

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

### Hypothesis

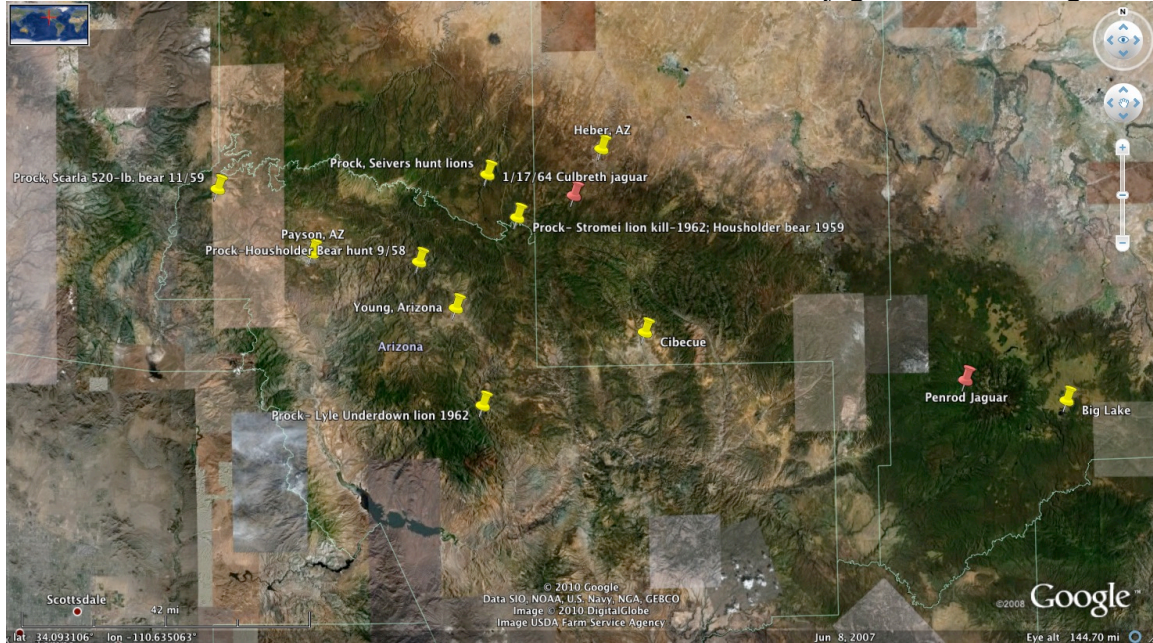
Neither the female jaguar killed on September 28, 1963 by Terry Penrod near Big Lake in the White Mountains, Arizona nor the male jaguar killed by Predator and Rodent Control Agent Russell Culbreath on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation 110 days later in January 1964, were “naturally occurring” jaguars. Instead, someone, possibly but not necessarily Curtis J. Prock, imported them both from Central Mexico, likely Nayarit, and released them near Young, Arizona.

### Summary of Evidence Supporting Hypothesis

- 1) Shortly before and up to the time the Penrod and Culbreath jaguars were taken, at least two different hunting guides were conducting canned hunts for big game in Arizona. One of those guides was Curtis J. Prock. A typical canned hunt involves bringing a hunter to a location and shortly after starting down a trail, an associate secretly releases a caged animal that is hidden nearby.
- 2) Mr. Prock established a reputation for guiding three successful jaguar hunts in Arizona and many others in Nayarit, Mexico between 1957 and 1963. No other guide successfully led even one intentional jaguar hunt in Arizona. This was in the days of great hunters such as Ben Lilly and the Lee brothers, none of which ever killed a jaguar in Arizona, although the Lee brothers tried at least once. The Lee brothers were highly successful jaguar hunting guides in Mexico but killed no jaguars in Arizona.

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3) From 1957 until the end of 1962, Mr. Prock conducted numerous guided cougar and bear hunts in the White Mountains near Young, AZ. At least two of those hunts started out less than ten miles from the site of the Culbreath jaguar kill. See Figure 1.



**Figure 1. Mr. Prock had been leading numerous big game hunts in the same general area where the jaguars were killed in 1963 and 1964.**

- 4) In November and December 1962, authorities seized three shipments involving six caged mountain lions in transport from Utah into Arizona for Mr. Prock. He was charged with three counts of illegal transport of an animal. In February 1963, Mr. Prock was arrested for illegally transporting a mountain lion across the Utah/Arizona state line, apparently for the purpose of canned hunting. In late 1964 Mr. Prock moved to British Honduras (now Belize) where he led countless successful jaguar hunts for wealthy individuals, celebrities and famous hunters until the cat was listed as an endangered species in 1972, once again destroying his livelihood.
- 5) Mr. Prock was guiding jaguar hunts in Nayarit, Mexico in 1958, 1959, and 1960, (and possibly also '61 and '62). He imported at least two wild cats, jaguarundi cubs, into Phoenix from Nayarit in 1958.
- 6) In 1974 Mr. Prock was convicted under the Lacey Act for guiding canned jaguar hunts in New Mexico, using caged animals apparently purchased within the U.S. At that time, at least 9 jaguars and at least ten hunts were documented by the authorities. At least one jaguar apparently escaped into the wilds of New Mexico, being too small for the client's approval.
- 7) The Penrod and Culbreath jaguars were both killed in the White Mountains, on September 28, 1963 and January 16, 1964, respectively, and roughly halfway between the time that Curtis J. Prock was initially charged (February 20, 1963)

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and the date he was convicted (June 19,1964) for illegally transporting a mountain lion from Utah into Arizona. If these two jaguars were in Mr. Prock's possession when his troubles began, he might have secretly released them into the wild to avoid further charges. Alternatively, he may have released them intentionally or sold them to another party (who released them) prior to his being charged, as part of his normal business. Still another alternate possibility is that another party released a jaguar or two.

- 8) Mr. Prock is not the only Arizonan convicted under the Lacey Act for violations involving jaguars. Mr. Klump was convicted of selling a jaguar skin across the New Mexico/Arizona state line in 1986. We do not know where the jaguar was killed or where it was born. There may have been others involved in illegal jaguar releases in Arizona during the early 1960's.
- 9) Russell Culbreath noticed jaguar tracks for several months prior to trapping the jaguar in 1964. World-class jaguar expert Curtis Prock was leading well-known, world-class hunters on mountain lion hunts regularly in the same area until February 1963, and government trappers were working in every county in Arizona, yet we are aware of no other documented reports of sightings of jaguars or their tracks anywhere in Arizona on any path that one jaguar, much less two, might have taken from Mexico into the White Mountains.

10) The Penrod jaguar was very small by historical standards for Arizona. It more closely resembled the skull size (measured as width plus length) of jaguars killed in Nayarit, Mexico than the much larger jaguars historically killed in AZ prior to 1930. Likewise, the three jaguars taken in Prock's 1957-1959 hunts in Arizona were all small, typical of the significantly smaller size of Central Mexican jaguars than Brazilian jaguars<sup>1</sup> or borderland jaguars such as occurred naturally in Arizona prior to 1930<sup>2</sup>, and at least two of the Prock jaguars were also female.

Figure 1. Shows the size score of jaguars from the 1964 Boone and Crockett record book on the Y- axis and the year on the X-axis. Notice that prior to 1955, all jaguars killed in

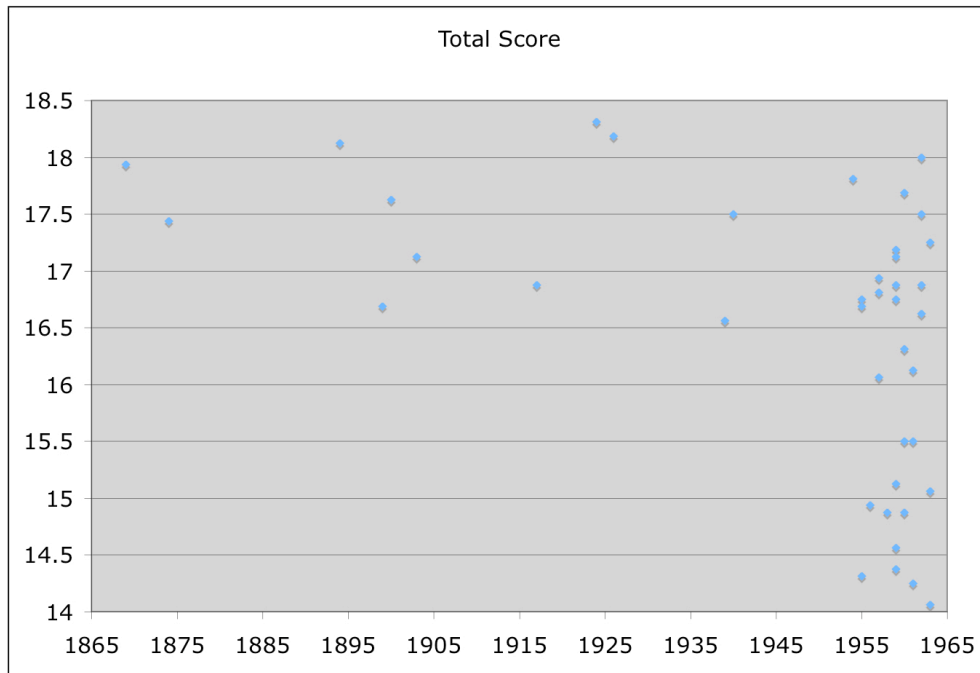
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<sup>1</sup> Hoogesteijn, Rl, and E. Mondolfi. 1996. "Body Mass And Skull Measurements In Four Jaguar Populations And Their Prey Base." *Bulletin of the Florida Museum of Natural History* 39:195-219.

<sup>2</sup> See discussion of jaguar body mass and skull sizes in Brown, D.E. and Lopez-Gonzales, C., *Borderland Jaguars, Tigres de la Frontera*,2001, pp.20-28

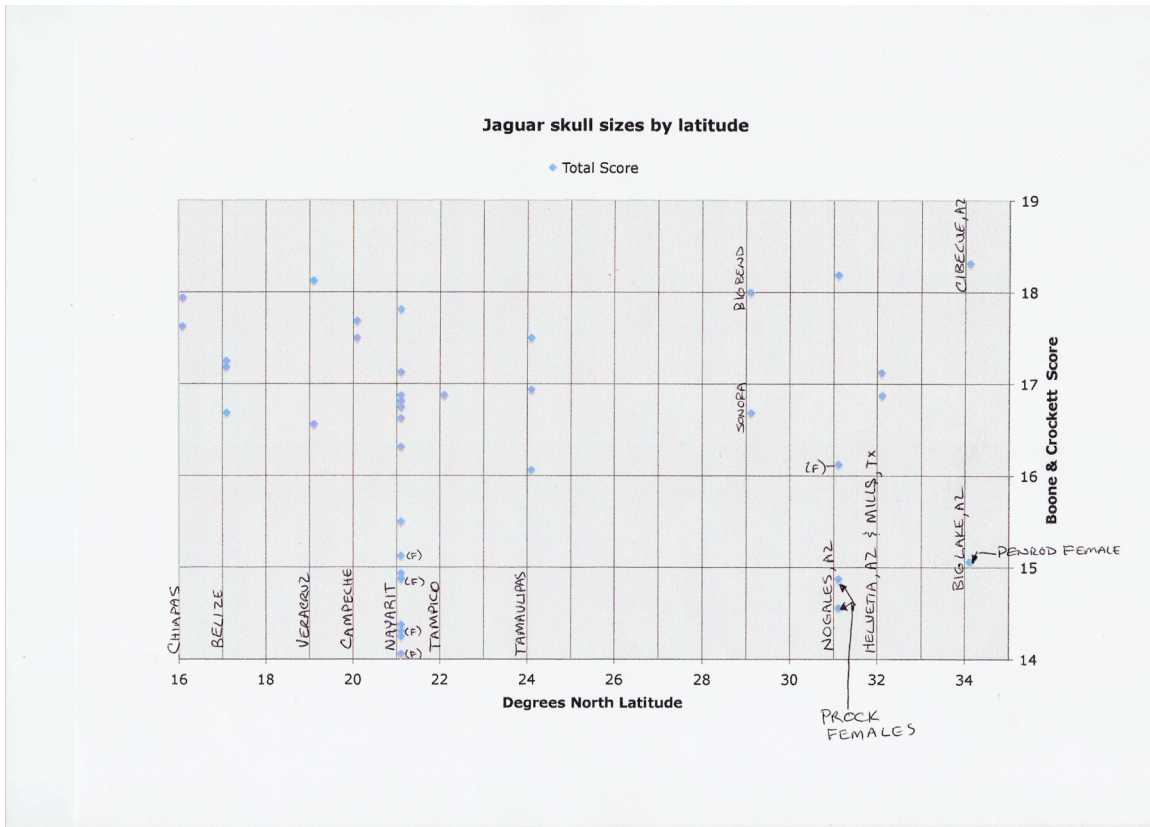
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Arizona were very large, greater than 16.5.



**Figure 2. Boone and Crockett scores of jaguars as of 1964. Year killed on X-axis. All borderland jaguars killed prior to 1955 scored above 16.5. Prock and Penrod jaguars may have come from Central America.**

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**Figure 3. 1964 Boone and Crockett Skull Size Scores for Jaguars.** Notice the small size of jaguars from Nayarit, Mexico and the comparative small sizes of the Penrod and Prock jaguars.

- 11) The Penrod jaguar was female, quite rare for jaguars found outside a 50-mile radius of Nogales, AZ.
- 12) The Penrod jaguar was killed above an extreme altitude for jaguars (9,000-9,500 feet) and in a rare vegetation ecosystem for a jaguar to be found. In fact, it is the *only* jaguar ever found in that type of environment, possibly as the result of a hunter's chase, being chased by other animals, a forest fire or excessive flooding. 1963 was a very wet summer.
- 13) The Culbreath jaguar was killed in Arizona's high country during mid-January. Therefore it had been wandering around in sub-freezing temperatures, possibly blizzard conditions and mountain snow instead of heading south for the winter, which is odd behavior for a tropical cat.
- 14) As early as 1958, Curtis Prock was reported to have been capturing mountain lions alive for sale to zoos and circuses.<sup>3</sup> He was therefore capable of capturing jaguars alive.

<sup>3</sup> Housholder, Bob, "This Here Prock," *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* January 1959 pp. 21-23

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- 15) The Penrod jaguar was killed, as the crow flies, about 75 miles east of Young, AZ. The Culbreath jaguar was killed, as the crow flies, about 25 miles northeast of Young, AZ and within ten miles of the starting points of at least two Prock-guided hunts for bears and lions.
- 16) Bears on Prock-guided hunts were reported to be lost when chased onto the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, a sanctuary. The Culbreath jaguar was killed on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. The Penrod jaguar was killed a short distance from the Fort Apache Indian Reservation.
- 17) Two sources mention that Prock had smuggled jaguars into the US out of Mexico. In fact, this is part of the 1974 Lacey Act case.<sup>4</sup>
- 18) Curtis Prock, now 96 years old, owns property in Young, Arizona. This was the last residence where he lived independently.

### Detailed Timeline of Events

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|----------------|--|
| July 1, 1915   | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Predator and Rodent Control Branch, begins operating.  |
| 1919           | The mountain lion in Arizona is classified as a "predatory animal" by the Territorial Legislature and a bounty of \$50 authorized to be paid for each one killed. While Arizona reclassified mountain lions as "big game animals" in 1970, the bounty law remained on the books as a non-funded program until its repeal in 1990. We are not aware of any bounty ever being paid for jaguars in Arizona, and as of August 1958, bounties in Arizona were paid only for mountain lions <sup>5</sup> . |
| 1949           | Curtis Prock kills three mountain lions in Arizona and collects the bounties. <sup>6</sup>   |
| March 13, 1952 | <i>The Prescott Evening Courier</i> (AP) reports from Phoenix, "Curtis J. Prock, Eloy Constable, was indicted in income tax evasion charges for the years 1945, 1947 and 1948."  |

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<sup>4</sup> Jones, Robert F., "The Man Who Loved Cat Killing," *Sports Illustrated*, January 14, 1974 Volume 40, No. 2, pp. 36-37; and Brown, D.E. and Lopez-Gonzales, C., 2001, *Borderland Jaguars, Tigres de la Frontera*, University of Utah press  
<http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/vault/article/magazine/MAG1088195/1/index.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Bergman, David, USDA predator control agent, personal communication; and Housholder, Bob, "Arizona Jaguars," *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, August 1958, p.15-18, 55.

<sup>6</sup> Personal communication with taxidermist Woody Holloway, formerly in the employ of Jeff Seivers. Holloway has possession and cites the original hand-written bounty records book from Arizona Game and Fish Department.

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- November 1955 The Livestock Sanitary Board of Arizona, which pays the bounty on mountain lions, reports that over two hundred lions are killed each year for bounty money and the number does not seem to be decreasing. Most lions are killed in the mountains by professional hunters.<sup>7</sup>
- 1957 Curtis Prock goes into business as a professional Arizona big-game hunting guide based out of Phoenix.<sup>8</sup>
- October 1957 On a Prock-guided hunt, John Nutt, a major Eloy cotton farmer, kills a mountain lion and becomes the first licensed sportsman to have taken each of “Arizona’s Big Ten” big game animals.<sup>9</sup>
- October-Dec 1957 On numerous Prock-guided hunts, Bob Housholder, editor of *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, unsuccessfully attempts to kill a bear for his Big Ten trophy. Bad luck comes in the form of snow storms, noise interference from jets, and “bears chased onto the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, a sanctuary.” Numerous bears were chased. “Once during a high windstorm, Bob and Curtis were under the Mogollon Rim straining to hear the dogs. The pack had split and had two bears in the trees at the same time, but the men could not locate the sound of the hounds... Rain kept them in a cabin four straight days near Young in 1957.”<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Winsor, Roanna, “Tucson Mountain Men,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, November 1955, p.42

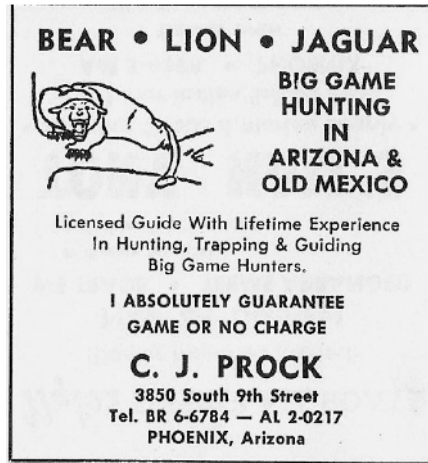
<sup>8</sup> Housholder, Bob, “This Here Prock,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* January 1959 pp. 21-23

<sup>9</sup> Toney, Kenneth, “Bob Housholder’s Big Ten,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, December 1959, p.12

<sup>10</sup> Toney, Kenneth, “Bob Housholder’s Big Ten,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, December 1959, p.55

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January 1958 Prock advertisement (see below) in *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* for guided hunts of bear, lion or jaguar with claim, “I absolutely guarantee game or no charge.”<sup>11</sup>



January 1958 John Nutt kills a 160-170-lb jaguar in Nayarit, Mexico. (Prock-guided hunt?)<sup>12</sup> The animal is not in the Boone and Crockett 1964 record book.

1958, date unknown Curtis Prock kills a female jaguarundi in Nayarit, Mexico and imports her two cubs to Phoenix, AZ.<sup>13</sup>

January 1958 On a Prock-guided hunt near Young, AZ, Ed Scarla kills a tom cougar with a score of 15<sup>6/16</sup> and 154 lb. dressed weight. The cat had refused to “tree.”<sup>14</sup> As of June 1963, the animal is tied at 4<sup>th</sup> place in the all time North American records and ranks as the largest cougar taken in Arizona. Scarla later becomes the 18<sup>th</sup> hunter to complete Arizona’s Big Ten and the second person to complete a Grand Slam of North American mountain sheep. Scarla is the Vice President of Salad Bowl Farms, Vice President of A.J. Bayless Markets and President of Scarla and Son Produce Company. Together the three firms employ 2,750 persons.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* January 1958 p.11

<sup>12</sup> Housholder, Bob, “Arizona Jaguars,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* August 1958 p.17

<sup>13</sup> 1995. Carmony, Neil, *Onza! The Hunt for a Legendary Cat*. High Lonesome Books

<sup>14</sup> *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* October 1958 p.77

<sup>15</sup> Housholder, Bob. “Big Ed Scarla,” *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue*, June 1963; and “Record Lion Skull is Measured,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, July 1959, p.64



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- February 1958 Prock guides Duane Holloway of Tichnor, AR, Ben Pearson (of the Pearson Archery Company) of Pine Bluff, AR and Dr. James L. Smith, of Little Rock, Arkansas, on a bow-hunt where three mountain lions are killed in one day. Smith's lion ranks in the top 15 in the new world record book.<sup>16</sup>
- February 1958 Prock advertisement in *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* for guided hunts of bear, lion or jaguar with claim, "I absolutely guarantee game or no charge."<sup>17</sup>
- March 1958 Prock advertisement in *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* for guided hunts of bear, lion or jaguar with claim, "I absolutely guarantee game or no charge."<sup>18</sup>
- April 21, 1958 On a Prock-guided hunt John Nutt kills a female jaguar within a half-mile of the newly completed Pena Blanca dam 15 miles NW of Nogales, AZ. This is history's first non-accidental hunt of a jaguar in Arizona. "Pete" Brown of Phoenix, the arms and ammo editor for *Sports Afield* magazine and an internationally known authority on sporting firearms, takes photographs. By this time, Prock himself had already taken 3 other jaguars and three ocelots in Mexico.<sup>19</sup> The skull of the Pena Blanca jaguar is donated to the University of Arizona Department of Zoology.<sup>20</sup> The Boone and Crockett Record Book for 1964 indicates the jaguar scored 14<sup>14/16 21</sup>
- Summer 1958 Prock hunts mountain lions with Jeff Seivers in Chevelon Canyon, north 20-30 miles cross-country from Young, AZ.<sup>22</sup> Seivers is a leading Phoenix taxidermist and sometimes hunting guide who advertises his taxidermy services regularly in *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*. Seivers eventually used Prock's advertisement from that magazine with text edited for his own use. Seivers later became the 13<sup>th</sup> hunter to claim the Big Ten.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* May 1958 pp. 30, 31; and Housholder, Bob, "This Here Prock," *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, January 1959 p. 22

<sup>17</sup> *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* February 1958 p. 69

<sup>18</sup> *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* March 1958 p.13

<sup>19</sup> Housholder, Bob. "Arizona Jaguars," *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* August 1958 p. 14; and *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* June 1958, p. 80

<sup>20</sup> 1960. Lange, K.I., "Jaguars in Arizona," *Transactions Kansas Academy of Science*, p.100.

<sup>21</sup> *Records of North American Big Game 1964, compiled by the Records Committee of the Boone & Crockett Club*, p. 357, Holt Rhinehard & Winston

<sup>22</sup> Housholder, Bob, "This Here Prock," *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, January 1959 p. 21

<sup>23</sup> "Five More Big Ten's Completed," *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue* January 1963, p.49

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September 1958 On several Prock-guided hunts, Bob Housholder again tries unsuccessfully to kill his Big Ten trophy bear. They were camped **high in the Mogollon Rim** country in September, “a rainy but good bear month. It rained seven inches in six consecutive days and the men stayed in a tent during that time. When the weather finally broke on the seventh day, **the bears came out in wholesale lots. The hounds broke into three groups, each on a bear track.** Bob took one group, Prock another and the third went it alone. Prock’s pack stayed on the rim where the winds came up. Bob’s group broke over the rim and the chase went out across the valley. The bear had been run before, and was on to the ways of the hounds and refused to climb a tree. **He fought off the hounds and disappeared into the wilderness of Gordon Canyon. The bear had run eight miles and Bob was on foot.**”<sup>24</sup> Gordon Canyon is about 9 miles from Young, cross-country.

September 1958 On a Prock-guided hunt, *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* reports, “Irene Morden, a writer of note and veteran of the African veldts,” killed **two lions near the Mogollon rim.** She had come to Arizona and spent an unsuccessful week with a very well known lion guide. Disappointed, she was waiting for her return flight back across the continent “and decided to pick up a couple of magazines. She noticed the September issue of *Arizona Wildlife Sportsman* since it had a lion on the cover. Scanning the pages, Irene saw an ad mentioning Prock and a lion hunt. A quick phone call, a cancelled plane ride, a hurried drive to the rim country—and **Prock got her, not one, but two lions in less than one hunting day!** One of Mrs. Morden’s lions should rank well up in the record book, as it **weighed 149 lbs. dressed, the second heaviest Prock has ever seen and measured 8’6” in length.**”<sup>25</sup>

October 1958 On a Prock-guided hunt, Bud Hale kills a sow bear that Prock’s hounds **chased off the Mogollon Rim.** “The pelt was in excellent condition—ebony black.”<sup>26</sup>

Unknown date prior to January 1959-<sup>27</sup>

“...Curtis Prock ‘guided John Nutt to the Arizona black bear record for dressed weight, 350 lbs.’ By summer of 1960, Nutt will

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<sup>24</sup> Toney, Kenneth, “Bob Housholder’s Big Ten”, *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, December 1959 p.56

<sup>25</sup> Housholder, Bob, “This Here Prock,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* January 1959, p.22

<sup>26</sup> Housholder, Bob, “This Here Prock,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* January 1959, p.22

<sup>27</sup> Housholder, Bob, “This Here Prock,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* January 1959, p.22

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kill 104 big game animals including three jaguars and each of the four species of North American bears.<sup>28</sup>

...Prock spent a week in Nayarit, Mexico with Pennsylvania hunter Jack Thompson. They collected a male jaguar and two ocelots, one of which was one of the largest ocelots to come out of the area in many years. The jaguar was killed in dense jungle at six feet.<sup>29</sup>

January 1959

*Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* reports that Curtis Prock, in his early 40's, "is the only man in Arizona whose full-time job is guiding. A transplant from Texas, he has lived in Arizona half his life." His success is reported as,

"astounding. He's accounted for over 200 mountain lions (not all by guided hunters, he's killed over 100 personally and has captured many alive for sale to zoos, movies, etc.) and has failed to get his customer a lion only ONCE!"<sup>30</sup>

January 4, 1959

On a Prock-guided hunt Jack Herter, the 13-year old son of George Herter, owner of the famous Herter Sporting Goods Store in Waseca, Minnesota, killed a jaguar with a "Wyatt Earp hogleg," a .45 Caliber Buntline Special revolver. The February 1959 issue of *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* reports,

"the jaguar had been seen and reported to Prock a week before. Curtis went into the area and used his Mexican 'jaguar caller'—hollowed out gourd. The tigre answered on the morning of the fourth day of Prock's scouting trip. Returning to Phoenix, he picked up his party and went back into the oak covered hills south of Patagonia. The tigre answered the 'caller' early the next morning and, after a short chase, Jack ended the life of the huge spotted cat, but not before 'el tigre' had caught and ripped four of Prock's hounds, one seriously."

Jack shot the cat three times in the chest and once in the mouth. Accompanying Jack on the hunting trip were his parents and Pete Brown, shooting editor of *Sports Afield* magazine. The jaguar's remains went on display in the Herter store. This was the 19<sup>th</sup> jaguar killed in Arizona since 1910.<sup>31</sup> (Either the animal was too

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<sup>28</sup> "Arizona's Mr. Big—Johnny Nutt," *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, August 1960, pp19-20.

<sup>29</sup> Housholder, Bob, "This Here Prock," *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* January 1959, p.22

<sup>30</sup> Housholder, Bob, "This Here Prock," *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* January 1959, p.21-22

<sup>31</sup> 1960. Lange, K.I., "Jaguars in Arizona," *Transactions Kansas Academy of Science*, p.100; and "Thirteen year old sharpshooter!," *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, February 1959, p.16

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small to be entered into the Boone and Crockett record book or the skull damage from the shot in the mouth disqualified it.)

January 1959

On a Prock-guided hunt, Bill Mastrangel kills a **record 150-lb jaguar** in Nayarit, Mexico.

Booked for this hunt a year in advance, Curtis Prock meets up as planned with Ed Mastrangel and the world-famous hunter Grancel Fitz in Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico. The jaguar is the only North American big game animal Fitz has yet to kill, and this is his eighth expedition for one. Mastrangel plans to spear the animal if treed and take it with arrows if cornered on the ground.

Following a week with several promising starts but no success, the party breaks up. Fitz leaves to hunt elsewhere. Prock returns to Phoenix with injured hounds, and Mastrangel proceeds to Chihuahua and meets up again with Prock there. **After trailing a big jaguar unsuccessfully, Prock suggests the pair return to another section of Nayarit where he had heard of a jaguar killing domestic pigs.**

*Mastrangel wrote, “We arrived in the area early in the morning and Prock received an immediate answer to his jaguar caller. Prock released sixteen dogs. The cat was jumped as he came down for a drink, not 40 yards from us, and the dogs momentarily hesitated as three of them were knocked senseless. It was now 5:30 and still dark so Prock held the flashlight on the animal as I readied my bow; I let loose my first arrow striking the beast in the liver, and the dogs charged again. Spotting another opening, I sent the second arrow into his chest and finally the third arrow through his heart. The jaguar faded and died.*

*The jaguar was a fine specimen weighing nearly 150 lbs. and six-and-a-half feet long. A 54 lb. short bow–recurved and laminated, with four Rocketeer arrowheads was used for the kill. **So, after a grueling hunt of three weeks at a cost of \$2,000, I became one of the very few bowhunters in the country to kill a jaguar.** Jeff Seivers is making a rug of the beautiful pelt; the skull will be measured for entering in the Boone and Crockett big game records.”<sup>32</sup>*

The photo of Mastrangel, with his bow and arrows grinning over his kill, becomes the advertising photo for the hunting equipment manufacturer, seen in every issue of *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* for years afterward.

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<sup>32</sup> Bill Mastrangel, “El Tigre,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, March 1959, p. 67

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- May 5, 1959 On a Prock-guided hunt, Ed Scarla kills a female jaguar 30 miles east of Nogales, AZ. It weighs 115 lbs. dressed.<sup>33</sup> The Boone and Crockett Record book indicates this jaguar scored 14<sup>9/16</sup>.<sup>34</sup>
- October 24, 1959 On a Prock-guided hunt, Bob Housholder finally kills his tenth Big Ten trophy—a 300-lb black bear with a skin measuring 7.5 feet, considered to be “about as big as they come” in Arizona. This was Housholder’s ninth attempt and 27<sup>th</sup> day of bear hunting. “The dogs were released at daybreak on a long sloping point that overlooked the headwaters of Canyon Creek. In five minutes they were on a track that was but moments old.” The chase lasted more than 9 hours. The Upper Canyon Creek campground, also the site of the Stromei lion hunt in 1962, is less than 10 miles from the Culbreath jaguar kill.<sup>35</sup>
- November 1959 On a Prock-guided hunt, Ed Scarla kills a record bear, 520 lb. dressed weight as weighed by the public weighmaster, near Payson.<sup>36</sup> This is 170 lb. bigger than the previous record.<sup>37</sup>
- January 1960 Prock, having been booked a full year in advance, guides Grancel Fitz, a well known author of several hunting books and regular contributor to national outdoor magazines, on a jaguar hunt in Nayarit, Mexico. If successful, Fitz would become the first man to have legally taken a trophy of every North American game species.<sup>38</sup>
- March 20, 1960 *Chicago Daily Tribune* reports, “Chicago’s world roaming sportsman, Ned Payne, recently back from another gun-camera safari, is singing praises of Arizona’s Tonto mountains. Hunting there with guide C. J. Prock, behind pack of 10 hounds, Payne collected big mountain lion after mere 1 ½ hour’s effort.”<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> 1960. Lange, K.I., “Jaguars in Arizona,” *Transactions Kansas Academy of Science*, p.100.

<sup>34</sup> *Records of North American Big Game 1964 compiled by the Records Committee of the Boone and Crockett Club*, p.357 Holt, Rinehart and Winston

<sup>35</sup> Toney, Kenneth. “Bob Housholder’s Big Ten,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, December 1959 pp. 12-14, 55-58.

<sup>36</sup> Housholder, Bob, “Big Ed Scarla joins Arizona’s Big Ten Club,” *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue*,” June 1963, pp14-15

<sup>37</sup> *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue*, 1963, p. 42

<sup>38</sup> Housholder, Bob, “This Here Prock,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* January 1959, p.22

<sup>39</sup> Tom McNally, “Woods and Waters,” *Chicago Daily Tribune*, March 20, 1960, pg B8

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- June 1960 *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* magazine reports that Arizona has 60 licensed guides. It also states that the regular fare for a jaguar hunt in Mexico is \$1,500.<sup>40</sup>
- Late 1960 On a Prock-guided hunt, accompanied also by Bob Housholder who took photographs, John Nutt kills a “magnificent” male grizzly bear in the Sierra del Nido, which is in the state of Chihuahua about 150 miles south of the Texas/New Mexico/Mexico border. The bear had been given recent protection in Mexico in 1959, strengthened by a more formal proclamation by the President of Mexico earlier in 1960. A grizzly bear soon began a rampage of cattle depredations, so the hunter was invited to Mexico to kill it. After the carcass was sent to a Phoenix taxidermy shop, some bureaucrats (source does not reveal who) became suspicious for reasons we have not yet learned, and sequestered the hide and head. The hunters prevailed (source does not say how or what type of legal arena) and the hide and head were mounted and eventually transferred into the possession of John Nutt’s daughter, Frances.<sup>41</sup>
- September 1, 1961 Arizona Game and Fish Commission creates a new order under Section P-14 of the Arizona Game and Fish laws prohibiting transport of wild mammals without first obtaining a permit from the Arizona Game and Fish Department.<sup>42</sup>
- May 1962 On a Prock-guided hunt George Shaar kills a cougar and achieves the Big 10 award.<sup>43</sup>
- Spring 1962 On a Prock-guided hunt, Lyle Underdown kills a cougar (his 9<sup>th</sup> kill of the Big Ten) with bow and arrow “*in the Four Peaks area.*”<sup>44</sup> That is about **35 mi. se of Young, AZ.**
- On a Prock-guided hunt, Fred Kelly kills a mountain lion near **Sunflower**.<sup>45</sup>
- August 21, 1962 On a Prock-guided hunt, Tony Stromei kills a cougar “*around the headwaters of Canyon Creek*” northeast of Young, and becomes

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<sup>40</sup> Housholder, Bob, “What You Can Expect From A Guide,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, June 1960. Pp19-20, 45

<sup>41</sup> Brown, David E. 1996. *The Grizzly in the Southwest: Documentary of an Extinction*, p.163

<sup>42</sup> United States vs. Prock 1964 case file

<sup>43</sup> *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue* “Tony Stromei–10<sup>th</sup> to Take Big Ten” November 1962 p. 10

<sup>44</sup> *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue*, “15<sup>th</sup> to Take Big Ten Lyle Underdown,” January 1963, p. 17

<sup>45</sup> Housholder, Bob, “Fred Kelly–11<sup>th</sup> to Take Big Ten,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, December 1962, p.43

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

the 10<sup>th</sup> person to claim the Big Ten.<sup>46</sup> The Canyon Creek campground is just 16 miles northeast of Young, AZ and about ten miles from the site of the Culbreath jaguar kill.

- September 1962 On a Prock-guided hunt, Fred Kelly kills his 39<sup>th</sup> big game kill, a black bear on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, becomes 11<sup>th</sup> hunter to complete the Arizona Big Ten and holds the record for the shortest time to complete it, 15 years.<sup>47</sup>
- October 22, 1962 A live mountain lion is transported from Utah into Arizona near Fredonia by or for Mr. Prock without a permit from AGFD, and Prock is later charged with Count I per Commissioner’s Docket No. 16, Case no. 9142
- November 1962 On a Prock-guided hunt, Perry Chisum of Phoenix kills a mountain lion, making him the 17<sup>th</sup> hunter to complete the Arizona Big Ten.<sup>48</sup> Chisum is later deposed in 1963 in United States vs. Curtis J. Prock. The deposition is entered into the case record as evidence.
- November 28, 1962 Three live mountain lions are transported from Utah into Arizona near Fredonia by or for Mr. Prock without a permit from AGFD, and Prock is later charged with Count II. Commissioner’s Docket No. 16, Case no. 9143
- November 29, 1962 Perry Chisum writes Curtis Prock a check for \$350.00 for lion hunting guide services.
- December 22, 1962 Two live mountain lions are transported from Utah into Arizona by or for Mr. Prock without a permit from AGFD, and Prock is later charged with Count III. Commissioner’s Docket No. 16, Case no. 9144.
- February 19, 1963 Warrants served on C.J Prock. Complaint filed by Floyd A. Thompson, US Game Management Agent, Dept. of Interior, charging illegal transport of a live mountain lion on Oct 22, near Fedonia, AZ, where Highway 89A crosses the Utah, AZ state line. Hearing set for March 7, 1963.

Commissioner’s Docket no 16 Case No. 43 Complaint for Violation filed by Floyd A. Thompson, US Game Management

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<sup>46</sup> *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue* “Tony Stromei–10<sup>th</sup> to Take Big Ten” November 1962 pp. 10-11, with photo of lion on p. 11

<sup>47</sup> Housholder, Bob, “Fred Kelly–11<sup>th</sup> to Take Big Ten,” *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman*, December 1962, p.43

<sup>48</sup> “Five more Big Tens Completed,” *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue*, January 1963, p.49; photo of Prock, Chisum and the lion appear in Dec. 9, 1962 *Arizona Republic*

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

Agent, U.S. Dept. of Interior, charges Prock with illegal interstate transport and transport over the Navajo Indian Reservation, of a live mountain lion on November 28, 1962. The complaint is based on Thompson's "investigation including a sworn affidavit of one Curtis Edward Hoover, a former employee of the defendant."

- February 20, 1963 Charges on three counts are filed against Curtis J. Prock in Federal District Court for "Transporting mountain lions illegally" under Title 18 Section 43 and 17-231(a)(1).<sup>49</sup> Transporting animals without a permit was a violation of a rule set forth by the AZ Game and Fish Commission in Sept. 1961. It became a federal case due to the mountain lions being transported across State lines.
- Curtis J. Prock is arrested by Jack V. Peck.
- February 21, 1963 Court is advised by USDA that information has been filed by Attorney's office against this defendant and this action supersedes any further action Commissioner may take." March 7 hearing date cancelled.
- February 25, 1963 Prock requests and receives permission from the court to travel until March 3, 1963 to other Western states
- March 4, 1963 Prock is arraigned and enters not guilty plea to all three counts.
- March 28, 1963 Prock is seen in Garfield County, in south-central Utah, in violation of expired permission to travel.
- April 24, 1963 Prock is charged with contempt of court and ordered to appear in court on May 13 and show cause. He is not punished for contempt charge.
- May 21, 1963 Prock requests and receives the court's permission to travel to Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Colorado and New Mexico for a period not exceeding six weeks, expiring July 2, 1963.

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<sup>49</sup> Court Docket, *United States of America v. Curtis J. Prock*.

A.R.S. 17-231(a) (1) states, *General powers and duties of the commission*

*A. The commission shall:*

*1. Make rules and establish services it deems necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this title.*



## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

- May 25, 1963 Arizona Game and Fish Commission passes new regulation making it unlawful to “Capture and Keep” any type of wildlife, whether game or non-game, large or small animal.<sup>50</sup>
- June 18, 1963 Prock submits letter to the court requesting permission to leave the State of Arizona and travel to the States of Utah and Nevada on business. He promises to return to AZ not later than July 5, 1963.
- July 1, 1963 Prock requests court’s permission to move to Nevada, receives permission to leave Arizona until ordered back.
- September 28, 1963 Terry Penrod shoots 105-lb female jaguar 15 miles west of Big Lake in “the hayfield between Big Lake and...” in the White Mountains while varmint calling with his friend Ed Holland. This was a Saturday evening.<sup>51</sup> This is, as the crow flies, about 75 miles east Young, AZ.

Brown and Lopez-Gonzales (2001) claim he is the only person known to have called in a borderland jaguar while varmint (predator) calling. [In 1959, however, Mr. Prock called in Jack Herter’s jaguar, although this was probably a canned hunt.]

Brown & Lopez-Gonzales (2001) state that the jaguar was killed “At 9,000 feet, S of Big Lake, White Mountains, AZ... Had fed on Elk carrion... Dressed weight 78 lb.” Habitat was Rocky Mtn. montane/subalpine conifer forest.<sup>52</sup>

Brown and Lopez-Gonzales are inconsistent in two other statements in the same source, putting the elevation at 9,100 feet (page 57) and “more than 9,500 feet” (page 96). Brown and Lopez-Gonzales (2001) state,

*“The animal was remarkable in several other ways—the cat was female, her stomach contents were recorded, and she was weighed both whole and dressed. Most unusual, however, was that the cat was killed in spruce-fir forest at an elevation of more than 9,500 feet (2850 m). Although these circumstances aroused suspicions as to the cat’s origins, no one ever produced any evidence to show the animal’s presence was anything but natural.”*

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<sup>50</sup> *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue* May 1963 p.11

<sup>51</sup> Terry Penrod, personal communication; *Phoenix Gazette*, October 11, 1963; *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue*, November 1963, p.12

<sup>52</sup> Brown, D.E. and Lopez-Gonzales, C., 2001, *Borderland Jaguars, Tigres de la Frontera*, University of Utah press, page 7.

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

Another inconsistency surrounding this animal, one that is not addressed by Brown and Lopez-Gonzales, is this jaguar's small size. The Boone and Crockett 1964 Record Book reports a score of 15<sup>1/16</sup>, ranking her in the lowly 22<sup>nd</sup> percentile out of 41 jaguars recorded. (The 1964 edition of the Boone and Crockett record book inaccurately reported that the jaguar was male.<sup>53</sup> Terry Penrod confirmed in personal communication that the jaguar was female.)

*Brown and Lopez-Gonzales themselves (2001) state,*

*“Jaguars in Central America and in southern Mexico are much smaller [than borderlands jaguars], so much so that Ernest Thompson Seton (1920) termed them “dwarfs.”...*

*“Nonetheless, the few measurements [of skull size scores] available from museum specimens and other reliable sources support the contention that jaguars of the American Southwest, although small compared to their South American brethren, are as large as or larger than any in North America...*

*At least some borderland jaguars are large if only by North American standards. The male jaguars taken by U.S. predator control agents in Arizona in 1924 and 1926 are still among the largest ever recorded in North America...It is also interesting that the two largest specimens listed in Table 4 were all taken prior to 1930, indicating that there may have been a general cline in jaguar size in North America, with the largest animals tending to come from the animal's northern limits in Arizona. Some indications of the relative size of Southwestern jaguars can be obtained from the skull measurements presented in Tables 4, 5, and 6...These skull measurements indicate that borderland jaguars are not only significantly smaller than any population in South America (which may have Boone and Crockett scores exceeding 20 inches), but that specimens from the Southwest [ten cats avg. 16.7] are close to the size of analogous populations in Texas and northeastern Mexico [15 cats averaging 16.6" score]..."*

*"Borderland jaguars appear to be measurably larger than those found immediately to the south in the Mexican states of Sinaloa and Nayarit (Tables 4 and 5.). This comparison is also supported by Boone and Crockett scores, which although probably favoring large males, are roughly comparable between regions. Although*

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<sup>53</sup> 1964 Records of North American Big Game, compiled by the Records Committee of the Boone & Crockett Club. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, p. 357

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

*the scores of the ten animals from Arizona and Sonora averaged 16.7 in (42 cm), the mean of twenty-one jaguars from Sinaloa, Nayarit, and Jalisco was only 16.2 in (41 cm). Jaguars from southern Mexico south of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and from Central America also tend to be on the small side. This is of some interest in that the two smallest entries in the Arizona Wildlife Federation's jaguar records, neither of which is included here, were taken on hunts guided by an individual who had been convicted of releasing mountain lions for clients in Idaho and who kept live jaguars in his hunting camp in British Honduras” [Now Belize]. This is of some interest in that the two smallest entries in the Arizona Wildlife Federation's jaguar records, neither of which is included here, were taken on hunts guided by an individual who had been convicted of releasing mountain lions for clients in Idaho and who kept live jaguars in his hunting camp in British Honduras.*<sup>54</sup>

Brown and Lopez-Gonzales fail to discuss the small comparative size of the Penrod jaguar in this analysis as being another suspicious piece of data as to the origins of the cat. In fact, if you plot the jaguars in the Boone and Crockett 1964 North American records book with latitude on the x- axis and size score on the y- axis, you will notice that jaguars scoring less than 16 inches fall into three categories: jaguars taken in Nayarit, Mexico; jaguars taken on Prock-guided hunts in Arizona (at least two of which were females); and the female jaguar taken by Terry Penrod.

Yet Brown and Lopez-Gonzales (2001) also wrote,

*“...No less a houndsman than Ben Lilly unsuccessfully pursued any report of a jaguar that came his way. The Lee brothers, arguably the region's foremost lion hunters, also yearned for a jaguar. They knew, however, that jaguars were just not predictable enough to hunt in Arizona. Accordingly, in 1935, they began hunting jaguars in Sonora, where they had immediate success (see their story below). Before long, all of the big-time Arizona lion chasers were going to Mexico to try their luck at a jaguar. No guide or client ever intentionally set out to kill a jaguar in Arizona and did so—at least not until the 1950's.*

*Eyebrows were therefore rightfully raised when three jaguars were taken on guided hunts in Arizona and another one near Marfa, Texas, in the 1950s. All of these fortunate hunters had employed*

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<sup>54</sup> Brown, D.E. and Lopez-Gonzales, C., 2001, *Borderland Jaguars, Tigres de la Frontera*, University of Utah press, pp. 21-24.

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

*the same guide, an experienced and wide-ranging lion and bear hunter who also had a hunting camp in what was then British Honduras. According to his onetime partner, the two of them smuggled more than one jaguar in and out of Mexico, having some incredible adventures in the process. Suspicions intensified, however, when the senior partner was convicted of transporting a mountain lion across the Idaho state line to be released for one of his clients. There were other suspicious circumstances. At least one taxidermist noted that an "Arizona jaguar" that he was to mount had soiled itself. Only a cat kept in a cage, he said, did that. Enough said. No jaguar taken in the United States on a guided hunt specifically for jaguars can be considered legitimate. The odds against such a happening are just too great."*

- October 21, 1963 Prock submits letter to the court stating that he has seasonal employment in British Honduras to run from Nov. 1, 1963 until March 15, 1964. His employer will be Mr. A. H. Woodward Jr. of Birmingham, Alabama. Prock promises to return on Dec. 9, 1963 for his trial.
- Court grants permission to travel to British Honduras until December 9, 1963; trial date is set for December 11. Prock works as a jaguar hunting guide in British Honduras until he returns for trial.
- January 16, 1964 Russell Culbreath, a federal predator and rodent control agent, kills a male jaguar SW of ID Ranch on "breaks above Black River," White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation. Habitat is semidesert grassland/Great Basin conifer woodland<sup>55</sup> This is about 25 miles cross-country from Young, AZ and less than ten miles from the starting point of at least two Prock-guided hunts in 1962. Why is this tropical cat living in the White Mountains in the winter?
- March 1964 Arizona Guide Association formed specifically as an attempt to overcome bad publicity given to the industry by the charges filed against C.J. Prock<sup>56</sup>
- March 10, 1964 US Marshall issues subpoena to AZ Livestock Sanitary board for appearance in court and copies of requests for bounties on five hides submitted by W.E. Polk of Payson, AZ on 1/25/63 and refusal of bounty request on 2/5/63; and bounty request for two

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<sup>55</sup> Brown, D.E. and Lopez-Gonzales, C., 2001, *Borderland Jaguars, Tigres de la Frontera*, University of Utah press, page 7.

<sup>56</sup> Housholder, Bob "Arizona Guide Association Formed," *Arizona Wildlife & Travelogue*, March 1964 p. 38

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

hides submitted by Gene Clayburn of 4701 N. Reno, Tucson on 1/30/63 and refused on 2/6/63, and 5 more hides confiscated. (12 hides altogether?)

US Marshall subpoenas AZ MVD for appearance in court and copies of Prock's 1963 vehicle registration for his 1962 pickup truck.

- March 11, 1964 US Marshall issues subpoena to Florence Hoffman, AZ Livestock Sanitary Board to appear in court and bring "All memorandums, tapes, recordings re case and file of Curtis J. Prock"
- May 6, 1964 Trial date for US vs. Curtis J. Prock has been reset three times, now set for June 10, 1964.
- May 21, 1964 US Marshal subpoenas Ken Nielsen, 285 W Main, Salina, Utah to appear in court June 9 in Prescott. Served in Salina.
- March -May 1964 US Marshal subpoenas Robert C. Beasley, AZ State Game Ranger, to appear in court on June 9. Served at Federal bldg in Phoenix
- US Marshal subpoenas Bob Housholder, 2913 N 50<sup>th</sup> Ave, Phoenix, to appear in court. Served at 206 S 17<sup>th</sup>.
- US Marshal subpoenas Perry Chisum, 78 W. Virginia Ave., Phoenix, to appear in court on June 9. Served at 245 Madison, Phx
- US Marshal subpoenas Paul Portz, 1857 W 5<sup>th</sup> Pl, Mesa, AZ Served at that address.
- US Marshal subpoenas Gary Barnes Knox Rd, Chandler, AZ Served at 827 N Country Club Rd., Phoenix
- US Marshal subpoenas Ellis Leroy Lofton, Rte 3, Toro, LA. Served at Wood's Gulf Service, Leesville, LA
- US Marshal subpoenas Milan Sablich, 2621 Toronhill Rd, Birmingham, MI to court on June 9 and orders him to bring photographs of hunts with Curtis J. Prock, 12/1/62 to 12/3/63. Handwritten on the subpoena below the line with Sablich's name and address is "Works 19669 John R. Served in Detroit.
- US Marshal subpoenas Milt S. Holt of St. George, UT. Served at Gunlock, UT.
- US Marshal subpoenas Ted Perkins of Panguitch, UT. Served at Panguitch.

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

US Marshal subpoenas **Gene Clayburn** of 4701 N. Reno, Tucson.  
**Served at 1357 W. Wabash, Tucson (his residence)**

US Marshal subpoenas **Port Parker, Arizona Livestock Sanitary Board**

US Marshal subpoenas **W.E. Bennett, Asst. Game Ranger & AZ Game & Fish Commission**, who is working in northern part of state, so subpoena is delivered to **Norman C. Williams**, Assistant Chief for Fish Commission. Another subpoena is delivered directly.

US Marshal subpoenas **Cliff Sorrells, Chief of Law Enforcement, AGFD**

US Marshal subpoenas **Dorothy L. B. Hoover**, c/o Virgie Young, Rte 2, Benton, LA. Served in District of Louisiana.

US Marshal subpoenas **Adrian J. Durant**, 1238 Sunset Dr., Columbia Missouri. Served at that address.

**US Marshal subpoenas Mrs. Olga Romo AGFD to court on June 9, 1964, and orders her to bring with her “tape, shorthand notes, original typed report of interview with Gary Barnes on or about 4-1-64**

**tape, shorthand notes, original typed report of interview with Leroy Lofton, Curtis E. Hoover and Dorothy L. B. Hoover on or about 1-16-63”**

US Marshal subpoenas **William E. Polk, Payson, AZ**. He is served by a Deputy **at Mazatzal Wilderness**, S/W of Payson.

- June 3, 1964 Deposition of **Perry M. Chisum** filed in US vs. Curtis J. Prock.
- June 10, 1964 Curtis Jackson Prock of 3850 S. 9<sup>th</sup>, Phoenix, changes plea and pleads guilty to one of the three counts of illegal transport of wildlife. U.S. Judge William G. East tells the press the other two counts would probably be dismissed. The *Prescott Evening Courier* reports, “Prock apparently trapped the animal in Utah and then transported it across the State line into Arizona.”<sup>57</sup>
- June 19, 1964 Curtis J. Prock is convicted on one count under the Lacey Act for illegal transport of mountain lions. The other two counts are dismissed. He tells the court he plans to move to British Honduras

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<sup>57</sup> “Man Pleads Guilty to Lion Charge,” *Prescott Evening Courier*, Vol. 82 #116, June 11, 1964

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

and become a guide for jaguar hunters. Prock is fined \$300, given a suspended sentence of 90 days in prison, ordered to three months of probation and he is allowed to leave the jurisdiction of the court in furtherance of his profession. News stories report he maintains a lion refuge in Mt. Carmel, UT, 393 miles from Young, AZ, although this is not mentioned in the case file.<sup>58</sup>

- March 27, 1966 *Chicago Tribune* reports Prock is leading inland “safari” hunts in Belize arranged by Vic Barothy’s Caribbean Lodge. Success rate is “remarkable. As most outdoorsmen know, jaguars are elusive and difficult to get. But about one out of every three parties Prock takes out comes back with a ‘tigre’.” Current customer is Warren Page, national rifle champion and famed shooting editor for *Field and Stream* magazine.<sup>59</sup>
- May 12, 1968 *Baltimore Sun*—Curtis Prock and hunting party shown in photo and caption together with jaguar killed in British Honduras by Maryland hunter F. Phillips Williamson. Williamson, among other activities, was a founding member of the Kenya Wildlife Society, African Wildlife Society, the East African Professional Hunters Association, the Explorers Club and Safari International. The story tells that Williamson had traveled more than 1 million miles by all modes of transport to hunt all over 5 continents. He had taken every legal species of North American big game and had hunted every species of North American small game. He had taken leopard, rhino, lion, tiger and elephant in Africa before he was 30 years old.<sup>60</sup>
- 1969 Prock advertises in *Field and Stream* magazine Volume 74, July-December issues, “Western USA Guaranteed Bear and Lion Hunts C.J. Prock”
- 1970 Prock advertises in *Field and Stream* magazine, Vol. 75, July-December issues, “Hunt Jaguar in British Honduras winter months. C.J. Prock Guide. Hunt & Fish Idaho the famous Salmon Wilderness Area. Excellent Fishing Summer pack trips •Elk •Deer •Sheep•Goat•Cougar•Bear Special Guaranteed”
- 1971 Prock advertises in *Field and Stream* magazine

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<sup>58</sup> “Hunting Guide Barred for Life in Arizona”. United Press International. *Los Angeles Times*, June 23, 1964, p. B4

<sup>59</sup> Tom McNally, “Woods and Waters” column, *Chicago Tribune*, March 27, 1966.

<sup>60</sup> Huelle, Walter E., “A man-eating tiger is one of Cambridge Man’s kills,” *Baltimore Sun*, May 12, 1968, pg. SM 17

## Prock –Jaguar Timeline

- March 30, 1972 The jaguar is placed on the Endangered Species list. Prock’s British Honduras hunting operation closes down as a result.<sup>61</sup>
- August 10-11, 1972 On a Prock-guided hunt, **Rodolfo F. Barrera** of Monterey, Mexico kills two jaguars **near Apache Creek, NM.**<sup>62</sup>
- October 30, 1972 **Denver Hammons** appears at the Southwick Animal Farm in Blackstone, Massachusetts and picks up a jaguar, a grizzly bear, an arctic wolf, two cougars and a black leopard, paying for them with a \$3,900 check signed by C.J. Prock.
- Aug. 12, ‘72-Feb. 17, ‘73 On Prock-guided hunts, seven jaguar, three cougars, one bobcat and one black leopard are taken near Apache Creek, NM, which, by highway, is about 200 miles east of Young, AZ.
- Date unknown AGFD employees including Ron Thompson, plus some Mexico jaguar biologists, take DNA samples from both the Penrod jaguar (killed 9/28/63) and the Culbreath jaguar (killed 1/17/64 within 50 miles cross-country from the Penrod kill) to try to determine if the Penrod jaguar might be the mother of the Culbreath jaguar.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Personal communication with Barbara Smith, Prock’s daughter

<sup>62</sup> Jones, Robert F., “The Man Who Loved Cat Killing,” *Sports Illustrated*, January 14, 1974-SI Vault

<sup>63</sup> Terry Penrod, personal communication