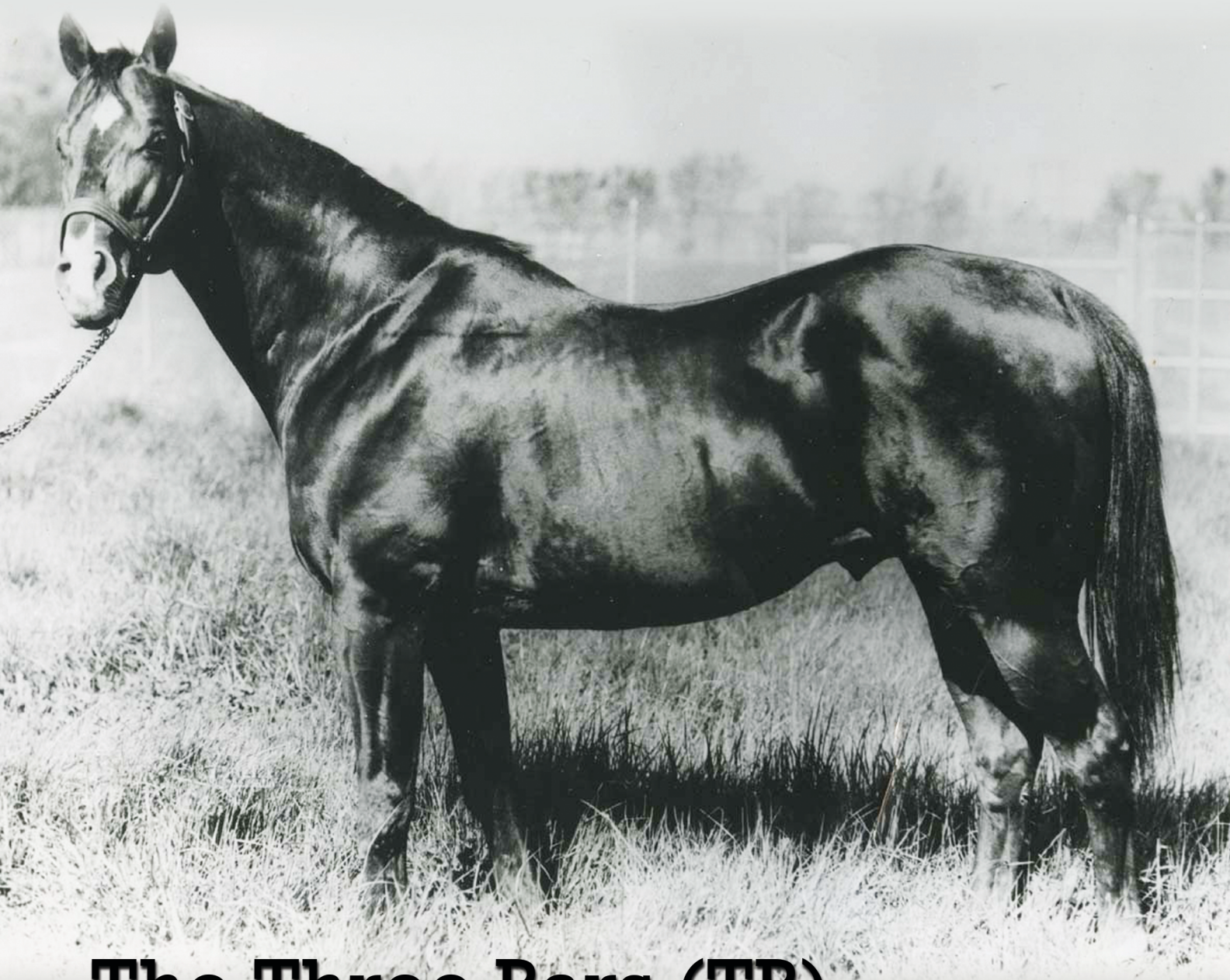


# AQHA

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# *eBooks*



## **The Three Bars (TB) Bloodline**

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A history of the bloodlines that set the foundation of today's top American Quarter Horses in the show ring:

Three Bars (TB), Doc Bar, Poco Lena, Sugar Bars, Doc O'Lena, Zippo Pat Bars, Kid Meyers, Zan Parr Bar, Gay Bar King, Lightning Bars, Rocket Bars, Three Chicks, The Ole Man

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From the *America's Horse* and *American Quarter Horse Journal* libraries

# Three Bars (TB)

*They hoped he'd pay off like a slot machine.*

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**By Richard Chamberlain**



Three Bars (TB) was definitely a legend. Certainly an enigma. He was praised on one hand by those who swore by his breeding, criticized on the other by those who swore at it.

For the first few years of his life, his flaws seemed to far outweigh his apparently few redeeming qualities. Though he would become a stakes-winning racehorse and the most sought-after sire of his time, one early owner was so little pleased that he actually gave the colt away.

But that was still in the future. During the 1930s, James W. Parrish had nearly 30 Thoroughbreds on his farm near Midway, a little town about 15 miles west of Lexington, Kentucky. A banker and fancier of running horses, Parrish's herd

included two stallions – Rolled Stocking (TB) and Percentage (TB) – a dozen-odd broodmares and a number of horses in various stages of training.

Of the two stallions, Parrish particularly liked Percentage, a tall, sleek 16-year-old who had won 19 races, including several stakes and handicaps, and \$42,187. In 1939, Parrish bred Percentage to several of his mares, one of whom was the fleetfooted Myrtle Dee, who held the track record for 5 1/2 furlongs at the old Coney Island Track in Cincinnati.

Parrish, never to see the fruit of that cross, died that fall. His widow, in the course of settling his estate, dispersed the herd the following spring.

About two weeks before the sale,

Jack Goode, Ned Brent and Bill Talbot offered to buy Myrtle Dee and two other mares in an \$800 package deal.

Mrs. Parrish sold them the mares, and several days later, on April 8, 1940, Myrtle Dee foaled her colt. They named him Three Bars in hopes that he'd pay off like a slot machine. In due time, Goode put the young chestnut stallion in training.

"The colt obviously had some speed," Goode said in the September 1957 issue of *The Quarter Horse Journal*, "but whenever he turned it on, he would come back to the barn with the muscle of a hind leg restricted, and the flesh feeling cold, as if the circulation were cut off. I tried everything, but couldn't overcome the difficulty. We finally sold him to

Beckham Stivers for \$300, to be paid if Three Bars ever won.”

Stivers had no better luck with the trouble – presumably a blood clot caused by worms – and finally gave the colt to Vernon Cloud. Cloud, a trainer and farrier, either effected a cure, or perhaps the malady wore itself out. At any rate, he managed to get Three Bars into a race at Churchill Downs, and the colt won. Stivers coughed up the \$300.

Even though a fast breaker, the horse developed a habit of going into the gate and propping on a hind leg as if he were resting. As a 4-year-old, Three Bars took his first race, but on his second out, the ground broke out from under him as he left the starting gate. He fell on his knees, busting one open, banging his nose and very nearly severing his tongue. The jockey managed to hang on as Three Bars regained his feet and sprinted down the track – blood streaming from his mouth – to catch and pass the last few horses in the field.

Three Bars spent much of the rest of that year recuperating but returned to competition in top form. He won both of his last two races, finishing 1944 with a record of three wins in four starts.

Unfortunately for Cloud, that last

out was in a claiming race at Detroit. Toad Haggard and Stan Snedigar took title to the horse for \$2,000. They hauled Three Bars to Phoenix, planning to race him and stand him at stud to Quarter Horse mares. Sidney H. Vail went to look at him, with the intention of breeding two mares to the fleet chestnut.

“He was one of those perfect horses,” Vail said years later. “When I saw him, I had to have him. Everything – color, conformation, disposition – was perfect. You’ve never seen a horse unless you’ve seen Three Bars. I’ve never seen anything since that come close to him on conformation.”

Vail offered Haggard and Snedigar \$5,000, quite a tidy sum in 1945, but they would not price the stallion. Vail went home and, he said, “walked in circles for a week, then went back and offered one of the partners \$10,000. He said he wasn’t for sale,



Last known race photo of Three Bars (TB), taken on September 6, 1946, at the Arizona Jockey Club, where he ran second with Johnny Longden aboard.

so I approached the other partner, and he agreed to sell him for \$10,000.”

Vail bred him to a few mares that year and sent him back to the track in 1946. As a 6-year-old, he won eight of 17 starts. The next year, however, the trouble in his legs caught up with him. His knees had been bad ever since he fell going out of the gate, and arthritis had gradually developed in them.

By this time, he was also sore in his left front ankle. After six unsuccessful outs in 1947, Three Bars was retired to stud. He left the track with a record of 12 wins, three seconds and one

third from 28 starts, and earnings of \$20,840.

Vail returned him to stud in 1948, the same year his first foals were proving themselves at the races. By the end of the '50s, there was a sizable number of owners who either couldn't get their mares on Three Bars' limited book or who couldn't afford the ante. Those that could afford "Sid Vail's magic Thoroughbred," continued to bring their mares to wherever he was standing. Breeding is always a gamble, of course, but Three Bars certainly helped shorten the odds. When things worked out, his offspring were able to avoid their sire's primary shortcoming – unsoundness – but received in abundance his best traits: early foot, conformation and disposition.

In an age of hot-blooded, hair-triggered racehorses, Three Bars' easygoing disposition was something of an anomaly. His temperament was one of the reasons he succeeded as a sire.

Walter Merrick of Oklahoma knew he'd hit the jackpot when he started breeding mares to Three Bars. He persuaded Vail to let him lease the stallion for three breeding seasons, 1952-54. Instead of breeding 12 or 15 mares a year, suddenly Three

Bars was breeding 70. After the lease was up, Merrick hauled his best mares to wherever Three Bars was standing.

"I was criticized very sharply for introducing a Thoroughbred into the Quarter Horse industry," Merrick said. "Some people thought it was going to ruin the breed."

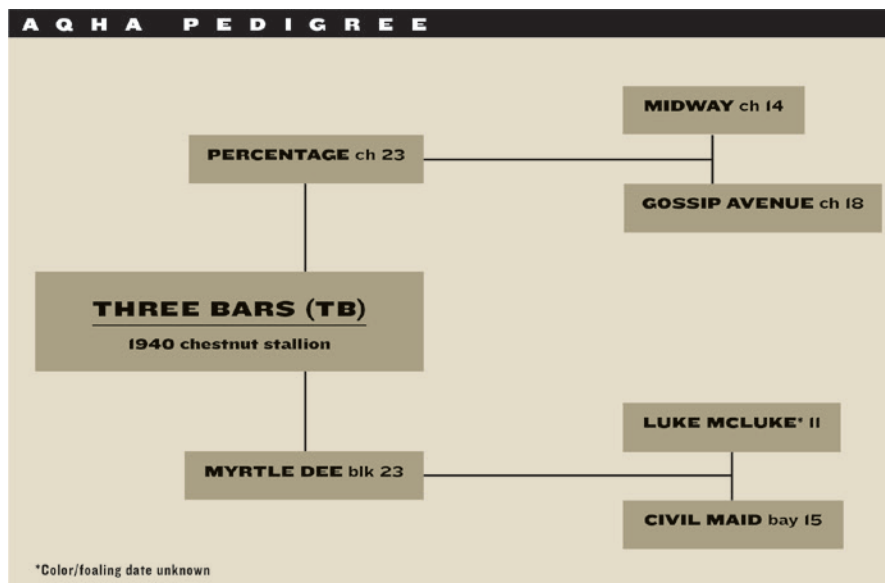
From 1945-1963, Three Bars sired 554 foals. His stud fee went from \$100 in 1945 to \$10,000 in 1963. His Thoroughbred progeny include Lena's Bar, the dam of Easy Jet; Lucky Bar, the sire of Impressive; and Rocket Bar, the grandsire of Dash For Cash.

His American Quarter Horse sons include Lightning Bar, Sugar Bars, Gay Bar King, Barred, Cee Bars, Zippo Pat Bars, Triple Chick, Goldseeker Bars, Three Chicks and Tonto Bars Gill. Debate over perma-

nently registering the progeny of Three Bars and other Thoroughbreds in the 1950s created a severe rift within AQHA. The "bulldog" men, some of whom helped write the original description of a Quarter Horse, grudgingly accepted the inclusion of Thoroughbred offspring after the proponents of Three Bars formed their own breed registry.

On April 6, 1968, two days shy of his 28th birthday, Three Bars died from a heart attack at Merrick's ranch in western Oklahoma, where he had returned to stand the

1967 season. At the time of his death, he was the all-time leading sire of racing ROM qualifiers, of AAA runners and of money earners, his get having earned \$2,857,781. He was inducted into the American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame in 1989.



# Poco Lena

*The bittersweet story of an exceptional mare.*

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**By Bruce Beckmann**

Every once in a while, a horse comes along that is so beautifully conformed and talented, and also, so tragic, that her story tugs at the hearts of even the most rough and tumble horsemen. Such was the case of Poco Lena.

By the renowned Poco Bueno and out of Sheilwin, Poco Lena was foaled April 29, 1949, at the Three D Stock Farm in Arlington, Texas. As a long yearling, E. Paul Waggoner planned to sell her with 27 Poco Bueno foals, but ranch manager Pine Johnson said, "She was too Thoroughbred looking ... and everybody passed her by." So she stayed.

"She was like a mischievous child," Johnson said. "She couldn't stand still. She wasn't nervous, but



ambitious. The mare seemed to be saying, 'Just let me get into the center of that herd, and I'll show you what I can do.'

At 26 months, in her first official cutting at Stamford, Texas, Poco Lena placed second. Throughout 1952, Johnson sharpened her cutting skills and kept showing her – and winning – in cutting and halter competition.

The bay mare the Three Ds couldn't sell as a yearling was now turning heads. She caught the interest of Don Dodge of Merced, California, owner of Poco Tivio, Poco Lena's full brother. Early in 1953, Dodge bought Poco Lena. That year, he hauled her to 14 AQHA shows, earning Superiors in cutting and halter, and an AQHA Championship. Dodge won \$5,354 showing Poco Lena in National Cutting Horse Association contests in 1953, finishing fourth in the world standings.

Standing a scant 15 hands and weighing 1,200 pounds, Poco Lena was rather big for a cutter, but she had uncommon speed and agility in her favor. The trick with training and showing her, Dodge remembers, was keeping the "edge" off of her.

Willard Porter, former editor of The Quarter Horse Journal, provid-

ed this account of the sheer artistry of her performances: "Into a crowd of cattle she would go – eager, ready, expectant. And when she got after them, eyeball to eyeball, the clods would fly and, more often than not, the critters would be the first to weaken. She simply was too much for livestock. She may well have been the most 'watched' cutting horse of all time. Everybody loved her because she had a head like a princess and a rump like a washer woman. She was a queen and a commoner all at the same time."

In 1954, the queen almost won a crown – Poco Lena and Dodge finished second in the NCHA world standings, earning \$9,981. They pushed harder in 1955, and by the time the Cow Palace cutting came along, they were ahead by \$27.

"She was in the lead after the first go," Dodge said, "when she colicked on some straw bedding. We had a doctor at Davis (The University of California at Davis) operate on her – they didn't know if they could save her or not. There was a mass near her sternum that finally broke up. After that, she was fine."

Poco Lena finished 1955 as NCHA's reserve world champion again. After several months' rest, Dodge showed her only sparingly in

'56, but still ended up fourth in the standings.

Due to her age, he slacked up on her schedule, but stood fifth in '57 standings, a feat they repeated in '58. That year, B.A. Skipper of Longview, Texas, a man enriched by oil money and a fancier of fine cutting horses, was bound and determined to own cutting's most famous mare. Early in 1959, he got his wish.

With Skipper calling the shots, Poco Lena's show schedule picked up. In '59, Skipper hauled the 10-year-old to 40 AQHA shows in addition to NCHA cuttings. Poco Lena won the AQHA Honor Roll in 1959 and finished reserve in the NCHA world standings, repeating the following year.

By May 1961, the now 12-year-old Poco Lena had earned 174 points in halter and more than 500 in cutting. Skipper, however, wasn't interested in halter, and after May, Poco Lena was shown exclusively in cutting. That year, they won a third consecutive AQHA Honor Roll cutting title and a second place finish in NCHA's standings, earning more than \$12,000.

But the road was taking a toll on the princess. She foundered badly, recovering well enough to show. By mid- 1962, she was back in the hunt

for AQHA's Honor Roll and NCHA's world championship. In late September, nearing \$100,000 in NCHA earnings, she had logged some 670 points in AQHA cuttings.

Then, tragedy struck both Skipper and Poco Lena. After winning a cutting aboard Poco Lena at Douglas, Arizona, on September 30, Skipper hired a driver to take the mare back to Texas while he returned in his plane. On October 1, Skipper's plane disappeared in East Texas. Four days later, searchers found the crash site and Skipper's body.

In the confusion of those four days, the driver Skipper hired vanished, leaving Poco Lena in the trailer. She was discovered severely foundered, and would never cut again.

Dodge told Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Jensen in California about the incident. The Jensens, who were standing a young stallion named Doc Bar,

bought Poco Lena. Ranch manager Charlie Ward said, "When she got here, she was in such bad shape that they considered putting her down."

The mare that was once the strongest cutter in the game spent her days resting in the Jensen's front yard, the softest spot available for her crippled feet. For three years, she grazed among the shade trees and slowly returned to favorable health. Bred twice to Doc Bar, the pairing turned out two stout bay colts – Doc O'Lena and Dry Doc.

"She went downhill after foaling Dry Doc," Ward said. "It was just too much for her."

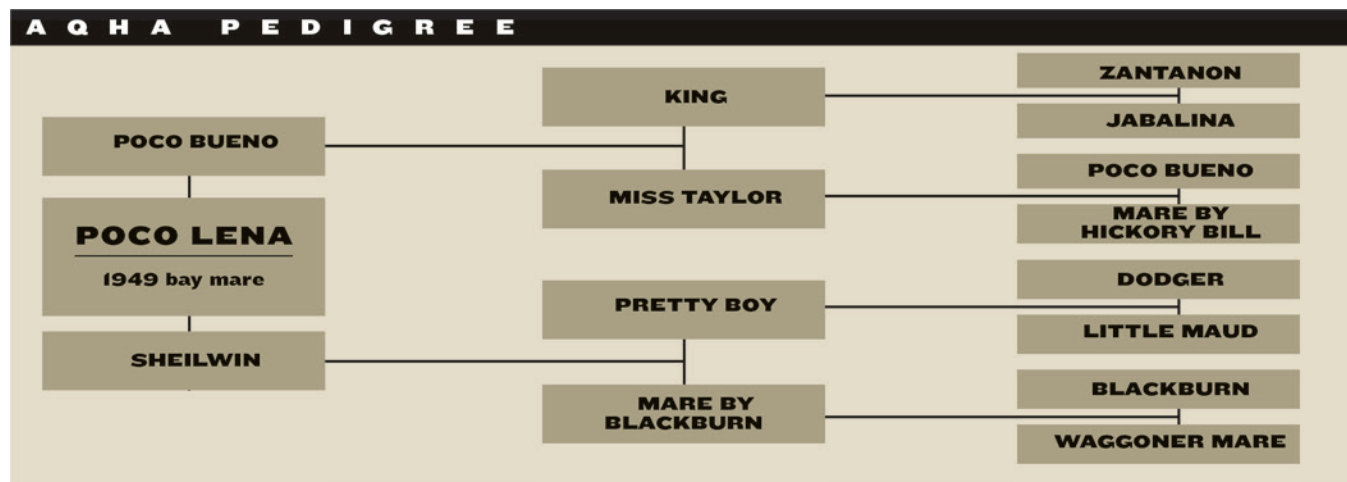
After Dry Doc was weaned in the fall of 1968, the 19-year old Poco Lena was euthanized. Forty years have passed since Poco Lena died, but her greatness continues. Doc O'Lena's triumph in the 1970 NCHA Futurity and Dry Doc's sweep of all

go-rounds of the '71 Futurity were just the start. Granddaughter Lenaette, by Doc O'Lena, swept the 1975 Futurity; and seven years later, Smart Little Lena, also by Doc O'Lena, became NCHA's all-time leading earner and the first horse to win NCHA's triple crown.

Poco Lena was the first horse inducted into the NCHA Hall of Fame. Many compare her to those who have been inducted into the Hall of Fame since.

"I rode Peponita, Peppy San, Fizzabar and Snipper W (all Hall of Famers)," Dodge said. "But, she was the best one of all."

In 1991, Poco Lena was inducted into the American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame.



# Sugar Bars

*Most prolific sire of the 1960's*

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**By Bruce Beckmann**

**F**or a stallion siring a record number of AQHA-registered get, there wasn't anything spectacular about Sugar Bars.

His race record wasn't memorable. Nor was his show record – in his only AQHA show, he placed second to a stallion whose name has been all but forgotten. Even Sugar Bars' name was fairly forgettable – almost pet-like.

But George Wood of El Paso, Texas, who bred and foaled out Sugar Bars on February 13, 1951, hadn't named him by accident.

The "Bars" came from the colt's sire, the now-legendary Three Bars (TB). At the time of Sugar Bars foaling, however, Three Bars had yet to establish himself as anything but an average Thoroughbred with blazing early speed.

The "Sugar" portion of the sorrel colt's name came from his dam, Frontera Sugar. Purchased by Wood

from Pete Reynolds of Mexico, she was by Rey, and he by the Thoroughbred Captains Courageous, who sired the great sprinter Miss Bank. Sugar Bars' palomino dam was out of a mare by Ben Hur, but little else was known about her, except that she was rumored to have

shown successfully.

Wood decided not to geld the colt, but leased him instead to Ken Fratis of California for race training.

"We broke him in a stock saddle," Fratis said. "In fact, had I owned the horse, there's a good chance we would have made a roping horse out



of him.”

Sent to Los Alamitos, Sugar Bars won his first out, a 330- yarder by a half-length which earned him \$480. He ran five more times as a freshman on the West Coast – eventually winning two more outs, running second in another and third in two more, and earning a AA clocking at 350 yards. His race career was interrupted when he broke away from a pony horse, ran through a wire fence and severely cut his left forearm.

After the deep cut healed, Sugar Bars made two starts at Los Alamitos in early 1954, finishing dismally and causing Wood to think, “Sell.” He sold Sugar Bars in April to Roy Hittson of California, who campaigned the horse throughout his sophomore year.

He ran last as often as first throughout the summer, but only once was he lower than third in 10 starts that fall. In his last start of 1954, on the day after Christmas at Phoenix, he scorched the 350-yard track with a :18.10 (AAA time) that tied Sugar Bars with the fabled Moon Deck for the second fastest time of the year. (The fastest time was turned in by two other horses carrying lighter weights at the distance).

Enter Bud Warren.

Bud Warren (yes, he of Leo fame) had seen Sugar Bars at Fratis’ ranch when the colt was a yearling.

“I had walked down to the arena where they were working some cutting horses,” Warren recalled in a 1969 article in *The Quarter Horse Journal*. “One of the boys was holding herd on a good sorrel stallion which I judged to be a four- or five-year-old horse, although I could tell he was awfully green. He had a good flat hip about a mile and a half long sticking out from under that stock saddle. And what a beautiful head. In fact, he was pure quality from head to tail.”

After learning in astonishment that the horse was a coming two-year-old, Warren though this Three Bars son might fit his program. “I had to have one,” Warren said, “but the Three Bars studs I’d looked at just didn’t have the conformation I was looking for. But this horse was deep in the heart girth... by far the best-looking son of Three Bars I had come across.

“I kept searching for a Three Bars horse,” he said, “but every time I looked at one, my mind went back to Sugar.”

When he heard that Sugar Bars had sold to Roy Hittson, Warren called Van Smelker in Tucson,

Arizona, and asked him to make an offer on Sugar Bars on his behalf. Hittson refused. Afterward, Warren told AQHA inspector Bob Weimer to keep a lookout for Sugar Bars. One night in January 1955, the inspector called Warren from Rillito Park in Tucson.

“They just brought Sugar Bars down here from Phoenix,” Weimer told Warren on the phone, “and Hittson is needing some quick money. He’s told his trainer to sell Sugar Bars to the first man who has \$2,500 in cash. Hank Weiscamp has found out about it; he wants the horse, but he wants to come down here first. The horse can be bought right now.”

Warren inquired if Weimer had \$2,500 on him, and Weimer said no. John Hazelwood, who conditioned the great LeotaWforWarren, happened to be standing near the phone and asked to talk to Warren. Warren told him of his predicament, and Hazelwood said, “Well, I reckon I can let you have it.”

Reaching into an old sock, he pulled out \$2,500 in cash and headed for Sugar Bars’ stall.

So, Sugar Bars’ racing career ended when Warren hauled him back to his ranch in Perry, Oklahoma. Warren intended to cross Sugar

Bars on his Leo broodmares, which he did for the remainder of the breeding season in 1955. The next year, he hauled the stallion to one show, in Enid, Oklahoma, where he stood second in his class and reserve grand champion. Back at the ranch, however, Sugar Bars really shined.

Crossed on Warren's Leo mares, Sugar Bars began churning out stakes horses. Connie Leo produced Connie Reb, winner of some \$18,000 at the track, including the Moon Deck Futurity, and Connie Reba, second in the Kansas Futurity.

Lena Leo produced Dan's Sugar Bars, which ran seventh in the 1962 All American Futurity, while Rosa Leo produced stakes winner Counterplay. South Pacific produced Pacific Bars, winner of the Los Ninos at Los Alamitos, and Gofar Bar, a stakes-placed horse and record-holder. Hy Miss Vanna (TB) produced multiple

stakes winner Vanna Bar.

Some of these racehorses – as well as Otoe, Justice Bars and Figure 8 Bars – also distinguished themselves in the show ring. Eventually, 12 of Sugar Bars' AAA-earning get would gain AQHA Championships, making him the leading sire of AAA-AQHA Champions. He sired a total of 36 AQHA Champions during his career as a stallion at Warren's ranch or after 1968, when Warren sold Sugar Bars to Sid Huntley and Dean Parker of Madera, California. The only reason Warren even parted with his stallion was that most of his broodmares were now Sugar Bars-Leo crosses. The horseman needed an outcross, and he found one in Jet Deck.

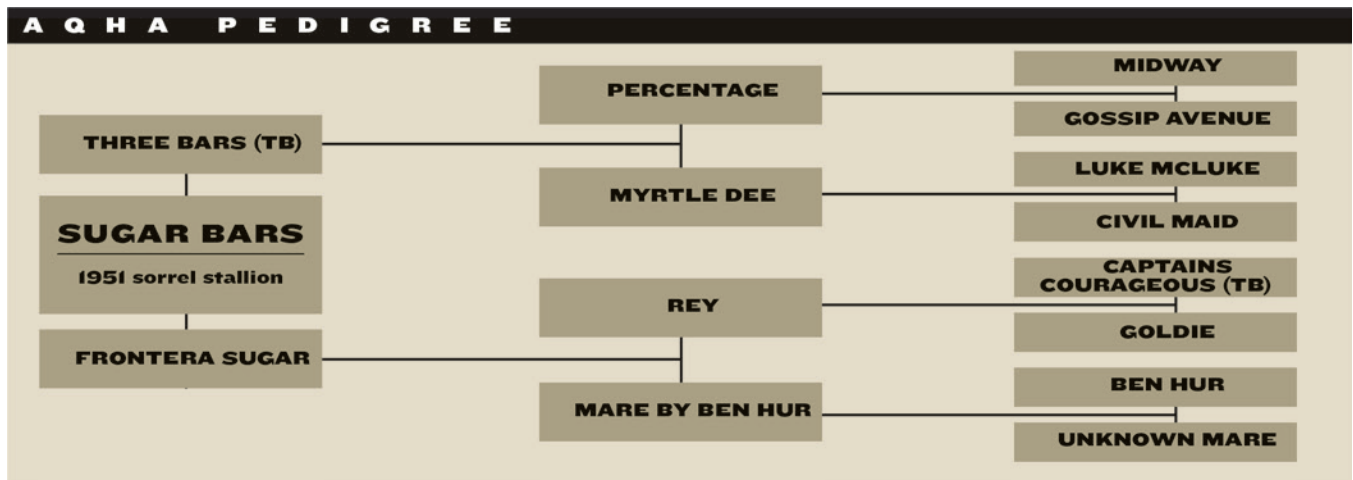
When Sugar Bars died in 1972 at age 21 following complications resulting from colic surgery, he had more registered get than any other

stallion, was the leading sire of AAA-AQHA Champions and the leading broodmare sire of ROM producers.

Even today, the statistics of his 867 registered get are staggering. Of the 324 which made race starts, 139 attained an ROM or better; nine won stakes; 19 placed in stakes; 66 ran AAA times or better. The 494 that set foot in arenas accounted for 9,892 points – a 20-point per-head average.

In short, Sugar Bars was a stallion that horse traders like to refer to as “the kind that'll sire horses fast enough to punch a hole in the wind, but gentle enough for your grandma.”

That last statement pretty well sums up the life and times of Sugar Bars. He was as fast as you need, as gentle as you want, as good-looking as you could make – and potent enough to sire a bunch just like him.



# Doc Bar

*Sire of a cutting horse dynasty.*

---

**By Bruce Beckmann**

Few in the Quarter Horse industry don't know his name, or his story.

Doc Bar was foaled in 1956 at Tom Finley's ranch in Arizona, out of one of Finley's Texas Dandy mares named Dandy Doll, and by Lightning Bar, an AQHA Champion that ran AAA on the track. At age 2, he was hauled to Tucson to run the dusty straight-aways at Rillito Park, where he failed as a runner, earning only \$95 in four starts, lighting the board only once. In his last out, in 1958, he ran next-to-last in a 330-yard futurity trial, beaten by 8 ½ lengths.



Charley Araujo had seen the young stallion when he was still nursing his mother. At that time, he asked Finley, "If he doesn't make a runner, can I show him at halter?" Finley obligingly relinquished his failed racehorse to the California horseman.

At shows, the horsemen who stared over the rail at the stocking-legged chestnut stallion described his conformation as "modern." Standing a scant 15 hands, he didn't look punched together like many of his contemporaries. However, he retained the short-coupled, powerful lines, which the old-school Quarter Horsemen found appealing.

In 15 AQHA shows, Doc Bar won his class 12 times and was slapped as grand champion 10 of those. Oddly enough, the horse who would eventually re-write performance history was never ridden in show arenas. Araujo concentrated on show-

ing Doc Bar at halter and breeding him to a few mares. Araujo stood Poco Tivio, and it was on this latter stallion's daughters crossed on Doc Bar that he pinned his hopes. When the first ones arrived, they eclipsed even Araujo's expectations. Soon, Doc Bar's foals were winning shows up and down the West Coast. This attracted the attention of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Jensen.

The Jensens owned a 680-acre ranch near Paicines, California. They'd found the place while dove hunting and were immediately captivated by the little valley, framed by angular, brushy hills, where the San Benito River flowed.

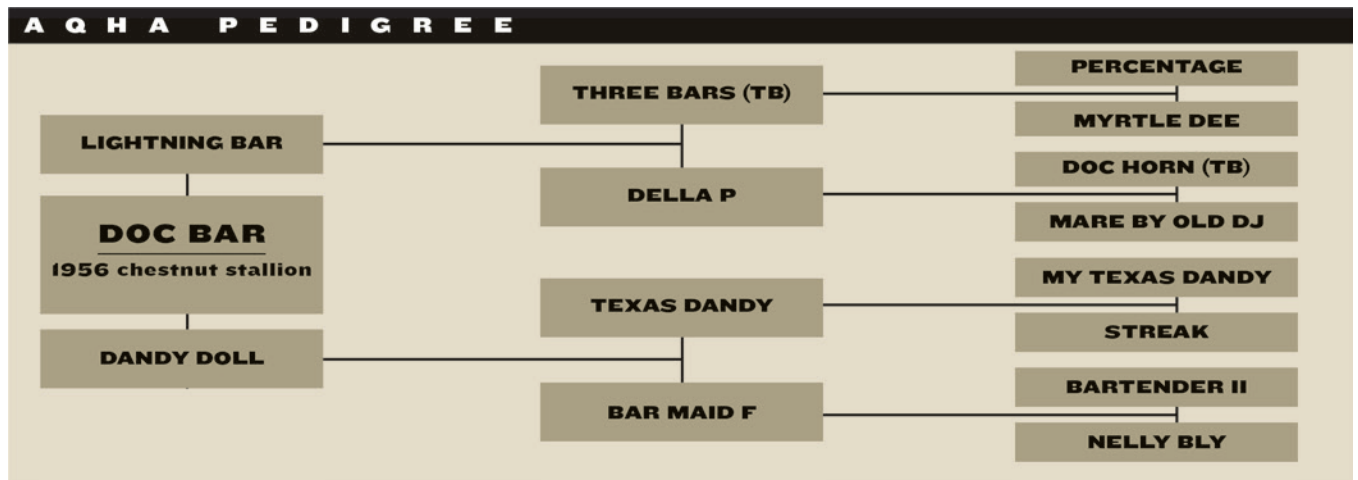
In the ensuing years, the Jensens purchased a number of foundation-bred Quarter Horse mares, mainly tracing to King through Poco Bueno and Poco Tivio. Their intent was not to stand a stallion, but selectively breed their mares to those stallions

that would nick the best.

However, after seeing Araujo's success crossing Doc Bar on the Poco Tivio mares, the Jensens knew they'd found the only stallion they would ever need. For \$30,000, they became his owners in 1962.

Charlie Ward, who married the Jensens' daughter, Stephanie, explained Doc Bar's breeding program as thus: "We never wanted to breed him to more than 75 mares or so a season. We didn't want to flood the market. So we bred our own mares and just a few select outside mares."

Doc Bar's foals didn't flood the market; they dominated it. The first to demonstrate Doc Bar's ability as a sire was Fizzabar. Foaled in 1961 out of Teresa Tivio, Fizzabar, with Don Dodge in the saddle, became the 1968 National Cutting Horse Association world champion mare. She would finish several times in the



top 10, and was inducted into the NCHA Hall of Fame.

Then came Doc O'Lena and Dry Doc. Both were sons of the star-crossed Poco Lena, and both became instant legends in the cutting pen. Doc O'Lena swept the 1970 NCHA Futurity with Shorty Freeman aboard, while Dry Doc took the 1971 Futurity, guided by Buster Welch.

The NCHA Futurity became a proving ground, of sorts, for the family of Doc Bar. In 1973, Doc's Marmoset took the futurity, followed by Doc's Yuba Lea in 1974. Lenaette, a Doc O'Lena daughter, took the crown in 1975. Through 1978-80, grand-get of Doc Bar would again take the futurity, with Lynx Melody, Doc's Diablo and Mis Royal Mahogany. Then, in 1982, Smart Little Lena, by Doc O'Lena, took the futurity, and eventually, NCHA's triple crown.

The next three years would also see descendants of Doc Bar win the futurity, with Doc's Okie Quixote, Doc Per and The Gemnist, respectively, winning top honors. In 1987 and 1988, the get of Doc Bar's grandson, Smart Little Lena, would win the futurity: Smart Date in '87 and Smart Little Senior in '88.

Doc Bar's get, grand-get and great

grand-get have also been well represented in the NCHA world championship standings. The first was Doc N Willy in 1980, followed by Doc's Marmoset in 1981. Tenino San, a grandson of Doc Bar won the world in 1982, followed by Doc Bar's son Handle Bar Doc in 1983. Grand-get Jazzote and Docs Sangria won the NCHA world championships in '86 and '87.

Thousands upon thousands of cutting horses carry his blood, even though Doc Bar himself only sired 485 registered foals. In AQHA competition, these foals have amassed nearly 9,000 points: 31 have become AQHA Champions; 132 have earned Registers of Merit. They have accounted for scores of world championships and high-point titles.

"The key to Doc Bar's success as a sire," says Charlie Ward, "is that he's so consistent in his type. His colts are uniform and possess a lot of sense. They're easy to train, they have a lot of natural ability – every one of them is cowy."

It is nearly impossible to comprehend the impact Doc Bar has had on the Quarter Horse industry.

Doc Bar's last foal was born in 1978. Ward said he was turned in with a band of mares the year before, but only one of them settled.

They named the colt Docs Last Chance. Doc Bar died in July 1992 at the age of 36. He was inducted into the American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame in 1993.

# Gay Bar King

*He was known mainly for his X chromosomes.*

---

**By Lesli Groves**

**B**ecause his daughters made him famous, people often want to know the story behind Gay Bar King. The gist of the story is this: His daughters made him famous.

While Cutter Bill was opening western stores and Doc O'Lena was dominating the National Cutting Horse Association Futurity, Gay Bar King was a conduit for the genetics of Three Bars (TB) and Gay Widow.

Gay Widow was a daughter of King, bred by King's owner, Jess L. Hankins of Rock Springs, Texas.



She earned 105 halter points in Texas in the 1950s. L.P. Reed of Meridian, Texas, bought Gay Widow for his teenage daughter, Julia, and asked Matlock Rose to train the mare for reining.

“One of the best mares I ever rode,” said Matlock. “I showed her in the junior reining, never got her beat, and beat the senior horse every time we had a work-off.”

Matlock wanted to cut on the mare, but young Julia took her back as soon as Gay Widow earned her AQHA Champion title.

“After Julia started college, they talked to me about breeding the mare,” Matlock said. “I sent her to Three Bars, and they got Gay Bar King. I liked Three Bars when I saw him, and I thought he’d be a good cross on these Quarter Horses.”

Gay Bar King was foaled in 1958. Julia Reed became Mrs. Julia Russell the year Gay Bar King was foaled, then bore five babies during a seven-year span. Needless to say, this left little time for horses.

She leased Gay Bar King to Watt Hardin, who lived at Washington on the Brazos, near Brenham, Texas. Gay Bar King started his breeding career as a 2-year-old, siring 10 registered foals in his first crop. Hardin showed him at a few local shows,

where he usually stood grand or reserve. In 1961, they branched out to the State Fair of Texas, where he stood third in a class of 19. At Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he was fourth among 21. At AQHA shows, he earned 13 points in seven outs.

The stallion made four race starts, winning only a maiden race as a 5-year-old. In NCHA cutting, he earned \$35.02. In his defense, his owners say he was hardly ever shown, because he was already proving himself as a sire.

In 1967, Julia Reed Russell, whose brood had grown to six, sold Gay Bar King to Matlock Rose, although his name does not appear on the stallion’s records.

“I bought Gay Bar King from her at Odessa, Texas,” Matlock said. “Her dad had passed away, and she wanted to sell. He was a nice horse, easy to get along with, out of a good mare. Bubba Cascio (trainer of champion racehorse Dash For Cash) had broke the horse and started him on cattle. I owned him about a week or 10 days, then sold him to James Springer.”

Springer, a rancher from Driftwood, Texas, had just bought a Gay Bar King daughter named Nellie Gay, an AQHA Champion and great non-pro cutter. Springer campaigned Gay

Bar King, then 9, for an AQHA Championship, earned six AQHA cutting points, but abandoned the quest when requirements were stiffened to points in two performance events.

“‘Gay Bar’ didn’t need the publicity,” said Springer. “His offspring were already getting him plenty.”

The offspring getting the most publicity were female, and people who bred a mare to him crossed their fingers for a filly. Gay Bar King daughters have been great producers. They’ve given the industry the stallions Genuine Doc, Zan Parr Express and Smart Chic Olena, and a lot of prominent mares.

Gay Bar King’s maternal granddaughters include Magnolia Gay, all-time leading halter mare; Shesa Lota Cash, 1996 National Reined Cow Horse Association Futurity winner; Marcellena, 1996 AQHYA world champion cutter; Lotsa Train, 1995 National Reining Horse Association Futurity non-pro winner; and Good Ole Duchess, 1995 amateur world champion tie-down roping horse.

Evidently he gave the best he had to the ladies.

# Kid Meyers

*Orphaned when he was a month old, Kid Meyers grew up in a family's back yard, drinking milk from a pan and playing with the dogs. In 1967, as a 4-year-old, he became AQHA's first Supreme Champion and earned a new Buick Riviera for trainer Jerry Wells.*

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**By Lesli Groves**

Oklahoma Highway Commissioner A.B. Green had never been very interested in horse shows.

He was a hard-core racing fan who'd owned or leased top runners Go Man Go and his sire, Top Deck (TB); Double Bid; Barbara L; and 1953 World Champion Racing American Quarter Horse Miss Meyers.

But when Miss Meyers died in March 1963, she left behind a month-old colt by Three Bars (TB) who would become Green's first show horse and AQHA's original Supreme Champion.

More than 5 million horses have been registered by AQHA, but only 46 have earned the title of open Supreme Champion. A Supreme Champion is a grand champion halter horse, AAA racehorse, cow horse and arena performance horse all rolled into one very versatile individual.

The last Supreme Championship Miss Meyers' orphan foal, never knew was awarded in 1997. Kid Meyers, mare's milk after his mother died.



“I’ll never forget my mother mixing up Pet milk and Karo syrup in a pan with a few other ingredients and taking it out to that colt,” said Bruce Green, A.B. and Kathalyn Green’s son, who became a professional racehorse trainer. “He started drinking out of the pan right away.”

Kathalyn and Bruce, then 17, babysat the foal in their back yard for the next six months, taking him pans of milk, brushing and playing with him. He loved running along the fenceline with the dogs or playing with a feed sack. He was treated, and responded, like one of the family pets. “His intelligence, even in the early weeks of his life, amazed me,” Kathalyn said in a 1967 interview.

In the fall, he was returned to the ranch and the company of other horses. His pedigree guaranteed that he’d be prepped for racing.

In March 1965, Kid Meyers won by a length the first race he ran, a trial race at Val Verde Downs in Del Rio, Texas. Moving from track to track with trainer Roderick D. Kaufman over the next 15 months, he pulled out six wins from 23 starts. During his campaign, he earned six AAA (assigned a 90 or better speed index rating) speed index ratings at two distances (350 and 400 yards), picking them up at four different

tracks – Ruidoso Downs and Sunland Park in New Mexico, and Los Alamos and Sacramento in California. He was sent home from the track in June 1966. His total earnings were \$10,655.

A.B. Green asked Jerry Wells, an Oklahoma trainer best known at the time for showing a halter stallion named Otoe, to assess Kid Meyers as a halter prospect. Wells liked what he saw.

“He was real straight and correct and had a lot of body and muscle,” Wells said. “He could have been just a little better headed, if you were going to get real picky, and maybe his neck could have come out a little cleaner. He wasn’t a great halter horse, but he was a real good one.”

Within three months after he left the track, Kid Meyers was named grand champion stallion at a show in Denton, Texas. Encouraged, Wells took him to the American Royal in Kansas City, Missouri, that October, one of the most prestigious shows of that era, where he won a tough class of 15 and was reserve champion overall. Kid Meyers won his class at the State Fair of Texas, and a few weeks later, he was second in a big class in Chicago.

“After I started showing him at halter, I saw the kind of mind and disposition

that he had and that he had a good way of going, too,” Wells said. “Back then, you kept reading about this new award they’d just come up with, the AQHA Supreme Championship. It was really being promoted. Mr. Green said if I thought the horse had the ability to do it, let’s just try it.”

The requirements included two official racing grades of AAA; two grand championships at Class A shows under two different judges; and 40 or more points from Class A shows in halter and performance classes or AQHA-recognized races. Fifteen of the 40 points had to be earned in halter; a minimum of 20 had to be earned in performance classes. At least eight of the 20 required performance points had to be in western pleasure, western riding, jumping, reining or working cow horse; and at least eight of the 20 performance points had to be earned in either calf roping, team roping or cutting.

Kid Meyers earned his first western pleasure point, placing fifth among 40 in Memphis, Tennessee, at one of the last shows of the 1966 season.

Within six months, he’d gone from racehorse to halter horse to pleasure horse. These were the days, of course, before Tulsa’s Holiday Circuit or the Gold Coast, so the 1967 show season for Wells and Kid

Meyers kicked off at the Fort Worth (Texas) Fat Stock Show in February. It was their best performance ever. Kid Meyers won a pleasure class with 58 entries and stood second among 32 aged halter stallions.

Even though A.B. Green had just been named president of Ruidoso Downs, he suddenly became more interested in horse shows. He promised Wells a brand-new Buick Riviera if he could make Kid Meyers AQHA's first Supreme Champion.

Kid Meyers continued to pick up pleasure points throughout the spring, plus five more grand championships at halter. It was time to get the rope out to fulfill the last requirement of a Supreme Champion.

"He took to the roping just great, no trouble at all," said Wells. "He really liked it. I just started trailing some calves, then roping breakaway on him, and I could see that it wouldn't take too long to get him good enough that we could show him."

He earned his first roping points in Walla Walla, Washington, placing second in a class of 13. He then picked up roping wins in Fort Worth, Kansas City and Tipton, Indiana. He and Wells celebrated the Fourth of July with another grand championship at halter and the final roping point needed for the Supreme

Champion title ... or so Wells thought. The stallion went back to Green's farm, Green Pastures, and was turned out.

It was soon discovered that last show in Fort Worth had not earned an "A" rating, as required for the award. Roy Savage was also closing in on the Supreme Championship with a horse named Fairbars. The next possible qualifying show that included roping would be in Chiefland, Florida, on August 20.

Wells drove from Oklahoma to Florida with visions of a new Buick Riviera in front of him like a carrot on a stick.

Of course, no matter what Kid Meyers did, the entire trip to Florida would be a bust if Wells came up with an empty loop. Even rodeo cowboys, the ultimate road warriors, rarely drive that far for a one-header.

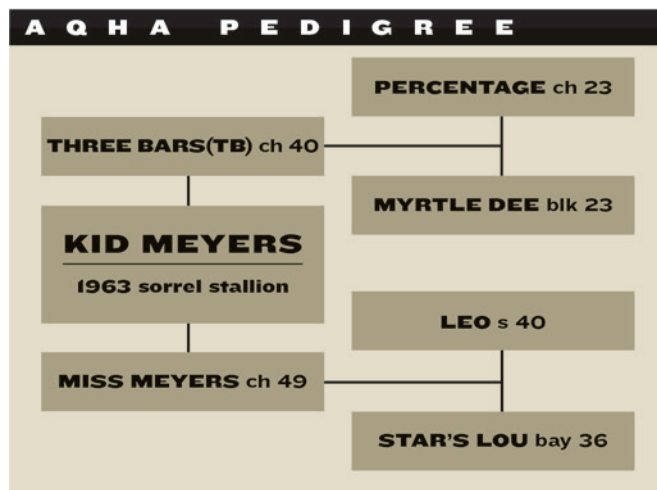
Kid Meyers was just a 4-year-old, competing against older, more seasoned horses, but he performed like a veteran. Wells caught, and they won the class, earning two points.

Wells brought Kid Meyers back to Green Pastures once again, and Green held up his end of the deal.

"He gave me a brand-new Riviera, kind of a chocolate color with white leather interior. Oh, it was the prettiest thing you've ever seen. Best of all, it was paid for," said Wells.

And Kid Meyers? Well, Mrs. Green made him his favorite meal – a big pan of Pet milk and Karo syrup, which he promptly drained.

Kid Meyers stood at Green Pastures for three breeding seasons, siring 104 registered foals. He died of colic in June 1970. That fall, a yearling son of Kid Meyers, with conformation and disposition reminiscent of his sire, sold at the yearling sale, which was held the weekend of the All American Futurity in Ruidoso, New Mexico. In 1971, that foal, Mr Kid Charge, won the All American Futurity, the world's richest Quarter Horse race.



# Zippo Pat Bars

*Was he the ideal Quarter Horse?*

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**By Bruce Beckmann**

If you were to build the ideal Quarter Horse, most horsemen would say the horse has to be fast.

Cowboy types would appreciate a dose of cow sense. Some folks would want true blue bloodlines, while statisticians would want one to reproduce with accuracy, just to prove he wasn't a freak. Bankers would just want one to pay himself off, with interest. Paul Curtner just wanted a horse to breed to his Poco Pine mares. Zippo Pat Bars fit the bill.

Zippo Pat Bars was by Three Bars (TB) and out of Leo Pat by Leo. Bred by Curtner of Jacksboro, Texas, Zippo Pat Bars was foaled in 1964. But the story began long before he was foaled.

Curtner spent a lifetime in the horse business. The son of a hardware store owner who dabbled in farming, Curtner spent his early

years around the town of Chico, Texas. Chico was the scene of a "third Monday" trade day, where, once a month, the townspeople would gather to swap household wares, farm equipment and, of particular interest to Curtner, horses. Sometimes he would come home afoot, but always he'd learn some valuable lessons about when to buy and when to sell.

After a number of years, Curtner settled down in Jacksboro, a few miles from his boyhood trading grounds. He had always owned horses and had roped some, but Curtner decided that he would buy a horse that he could show. In 1951, he purchased Town Crier, a Bill Cody-sired sorrel stallion who was a full brother to Codalena. Curtner showed Town Crier to 26 championships. But recalling his horse-trading days, when primary motivation was

profit or a better horse, Curtner set out for better.

He wanted to buy a Blackburn mare with a Poco Bueno filly at her side from the Waggoner Ranch. Blackburn was a dun stallion by Yellow Jacket. At the Waggoner Ranch dispersal in 1954, Curtner found a mare called Pretty Rosalie who had a small, dish-faced Poco Bueno colt at her side. Curtner liked the mare and decided to buy her, although she wasn't by Blackburn and didn't have a filly at her side. Pine Johnson of the Waggoner ranch told Curtner that he had bought the best Poco Bueno colt the ranch had ever raised. In honor of Johnson, Curtner named the colt Poco Pine.

Poco Pine became Curtner's first top stallion. Curtner showed him to 50 grand championships and rode the horse to earn points in cutting

and western pleasure, as well. He had offers of \$100,000 for Poco Pine back in the days when that was an almost unheard of amount for a horse, but Curtner never sold him. It was a shrewd move on his part, because, for years, Poco Pine progeny brought in an estimated \$25,000 per year.

At Curtner's only production sale, in 1961, Poco Pine foals averaged \$3,000. Curtner was building quite a herd of Poco Pine daughters back in Jacksboro. He set out to raise a good stallion to cross on these mares. He had some other mares on the ranch, daughters of Leo and other stallions with stock-horse breeding, but Curtner wanted to raise a horse that you could run a race with and also rope or cut on. To get the speed he wanted, Curtner knew he had to breed to Three Bars, a legend on the track.

Curtner still had Pretty Rosalie, or "the old Rosalie," as she was fondly called, and he thought she would make an excellent cross with Three Bars. He also decided to take along Leo Pat.

Curtner wanted a Three Bars-sired colt out of Pretty Rosalie. She foaled first, and the result was a scrawny palomino filly. Curtner was sick over the results, but other

horsemen had told him that Leo Pat's foal would be the keeper.

Curtner said, "I hope she has a sorrel colt with a long hip and a little ole bitty head." When the colt was born, he thought he was daydreaming.

"He was standing next to his mama, Leo Pat. He had a star, a snip and one white sock, and he was just what I wanted."

Curtner named the colt Zippo Pat Bars. Zippo Pat Bars' pedigree was stacked with speed horses, and early on, all he wanted to do was run. Curtner sent Zippo Pat Bars to Ross Downs in Colleyville, Texas, where the young stallion showed some promise on the track. Curtner decided the colt had the stuff to run

in the larger futurities, so he sent him to trainer E.R. Beddo in Ruidoso, New Mexico, to get ready for the 1966 All American Futurity.

Zippo Pat Bars never made it to the All American. One morning, as he was being led out of his stall, he spooked.

Flipping over, he hit the stall door, fracturing two vertebrae in his back and knocking his withers down a couple of inches. The injured stallion was sent to Texas A&M University for treatment, but the vets told Curtner that only time would heal the horse. So Curtner nursed him back to health.

When Zippo Pat Bars was well, he raced again, racking up several wins and a few second-place finishes.



In October 1967, Curtner decided the horse's racing days were done, and he thought the show ring might suit the horse better. But trainer Jerry Wells told Curtner that the stallion's withers being knocked down would keep him from winning, so Curtner took Zippo Pat Bars home to Jacksboro.

Curtner still did not have what he wanted to cross on his Poco Pine mare herd, so he turned to his battered racehorse. Had he not done this, Zippo Pat Bars might have been just another horse that couldn't make it on the track, destined for a life of barrel racing or roping. But early on, Curtner saw the style and balance that the horse possessed, and he figured such a modern-type horse would be the perfect cross for Poco Pine's daughters. He was right, and it only took the first crop of foals to prove it.

One of the first matings of Zippo Pat Bars to a Poco Pine daughter was to Dollie Pine, a mare Curtner considered to be one of the best he ever owned. Dollie Pine was out of Hobo Sue by Hobo by Joe Moore by Little Joe by Traveler. The resulting foal was Zippo Pine Bar. He earned 33 halter points, 91 western pleasure points, 19 western riding points and two points in trail. However, it

was his time in the breeding shed, much like his sire, that brought him wide acclaim.

Zippo Pine Bar tied with Zan Parr Bar for the leading sire of point-earning performance horses in 1987 and was on that list for several years. He sired more than 1,600 registered foals. Of those, 19 earned halter ROMs, 897 earned performance ROMs and 12 were AQHA Champions.

Another mating of Zippo Pat Bars to Dollie Pine produced Scarborough Fair. This 1970 chestnut mare earned 48 halter points, 125 western pleasure points and five reining points. She was bred to Impressive and produced Zip To Impress, 1983 world champion 3-year-old stallion; and Impressive Zippo, the earner of 229 halter points who was the 1986 high-point junior halter stallion.

The third mating to Dollie Pine resulted in Pat Dollie Pine, AQHA Champion and Superior western pleasure horse in the open and amateur divisions. Zippo Pat Bars was also bred to Hank's Peppy Lou. The result of that mating was The Investor. The get of this AQHA Champion and Superior halter stallion earned more than 26,000 performance points, 352 ROMs and 16 AQHA championships.

Zippo Pat Bars stood as a stallion for most of his life at Curtner's. He sired 476 foals, 10 of which were AQHA Champions. His progeny also included 32 race starters, 11 winners, one stakes winner and six racing ROMs.

Zippo Pat Bars succumbed to heart problems May 1, 1988. Curtner had been through the loss of a great horse before with Poco Pine and said, "When you lose a great one, you never quite get over it, and at times, you just want to quit. But I look out at some of the foals I have and think I'll stick at it for a while longer."

Was Zippo Pat Bars an ideal Quarter Horse? It is hard to say, because no one can agree on what is ideal. He did have a tremendous record in the breeding shed. Though his racing career was fairly lackluster, he did possess speed, due for the most part to his famous forebears. And he bankrolled Paul Curtner.

"You can't take away facts from a football player or a tennis player or a good horse. When the facts are all on paper, it's all there. And if the facts are strong enough, they'll stand the test of time," Curtner said. In that respect, Zippo Pat Bars will be around for a while longer.

# Doc O' Lena

*This blue-blooded cutting horse made his mark in the record books.*

---

**By Lesli Groves**

The mating of two famous individuals guarantees absolutely nothing. But, when two legends of the cutting horse industry met in 1966, the DNA fell perfectly into place to produce the only horse to ever make a clean sweep of the National Cutting Horse Association Futurity.

Even Doc O'Lena's name struck a perfect balance between his sire, Doc Bar, and his dam, Poco Lena.

Doc Bar earned his reputation through his progeny, rather than his own performance, but Poco Lena staked her place in history during a decade on the cutting horse circuit. She was NCHA reserve world champion five times. She won the AQHA honor roll title in cutting three times, plus she's credited with 174 halter points. She won nearly \$100,000 in NCHA during an era in which \$15,000 would clinch a world title.

Doc Bar's owners, the Jensens of

Paicines, California, bought the severely foundered Poco Lena in 1962. In a bizarre turn of events, she had been left unattended in a horse trailer for perhaps as long as four days, when the man hired to drive her to Texas from a show in Arizona disappeared. What's more, the long-term effect of drugs that had kept her from cycling during show season had compromised her broodmare potential. It took three breeding seasons before she was finally safely in foal.

Doc O'Lena, born June 21, 1967, was a tiny bay, with white on half of his left hind pastern. The Jensens hoped to sell him as a yearling to Don Dodge, who had trained Poco Lena. Don turned him down because of his size, or rather the lack of it. Now, of course, because of horses like him, his dimensions would be considered ideal.

The Jensens decided to keep Doc O'Lena and have him professionally trained. They asked "Shorty" Freeman, who was training out of Scottsdale, Arizona, to come try him on for size. Shorty had made a world champion of Hoppen and he was pursuing the title again with King Skeet in 1968, when he stopped on his way to the Cow Palace in San



Francisco to look at Doc O'Lena, then a long yearling.

When Freeman stepped up on Doc O'Lena that very first time, the green-broke colt ran off with him.

"I didn't think running off belonged to him, so that didn't really bother me," Shorty said in "Just Shorty," a book written about him. "And I didn't really feel his size was any factor. I don't like big horses to begin with. Besides, I knew what the old mare was, so I wanted to ride him."

Shorty said Doc O'Lena got most of his training as a 2-year-old.

"When he was a 3-year-old, I was haulin' King Skeet for the championship of the world and gone a lot of the time," Shorty said. "A trainer made his living on the road showing horses then. But I didn't train Doc O'Lena anyway; he trained himself. I knew about 30 days after I got him that he was an exceptional horse. I always had to ride him last in the training program, 'cause if I didn't, I'd be mad at all the other horses in the barn. He was just that good."

King Skeet's owner, Adrian Berryhill of Scottsdale, Arizona, bought Doc O'Lena from the Jensens in April 1970. Adrian agreed to take on Shorty as a partner, even though the trainer didn't have \$7,500 for his half of the \$15,000 purchase

price.

Shorty could only contribute his confidence and training. Doc O'Lena paid for Shorty's share in December 1970 at the NCHA Futurity. The duo won both preliminary go-rounds, the semi-finals and the finals – the first horse and rider to do so. The feat was worth \$17,357, half of which would go to Shorty, as the trainer, and most of which Shorty would return to Adrian for his stake in Doc O'Lena.

Doc O'Lena and Shorty blazed a lot of trails. The bay stallion with the elite pedigree became the first NCHA Futurity winner to sire a Futurity winner, with Lenaette in 1975. His son, Smart Little Lena, was the first horse to win NCHA's triple crown by winning the NCHA Futurity in 1982 and the NCHA Superstakes and Derby in 1983. Smart Little Lena was also AQHA and NCHA's leading sire in 2001 and 2002.

Another milestone in cutting horse history was set in 1978 when Doc O'Lena was syndicated for an unprecedented \$2.1 million.

Doc O'Lena sired 1,313 registered foals, who earned more than 6,700 AQHA points. His progeny includes seven open world champions, six youth world champions and a total of nine reserve world champions in the open, amateur and youth divisions. Doc O'Lena's babies earned nearly \$14 million in NCHA cutting competition and more than \$320,000 in reining.

Doc O'Lena died in February 1993 at the Phillips Ranch in Frisco, Texas. He was inducted into the American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame in 1997.

AQHA and NCHA Hall of Famer Buster Welch said, "Shorty did with Doc O'Lena in cutting what the guy who broke the 4-minute mile did for running: He opened the door."



# Zan Parr Bar

*This performance sire was a three-time world champion halter horse.*

---

**By Lesli Groves**

**B**ecause Zan Parr Bar's descendants shine so brightly as performance horses, many people don't remember him as the first three-time world champion halter stallion.

Zan Parr Bar was foaled in California on April 30, 1974. Bill Gibford, a professor at California Polytechnic State University, bought him from breeder Bobbie Silva when the colt was 4 months old.

A literary relic pulled from the Zan Parr Bar archives says that Gibford selected the name because he was



partial to the Zantanon line of horses.

According to that article: "The ironic thing is that Zan Parr Bar is by Par Three who traces to Three Bars (TB) on top and Annie Echols on bottom. He is out of the mare Terry's Pal, who goes back three generations to Poco Jim, Music Mount, Star Duster and Chief. There is no Zantanon in his pedigree."

Continued proof that you can't believe everything you read. Zan Parr Bar's paternal granddam, Annie Echols, was by Zantanon's second-most famous son, Ed Echols. On his dam's side, he traces to Poco Bueno, by Zantanon's most famous son, King P-234.

His sire, Par Three, didn't just trace to Three Bars, he was his son.

A lot of compelling love affairs have started at horse shows. Such was the case on September 4, 1976, when Texas trainer Carol Rose saw Zan Parr Bar for the first time.

"I had gone to California ... to look at some mares. I was definitely not in the market for a stallion," said Rose, who has a place near Gainesville, Texas. "I went to a show in Norco, California, and saw this stallion there. He was the prettiest horse I'd ever seen. He was gorgeous. He intrigued me. He looked like a cowboy's horse. After that, I

didn't want to go home without him."

Gibford refused to even price him right away. He did, however, offer Rose the first right of refusal when he established his asking price.

"A month later, he called me at midnight," Rose said. "Something told me that if I didn't hurry, the horse wouldn't be there long. I flew to California the next day and owned him as soon as I got to that man's place."

In 1977, Zan Parr Bar won 85 of 89 shows and 190 points, snagging the title of AQHA high-point halter stallion. He stood grand at the All American Quarter Horse Congress and was world champion 3-year-old at the AQHA World Show. Between those two shows, he earned his first 19 points in western pleasure.

He continued to rack up performance points from 1978-80, ridden by Billy Allen of Scott City, Kansas, and placed well at the World Show in heading and heeling. Flexing muscles fine-tuned under a saddle, he earned his AQHA Champion title in 1978, and the title of world champion

aged stallion in 1979 and 1980. His career point total was: halter, 245; heeling, 168; heading, 118; western pleasure, 38; tie-down roping, 20; and reining, 13.

Of the 653 foals Zan Parr Bar sired, 62 earned AQHA Superior performance awards, 68 won all-around titles, and 21 became AQHA Champions. Zan Parr Bar sired 23 world champions that won a total of 31 titles. Among the best known of his progeny are 1984 AQHA Superhorse Reprise Bar, Zan Parr Express, Zan Parr Jack, Sparkles Rosezana and Sparkles Suzana.

Zan Parr Bar died of colitis X on November 27, 1987. At that time, he was AQHA's leading sire of performance Zan Parr Bar horses.