He was a friendly man with slightly protruding brown eyes. Behan and his friend, John Dunbar, the county assessor, also owned the livery stable. During Behan's term of office, the sheriff acted as both Assessor and County Treasurer. Behan killed Dick Joby (who had resisted arrest) and from that moment never carried a gun again. During his term the incident known as the shoot out at OK Corral occurred, with Virgil, Wyatt, Morgan Earp and the Clanton's and McLaury's. He served as Sheriff until the election November 18, 1882 at which time he chose not to run for office.

2. J.L. Ward

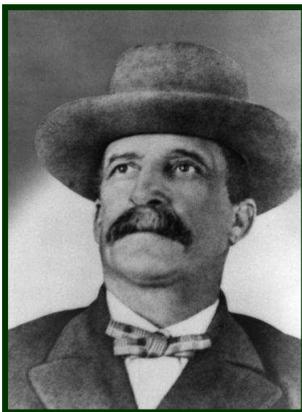
1883-1884



J.L. Ward was elected Sheriff on November, 15 1882 becoming the first elected sheriff of Cochise County. During his term of office he had the misfortune to lose a prisoner, John Heath, to a lynch mob from Bisbee. He supervised the hanging of the perpetrators of the Bisbee Massacre.

3. Robert S Hatch

1885-1886

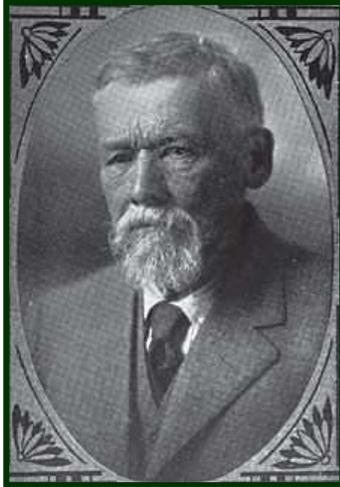


Robert Hatch ran unopposed in the election of 1884 and became sheriff of Cochise County. He is best remembered for his popular Bob Hatch Saloon.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Territorial Sheriff's

4. John H Slaughter

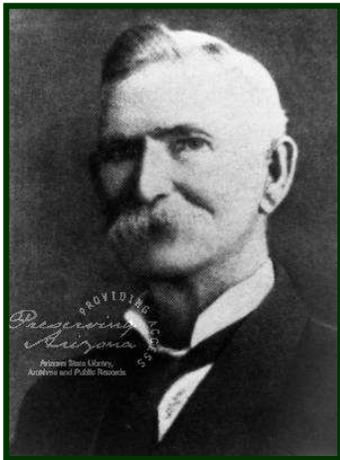
1887-1890



In 1886, John Slaughter was elected sheriff in a close race against Cyrus H Bryant. Slaughter was a small man, five feet four inches in height and had piercing black eyes. He told Mrs. Myrtle Street he was part Cherokee Indian. He originally came to Arizona from Texas in 1879, settling in Hereford Springs and was the first person to raise alfalfa in Cochise County. Sheriff Slaughter had many different obstacles to contend with including Apaches, Hobos who had followed the newly built railroads, horse thieves and robbers. Slaughter was in the saddle much of his time in office, usually accompanied by Paco, his ranch hand or perhaps bodyguard. During and after his term he built up his 70,000acre San Bernardino Ranch to graze 50,000 head of cattle. Slaughter died in 1922 and his wife founded John H Slaughter Ranch, Incorporated which has been restored and is presently open to the public.

5. CB Kelton

1891-1892



On November 4 1980 C.B. Kelton was elected sheriff. He was a southerner and had served as a captain with Morgan during the Civil War. He was six feet tall, rawboned, and weighed 170 pounds. A kind-hearted man, he worried about the health of his prisoners and permitted them to exercise in the jail yard. This practice caused him to lose a couple of prisoner who managed to scramble over the brick wall behind the jailers' backs. After his term as sheriff, he served as a member of the Arizona Territorial Legislature.

6. Scott White

1893-1894

7. CS Fly

1895-1896

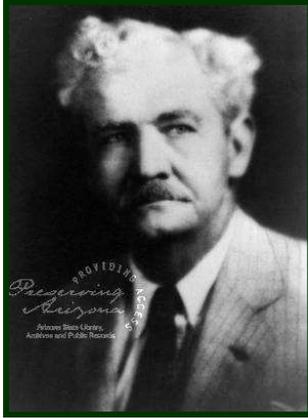


November 6, 1894 C.S. Fly was elected sheriff. Fly proved to be an excellent sheriff but is better remembered for his photography. He received national recognition during the Apache Wars when he rode with the troops during the campaign against Geronimo, packed with his heavy photo equipment into the Sierra Madre Mountains and later photographed Geronimo's surrender to General Nelson Miles in Skeleton Canyon on September 1886. As sheriff, C.S. Fly spent most of his time in the field chasing train robbers.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Territorial Sheriff's

8. Scott White

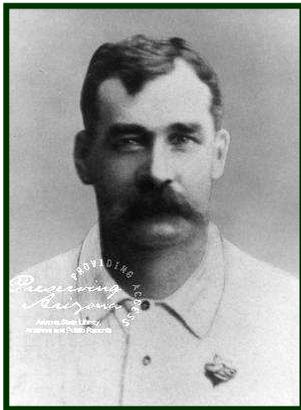
1897-1900



On November 3, 1896 Cochise County voters went to the polls and elected Scott White as sheriff. White was a bicycle addict. While past sheriffs had ridden horse back, driven teams of horses pulling carriages, White pedaled about the county on his shiny "Wheel." It was common for him to pedal 20 miles of a "high roller" and he and his family lived well because, in addition to his salary, he had income from mining stock which included copper mines in Cananea and Cobre Grande. Justice was swift yet tempered during the time he held the office of sheriff. The Haldiman brothers were hanged at the Tombstone County Courthouse for fatally shooting Deputy Sheriff Ainsworth. Although Sheriff White issued ornate, black bordered invitations to this hanging, he permitted no levity and put a stop to the sale of pieces of the execution rope.

9. Adelbert V Lewis

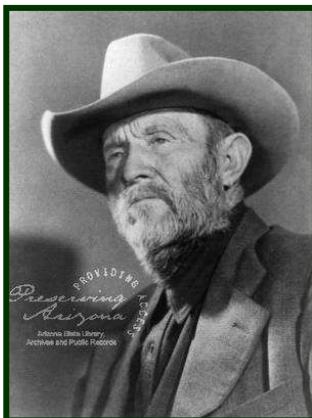
1901-1904



Adelbert Lewis, elected November 6, 1900 and again in 1902, was one of the most popular sheriffs. He was just a big kid, his friends claimed. He was six feet, six inches tall and weighed 260 pounds. His laugh could be heard for a quarter mile. He had the kind of courage a sheriff needs and he kept order in the county. Lewis died of cancer of the tongue in 1912.

10. Stewart R Hunt

1905-1906

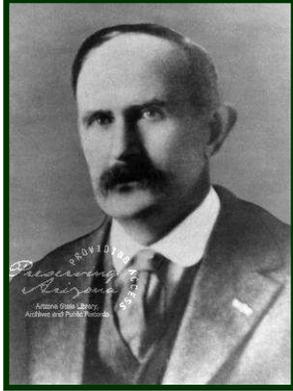


In 1904 Stewart Hunt was elected sheriff by a slim seven vote margin. The new sheriff was a stocky muscular man standing five feet nine inches tall and weighing 175 pounds. Hunt was of the highest character, thrifty and careful with money. He gave the county its most economical administration. When he came up for re-election in 1906, he maintained his high standard and refused to spend any money electioneering, choosing to run strictly on his excellent record. He was never known to enter a busy saloon on payday and order "drinks for the house" which was the accepted way of winning elections in those days. He lost the election to Jack White.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Arizona Statehood Sheriff's

11. John F White

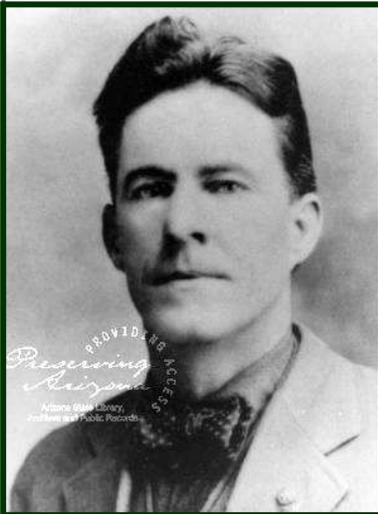
1907-1912



John F White was a bouncing extrovert much given to playing poker with a few cronies. There was no election in 1910 because statehood was imminent. J F White was elected to the office in 1911 and he was the last of the Territorial Sheriff's of Cochise County.

12. Harry Wheeler

1913-1917



Harry C Wheeler was the first elected sheriff to office after Arizona became a state. He successfully ran for election to office again in 1914 and 1916. Of all our Cochise County Sheriff Wheeler was the most colorful and controversial. During Wheeler's term in office, Arizona was a "dry" while New Mexico was a "wet" state. He often waited at the state line with a deputy and arrested bootleggers as they brought liquor into Arizona. Once arrested, he would order them to go on to the county jail in Tombstone on their honor. Not one failed to show up. Wheeler never sent an arrested man to jail without a good meal and the promise of a lawyer, even if he had to spend his own money to get him one. In 1916 the New Mexico and Arizona international border was in an uproar over the raids of the bandit, Pancho Villa. Wheeler was granted two leaves of absence by the county supervisor and he spent them chasing bandits. At this time Mexico was in a state of revolution. In 1917, Sheriff Wheeler had orders from the county supervisor to break the minors strike in Bisbee. Striking workers were loaded into waiting cattle cars and shipped to Columbus, New Mexico. Sheriff Wheeler resigned soon after the Bisbee Deportation and enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps.

13. Guy C Welch

1918

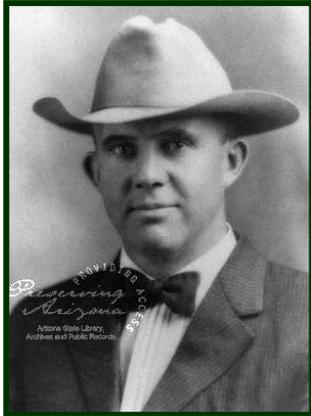


Guy Welch, a deputy under Sheriff Wheeler, who had been a postmaster in Hereford before Wheeler's term in office, finished Wheeler's term after his resignation. Welch did not run for election, and moved to California with his family where his daughter dated Richard Nixon a few times when they were both young.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Arizona Statehood Sheriff's

14. JF McDonald

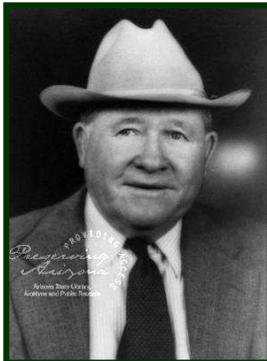
1918-1920



In the election of 1918 McDonald won by a Democratic landslide. Before his election, McDonald had been street superintendent of Bisbee. His parents owned the Bisbee waterworks. They had built the water storage reservoir in the hills at the end of Brewery Gulch and sold water piped from there and from McDonald's well to much of Bisbee—until the present waterworks were built in Naco.

15. JC Hood

1921-1922



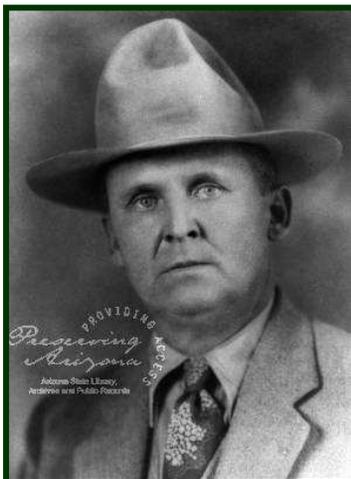
J.C. Hood was elected as sheriff in 1920. Hood died in August of 1960 in Kingman, where he had been a successful cattleman and rancher following his term of office as the Sheriff of Cochise County. Before he was sheriff, he and his family owned and operated the impressive Tourist Hotel in Tombstone. It burned in 1940.

16. JF McDonald

1923-1926

17. George R Henshaw

1927-1930



In 1926 George Henshaw polled 6,544 votes to Joe Hood's 2,632. Henshaw was elected again in 1928 and was the first early-day Cochise County Sheriff to have been born in Arizona. He was born in Phoenix and moved to Bisbee in 1900. Before his term as sheriff, Henshaw had been the bookkeeper for the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company in Mexico. While there, he became acquainted with Colonel Emilio Kosterlitzky, commanding officer of the crack Mexican police troops—the Cordata. In 1929, Mexico was torn, once again, by revolution. Fighting was violent in Naco, Sonora, and it was a real war with many Mexican federal soldiers and rebels killed. Sightseeing tourists from all over the country visited the border to watch people getting killed. A dozen spectators were wounded and Sheriff Henshaw swore in extra deputies to shoo the curious back out of bullet range. He put up road blocks in Don Luis. The commanding officer at Fort Huachuca sent 100 troopers to the border and the Arizona governor altered the National Guard. However, the state attorney general ruled the Cochise County sheriff was in charge of keeping order at the border.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Arizona Statehood Sheriff's

18. Fred A Kenny

1931-1932



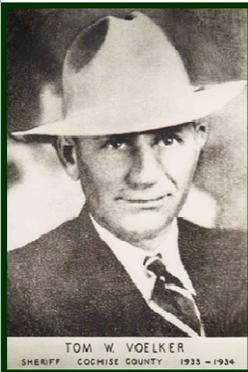
Fred Kenny, the Bisbee constable, ran against Henshaw for Sheriff in 1930 and won the election by 40 votes. Kenny was the last sheriff to serve in the Tombstone Courthouse. He was killed in an automobile accident in El Paso and his term was completed by I.V. Pruitt. Sheriff Kenny is the only Sheriff to die in the line of duty while serving the citizens of Cochise County.

19. I.V. Pruitt

1932 After Kenny's death I.V. Pruitt completed his term of office.

20. Tom W Voelker

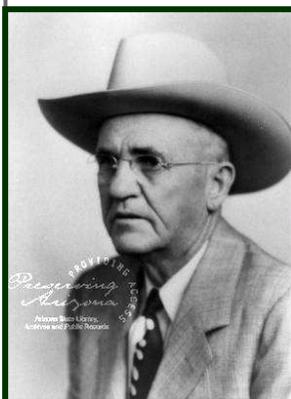
1933-1934



Tom William Voelker was elected sheriff in 1932, but lost the office to Pruitt in 1934.

21. IV Pruitt

1935-1952



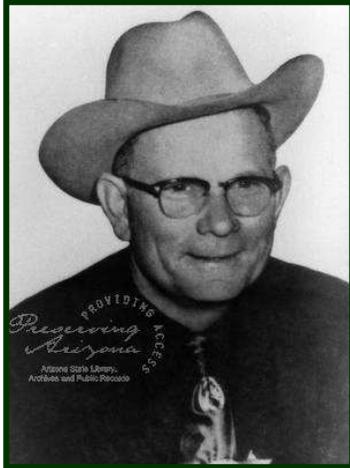
After Kenny's death I.V. Pruitt completed his term of office.

Pruitt served Cochise County well until 1952, when he lost the election to undersheriff Jack Howard. Pruitt always wore a big white hat, and during his year of office, he drove about the county in a large black Buick. He was in office during the years of World War II when two full divisions were trained at Fort Huachuca and the Bisbee mines worked around the clock to aid the war effort. Many of his best deputies chose military service, yet when he left office, he said he did not leave a single unsolved case behind.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Arizona Statehood Sheriff's

22. JW "Jack" Howard

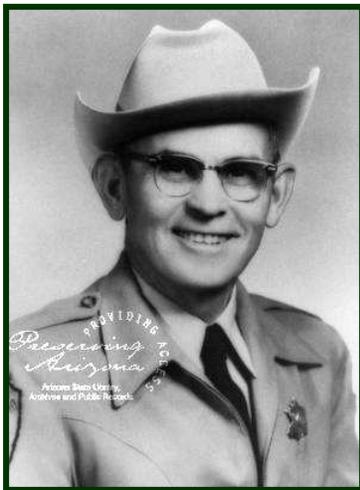
1953-1958



Jack Howard was a native of Texas and, like Pruitt, always wore a hat. He worked many years as a competent underground shift boss for the Phelps Dodge mines and he worked as county jailer for Pruitt before becoming undersheriff. Howard was six feet tall and looked every inch the stereotypical sheriff. After his term of office, he was adviser to the television series Sheriff of Cochise. He died in April, 1959.

23. CA "Charlie" Stewart

1959-1960



Charlie Stewart, who was undersheriff under Howard, had served as a Cochise County supervisor and was elected Sheriff in 1958. After he retired, he owned a sports shop in Douglas. Stewart died in 1974 and was buried in Bisbee.

24. OP "Phil" Olander

1961-1964

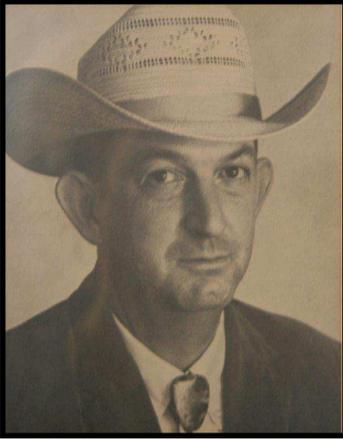


Phil Olander, a native of the Bowie /San Simon area, was elected Sheriff of Cochise County in 1964 and served two terms. He was experienced and a popular police officer who had worked for the Tucson Police Department. After he left office, he worked for Phelps Dodge and today has a successful pest control service in Bisbee

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Arizona Statehood Sheriff's

25. TJ "Jim" Wilson

1965-1976



Jimmy Wilson, a native Arizonan whose parents operated a mercantile in Naco, Arizona for many years, was Cochise County Sheriff from 1966 to 1976. He was a popular sheriff, noted for his cooperation with Mexican police officers. He was especially successful in recovering stolen vehicles.

26. Jimmy V Judd

1977-1992



Jimmy V Judd Was elected in 1976 and served in that capacity for sixteen years until 1992. He had served as undersheriff for T.J. Jimmy Wilson since 1973 and upon Wilson's retirement, ran for the vacated office and won. During Judd's time as sheriff the current location of the Sheriff's Office moved to Judd Drive from the Superior Court House building in Old Bisbee. The new building was funded through RICO funds. After leaving office in 1992, Jimmy Judd again entered the political arena, this time running for the office of Justice of the Peace Precinct 3 in Benson, Arizona, where he won the election. Jimmy Judd was laid to rest on December 5 of 2005.

27. John R Pintek

1993-1996

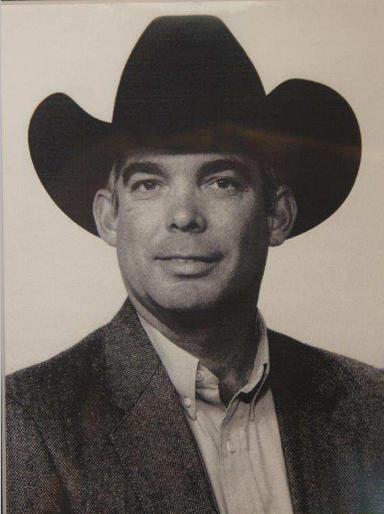


John R Pintek served as Sheriff of Cochise County from 1993 until 1996.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Sheriff's Then and Now

28. Larry A Dever

1997-2012



Larry Dever was a 30-year Cochise County law enforcement veteran. He was elected to his first term as Sheriff in 1996, following a distinguished 20-year career working in the trenches of Cochise County law enforcement. During his tenure with the Sheriff's Office he was privileged to direct the development of several new and innovative Sheriff's Office programs and activities. These include: S.W.A.T. and Search and Rescue Teams and a multi-agency federal, state and local; and law enforcement counter narcotics unit.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: Sheriff's Then and Now

29. Mark J Dannels 2012-Present



“Sheriff for All the People”

On November 6th, 2012, Mark J. Dannels was elected by the citizens of Cochise County to serve as their 26th Sheriff.

Sheriff Mark J. Dannels is a 29 year veteran of law enforcement. He holds a Masters Degree in Criminal Justice Management from Aspen University and is a Certified Public Manager from Arizona State University. He has over 3000 hours of law enforcement training in his portfolio. He attended Disney's Leadership and Executive Training programs and is a graduate of the Rural Executive Management Institute. He began his law enforcement career in 1984 after serving a successful tour in the U.S. Army. He progressed through the ranks with the Cochise County Sheriff's Office to the position of Deputy Commander after working numerous specialty assignments and leadership roles. He was instrumental in the creation of the Southeastern Arizona D.U.I. Task Force and the Special Operations Unit. He was instrumental in proposing and being awarded over 1 million dollars in grant funding to assist the Sheriff's Office. He was appointed by former Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano to the D.U.I. Oversight Commission and later elected to the position of Chairman. In 2008, he retired from Arizona law enforcement to accept an opportunity to serve as the Police Chief for the City of

Coquille in Oregon to build upon his leadership base. During his tenure as Police Chief, Sheriff Dannels was instrumental in solving a decade old murder case involving a local teenager that help restore community trust. Additionally, he revitalized professionalism and standardization within the department. During Sheriff Dannels' time in Oregon, he volunteered every 3 months and worked as a reserve Deputy Sheriff for the Cochise County Sheriff's Office by flying back to Arizona to fulfill his commitment and required hours. After a successful endeavor as Police Chief, Sheriff Dannels moved back to Arizona in 2011 to rejoin the Cochise County Sheriff's Office to pursue his goal of being Sheriff.

Sheriff Dannels is a long time member of the Fraternal Order of Police, current member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and serves on several community service groups; San Pedro Kiwanis, Just Kids Inc., CASA, Sierra Vista Elks, the Boys and Girls Club of Sierra Vista, the varsity wrestling coach at Buena High School, and instructs at Wayland Baptist University. Sheriff Dannels participates in many community outreach programs such as Project Graduation, Sizzle, Stocking Stuffers, Community Haunted House, and Shop with a Cop.

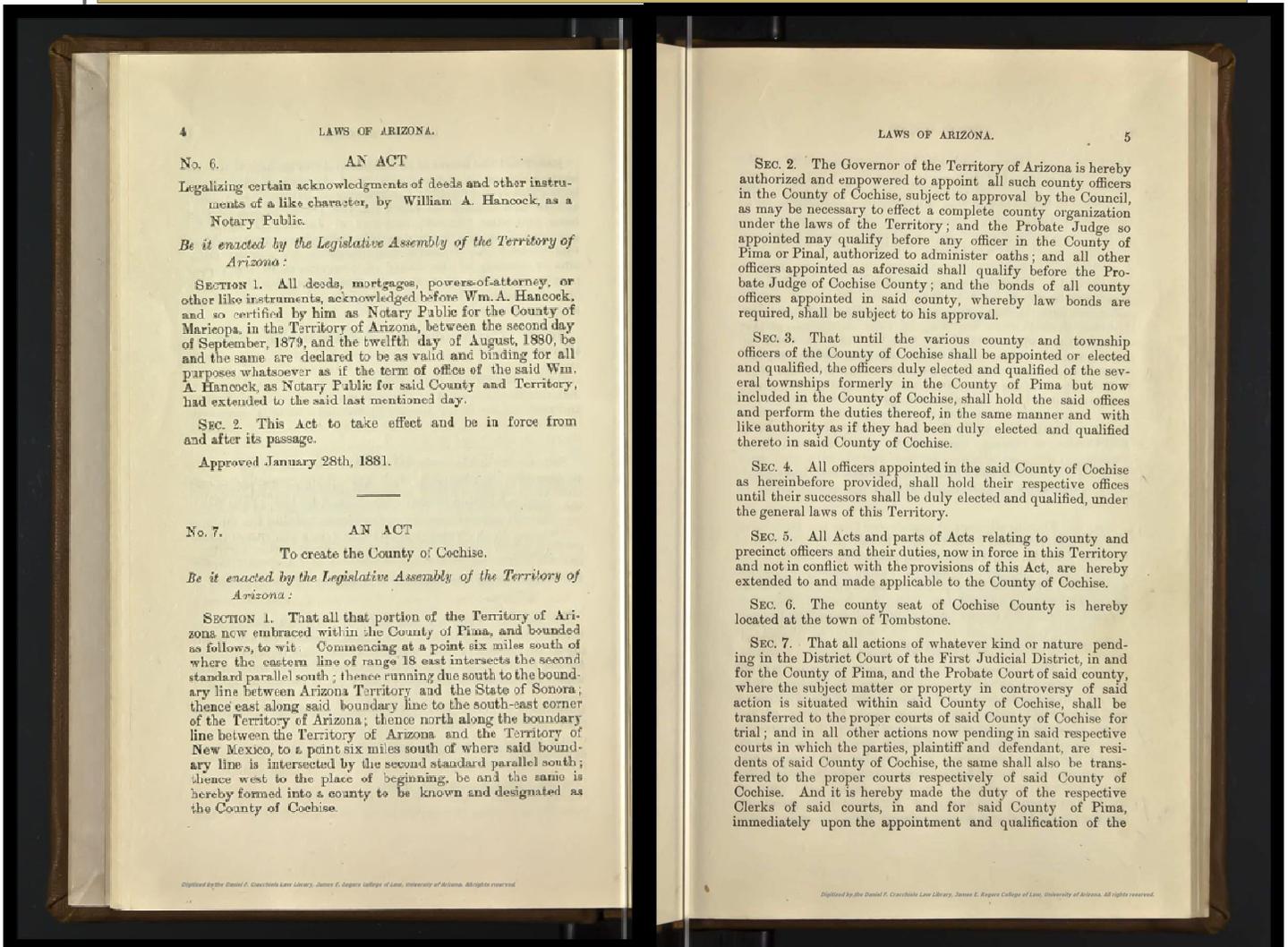
Sheriff Dannels has received numerous awards during his tenure that include the Medal of Valor, National Lifesaving award, American Police Hall of Fame Commendation, Deputy of the Year, MADD Recognition for Outstanding Efforts in Drunk Driving Enforcement, Fraternal Order of Police Member of the Year, Distinguished Service Award, Unit Citation Award, Sheriff's Medal, League of United Latin American Citizens and F.B.I. Community Service Award, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Governor's Office of Highway Safety Outstanding Deputy of the Year, Chamber of Commerce Positivity Award, and the Rotary Club Community Service Award.

Sheriff Dannels is married to Nickie, who is a Registered Nurse. They have three sons, Justin, a police officer with the City of Sierra Vista, Ryan, who works as a firefighter with the Fry Fire District, and Corey, a high school student who is enjoying the life of a teenager.

Sheriff Dannels has 3 primary objectives: Organizational Development, Border Security and Community Outreach.

“I Believe the Citizens of Cochise County Deserve the Best Possible Sheriff's Office”

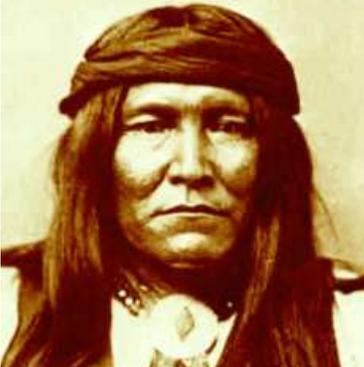
Cochise County Sheriff's Office Photographic Timeline: 1800s Territorial Law



On February 1, 1881 the Eleventh Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona created what today is known as Cochise County.

http://www.law.arizona.edu/Library/DigitalColl/collections/acts_of_arizona/acts_of_arizona_1881/reader.cfm#page/28/mode/2up

Whom Our County is Named After



Cochise was the Apache Indian Chief of the Chokonon band of Chiracahua Apache from 1805-June 8, 1874. His legend of strength continues to mold the county of Cochise in moving ever towards the positive direction.

"Nobody wants peace more than I do. Why shut me up on a reservation? We will make peace; we will keep it faithfully. But let us go around free as Americans do. Let us go wherever we please."

— Cochise

Cochise County Sheriff's Office Photographic Timeline: 1800s Territorial Law

One of the major events Cochise County is known for is the OK Corral Battle in Tombstone that occurred October 1881. The battle was between the Earps, Clantons and McLowrys. After the battle, then Sheriff John Behan was at the trial against the Earps for their involvement in the battle.

<http://www.americancowboychronicles.com/2012/10/old-west-gunfight-at-ok-corrals.html>



Arizona Violence Catches President Arthur's Attention

The territorial times in Cochise County was plagued with violence and vigilante justice, enough so that the events reached the attention of then President Chester A Arthur. He warns Arizona he will place the territory under martial law unless it shows more respect for law and order.

Scanned from:
legisworks.org/congress/47/proc-4.pdf

PROCLAMATIONS. 1035

No. 4.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. May 3, 1882.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States that "when ever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed;"

And whereas it has been made to appear satisfactorily to me, by information received from the Governor of the Territory of Arizona, and from the General of the Army of the United States, and other reliable sources, that in consequence of unlawful combinations of evil disposed persons who are banded together to oppose and obstruct the execution of the laws, it has become impracticable to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within that Territory, and that the laws of the United States have been therein forcibly opposed and the execution thereof forcibly resisted;

And whereas the laws of the United States require that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military forces for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and especially of the Territory of Arizona, against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in any such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said obstruction of the laws, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before noon of the fifteenth day of May.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

[SEAL.] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
FREDK. T. FEELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

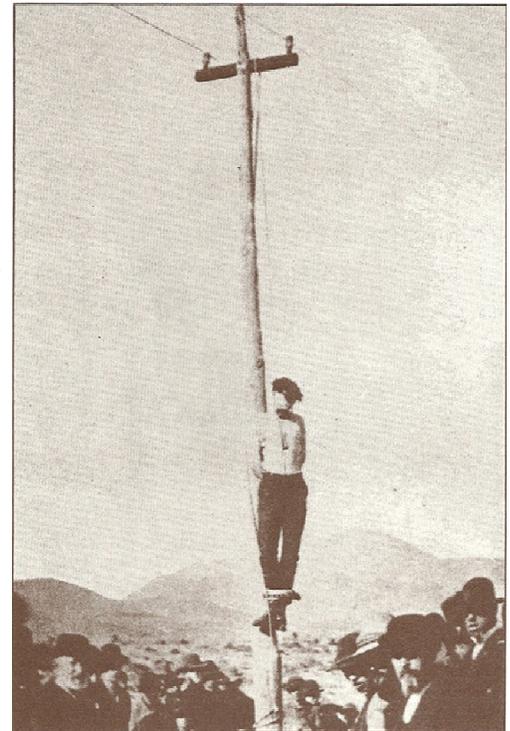
Warning all persons to desist from violence in Arizona.

The Bisbee Massacre and the Execution of John Heath

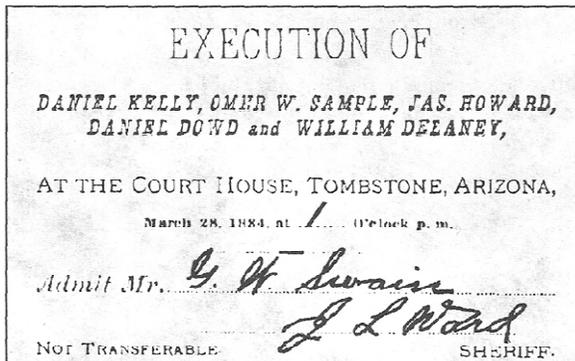
The Bisbee Massacre began when five outlaws rode up Mule Pass Gulch into Bisbee, Arizona Territory. They dismounted in town about 7:30p.m. on December 8, 1883. Two of the gang remained on guard over the horses. The other three strode briskly towards the Goldwater-Casteneda mercantile establishment. It was later surmised they had been informed that the Copper Queen Mine payroll of \$20,000 had arrived there by stagecoach. However, the payroll did not appear to come in as planned. The robbery of less than \$3,000 turned bad as gunfire erupted in the streets outside. The five bandits fled the city. Sheriff Ward announced a reward

of \$1,500 would be paid for the apprehension and conviction of each of the murderous bandits. This caused a man hunt, in which John Heath, was a tracker in search of the bandits. However, John Heath was taken into custody as it was alleged that he was a part of the Bisbee Massacre. On February 16, Heath was found guilty as an accessory to murder. He was sentenced to life imprisonment which wasn't enough for the public of Bisbee. On February 22, 1884, a mob entered the jail and removed Heath from the cell and hanged him at 8:20 a.m.

Exert from, *The Bisbee Massacre Hangings* by Maurice Kildare



*The hanging of John Heath
February 22, 1884.*



The execution notice signed by J.L. Ward for the 5 bandits hanged in relation to the Bisbee Massacre.



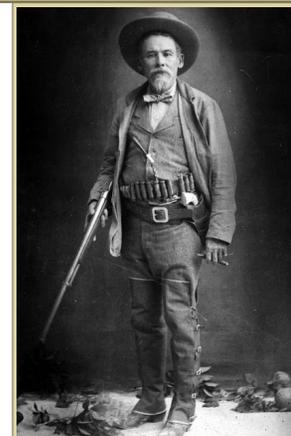
A mob of onlookers at the form of justice served in the early part of the 19th century in Cochise County

Territorial Lawman: Sheriff John Slaughter

The man who truly mopped up the territory of the outlaw foothold was "Texas" John Slaughter. Slaughter was quick witted, a fast draw with his pearl-handled revolver and repeating shotgun, and doggedly determined to make Tombstone a decent city. Texas John Slaughter had more than one advantage over the outlaw element. He was absolutely fearless because he had a very active guardian angel and the promise that he could not be

killed by an outlaw's bullet [7].

Sheriff John Slaughter did not trust juries to be fair and just. He knew members of any jury would be intimidated by the gangs of the accused. He would set out after thieves and rustlers and return a few days later with the stolen goods, horses or cattle. He never admitted to killing any outlaw but he did advise them never to return to Cochise County in an extremely persuasive manner [7].



Sheriff Texas John Slaughter with his trusty shotgun.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office Photographic Timeline Arizona Statehood the Changing Face of the Law

In February of 1912, President Taft signs the proclamation making Arizona the 48th state of the Union [8]. In 1912, the area of Cochise County was still very much a frontier and still considered the Wild West. Up to World War II, Sierra Vista was known as the "White City" and homesteading was a practice that continued for the early part of the 1900s[10].

During this time the mode of transportation within Cochise County was horseback or wagons pulled by horses. There was no record of automobiles in the area until around 1915 and no paved roads until long after that year[10].

As Arizona reached statehood,

law enforcement in the state had to adapt to more rules, laws and policies it needed to follow. The move from frontier justice to a modernized law that protected the laws of the United States of America would take time to grow into the law enforcement known today.



The Bisbee Deportation 1917

In 1916, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter successfully enrolled 1,800 miners. And on June 24, 1917 the union presented the Bisbee mining companies with a list of demands. The union wanted to end discriminatory acts and replace the sliding scale wage with a flat wage. Tensions and rumors began to rise about sabotage and unions being infiltrated by pro-Germans [9].

On July 11, 1917 a secret meeting between the Citizen's Protective League and Workman's Loyalty League in order to discuss ways to deal with the strike and strikers.

Sheriff Wheeler had orders from the county supervisor to break the miners strike and, on the morning of July 12, 1917, gave orders to begin the roundup. Over 1,000 men, many of whom were not strikers, marched two miles to the Warren Ballpark. Then they were transported from Bisbee to Columbus, New

Mexico where no accommodations could be provided and the train turned around and stopped at Hermanans, New Mexico and the men were abandoned[9].

Shortly after this event in Cochise County history, Harry Wheeler resigned as Sheriff and enlisted in the military.



Miners and subjects being brought to await transport out of the area towards New Mexico at the Warren Ball Park in 1917.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: The 1930s
The Cristero War 1926-1929 Brings Battle Once Again Along the Border of Cochise County

April 1929 Americans watched the Cristero Rebellion across the border in Naco, Sonora, with a jaundiced eye. Years prior, during the Mexican Revolution the Americans built the first border wall in 1919 along Naco in the area of what is known as Camp Newell.

In 1929, Mexico was in the throes of a revolution and weekend visitors swarmed over the border to collect souvenirs off the dead. After several spectators were killed, Henshaw swore in extra deputies to keep the curious out of bullet range [12].



WRECKAGE: A Mexican rebel bomb destroyed this Dodge

Wreckage from the Bomb Patrick Murphy dropped over Naco Sonora.



Fort Naco military unit along the border of Naco, Sonora during 1929. Fort Naco is the last of twelve border forts that guarded the border in the early 1900s

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: The 1980s
The Law Enforcement focus on the Border Drug Issue and Violence

The beginning of the 1980s marked an increase in border drug issues and violence within the county. On October 22, 1982 the Cochise County Sheriff's Office was thrust into the news in ways no one could have truly expected. The incident known as the Shootout at Miracle Valley involved the Sheriff's Office and a Religious Sect that moved to the Miracle Valley area who believed they did not have to obey the same laws as others. On the eve of Oct 22 Deputies Brad Geeck and Jeff Brown went into Miracle Valley to serve a warrant on Frank Bernard. The units didn't get far when they were met by 15-20 armed cult members. The units left and reported to

Sheriff Jimmy Judd, who then planned the warrant service on Bernard and two other church members on the morning of Oct 23, 1982. In the end of the vio-

lence of the day two church members had died with numerous injuries on both sides and one deputy later passed away due to the injuries incurred that fateful day.



Jim Davis Arizona Daily Star 1982 Miracle Valley Battle.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K8dIbIzeVoI>

Cochise County Sheriff's Office: The 1980s
Cocaine Alley and the development of the Border Alliance Group

In January 1987, Sheriff Jimmy Judd organized local, state and federal law enforcement representatives in an effort to stop the flow of drugs through what smugglers call "Cocaine Alley"—the 83-mile U.S.-Mexico border that also serves as the southern border of Cochise County [13]. In May 1987, the Border Alliance Group (B.A.G) was formed under the leadership of Sheriff Judd[13].

In 1988, it was reported that over three million dollars in assets—vehicles, bank accounts, real estate and

personal property—have been seized[13]. The governmental joint operations begun in the 1980s has grown into a network of information sharing that helps battle the border issue faced in Cochise County even today.



The 1980s marks an era of increased drug and human smuggling along the Arizona/Mexico Border. Cochise County also known as the "Cocaine Alley" by the Colombian Drug Traffickers/

http://www.desertinvasion.us/invasion_pictures/invasion_cochise.h

**Cochise County Sheriff's Office The 1990s:
The Fight Against Drugs and Human Smuggling**

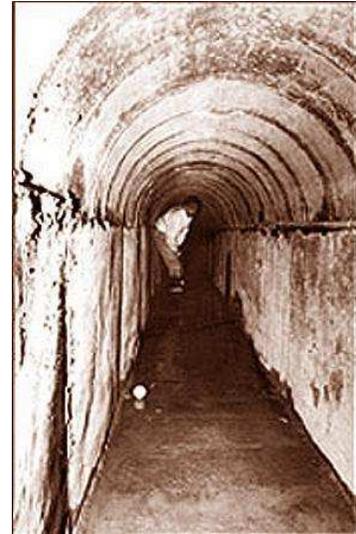
During the 1990s, the fight against increased drug and human smuggling affected Cochise County Sheriff's Office with increased calls for service in the outlying areas in which many of these activities occurred; the increase in trespassing and breaking and entry occurred for much of the 1990s. The Border Alliance Groups interagency cooperation lead to locations of drug smuggling activity and inter tunnels used to smuggle narcotics into the United States.

In 1990, a tunnel running between Agua Prieta, Sonora and Douglas Arizona was discovered. The investigation revealed that

more than a metric ton of cocaine had been smuggled through the tunnel from Mexico into the United States.

The 1990s also was plagued with a group, better known as the "border bandits" who just over eleven months reeked havoc on the border residents of Cochise County. These crimes taxed the Cochise County Sheriff's Office Investigations unit and proved challenging in apprehending the suspects due to the border proximity.

Although the crime conducted by the "Border Bandits" subsided, the crime due to drug and human smuggling still has an affect on to-



day's deputies patrolling the road.

Bandits bother border residents

BISBEE (AP) — After four years of coping with a string of "border bandit" robberies, the fear has become a daily reality for many Cochise County residents.

People are growing increasingly frustrated that so many of the suspects remain on the streets and that the threat of further robberies continues.

Peter Larkin, 55, was badly beaten when armed robbers showed up at his Bisbee home April 23, 1993. He said dealing with the legal system in the aftermath of the robbery left him feeling like a ping-pong ball bounced from one bureaucrat to another.

"The only people who've treated

me honestly in this were the border bandits," Larkin said. "They were there to rob me, beat me and destroy my life if possible, and they did that."

In all, 14 armed home invasions have occurred in Cochise County border-area communities including Naco, Bisbee Junction, Palominas, Sierra Vista and Bisbee since July 29, 1992.

Eleven of the robberies occurred in rural areas where the Cochise County Sheriff's Department is responsible for law enforcement.

Twenty-two people have been arrested in Cochise County and in Mexico in connection with the armed

robberies. However, only one, a 13-year-old from Naco, Ariz., has been convicted in the United States.

Five others have been convicted in Mexico on charges stemming from the robberies.

Cochise County Sheriff John Pintek said he has devoted a lot of resources to the border communities since taking office in January 1993. He said he supported the construction of the steel border wall at Naco and worked to extend it by setting up concrete and iron barriers beyond its reach.

Pintek also said he recently has reassigned 10 of his detectives, drug-education and school-resource

officers.

"It bothers me if there is a perception out there that we're not doing anything," he said.

Last month, Pintek wrote a letter to Ron Sanders, chief of the Border Patrol's Tucson sector, asking that additional agents be moved to the Naco Border Patrol Station. He also suggested the solution might be to close the border at Naco until Mexican officials are willing to do more.

Georgia LeGrand, 76, who was robbed in April 1993, recently attended a Board of Supervisors meeting with other Bisbee Junction residents to demand more police protection in border communities.

**Cochise County Sheriff's Office 1993
Cochise County Jail Break**

In September 1993 four subjects escaped from the Cochise County Jail. One of the escapees, Floyd Thornton, committed a heinous murder of Mr. Duke, a local community member of Bisbee. Thornton was later apprehended and sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Duke and later was killed in 1997 during another escape attempt while at Florence Prison.

Only after the jail break occurred was it determined that the construc-

tion company who had been contracted to build the facility did not comply with the standards of construction for a jail facility. Since this incident, the jail has been updated and the walls have been reinforced to meet the national standards of jail construction.

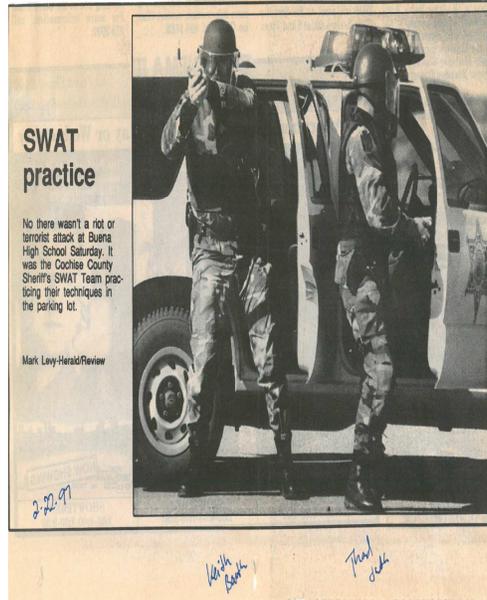


Pintek and jail commander Don Carbojal inspect a cell wall bashed open during a jailbreak.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office March 13, 1994 SWAT Team Rescues Officer Held Hostage in Cochise County Jail

The Cochise County Jail made waves in the news again on March 13, 1994 when a Cochise County Detention Officer (DO) Reynee Gonzales was held hostage by eight inmates. The DO was freed by the Cochise County SWAT team after being held captive for 12 hours. The SWAT team included deputies and corrections department officers and used concussion grenades to temporarily stun inmates. In total eight inmates were charged with kidnapping and aggravated assault^[14].

The Sheriff's office SWAT team since it's inception conducts trainings weekly keeping up on their skills in order to provide a valuable tool to the Sheriff's Office and assist other agencies in Cochise County.



SWAT training conducted in February 1997. A practice that continues on weekly basis for those deputies tasked with this Special Operation.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office 2000s Influx of Illegal Immigration

There was no slow down on the activities occurring on the border of Cochise County. In the 2000s, Cochise County Sheriff's Office was handling an influx of illegal immigration which placed a real drain on both patrol and Search and Rescue resources. The need to patrol the outlying rural areas increased and crimes such as break ins occur frequently in areas such as Portal, Arizona where homeowners returned with clothing, water and food items missing from their homes.

This increase in illegal immigration also created increased activity for Search and Rescue calls assisting US Border Patrol and the CCSO Patrol division with body recoveries in the mountainous gateways used by illegal immigrants. Traveling across the 6,000 plus square miles of Cochise County can be a dangerous and life threatening task if not prepared and can lead to missing persons reports by family members in Mexico of their loved ones in

Cochise County. Due to the vast area of coverage sometimes finding people lost in the desert can be a challenging task especially if the information is coming from a third party. Chances of a hiker coming across illegal activity in the mountain ranges of Cochise County is high and caution and being aware of your surroundings should always be a priority.



September of 2009 Search and Rescue was asked to assist with a body recovery reported by the US Forest service working in the Coronado National Memorial. The terrain can be challenging and the more volunteers on site the easier the recovery to carry an individual out can be, allowing members to change out on the carry.

Cochise County Sheriff's Office Summer 2011 The Monument Fire

May 11 marked a season of wildfires for Cochise County. First, the Horseshoe 2 fire in the Chiricahua Mountains began on May 8, 2011. It broke out near the rural community of Portal. Patrol units were tasked with conducting the evacuation notifications in the area during the height of the fire.

On June 12, 2011, another fire broke out. This time it was in the Huachuca Mountains surrounding the Sierra Vista area. The fire is known as the Monument Fire and tasked the Cochise County Sheriff's office and Emergency Management in maintaining a high pace of activity for more than a week.

The fire increased call volume within the communications division and depu-

ties as well as Sheriff Assist Team Volunteers and Search and Rescue Volunteers were tasked with evacuation notifications for those residing in the Palominas, Hereford and Sierra Vista areas.

The law enforcement and fire personnel involved in this incident came from across the southwest states and utilized the National Incident Command System to maintain a working control of all functions in reference to fighting the fire; from firefighters, to evacuations, to public briefings/information and law enforcement resource management.

It is a credit to those working long hours during the Monument Fire that no life was lost during the incident, although many were left without a home.

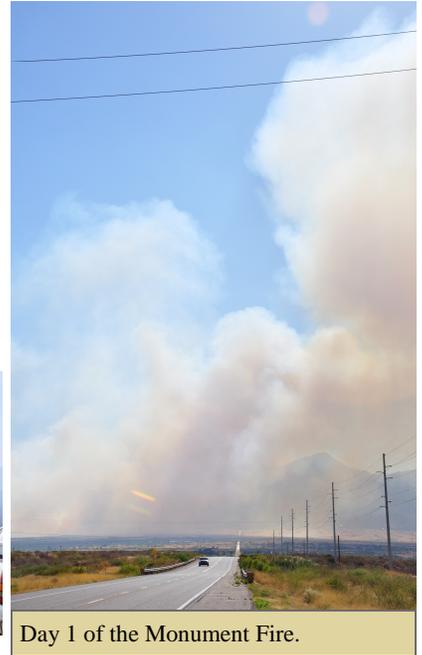
Due to there being no storms in the area and the mountain range being closed due to the dryness of the area, it was concluded the fire was begun by someone coming into the United States illegally.



Command Post Day 5 units waiting for task



Evacuation notices being made



Day 1 of the Monument Fire.



Road blocks being enforced by CCSO



Command Post Day 7

Cochise County Sheriffs Office Employee Recognition

In the most recent years, Cochise County Sheriff's Office has implemented a new program to recognize employees for their contribution to the organization. Employees are nominated by their supervisor or any individual within the Sheriff's Office in recognition for their efforts. Employees of the quarter are divided into Certified, Civilian, Detention and Volunteer. At the beginning of each year the employees of the year in each category are given an

award based on the employees of the quarter who were awarded.

This has proved to be a positive change for the Sheriff's Office focusing on the positive and providing motivation to do the best job possible on all fronts. In a time when the news portrays the bad, the Sheriff's Office is attempting to promote and motivate the good within the organization. Highlighting the positives our employees accomplish.

From the days of the "Wild West" we have moved to a modern day law enforcement agency who provides positive service above all else and looks to foster a cooperative and favorable working relationship with the community we serve.

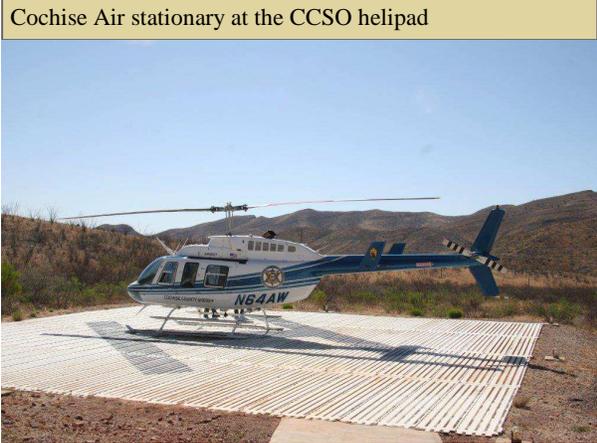
**Cochise County Sheriff's Office : Moving to the Air
Cochise Air**

The past few years in law enforcement has marked a changing environment in which the Sheriff's Office has needed to operate. In order to better handle high priority situations that have occurred the Sheriff's Office employed an air asset known as Cochise Air; which is a leased helicopter able to respond to locations quickly. The air asset was based at the Sierra Vista Airport and has assisted in SWAT missions, Narcotics missions and Search and Rescue missions in which subject location was needed in order to render aide. Due to the county being extremely large, Cochise Air provided an avenue to respond quickly to outlying areas.

On the eve of New Years, sadly,

Cochise Air had a fatal accident with the pilot Jeff Steele and mechanic Marc Hansen on board. The loss of the two fellow CCSO family members is greatly felt by all.

At this time, the Cochise Air program has been placed on hold pending review by Cochise County Sheriff's Office Command Staff.



Cochise Air stationary at the CCSO helipad

**Cochise County Sheriff's Office:
Facing the Changing Realm of Law Enforcement**

Today, law enforcement has been in the news across the country making the task of protecting the laws a challenge. The Cochise County Sheriff's Office is continuously researching new ways to improve service as well as maintain officer and community safety.

Hiring of new personnel has come a long way from the 1880s and applicants are required to com-

plete and pass a background check, psychological evaluation and polygraph. New hires, both deputies and dispatch, must successfully complete a field training phase before being released to work on their own. This training minimizes liability issues that come with limited trained employees.

Organizational policies and procedures are evaluated and adjusted to better meet a higher standard of operation. Vehicles and equipment such as protective vest (body armor), less than lethal (taser), and

upgraded communications has improved officer safety from years past.

Law enforcement is ever evolving from patrol methodology, communications dispatch processes and detention operations; the future for the Sheriff's Office will be one that focuses on providing the best service to the community we serve.



The changing weapons of the Cochise County Sheriff's Office.



Citation (Legacy Project CCSO)

205 N Judd Drive
Bisbee AZ, 85603

Phone: 520-432-9500
Fax: 520-432-1228



*“Things do not
happen. Things are
made to happen”*

—John F. Kennedy

Cochise.az.gov

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