

Control Number: 38230



Item Number: 1036

Addendum StartPage: 0

1	SOAH DOCKET NO. 473-10-4398					
2	PUC DOCKET NO. 38230					
3						
4	APPLICATION OF LONE STAR	§	BEFORE THE STATE OFFICE			
5	TRANSMISSION, LLC FOR A	§				
6	CERTIFICATE OF CONVENIENCE	Š				
7	AND NECESSITY FOR THE CENTRAL	§	OF			
8	A TO CENTRAL C TO SAM SWITCH/	§				
9	NAVARRO PROPOSED CREZ	8				
10	TRANSMISSION LINE	8	ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS			

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM HENRY GREEN III

ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH





1		INTRODUCTION OR BACKGROUND	
2 3	Q:	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME	
4			
5 6	A:	My name is William Henry Green III. I prefer to be called "Billy."	
7	Q:	ARE YOU AN INTERVENOR IN THIS DOCKET?	
8			
9	A:	Yes, I am.	
10	_		
11	Q:	IS THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN YOUR TESTIMONY	
12 13		TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF?	
14		BEEIEI:	
15	A:	Yes, it is.	
16			
17		PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF TESTIMONY	
18			
19	Q:	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?	
20 21	A:	The purpose of my testimony is to:	
22	л.	The purpose of my testimony is to.	
23		1) describe the South Green Ranch, which would be adversely affected if Lone	
24		Star Transmission includes Link CC as part of one of the proposed alternative	
25		routes for the proposed Lone Star Transmission line;	
26			
27		2) describe the adverse impacts that Link CC would have	
28		on the South Green Ranch; and	
29 30		3) request that a certificate of convenience and necessity not be issued to Lone	
31		Star Transmission that authorizes the use of Link CC.	
32			
33		BACKGROUND OF THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH AND THE GREEN	
34		FAMILY'S RANCHING EXPERIENCE	
35	0	DI E I GE DEGGDIDE MOUD DO OBEDINA	
36	Q:	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR PROPERTY.	
37 38	A:	The South Green Ranch consists of approximately 13,909 acres in Shackelford	
39	11.	County, Texas. The main entrance to the Ranch is located off U.S. Highway 283.	
40		A map of the Ranch is attached to my testimony as Exhibit 1 .	

- Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR FAMILY'S INVOLVEMENT WITH THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH.
- The South Green Ranch originally belonged to my grandfather, William Henry 3 A. Green. He purchased the two tracts that make up the South Green Ranch in 1931 4 and 1932. He began ranching in Stephens and Shackelford counties following his 5 graduation from Trinity University in 1885. Through hard work and personal self-6 denial, he owned and ranched approximately 73,000 acres of land in four Texas 7 counties at his death in 1950. Upon my grandfather's death, the South Green 8 Ranch passed to my father, William Henry Green, Jr. Today, I operate that South 9 Green Ranch in partnership with my brother and two children. I have dedicated 10 my life to ranching with respect for the land and the cattle, just as my grandfather 11 and father did before me. I feel that my family has been blessed by God in being 12 given the opportunity to ranch on this land, and because of that and in honor of my 13 dad's and grandfather's efforts, I have tried to ranch with respect for the land and 14 cattle as they did. That is why we have refused to accept offers of wind turbines 15 on the South Green ranch when we were approached and why we are strongly 16 opposed to the transmission lines crossing our property. 17
- 18 Q. CAN YOU DESCRIBE YOUR FAMILY'S RANCHING EXPERIENCE AND LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS IN THE SHACKELFORD COUNTY AREA?
- Yes. Perhaps the best discussion of my family's history over the past 150 years in A. 20 this area is contained in several articles published over the last sixty years. 21 Attached as Exhibit 2 are true and correct copies of articles that accurately discuss 22 my family history in this area in general and the South Green Ranch (sometimes 23 referred to as the "South Ranch") in particular. These articles may give more 24 detail about our history and the cattle operations that continue to this day on the 25 South Green Ranch than needed. However, they do show the long attachment my 26 family has to this land and its preservation as a working ranch in its current natural 27 and unspoiled condition. The statements made in those articles about my family's 28 ranching experience and our livestock operations are accurate. 29
- 30 Q. HAS YOUR FAMILY RECEIVED ANY RANCHING AWARDS?
- 31 A. Yes, in December 2007, the Green Family Ranches were given the Charles 32 Goodnight Award. This award is presented to an individual, group, or institution 33 that embodies the ideals of the Western frontier and that have made distinctive 34 contributions to the preservation of the heritage of the Western frontier. Attached

as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of the article that accompanied the award.

The statements made in that article are accurate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED LINE'S IMPACT ON SOUTH GREEN RANCH

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Q: WHAT ROUTES OR SEGMENTS ADVERSELY AFFECT THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH?

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9 A: Link CC, which is depicted on Map 32 of the Alternative Route Maps provided by Lone Star Transmission on its website.

11

12 Q: PLEASE DESCRIBE THE LOCATION OF LINK CC OF THE PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE AS IT CROSSES YOUR PROPERTY.

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- 15 **A**: It appears from Sheet 32 of the Alternative Route Maps provided by Lone Star Transmission on its website, that Link CC of the proposed transmission line 16 crosses the South Green Ranch and bisects the eastern portion of the Ranch. Link 17 CC does not follow any pipeline, power line, or road across the Ranch. According 18 to Map 32, Link CC will pass near three large barns and three storage sheds that 19 are used in connection with the Ranch's livestock operations. These barns and 20 sheds are located in the eastern portion of the Ranch near U.S. 283 (Lat 32° 21 35'42.25, Long -99° 18'8.78). We have planned to place a mobile home in the 22 vicinity of the barns and sheds once a rural water supply is established. Such a 23 water supply has been recently established. It also appears from Map 32 that Link 24 CC will pass over pens used for branding, vaccinating, and shipping cattle located 25 at the center of the Ranch (Lat 32° 35'51.11, Long -99° 20'46.42). The areas in 26 which these pens are located have been used for livestock operations for over 100 27 years. The locations of the barns, sheds, and pens are depicted on the map of the 28 29 South Green Ranch which is attached as **Exhibit 1**.
- Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH ALONG LINK CC OF THE PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE.

32

A. The proposed route for Link CC across the South Green Ranch traverses some of the roughest land in this whole area. Link CC goes up and down several steep hills of 200 feet elevation or more and through several steep canyons. Attached as **Exhibit 4** are photographs accurately showing the terrain. The topsoil on those hills and valleys is very shallow. The shallow topsoil makes erosion a serious

- problem. The existing roads on the Ranch require a lot of maintenance to prevent them from turning into washes and ditches. Attached as **Exhibit 5** are photographs accurately showing some of the existing roads.
- Q. DO YOU THINK THAT THE TERRAIN OF THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH
 WILL POSE PROBLEMS IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
 OF LINK CC SHOULD IT BECOME PART OF THE APPROVED ROUTE
 FOR THE PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE?
- 8 A. Yes.

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- 9 Q. ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE TERRAIN OF THE LAND THAT 10 PROPOSED LINK ii TRAVERSES?
- 11 A. Yes. The terrain on the land crossed by Link ii that I have seen is very steep.
- 12 Q. IS THAT TERRAIN SIMILAR TO THE TERRAIN ON THE WESTERN AND
 13 EASTERN PORTIONS OF THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH THAT IS CROSSED
 14 BY LINK CC?
 - A. Yes. If Link ii is rated the worst for constructability, as rated by Lone State Transmission (it is the only link given the worst rating of "5"), then steep portions of link CC should also be rated almost as bad. The roughest portions of the South Green Ranch crossed by Link CC have similarly difficult terrain as the portions of Link ii that I have seen. Not only would it be very difficult and damaging to clear the right-of-way and erect the towers and string the wires for the transmission line, I am afraid it will be necessary to clear and cut roads across the area to for heavy equipment needed for the construction. Unless properly maintained, those roads would become washes and ditches, causing severe erosion to occur on the Ranch. I am concerned that this issue of erosion has not been adequately considered by Lone Star Transmission in connection with Link CC.

IMPACT OF LINK CC ON LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENT

29 Q: PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CURRENT USE OF THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH.

A: The South Green Ranch is a working cattle ranch and has been used as such for many years. Although its primary use is for cattle ranching, the Ranch is also used for hunting (quail, deer, turkey, and dove), fishing, family gatherings, and other

recreational activities. In managing the Ranch, our family has always concentrated on maintaining stewardship of the natural resources so as to maximize the environment for cattle and wildlife. Because of this, both have flourished. The Ranch's use for those purposes will be harmed by the proposed transmission line if Link CC becomes part of the approved route.

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Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE IMPORTANCE OF WILDLIFE TO THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH AND THE EFFORTS THAT YOUR FAMILY HAS MADE TO MAINTAIN THE WILDLIFE ON THE RANCH.

9 10

A. The presence of wildlife on the Ranch has been a significant economic boost to us 11 and to the local economy. For economic reasons, we began leasing hunting rights 12 on the Ranch in the mid-1990's. We have closely monitored the hunting, having 13 deer surveys taken every year, and there have been several quail studies done. I 14 and the other owners of the Ranch have worked hard to maintain the Ranch as a 15 favorable and suitable environment for both wildlife and livestock and for 16 As part of that effort, we have declined offers to place 17 recreational uses. windmills on the Ranch, and we have limited vehicle access to the Ranch. 18 Because of our efforts, the Ranch is considered to be one of the best hunting 19 venues in this part of the State. Many trophy bucks have been harvested from the 20 Ranch in the last 15 years. A large part of the Ranch's value is dependent upon 21 22 maintaining it as a desirable place for hunting. We have been fortunate to lease to conscientious hunters who share our concern for the welfare of the Ranch, its 23 cattle, and the wildlife. While the deer population on the Ranch has remained very 24 good, the quail population has gradually weakened to the point where we have 25 discontinued leasing for quail hunting until the quail population rebounds. In the 26 27 past, the Ranch hosted quail field trial competitions which brought many enthusiasts to Albany for several days. The decline in the quail population has 28 been seen all over our area. 29

30 (31

Q: DO YOU HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT ROUTING THIS THE PROPOSED LINE ON OR ACROSS THE SOUTH GREEN RANCH AND IF SO, WHAT ARE THEY?

32 33 34

A: Yes, I have the following concerns.

35 36

37 38 • The terrain on the Ranch is unsuited for the construction and maintenance of a transmission line and the associated roadway access that such a line will need. As I testified earlier, the terrain across most of the Ranch is rough, rugged, and

uneven. Steep hills and canyons are located on both the eastern and western sections of the Ranch. In fact, some of the steepest and highest hills in Shackelford County are located on the Ranch. In bisecting the Ranch, Link CC does not follow any compatible right of way or natural feature.

• Construction and maintenance of the proposed transmission line on the Ranch would have a negative and disruptive impact on wildlife as well as on ranching and hunting operations. The CC Link would traverse the Ranch's most desirable deer and quail habitat. Whitetail deer, especially the larger trophy bucks, dislike disruptions to and activity around their habitats. Such disruptions will cause them to relocate. The same is true for quail.

• Construction and maintenance of the proposed line on the Ranch (together with the increased vehicle traffic associated with such activities) will cause soil erosion and will destroy, disturb, and fragment the natural ground cover and habitat that sustains both wildlife and livestock. The western and eastern portions of the Ranch consist of hills, canyons, and other rugged features of uneven terrain. Because of the shallowness of the top soil on the hills, the removal and disturbance of the vegetation that the construction and maintenance of the proposed line would cause will result in significant erosion, permanent scarring, and cause larger washes that will never go away. As I testified earlier, we have tried to maintain a balanced and sustainable habitat for both wildlife and livestock. The habitat for quail on the Ranch is particularly vulnerable and fragile. Locating the proposed line across the Ranch would seriously harm that habitat, severely damage the integrity of the Ranch, and greatly lower its value. Placing the line on the Ranch also will spoil its natural beauty. The scenic views from the hills on the Ranch would be marred, if not ruined.

• Establishing a corridor on the Ranch for a transmission line will inevitably lead to other burdensome uses of that corridor for utility purposes.

• Routing the proposed transmission line on or across the Ranch would violate the Ranch's integrity and disturb its historical character. As I testified earlier, the Ranch was acquired in the 1930s by my grandfather, W.H. Green, and it has been in our family since that time. There are Indian burial sites on the Ranch as well as the remains of structures associated with the early days of cattle ranching in this part of Texas.

Q: DO YOU HAVE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAKE TO THE COMMISSION?

 Yes, I recommend that the Public Utility Commission not approve Link CC as a route for the proposed transmission line. Link CC runs through rugged ranch land that provides needed habitat for wildlife. Link CC would run across the Ranch without using or paralleling any existing transmission line or pipeline rights of way.

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7 Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY FINAL THOUGHTS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE THAT YOU WISH TO SHARE WITH THE COMMISSION?

10

11 A. Yes.

12

13 Q. WHAT ARE THEY?

14

A. I feel fortunate to have been given land like the South Green Ranch to work on 15 and take care of in my lifetime. It is indeed a great blessing to spend a life in 16 17 God's nature. It has been my goal in life to keep the land in as good shape as it was given to me, so that I may leave it to my two children as my grandfather left it 18 to my father and my father to me. I have always felt that land such as this will 19 always increase in value as it becomes more and more scarce, and having it would 20 21 enhance my children's chances of having a secure life in this modern world. 22 However, I feel that the proposed transmission line could greatly damage that 23 value, especially if in constructing this one line it created an existing right-of-way, 24 thus attracting further construction in the future.

25

CONCLUSION

26 Q: DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

27

28 A: Yes.

29 30

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EXHIBIT 1



EXHIBIT

EXHIBIT 2

The Cattleman [Jan. 1950]: Broom-Tail Horses Build Cattle Empire

The Cattleman [March 1961]: Old Green Ranch Home to be Moved for Lakesite

The Cattleman [April 1972]: Charolais in the Terminal Cross

The Cattleman [July 1995]: The Green Family of Hubbard Creek

American Horse [Nov./Dec. 2002]: The Horses of the Green

The Farmer-Stockman [April 2009]: Fire and Rain

Livestock Weekly [March 18, 2010] Billy Green Credits Forebears,

Others for His Ranching Success



MARCH BLIZZARD—By Elmer C. Gruenig ©

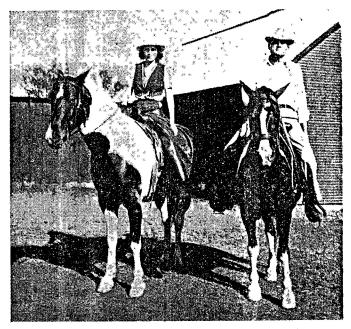




Broom-Tail Horses Build Cattle Empire

By MARY WHATLEY CLARKE





Green and his daughter, Mary Anna, now Mrs. John Musselman.

RARLY day horse traders turned their ponies loose on the open range, rounded them up once or twice a year, and put their brands on them, just as the ranchman did his Longhorn cattle. The pioneers of West Texas, creeping across the plains in their prairie schooners, were often thrilled at these herds of open range herds of open range herds of open range herds of open the guest the second of the second open range here. the sunset, their long tails and manes spread out in the breeze. Like the unfenced territory over which they ran, they were wild and untamed and wary of anything that resembled a halter. As the barbed wire pushed West, their king-dom diminished until they too, like the historic Longhorns, were rounded up and sold. Many of them became plow horses and broke the virgin soil over which they had roamed, graceful and fleet of foot.

A bunch of these broom-tail horses started Henry Green, successful Stephens County ranchman, in the cattle business over a half century ago. For this reason you would naturally think that horses hold the priority in his life, but this is not the case. Cattle have always been his first love. In his opinion the horse

is an animal of necessity, useful and essential in the cattle business.

When describing his ranch horses of today, Green said, "We try to keep good serviceable cow horses. We work off the old ones. At the present time we have about 30 cow ponies."

Green, a tall, stately ranchman, with

white hair and keen blue eyes, says he is thankful his lot was cast in Stephens County and West Texas. He admits it was purely an accident that he settled there. He was born in Hill County, July 11, 1868. His mother died when he was an infant and his father, Tom Henry Green, an old time free range horseman, wanted to educate his son for a "white wanted to educate his son for a "white collar" profession. When young Henry was 13 years of age he was sent to Trinity University, then located at Tehuacana Hills, northwest of the present town of Mexia. "My father chose this school because it was located in an isolated district for form the critic of the lated district, far from the evils of the city," Green said, "but the rolling hills and open range out the school window thrilled me much more than the books I had to study in school," he admitted.

Green never liked to make speeches,

even when a boy (despite the fact that he is quite eloquent when called upon), and when Friday afternoon rolled around with its Literary Society program, he made it a point to play hookey, "I roamed those old Tehuacana Hills and loved it," he said, "and I learned by heart the brands on all the cattle for miles around. Later I was to choose one of those brands, a lazy E, for my very own."

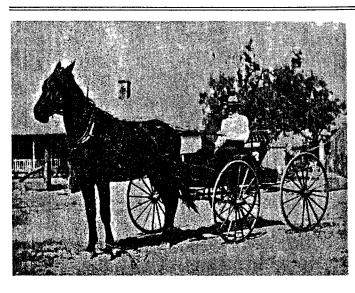
When Green was eighteen years of age he received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Trinity, and still has the Prince Albert coat he wore at this important function. He was the youngest graduate in the class. The school books he studied in college are still in his possession too, but have never been unpacked from that day to this.

After his graduation he went to work for Trice and Green, an undertaking and furniture business in Hillsboro. One of the partners, P. A. Green, was his father's brother. After a few months in the store his uncle died and Trice, wary of his own health, decided to hunt a new location. "If you'll come with me, Henry, I'll give you a job," he promised the young man.

Henry agreed and they took the Fort Worth and Denver to the Panhandle Country. They looked over several locations including the womanless town of Amarillo which had just been laid out. It was a shack town with tent and frame buildings. They put up at a make-shift hotel that night and Henry slept on the floor. A norther struck before morning whistling through the cracks in the building and nearly freezing Henry to death on his pallet bed. "I got up and looked out the window," he recalled. "The wind was blowing a gale from the North and the freezing cattle were drifting by, lowing in a most forlorn and hopeless manner. There were no fences and I'm sure they didn't stop drifting until they got to the Palo Duro Canyon.

"Early the next morning I told Mr. Trice if I could get to the depot without freezing I was leaving that God-forsaken country and going back to Hill County."

"'You're making a mistake, Henry,"
(Continued on Page 81)



Henry Green, handsome cowboy bachelor, traveled in a buggy to Brecken-ridge and Albany before buying one of the first automobiles in Stephens County.

Broom Tail Horses Build a Cattle Empire

(Continued from Page 21)

Trice told me. 'This country is young and full of opportunities.'

"It isn't the country for me,' I replied, packing my suitcase, and when daylight broke I took my bag over to the depot," Green recalled. "There's nothso hot as a depot stove," he reminisced, "and I shall never forget how comfortable I felt hesting in the heat of that able I felt basking in the heat of that big pot-bellied stove," he said. "Outside the wind whistled and howled and the poor cattle continued drifting by, lowing and bawling. From the window I watched an antelope running round and round on frozen Dry Lake to keep from freezing. At last the train chugged in through the sleet and wind, and I got on, riding back to Hill County where the cross timbers grow and fuel was plentiful."

Incidentally Trice settled in Claude, Texas, laid off the town, lived and pros-pered there for many years. "He was the dad of the town," Green said, "and I might have done well had I stayed with him, but I was always thankful that I didn't stay. The life I've lived in the open has suited me much better."

"I got a prejudice for the Panhandle Country when I was young and didn't get over it for many years," Green admitted, "and I surprised myself when I bought a ranch in the Panhandle a few years ago. My son Tom and his wife live on this ranch and it's one of the finest pieces of land I own."

Although Henry got warm again back in Hill County toasting his feet in front of the fireplace on his father's farm, he wasn't happy and time hung heavy on his hands. His father realized this, and said to him one morning, "Go out to the ranch in Shackelford County, round up some saddle horses, sell or trade them, get what you can for them, and come back to Hill County."

His father had a partner, J. J. Witty, who had followed the open range West with a herd of their broom tail horses. He had taken a section in Shackelford County, east of the present town of Ibex, in 1877. He had built a dug-out in the bank of a branch and established headquarters. Business had been good for many years, but now it was in the doldrums as the open range was gone and there wasn't any free grazing left for cattle or horses. Both Green and Witty realized that the old days were gone and horse trading would never be what it had once been.

"This job pleased me," Green said, "and I dropped off the train several days later in Albany with my cowboy outfit,



"Dangit, I gotta learn to throw a smaller loop!"

consisting of a saddle, blanket and bridle. I liked the people that I met and the country appealed to me. I had a strange feeling that I had found the place I had been looking for."

Mr. and Mrs. Witty treated young Henry with the same love and affection they did their own son Bert, and the two boys worked together on the ranch. "Through the months that followed I got familiar with every outside job in what was left of free range in Palo Pinto, Stephens, Young and Shackelford Counties," Green recalled. "An 8000 acre jog caught my eye in Stephens County. It was fenced, watered by Sandy Creek on the east and Hubbard Creek ran through the center. I knew I could never lease it, nor buy it, because I had no money—but just the same I dreamed about it, night and day. There was no harm in dreaming."

Green explained that once the range was fenced there was no demand for cow ponies like there had been during open range days and he realized that his herd of ponies might be "white elephants" on his hands. By the spring of '92 he had a nice bunch of cow ponies ready for trade if he could find a buyer. Most of the horses had been ridden but few of them were actually broken to the saddle.

There was a young Scotsman by the name of Quill who had a small commission business in Albany. The Matador Cattle Company, a Scotch syndicate, asked their fellow countryman to find them 250 cow ponies. Quill found Green and said he would buy thirty of his ponies for the Matador at \$30 per head,

if they were broken to the saddle.
"When the time for delivery came around," Green said, "I drove the horses

JAN. 27-FEB. 5

WE WILL SHOW AND OFFER FOR SALE THE 5 BULLS PICTURED

Two are sons and three are grandsons of OJR Double Royal

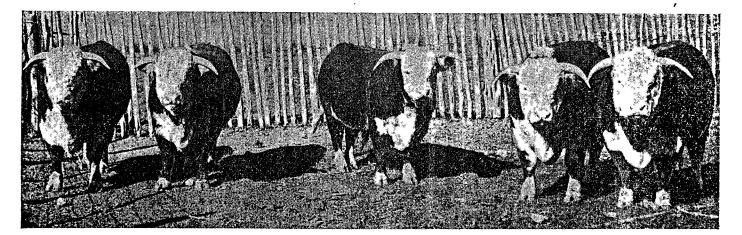
OJR Double Royal

OJR Royal Domino 35th 3230101

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PARKS HEREFORD RANCH J. BRUCE PARKS



to Albany and put them in a corral. Mr. Ligertwood, manager of the Matador outfit, rode out to look at them. There was a beautiful sorrel streaked faced horse in the bunch, something like the present day Quarter Horse, which had been ridden but once," Green said. "Ligertwood asked to see that horse ridden!"

"I told Quill the horses had been rid-"I told Quill the horses had been rid-den but I didn't say I'd ride them!" Green reminisced with a twinkle in his eye. "Just then a couple of cowboys rode up and said they'd ride the sorrel," he continued, "but just the same I was quaking in my boots. I knew the deal would be off when Mr. Ligertwood saw that horse perform!"

The cowboys were old hands at the game, Green said. They twisted the sorrel's ears and his nose and put the saddle on him. "I've never yet seen a horse in on did," he said, "and I was speech-less with fear that the deal was off!"

"'He's been ridden or he wouldn't buck

like that,' Ligertwood said, and the deal went through. I found myself with \$900 —and plenty of dreams about that 8000 acre T. E. and L. Survey in Stephens County," Green said.

The 8000 acres which Henry coveted were owned by Col. E. S. Graham, of Graham, Texas, and other associates from Kentucky. Colonel Graham had never seen the surveys which were the first in the country and were naturally the choice lands along the valleys of the creeks and rivers. Colonel Graham, for whom the town of Graham was named, was a charter member of the syndicate owning the lands. Old timers in the country warned Green that Colonel Graham would not lease these lands to anyone; that he wanted to sell them.

"I did not listen to any of them," Green said. "I was so taken with the land that I saddled a horse and spent a day riding to Graham to talk with Colonel Graham. I put my horse in the wagon yard when I reached town, and stopped at the Dolman House." Here Green digressed from his story a few minutes to state that the Dolman Hotel is still a popular one in Graham and that the old oak tree under which the Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association was organized in 1877, stands in the yard. "I have been a member of the Cattle Raisers Associa-tion for many years," he said, "and get valuable information from The Cattle-man Magazine with reference to ranching and farming."



Gold Dust, champion bull, National Western Polled Hereford Show, Denver, owned by Orville Kuhlmann, North Platte, Neb.

He continued his story about his visit to the office of Colonel Graham. "I asked the proprietor of the Dolman House if the colonel had an office and he stepped to the door and pointed out a one-room building on the square. I walked down the sandy street and went in the door. Colonel Graham was busy at his desk and did not look up for a few minutes," Green recalled. "So I stood there, hat in hand, nervous and ill at ease. Finally he looked up, looked me over, and said, 'Young man, what can I do for you?' to the office of Colonel Graham. do for you?'

"'I want to lease your 8000 acre T. E. and L tract in Stephens County,' I told him," Green said.

"Young man, if that's all the business you have, you've lost your time," Graham advised him. "We want to sell, not

"My father raised many a good horse on your land, and wasn't out any taxes," he told Colonel Graham. "The country is closing in and the free range is a thing of the past. The horseman stayed longer than the cowman, but the sheepman is putting him out of business."

"Are there any sheepmen on my land?"
Graham asked, slow anger rising in his

"You have no idea how many sheep there are in that particular block!" Green

said, warming to his subject.
"What land are you interested in?"

Graham finally asked.

"I knew the country by heart," Green said, "and got out my map, outlining and putting sheep camps on every bend of Hubbard Creek!"

Colonel Graham was impressed. He said, "Young man, I want to make a trade with you. I want you to be our



MILKY WAY WILL SELL ONE BULL

We will sell in the Southwestern Hereford Sale, January 31st—one summer bull calf sired by Dean Prince Domino A and out of a double bred Larry Domino 50th cow. He is a good herd bull prospect.

You are invited to see our show herd at the Fort Worth Show

Milky Way Herefords

PHOENIX AND SPRINGERVILLE, ARIZONA

field man on our T. E. and L. lands and look after them for us."

"I need a job but you've outlined a man's job, one that I can't fill," Green replied.

"Come back in the morning," Graham advised him, "and we'll talk some more."

"I fooled around the next morning, didn't want to appear overly anxious and get there too early," Green said. "When I did walk in the office, Colonel Graham asked, 'What land did you want, young man?' and got out his map."

After a brief study of the map Colonel Graham told Green that he was going to

lease him the 8000 acre tract.

"So I leased the land that I had been wanting for so long, and rode back to Shackelford County. I broke some broom tail horses to a wagon and struck camp on Hubbard Creek under some big oak

trees. My next problem was to get some cattle to put on the 8000 acres!"

"Since I had spent the \$900 broom tail horse money to pay for my lease I thought it was time to write my father. So I took a tablet on my knee and sent him a letter, telling him among other things that I had sold the horses, spent the money, and wasn't coming back to Hill County!

"When father received my letter he decided he had better visit the Shackel-ford County headquarters," Green said. "He bought a ticket for Albany and went out to Mr. Witty's ranch. He was told where to find my camp and rode down to Hubbard Creek. I'll never forget the look on his face when he found my camp under the trees. I guess I was a pretty big disappointment to him just then," Green admitted. "I must have reminded

him of Jack and the Beanstalk. Like Jack, it looked as if I too had spent all of our money uselessly!"

"What will you do from now on?" the father asked the son. "You have put the horse money in this lease. You have no cattle, no money, no credit."

"Father, hardships don't mean anything to me," Green replied. "I'm young. I like it here. Sink or swim, I'm staying! You have credit in Hillsboro," he reminded him. "I'll make you this promise. Let me use your credit and the first note you have to pay I'll come back to Hill County and go to farming!"

"It's a trade, son," his father agreed, "if you're determined to stay out here in this western country with the mesquite and cactus.

Green said they still had a few horses in the Caddo country and one morning several days later he saddled his horse and headed that way. As he neared town he met Andy Cox, who told him he had heard he was looking for some steer yearlings. "This was an odd coincidence," Green said, "because I had told no one I was looking for any cattle. But I didn't let on, and started asking him about the yearlings, knowing that I only had

the yearlings, knowing that I only had a few dollars in my pocket!"

"We rode down the road arguing over the price of the cattle and finally agreed on \$9.00 per head," Green recalled, "and I gave Cox my last fifty dollars as a deposit, promising to come for the steers in the next few days."

"I went to Albany and borrowed the money from the First National Bank to pay for the steers," he said, "putting my father's signature on the note. Judge N. L. Bartholomew looked after my busi-

N. L. Bartholomew looked after my business in the bank and I want to say here that he and Col. Graham were two of the finest men, and two of the best friends I ever had in my life," Green

said.
"I drove the steers from Cox's place to my lease and made it in a day," Green reminisced, "but the heel flies irritated the animals all the way. I branded the steers with a Lazy E on the left loin, a brand that had appealed to me when I played hookey and wandered over the rolling Tehuacana Hills at Trinity University," he said. "Today I use a straight up J on the left hip."

"I've had good and bad years, and near the control of the left hip."

tragic years in the cattle business," Green said when recalling his long experience as a ranchman. "One of the worst years was 1892 during an extended drouth."

There was no grass on the range during this year and many stable ranchmen had to round up their cattle and sell them. Since Green's father had always fed his cattle, the son thought this might be a way out. He bought 3 and 4-year-old steers, took them to the Forks of the Canadian River in Oklahoma and fed them on corn.

In the spring he shipped a load of cattle to St. Louis. When he received only \$2.60 a hundred for these steers, he realized that he was broke and re-

he realized that he was broke and returned to Albany.

But again his banker friend, Judge Bartholomew of Albany, came to the rescue. "Buy carefully and make the money go as far as possible," he advised Green, who bought some 3 and 4-year-ldz et \$14.00 c. head.

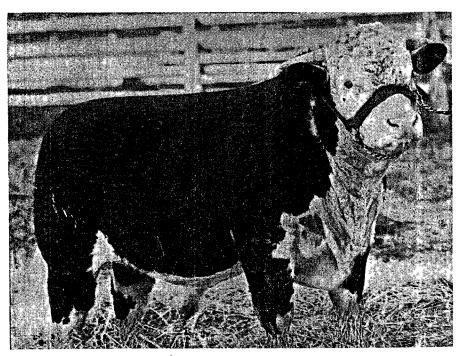
olds at \$14.00 a head.

Trouble doubled about this time because lease lands were going into ownership and more range had to be located for his cattle. As a consequence Green decided to lease a 14-section ranch in



JAN. 27-FEB. 5

ONE CARLOAD



We will show one carload of bulls in the Carlot Show at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Jan. 27-Feb. 5. They are bred just like our 1949 Fort Worth champion carload of bulls. They are sired by WHR Royal Duke 41st (pictured above) and WHR Truepex 38th and out of cows of Larry Domino blood lines. They will be for sale at private treaty.

"The Right Combination—Larry Domino and WHR Bloodlines"

PAYNE & SEAY Hereford Ranch

Registered and Commercial Cattle WAURIKA, OKLAHOMA



Hardeman County on Pease River. He had 800 head of cattle to move but needed 600 more to stock the new lease.

"This was my first big cattle deal," Green recalled. "With the backing from the Albany bank I went to the Matador Range in Motley County and bought 600 yearlings from small cattlemen."

Green said his first cattle stampede was experienced en route to Quanah with the 600 yearlings. The animals were tired and nervous and easily frightened, and soon started running. The cowboys rounded up cattle all night on the Moon Ranch and the next day had to separate many odd cattle from the herd before the drive could be continued.

Later when moving the 800 yearlings from Stephens County to Hardeman County, he was stopped at the Throckmorton County line by O. J. Woods (for whom the town of Woodson was named) where his steers were examined for ticks. Worn out and nervous the cattle were finally bedded down for the night in the Mount Aryat Corrals on the Judge J. A. Matthews Ranch.

Matthews Ranch.

A short while later they rose like a single beast, flattened the corrals and headed across the prairie. Green grabbed the bridle for his night horse, jumped on him bareback and circled cattle the rest of the night. "The cattle were so nervous they stampeded every night for eight nights until the Hardeman ranch was reached," Green recalled, saying that he rode herd nightly and did not take off his boots for a week

off his boots for a week.

"Those cattle never did get over their nervousness," he continued, "even when settled on the Hardeman range. They would jump the fence and get on my neighbor's range, and I had trouble with

them all along until they were liquidated."

Although he had good neighbors on the Hardeman lease and many good times were had at the big ranch headquarters, including square dances every week attended by the Swearingen O. X. cowboys, and many others, Green was homesick for Stephens County. There had been good rains that spring and things were picking up again on the home range. He sold his Matador steers at a profit and the home steers to a neighbor on condition that he would take the Hardeman lease.

Before his Matador cattle were sold they were inspected by Federal Government Inspector Jordan for ticks. "I remember well Inspector Jordan's ominous threat," Green recalled. "I'll hold the cattle here if they have a single tick on them,' he told me. I knew the cattle were clean but felt a little shaky just the same," he admitted. "One steer was roped and minutely searched for ticks. 'Here's a tick!' Jordan said, pulling at a black lump on the steer's head.

"I looked down over his shoulder at the black spot. 'That's no tick, it's only a mole,' I assured him, and sure enough it

The King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas, exhibited their Quarter Horses, which have been winning at many of the Quarter Horse shows over the country, at the Chica go International Live Stock Show recently. There are no competitive classes at this show for Quarter Horses but the King Ranch sent their show herd there anyway under the direction of Loyd and T. C. Jenkins of Fort Worth, who also took with them a group

of cutting horses and put on cutting horse exhibitions at each performance during the show.

This picture shows the alley crowded with people eager to see and get information about Quarter Horses and is ample proof of the wisdom of the King Ranch in showing their horses in the largest show of the country.



HEREOURDASALE
TUES. JAN. 31, 1950
FORT WORTH

JIM HERING

McGregor, Texas

SELLING TWO DAUGHTERS OF PUBLICAN DOMINO 11th BRED TO JH LARRY DOMINO 44th, A GOOD SON OF MW LARRY DOMINO 36th.

ALSO SELLING ONE HERD BULL PROSPECT BY EDG CLIF SYMBOLIER.

IN THE CARLOT AND PENS SHOW
WE ARE OFFERING TWO PENS OF
FIVE SENIOR BULL CALVES AND
ONE PEN OF FIVE JUNIOR BULL
CALVES.

was. I'd never fully appreciated a mole on a yearling's hide until then," Green said with a grin.

The only lobbying Green ever did was in regard to ticks. He and Judge J. A. Matthews went to Austin in 1913 to lobby for the zoning law to clean up the state for ticks. Numbers of prominent ranchmen opposed the law and as a result he and Judge Matthews were none too popular. A compromise was finally reached. Later Green helped put over the tick eradication fight in Stephens County which carried by only 27 votes.

Green has never killed the mesquite off his land. "I'm waiting to see the final results of those ranchmen who are carrying out this program," he said, and added, "I've seen new mesquite growth on many ranches that have been cleared, and it comes up much thicker than it was to begin with."

He says he has stuck to the "nestor plan" of handling cattle. "I don't handle them rodeo style with a rope," he explained. "I handle with salt and also with feed in the winter. I call to them and they come running from every direction. They know me and are my friends," he said. "The way I handle cattle is very satisfactory to the feeders, too," Green continued. "The animals go into the feed lots gentle and not nervous, and ready to get the best results from their feed."

He runs breeding cattle on the Home Ranch and the Poindexter Ranch. The calf tally is about 1000 a year. He runs steers on the South Ranch and on the Oldham Ranch. He carries about 1500 steers at a time. He has never attempted to run cows on the South Ranch nor the Oldham Ranch. He uses registered Hereford bulls. He has a small bunch of registered Hereford cattle.

Green recalls that he bought his first registered Shorthorn bull at the Fort Worth Live Stock market before an exposition building was ever built. The bull was called "Mable's Pride," weighed 2580 pounds and cost \$125. "I had him shipped to Cisco by rail and led him from there to the ranch. He was a hand-some bull and folks all along the way came out to the road to look at him.

Green was a bachelor for many years, too busy looking after his cattle and getting a good start, to settle down. He married Miss Willie Weaver Aug. 2, 1917, the charming young school teacher who grew up on the adjoining ranch. Mrs. Green admits with a shy smile that Henry Green, the handsome young ranchman, had been her hero since a little girl.

Green has made his home on the original 8000-acre lease for 57 years. It is home to him and he would never be satisfied to hang his Stetson elsewhere. Each room of this rambling and very livable ranch home has its own story to tell as the house has been added to and enlarged through the years.



Broom tail horses helped to build the ranch house, too! Green sent a trader to East Texas with some horses, hoping to find a market for them. The man was gone two weeks and finally wrote back that he could not sell the horses, but could trade them for lumber.

"I told him to go ahead and trade for lumber," Green said, "and in return I received a carload of lumber, boxing 18 feet long, flooring and ceilings. I had a carpenter saw the boxing in half and that's why our walls are low today," he explained.

Naturally Green bought the 8000 acres in later years as well as other ranches. He leased certain tracts of land as long as fifty years before buying them. To-day three Green ranches totaling 45,000 acres are operated in Stephens and Shackelford Counties, and a 26,000 acre ranch, called South Alamosa, a part of the old Landergin Ranch, is operated near Vega in Oldham County.

Bill and Bob Green work the Home Ranch with the help of a hired man. Bill Green and family live in Albany; Bob Green and family live on the West end of the Home Ranch. Tom Green and family live on the South Alamosa Ranch.

The Poindexter Ranch, named for the late Judge William Poindexter of Cleburne, its founder, is operated by John Mussleman, husband of Mary Anna, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Green. They make their home on the ranch. This ranch includes the once famous Ibex pool which now has only a small monthly production. "I have leased my ranchlands for oil purposes through the years to different companies and individuals," Green stated, "and the lease money has helped me carry on through the lean



FORT WORTH

SELLING

ONE BULL ONE HEIFER BOTH are by **BLANCHARD DOMINO** 390th

Sire of the \$4,000 top selling female of the Texas Golden Jubilee Sale.



The heifer pictured above sells. Mrs. Rupert Harkrider

Cedar Ledge Stock Farm
ABILENE, TEXAS

Selling

2 bulls in Fort Worth



FORT WORTH

Both are sons of Dean Prince Domino-10th. One is a Senior calf—the other a Junior calf and are out of a daughter of Double Return and a daughter of WHR Royal Domino 45th.



JOHNSON CITY, TEXAS



years. I started leasing at 10 cents an aere and recently signed a lease at \$10.00 per acre.

The South Ranch of 17,000 acres, eight miles from Albany, is looked after by Foreman Claude Riley. This ranch still carries the names of its founders, Rockwell and Hill. The former pioneered in the lumber business and the chains of lumber companies throughout the state which he founded, still carry his name

today.
Mr. Green takes it a bit easy these days, but he knows all that is going on over the ranches and his seasoned opinion and good advice keeps things running smoothly. He rides almost daily, and makes several trips a week to Albany or Breckenridge to "augur" with his many friends. He's a popular citizen along the streets of either town along the streets of either town.

The Green Land and Cattle Company

was organized a few years ago and the four children, Bill, Tom, Mary Anna and Bob, have equal interest with Mr. and Mrs. Green. Since that time the ranch operations have been carried on through the company.

The Greens have six grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Bill have two children, Billie and Margaret Elizabeth; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Green have one son, Tom Henry; Mr. and Mrs. John Mussleman have two sons, John E., Jr., and James C.; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Green have a little daughter, Nancy Katherine.

The faithful broom tails that started Henry Green in his machine.

Henry Green in his ranching career over a half century ago are now carrying "Ghost Riders in the Sky." As they race through the clouds above the vast acres of rich Texas ranch land which they and of rich Texas ranch land which they and their kind helped to buy, flying hooves slow down and neighs of satisfaction echo through the phantom herds. The handsome, streaked-face sorrel Henry sold to the Matador, rubs his head against the soft face of one of the mares that helped buy lumber for the Green ranch home. "Not bad, our work on earth," he whinnies with horsely satisfaction." Then on they race, long tails and manes spread wide in the heavenly breeze.

Blanco County Herefords Sell Better Than Last Year

	SUR	MMAKY		
20	Bulls	\$18,490; 6.545; 25.035•	avg	\$430 327

EREFORD breeders of Blanco County held their fourth annual sale at Johnson City December 3 in a packed pavilion. The top price was \$1,000, paid by Renick & Winters, Johnson City, for the champion bull, Beau Domino 21st, a Larry Domino, consigned by Louis Ebeling, Round Mountain, Texas. C. T. Payne, Dilly, paid \$700 for Publican Grande 2nd, consigned by Herman Weinheiner, Stonewall, for the second top sale. The reserve champion bull, Beau Domino 22nd, consigned by Louis Ebeling, sold for \$675 to A. H. Welghauen, Fredericksburg.

T. H. Heard, Beeville, topped the fe-

T. H. Heard, Beeville, topped the females on a bid of \$500 for Loma Princessa 27th, by Royal Essar 28th, consigned by Loma Ranch, Twin Sisters,

Dr. J. C. Miller, Texas A. & M. College, judged the cattle and Walter Britten, College Station, was the auctioneer.

The Cattleman gets results for manufacturers of livestock products.

Selling a Son of MW LARRY DOMINO 37th





Pictured left, MW LARRY DOMINO 37th

ford Sale at Fort Worth, January 31, 1950, we will sell MW Prince Larry 50th. This calf is a show and herd bull prospect and is as good as his pedigree. Allan Feeney said, "He is from an excellent producing cow."

MW PRINCE LARRY 50th-He Sells

Calved Dec. 28, 1948 Bred by Milky Way Hereford Ranch

MW Larry Domino 37th 4214428..... Larry Domino 50th 2624412 Miss Sturgess Colo. Prin. J. 65th Colo. Domino 2 Mischief Lass & Mischief Lass & Mischief Lass MW Royall Heiress 29th 3049645____

| Larry Domino 50th | Colo. Prin. J. 65th | Miss Sturgess | Miss Sturgess | Colo. Prin. J. 65th | Mischief Lass 62d | Colo. Domino 159th | Dandy Domino 2d | Mischief Lass 15th | MW Royal H. 25th | Dandy Domino 102d | WHR Royal H. 62d | WHR Royal H. 62d | WHR Royal H. 62d | Colo. Print Pr

HENRY ROSS & SON

MONTICELLO, ARKANSAS

In Fort Worth we are selling: 2 bulls and 4 heifers

All sired by our Winston-bred herd sire, Domino Return B 1646, and they are all out of W. O. Culbertson & Sons' bred females.





TUES. JAN. 31, 1950 FORT WORTH

The bulls are:

STF Prince Domino 257th, calved 11-15-48 STF Prince Domino 271st, calved 2-15-49

The heifers are:

STF Miss Domino 256th, calved 8-21-48 STF Miss Domino 258th, calved 11-11-48 STF Miss Domino 270th, calved 2-20-49 STF Miss Domino 283d, calved 1-15-49

SILVER TOP FARMS

Dr. H. K. Crutcher • R. D. Wilmut C. E. Finley, Herdsman Mailing Address: 215 Greenbriar, Dallas, Texas

Farm No. 1 is located two miles Southeast of Hutchins, Texas, or twelve miles South of Dallas
—Highway 75. Farm No. 2 is three miles farther South, or one mile East of Wilmer.

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The Californian

Fort Worth, Texas, March, 1961 VOLUME XLVII - no. 10

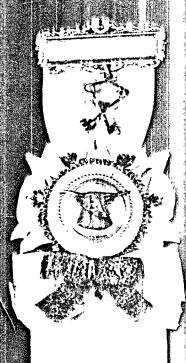




AUTA CUILLIE







CONVENTION CONVENTION

CATTLE RAISEUS

FORT WORTH



MARCH 2022, 1961

Texas and Southwestein Galdle Caller Music Wester Convention.

Old Green Ranch Home To Be Moved for Lakesite

Since 1893 This Stephens County, Texas, House Has Dispensed Hospitality to Its Many Guests—New Lake Necessitates Relocation

By MARY WHATLEY CLARKE

It takes a heap o' livin' in a house to make it home. Within the walls there's got t' be some babies born, and then Right there ye've got t' bring 'em up t' women good, an' men; Ye've got t' weep t' make it home, ye've got t' sit an' sigh An' watch beside a loved one's bed, an' know that Death is nigh. Ye've got t' love each brick an' stone from cellar up t' dome; It takes a heap o' livin' in a house t' make it home.

-Edgar A. Guest.

FEW WEEKS ago I spent a night in the Henry Green ranch home in Hubbard Creek Valley, Stephens county, with Mrs. Green, its charming mistress. I felt privileged to do so because this old ranch house has had so much living in it, and has dispensed so much warm hospitality through the last sixty-six years or more. Henry Green, pioneer Stephens county ranchman established bachelor head-quarters there in 1893, when he built the first four-room frame house. Since then the house has been added to many times, and today has twelve rooms,

two big fireplaces, several screened-in porches, an outside sleeping deck, a patio, etc. It is a charming place, comfortable and homelike where the family and friends love to gather. "The women in my family talk about their period furniture," Mrs. Green said with a smile, "but the old ranch home is filled with Texas furniture which I had to have to keep house and rear the children. It has all been used a great deal and I love every piece of it."

Each rambling room in the house has its own story to tell. For instance there is the room of "A. Brave" upstairs. This



W. H. Green, founder of the Green ranches, on one of his favorite ponies. Photographed during his middle years.

room was used by Bob, the youngest son. On a shelf, packed away in a box, repose the bones of an Indian, skull and all, which were found upon the ranch when Bob was a little boy. Today his son and nephews find it exciting to sleep in this same room.

Mrs. Green had planned to bed me

WILL YOU BE INTERESTED IN LEASING KANSAS GRASS THIS YEAR?



Tom Spencer, with Producers & Texas is the man to contact.

Tom has charge of the pasture leasing and the marketing of cattle that are being grazed on the Bluestem in Kansas. As an added service, Tom plans to spend considerable time marketing these cattle and showing them in the country. We are desirous of offering the very best service possible to anyone who wants to run cattle in Kansas. There will be lots of grass available in Kansas this year. We have considerable number of good pastures lined up, and we invite your inquiries.

Producers & Texas Livestock Marketing Association

VICTOR 2-5200, 200 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 2, Mo.

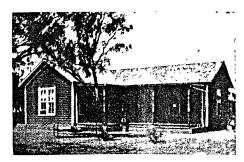
Tom Spencer, Home Phone MUtual 2-6903, Leavenworth, Kansas or Broadview Hotel, Phone Dickens 2-6220, Emporia, Kansas down in A. Brave's room just for the fun of the thing, but a blowing rainstorm and vivid lightning that played a symphony on the telephone, changed the plans, and I slept downstairs. It might have been a little eerie up there with the bones of A. Brave.

This old ranch home with all of its memories and its "heap o' livin'" has to be moved in the near future, or it will eventually be covered by the waters of a big lake with one hundred miles of shore line. The lake, that will furnish water for Abilene, Breckenridge, Anson and Albany, is to be built by the West Central Texas Municipal Water District, and work is scheduled to begin soon. The maximum depth of the lake will be 55 feet, and the water over the old

Green ranch house site in Hubbard Valley will be over 20 feet deep. The Greens sold six thousand acres of the original ranch land to the water district.

Mrs. Green plans to move the old home several miles west to higher ground. "The contractor has assured me that he can move the house just as it is," she said, "and this is what I want to do. I could not bear to see it covered with water and it would be difficult to tear it down and rebuild it again."

After making her decision to move the house, Mrs. Green is accepting it philosophically. She is not the type of person to look back, but looks toward the future. "The old home will be the same," she says. "Although it will be in a new location the rooms will remain



The original Green headquarters ranch house in Hubbard Creek Valley as it looked in 1907. The yard about this place in early days included several acres and it was often used as a holding pen by Green for bunches of cattle.

unchanged and the children and grandchildren will still have it to enjoy through the years. I can sit on the porch and enjoy the beautiful lake water below. This country has never had too much water, you know," she added facetiously.

A bunch of broomtail horses started Henry Green, the founder of this head-quarters ranch, in the cattle business in Stephens county in 1893. He was not then 20 years of age. His father sent him from their home in Whitney in 1892 to Shackelford county, where the elder Green had a half interest in a ranch, and admonished his son to round up and sell some saddle horses. "Get what you can for them and come back to Hill county," he advised.

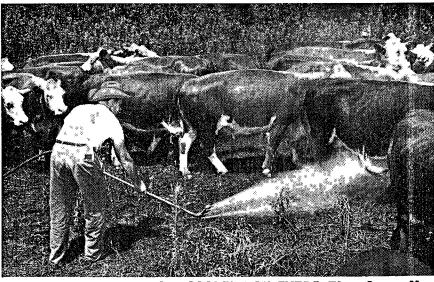
During the rounding up of those horses on the open range, Green looked over the country. An eight thousand acre T. E. and L. Survey in Stephens county, along Hubbard Creek, caught his fancy. He dreamed of establishing his own ranch there. After selling the horses in Albany to Mr. Ligertwood, manager of the Matador Ranch for nine hundred dollars, Green rode horseback to Graham, Texas, and leased that tract from Colonel Graham, and paid him the horse money for the lease.

He then wrote his father what he had done. The elder Green lost little time in coming to Albany. He found his son camped under the big trees along Hubbard Creek on the newly leased acres. "What will you do from now on?" he wanted to know. "You have spent the horse money, you have no cattle, no money or credit."

Young Green convinced his father that



Mrs. Green in front of her beloved ranch home whose site is to be covered with lake water.



"Must Be That 'Extra' in COOPER-TOX EXTRA That Gives You Extra Good Results... Extra Economy. You Can't Beat it!"

Kills Flies, Lice, Ticks on Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Hogs... Protects Against Reinfestation—for less than 3c per head

You just can't buy a better livestock spray or dip than range-proven Cooper-Tox Extra. It gives extra-special results—extra-special savings. Most farmers and ranchers prefer Cooper-Tox Extra over other insecticides for their all-around pest control programs because it delivers so many important extras:

wide-range control of important external parasites that keep livestock down; specially formulated for use on livestock; long-range protection; time, labor and cost savings; versatility in use.

Gives You An Extra-Effective Livestock Pest Control Program

COOPER-TOX EXTRA completely meets the needs of most livestock producers because of its unusual versatility. Two extra-effective ingredients give you extra-effective results. Toxaphene and Lindane combine to give

fast action and solid kill of hornflies, lice, ticks, and sheep ticks on cattle, sheep, hogs and goats. You also get effective control of mange and scab mites. And Toxaphene assures long-lasting protection against reinfestation.

Goes Further—Costs You Less!

It costs you less than 3c per head to protect your livestock because a little Cooper-Tox Extra goes a long way. One gallon makes 150 gallons of full-strength spray for cattle and hogs; up to 500 gallons for treating sheep and goats. Because of its lasting protection, fewer applications are necessary so you save on money, time, labor. Use as a spray or dip; mixes easily in hard or soft water; stays full strength indefinitely. Get Cooper-Tox Extra at your animal health products dealer . . . it's extra effective—extra economical!

Ask your dealer for COOPER-TOX EXTRA literature or write COOPER.

Since 1843 COOPER-TOX EXTRA

Another Quality Product from WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Inc., 1909 N. Clifton, Chicago 14, III.

72

he was not afraid of hardships, that he loved the country and wanted to stay. "Let me use your credit and the first note you have to pay I'll come back to Hill county and go to farming."

His father agreed and that was the beginning of Green's ranching experience. He borrowed money, putting his father's name on the note, and bought his first herd of steers. He eventually paid for the eight thousand acres which he always called home, and where he lived during his long life on the Texas range. He continued buying other properties and despite many hard, dry years in the ranching business, kept climbing ahead.

His broomtail horses had built a cattle empire.

Those horses also played a part in enlarging the ranch home. Green sent a herd of them to East Texas and traded them for a carload of lumber, flooring and ceiling, eighteen feet long. He had a carpenter saw the lumber in half and this explains the low walls of the historic old home today.

Green built his ranch properties up to a certain point before he asked Miss Willie Weaver, the pretty young school teacher, on an adjoining ranch, to be his bride. She accepted, and they were married August 2, 1917. They made their home in the small headquarters ranch house. She has been the mistress of this home 43 years.

As seen by the picture, the house was just about its present size by 1924. Her four children, Bill, Tom, Bob and Mary Anna were born and reared in the old home. Their childhood there was a happy one. They romped and played about the place, rode horseback, danced and sang there with their friends. Although they moved to town during the school terms the summers were always spent upon the ranch, where every day was full of of fun. "Especially was it exciting when the children began to bring their college friends home for the holidays and summer visits. The house was full of young people all the time. Those were happy days," Mrs. Green said.

When Mr. Green died in 1950 the strong arms of his neighbors and friends carried his casket out the ranch door to its final resting place. Memories, memories, the old home is full of them, full of children's toys, family photographs, and hundreds of sentimental reminders of happy days under the sturdy roof.' Nothing was ever thrown away. "You can understand why I plan to move the house," Mrs. Green said. "It is part of my life."

The old Edison phonograph brought home in the back of the car in 1922 by Mr. Green, still has a place of honor. The grandchildren enjoy playing the World War I camp songs, and the beautiful Caruso records.

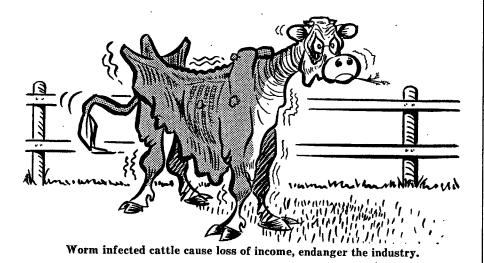
There was a player piano, too, and the children, scarcely tall enough to do so, pumped it until their legs were tired. Its rolls of standard compositions awakened a love for good music in their young hearts.

The hooks of the baby swing are still in the porch roof where all of the Green babies and most of the grandchildren have been pushed "up in the air so high."

There were the rainy days when cattle roundups were held with dozens of spools serving for cattle. These spools were branded with an individual pencil brand, and the imaginary herds were driven from room to room of the big house. Rustling and range wars took place and the hours flew by. "I suppose none of my children ever thought about being anything but ranchmen," Mrs. Green said. "They played at it, talked it, and listened to it all their lives, and today all of them ranch."

Mary Anna, the only daughter, and her husband, John Musselman, own and operate the old Poindexter Ranch out the Ibex road from Albany. They have three boys, John, Jimmy and Henry Green.

Bill and Bob Green are partners. They operate the Home Ranch and the South Ranch. They are at present stocking the Malcolm Shelton Ranch in the Panhandle with white faced cattle, after having recently purchased it, with Lester Clark of Breckenridge, as a partner. This is a fine spread and according to J. Evetts Haley, author of "The X-I-T," is some



Newly Patented Formula Controls Cattle Parasites

Drench said to be most efficient known formula for removal of intestinal worms

SEVERAL MILLION dollars of livestock income are lost annually through inability of cattle to get proper nourishment from feed, weight losses and fewer calves. Internal parasites are known to cause these conditions.

Many alert livestock producers aware of these conditions are looking for the most effective means of controlling this problem economically. Tapeworms, wire worms, bankrupt worms and other common stomach worms which have been resistant to ordinary treatments can now be safely and effectively controlled. Several years of intensive scientific research and testing have produced a superior drench showing the highest efficiency of control of stomach worms and tapeworms. The makers of this superior phenothiazine formulation recently were awarded a U. S. Patent. One of the products marketed by the firm under the patented formula is known as Dr. Rogers' Tena-Bov.

An important feature of the exclusive purified phenothiazine formula is its ability to disperse more phenothiazine into the fourth stomach and intestinal tract in a shorter time. Tests prove this action kills more worms with relatively little of the formula being absorbed. Results also indicate the patented formula, made with puri-

fied phenothiazine, micronized for maximum efficiency is less toxic. It does not interfere with normal digestive processes, and there is no loss of appetite. Most heavily infected animals show a marked improvement after drenching.

In ordinary drenches a great portion of the dose is often lost or absorbed before it reaches the fourth stomach. Some formulations tested were found to congeal or curdle into a semi-solid mass upon contact with the digestive juices of cattle. Tena-Bov, the patented purified phenothiazine formula, however, blends with digestive juices. Because of this unique ability it disperses throughout the alimentary tract with sufficient concentration to kill worms on contact. Tena-Bov is given on a full stomach. There is no weight loss as compared with drugs which upset digestion by requiring a fasting period.

Ranchers and stockmen can benefit from the important scientific tests on which the patented purified phenothiazine formula is based. Dr. Rogers' Tena-Bov is manufactured by Texas Phenothiazine Company. Fort Worth, Texas, one of the foremost researchers and manufacturers of animal health products.



of the richest and best land of the old Capitol Syndicate property.

Bill and his wife, Elizabeth, live in Albany. They have three children, William Henry III, Madge and Banton.

Bob and his wife, Nancy, live on the west side of the Home Ranch. They have three children, Nancy Kate, Rob and Maryanna.

Tom Green, his wife, Tommylu, and two children, Tom Henry and Lucy, live in Vega, and operate the South Alamosa Ranch in Oldham County on the High Plains. His ranch and the newly acquired property of his brothers are 40 miles apart.

Other neighbors along Hubbard Creek, including Doc (R.A.) Ritchey, will also

have to move their ranch homes out of the lake area, and have sold land to the water district. The 65 graves in Brushy Cemetery, five miles south of Highway 180, will also have to be moved to a new burial site. Some of the Ritcheys are buried there, including Mrs. Green's stepfather, G. W. Ritchey.

"I want to have all of the children and my 11 grandchildren under the roof at the same time once again before the old home is moved," Mrs. Green said. "Maybe it will be before the house is moved."

Breeders Report Excellent Results from Advertising in The Cattleman



Richard King

Richard King Honored

RICHARD KING of Corpus Christi, an honorary vice president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, has been honored by the Corpus Christi Rotary Club for his service to his fellowmen.

In a special Richard King Day program, King was saluted as a citizen, friend and builder.

That part of the printed tribute dealing with his activities as a cattleman read: "A grandson of that indomitable Texas pioneer, Captain Richard King, it was but natural for the citizen we salute today to maintain a lifelong interest in the industry his grandsire made a living chapter of the Texas heritage. While an urban business man in reality he has always been a cattleman at heart.

"This is reflected not only in his lifelong efforts to upgrade the cattle and other livestock of the state, but in his service to the industry. From 1927 to 1929 he was chairman of the Texas Sanitary Commission, an agency dedicated to the eradication of dread cattle diseases and the fever tick from Texas plains.

"His wise counsel has helped guide the affairs of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association for many years and he is now an honorary lifetime vice president of the far-flung organization."

Among those speaking in tribute to King were Maston Nixon, chairman of the board of Southern Minerals Corp.; Burton Dunn, chairman of the executive committee of the Corpus Christi State National Bank; Juan Silva, lifelong ranch employee of the King family; Lon C. Hill, honorary chairman of the board of Central Power and Light Co.; Robert J. Kleberg, Jr., president of King Ranch; Charles Petty, longtime ranching associate; Robert E. Sallee, chairman of the Nueces County Navigation Commission, and Edwin F. Flato, Corpus Christi businessman and former member of the Navigation Commission.

Attorney Cecil Burney, was master of ceremonies.

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WHY

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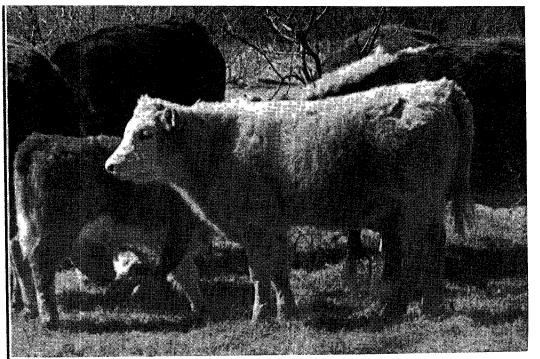
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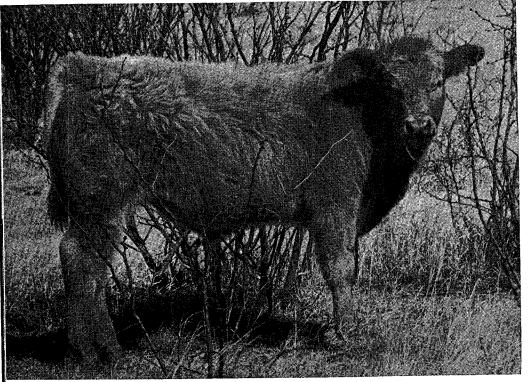


The Cattleman APRIL, 1972





Half-Charolais calves on the ranches of Bill and Bob Green at Albany and Channing are outweighing their Hereford and black baldie mates by a minimum of 50 pounds at weaning. Below is a show prospect steer out of a black whiteface cow.



Charolais in the

By PAUL W. HORN

Terminal Cross

HAROLAIS aren't the cure-all for everybody's problems, but I know they're making us more money than we made before," says Bill Green, looking out over his Hereford and black baldface cows sporting healthy, long-bodied half-Charolais calves.

Bill and his brother Bob Green operate a 1,500-cow herd around Albany, Texas, on the Rolling Plains and a similar operation out of Channing northwest of Amarillo on the High Plains. Originally this was an all-Hereford herd but the demands for more efficiency made the Greens look at some crossbreeding results in neighboring pastures.

The Hereford cow (or her half-sister the black baldy cow) is still the favorite in this range country, if she is the right kind of cow, Bill Green emphasizes. He laments that some of the breeders of the English cattle years back let such problems as lack of milk, cancer eye and the old-style show-type body nearly spoil these breeds for range cowmen. Fortunately much of this has been rectified elsewhere and none of it has been tolerated at the Green ranch.

Bill had equally firm ideas that the Charolais they brought in would not bring with them additional problems such as infertility or calving difficulties. Nor did he want to incorporate the inability to grade into his calves. Today, after five years with Charolais bulls in his pastures, Bill feels their program takes the good elements the white breed has to offer without being hurt by any real or imagined faults.

At the ranch 35 miles west of Channing, the Greens have been using Charolais bulls for seven or eight years now. This ranch and the cattle there are owned in partnership with Lester Clark of Breckenridge and Bruce and Boyd Stout of Graham. The plan there and at Albany, too, is to use Charolais for a terminal cross, that is, marketing all the calves. All the whiteface heifers are bred to Angus bulls and a number of Hereford bulls are kept at work, but the Charolais are in the heavy majority.

"There's no question but that we get a sizable boost in pounds to sell," says Bill Green. "A good 50 pounds at the minimum at weaning. Our Herefords in a good year will hit 500 pounds and these Charolais hybrids are above 550. The big question is their acceptability by High Plains feeders.

"Many of the big feeders are skeptical because they've been burned a time or two. When an order buyer puts together a load of Charolais crosses from the markets over the state, he's bound to end up with some poor doers. Too many small operators have bred a Charolais bull to just any kind of old cow and then got the calf sold on the merits of the bull. When these kind of calves don't perform well or don't grade well, the breed gets the blame."

On the other hand, Bill feels that

feeders here will learn that half-Charolais cattle that are all bred right and out of good cows can be excellent feeder cattle. He has the proof of it. Several years back, he and Bob fed a group at Hereford. "These cattle fed cheaply and killed well. They went to Neuhoff and graded 70 per cent choice."

The Michigan Livestock Exchange has been taking the Green calves the past few Augusts, handled through Charlie Winters of the Texas Livestock Marketing Association. These Michigan feeders have been more eager to handle this kind of calf than have High Plains feeders.

The Greens plan to put 200 to 300 half-Charolais steer calves on confirmed irrigated pasture with self feeders. These cattle will then go to a commercial feedlot as a test of feeding and grading qualities. The property just north of Albany borders a lake from which Bob Green can irrigate. Farming here is confined to oats, rye, wheat, Sudan and Sudex for winter and summer grazing.

"You can't make me believe Charolais hybrids won't fatten. Good, uniform half-breds fresh off the ranch and all bred alike will measure up to almost any kind of top feeder cattle. Some people make the mistake of trying to winter these calves on wheat or run on grass too long. But then they are too big going into the feedyard and, naturally, too big when they're fat enough to come out. If a feeder takes them right off the cow or shortly after that, these calves will weigh what the packer wants when the feeding period is over."

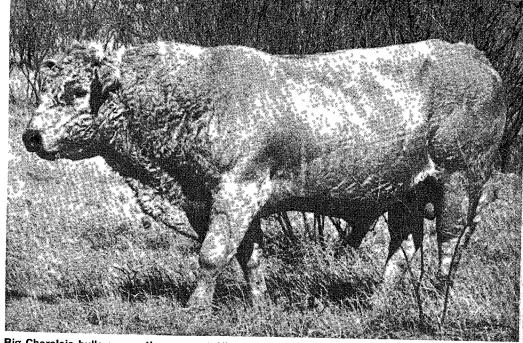
Bill Green emphasizes that he is talking about no more than half Charolais for, although he appreciates their ability to pack on the red meat quickly and cheaply, he doesn't want to lose the Hereford's ability to fatten properly for grade. This is one reason he keeps no whitish heifers.

"This is the day of specialization," says Bill Green. "We feel we should reserve the Charolais as the sire of our end product and nothing more. Our continuing-reproductive plant we want to keep English." This way the Greens standardize their end product and they don't add more confusion along the way to it.

Bill points to the specialization in the hog and chicken businesses and he feels the beef business will see more of this as time goes on. "In poultry, you have one breed for eggs, one for roosters and still another for broilers. Hogs are programmed, too, with each breed adding its specialty to the crossbred end product."

The Greens have tried different combinations of Charolais, Hereford and Angus and they feel the system they now have is the wisest use of the various breed characteristics. Bill continues to stress that quality and usefulness in the parent stock is vital to producing good feeder calves regardless of this or any system involved.

There are hundreds of non-Charolais wintering both at Albany and at Channing for comparison. Most of these are Okies acquired from Tennessee and the



Big Charolais bulls are on the move at Albany. They are aggressive in the pasture, the Greens have found, and they stay scattered out. Below is Bill Green.

Southeast to make use of available grass. Last winter's drouth, coupled with a 15,000-acre fire at Albany, brought cow numbers to a record low for the Greens. Bill and Bob use a yearling operation both here and at Channing as a buffer to equalize good years and bad. While the land area is about the same at Channing as at Albany, there are only about half as many cows with the balance being yearlings. The Texas wintergrass this year has provided excellent grazing and the irrigated grains at Albany have kept a good supply of yearlings happy.

The Panhandle ranch is rolling Canadian river country right on the mesquite "timber line." Its freedom from brush is one of the reasons it appealed to the Greens. Bill and Bob have a brother who ranches south of here at Vega.

The Green family first came into the Albany country in 1888 when Henry Green moved here from Hill county and got a lease on what is now under the lake that his son Bob irrigates from. Henry with his father Tom Green had been in the horse business, near Hillsboro.

With the years, the Greens expanded their ranching interests so that Bill and Bob now operate on three sides of Albany, leasing a ranch west of town and owning property south of town as well as in the lake area. Bill and Elizabeth Green have two boys and a girl, Billy, Banton and Madge, while Bob and Nancy Green have two girls and a boy, Rob, Nancy Kate (Mrs. Joe Hargrove) and Mary Anna.

This is traditional Hereford country but the zeal of the late Tom Blanton, a neighbor, stirred up quite a fervor over the big white cattle. The Green Herefords were not too easy to improve on as these ranchers had always leaned toward the bigger, longer more muscular kind. White bulls have made much more startling improvement in range herds that had slipped toward the fads that were popular some years back.

Charolais bulls have come here from (Continued on Page 65)



"They're making us more money than we made before."

27



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LABORATORIES

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Making Charolais Pay

(Continued from Page 51)

show time and when the cattle are finished out, they are on an 11 per cent protein ration with oats as a basic feed.

Although the Mareks have prospered well throughout the past few years with the steers that they have purchased from Moore, Clarence wants to begin breeding his own carcass show steers out of the Charolais-Angus herd that he runs on his farms.

"Until I prove it in a carcass show, I think that you can't beat a Charolais-Angus crossbred steer for carcass quality," the congenial rancher said. "Our goal is to produce our own carcass steers out of our Char Mar herd and hopefully produce a carcass champion in the near future that is a straightbred Charolais."

Marek agreed that the driving force and probably the only reason that he ever went into the Charolais business was because of the success his family has had in winning carcass shows throughout the state. These winnings have enabled all three boys to have enough money in the bank for a college education.

However, now that Marek is concentrating all his efforts in the Charolais business, he is hoping to increase his crossbreeding operations with Angus cattle and possibly some further crossbreeding with his Holstein cows.

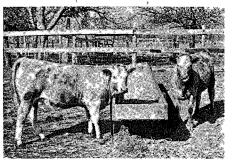
Located in the part of the state that receives an annual rainfall of about 40 inches, the Marek farm is able to support a large number of cattle on the common Bermudagrass pastures, supplemented with hay grazer and clover.

He has continued to have a good demand for the Holstein and Angus crossbred cattle and Marek says that the calving problems which are supposed to plague the Charolais breeder have not shown up in his herd. He kept the first straightbred bull that was born on his farm after he acquired the purebred heifers from Coquat at Cotulla, and later bred him to two-year-old Holstein heifers. When those heifers calved, there were no calving problems and the young crossbreds weighed about 70 pounds at birth, he says.

"Everything that we have bought, whether purebred or crossbred, was all bred heifers, and we only have to assist one in 10 during calving," he said. "We breed all of our heifers at 18 to 20 months of age and they will calve out after they are 27 months old. This later breeding has helped reduce our calving problems and we feel that the Charolais will have no more problems than any other breed," he said.

"I think that everybody in the Charolais business should try to breed that ease of calving into their herds," Clarence said. "Even if I have to sacrifice some size in my cow herd, I want to have a herd of cattle that will calve by itself."

He has gotten a 100 per cent calf crop for the past three years in his straightbred cattle and the conception rate on his purebreds has been 90 per cent after the first breeding. In doing all of his own artificial insemination, he breeds all of



These Charolais-Holstein heifers are only five months old, but are gaining weight quickly and are expected to be used in a crossbreeding program back to Charolais bulls.

the purebreds artificially and about 25 per cent of his crossbred cattle. The rest of the crossbred herd have Charolais bulls turned out with them in the early part of the year and usually calve during November and December.

The Mareks record the top quality %4-Charolais, ¼4-Angus heifers and are planning on putting all of the steers in a feedlot at the farm. Clarence hopes to feed about 200 of these crossbred steers annually beginning this year.

He also is planning to experiment with some Charolais-Angus cows and breed 25 to a Charolais bull and 25 to an Angus bull. This is something that he has wanted to do for quite some time, and test the ability in finishing out in the feedlot and the quality of the carcass that the ¾-Charolais and ¾-Angus breeding will produce.

"We are interested in producing a calf that will finish out in the feedlot weighing 1,000 pounds or more at less than one year of age," he said. "To do this the calf has to come off his mother weighing 650 to 700 pounds when it is seven months old."

The family effort is to produce a top quality herd of both crossbred cattle and straightbred Charolais, while continuing to support the family as the sole source of income. Mrs. Marek is the backbone of the operation and goes to the show with the boys to groom the cattle. Clarence revealed that it is probably his wife who has more to do with the winnings that the family has had at the carcass shows, since she does much of the feeding watering, and pampering of the show cattle throughout the year.

From a calf scramble in 1944 until the 1972 Houston Livestock Show when the Marek family donated a \$200 certificate to the show and sold two scramble calves, the road has been long. "And we are now just beginning to build us a top quality line of cattle with the Charolais breeding as our foundation."







Livestock Market Issue

The Green Family of Hubba

By Roxanne Erramouspe

It's been Green along the banks of Hubbard Creek for more than 100 years.

Most Texas ranches which have been in the same family more than a century span several generations. The Green family, which has its roots in ranch country along Hubbard Creek between Breckenridge and Albany, Texas, is a different story. The elder members of the Green family today are just the first generation beyond their

pioneer parents.

As a fresh college graduate of Trinity College in Tehuacana, Texas, William Henry Green first went to the Hubbard Creek area east of Albany, Texas, in 1885. He was on a business errand for his father, Thomas Henry Green, a Confederate veteran who lived in the Hill Country. T.H. Green was a livestock trader who ran horses on open range in Shackelford and Stephens counties. Green's partner was J.J. Witty, who lived in a Shackelford County dugout and kept an eye on the horse herd.

Witty had sent word to T.H. Green that the free, open range near Hubbard Creek where Green's herds had flourished was fast disappearing. The Texas Emigration and Land Co. had opened a new office in Graham, Texas, and was aggressively selling land to incoming people seeking a fresh start. Witty thought it was only a matter of time before the free pasture land would be sold, and something needed to be done with the horses.

T.H. Green sent young Henry, as he was called, to sell the THG-branded horses and return with the money. And Henry Green did just what his father instructed him to do — except, he didn't return with the money.

"My father [Henry], Witty and

several other cowboys rode horse-back from Witty's dugout to a place called Hittson Island on Hubbard Creek where the THG-branded horses were located," says Bob Green of Albany, the youngest of Henry's four children. An avid historian, Bob has chronicled the life of his parents by writing down many of their stories.

"He had never seen a prettier place," says Bob. "The tall live oak and pecan trees lined the banks of Hubbard Creek that was flowing clear, pure water across the

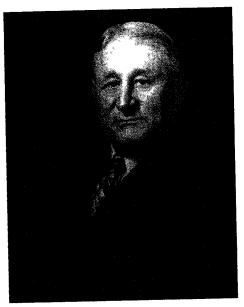
shoals."

Impressed with the country and fine shape of the horses, Henry rode horseback to Graham where he made a deal with Col. E.S. Graham who was the land agent for the TE&L Co. Col. Graham leased Henry 8,000 acres on Hubbard Creek. Proud of his accomplishment, Henry rode back to Witty's dugout. However, he was nervous about how his father would react.

At the dugout, he wrote a "detailed letter telling his father what he'd done," Bob says. "But when putting it down on paper, it somehow didn't seem like such a brilliant idea. But he hoped his father would understand."

After mailing the letter, Henry borrowed an old wagon from Witty, set up camp and waited for his father's reply. The camp served as the ranch headquarters, and he lived in the wagon under a grove of huge live oak trees near a deep hole of water in the stream. The place was known as "The Head of the Island." Later, to Henry's children, it was fondly known as "Dad's Camp."

It wasn't long before Witty delivered a terse telegram to Henry



William Henry Green.

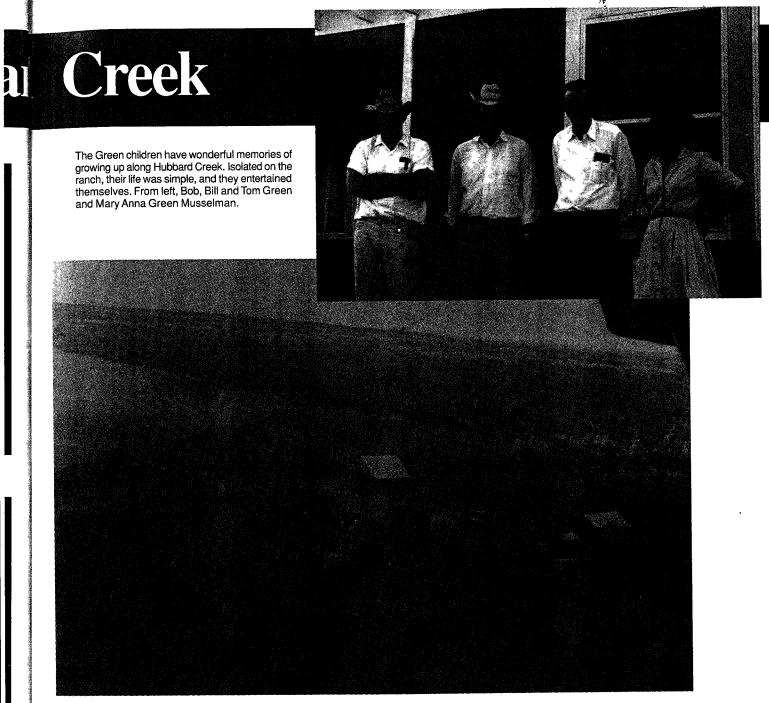


Willie Weaver Green.

from his father with instructions to meet him in Albany at the afternoon train. "As Dad told it years later, when his father got off the train he was 'the maddest man I'd ever seen,'" says Bob. "But, Dad asked his father to look at the ranch before deciding it was a big mistake."

In a rented buckboard wagon,





Henry Green moved out of his wagon camp into a new, two-room box house that he built on a high rise near Hubbard Creek. His small ranch house was added onto many times through the years. Three of the children were born in the house. As the family grew in size, the house became a sprawling, many-roomed structure.

the men drove toward Henry's camp in dismal silence. But as they traveled through the rich, grass-covered creek bottom and forded the swiftly flowing waters on rock shoal, Henry could see his father losing some of his stiff rigidity. Soon T.H. Green began to look around with zeal and interest at the raw countryside.

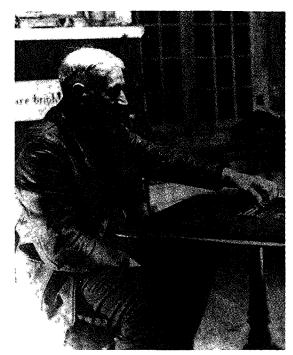
By the time the tour was complete, Henry's father was impressed. But, he was concerned about how Henry would stock the place without any money or credit. Henry was prepared.

"He told his father that if he would allow him credit on his name to buy stock, he would pay him back in full, plus interest within the term of the lease," Bob says. "If he couldn't make the payments, he would close things out and return to the Hill Country." T.H. Green agreed to back his son, and arrangements were made at the bank in Albany.

At the depot before T.H. Green stepped onto the train to return to the Hill Country, he reached into his pocket and pulled out a bright \$20 gold piece. He smiled and handed it to Henry with instructions not to spend it unless he really had to, says Bob. Today, more than 100 years later, the Green family still has that gold piece.

Dad's camp

The first winter on the ranch, Henry built a round pen of post oak logs and broke 30 young geldings by himself. These were horses kept from his father's herd. The



A strong, barrel-chested man standing 6 foot 4 inches tall weighing 230 pounds, Henry Green was a natural horseman and cowman.

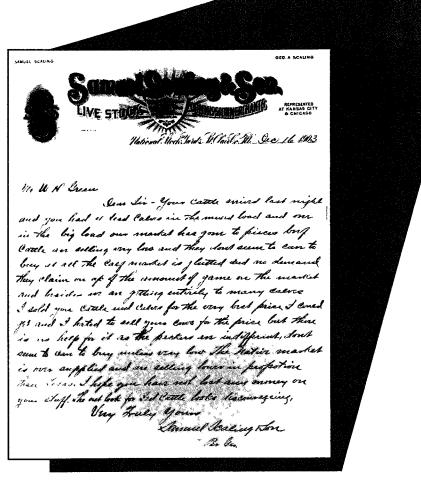
following spring Henry sold the horses for \$30 each to the Matador Land and Cattle Co.

With that \$900 Henry began purchasing land at approximately \$2 per acre. A couple of years later, he moved out of his wagon camp into a new, two-room box house. Henry built the house on a high rise near Hubbard Creek.

"This rise of ground was covered with flint chips, mussel shells, arrowheads and burnt rocks that clearly showed Indians had camped there," Bob says. "That made Dad think the site was safe from flooding." His thinking proved true. Later, in rainy years, corrals built nearby flooded, but water never reached the house.

When Henry made his home along Hubbard Creek, the rough and tumble days of gun-toting frontiersmen, open range and trail drives were ending. He was one of the first of a new type of rancher. A strong, barrel-chested man standing 6 foot 4 inches tall weighing 230 pounds, he was a natural horseman and cowman. But with a college education, Henry had knowledge of the business world's intricacies. For these reasons, he was respected by businessmen and cowbovs alike.

"He was in great demand by the illiterate, hard-twisted cowboys to assist them on their big cattle roundups," Bob says. "By doing so,



On Dec. 16, 1903, George Scaling of Samuel Scaling & Son Livestock Commission Merchants in Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., wrote William Henry Green the following letter.

Dear Sir:

Your cattle arrived last night and you had four dead calves in the mixed load and one in the big load. Our market has gone to pieces. Beef cattle are selling very low and they don't seem to care to buy at all. The calf market is glutted and no demand. They claim on account of the amount of game on the market and besides we are getting entirely too many calves. I sold your cattle and calves for the very best price I could get and I hated to sell your cows for the price, but there is no help for it as the packers are indifferent, don't seem to care to buy unless very low. The native market is over supplied and are selling lower in proportion than Texas. I hope you have not lost any money on your stuff. The outlook for fed cattle looks discouraging.

Very truly yours, Samuel Scaling & Son per George Scaling

he gained their friendship and respect."

Naturally robust and gregarious, Henry made and kept friends easily. He developed a wide circle of acquaintances across a broad spectrum of the livestock industry. These relationships proved to be very valuable, especially in the years of drought and bad markets.

"When drought came to Texas, Dad avoided the disaster that many ranchers experienced when they ran out of water and grass and were forced to sell their cattle at any price on the glutted local markets," Bob says. "Dad's Midwest contacts enabled him to buy and ship many train loads of cattle from Albany to the stockyards in Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph."

Many times Henry rode the train to the markets with his cattle. In good weather, he rode on top of the cattle cars, watching the country go by during the day and sleeping in the caboose at night. Without a family at home, Henry was free to roam and play the game of cow



trading to the hilt.

Henry pursued a rugged regimen all of his life and believed that "the Lord helps those who help themselves," Bob says. "Getting tired, hot, thirsty, cold, dirty, wet or hungry was simply ignored by him, if not by those around him, and not even considered until the task at hand was completed.

"Arising before dawn and working until dark was the rule of the range," he says. With this strong work ethic, Henry traveled the country buying and selling cattle and horses while putting together ranches covering parts of five West

Texas counties.

His ranchland expanded as resources allowed. Green gradually purchased the original 8,000 acres leased from TE&L Co. He also bought the 10,000-acre Roe Ranch adjoining the original land and the Poindexter Ranch of 9,000 acres further upstream on Hubbard Creek. In 1907 he began putting together his South Ranch between Albany and Baird, Texas. This ranch eventually reached 17,000 acres in size. In 1930, he bought 26,000 acres of the old Lanergan Ranch north of Vega in the Texas Panhandle for a steer ranch.

Cattle were the primary income source for the Green Ranch. Henry made most of his money by trading steers. However as he bought more country, he started a cow herd. For the most part, Hereford cattle dominated the pastures.

Henry's courtship

Henry was 50 years old when he married Willie Weaver, 34, a local school teacher whom he had known since she was a little girl. Willie grew up in a household of 11 children. Her father had died three weeks before she was born. After his death, her mother, a widow with three little girls, married George Ritchey, a local rancher and widower with five children. The Ritcheys had three children together, so their house was well populated.

Willie's mother was a fine cook, and besides her family and several ranch hands, a regular guest at the dinner table was bachelor Henry Green. His camp was just a few miles up the creek from the Ritchey ranch. When he'd get lone(Continued on page 14)

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The Green Family

(Continued from page 13)

ly, Henry would visit the Ritchey's home which was filled with good food and camaraderie, says Bob.

Henry was 16 years older than Willie, who was just a small child when they met. In her memoirs Willie writes that Henry "went to town two or three times a week and always brought the mail. He rode horseback and became my knight on a snow white charger. He always ate supper at our house, and when the creek came up as it often did, he spent the night.

"Everybody treated him as somebody special, and I am sure he enjoyed a big family," she continues. "From those early years, he was my hero and had a great influence on my life."

But before the two would marry, Willie set out to get an education, starting in a one-room country school. After graduating, Willie attended college at North Texas Normal in Denton (now North Texas State University) on a state scholarship. The terms of the scholarship were to teach one semester at a rural school in exchange for a semester of education at a state school. She graduated in 1906 and taught school in various Texas

Willie eventually became principal of Breckenridge High School. As an educated young woman, she would visit her mother at the Ritchey ranch between teaching duties. On one visit, she encountered Henry Green who was still dropping by for meals.

"I always liked the way Mother's blue eyes would light up when she would tell how Henry looked at her that day, seeing her for the first time as a grown woman, not as the little girl he had been accustomed to seeing and teasing,"

Bob says.

Henry and Willie were married in June 1917. In the next six and one-half years, they had four children — Bill, Tom, Mary Anna and Bob. Henry's small ranch house was added onto many times through the years. Three of the children were born in the house. As the family grew in size, the house became a sprawling, manyroomed structure.

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Changing times

Before Henry married, he had done without many household conveniences in the male-only ranch house. Without any subterranean well water, the house had an underground cistern on the back porch which caught water from the roof when it rained. A bucket drawn from the cistern was the only household water supply; a dishpan on the back porch was the only lavatory; and an outhouse provided the only bathroom facil-

With children on the way, Henry installed a water system for the house. He and another man handdug with a pick and shovel a ditch nearly half a mile long in which to lay the pipeline to the windmill. They did a good job, Bob says, because the windmill pumped water to the house for many years.

The next modern convenience was a telephone. At that time, installing one was a do-it-yourself project, explains Bob. It consisted of running one bare telephone wire along the top of fences that went 20 miles across country toward Albany. And it didn't take much for the phone to ground out, Bob says.

"After every thunderstorm, repair crews, which were usually one of my brothers and me, would ride the phone line to find the place where lightning bolts had burned the wire in two, shattered a tree or whatever," Bob says.

"With running water, indoor plumbing and a telephone, the ranch house was really being upscaled," he says. "The next utility coveted was electricity."

With no rural electric cooperatives at that time, the Greens got electricity when Henry brought home a small, gasoline-powered generator. When running, the generator produced 32 volts of electricity and would light up five light bulbs. In the following years, bigger generators were purchased that provided much more energy for the rural home.

And Henry was one of the first in the country to have an automobile. Bob remembers his father charging off in his car after a rain to see how much rain his other ranch had gotten. The ranch roads were rough and primitive. Many times when Henry got stuck, cowboys had to pull him out with horses, Bob recalls.

Henry and Willie saw to it that their children had a good education. At first Willie instructed the children at home, but later they went to school in Breckenridge and Albany. All the children attended college, with the boys primarily attending New Mexico Military Institute. Tom, however, did earn his degree at Texas Tech University.

The Green children have wonderful memories of growing up along Hubbard Creek. Isolated on the ranch, their life was simple, and they entertained themselves. As they got older, they helped their dad with the daily routine of running a ranch.

Lasting impressions

"Dad was 57 years old when I was born in 1924, but he was not slowing down a bit," Bob says. "As I got old enough to associate with him, he seemed a giant to my childish eyes. I was impressed by the respect shown to him by the tough working cowboys."

Henry directed all the cow work on the ranches from horseback. Many area ranches had non-resident owners who would issue instructions to ranch hands from offices in cities far removed from the land. Without owner supervision, the ranch hands would chase and rope cattle and use them to train their horses by harassment and abuse, Bob says.

"There was none of that on my father's ranches," he says. "He believed in handling cattle with the least amount of violence possible. If his way was too tame and unsporting for the more high-spirited, rope-happy cowboys, he did without their services.'

Henry believed in outwitting cattle rather than overpowering them. He always said he would rather have a live one in the pasture than a dead one in the corral, Bob explains. When gathering cattle, the wild, outlaw ones were mixed in with gentler animals and carefully handled with the least noise and violence possible.

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Most of the time Henry's cattle were gentled by being periodically lured out of the brush by loud, melodious yells, Bob recalls. This was known as "calling cattle" and today has been replaced mainly by sirens on pickups. Henry boasted of having the loudest vocal cattle call in the whole area.

Cattle which came to the calling sound were rewarded with a mixture of salt and cottonseed meal. The feed was carried horseback in sacks and placed in small piles on flat rocks or the base of trees for them to eat, Bob says. Cattle handled this way became accustomed to seeing people riding horses at times other than roundups and became more manageable.

"My brothers and I have long used these old, handed-down methods on our ranches," Bob says. "It still works for us, and our cattle are gentle."

A new generation

Henry's ranch properties, con-

sisting of four separate ranches, were operated as one entity under his direction until his death in 1950. Hurrying to sell some steers at the ranch in the Panhandle, he was killed in a car wreck at the age of 82. After his death, the ranches were operated as a family partnership until 1957.

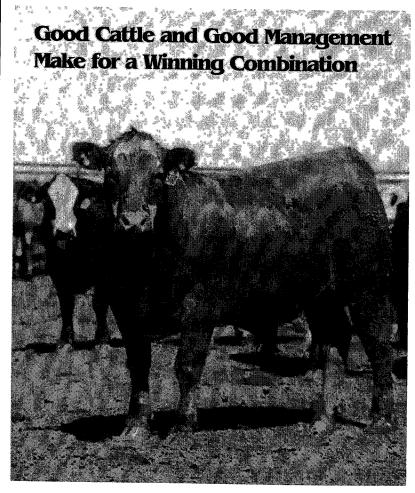
At that time, the Green family faced an unfortunate situation. A local water authority selected the Hubbard Creek Valley as the site for a new lake which would be a municipal water supply for Abilene, Albany, Breckenridge and Anson. This decision took more than a fourth of the original Green ranch out of production.

But more importantly on an historic and sentimental note, the lake covered the spot along Hubbard Creek where Henry Green camped and made his claim to the land. The sprawling ranch house built by Henry for his family had to be moved. Today it sits on 40 acres overlooking Hubbard Creek Lake where family members gather for holidays, parties and reunions.

The money received for the land taken to make Hubbard Creek Lake was used to acquire additional ranch land in the Panhandle and in Motley County near Matador, Texas. This additional land was used to equalize the division of the various properties when the ranches were divided among Henry's four children.

Mary Anna Green Musselman got the Poindexter Ranch southeast of Albany where she and her family lived. Tom Green got the Vega Ranch west of Amarillo in the Texas Panhandle. Bill Green got the South Ranch near Albany, and Bob Green got the old "Home Ranch" where Henry Green started out on Hubbard Creek. Through the years, the individual children have leased and purchased land on their own.

Today Tom and Bob Green continue operating their ranches themselves, while family members of their brother and sister, now deceased, manage their ranches. Bob says one of his father's greatest accomplishments was buying the property. It's been the goal of his children to improve the condition of the rangeland and wildlife population during their lifetime and pass it on to future generations.



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The Greens have cross-fenced, built dams, put in water and implemented brush maintenance. Prescribed burns and dozing are the primary procedures for brush control on Bob's ranch near Hubbard Creek Lake. Prescribed fires are rotated through the pastures on an annual basis. Meanwhile, mesquite is dozed and raked with strips of brush left undisturbed for wildlife cover.

"All this brush work came after my father's time," Bob says. "He was a very astute judge of stocking rates. He always had grass and referred to some of the people who overgrazed as 'enemies of the grass.'"

Today white-tailed deer, quail, turkeys and wild hogs are abundant on the ranch, but it hasn't always been that way. Although Bob says his father talked about wildlife in the area, Bob can't remember seeing any deer or hogs on the ranch as a child. It was around the start of World War II before deer started returning to the area. Over the years Bob has worked diligently on building the wildlife population; therefore commercial

hunting is not permitted.

The straightbred Hereford cow herd has been replaced by commercial Beefmaster cows. Although Bob has used a variety of bulls through the years, today Gelbvieh bulls are used. He likes the cross and plans to keep the heifer calves for replacements.

In the years when there is plenty of rain, Bob follows in his father's footsteps and stocks with some steers. After the lake was built, irrigated Coastal bermudagrass fields were created. These fields, overseeded with yuchi clover, provide all the hay needed for the ranch and a lot of supplemental grazing so pastures can be rested during the growing season.

Bob says his father didn't really encourage his children to stay in the ranching business, but he and his siblings just took it for granted because it was their way of life. They never even considered any other line of work. "He planned for all of us to stay involved," Bob says. "He had four children and four ranches.

"Family ranches, such as ours, may lack some of the glamour of the big, corporate types which are run from afar out of city offices," he says. "But such hands-on family businesses enabled individuals, such as my father and mother who both came from rather mean circumstances, to build their own little niche in the free enterprise system by hard work and honesty and pass it on to us. It never entered their minds to cash in the land and live it up. They wanted to pass it on. That's always been my desire, too.

"I will always feel lucky to have had the opportunity to grow up on their ranch under their tutelage, for they really were the salt of the earth," Bob says.

earth," Bob says.

In Willie's memoirs, she gave her grandchildren some eternal words of advice. "Be proud of yourselves for you are good stuff," she writes. "Always strive to live up to the aspirations of your grandparents. We are told in the Bible that your bodies are fearfully and wonderfully made in the image of God, so keep your bodies and minds healthy and clean and listen for that still small voice that leads God's children along the right path."



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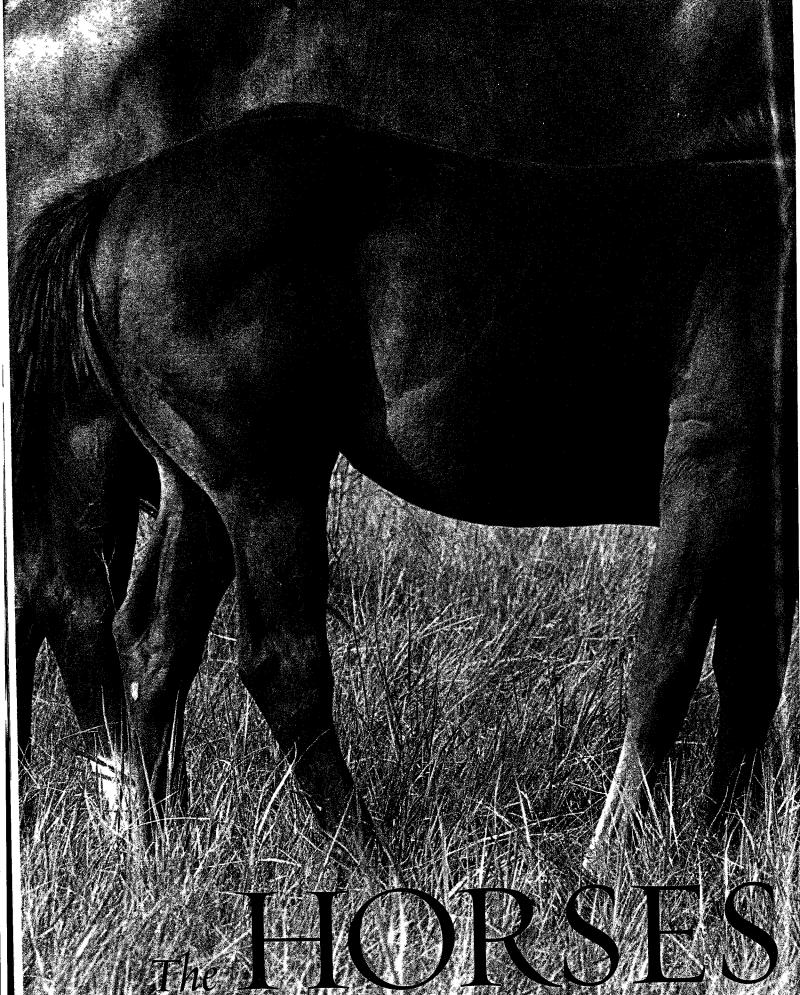
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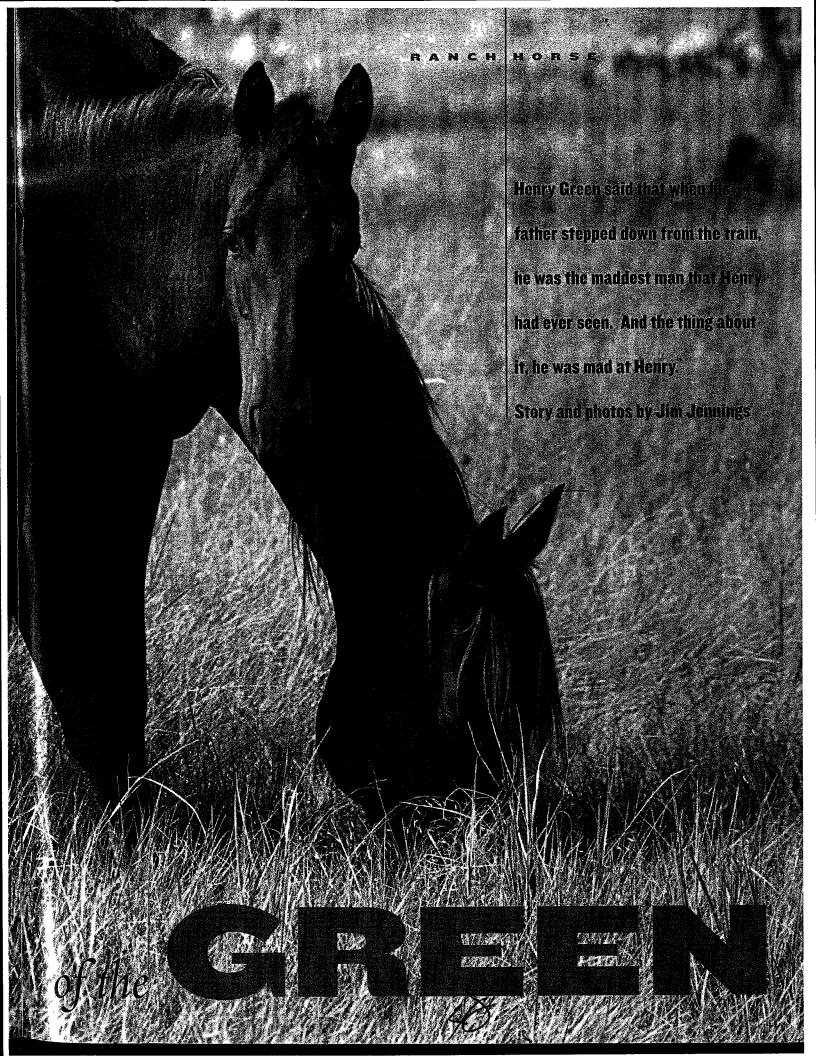
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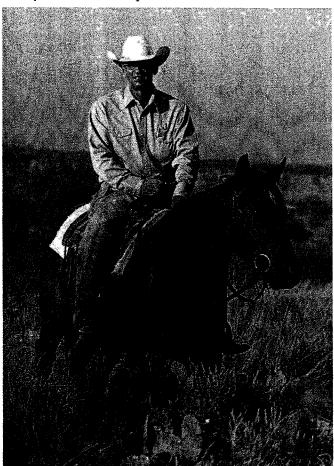


THOMAS GREEN WAS A CONFEDERATE VETERAN WHO, IN 1885, lived and ranched in central Texas, near Hillsboro. He also was running some horses — mares, colts and geldings — on the open range in Stephens County, about 150 miles northwest of Hillsboro. The land on which Green's horses were running actually belonged to the Texas Emigration and Land Company through an old agreement with the state dating back to the 1840s. But it was open range, and pretty well anyone who wanted to was grazing it. Caring for the horses was an old cowboy who lived in a dugout not too far from Albany, the Stephens county seat.

But now the old caretaker sent word to Green that the TE and L company was selling off the land and it was being fenced. The open range days were quickly coming to a close. Green sent his son, Henry, who had just graduated from Trinity College, to round up the horses and sell them, and return with the money. Henry got the horses gathered, and sold them, but he liked the area around Albany so much that he spent the money on leasing some land. He then wrote his father and told him what he had done.

A few days later, the old caretaker rode into Henry's camp with a sheet of paper in his hand. It was a telegram from Henry's father, telling Henry to meet the train in Albany the next day. His father would be on it.

"He finally convinced his father to ride out with him and look at the land," Billy Green said of his grandfather, Henry, "and the farther they went, the more his father calmed down. Finally, he offered to help his son stock the land with cattle.



Billy says he's raising ranch horses. Even those who might end up in the cutting arena, like this 2-year-old son of Hickorys Lowenbrau out of a daughter of Sonitalena, start out roaming the pastures and working cattle.

The land my grandfather leased, and then bought, is the land our family is ranching on today."

Billy is William Henry Green III, named for his grandfather and his dad. The ranch is the W.H. Green Cattle Company, and it was recently named the 2002 winner of the AQHA/Bayer Best Remuda Award. The Green remuda is one of the best.

The Horses

"I GUESS MAYBE THE FACT THAT MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER HAD all those horses here has stayed in the blood of my family," Billy says, sitting across the dinner table from his uncle, Bob Green, who nods in agreement. Bob, like Billy's father, inherited a part of the ranch that Henry established, but it's Billy who has carried on with the horse breeding. Billy's father died in 1994 and left Billy his part of the ranch, on which he runs about a thousand mother cows and another 2,000 stockers. He also has 15 broodmares and says, "I've always liked horses, and I've always wanted to raise them."

It was probably those family genetics that caused Billy to drive over to Seymour to a ranch cutting one day in 1983. He had never been to a cutting, so he thought he would go see what it was all about.

"There was a man there by the name of Glen Bruton, who worked for the Four Sixes Ranch. He won the cutting on a 4-year-old yellow stud, but he was going to have to sell him. The Four Sixes didn't want one of their cowboys riding a stud. I bought him."

The stallion's name was Golden Three Bars. He was by Gold Finger Bar out of Lemac Jan by Dan's Sugar Bars, and Billy quickly decided that he was the best horse he had ever ridden.

"A friend of mine, Jim Trammel, told me one time that if you could find one good producing mare, that would be the best thing you could have in the horse business. So I thought, 'Well, this is the best horse I have ever had, so I'm going to see if I can find his mother. She should sure be a good producing mare."

Billy found Lemac Jan and bought her. And he was right about her being a good producing mare. With six of her daughters in his broodmare band, she put Billy in the horse business in a big way. She produced some great ranch horses, and some of her foals made him a competitor in the National Cutting Horse Association.

"When I brought Lemac Jan home," he says, "I was still interested in cutting, and Doc Bar was the hot bloodline at the time. Carol Rose had Genuine Doc, and I decided to spend the money to breed her to him."

Billy named the resulting foal Genuine Jan. When the filly was 2, he broke her. When she was 3, he began to use her a little in the pasture, riding through some cattle and just generally giving her some experience. He realized early on that she had some talent.

"We were calving heifers," Billy says. "What we do is pull all the heifers up in a corner and cut out the heavy springers (cows about to calve), and put them in a trap to watch. I was riding this filly, and on her own, she started rating those cows. When the cow stopped, she would stop, and then she would turn back with the cow. I had never ridden one that would work a cow like that, especially a horse that young. Well, I had always wanted a cutting horse, and I thought I just might have one."

Not knowing a whole lot about cutting horses, Billy enlisted a little help from friends Tom Merriman and Lonnie Morris, both of whom rode Genuine Jan and helped Billy learn to ride cutting horses. Then, he sent her to trainer David Holdsford.





Hickorys Lowenbrau is by High Brow Hickory and out of the mare that started Billy in the horse business, Lemac Jan. The 10-year-old stallion has earned more than \$70,000 in the cutting arena. Billy still uses "Lowenbrau" in competition, but he also uses him on the ranch to work cattle.

Holdsford agreed that the mare was a good one, and entered her in the NCHA Classic/Challenge in 1992. Holdsford split seventh and eighth in the open competition, but Billy won the amateur division on her.

"In the meantime, we had been breeding Lemac Jan to some local stallions, but when we saw what she produced out of Genuine Doc, we knew we needed to be breeding her to some better horses. So the next year we went back to Genuine Doc."

In succeeding years, Billy also bred her to High Brow Hickory and Sonitalena, and the foals of both did well in the cutting arena. Then he took her to Haidas Little Pep. From that breeding he got Haidas Jan.

"She was another one of those that I could tell by riding her in the pasture that she was going to be a good one," Billy says. "We rode her on the ranch until she was about 4, and then I took her down to Greg Welch's place. Greg didn't start showing her until she was 5, but she did really well. She's the best one we've ever raised."

Welch is a leading cutting horse trainer. Under his direction, Haidas Jan earned more than \$150,000 in NCHA competition. In 1999, she won the NCHA Bonanza Classic, and in 2000, she was reserve champion at the Bonanza and at the NCHA Super Stakes.

"She's retired now," Billy says. "We bred her to Snorty Lena, and she's got her first colt this year. Greg was showing Snorty Lena at the same time he was showing our mare, Haidas Jan, and he won over a hundred thousand on him. I've got her down at Tom Ryan's at Millsap, Texas. He and his wife take care of mares for people. I just couldn't make myself bring her back here and turn her out in these prickly

pear and cactus. Her colt is probably the best one we have."

Lemac Jan's breeding to High Brow Hickory produced Hickorys Lowenbrau, a 1992 stallion that Billy is using in his breeding program today and still showing some. Randy Rollins broke the stallion, and then Welch showed him. As a 6-year-old, Billy showed him in the amateur division at the 1998 NCHA Classic/Challenge.

"Greg was doing so well with him I just couldn't stand it," Billy says, "so I showed him in that same cutting I had won before. We were leading up until the last horse, but he went in there and beat us. We got reserve."

Hickorys Lowenbrau so far has NCHA earnings of more than \$70,000. All of Lemac Jan's produce have, up to now, cumulatively earned more than \$250,000. Her grandsons and granddaughters have already earned more than \$63,000.

"It was never my intention to raise those kinds of horses," Billy says. "We are breeding for ranch horses. I don't want a horse that I can't ride on this ranch. Part of our ranch is rocks and hills, and you've got to have a good-boned, stout horse that will carry you. I just wouldn't feel good about breeding something that wouldn't do that. But I've always felt that if you were going to progress, you need to breed to a stallion that's better than the mare.

"I didn't have the money to go to the best stallions, but that mare (Lemac Jan) made up for it. A mare like that will make anyone look good. And it's been a big plus and a lot of fun to have these cutting horses. It's added a lot of spice to life, and I love it. To feel that horse move underneath you is one of the greatest feelings in the world."

The Ranch

ALMOST A DOZEN COWBOYS MOVE THROUGH THE DARK AS THEY catch horses and begin to saddle. Away from the light spilling from the saddle house door, only the occasional glow of a cigarette bobbing up and down can be seen. Breakfast was an hour before, and sunup is almost an hour and a half away.

Billy had originally planned for everyone to haul their horses to the backside of the pasture, but changed his mind. "I think we'll just trot back there," he says. "It'll be good for the horses, and it'll be light by the time we get there." Riding out with Billy is his wife, Liz, and his son, Henry —

he being the fourth in line to carry the name. Both Liz and Henry work very closely with Billy on the ranch. The three of them, along with everyone else on the cowboy crew, is riding a Green-bred horse. And several of the horses can be traced back to Lemac Jan.

The Greens run approximately 1,000 cows. In addition, most years they also buy and pasture about 2,000 yearling calves, called stockers, which they run throughout the winter. Their cows are bred to calve in the fall, and they wean and ship the calves in the late spring and early summer.

Grass is good on the Green ranch this year, but it's not always that way. They are coming out of about a three-year drought. This time last year it wasn't very pretty. As a matter of fact, conditions were so bad that some soil conservationists estimated that it might take the area two to three years to recover. But rains fell during the summer at just the right time, and now the Greens find themselves going into winter in good shape.

"The number of stockers we run really depends upon the condition of the pastures," Billy says. "That's something I learned from my dad and my uncle Bob. If you don't stock all your country with cows, when you have a drought you just don't buy any yearlings. That way you may not have to sell your cows.

"Normally, those stockers can really do good in the winter in this country. If it rains, there is something green here all winter. They can kind of hold their own through the winter, and when spring gets here, they will really gain."

This morning they are gathering cows and calves in a 2,500-acre pasture. The calves will be branded and vaccinated, and the bull calves castrated, and then turned back out with their mothers. Also, dry cows, those that didn't calve this year, are cut out to be sold, which gives Billy a chance to work his horse. He's riding Hickorys Lowenbrau, one of his successful cutting horses. But he's also a good ranch horse.

The Best Remuda Award was created by AQHA and Bayer to recognize the outstanding foundation that ranch horses have laid for the American Quarter Horse industry. Nominations for the 2003 Best Remuda Award will be accepted until December 2. For more information, contact Dondra Lanham at dlanham@aqha.org or (806) 376-4888, Ext. 411.



Some of these horses have been shown in cutting, and some are still headed that direction, but all are continuously used on the ranch.

AMERICA'S HORSE NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2002 29

April 2009 armer-Stockman

www.TheFarmerStockman.com



Keeping up with iron, technology Page 10



NCC leader talks of tough times Page 18



His favorite farm shop gadgets Page 30

By J.T. SMITH

OING into spring, much of Texas, especially West Texas, had been in a drought since fall. For some, the last rain occurred in October But seasoned ranchers know long dry periods are normal, and rain is the exception.

William Henry "Bill" Green III of Albany comes from a pioneer ranching family that settled between Albany and Breckenridge in 1881. During those nearly 130 years since, severe droughts, raging wildfires and massive floods, which finally ended the droughts, have just been part

Bill and his wife, Liz Blanton Green, have two grown children, Bill Green IV and Laura Green. Both children are in the oil business in Fort Worth.

"Maybe they are in the right business," the elder Bill quips, as he looks over Shackelford County's parched pastures and rangeland that have gone months without rain

Ranching family

Bill's uncle and aunt, Bob and Nancy Green, also ranch nearby

Beyond ranching, Bob is a noted author, historian and sought-after speaker He and Nancy raised three children on

Uncle Bob writes on war

BOB Green, author of "Okinawa Odyssey." earned both the Silver Star and Bronze Star for service during World War II in the in both the invasions of Leyte

His book is published by Bright Sky Press. For more, visit www.brightskypress.com

Key Points

- Weather extremes go in cycles at Albany, Texas.
- Ploneer ranching family has dealt with changes since 1881.
- Seasoned ranchers know rainfall will return to rangeland

their ranch and have six grandchildren.

As an octogenarian, Bob is closer to pioneer history than most. His father William Henry Green - who folks called Henry - was born in 1868, didn't marry until age 50 and was 58

when son Bob was born. One of Bob's favorite stories is the way his father stumbled upon "paradise."

As a young man after the Civil War, Henry was escorting horses westward from Hill County to the open range where Albany is today. Simple assignment: Deliver the horses;

return with the money Henry did the first, but then used the cash to buy land near Albany and Breckenridge, and sent word back to his father. Not surprisingly, Henry's father, Thomas Henry Green, a Civil War veteran, was furious until he traveled to the region and saw the grass and water.

Some 128 years later, grass and water are still essentials in the cow business

Region's ups and downs

Bill says the severity of the drought going into 2009 makes him think back to 1978. It hadn't rained in months, the area was in severe drought, and folks

were praying for rain.

There's a lesson there. Be careful what you pray for; you just might get it. Indeed, on Aug. 4-5, 1978,

the Great Albany Flood ended the drought with 32 inches of rain in a 24-hour period — more than an inch per hour As news helicopters hovered overhead,

the town of Albany was under water below Some residents, swept down Hubbard Creek by a 20-foot wall of water were never found

Tropical Storm Amelia first brought torrential rains to central Texas. Moving west, the storm then stalled over Albany and caused a recordbreaking rise on Fork of

Later in 1988, one of the largest wildfires in U.S. history swept across the same region. That's an example of the extremes that can happen in West Texas But these are tough

Bill, lean, experienced and soft-spoken like his late father before him, Bill Green II, who passed in 1994, knows rain will return someday. In the case of drought --- when you live at Albany - you'd better be prepared for it.

■ Read more on Page 4.

3 2 3 B

HE'S SEEN IT ALL: Albany, Texas; rancher Bill Green III has seen drought, fire and rain, and has faith the rains will return to

break months of extreme drought in the region.

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LEARNING FROM THE MASTER: Cullen Bryan (left), who just graduated from high school last year, learns from veteran rancher Bill Green III how to train young horses to relate to cattle at Albany, Texas

By J.T. SMITH

HEN cattle prices are strong and frequent rains occur for months or several years creating grass that's stirrup high, it's not hard to make money in the cow business if you are an average manager.

But in extended periods of extreme drought, you'd better be a lot more than average. Otherwise, you'll be gone

Such droughty periods that test the very fabric of an ag producer are frequent in West Texas. It means changing the way you do things in your particular range situation.

Like the past generations of ranchers in his family, Albany, Texas, rancher Bill Green III knows how to survive by managing two essentials: water and grass. If you don't, you're out of business.

"We're all surface water," Green



FAMILIAR INITIALS: The initials "WHG" found on William Henry "Bill" Green
Ill's spurs — represent generations of ranchers in Texas, including Bill's grandfather William Henry Green Born in 1868, the elder Green's free-spirited entrepreneurship helped build various family ranching operations spreading

Key Points

- Ranching during droughts takes grit and
- Proper management of range's grass and water is key to survival.
- Rancher advises to seize opportunities for profit and to never become greedy.

notes. "Underground water is just too salty in this area.

"That's the Achilles' heel in this country," he reflects. "If we don't get enough rain to run water, we can run out entirely'

As a precaution, Green uses ample stock tanks to catch water when it does

Grasses and feeding

Some improved grasses have been introduced on the Green operation.

"But our best grasses still are our native grasses by far," he notes. "Texas winter grass is the most predominant of our grasses, but you have to be careful, or it can push out some warm-season grasses.

Any improved grasses introduced on the Green range have been warm-season grasses. That helps keep things

In addition to grasses for livestock forage, Green has been feeding range cubes of 20% protein three times per week to supplement the nutrition the cattle get from the range.

Green only occasionally feeds hay to cattle - mostly when they are placed in lots or being fed in traps. He will feed hay to horses when the animals are being trained to work cattle.

Winter wheat also provides some livestock grazing. "We cut a little wheat hay last year," he notes.

For grazing, he likes the Russian wheat varieties because his cattle can

graze them longer.

Because Green goes with small grains for grazing, he will sow wheat in late August or mid-September to get some cattle to pasture during the fall and winter

Little of Green's ranch is devoted to cropland - about 350 acres, or 2%, with the balance in range.

Cattle breeding and marketing

Nearly all of Green's cattle are Hereford-Angus black baldy crosses.

A few straight Hereford cattle still remain in the operation. As long as the packers pay well for the black cattle, that's the direction that Green will take if the trend continues

The Angus breed has done an awfully good job of promotion," he observes.

Green markets 75% to 80% of his cattle in late spring or early summer, usually May into June. "But that depends on the he says.

Many years of experience have taught Green not to be greedy in the cow business. Know your costs and your profit goal, he says.

"If you can make a profit, you need to sell them," Green advises. "Don't be to sell them," Green advises. Done and greedy if you can get a good price."

he adds, "some

For example, he adds, "some [ranchers] that didn't sell calves in the fall may still be holding calves from fall.

And extra cattle are especially expensive during a drought.

A tough road in 2009

Prescribed burns to improve range and combat brush often have been beneficial. But with the wildfire danger, burns have been out of the question in recent years, with official burn bans commonly in effect across a parched Texas

We did a lot of burning back in the early 1990s when it rained so much," he says. "It really was a benefit

Green supports land, community

BILL Green III, like others in the Green ranching families, learned to respect the land and has been a faithful steward in good and hard

Green went to school at Albany and attended high school in Dallas. He then went to Texas Tech University, where he studied busi-

Today, he's on the board of directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association of Fort Worth. He has served on the Shackelford County committee for USDA, and was a director for the Lower Clear Fork of the Brazos Soil and Water Conservation District for

A strong supporter of education, Green has served on the local school board at Albany.

He is also on the boards of the National Credit Corp. and the Texas Livestock Marketing Association of

Green knows he must deal with nature, and ranchers aren't paid hourly wages. "It's a great risk to the landowner if it rains — or doesn't," he allows. "This has been the third winter it just hasn't rained. That really hurts this old country because Texas winter grass is one of our better grasses.

Modifying your operation is one way to deal with the vagaries of weather ex-

"We never know what we're going to get That's kind of the tough thing about this business," Green concludes. "Mother Nature doesn't 'entitle' you, and you must live with what she gives you."

By J.T. SMITH

IHE Texas Cotton will take on the cotton industry fellowship, at its 10. April 2-3 at Lubbock

The TCGA meeti Memorial Civic Cent such as new technol quality, cotton exvalue, air quality and

On April 2, the bi will open at 9 a.m. p.m. A convention lu

is from 11:30 a.m. southwest corner of exhibit area at the c

From 4:30 to 6 Lubbock Party will ter's banquet hall

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■ Cottonseed.■ Warehouser Milan, Tenn.

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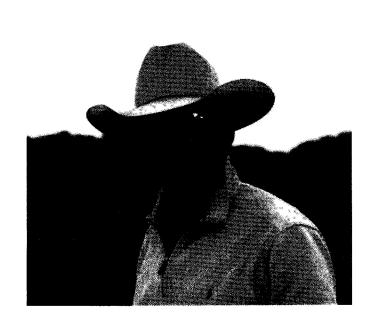






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A THIRD-GENERATION RANCHER with local roots dating to the 1880s, Billy Green says he owes the success of his Shackelford County operation to those who came before him. His challenge now is to adapt to and survive the changes that have come to the cattle business during his tenure.

Billy Green Credits Forebears, Others For His Ranching Success

By Colleen Schreiber

ALBANY, Texas — "There are a few good cowboys and a few good cowmen, but there are very few who are both. Billy Green is both. You can look at his operation and see that."

So says Bud Leech.

Leech, who grew up in the Albany area, has worked for the Green family for many years. Today he's Billy Green's sole full-time employee.

W.H. "Billy" Green III operates W.H. Green Cattle Co., a cow-calf operation in Shackelford County.

"There wasn't a better place to grow up than in Albany, Texas," Billy insists, "but my parents wanted me to be somebody,

and all I wanted to do was be a cowboy. I think it's something that is in certain people, and in certain people it's not."

Green gives all the credit for any success he's had in his ranching tenure to those who came before him. The generation of ranchers who first settled Shackelford County, he says, were the true cowmen, some of the best ranchers who ever lived.

"From the day they were old enough to learn, they went to school in nature," Green says. "The ones who settled this area, the ones who survived, were pretty darn sharp, and they taught their kids the right way to do things. Those kids understood it all. That's how my dad, Bill, was."

One of the most important lessons that Bill's father taught him and he taught Billy is the proper way to handle cattle. He incorporated principles widely taught today by cattle handling experts such as Bud Williams and Temple Grandin long before such principles were packaged up in demonstrations or put to words.

"My granddad understood how a cow thinks, and that showed in the way he handled cattle," Green says.

He recalls the story relayed to him through Jack Pate, a cowboy and one of Watt Matthews' contemporaries. The Pate family lived close to Fort Griffin, and Jack left home at an early age to work on the X Ranch at Kent. He went from there to run a ranch in New Mexico. He eventually made his way back to Albany, and in the 1970s and '80s he worked a lot for the Green family.

"When Jack was a little boy, my granddad would come over to buy the Matthews' calves. The Matthews' cowboys would drive them to the Pate pens, and Granddad would spend the night with the Pates. The next morning Tom, Jack's father, would help my granddad get over the hill, and then my granddad would take them from there all by himself. There might be 500 calves, but there weren't any fences then and there weren't really many mesquites."

Green also recalls the story told to him by an elderly gentleman he met on his first trip to the Fort Worth Stockyards. Billy was only four or five at the time.

"He recalled how my granddad bought some cows from this place where he was working. He said it took five or six cowboys to get those cows to the Palo Pinto/Stephens county line, and then my granddad rode up, and he had my dad and his brother Tom. He told



me they couldn't have been much more than five or six years old. The three of them drove those cattle all the way back to Shackelford County."

Billy grew up worshiping his father, Bill.

"He was not just a good cowman, but a good businessman as well," Billy says of his father.

He was so well thought of that in 1944, when Bill was only in his mid-20s, he was nominated to be a director for Texas Livestock Marketing Association. In 1956 he was nominated to the executive board of the National Finance Credit Corporation, and later became president and then chairman of the board.

"He focused a lot on that in his later years," Green says of his father. "A lot of what that company is today is because of my father."

The Green family roots run plenty deep in Shackelford County. In 1886, with only a single 20-dollar gold piece in his pocket, William Henry Green, Billy's grandfather, began to put together a ranching operation in Stephens and Shackelford counties along the banks of Hubbard Creek. By the time of his death in 1950, Green Land and Cattle Co. was operating on 73,000 acres in four Texas counties.

Billy's grandparents started their family late in life. When Bill, the eldest of the four Green children, was born his father was already 50 years old. The elder Green focused on teaching his son the principles of the cattle business in hopes that one day he could turn the business over to him.

Like his father, Bill was an astute learner. His father, however, decided it would be best for Bill to have the opportunity to also learn from someone else, so he made a deal with Gene Pickard. He would set Gene and Bill up in the cattle business if Gene would teach his son what he knew about that business.

"My dad thought Gene Pickard was the smartest and the best cowboy around. He was written up a lot in the *West Texas Livestock Weekly*; he was a fascinating man," Billy says of Pickard.

Gene and Bill leased a good bit of country in and around Shackelford County. They leased the country that Billy now owns, and they leased the Tecumseh Ranch up on the Clear Fork of the Brazos across the river from Joe Matthews. John Matthews operates

