

# ARIZONA WILDLIFE

The Territorial Years  
1863-1912

David E. Brown  
Editor

With Neil Carmony, Harley Shaw, and W. L. Minckley

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## BOUNTIES AND SCALP HUNTERS

### Battling Arizona's Predators

The concept of paying bounties to encourage the killing of predators and other “noxious” animals has long been an integral part of the frontier mentality. After all, it is only natural to assume that putting a bounty or price on the head of an offending animal or species is a judicious and effective means of removing the animal’s depredations. During the 1800s, individuals, associations, and governments throughout the country were paying bounties on the scalps of a wide range of carnivores, and Arizona Territory was no exception. Indeed, given the financial and emotional impetus of predator control, the payment of bounties continues to be proposed to this very day.

Prior to 1880, both game and predatory animals were locally abundant in Arizona, a situation that would change with settlement and the proliferation of humans and their livestock. As cattle and sheep numbers increased, game populations often grew scarce, a situation that forced the big predators to prey more heavily on livestock. The result was an increasing conflict between stock-growers and mountain lions, wolves, and bears, a “war” that would lead the territorial legislature to place a price on the heads of an ever-widening array of beasts.

At first, the rancher and his hired help were the principal means of predator control. Ranch hands carried saddle guns when out on the range, and as often as not, a sidearm as well; any lion, bear, wolf, or coyote encountered was sure to be fired upon. Ranch boys ran trap lines to catch predators and furbearers to reduce operating costs and earn extra money. Shepherds close-herded their sheep with guard dogs and poisoned any carcass found on the range. Quick to learn, predators—wolves and bears especially—became the wariest of animals.

When things got particularly out of hand, and if the owner could afford it, the ranch foreman would assign or hire a man to “thin out the varmints.” Arsenic, strychnine, and steel traps were the usual tools of the trade. But only the largest spreads could afford a full-time varmint hunter, and most cattle operations were family homesteads. The age-old bounty system, which paid the hunter according to the number of scalps turned in, became increasingly popular. Considered a necessary



*Bounty hunters show off their catches in Tombstone around 1877. PHOTO FROM THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY, SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA, COURTESY OF DIANA HADLEY, ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM, TUCSON.*

tool of the livestock industry, bounties were especially attractive if their payment could be dispersed through a local livestock growers association, or better yet, paid by the government.

Mountain lions, or panthers as they were then often called, were considered to be the worst offenders as these animals were said to have a penchant for horseflesh as well as for sheep, goats, and beef:

Very large and bold panther killed in Sonoita Valley, had captured a number of sheep and goats.

*Arizona Citizen*, December 23, 1876

A mountain lion that has been causing loss to the farmers of Walnut Creek, by the destruction of calves and colts, has been killed.

*Phoenix Herald*, August 15, 1880

In the mid-1880s, fur prices were low, game populations declining, and livestock losses increasing. Demands to “do something” were such that on March 12, 1885, the Thirteenth Territorial Legislature felt obliged to draft a bounty law to encourage the destruction of wild animals (Appendix D). In addition to exhibiting a woefully imprecise knowledge of the territory’s wildlife,<sup>3</sup> the “scalp law” had a number of other serious

<sup>3</sup>Panthers and mountain lions are the same animal, *Puma concolor*; wildcats and lynxes are both bobcats, *Lynx rufus*; small wolves are the same as coyotes, *Canis latrans*; loafer and timber wolves are the gray wolf, *Canis lupus*.

shortcomings. Most justices of the peace—with only a scalp to use for identification—had no idea what kind of animal was being brought in, and there was no realistic provision for funding the various bounties. The law required anyone found guilty of raising animals for bounty to pay a fine of fifty dollars to two hundred dollars, the fines to be transferred to the county treasury. But even if such enterprising offenders could be identified, apprehended, and convicted, the costs of paying out the bounties could never be recovered. Nor was the judge given much discretion regarding payment as the statute required that bounties *shall* be paid. And, as in the case of mountain lions, such payments could be substantial despite the justice of the peace having the option to call them “panthers” and paying a lower rate. That animals killed in Yuma and Pinal counties were ineligible for bounty also ensured a certain amount of fraud as there was no way to tell a lion taken in the Superstition Mountains from one taken in the Sierra Ancha or anywhere else.

Nonetheless, the law appears to have had the desired effect of getting people to kill predators, at least initially:

Hunting destructive animals for the bounty provided by an act of the late legislature is becoming quite an industry in some parts of the territory. Mr. E. C. Montgomery, who has a ranch on Black River, states that he and his partner James Horton have killed this season 27 bears, two mountain lions and one wolf. They disposed of the scalps to Mr Fraissinet.

*Arizona Citizen*, October 24, 1885

Reprinted from the *Clifton Clarion*

The law proved unpopular nonetheless, not so much due to objections for using public monies to pay for killing someone else’s predators, but because payments were often thought to be made for animals killed in someone else’s county:

A bounty is partially responsible for the increase of rabbits, while others say that it has very little to do with it. At any rate there is a unanimous sentiment in favor of its repeal.

*Arizona Weekly Star*, May 13, 1886

The scalp bounty law for destroying wild animals which is in force in some of the counties in the territory, has proven a burden

and a great injustice in practice. For instance in Pima county, there are scalpers for mountain lions imposed upon our board for animals killed in counties which do not pay a bounty for scalps. Sometimes scalps are brought from Sonora. . . . The law either ought to be made general and applicable to all counties, or it should be repealed.

*Arizona Weekly Star*, January 9, 1887

Bounties could also be a financial burden to cash-strapped counties:

Charles Bouquet of Tonto, brought to Globe last week, five mountain lion scalps for which there is a bounty of \$25 apiece.

*Arizona Weekly Star*, June 1, 1886

Hence, for a variety of reasons, the Fourteenth Territorial Legislature approved a much-revised bounty law on March 9, 1887 (Appendix D), the law again to take effect immediately:

The board of Supervisors in conformity with the law relating to the destruction of wild animals, ordered that a reward be paid for the destruction of wild animals as follows:

Panthers and mountain lions each .	\$15.00
Bears .....	" 8.00
Coyotes and small wolves .....	" .26
Timber wolves.....	" .50

*Arizona Citizen*, October 15, 1887

In addition to removing the discrepancies in payment within the various species, the new law possessed other improvements, such as requiring the bounty hunter to present the scalps to the county board of supervisors and declare their authenticity under oath. The law also specified that the monies would come from the county’s general fund. Most importantly, the counties now had the option to lower or decline payments for species not deemed sufficiently odious. And, as in the earlier statute, mountain lions remained the animal of most concern—an opinion not always agreed upon:

Wolves increase in range country and need exterminating.

*Coconino Sun*, March 19, 1887

Instead, the bounty law now emphasized bears as public enemy No. 2, although it let the counties decide which predators were most worthy of remuneration:

Yavapai Board declines to pay bounties for animals except lions and bears.

*Coconino Sun*, August 6, 1887

Wildcats and coyote scalps taken at a lively rate [in Coconino County]

*Coconino Sun*, December 24, 1887

Cochise County Supervisors offer bounty on wildcats, bears and lions.

*Coconino Sun*, August 18, 1888

Morris Chrissman brought in two bear scalps from the Santa Catalina's today. They were of the brown variety and were killed in the vicinity of Ezeibels sawmill. The bounty on a bear scalp is ten dollars. The scalps brought in by Mr Chrissman represented an old female and her cub.

*Arizona Citizen*, September 17, 1892

Though costly and difficult to administer, bounties were popular in rural Arizona. Once again, the law was revised to increase the bounties on lions and bears to twenty-five dollars (Appendix D). The bounty on wolves (always a problem to differentiate from coyotes) was pegged at three dollars while the five-cent bounty on jackrabbits was discontinued. An effort was also made to tighten up the substantiation of claims, and the various boards of supervisors continued to have almost total discretion as to when and if a bounty was to be offered.

The increased bounty on lions brought about an almost immediate response as it was possible to "double-crop" a large specimen by getting both a substantial bounty for the scalp and a good price for the hide. Thus, the new law was a financial boon to professional bounty hunters, many of whom were Indians and Hispanics:

A Papago Indian brought in a very handsome lion skin from the Baboquivari mountains [Pima County]. The county pays \$25 for each hide of these cattle destroyers.

*Arizona Citizen*, August 20, 1892

A Mexican with a big nose [Jesus Cassila], who looks as if he were a dead shot, brought in yesterday morning a huge mountain lion measuring 8 feet 7 inches in length. Gen. R. A. Johnson has secured the prize and will have it sent east to be converted into a magnificent rug. This is the third large mountain lion that this game man has lately shot near the summits of the Rincons.

*Arizona Citizen*, February 18, 1893

Although authorized and "on the books," actual appropriations and payments were something else. Monies again soon ran out, and the various counties either had to reduce their scalp payments or stop paying bounties altogether:

Pima county paid her last \$25 bounty on a lion scalp yesterday, when the clerk of the board awarded Juan Jose Morales \$25 for a lion he killed near La Osa [west of Sasabe]. Yesterday the bill allowing boards of supervisors to use their discretion as to paying bounties was probably signed by the governor, becoming a law at once. The discretion of the Pima board of supervisors is that no bounties whatever be paid, the expenditure of several thousand dollars per annum being an expense they are unwilling to continue. This, they believe, is largely composed of scalps obtained in neighboring counties where bounties are not as easily collectable, or from Sonora.

*Arizona Daily Star*, March 18, 1893

Office seekers and scalp-bounty seekers are in the same boat. Both want a chance at the people's money and don't seem to be able to get it.

*Arizona Citizen*, March 18, 1893

Board of Supervisors have decided to pay no more wild animal bounties.

*Coconino Sun*, July 6, 1893

Discrepancies in the bounty laws cut both ways, however, and a boon to Arizona scalp hunters was the passage of a generous bounty law in California that paid five dollars for each and every coyote pelt, a law that caused numerous Arizona trappers to send their coyotes westward:

An interesting story on 'a corner in coyote scalps' could be written. One thing is sure, Arizona is doing her dead level best to

supply the California demand at the rate of five dollars per head. His bones may bleach in Arizona, but his scalp dangles from the belt of the great state of California.

*Arizona Citizen*, August 25, 1894

The problem was that no matter how much money was paid out or how many scalps were turned in, the supply of predators never appeared to diminish and the amounts appropriated never seemed enough to get the last "hold-outs." Professional hunters were now the norm, some being also paid by the stockmen's associations:

Supervisor Zack T. Vail was in the city Saturday with five lion skins the original owners of which had been killed near his stock ranch in the Santa Catalinas. The largest of the quintette measured nearly nine feet from the tip of his nose to the end of this tail. Mr. Vail reports them exceedingly numerous in the hills and very destructive of pig and young stock of which he has lost many of both. The lions were killed by a Mexican hunter who was paid \$10 a head by an association of stockmen. The brutes are first driven into the trees or rocks by dogs and then shot.

*Arizona Citizen*, April 26, 1896

The *Phoenix Republican* says that Florence Packard of Tonto is getting rich killing mountain lions. Within two or three weeks he has killed nine. The bounty on lion scalps is \$20.

*Silver Belt*, August 26, 1897

But even at negotiated prices, the number of animal scalps kept coming:

A wolf's scalp was brought to the supervisors office yesterday and a bounty of five dollars claimed. It is the scalp of a big gray Timber wolf. The brute was killed south of the Sierrita mountains. About 20 lion scalps have been brought in since the bounty law went into effect last April.

*Arizona Citizen*, September 21, 1897

Predatory animals have become so numerous in the Gila county, depleting the herds of cattle and horses to such an extent that stockmen have been driven to make vigorous war upon the beasts of prey. The consequence is that claims upon the county for scalp bounties have been unusually heavy the past month,

aggregating \$600, to be presented to the board of supervisors for payment.

*Arizona Daily Star*, December 22, 1897

So popular had the bounties become, that when the county treasuries ran out of money, new appropriations were made to replenish them. The bounty system was now supporting a cadre of colorful professional hunters, some of whom were openly advertising their intention of collecting both county and individual bounties:

F. Packard brought in fifteen mountain lion skins last Monday on which he claimed the bounty of \$20 per scalp. . . . Mr. Packard makes a business of hunting predatory animals, and has killed 23 lions since last June.

*Arizona Daily Star*, April 13, 1898

James Barney is said to be on the way to Prescott with six bear scalps and three lion scalps. He killed the animals in the Red Rock region. He killed eight bear in the same neighborhood last summer.

*Arizona Daily Star*, March 27, 1898

John McCarty, the lion hunter, known all over Colorado and Arizona pulled out of Prescott last evening with one assistant, two wagons, seven dogs and five guns, en route to the Verde canyon below Camp Verde. McCarty can capture more mountain lions, lynx, leopards, cats and all other kinds of wild animals found in Arizona, and spins longer and more kinds of yarns, than any other man in five states or territories. . . . He always backs them up with the animals hide.

*Arizona Daily Star*, June 1898

On September 1, 1901, a new bounty law was enacted, increasing the bounties on wolves from three dollars to five dollars and formalizing a reduction in the lion bounty to twenty dollars (Appendix D). A one dollar bounty was offered for coyotes and wildcats, but other provisions remained essentially the same as those in the 1893 law, with one exception: the hides (minus the scalps) would now be returned to the owner—fur prices were on the upswing. It was also about this time that western ranchers began requesting the federal government to do something

about predators, especially wolves, as these animals were now being viewed as just as serious a problem as lions if not more so (Brown 1983). It would be unfair, the stockmen argued, for the administrators of the newly created forest reserves to collect grazing fees when these same federal lands harbored most of the big predators.

Arizona's ranchers had become so concerned about the increasingly serious problem of wolves that on March 9, 1905, the 1901 bounty law was amended to increase the maximum payment on "lobos" to twenty dollars (Appendix D). And, it appears that the new law had the desired results as far as increasing the take of wolves was concerned:

W. C. Rhodes came in from the Rincons yesterday with six skins of lobo wolves, ten coyote skins and one bear skin. The bounty by territorial law is twenty dollars a head for the wolves, one dollar each for the coyotes and ten dollars for the bear.

*Arizona Daily Star*, November 26, 1905

Sometimes the "wolves" brought in for bounty turned out to be coyotes instead:

A couple of Indians picked up \$12 in the office of the board of supervisors. They had brought in a dozen skins of wolves for bounty. They came here all the way from Fresno, this county.

*Arizona Daily Star*, December 27, 1905

Wolves were now viewed as the premier livestock predator on the national forests, and Vernon Bailey (1908), staff biologist for the U.S. Biological Survey, wrote bulletins on the seriousness of the problem and his suggestions for dealing with it:

The chief object of the report is to put in the hands of every hunter, trapper, forest ranger, and ranchman directions for trapping, poisoning, and hunting wolves and finding the dens of young. If these directions are followed it is believed that the wolves can be so reduced in number that their depredations will cease to be a serious menace to stock raising. Prime wolf skins are worth from \$4 to \$6 each, enough to induce trappers and enterprising boys to make an effort to secure them if a reasonable degree of success is assured (Bailey 1908).

Meanwhile, the pressure on lions continued. More and more, predators were becoming a federal concern as forest supervisors

encouraged their rangers to assist their permittees in the removal of objectionable animals. According to a memo dated January 30, 1908, Forest Supervisor Breese was pleased to report that Coconino County had paid a bounty of twenty dollars for three lions killed on the San Francisco National Forest in 1907, an attitude shared by many forest service personnel.

Even so, the bounty laws were in for another change. Bears were regarded as getting off too lightly and a rabies outbreak in the summer of 1908 in southern Arizona prompted a demand for a bounty on skunks. The territorial legislature accordingly passed another amendment, one that not only allowed the counties to pay discretionary bounties on jackrabbits, gophers, and prairie dogs, but *mandated* payment for the widest array of predators in the history of the territory (Appendix D).

This new amendment not only resulted in payments for skunks and coyotes, it also provided payments of ten dollars for wolf, lion, and bear scalps (Appendix D), prompting no little outrage in the general citizenry, as the costs could be considerable by the standards of the day. A letter from a Cochise County Supervisor to Herbert Brown in Tucson shows that this one county alone made bounty payments of \$2,752 in 1909 and \$1,572 in 1910, nearly 90 percent of it paying for skunk and coyote scalps.

Having a bounty on bears, an animal that many hunters were now beginning to consider a big game species, also stuck in people's craws. Consider Boone and Crockett Club correspondent Dillon Wallace's (1911) opinion:

In this connection let it be said that Arizona pays a bounty of ten dollars each upon bears killed within the territory, and one dollar bounty on skunks. No one will skin a skunk for a dollar and go through the red tape necessary to claim the bounty. The Territorial government has paid many dollars bounty on black and brown bears, one of our noble game animals that does absolutely no harm in this mountain region which it inhabits. Pennsylvania and Michigan both protect their black bears. Even the silver tip, at one time destructive to stock, has been so reduced in numbers and is so timid now-a-days and so rarely attacks animals that bounty on it should be discontinued. It would seem that the time has come when we should extend

## Cochise County Taxpayers Association

### OFFICERS:

J. S. DOUGLAS, President  
E. R. PIRTLE, Treasurer  
J. N. GAINES, Secretary

Local Executive Committee, Douglas.  
B. A. PACKARD E. R. PIRTLE JOHN DOAN  
W. M. ADAMSON H. E. DUGAN

Local Executive Committee, Bisbee:  
JOHN GREENWAY MIL MARKS L. C. SHATTUCK  
J. M. O'CONNELL C. W. HENKLE

### VICE-PRESIDENTS:

B. A. PACKARD, Douglas, Arizona  
JOHN GREENWAY, Warren, Arizona.  
HENRY KINSLEY, Tombstone, Ariz.  
DOANE MERRILL, Benson, Arizona.  
H. A. MORGAN, Wilcox, Arizona.  
A. Y. SMITH, Pearce, Arizona.

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. S. Douglas, S. W. French, C. O. Ellis,  
John Greenway, M. J. Cunningham,  
W. R. King, Doane Merrill,  
H. A. Morgan, A. Y. Smith.

### PROTEGES:

Adams, David, Benson.  
Adams, W. M., Douglas.  
Bishop, J. R., Lowell.  
Brophy, W. M., Bisbee.  
C. J. John, Coolidge.  
C. J. John, Tombstone.  
C. J. John, M. J. Bisbee.  
C. J. John, Martin, Tombstone.  
C. J. John, J. C. Bisbee.  
C. J. John, J. P. Wilcox.  
C. J. John, John, Douglas.  
C. J. John, H. K. Douglas.  
C. J. John, J. S. Douglas.  
C. J. John, H. W. Benson.  
C. J. John, French, S. W., Douglas.  
C. J. John, Henry, John, Warren.  
C. J. John, John, Gieson.  
C. J. John, Green, W. C., Hercules.  
C. J. John, Hunter, H. B., Lowell.  
C. J. John, Gray, Byron.  
C. J. John, D. H. Chihuahua.  
C. J. John, King, Wm., Tombstone.  
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C. J. John, Henson, Frank, Naco.  
C. J. John, Druman, M., Bisbee.  
C. J. John, J. L. W. H., McNeil.  
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C. J. John, Taylor, B. A., Glenora.  
C. J. John, Taves, E. A., Lowell.  
C. J. John, Wood, James, Douglas.  
C. J. John, Young, W. J., Coolidge.

Tombstone, Ariz. May 4, 1911.

Herbert Brown, Esq., M'g. Editor,

The Tucson Post,

Tucson, Ariz.

Dear Sir:-

Find enclosed data you asked for, for the years 1910 and 1911 to date. I have given the date of auditing demands instead of the time the animals were killed, i. e. "Demands Audited 1910", "Demands Audited 1911", Jan. and April. Of course the demands audited Jan. 1911 represent animals killed in 1910. In order that you may use them either way I give below the number audited each Jan. :-

Jan. 1910.  
Skunks, 1180; Lions, 5; Wolves, 5; Coyotes, 537; Cats, 147;  
Bears, 1; Raccoons, 4.

Jan. 1911.  
Skunks, 565; Lions, 1; Wolves, 14; Coyotes, 295; Cats, 57;  
Raccoons, 1.

This will enable you to estimate them at the way you want.

The Supervisor's Office keep no reliable record of the number of animals on which they allow bounty, as I had to go thru all the demands, taking the number of each kind of animal from each demand, then combine them.

The 1909 demands for all expenditures are scattered miscellaneous so that it would take considerable time to get the accurate data. However, if you want it at that I can get it out for you.

I began on these figures I am giving you yesterday at 2:00 p.m. and am finishing at noon today.

Very truly yours,



protection to every species of bear inhabiting the United States. Otherwise they will, in the course of a very few years, become extinct.

Opinions such as Wallace's resulted in yet another change in the law in 1912. This, the first state act to regulate the payment of bounties in Arizona, mandated reduced payments for wolves and mountain lions only, the bounties for all other listed species being discretionary (Appendix D). Although rural residents still favored bounty laws, which could temporarily reduce predator numbers locally, the bounty system was prone to a number of abuses. Not the least of these was the hunter's tendency to shop around for the best price, regardless of where the animal was killed. The accurate identification of scalps was also a problem and claims of fraud were common:

### WHAT IS A LOBO?

Recently the board of supervisors refused to pay Frank Cole the lobo bounty on some hides which he presented, claiming that they were not real wolves. Cole still thinks that they are, and he proposes to make the board pay up, for he expects to file a suit to enforce the payment. There has been considerable discussion of the point for some time in the various counties, and such a suit would be welcomed as affording a means of defining exactly what a genuine lobo is.

*Arizona Daily Star*, January 31, 1908

Problems such as these prompted Vernon Bailey (1909) to publish a key to help county supervisors differentiate wolves from coyotes, dogs, and other animals submitted for payment. Later, however, Bailey (1931) related why scalp laws did not succeed in achieving their objectives when it came to wolves:

For a few years the loss of stock was much reduced, and the wolves through the region were too scattered to make professional trapping for the bounty profitable, although large bounties were paid by both counties and local stockmen. The lapse in vigorous trapping after a few years brought back the wolves to their original numbers.

Regardless of the law of diminishing returns, bounties continued until long after 1914, as did the hiring of professional government predator

A letter from J. N. Gaines to Herbert Brown itemizes the numbers of animals bountied in Cochise County in 1909 and 1910. LETTER PRINTED COURTESY OF THE ARIZONA HISTORICAL FOUNDATION, CHARLES TRUMBELL HAYDEN LIBRARY, ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY.

hunters. The laws were updated periodically to include new pests and absolve old ones. Eventually, the Arizona State Livestock Sanitary Board took over the responsibility for payment. Bounties for lions and wolves remained on the books until 1970, when the lion was made a big game animal and the wolf was no longer present.

**APPENDIX D**  
**Laws Pertaining to the Destruction of Predatory Animals  
 and the Payment of Bounties in Arizona, 1885-1912**

**AN ACT [1885]**

*To encourage the destruction of wild animals*

*Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:*

Section 1. The sum of fifty cents shall be paid as hereafter provided, for each and every Lynx, Coyote, Wildcat, or small Wolf. The sum of two dollars and fifty cents for each and every large Loafer, or Timber Wolf. The sum of ten dollars for each and every Panther or Bear. The sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every Mountain Lion killed within the boundaries of the respective counties of this Territory.

Sec. 2. The person or persons killing those animals shall be required to produce the head or scalp thereof with ears attached, before any Justice of the Peace in and for any county as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of such Justice to examine person or persons on oath, on affirmation touching the time when and the place where such animals were taken and killed, and if the taking and killing shall be found to be within the boundaries of the county in which such shall have jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of such Justice to give the person or persons a certificate of the facts to the Board of Supervisors of the proper county, together with the scalp or scalps, with ears attached, taken from the head or heads aforesaid; and the said Board of Supervisors upon the receipt hereof, shall, immediately have the scalp or scalps destroyed, and thereupon draw their warrant on the County Treasurer.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the such Treasurer, and he is hereby directed to pay the amount of the said warrant.

Sec. 5. If any person shall, for the purpose of enhancing the value of a head or heads, breed or rear any of the aforesaid animals until full grown, before he presents the head or heads of any such mentioned animals, for the purpose of receiving the prices awarded by this Act, such person on conviction before a Court of proper jurisdiction, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 6. All fines when they shall have been recovered, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the proper county, to be applied as other county funds are applied.

Sec. 7. This Act shall not apply to the County of Pinal and Yuma.

Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## TITLE LXV [MARCH 9, 1887]

*Wild Animals, Destruction of.*

*Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:*

Section 1. The several boards of supervisors, within the respective counties in this territory, are hereby authorized and empowered, by an order made of record upon the minutes of such board of supervisors, to offer and pay rewards for the destruction, within their respective counties, of two dollars on lynxes, one dollar on coyotes, two dollars on wild cats, one dollar on small wolves, two dollars on lova's or timber wolves, eight dollars on bears, fifteen dollars on panthers and mountain lions, and five cents on jack-rabbits, as herein before provided.

Sec. 2. The person or persons who shall kill any of the above named animals, in order to receive the reward mentioned in section one of this act, shall produce the head or scalp of such animal in person, with ears attached before the board of supervisors in and for any county as aforesaid.

It shall be the duty of such board of supervisors to diligently examine such person or persons, and such other witnesses as such board of supervisors may deem proper, on oath or affirmation touching the time, when, and the place where, such animal was taken and killed, and the circumstances thereof. If upon such examination the board of supervisors shall be satisfied that such animal was taken and killed by the person or persons producing the head or scalp thereof, within the limits of the county in which said board of supervisors shall have jurisdiction, they shall immediately cause such head or scalp to be destroyed, and shall issue a warrant on the treasury of such county for the reward to the person or persons producing such head or scalp, and the supervisors shall pay such reward out of the general fund of the county.

Sec. 3. Such board of supervisors may at any time, set aside, vacate and rescind their order offering and paying such rewards as are mentioned in section 1 of this act, or may reduce the amounts of such rewards; provided, that an order be made of record to such effect upon the minutes of such board, and published in the proceedings of said board of supervisors as is now provided by law.

[Took effect immediately]

## AN ACT [1893]

*No. 7. Authorizing the Boards of Supervisors of the Several Counties of the Territory of Arizona to Pay Bounties for the Destruction of Wild Animals.*

*Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:*

Section 1. The Boards of Supervisors of the several Counties of the Territory of Arizona are hereby authorized and empowered in their discretion to offer and pay rewards for taking and killing lynx, wild cats, lova or timber wolves, bear and panthers or mountain lions, taken and killed in their respective Counties.

Provided, That no greater reward shall be offered or paid than two dollars for each lynx, three dollars for each lova or timber wolf, ten dollars for

each bear, and twenty-five dollars for each panther or mountain lion taken and killed.

Sec. 2. When any person or persons shall take and kill any of the animals mentioned in this Act, in any County of the Territory in which a reward for the killing thereof has been offered by the Board of Supervisors of the County in which such animal shall have been killed, if such person or persons desire to claim the reward or rewards offered, he or they shall deposit and leave with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors the scalp of such animal or animals with the ears attached; and the Board of Supervisors shall examine such scalp or scalps, and shall examine such person or persons, and also such witnesses as may be produced, either on behalf of such person or persons, or on behalf of the County, under oath, as to the time and place where such animal or animals were killed, and by whom, and if said Board of Supervisors is satisfied from such examination that such animal or animals were killed within the County offering the reward, and that the person claiming the reward killed such animal or animals, shall pay to each person or persons entitled thereto out of the General Fund of the County such reward, not exceeding the amounts provided in this Act.

Sec. 3. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors with whom said scalps are deposited shall in all cases as they have been examined by the Board, destroy each and all of said scalps by burning the same in the presence of a member of said Board.

## TITLE LXXIV [1901]

*Wild Animals—Destruction of.*

*Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:*

Section 1. Each board of supervisors in this territory shall pay as rewards for the destruction in their counties of wild animals, as follows: Lobos or timber wolves, five dollars each, mountain lions, pumas and panthers, twenty dollars each, bears, ten dollars each, lynx and wild cats, one dollar each and coyotes, one dollar each.

Sec. 2. The person who shall kill any of the above named animals, in order to receive the reward mentioned in the next preceding section, shall produce the entire hide of such animal with the ears attached, before the board of supervisors in and for the county in which such animal was killed.

Sec. 3. Each board of supervisors when the hide of any animal above mentioned is produced, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to remove the scalp and destroy the same by burning it. The hide shall be returned to person producing it. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to diligently examine such person and such other witnesses as such board of supervisors may deem proper, on oath or affirmation, touching the time when and the place where such animal was taken and killed, by the person producing the hide thereof within the limits of the county in which such board of supervisors shall have jurisdiction; and the affidavit of at least one person other than the claimant shall be filed in which the affiant shall state that he

saw the carcass of animal freshly killed in the possession of the claimant and in the county, and the date that he saw it, with a description of the animal. Such affidavit may be made before any justice of the peace or notary public within the county where the animal was killed, and the justice of the peace or notary public shall also certify to the facts on the back of the affidavit of the claimant.

[Took effect September 1, 1901]

## CHAPTER 29 [1905]

### AN ACT

*To Amend Paragraphs 4209 and 4211 of Title LXXIV of the Civil Code of the Revised Statutes of the Territory of Arizona of 1901.*

*Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:*

Section 1. Paragraphs 4209 and 4211 of the Civil Code of the Revised Statutes of the Territory of Arizona be, and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Each Board of Supervisors in this Territory shall pay as rewards for the destruction in their counties of wild animals, as follows: Lobos or timber wolves, twenty dollars each; mountain lions, pumas, and panthers, twenty dollars each; bears, ten dollars each; lynx and wild cats, one dollar each; coyotes, one dollar each, and raccoons twenty-five cents each and jack rabbits, five cents each.

When the hide of any animal above mentioned is produced it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors to mark or mutilate said hide in such manner that the bounty cannot again be collected on the same, said marking or mutilating to be done in a way which will injure as little as possible the commercial value of said hide, which will then become the property of the county in which the bounty is paid. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors to diligently examine such person and such other witnesses as such Board of Supervisors may deem proper, on oath or affirmation, touching the time when and the place where such animal was taken and killed, by the person producing the hide thereof within the limits of the county in which such Board of Supervisors shall have jurisdiction; and the affidavit of at least one person other than the claimant shall be filed in which the affiant shall state that he saw the carcass of the animal freshly killed in the possession of the claimant and in the county, and the date that he saw it, with the description of the animal. Such affidavit may be made before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public within the county where the animal was killed, and the Justice of the Peace or Notary Public shall also certify to the facts on the back of the affidavit of the claimant.

Sec. 2. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

## CHAPTER 22 [1909]

### AN ACT

*Relating to Bounties on Wild Animals. To Amend Section 1, of Chapter 49 of the Session Laws of the Twenty-Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona.*

*Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:*

Section 1. That Section 1 of Chapter 49 of the Session Laws of the Twenty-fourth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Each Board of Supervisors in this Territory shall pay as rewards for the destruction in their counties of wild animals, as follows:

Lobos or timber wolves, mountain lions, pumas, panthers, and bears, ten dollars each; and raccoons, twenty-five cents each; lynx, wild-cats and skunks, one dollar each; and coyotes, two dollars each. And the Boards of Supervisors of the different counties may in their discretion pay for jack rabbits, gophers and prairie dogs, five cents each.

Sec. 2. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 11th, 1909.

## CHAPTER 82 [MAY 20, 1912]

### AN ACT

*To Amend Paragraphs 4209 (Section 1), 4210 (Section 2), and 4211 (Section 3). Title LXXIV, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1901, and Acts Amendatory Thereof.*

*Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:*

Section 1. That paragraph 4209 (Section 1), Title LXXIV, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1901, and Acts amendatory thereof be, and the same is hereby amended so that the said paragraph shall read as follows:

Section 1. Each board of supervisors in this state shall pay as rewards for the destruction of wild animals in their counties, as follows: Lobos or timber wolves, mountain lions, pumas and panthers ten dollars (\$10.00) each; and may pay for the destruction of the following wild animals in their counties, as follows: Coyotes, two dollars (\$2.00) each; raccoons, twenty-five cents (0.25) each; lynx and wild cats, one dollar (\$1.00) each; and jack rabbits, gophers and prairie dogs five cents (0.05) each.

Section 2. The person who shall kill any of the above named animals, in order to receive the reward mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall produce the entire hide of such animals, except jack rabbits, the ears of which shall be sufficient before the board of supervisors in and for the county in which such animal was killed.

Section 3. When the hide of any animal above mentioned is produced it shall be the duty of the board of supervisor to mark or mutilate said hide in such manner that the bounty cannot again be collected on the same; said marking or mutilating to be done in such a way as to injure as little as possible the commercial value of said hide, which hide will then become the property of the county in which the bounty is paid. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to diligently examine such person and such other witnesses as such board of supervisors may deem proper, on oath or affirmation, touching the time when, and place where such animal was taken and killed, by the person producing the hide thereof within the limits of the county in which such board of supervisors shall have jurisdiction; and the affidavit of at least one person other than the claimant shall be filed in which the affiant shall state that he saw the carcass of the animal freshly killed, in the possession of the claimant and in the county; and the date that he saw it, with description of the animal. Such affidavit may be made before any justice of the peace or notary public within the county where the animal was killed, and the justice of the peace or notary public shall also certify to the facts on the back of the affidavit of the claimant.

Section 4. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved May 20, 1912