Governor John Fremont appointed John Orlando Dunbar as the first Cochise County Treasurer when the Territorial Legislature created Cochise County from Pima County in 1881. J.O. Dunbar was born May 19, 1853, in Bangor, Maine, the son of Michael Dunbar and Honora “Nora” Evans. His father was born in Scotland and mother in Ireland. In 1876, traveling by train to Colorado as far as the railroad operated, then by wagon to Arizona, John joined his brother Thomas on his cattle ranch along the San Pedro River at Tres Alamos where they ran the local boarding house. There was also a military telegraph station with a repairman to look after the line. Thomas was appointed postmaster and stage stop operator leading the area to be know as Dunbar Station. The location was also called Cienega Station. The Arizona Daily Star of February 5, 1880 reported, “J.O. Dunbar has the best location between Tucson and Tombstone and anyone who has ever taken dinner at Dunbar’s will bear witness that the accommodations are not surpassed anywhere in these parts.”

The brothers opened a livery stable on Fifth Street near Fremont in Tombstone usually referred to as Dunbar Brothers. John Dunbar and Sheriff Behan were friends and business partners; Dexter Stables being one venture. On March 11, 1881, the Tombstone Epitaph reported: “Sheriff Behan’s headquarters are at the office of Dunbar Brothers.”

John Dunbar was engaged in the work of printing, writing and publishing since he was sixteen years old. In the fall of 1879 he helped print Tombstone’s first newspaper, the Nugget, on a very primitive hand press. He was an extremely outspoken pioneer journalist working for the Tombstone Nugget, the Epitaph and in 1882, published the Tombstone Republican. He traveled to Dos Cabezas and started a newspaper named the Gold Note. Other publications he worked for included Arizona Democrat, Benson Herald, Arizona Register at Globe, Arizona Gazette and finally his own paper the Dunbar’s Weekly in Phoenix. Having a vividness of language and strength of his convictions gave J.O. the reputation of the firebrand of Arizona journalism involving him in numerous libel suits.

J.O. arrived in Phoenix in 1887, as one of the passengers on the first train run over the Maricopa and Phoenix railroad when that line was completed. In 1890 he helped organize the First Territorial Press Club of Arizona. “Uncle John” as he often was called was assistant secretary of the constitutional convention of 1891 and was elected constable of Benson precinct #4 in 1902.

John and his wife Emma had a son Markis L. Dunbar. He also had a step-son William M. Dunbar. Treasurer Dunbar died of a heart attack February 1, 1923, and is buried at St. Francis Cemetery in Phoenix. Some comments from is obituary are: “While Mr. Dunbar was erratic, he was a big hearted fellow and had a host of friends throughout the state.” “While in Tombstone, Mr. Dunbar was a witness of some of the most stirring events of the early history of Arizona, among them the sanguinary Earp and Clanton cattle feud.”
Benjamin Goodrich was born on a farm near Anderson, Grimes County, Texas, November 23, 1839, one of nine children of Serena Caruthers and Dr. Benjamin Briggs Goodrich, a member of the congress of the Republic of Texas. Ben Goodrich and younger brother Briggs studied law in Texas at Austin College, Huntsville, Texas. John Calvin Goodrich, uncle to Ben, was killed at the Alamo.

In 1861 Mr. Goodrich enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private in Company G, Fourth Texas Regiment. Later advancing to Lieutenant, Ben was taken prisoner for 11 days then released and continued to fight until the end of the Civil War. Returning home in June 1865 he was admitted to the Texas Bar.

Brothers Ben and Briggs arrived in Tombstone in 1880 and rose to be authorities on mining law. In 1887 Briggs was appointed Attorney General of the Territory. Ben Goodrich prosecuted Wyatt Earp, defended the Clantons, handled most of Colonel William C. Greene’s legal work and served on the Code Commission in 1887-1888 for revision of Arizona Law. His biography by the Arizona Gazette March 9, 1887, in Pen Picture of the Code Commissioners, reads in part: “He is 45 years of age, of more than medium stature and build, hair slightly gray, piercing light eyes, rather pale complexion and somewhat worn features, the result of hard study; slightly restless and nervous yet of a stirring disposition; a perfect slave to his profession, never easy unless diving into law books. An honest man and above all an honest lawyer. As a jurist he has but few equals and no superiors on the western slope.”

On May 17, 1865, Ben married Mary F. Terrell in Texas. Three daughters were born to them - Mary Goodrich Read (Mrs. W.C. Read), Sarah Goodrich Street (Mrs. John Anderson Street) and Cora Goodrich Clarke (Mrs. Robert D. Clarke). In 1904 Mr. Goodrich and his family traveled to St. Louis to attend the famous World’s Fair.

Ben was elected Cochise County Treasurer and served 1883 and 1884. In addition he served as Cochise County District Attorney for part of 1887 and was a member of the Twenty-Fifth Territorial Legislature Council 1909-1910. He introduced the first bill to the Legislature regarding women’s suffrage although it did not pass. “Uncle Ben”, as he was affectionately known by all who knew him, was highly esteemed, leading many to believe he would have been elected the first Governor of Arizona had he not moved to California in 1911. Evidence of his popularity is the fact that the Territorial Legislature passed a memorial approved by Governor Conrad Meyer Zulick asking President Cleveland to appoint Ben Goodrich as Chief Justice of Arizona in February 1887. He was not appointed.

Treasurer Goodrich died February 22, 1923, in Los Angeles.
Andrew Jackson Ritter
Cochise County Treasurer 1885 - 1888

Andrew Jackson "Andy" Ritter was born in Pennsylvania about 1849. He and Emile Carey had a son named Carson Carey Ritter born in Indiana on July 16, 1871. On the 1880 Census, Carson is living with his grandmother Margaret Ritter in Indiana. Mr. Ritter served in the Union Army during the Civil War from July 24, 1861, to January 13, 1866. A.J. entered as a private and advanced to corporal with the Indiana Heavy Artillery Company A. He moved to Tombstone and established an undertaking business with partner W.H. Ream. Mr. Ritter was on duty at Ritter and Ream City Undertakers on October 26, 1881, to prepare the bodies of Billy Clanton, Tom and Frank McLaury after the famous gunfight at the O.K. Corral.

In addition to serving as a mortician, Andy was an architect--carpenter-contractor and in 1882 he was selected to oversee the construction of the first Cochise County Courthouse in Tombstone, built at a cost of nearly $50,000. The fine two-story red brick Victorian structure designed by Frank Walker was laid out in the shape of a cross and housed the offices of Sheriff, Recorder, Treasurer and Board of Supervisors. The jail was at the rear under the courtroom. Ritter also was selected to oversee the construction of the Tombstone City Hall.

He took office as the elected county treasurer in 1885, but was suspended January 5, 1888, by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors when $6,599.47 of county funds were questioned. Ritter claimed the amount was due him as percentage on collection of taxes. In 1881, Treasurers were paid one-half percent of the money received by him as full compensation for the performance of all duties. That changed in 1885 to $3,500 per year. He was indicted in 1889, charged with embezzlement, but the grand jury ordered that all charges "be quashed and defendant discharged." His attorneys were Col. William Herrings and Ben Goodrich.

A.J. Ritter sold his business in 1889 and moved to Mammoth, Arizona, to pursue mining ventures. He also invented a fruit canning machine in 1895. Treasurer Ritter died in Mammoth, Pinal County, April 29, 1899, and is buried in Tucson in the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R) section of Evergreen Cemetery. G.A.R. was a fraternal organization formed in 1866 with membership limited to honorably discharged Union veterans of the American Civil War. An obituary in the Tombstone Prospector April 29, 1899, states, "Mr. Ritter was a whole souled citizen and his good heartedness was a failing that cost him dearly during life’s experience."
Early Tombstone pioneer John Van Vickers arrived on the western frontier in the 1880’s and became a prominent businessman of the county, both in mining and ranching. He was involved in the Erie Cattle Company and was one of the creators of the Chiricahua Cattle Company (CCC). The CCC stretched over 1,658,880 acres and was one of the largest cattle empires in the West.

John was born in Pennsylvania March 2, 1850, the son of wealthy Quaker parents Paxson Vickers and Anna Thomas Lewis. He attended Wyers Military Academy of Westchester and State Normal School. Paxson Vickers died when John was 15, leaving him to manage the family farm and pottery business in Chester County, Pennsylvania. In 1873, he and his brother Sumner started a tea house in New York know as Paxton Vickers’ Sons. He remained in New York till 1880. In 1872, he married his wife Anna Childs. They had five daughters – Florence Vickers born November 27, 1873, in Pennsylvania; Dora Vickers born August 11, 1876, in Illinois; Lillian Vickers born March 1879, in New Jersey; Anna Vickers born May 1882, in Illinois; and Clara Vickers born June 12, 1886, in Arizona. Lillian died tragically in December 1901 when her clothing caught fire accidentally in her dormitory at Bryn Mawr College in Philadelphia.

On January 5, 1888, John Van Vickers, then employed as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, was appointed the fourth Cochise County Treasurer when the Board removed A.J. Ritter from office. Mr. Vickers was later elected to the office and served 1895-1896. He also served as Cochise County delegate to the Territorial legislature council in 1891.

Treasurer Vickers resigned to take effect September 30, 1896, after his salary was reduced from $3000 to $1400 per year. The Supreme Court ruled the salary was immediately changed and not with the next term of office as J.V. believed. The Board accepted his resignation to take effect on the appointment of Vickers successor. An appointment was not made and Treasurer Vickers remained in office till the end of his term December 31, 1896.

In 1898, J. V. Vickers departed Cochise County and had great business success in California. In 1902, Vickers along with Walter Vail purchased Vickers Island, California, now Santa Rosa Island, the second largest of the Channel Islands about 26 miles off the coast of Santa Barbara. In 1980 Santa Rosa Island was included within Channel Islands National Park, and Vail & Vickers, a private company categorized under livestock producers, agreed to remove all cattle, deer and elk from the island by 2011. Treasurer Vickers died in Los Angeles December 28, 1912, after suffering a heart attack while playing dominos with his family.
James Pinkerton McAllister was born in Londonderry County, Ireland on August 25, 1842, the son of John McAllister and Elizabeth Pinkerton. His father died when Mr. McAllister was an infant, and he lost his mother when he was only 10 years old. James attended the National School of Ireland until age 15, then sailed to America in February 1857.

His work experience included working on a farm in New York for a year, on a riverboat in Pittsburgh, and joining the Pittsburgh Fire Department as a driver. He then headed to San Francisco in 1860, where he was lured not by the gold of California, but by the curiosity to gaze upon the giant redwood “Big Trees.” After mining for several years in California, James began a journey by foot of two hundred miles over snow-clad mountains to Nevada. He swam across the ice-cold Stanislaus River, wore snowshoes, slept in a buffalo robe and finally arrived at Virginia City, Storey County, Nevada, where he apprenticed himself to the Fulton Foundry. For nineteen years he worked with Fulton, advancing to general manager. During his time in Nevada, he was naturalized; married his wife, Elizabeth on June 4, 1873; and fathered three children – Lillian Jane McAllister, Franklin Allister McAllister and Anna Elizabeth McAllister. In June 1892, Miss Lillian McAllister graduated from Tempe Normal School.

James relocated his family to Tombstone in 1882, purchased a plant and began the operation of the Tombstone Foundry and Machine Shop. He served on the Tombstone School Board, was elected to the Cochise County Board of Supervisors 1885-1887 and was elected to serve as Treasurer 1889-1892. In 1891, he had a fruit farm in Phoenix.

While serving as a Supervisor, October 6, 1885, the Board offered "a reward of $500 for the apprehension (dead or alive) of Geronimo and $250 for the apprehension (dead or alive) of any one of Geronimo’s band of renegade Indians who have been engaged with him in this murderous raids through the county."

In 1892, McAllister ran for and was elected County Supervisor. Two members of the Board of Supervisors objected to his election, saying he wasn’t eligible because he held County office as Treasurer at the time of election. After a prolonged court battle, the judge upheld McAllister’s election and the Board moved to appeal his decision. On July 12, 1893, McAllister presented his resignation as a member of the Board and subsequently moved to Los Angeles, effectively settling the dispute.

McAllister again became a successful businessman owning McAllister Iron Works of Los Angeles. Treasurer McAllister died May 1914, following an operation for appendicitis.
Martin Demaret Scribner was born in Washington, Louisiana, June 15, 1855, the son of Samuel A. Scribner and Ursule A. Demaret. At the age of 17 he migrated to San Francisco and bought out a local express company operating between San Jose and San Francisco. It could not operate profitably in competition with the nationwide service of Wells Fargo, so in 1877 he gave up his private interest and accepted a job with Wells Fargo working as a messenger on the Oregon Short Line. He worked on several California lines as messenger and guard until 1883 when he moved to Santa Fe, N.M., seeking a fixed station after years of traveling in swaying express cars always on the alert for and in danger of robbers.

On May 19, 1885 Scribner was named Wells Fargo agent for Tombstone. In 1888 he took a break, then returned from 1890 to 1908 making him one of the longest serving Wells Fargo Agents in Arizona. Agents in small towns were compensated on a percentage basis, customarily 10% of tariffs they collected which rarely was enough to support a man or family so agents usually had several jobs.

Martin bought mining properties and many pieces of real estate including the Aztec House at the corner of Third and Fremont offering furnished rooms and private boarding. In 1887, he established a shuttle stage providing mail, express and passenger service between Tombstone and the rail connection at Fairbank. He owned an interest in the Southwest Ice Company manufacturing sufficient ice to supply several surrounding towns and became a stockholder in the Contention Mining Company. In 1894 M.D. Scribner was appointed correspondent of the Pacific Mining Agency and Trust Company of San Francisco, a corporation formed for the purpose of selling mining properties. He was also president of The First National Bank of Tombstone as well as one of the directors.

Martin married his first wife Electa Ensign Benton in 1902 at the Episcopal Church in Tombstone. They recorded a separation March 20, 1906, with Martin paying her $1700 and she waived all claims for alimony. Later they divorced.

Mr. Scribner served as Treasurer of Cochise County for 1893-1894 winning by only 26 votes, then lost the 1894 election to J.V. Vickers and won again for 1901-1904, serving three two-year terms. The 1909 newspaper reports Martin living in New Orleans and in 1911 reports him and his wife returning to Tombstone after looking after his plantation holding in New Orleans and Mississippi. At the time of his death February 26, 1913, in Tombstone, Treasurer Scribner was married to Emily C. Scribner. He is buried in Tombstone.

Tombstone Prospector obituary of February 26, 1913, states in part: “of warm hearted, genial disposition and generosity, characteristic of the essentially westerner, and sincere of belief in the future of his adopted home, he soon became a prominent and popular factor in the political life of the county.”
Arioch Wentworth was born in Corlina, Maine, on October 2, 1850, the son of Horace Wentworth and Sarah J. Buxton. In his youth, he worked in his father's tanning business and became a shoemaker. On May 6, 1874, Mr. Wentworth married Ellen R. Hussey daughter of James and Elizabeth Hussey of Maine. They had a son Horace B. Wentworth. He and Ellen divorced. Horace had two children, Elena and Cynthia, with wife Edna Moulton. In February 1885, Mr. Wentworth moved to Fairbank with the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad, then served as Wells Fargo agent in Fairbank, 1890-1893. In 1892, he moved to Tombstone and maintained the Tombstone Billiard Parlor until 1912, when he sold his interests.

Arioch was elected Cochise County Recorder in 1892, served as Cochise County Treasurer two terms from 1897-1900, held the office of Mayor of Tombstone from 1903-1910, and served two terms as Tombstone Justice of the Peace 1903 and 1921.

Mayor Wentworth was a colorful character about Tombstone. He was famous for making “jackrabbit” punch, was catcher on the “Vinegarones” baseball team and had a bunch of cats. His pet cat family included “Pete” and Smoky”, accomplished trick cats who even turned summersaults.

Treasurer Wentworth died from pneumonia March 2, 1921, and is buried in Tombstone. In order that county officials and employees might attend his funeral, the courthouse was closed at noon. The flags at the county and city of Tombstone floated at half mast out of respect of the deceased and at the Masonic Hall, the emblem was also at half mast.

His obituary in the Tombstone Prospector reads in part: “In the passing of Arioch Wentworth, Tombstone and the state have lost another valuable citizen one who was esteemed in the community in which he resided and who had always been connected with the up building of the state.”

“One of the characters of Tombstone was then Mayor, A. Wentworth, a staunch Democrat. When McKinley was elected, Wentworth said he wouldn’t cut his hair till we had a Democratic president. His locks were long and white before his dream came true.”

Arizona Cattlelog, November 1949, Arizona Cattle Growers Association. “As It Seemed to Me” by Fred S. Bennett as told to his daughter, Mrs. Houston Davis.
James Newton Gaines was born in Illinois in 1865, one of six children of Benjamin Gaines and Harriet Eleanor Gilkey. After a meager education, James worked as a farm hand from the age of 14 until the age of 18 continuing in his father’s agricultural profession. He worked as a blacksmith for the next three years then entered an academy at Clinton, Missouri, to become a teacher.

After 10 years of teaching in Missouri, he became an inspector for a government contracting concern traveling throughout the West, finally determining to settle in Arizona. He taught school in Congress, held the position as bookkeeper for the Congress Gold Company, was principal of Tombstone schools two years and served as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors June 1, 1903, to January 1, 1905.

James Gaines married Martha “Mattie” Ogg December 29, 1891, in Henry County, Missouri. The couple divorced within a few years of their marriage and had no children. He never remarried.

James was elected Cochise County Treasurer for two, two-year terms. Treasurer Gaines died September 27, 1941, in Los Angeles.
Charles Wynter Hicks was born in Canandaigua, New York, July 9, 1859, the son of Jennie Clark and attorney and state Senator Edwin Hicks. Charles came to Bisbee in 1895 from Los Angeles and worked for the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad for eight years. Mr. Hicks served three terms as city clerk of Bisbee, Bisbee postmaster for 10 years and Tombstone City Clerk.

Mr. Hicks served as Cochise County Treasurer six years but did not violate the term-limit law due to law changes surrounding Arizona statehood. After a loss in the 1906 election to J. N. Gaines, Charles won the election in 1908 for the 1909-1910 term. The Enabling Act was signed June 20, 1910, by Congress with the provision that officials elected in 1908 would remain in office until the President signed the statehood proclamation; therefore no election was held in 1910 and Treasurer Hicks’ first term was extended until February 14, 1912, when President William Howard Taft signed the proclamation of admissions.

All state and county officials were elected in December 1911 along with vote for statehood. Hicks was reelected for a second term with 1529 votes to Frank Ramsey’s 1424. Many, including Governor-elect Hunt, thought the term was for only one year; however the constitution provided that the second state election – the first after Arizona’s formal entrance into the Union “shall be held in the first even-number year after the President’s proclamation is issued” so those elected held office three years – 1912-1913-1914. This was also passed in the first Arizona civil law book of 1913. Charles W. Hicks served two three-year terms.

Charles and his wife Mary Anna “Mattie” Baskwell had three children: daughter Josephine Grace Hicks (Mrs. James T. Kingsbury) and two sons Edwin Charles Hicks and William James Hicks. Treasurer Hicks passed away December 24, 1947, in Bisbee and is buried at Evergreen cemetery. At the time of his death he was listed as having six great-grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.
Harry Spencer Ross  
Cochise County Treasurer 1915-1918

Born in Crown Point, Indiana, November 14, 1876, the son of William Wesley Ross and Marie Louisa Miller, Harry Spencer Ross arrived in Tombstone by train in 1902. Harry attended the Chicago Business College studying stenography, then started his career at E.J. Decker Company and worked his way up to be office manager. On May 30, 1902, he became a deputy in the Cochise County Recorder’s office. After two years in the Recorder’s office, Mr. Ross organized the Cochise Abstract Company of Tombstone and managed the business for one year. Assessor Charles R. Howe appointed Harry as Chief Deputy Assessor and was reappointed by Assessor E.A. Hughes serving 1907-1914 in the Assessor’s office. He also served two years on the Tombstone City Council.

Mr. Ross first married Gertrude Mabelle Abbs on June 20, 1900. They had a son, Claude Spencer Ross born in Chicago June 15, 1902. At age 25, Gertrude died in Tombstone January 16, 1904, and the 1930 census reports Claude living in Los Angeles with his Ross grandparents.


Treasurer Ross was elected to two, two-year terms and served as Cochise County Treasurer 1915-1918. He then served as Arizona State Treasurer for one term 1919-1920. In 1920 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, but the election was contested in court when Charles de Sales Wheeler alleged error in canvassing the returns. Mr. Ross declared, “I made as clean a campaign as was ever waged in this state and would not have the nomination unless it was mine by right of votes. While I do not understand how Mr. Wheeler can hope to overcome my majority, his complaint leaves the state open to recount.” In the general election Ross was defeated by Ernest R. Hall.

After moving to Altadena, California, Mr. Ross worked for Title Insurance and Trust Company of Los Angeles until his death May 20, 1955. He is buried in Inglewood Memorial Park Cemetery, Inglewood, California.

A pioneer biography submitted to Arizona State University by Maud Ross states in part: “When Mr. Ross first started collecting taxes for the county he rode horse back, carrying the money in a canvas sack tied to his saddle. Later he had a Ford car, a novelty to the country people. One day passing a little school house the teacher dismissed the pupils so they could go outside and see it. He drove back and took teacher and all for ride. Together with Mr. Howe, the Assessor, they made a map of the county, making it easier to find the districts. But it was never easy collecting taxes in those early days. People didn’t want to pay them any more than they do now and made a big fuss about it. He had many an argument. But he was fair and just and soon won their respect.”
Guy Crittenden Welch was born at Greeley, Colorado, April 15, 1879, the son of Dr. William Pringle Welch and Theresa Crittenden. Starting in 1873, for many years Dr. Welch was prominent in farming and sheep-raising on a 200 acre ranch in Greeley. Guy attended the Colorado State Normal School, then worked as a clerk in a store and was employed for a short time with a surveying party. On May 1, 1898, Guy enlisted as a volunteer in Company D, First Colorado Infantry, for the Spanish-American War and was sent to the Philippines. After being honorably discharged July 15, 1899, Mr. Welch remained in Manila for five years employed by the American Commercial Company. He returned to the U.S., working for a short time in San Francisco, Seattle and Colorado; then completed a short course at the Colorado University in Boulder.

In 1907 Guy came to Naco, Arizona, where he was employed by the Copper Queen Mercantile for three years. He then relocated to Hereford when he accepted a position as bookkeeper and superintendent for the Greene Cattle Company. In 1912, Mr. Welch moved to Tombstone, was appointed Cochise County Undersheriff and on March 23, married Grace Winifred Tarbell. Miss Tarbell was a native of Tombstone and held a MD from the University of California, Los Angeles. The couple had three daughters all born in Tombstone: Ola Florence Welch, December 26, 1912; Dorothy Crittenden Welch, July 13, 1916 and Arlene Theresa Welch, July 4, 1919.

On May 6, 1918, after serving six years as Chief Deputy Sheriff, Guy Welch was appointed Sheriff by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors to replace Sheriff Wheeler who left office and joined the U.S. Army and, since he was in France, "was not caring for or performing the duties of the office of Sheriff." Mr. Welch served eight months as Sheriff. During that time on order of Judge Lockwood, Sheriff Welch had the duty of destroying 1200 cases of bootleg whiskey said to have been worth at least $100,000. The bottles were smashed up against the courthouse brick wall in the jail yard and the booze was allowed to run into the gutter as the law provided. Many such occurrences took place during prohibition. Arizona’s prohibition went into effect January 1, 1915; but the national ban didn’t go into effect until January 1, 1920.

A friend of the Sheriff presented him with a solid gold badge set with five diamonds and inscribed “Sheriff, Cochise County.” Guy quickly changed his $1.75 badge for the $300 gold badge. The friend attached a note reading, “Hope you will wear this four more years,” but Mr. Welch declined and was elected Cochise County Treasurer in 1918, serving 1919-1922 as Treasurer as well as being Mayor of Tombstone. In 1923, he moved his family to Long Beach, California, and accepted a position with the New York Life Insurance Company. Again in 1923, he moved; this time to Whittier, and served on the police force from 1923-1938, then relocated to El Monte.

Treasurer Welch served as police captain of El Monte, California, until January 1, 1944, when he retired due to ill health and died February 19, 1944, in El Monte.
Melville Clay Hankins was born August 5, 1877, in Prairie Lea, Texas, to John Milford Hankins and Glendora C. Glass. Clay came to Arizona in 1900 and lived in Douglas for 21 years where he worked at the smelter, became assistant foreman of the reduction works, served as Mayor of Douglas and was appointed postmaster by President Wilson serving for four years.

In 1921, Mr. Hankins moved to Tombstone to accept the position of clerk of the Board of Supervisors, then served two terms as Treasurer 1923-1926. In his run for State Treasurer in 1926 he lost the primary to J.C. Callaghan. He moved to Phoenix in 1928, and was appointed the first Secretary of the State Highway Commission by Governor George W.P. Hunt. He resigned in 1933, to become Secretary of the State Corporation Commission for several years. He then held a position in the state auditor’s office resigning in 1939 to return to the Arizona Highway Commission as assistant secretary. He retired in 1945.

Treasurer Hankins suffered a heart attack on March 4, 1947, and is buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Phoenix. He was survived by his wife Clementine Emma Gardner and two daughters, Lola Emma Hankins and Winona Hankins Gerrard (Mrs. Herbert Bartlett Gerrard Jr.).

William Morton Cox was born January 21, 1880, near French Lick Springs, Indiana, to parents Charles W. Cox and Margaret Jane Melbourne, William Morton Cox graduated from high school at Paoli. His father Charles was also born in French Lick Springs and was a clergyman of the Church of Christ, as was his father before him, Christopher Cox. William moved to Bisbee in 1906, after working for the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads in California and Utah as a locomotive engineer. He was employed in the mechanical department of the C&A mining company and served on the Bisbee City Council during his years in Bisbee. According to his WWI draft records, William had one glass eye.

Mr. Cox served as Cochise County Treasurer 1927-1930; ran for State Treasurer in 1930, but lost in primary to Mit Simms; served as Arizona State Treasurer 1933-1934; and as a member of the Corporation Commission 1935-1940. He also served as Secretary of Arizona Colorado River Commission from 1941 until it was abolished in 1945. When the Arizona Department of Real Estate was created in 1949, William became the first real estate commissioner and served until his retirement in 1960.

In California on July 17, 1905, William wed Elise Anna Breitkreutz of Omaha, Nebraska. One child, Marian Roberta Cox, was born to this union on March 28, 1907. Treasurer Cox died November 4, 1970, in Phoenix.
Daniel Stanley Kitchel was born in Montevideo, Minnesota, May 19, 1886, to parents James Luther Kitchel and Caroline E. Wilson and moved with his family to Texas as a child. Dan attended private prep school in Beaumont, Texas, then was appointed to and passed West Point 1902-1904. His first job was working as a driller in the Beaumont oil fields. When the price of oil dropped to 70 cents a barrel in 1906, Dan moved to Bisbee and worked in the mines as a hoist operator for twenty years. In 1922-1924, he is listed as business partner with R.C. Brown in operating Kitchel and Brown garbage contractors for the City of Bisbee. He was part owner and manager of Palace Undertaking Funeral Home 1924-1926. In 1926-1927 he is listed as the proprietor of Kitchel's Confectionery located at 38 Main Street in Bisbee.

Mr. Kitchel served as Chief Deputy Assessor for three years, Cochise County Treasurer 1931-1934, Clerk of the Cochise County Superior Court 1935-1954, and served in the Arizona State Senate 1957-1968, retiring in 1969. After a spirited county election on November 19,1929, it was decided at the polls to move the county seat from Tombstone to Bisbee. Bonds in the amount of $300,000 were approved for the construction of the Art Deco structure and the new courthouse was dedicated August 3, 1931, by Governor George W.P. Hunt. Dan Kitchel was Treasurer during the office move form Tombstone to Bisbee.

Carl Charles Gordner was born in Boonville, Indiana, December 12, 1892, to parents Louis Gordner and Louise Koegel. As early as 1917, he served as the City Treasurer in Boonville. He served in WWI. Carl married Alma Ward in Boonville, Warrick County, Indiana in 1916, and the couple had two daughters in Indiana. Jane Gordner was born August 25, 1918, and Suzannah Gordner on April 6, 1921. The family moved to Bisbee where Carl became a conductor on the trolley of the Warren-Bisbee Railway. A third daughter Lois Gordner was born in Arizona June 24, 1925.

Mr. Gordner served as Chief Deputy Cochise County Treasurer for Treasurer Cox 1929-1930, Treasurer Kitchel 1931-1934 and Treasurer Lucas 1939-1942. He was first elected Treasurer in 1934, and again in 1942 serving two, two-year terms twice for a total of 8 years. He ran unsuccessfully for State Treasurer in 1938, finishing second in a five-man race.

Carl Gordner ended his career in Phoenix working for the State Treasurer as an assistant bookkeeper and then as a deputy examiner for the State Banking Department retiring in 1964. Treasurer Gordner died in May 6, 1979 and is buried in Phoenix.
Oakley William Lucas
Cochise County Treasurer 1939-1942

Oakley William Lucas was born to parents George H. Lucas and Anna L. Albert on May 12, 1899, in Radford, Virginia, and graduated from Douglas High School May 18, 1918. During WWI, he served in the U.S. Army. Oakley married Louise Bernice Davis October 7, 1922.

Mr. Lucas was timekeeper and assistant paymaster for Phelps Dodge Corporation from 1922-1935 before joining the staff of the Cochise County Treasurer in 1935 where he served as chief deputy to Carl Gordner for four years. He was elected Treasurer and served two terms from 1939-1942. From 1943 until 1946 Mr. Lucas was employed as storekeeper for the Shattuck-Denn Mining Co. In 1946 he was appointed Clerk of the City of Douglas, serving the city 17 years until retiring August 6, 1963.

Oakley was an avid cribbage player and was on the Bisbee team with Dan Kitchel and others in 1938.

Treasurer Lucas died November 15, 1984 and is buried in Douglas.

William Jerome Kaminski
Cochise County Treasurer 1947-1949

William “Bill” Jerome Kaminski was born January 30, 1902, in Dover, New Jersey, to parents Fred Kaminski and Bridget Doyle, descendants of early German and Irish settlers. The family moved to Cochise County in 1909 and Bill graduated from Bisbee High School. Prior to the liquidation of the Bank of Bisbee, Mr. Kaminski was employed as a teller at the bank for 15 years. He then accepted a position in the office of the Cochise County Board of Supervisors as a bookkeeper.

Following the death of his brother Fred F. Kaminski, Bill took over the Chevron General Petroleum Service Station in Tombstone Canyon. For four years he operated the station on the side, until falling victim to Buerger disease that causes the blood vessels in the arms and legs to become blocked with blood clots, eventually damaging or destroying skin tissue leading to infection and gangrene. After the amputation of his legs, Bill was fitted with artificial legs. He could get around with a set of special boots and crutches and performed his duties in a wheelchair. He drove a specially equipped Oldsmobile, using manual controls.

In 1934, William married Mary Sylvia Black. They had one daughter, Sylvia Ann Kaminski Sellers. He ran unsuccessfully for county treasurer several times prior to winning the 1946 election and re-election in 1948. At the age of 46, Mr. Kaminski passed away in Bisbee on January 25, 1949, and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery. Clerk of the Board William E. Clark and Kaminski both died on the same day. Chief Deputy Frances Lippert was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Treasurer Kaminski.
Frances Pearl Lippert
Cochise County Treasurer 1949-1952

Frances Pearl Lippert was appointed by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors to fill the unexpired term of office ending at the close of 1950 upon the death of Treasurer William J. Kaminski in January 1949.

Miss Lippert was born in Bisbee February 11, 1901, to parents Hulda I. Reinhold and Joseph F. Lippert, who came to the U.S. from Germany to settle in Tombstone. She attended Bisbee schools and Los Angeles Business College before starting her career as a stenographer with the C&A Mining Co.

From 1932-1947, Frances worked in the Recorder’s Office, then joined the Treasurer’s staff and was Chief Deputy at the time of her appointment. She won the election in 1950 and served the two-year term from 1951-1952. Treasurer Lippert did not run for office in 1952 due to the Arizona statutory provision that a county treasurer could not succeed themselves after two terms. She continued her employment in the Treasurer’s office serving with Treasurer F.C. Alexander and ending her 30-year career in the Board of Supervisors’ office.

Miss Lippert was appointed Clerk of the Board shortly before her death in 1962. She is buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Bisbee.

The Democratic Women’s Who’s Who 1960-1961 stated she was “characterized by laudable ambition, well directed energy and perseverance. Her hobbies include ceramic work, bowling and gardening.”

Carl Isaacson of Hereford stated, “I worked for Frances Lippert for 20 months. I appreciated Miss Lippert very much. She was always professional - a very nice person.”
Franklin Cecil Alexander was born in San Jose, California, August 18, 1901, to parents Charles William Alexander and Calla Louise Zimmerman. He moved to Tempe with his family in 1909. Alex attended St. Edward College in Austin, Texas, and graduated from Arizona Normal, now Arizona State University, in 1923.

F.C. began his teaching career in the Willcox / Dos Cabezas area in the early 1920’s, as physical director, commercial and manual training teacher. From 1929-1943, Mr. Alexander was an assistant principal, teacher and coach at Bisbee High School. He ended his teaching career in 1943 and briefly operated his own service station in Fry. In 1944 F.C. moved to just outside of Grants Pass, Oregon, where he purchased and operated a combination country store and service station. After a little more than a year of limited sunshine, he returned to Arizona, living in Tucson for three years and then moving to Douglas in 1948. He was employed as maintenance and construction worker at the Bisbee-Douglas International Airport.

Mr. Alexander also served as Chief Deputy to Treasurer Lippert. He won his first election in 1952 and served as Cochise County Treasurer from 1953 – 1972. During Alex’s tenure term limits were lifted in 1953, and the term of office changed in 1964 from two to four years.

In Douglas May 23, 1924, F.C. married Helen Bijou Clemons, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bye de Rafael Clemons of Central. Alex and Bijou had two daughters - Cecil Irene Alexander Berrer and Paquita Carolyn “Skeets” Alexander Gilliland and four sons - Phillip Charles Alexander, Franklin William Alexander, Thomas Wayne Alexander and Jon Kent Alexander.

Treasurer Alexander died March 6, 1983, and is buried in Douglas along side his wife of 53 years.
Louise Elizabeth (Cowling) Peters
Cochise County Treasurer 1973-1980

Louise Elizabeth Cowling was born October 9, 1918, in Bisbee to Henrietta Jemima Craft and James Mitchell Cowling. She graduated from Bisbee High School and from La Salle University in accounting. Louise’s marriage to Bisbee native William W. “Bill” Peters lasted 59 years until Bill’s death. The couple had no children.

Louise worked at the Phelps Dodge Mercantile and then 22 years in the Treasurer’s office prior to her election in 1972. Sixteen years of her service to the county were as Chief Deputy. She served two four-year terms as Treasurer.

During her term, the office moved from the courthouse to the third floor of the Administration building, the remodeled Horace Mann school building at 4 Ledge Avenue near the courthouse. In the late 1970’s a bee war took place in the office. Groups of bees were fighting over the queen. Every morning employees would arrive to piles of dead bees in the office, honey dripping from the furniture and papers stuck together. Employees worked through the day walking on honey and dodging bees. A beekeeper finally located the queen in the cooler vent, and once he removed her, a huge black cloud of bees flew from the building and followed the beekeeper’s vehicle out of town. Some of the old files still have papers stuck together with honey.

Treasurer Peters died July 16, 2003, in Tucson and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Bisbee.
Marsha Kay Davis was born in Bisbee, Arizona, on April 26, 1946, to parents Wesley Alexander Davis and Inez Marie Boat. Wesley came to Bisbee during the depression to work in the copper mines. His family is traced back through the Texas Republic, the Civil War, the American Revolution to Jamestown and is related to President Adams. Inez was born in Bisbee. Her father and grandfather Tobin both came to Bisbee in 1914 to work in the mines.

After graduating from Naco Elementary and Bisbee High School, Marsha attended Cochise College the first year of its existence. She then worked at the Arizona Bank for nine years and in the Treasurer’s office for seven. She won her first election in 1981, she had held office continually since Arizona Centennial year 2012 when she retired.

Under Marsha’s leadership the office had advanced from 2 ½ ‘ x 3’ hand calculated, hand written tax distribution reports and manual typewriters to computers and web pages. In 2004, the office moved from Old Bisbee to the Melody Lane County Complex. This location also allowed for an archives center that was critical for storage of the Treasurer’s office vital records. The staff of the Treasurer’s office worked many long days to clean, organize and index the collection of records and create a mini-museum in the facility and make the records accessible to the public. Their efforts were rewarded when they received a 2006 National Association of Counties Achievement award for historical preservation.

James Leonard Bonham and Marsha married in 1965, and have two daughters: Lori Lynn Bonham Fortenberry (Mrs. J.R. Fortenberry) and Kimberly Kay Bonham. Lori has two children – Austen and Ashlyn.
Catherine L. Traywick, “Cathy” was born in Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania. She graduated from Highland High School in Pocatello, Idaho and attended Idaho State University, Arizona State University and Cochise College. She holds her Public Management Certification from Arizona State University. In 2015, Cathy received the Chancellor Certificate in Public Administration: Government Finance Officer from the University of Missouri.

Ms. Traywick was elected to the office in 2012; however, she has been a Deputy Treasurer for over 20 years. She was hired as a cashier in the Treasurer’s Office in 1992, then worked in Bonds and Bankruptcies, Special Districts and the Accountant’s position for the Treasurer’s Office. She was then promoted to Cash and Investment Manager in 2006. Since taking office, Catherine has implemented the mailing of Delinquent Postcards instead of letters and online eNotices resulting in substantial savings to Cochise County. She has also worked to provide 24 hour access for tax payments with an improved credit card system. Catherine is diligently working with the Cochise County IT Department on Treasurer’s System (TROCS), which will provide detailed property tax information, allow access to payment receipts, tax bills, payment amounts due and parcel inquiries.

Ms. Traywick currently serves as Second Vice President of the Arizona Association of Counties. Cathy is Arizona’s County Treasurer Representative for the National Association of County Collectors, Treasurers & Finance Officers. She also currently serves on the Legislative Policy Committee for the Arizona County Treasurer’s Association. Cathy lives in Tombstone and is very active in her community. She serves on the board of Helldorado, Inc. and the Tombstone Senior Center. She also works with the Tombstone Lions Club and the American Legion Auxiliary Roy Fourr Post 24. She has also participated with the Tombstone Vigilantes, The Wild Bunch and The Hell’s Belles.
Abbreviations of Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Newspapers</th>
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<tr>
<td>ATO Arizona Territorial Officials by John S. Goff</td>
<td>ADS Arizona Daily Star, Tucson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AzMc Arizona, prehistoric, aboriginal, pioneer, modern; the nation’s youngest commonwealth within a land of ancient culture by James H. McClintock</td>
<td>AG Arizona Gazette, Phoenix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCS Cochise County Stalwarts by Lynn R. Bailey and Don Chaput 2000 Westmoreland Press</td>
<td>AR Arizona Republican or Republic, Phoenix</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDB City Directory Bisbee</td>
<td>ARN Arizona Range News, Willcox</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDD City Directory Douglas</td>
<td>AWS Arizona Weekly Star, Tucson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL Press Reference Library Western Edition Notables of the West 1915</td>
<td>BR Bisbee Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>T Tombstone By William Hattich 1903</td>
<td>DD Douglas Dispatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF Wells Fargo in Arizona Territory by John and Lillian</td>
<td>PG Phoenix Gazette</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TDC Tucson Daily Citizen or Arizona Daily Citizen</td>
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<td>TE Tombstone Epitaph</td>
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<td>TN Tombstone Nugget</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.C. Alexander: CCSCRM 5-1924:AVRB Cecil Irene, Paquita Carolyn; AVRD Calla Louise; SSD; USFC 1920 Tempe &amp; 1930 Bisbee; CDB 1928 &amp;1942; CDD 1950 &amp;1951; Bisbee High School yearbooks 1929-1943; ARN 5-1924;BR 7-20-1952 &amp;1-8-1957;DD 3-7-1983 obit; letter to Marsha Bonham from Tom Alexander 5-6-2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.M. Cox: Warranty Deed 9-29-1948 Maricopa County Dk 0299-pg 70; SSD; AVRD Elise; History of Arizona Biographical Vol. 3 pg 553; Biographic Sketch – Grand Lodge of Arizona F&amp;AM; A.C Elise Breitkreutz bio; PG obit 11-5-1970 pg 44; AR obit Marian 10-2-1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.N. Gaines: USFC 1870 Springfield Missouri, 1880 Bethlehem, Henry County, Missouri; Missouri marriage records Henry County, Missouri; California Death Records; AzMc pg 325-326; T pg 17; Email from Carolyn Gaines Cooper to Marsha Bonham 1-3-2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Goodrich: USFC 1880 Grayson Cty Tx, 1910 LA, Calif; AAB; Territorial Legislature Memorial 2-2-1887; PRL Vol II pg 170-171; CCS pg 149-150; Austin (Tx) Colony Pioneers Chapter Early Pioneers and Settlers of Washington County pg 111; History of the Bench and Bar of California pg 846 edited by Oscar Tully Shuck 1901; Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography by Dan L. Thrapp Vol II pg 570 -571; ATO pg117; Who’s Who in America 1908-1909 pg 736; TP 9-1-1904; TE 2-25-1923 obit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.C. Gordner: AVRB Lois; Cochise County Treasurer’s office records; WWI Draft Registration Card; SSD; USFC 1930 Tombstone , Az, 1920 Warrick Cty, Ind.; Phoenix City Directories 1947, 50,52,53,55,58,59,61,63,64,66,67,68; CDB 1924,1926-27, 1942;FS/LDS;DD 1-25-1938; BR5-28-1944;AR5-11-1979 obit</td>
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