



## EARLY FAMILIES OF THE BREED

*Revised and adapted from the 1930 and 1960 Holstein-Friesian History Books, with permission from the Holstein World.*

We cannot fully appreciate our wonderful breed of Holstein-Friesians unless we know something of its past. We cannot truly understand and assess the systems of breeding without a knowledge of the manner in which they were used by the Master Breeders for the last one hundred years. We cannot love our Holsteins without acquainting ourselves with the wonderful animals from which they came.

The history of our breed will teach us other things, too. It teaches us that function alone is not enough to give us pleasure and satisfaction. Beauty of form is the blue-red orchid that lifts dairying from a means of livelihood to a way of life. And more — we cannot move ahead with assurance without the guiding hands of yesterday's skilled breeders to guide us.

We learn from such Master Breeders as W.J. Gillett, John Hetts, Emil Titel, John Erickson, A.C. Oosterhuis, that great strains are developed and preserved by intense inbreeding, but that this is possible only with pure foundation stock.

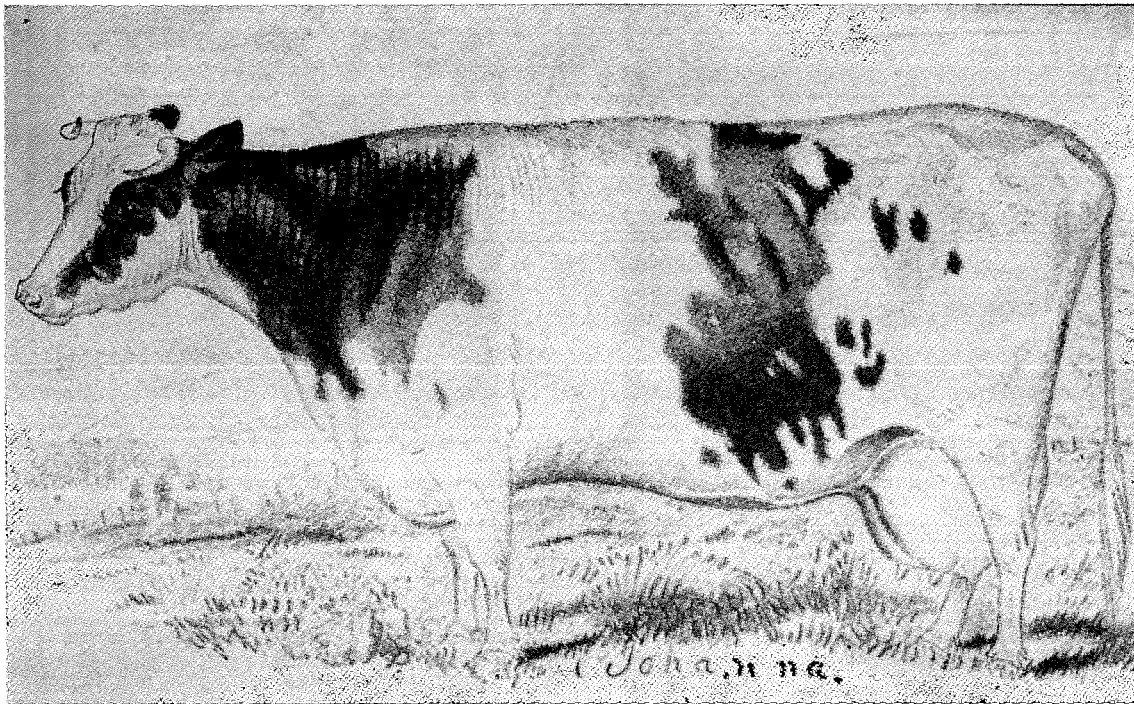
A Holstein breeder — if he be one in the true sense of the term — learns he must do more than he is paid for doing; he must work for the love of it, the pride of it, if

he ultimately expects to be well paid for what he does. He must plan on a long time ahead — perhaps a lifetime. He will be content to make a living for a few years if at the same time he hopes to lay the foundation of a grand farm, a noble herd, a larger education, and a greater contact with nature and with his God. For that will be his richest reward; and what is more, it will be his heritage to future generations. His foresight then will be actuated by his hindsight.

So walk with me through time to the days of Colantha 4th's Johanna, Pietertje Maid Ormsby, Wisconsin Fobes, Spring Brook Bess Burke, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, Admiral Ormsby Fobes, the Burkes, Crescent Beauties, and Homesteads; and recall those intimate personal glimpses of Gene Mack, Fred Pabst, S.M. Babcock, Malcolm Gardner, Howard Clapp and Art Klussendorf.

Our existing Holstein families have descended in most part from a few foundation cows and bulls. A little knowledge of these animals and their families is necessary for a more complete understanding of the background of our modern breed.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



**JOHANNA 344 H. H. B.**  
Born in 1871, imported in 1878 by Gerrit S. Miller, being selected as the best cow in Holland at that time. Highest milk record 88 lbs. in a day while running on pasture. Foundation cow of one of the distinguished families of the breed. (A crude sketch).

### JOHANNA

Johanna 344 HHB, the foundation cow of the Johanna family, was born in 1871. She was bred by K. J. Akkerman of North Holland, and was imported by Gerrit S. Miller in 1878. Johanna was at that time considered by Mr. Miller to be the best milk cow in Holland. Upon reaching this country she was immediately recognized as one of the great cows of the breed. In 1880, at the New York State Fair, Johanna was first prize milk cow of all breeds and a member of Miller's Gold Medal herd. She milked 88 lbs. in a day while running on pasture, and while this was before the day of the Babcock test it was believed to be very rich milk. In 1882, four years after importation, she was sold to Moore & Gillett, and the Johanna family was largely developed by W. J. Gillett and other Wisconsin breeders.

The most famous son of Johanna was Joe, who headed the Miller herd for a time. A daughter of Joe was mated with a son of Joe to produce the sire of Prilly, the foundation cow of the family of the name.

Johanna had a daughter, Joy, that milked 76 lbs. a day in the Miller herd, Johanna's two other A.R.O. daughters, Johanna 4th and Johanna 5th, through their daughters, have been largely responsible for the founding of the Johanna family. The daughters of Johanna 4th were Johanna Aaggie, Johanna Clothilde, and Johanna May, while the transmitting daughters of Johanna 5th were Johanna Rue and Johanna 5th's Clothilde. Johanna 5th also had three proven sons.

Worthy of mention here of the daughters of Johanna 4th is Johanna May, who transmitted mostly through her grandson. Pearl of Dairy's Joe De Kol, one of the great

sires of his day, famous foundation sire of the Homestead family. A son of Johanna May appears twice in the pedigree of the great transmitting 1,000F cow, Cascade Jessie, world-renowned foundation cow at Carnation Milk Farms.

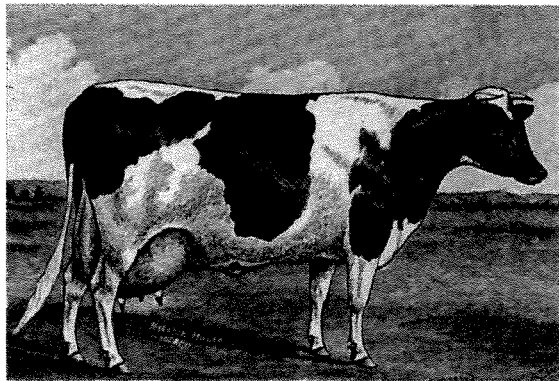
Turning to the daughters of Johanna 5th, we find first of all Johanna Rue, who was doubtless one of the greatest cows of the Johanna family. Johanna Rue had five A.R.O. daughters, one of whom, Johanna Rue 2d, was dam of four proven sons, including Johanna Rue 2d's Paul De Kol, the grandsire of King Segis and Sir Johanna Canary De Kol, the latter the sire of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, Johanna Rue 2d is dam also of Sir Johanna, the sire of Colantha 4th's Johanna, one of the most illustrious cows of the breed.

Another good daughter of Johanna Rue was Johanna De Kol, a 16F senior 4-yr-old, who was dam of the former world's champion, Johanna De Kol 2d (19.2F in 7 days as a Sr-4-yr-old). The latter has four good record daughters, including Johanna Bonheur (712.67F), one of the most admirable cows of her day who was dam of five A.R.O. daughters and a famous son, Johanna Bonheur Champion.

The second of the transmitting daughters of Johanna 5th was Johanna 5th Clothilde, who made her 16F record in 1896. Her two daughters were Johanna Colantha (21.18F) and Johanna De Pauline (16F). The latter is dam of Johanna De Pauline 2d, the dam of Johanna De Pauline 2d's Lad, one of the first sires to have two 800F daughters. A second daughter of Johanna De Pauline 2d, Johanna De Pauline 4th, was dam of the famous sire, Sir Johanna Fayne, one of the breed's best-known sires of long-time production and show type.

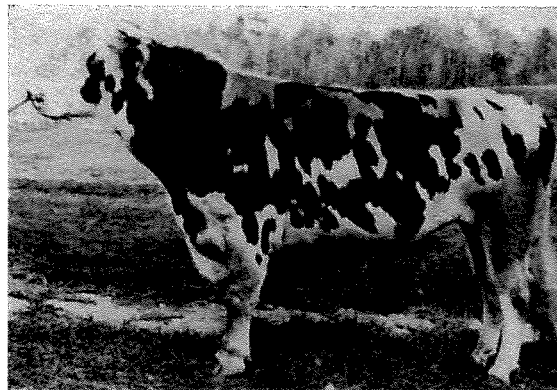
The Johanna name is still an honored one.

## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990



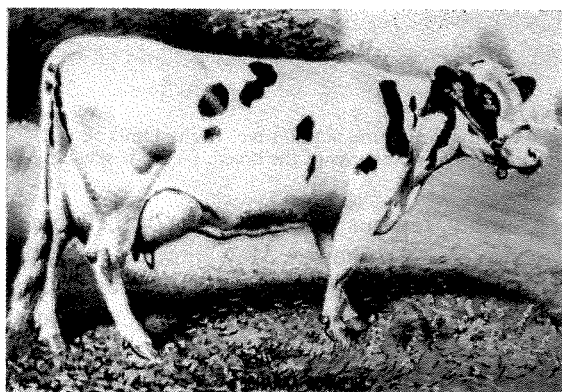
**JOHANNA 5th 9343**

A. R. O. record 17.64F 5921M. Best transmitting daughter of Johanna.



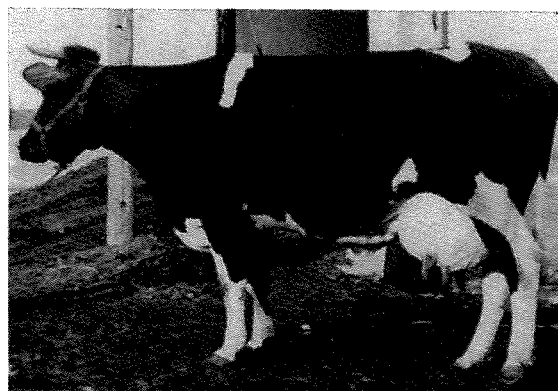
**JOE 1002 H. H. B.**

A famous son of Johanna. A son and a daughter of Joe were mated to produce the sire of Prilly. Jolie Johanna, a granddaughter of Joe, was grand champion at the St. Louis World's Fair.



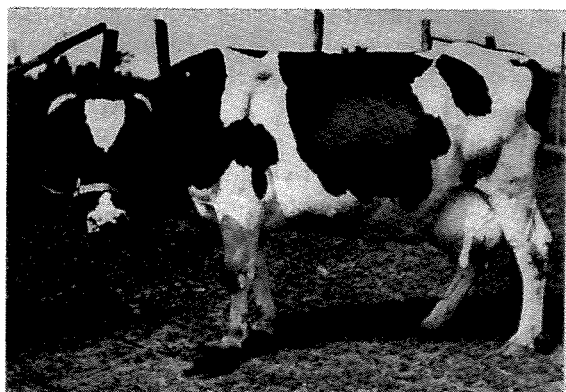
**JOHANNA BONHEUR 60987**

Highest record and most famous daughter of Sarcastic lad. At 5 years, 712.67F 20,470.7M. Dam of Johanna Bonheur Sir Fayne (1907 National grand champion as a junior calf) and Johanna Bonheur Champion, noted progenitor of type and production.



**JOHANNA DE KOL VAN BEERS 75131**

A. R. O. records: 32.06F 663.4M in 7 days; 121.1F, 2.764.3M in 30 days. The second 40-lb. cow of the breed. Dam of Johanna McKinley Segis, Johanna King Segis and King Segis Pontiac Chicago.



**JOHANNA DE KOL 2d 421168**

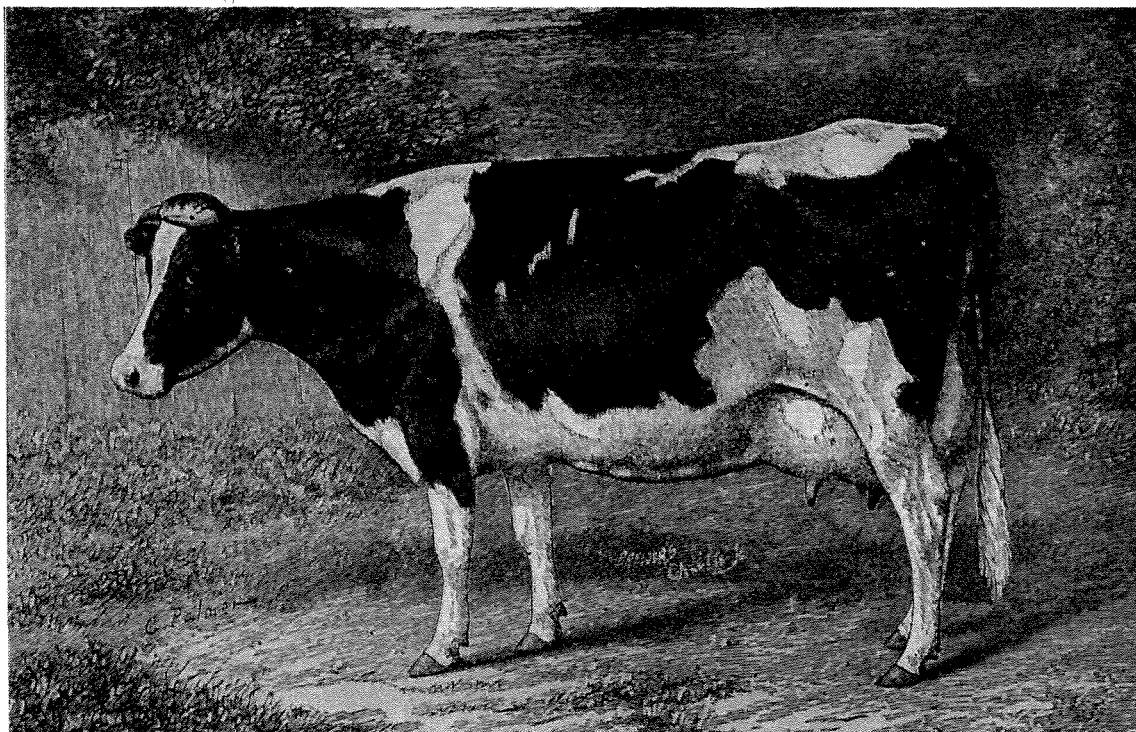
Former World's Record Sr. 4-year-old (7 day) 24.04 lbs. butter, 523.7M. Dam of Johanna Bonheur and Sir Johanna De Kol.

## COLANTHA

The foundation cow of this family is Colantha 6714 HHB, imported as a yearling in 1884 by F. C. Stevens of Attica, N. Y. She was early recognized as an outstanding representative of the breed and her sons were retained for service in the Stevens' herd. Colantha herself made a private record as a 3-yr-old of 70 lbs. milk in a day and produced in ten months 12,057.5 lbs. The year before official testing began. Colantha made a 7-day butter record of 31 lbs., 7 oz. butter, milking 89 lbs. her best day. She was exhibited in the F.C. Stevens' show herd, being a member of the first prize dairy herd at New York State Fair in 1887. After the show season was over, she was purchased by W. B. Barney for the Home Farm Fine Stock Company of Hampton, Iowa, as a show cow and one of their foundation animals. In 1889 and 1890, she won consistently in the show rings of the Middle West, being a member of the first prize grand sweepstakes herd at five state fair exhibitions. In 1890, she was purchased by Gillett & Son, Rosendale, Wis., as one of the foundation animals of their herd, and here she spent her declining days.

The family has carried on principally through her two sons, Colantha's Sir Henry and Colantha's 2d Sir Henry,

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



**COLANTHA 6714 H. B. B. (Imported 1881)**

Foundation cow of the Colantha Family. Her record, made the year before official testing began, is 31 lbs., 7 oz. butter in 7 days, 89 lbs. milk in one day. Famous also as a show cow from 1887 to 1890. She was bred on principally through her daughter, Colantha 4th and her sons. Colantha's Sir Henry and Colantha's 2d Sir Henry.

and her daughter, Colantha 4th. Both sons of Colantha were sired by Sir Henry of Maplewood. Colantha's Sir Henry was a show bull of note in his day, and a sire of recognized ability. His son, Colanthus Abbekerk, stands at the head of the early foundation sires in Canada, being the sire of Tidy Abbekerk and grandsire of the real founders of the Posch family.

Colantha's 2d Sir Henry was grand champion at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. His descendants come in more remote lines, but notable among them are Princess Colantha Jewel and Wisconsin Lass, two of the foundation cows in the Erickson herd, from which have descended many of the best producing animals in that immortal herd.

Colantha 4th 35028 was not only the highest producing daughter of Colantha, but provides the strongest link between Colantha and the present day members of this family. This has been done principally through her daughter, Colantha 4th's Johanna, undoubtedly the most famous female member of the tribe, and whose name you will hear many times throughout the history of the Holstein breed, chiefly through the work of her two great sons, Colantha Johanna Lad and Colantha Johanna Champion. Colantha 4th, however, had four sons of her own which have contributed materially to the Colantha achievement.

Colantha 4th herself was sired by Aaggie Cornelia 5th's Clothilde Imperial, a son of Aaggie Cornelia 5th, who was sired by a son of Netherland Prince from a daughter of Netherland Prince and Clothilde.

Rosendale, Wisconsin, is a little hamlet in Fond du Lac County. Most people might call it just a "wide place in the road" — and yet the name and fame of the place has been carried around the world and back again. Why?

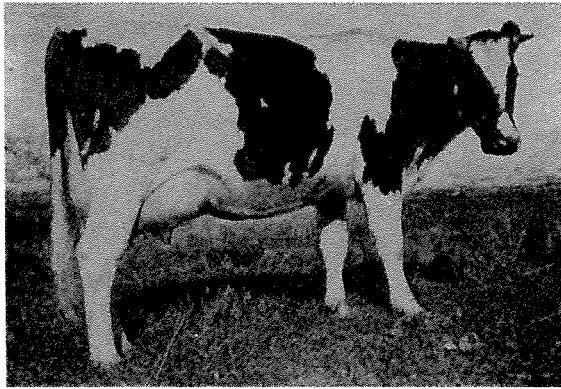
Because of the people — and cows — who have lived there, and for what they have accomplished. Again, Rosendale has been called the "home of the Johannas." Rosendale and Johannas call up a third name — that of the Gilletts.

The first Wisconsin cow to be officially tested for Advanced Registry was Mr. Gillett's cow, Johanna 5th. The greatest achievement was the production of Colantha 4th's Johanna, breaker of five world records. These records were made under the personal care of the owner. Neighbors feared he would break down under the strain of being up nights with his cow and told him, "Gillett, you will kill yourself working with that cow!" To which Gillett replied, "Perhaps I will; but if I do, I will die happy."

This was in the fall of 1906. Colantha 4th's Johanna's year's production credits were 27,432.5 lbs. milk, 998.26F. While these records have since been beaten on numerous occasions by many other Holstein-Friesians, including several descendants of Colantha 4th's Johanna herself, the glory of her achievement remains undimmed and she will always stand as one of the foundation stones of Holstein-Friesian greatness.

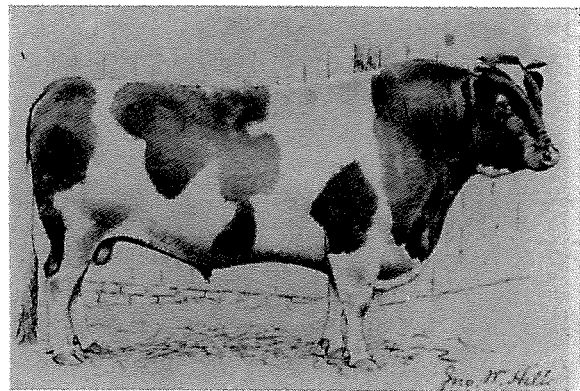
The younger of the two great sons of Colantha 4th's Johanna was named Colantha Johanna Champion, he being the calf dropped at the beginning of her record-breaking lactation period. He was sired by Sir Fayne Concordia, a full brother to Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, who was destined to be the first cow to surpass the 7-day record of Colantha 4th's Johanna. Perhaps the best son of Colantha Johanna Champion was Johanna Bonheur Champion. One of his daughters was dam of the famous All-American sire, North Star Joe Homestead. Another son of Colantha Johanna Champion, Johanna de Colantha Champion, has a long list of great daughters, including





**COLANTHA 4th 35028**

A. R. O. record, 19.59F 513.6M in 7 days. The best producing and transmitting daughter of Colantha. She has three A. R. O. daughters of which the most famous is Colantha 4th's Johanna. She also has four proven sons of merit.



**COLANTHA'S 2d SIR HENRY 10497**

Son of Colantha and Sir Henry of Maplewood. He was grand champion at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1898.

Wisconsin Pride, Princess Della, Princess Colantha Jewel 6th, and others which, when mate with Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, produced some of the great families of the modern breed. Colantha Johanna Champion was on the scene when Pietertje Maid Ormsby lived. The great sire, King Korndyke Colantha Ormsby, resulted from a mating of Colantha Johanna Champion with Mother Ormsby's 1,000-lb. fat daughter.

Even greater than Colantha Johanna Champion was his older brother, Colantha Johanna Lad. He is generally considered as the foundation sire of the present-day Colantha family, and the great work that has been done by the other descendants of Colantha only serves to bring out in bold relief the wonderful work of this great Colantha sire..

Colantha Johanna Lad was bred by the Gilletts — a son of the St. Louis grand champion, Sarcastic Lad, out of Colantha 4th's Johanna. He was born June 20, 1903, and as a youngster, before his dam made her record, was sold to J. H. D. Whitcomb of Mass., who in 1906 sold him at auction to J. F. Ray of the same state for \$450, just a few months before his dam made her world's record. His opportunities for service were thus limited until he was three years old, when he was repurchased by the Gilletts, after his dam had started her record, and was then sold to D. W. and F. F. Field of Mass., for the then record price of \$8,000. The balance of his long and useful life was spent in service in the Field herds, where his daughters, granddaughters, and great-granddaughters, and even more remote descendants made for him a reputation that has been

equalled by very few sires. His sons, grandsons, and other descendants have been in service in leading herds all over the country, and in many foreign countries, and have done much to add to the glory of the Colanthas. The most illustrious star in the Colantha crown today is the celebrated sire, Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad, whose dam, Bell Farm Rosalind, has a double cross of Colantha Johanna Lad on her sire's side.

The largest record daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad was Dutchland Colantha Denver (25,431.9M, 1,052.12F). She was also perhaps her sire's greatest transmitting daughter. Dutchland Colantha Denver's sons include Dutchland Creamelle Denver Prince, one of the breed's leading sires of All-American offspring; Sir Dutchland Colantha Denver, one of the first Gold Medal sires; Dutchland Creamelle Colantha and Dutchland Creamelle Sir Denver.

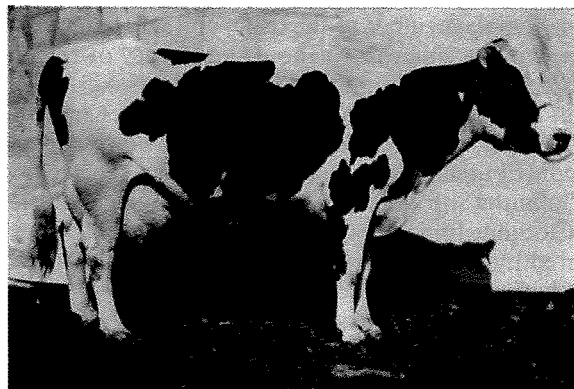
Colantha Johanna Lad had 114 proven sons, many of whom are to be found in the pedigrees of leading present-day animals. One of the great cows of several years ago, Susie Abbekerk Colantha ("White Susie") 891F, was not only a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, but had several crosses of the blood of Colantha as well. White Susie was purchased by John A. Bell, Jr., for \$7,500 from Haley & Lee. Her daughter, Bell Farm Susie, later became an Elmwood foundation matron. Bell Farm Susie is famous as the dam of two sensational sons: Bell Farm Suzone of Overbrook fame and King Bessie Mable Susie that went to Dunloggin. White Susie's son, Sir Romeo Fayne, mated with Mildred Colantha, a sister to White Susie, resulted in the great sire, Sir Romeo Mildred Col-

**COLANTHA 4th's JOHANNA 48577**

The first cow of any breed to produce over 1,200 lbs. butter in a year or to make an official 7-day record above 35 lbs. butter (28 lbs. fat). Her records at eight years:

	Milk	Fat
7 days .....	651.7	28.18
30 days .....	2,873.6	110.83
7 days (8 mos. after calving) .....	478.6	17.28
365 days S. O. ....	27,432.5	998.26

All butter records and her year's milk record world's record when made. Dam of two great transmitting sons, Colantha Johanna Lad and Colantha Johanna Champion.

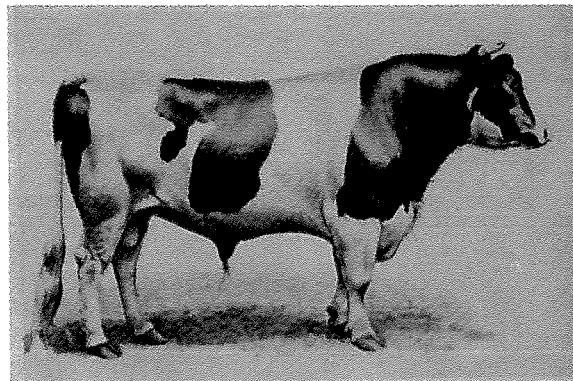


## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

antha, All-American Bull Calf 1922, and All-American Sr. Yrlg. 1923. He was briefly in service at Carnation where his son, Sir Romeo Mildred Colantha 6th, from Carnation's greatest foundation cow, Hazelwood Ormsby Korn-dyke De Kol was born, becoming a century sire with 107 R.O.P. daughters with 215 records averaging 595 F. and an Extra Sire in Canada.

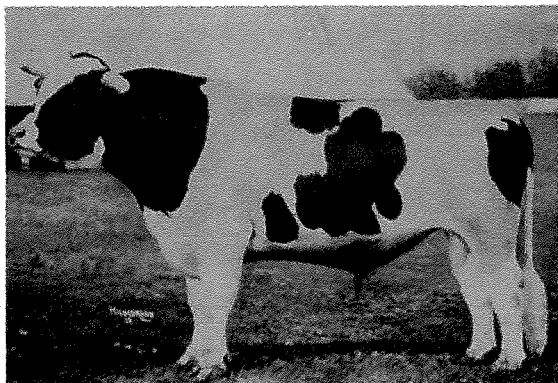
One of the great herds founded on the blood of Colantha Johanna Lad was Van Horne Farms, in the extreme southern tip of Herkimer County, N.Y., just above the historic Otsego Lake country, owned by Owen D. Young, one of this country's great leaders in the industrial and financial world. It was established about 1904.

One of the great cows of over fifty years ago was Highfield Colantha Mooie (1919-1937), a great-granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Owned and developed by Highfield Farm (John G. Ellis), Lee, Mass., she became for a time the world's champion lifetime milk producer with 215,176M, 7,436F in 12 lactations.



**COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD 32481**

The greatest sire of the Colantha line. 134 ARO daughters, 34 with yearly records up to 1052F. Great milk production was transmitted.



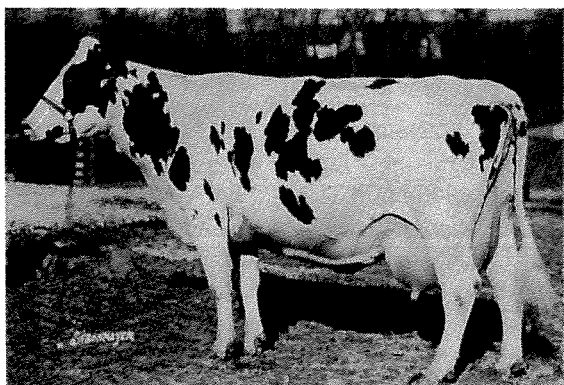
**COLANTHA JOHANNA CHAMPION 45674**

Second son of Colantha 4th's Johanna. His 67 A. R. O. daughters include three above 700M, six above 24F in 7 days, six year records from 600 to 871F. Thirty-nine proven sons.



**DUTCHLAND COLANTHA DENVER 153823**

Highest record daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad with 25,431.9M 1052F. One of his best transmitting daughters.



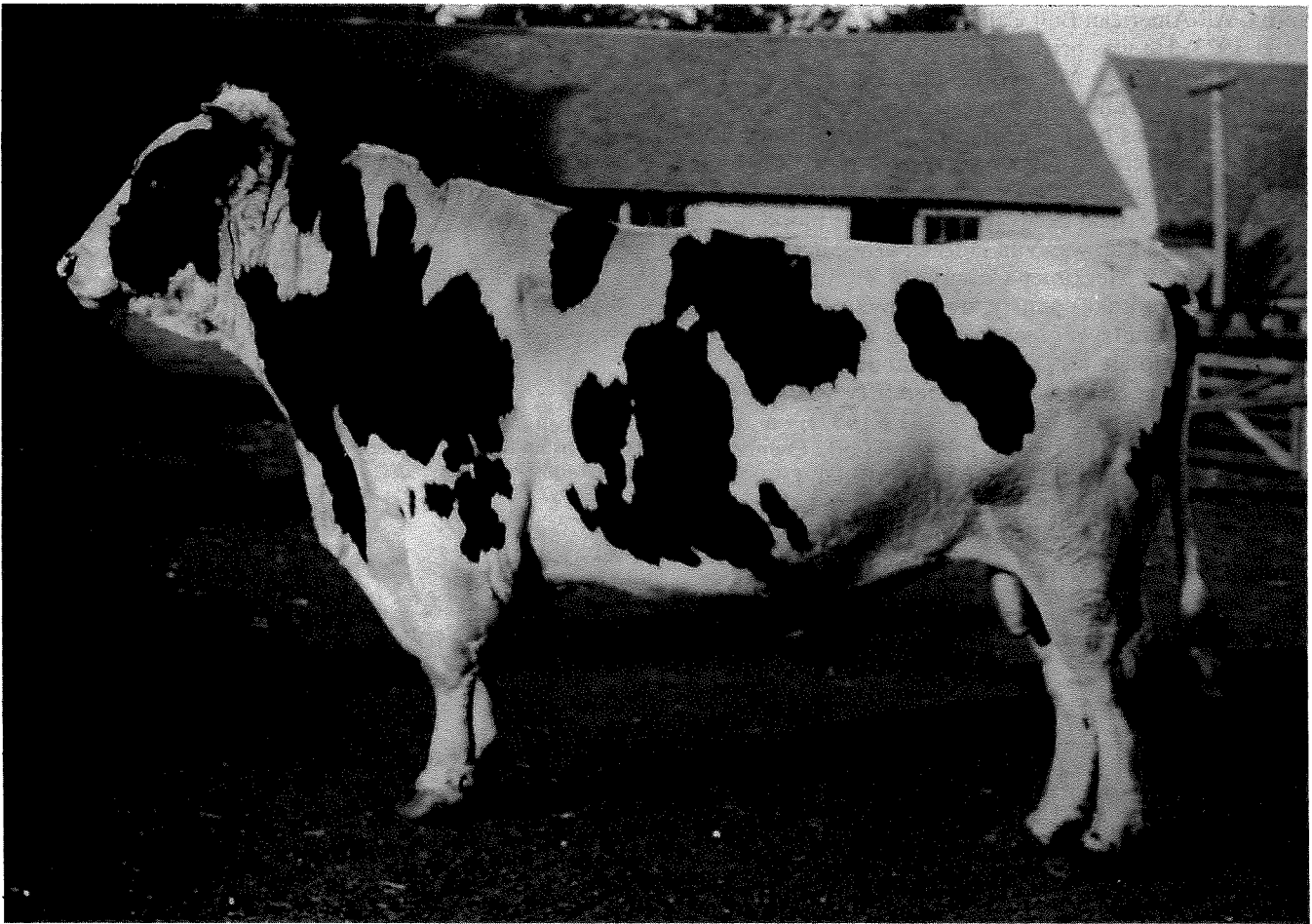
**SUSIE ABBEKERK COLANTHA 532206**

Famous "White Susie" — Her record at 11 yrs. 28,361.1M 890.7F. A granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.



**HIGHFIELD COLANTHA MOORE 508736**

One of the first 200,000-lb. cows. Lifetime record 12 lact. 215,176M 7436F.



One of the great sires of transmitting sons. He has thirty-five A.R.O. daughters, 13 with records from 16 to 20 F. Thirteen A.R.S.O. daughters with records up to 712F. Forty-two proven sons. He is the grandsire of 36 above 24F or better and has seven grand-daughters above 800F. He was the grand champion at the St. Louis World's Fair 1904 and is recognized as one of the outstanding individuals in the history of the breed.

### SARCASTIC LAD 23971

Sarcastic Lad 23971, through the achievements of his immediate descendants, has won a permanent place among the immortals of the Holstein-Friesian breed. While his winning of Grand Championship honors at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 added greatly to his prestige as an individual of superior type, he was already a sire of recognized merit and wide popularity before this historic show was held.

Sarcastic Lad was bred by the Michigan Agricultural College and dropped at that institution on October 18, 1897. He was purchased before birth, however, by W.J. Gillett, a well-known Wisconsin breeder. His dam, Belle Sarcastic, and his sire, Maurice Bonheur, a son of Rosa Bonheur 5th, were the two outstanding members of the Michigan College herd. Both cows were champion producers. Belle Sarcastic made a yearly record of 23,189.6M and 721F which was not exceeded for ten years; Rosa Bonheur 5th, the sire's dam, made a seven-day record of 682M and 20.27F, the first year of official testing producing 726.25 in her best week, a figure that was not equalled in official test for 11 years.

In addition to the proven merit of these two great dams, there was much interest in the pedigree of Sarcastic Lad. On the sire's side were: Clothilde, Netherland Prince, Lady Fay, Rosa

Bonheur and Chloe Artis of the Smiths & Powell importations; Rip Van Winkle, Hollander and Dowager of the Gerrit Miller importations; and Ykema and Anna Kaastra of the Seeley importations. Belle Sarcastic's pedigree included both Netherland Prince and Mooie.

When Sarcastic Lad was brought to Wisconsin, he was mated with the famous Johannes, developed in Gillett's well-known herd. His most famous offspring were bred by Mr. Gillett, who sold him in 1904 to the World's Fair Holstein-Friesian Association to head their exhibit at St. Louis. There, Sarcastic Lad was mated with the animals in the dairy test and made his only appearance in show ring competition. Following the show, he was sold for \$600 at auction, along with the rest of the demonstration herd of the World's Fair Holstein-Friesian Association, to the Dairy Department of the University of Illinois, where the balance of his life was spent. He was a bull of great scale and constitutional vigor, weighing over 2,500 pounds in breeding condition.

The fame of Sarcastic Lad as a sire rests largely upon his work in the Gillett herd. Of his 35 ARO daughters, 20 of the best carried the Johanna breeding on the dam's side. In describing the work of Sarcastic Lad some years later, Mr. W.J.

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**COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD 32481**

The most famous son of the Sarcastic Lad. He has 134 A. R. O. daughters, 26 with records above 24 lbs. F, which is the second highest for the breed. He has 26 daughters with records above 600 lbs. M in 7 days, which far exceeds any other sire; four daughters with year records of 800 to 1,052 lbs. F. One hundred eleven proven sons.

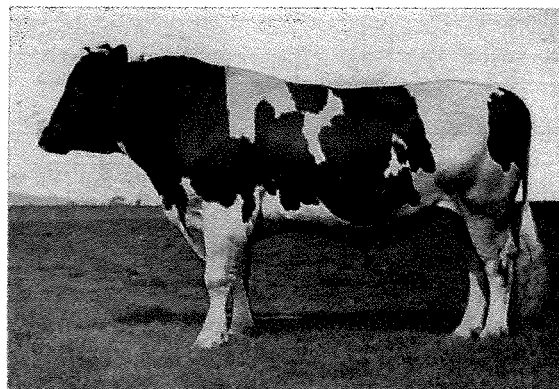
Gillett commented: "His daughters, without exception, showed the nice, straight outline of form that we have tried to produce in our breeding operations, and with the great size and vigor which he produced as a result of the cross upon our Johannas, they also carried wonderful capacity, persistence and refinement of type."

His best daughter on short-time test was Johanna De Pauline 4th, with 582.9M and 20.376F. She had one famous son, Sir Johanna Fayne, who ranked among the leading long-distance sires of all time. The best daughter of Sarcastic Lad on long test was Johanna Bonheur, with 20,470.7M and 712.67F. Some of the best authorities consider her as perfect an individual as the breed ever produced. Like her sister, she, too, had a famous son, Johanna Bonheur Champion, who proved to be one of the best sires of producers and show ring winners. One of his sons, Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d, was Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show in 1918 and Grand Champion at some fifteen other important state and leading district shows. Another son was the first Gold Medal Sire of the breed.

Although Sarcastic Lad produced a number of outstanding daughters, he became more famous because of his sons.

### THE SONS OF SARCASTIC LAD

Most authorities would probably agree that the best of the many great sons of Sarcastic Lad was Colantha Johanna Lad. Colantha Johanna Lad had more 30-lb. daughters than any other sire (except for King of the Pontiacs), and he had far more daughters above 600M than any other sire that had ever lived. His daughters broke a number of world's records on long test, and he had four with records between 800F and 1,052F. Other noteworthy sons of Sarcastic Lad included: Johanna Rue 3d's Lad, Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, Johanna Aaggie 2d's Lad, Johanna Aaggie's Sarcastic Lad, Johanna De Kol 2d's Lad, Johanna De Pauline's Lad, Johanna De Pauline's 2d's Lad and Johanna Colantha's Lad.



**JOHANNA RUE 3d's LAD 26939**

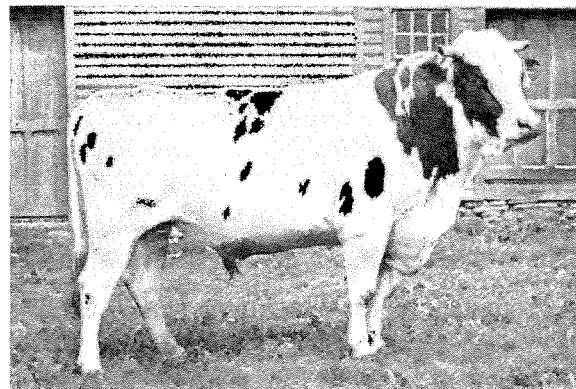
Another outstanding son of Sarcastic Lad. His daughters include the first 800-lb fat repeater, the first cow above 1,120 lbs. F and the first junior three-year-old above 28 lbs. fat. He has 49 A. R. O. daughters, 5 above 24 lbs. F; thirty proven sons and forty producing daughters. He has bred on strongly through both sons and daughters.

After checking the first 75 cows in Holstein history to produce better than 1,000F in a year, it was discovered that Sarcastic Lad appeared on the five-generation pedigree of 17 and at least once further back in the ancestry of 11 more. No other sire appeared as often in the five-or six-generation pedigrees of those wonderful early producers nor had as much influence upon the breed.



**JOHANNA dePAULINE 2d's LAD 28301**

First sire of the breed to have two daughters above 800 lbs. F. He is one of the outstanding sons of Sarcastic Lad.



**JOHANNA AAGGIE'S SARCASTIC LAD 26935**

This son of Sarcastic Lad is one of the few sires having two sons in the "century list" with over 100 A. R. O. daughters. His own list numbers eighteen, seven with records of 16 to 24.8 lbs. F, and his twenty-five proven sons include such noted sires as Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, etc.



## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990



**HOMESTEAD JR. DE KOL 28400**  
73 A. R. O. daughters, seven from 24 to 28 lbs F, and 33 others above  
16 lbs F. He gave the "Homesteads" their name.

### THE HOMESTEADS

To present day breeders, the name, "Homestead," refers to animals that were descended from the breeding of S.B. Jones and E.E. Randall and were recognized for their type, dairy quality and production.

The Homestead strain originated in Dodge County, Wisconsin. Volume 7 of the old *Holstein Herd Book* records the purchase of the bull, Colonel Maxwell, by Barber Randall of Hustisford, Wisconsin, from A.J. and H.C. Brown of Forestville, New York. At the same time, Mr. Randall also purchased the cow, Black Cherrie, from J.B. Beal of Rollins, Michigan. Volume 7 also records the birth on April 24, 1883, of Job 2d, a son of Black Cherrie who was bred by Mr. Beal and owned by Mr. Randall. The next volume records Mr. Randall's purchase of a number of cows (including the imported cows Bonta, Gewina, Frauckje and Vanish) from the herd of W.A. Pratt of Elgin, Illinois, one of the best-known Holstein breeders of that day. Volume 8 also records the sale of Colonel Maxwell, whose only registered daughter in the Randall herd was the dam of the famous Jessie Fobes.

The foundation cows mentioned above were mated with Job 2d and with his sons, Coley Hart (out of Vanish), Elmo (out of Bonta) and also with Elmo's son, Longside. These breedings occurred between 1884 and 1888 and produced the foundation for the Barber Randall herd which later became known as the herd of B. Randall and Sons, and still later as the E.E. Randall herd.

In 1888, Lily of Cedarside's Prince was purchased and mated with the daughters and granddaughters of Job 2d. His first registered heifer calves were named after various young ladies of the neighborhood and included Jesse Fobes, Almeda Luecke, Rachel Jones, Cora J., Maud Gault, Marie Bisbee, Edna Doland and the dam of Grace Fayne. Consequently, all of these names, and especially that of Jessie Fobes, are found in the ancestry of most existing Homesteads.

About this time, S.B. Jones (also of Hustisford and later of Watertown) became interested in Holsteins. Therefore, he contracted to purchase a few foundation cows from the Randall herd and to use its herd sires. From that time on, both herds used the same sires and contributed equally to the development of the Homesteads.

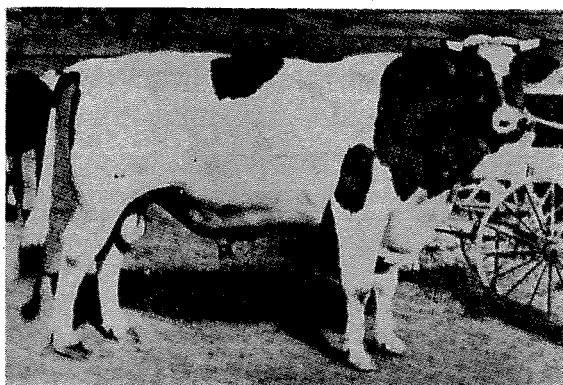
A few years later, Aaltje Salo 3d's Tritomia Netherland was purchased from the Rust herd in West Allis. He was sired by Tritomia's Netherland Carl, a son of the imported cow, Tritomia, and of Netherland Carl, a son of Netherland Prince. His imported dam, Aaltje Salo 3d, was from Aaltje Salo and by Blanden, the maternal grandsire of Duchess Ormsby. Some of the daughters of Aaltje Salo 3d's Tritomia Netherland were Grace Fayne and her daughter, Grace Fayne 2d, as well as various daughters of Lady Oak, Lady Longfield, Ollie Watson and Jessie Fobes.

The best way to trace the development of the Homestead family is to examine the various sires which were used in the Jones and Randall herds. The sires already mentioned were used until 1897. Then De Kol Burke and his son, Piebe De Kol Burke, were used, particularly in the Jones herd. For a time, the Randalls used Lottie Lass' Butter King, a bull of their own breeding, who had been sired by Aaltje Salo 3d's Tritomia Netherland. In 1898, they purchased Pearl of the Dairy's Joe De Kol, a son of Paul Johanna De Kol, who was a grandson of Paul De Kol, Mutual Friend 2d and Johanna 4th, a daughter of Johanna. Early in the twentieth century, S.B. Jones and Sons purchased Homestead Jr. De Kol from W.A. Matteson of New York, a former president of the national association.

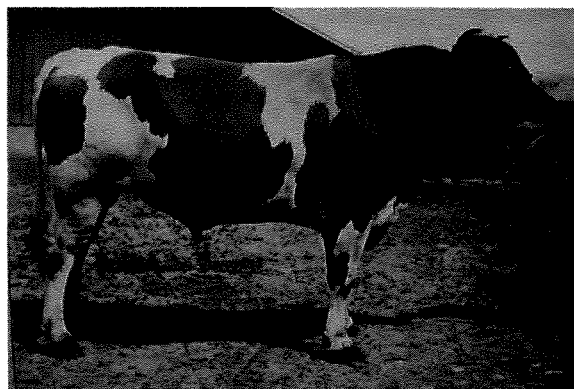
Of all the sires who were used in the Jones and Randall herds, it was Homestead Jr. De Kol who gave his name to the bloodline and who was the greatest of them all. He was a son of Paul De Kol Jr., who was by Paul De Kol and from the first 30-lb. cow, Sadie Vale Concordia. The dam of Homestead Jr. De Kol was Homestead Heroine De Kol, a daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Paul De Kol. Homestead Jr. De Kol traces six



## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



**AALTJIE SALO 3d's TRITOMIA NETHERLAND 19856**  
One of the foundation sires of the "Homestead" strain. He was the first sire to have as many as 33 A. R. O. daughters.



**PEARL OF THE DAIRY'S JOE DE KOL 23450**  
One of the foundation sires in the Homestead line. He had 76 A.R.O. daughters, 38 with seven-day records of 16 to 24 lbs. F. 12 A.R.S.O. daughters, one above 800 lbs. F; 11 proven sons. Grandsire of Spring Brook Bess Burke.

times to De Kol 2d, three times to De Kol 2d's Prince, once to De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol and twice to De Kol 2d's Alban. He traces six times to Netherland Prince, once to Sadie Vale Concordia and once to Pietertje 2d (through the famous sire, Milla's Pietertje Netherland).

Homestead Jr. De Kol serviced the Jones and Randall herds from 1901 until 1909. He was used extensively and produced over 70 ARO daughters. He was also used somewhat by the Randalls in connection with Pearl of Dairy's Joe De Kol and Chief Piebe Oak Duchess.

In 1904, Mooie Mutual De Kol, sired by De Kol 2d's Mutual Paul and from a granddaughter of Milla's Pietertje Netherland, was purchased by the Randalls and used quite often by Jones on the daughters of Homestead Jr. De Kol. He was succeeded in the Jones herd by his son, Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol, whose dam was a daughter of Aaltje Salo 3d's Tritomia Netherland and from a daughter of Jessie Fobes. For five or six years, Homestead Jr. De Kol, Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol, Pearl of the Dairy's Joe De Kol and Chief Piebe Oak Duchess bore the brunt of the service in the Jones and Randall herds.

In 1908, Jones purchased Canary Paul, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld's Paul De Kol from the largest record daughter of Canary's Mercedes, who was also the first cow to have seven ARO daughters. Canary Paul mated with Jessie Fobes Bessie Homestead (who combined the blood of practically all of the Jones and Randall herd sires and who was the first cow to make three seven-day records above 33F) and produced Canary Paul Fobes, another Homestead sire.

### HOMESTEAD ACHIEVEMENTS

Practically every Homestead contains in his or her pedigree not one but, in many cases, over a dozen of the sires which have made Holstein history.

Homestead Jr. De Kol had a long list of seven-day record 30F daughters, headed by Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, former World's Champion and second cow in the breed to produce over 28F. Her most famous offspring was King Fayne Segis who had many large record daughters and several famous sons, including King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne. A son of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne was Finderne Pride Fayne. He was the first sire to have two daughters above 35,000M in the

second decade of the century as well as a long list of daughters over 800F. Another son, Finderne King May Fayne, had two daughters and a granddaughter above 1,000F.

Many of the other daughters of Homestead Jr. De Kol had good record descendants, but none of them were quite as sensational as the Grace Fayne family. His most famous son was Sir Fayne Concordia (a full brother to Grace Fayne's 2d Homestead) who had two daughters over 800F. He also had a long list of famous sons, including Sir Johanna Fayne (one of the leading long distance sires of all time) and Colantha Johanna Champion (whose achievements greatly augmented the Colantha family's reputation). Another good son of Homestead Jr. De Kol was Northern Fobes De Kol, whose good list of daughters had seven-day records of almost 32F.

Homestead Jr. De Kol had many large record granddaughters, including the best daughters of Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol and Glen Canary De Kol, the former World's Champion Senior Three-Year-Old with 27.68F and a junior four-year-old daughter with 1,058F. Among the largest record daughters of Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol were Lady Oak Fobes De Kol with 29F and the former World's Champion Junior-Four-Year-Old, Jessie Fobes Bessie Homestead (who was also the first cow to make three records above 33F or to have three average over 34F).

Pearl of the Dairy's Joe De Kol, who was used extensively in the Randall herd and to some extent in the Jones herd, was the sire of Alcartra Polkadot, one of the best early Holstein producers and, for many years, often referred to as the leading Association Prize Winner of the breed. Through her son by Chief Piebe Oak Duchess, another Homestead bull, she was grandam of Tilly Alcartra—the first 30,000M cow, the first 33,000M cow and the first cow with two records above 30,000M. During her day, Tilly ranked first over all breeds for lifetime production of milk.

A son of Pearl of the Dairy's Joe De Kol was Wisconsin Bess Chief, the famous sire of the extremely prolific Spring Brook Bess Burke. A well-known granddaughter of hers was O.K.L. Pearl Tula, a former New York State Champion who had 1,093F.

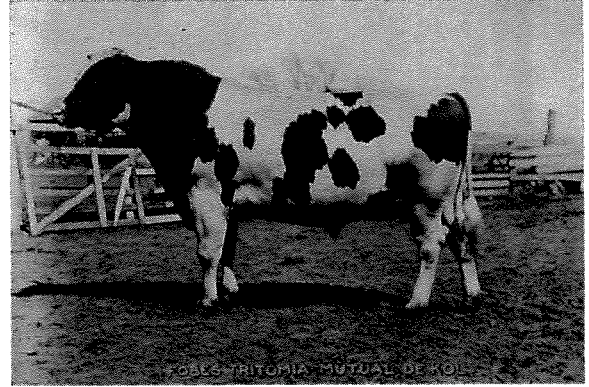
While Canary Paul had some good daughters, he was best known for his two sons, Canary Paul Fobes Homestead and Cedar Lawn Canary Paul, who was Grand Champion at the

# WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

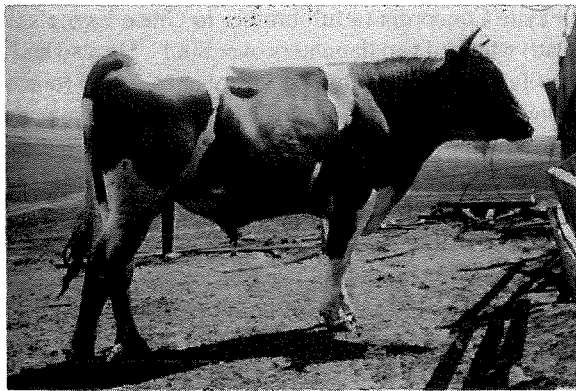
## HOMESTEAD FOUNDATION SIRES



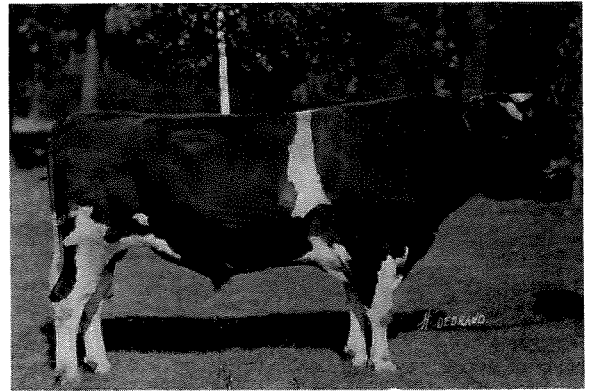
**PIEBE DE KOL BURKE 25368**  
Son of De Kol Burke and Piebe Queen 2d



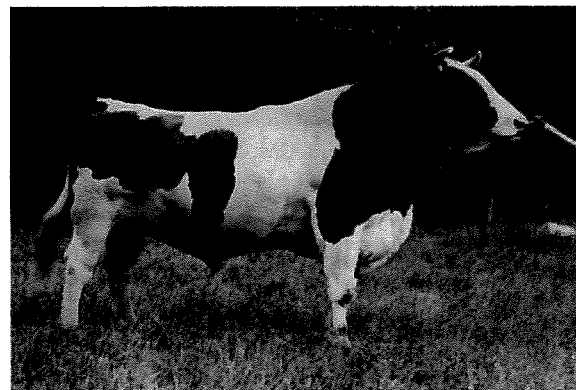
**FOBES TRITOMIA MUTUAL DE KOL 40534**  
A selected mate for the daughters of Homestead Jr. De Kol. Son of Mooie Mutual De Kol from a daughter of Aaltje Salo 3d's Tritomia Netherland.



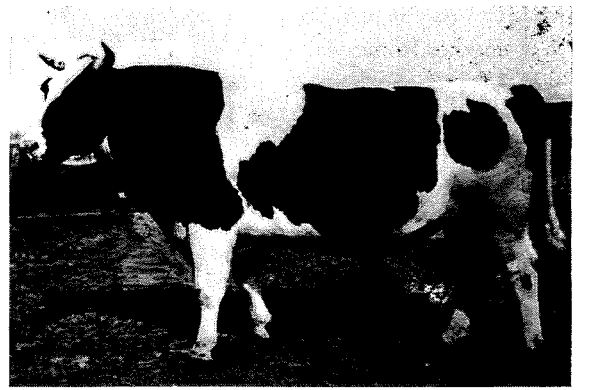
**CHIEF PIEBE OAK DUCHESS 28176**  
A top herd sire in the E. E. Randall herd. Sire of Ollie Watson Prima Donna and Star Watson.



**PIEBE LAURA OLLIE HOMESTEAD KING 110474**  
Son of Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead and Wisconsin Bess Piebe Laura. Sire of May Walker Ollie Homestead (1218 lbs. F), former U. S. Champion.



**OLLIE JOHANNA SIR FAYNE 59095**  
Son of Ollie Watson Prima Donna, used by Iowana and Carnation and finally in Wisconsin, Photo at 14 years.



**SIR JOHANNA FAYNE 42147**  
Used in the Randall herd and later at Iowana. A partial outcross was added.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

National Dairy Show in 1920. Through his daughters, Canary Paul was grandsire of Mabel Lorinda with 965F. His son, Canary Paul Fobes Homestead, was one of the most prepotent of the Homestead bulls and sired a great number of male offspring. One of his sons, Bessie Fobes Oak Homestead, sired the All-American winner, North Star Joe Homestead, as well as a long list of fine record daughters. He was also used in the Jones herd for a number of years and then became head of the Governor Stubbs herd in Kansas, where his descendants made quite a record in the Cornbelt shows. (He had over 50 ARO daughters with records up to 26F.) His most outstanding son was Iowana Sir Ollie, who was Grand Champion at the 1919 National Dairy Show and who sired many of the great producers in both short and long test.

While De Kol Burke saw some service in the Jones herd, the majority of his large record daughters were bred elsewhere and were not considered Homesteads. However, one of his eight daughters over 24F, Jessie Maida, was bred at the Jones' operation, as was his daughter, Glen De Kol Artis, who later became the granddam of the former World's Champion Senior Three-Year-Old, Glen Canary De Kol. His son, Piebe De Kol Burke, was also used in the Jones herd, where one of his daughters above 24F, Wild Rose Jones 2d's Piebe, was bred and developed. His son, Chief Piebe Oak Duchess, was also bred by Jones, but was used both in the Jones and Randall herds. When mated with the daughters of Pearl of the Dairy's Joe De Kol, he produced the sire of Tilly Alcartra, as well as the great foundation cow, Ollie Watson Prima Donna with 24.88F and the only cow at the time to have produced two sons who were Grand Champions at the National Dairy Show.

One of these sons, Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead, was mated with a great Homestead cow and produced Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, one of the breed's great sires of type and production. His highest record and most famous daughter was May Walker Ollie Homestead with 1,218F, a former American Fat Champion and the only cow to be dam of three All-American winners during her lifetime.

### THE KNOSPE HERD

In 1905, August Knospe of Juneau, Wisconsin, purchased several cows from the Randall herd, including Wisconsin Bess Piebe and Star Watson. Later, others were purchased, including Alcartra 2d's Rose (the dam of Alcartra Polkadot) and Ollie Watson Prima Donna. With this foundation and through the use of such sires as Piebe Laura Ormsby Gem (a son of Duchess Ormsby Piebe Burke from Piebe Laura, one of the Rust cows), Sir Johanna Fayne (a grandson of Homestead Jr. De Kol, with Johanna and Sarcastic breeding on the dam's side), Oak De Kol 2d's Homestead Fobes (a strongly bred Homestead bull) and Oak de Kol Ollie Homestead (a son of the last named bull from Ollie Watson Prima Donna), Mr. Knospe built a herd which was recognized by 1912 as one of the greatest in the country.

In that same year, however, Mr. Knospe decided to give up dairy farming and dispersed his herd. His premium cattle were then purchased by Senator Hackney of Arden Farms, located in St. Paul, Minnesota, and by Colonel French of Iowana Farms in Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Hackney's purchases included Wisconsin Bess Piebe Laura (who was carrying a calf who later became

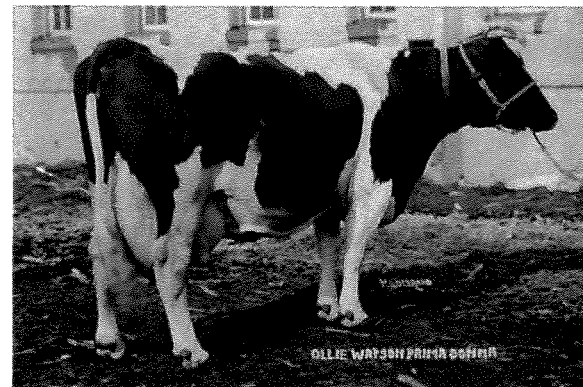
known as Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King) and many of the best daughters of Sir Johanna Fayne, mostly in calf by Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead. Colonel French was the fortunate purchaser of Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead (who later won two National Grand Championships) and his dam, Ollie Watson Prima Donna (who was purchased in calf by Canary Paul Fobes Homestead and who eventually produced the famous sire and show bull, Iowana Sir Ollie, another National Grand Champion). At a later date, Colonel French also purchased Sir Johanna Fayne who developed into one of the great Holstein sires of his generation.



**OAK DE KOL OLLIE HOMESTEAD 85529**  
Grand champion at the National Dairy Show 1916 and 1917; sire of the first prize Get of Sire 1917. He has 25 A.R.O. daughters, 12 with records of 16 to 23.5 lbs. F in seven days; 17 A. R. S. O. daughters with records up to 790 lbs. F. Sire of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King.



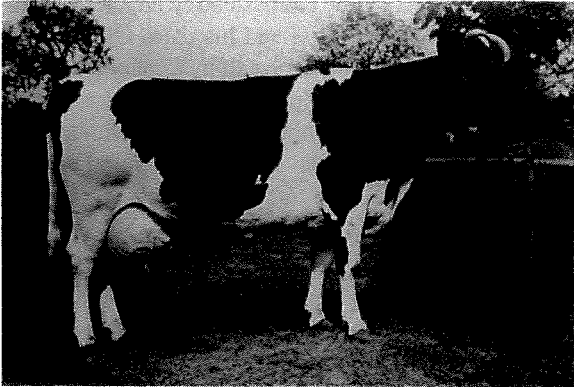
**IOWANA SIR OLLIE 114797**  
National grand champion 1919 and sire of the first prize Get of Sire the same year. Maternal brother of Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead. 29 A. R. O. daughters, 17 with seven-day records of 20 to 30.5 lbs. F (eight above 24 lbs. F); 20 A. R. S. O. daughters, three above 800 lbs. F; 18 proven sons.



**OLLIE WATSON PRIMA DONNA 71767**  
At seven years-24.88 lbs. F(31.1 lbs. butter), 618.7 lbs. M. Only dam having two National grand champion sons at that time. Hers are the two famous champions, Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead and Iowana Sir Ollie. A daughter of Chief Piebe Oak Duchess.

# WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

## EARLY HOMESTEAD FEMALES



**WISCONSIN BESS PIEBE LAURA 97555**

At five years-23.7 lbs. F (29.63 lbs. butter), 528.5 lbs. M in seven days. Dam of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, one of the greatest sires of the modern Homestead line. Her dam by Chief Piebe Oak Duchess.



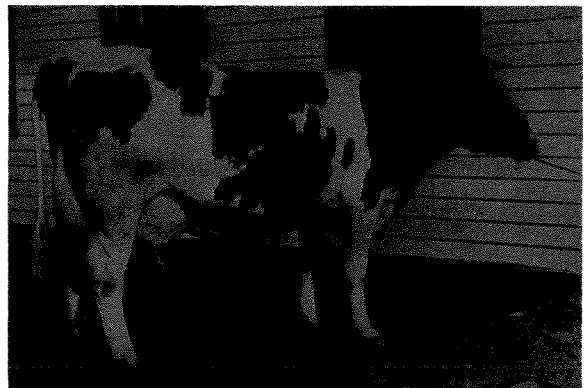
**JESSIE FOBES 2d's TRITOMIA 44130**

Highest record daughter of Aaltjie Salo 3d's Tritomia Netherland with 19.65 lbs. F (24.57 lbs. butter)-539.1 lbs. M in seven days. Dam of Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol and other famous sons.



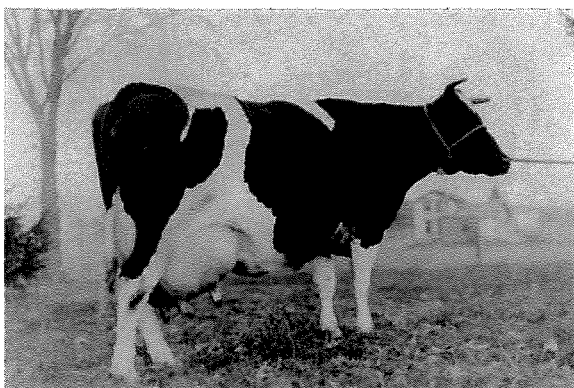
**ALCARTRA POLKADOT 40798**

At 6 years (7-day record) 597.1 lbs. M, 29.09 lbs. butter. This daughter of Pearl of the Dairy's Joe DeKol was one of the accepted great cows of her day. Her son sired Tilly Alcarta. The daughter in the picture was sold into oblivion.



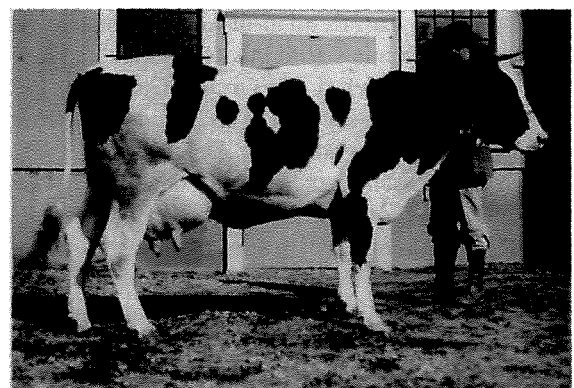
**JESSIE FOBES BESSIE HOMESTEAD 100742**

One of the greatest. Her 7-day record at 4 years 571.3 lbs. M. 34.96 lbs. butter. A daughter of Fobes Tritomia Mutual De Kol. from a Homestead Jr. De Kol dam.



**JESSIE FOBES 2d's MAUD HOMESTEAD 114175**

Highest milk producing daughter of Homestead Jr. De Kol. Records at five years-24.9 lbs. F (31.17 lbs. butter) 764.9 lbs M in seven days; 98.7 lbs F (123.4 lbs butter); 2,993.7 lbs. M in 30 days.



**GRACE FAYNE 2d's HOMESTEAD 68828**

Second "35-lb" cow of the breed, and former world's champion with 28.44 lbs. F, 524.5 lbs. M in seven days. Dam of the famous sires, King Fayne Segis and Mooie Fayne De Kol. A daughter of Homestead Jr. De Kol.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



**NORTH STAR JOE HOMESTEAD 291065**  
All-American aged bull 1924. Sire of one All-American son and a Reserve All-American daughter that is a class leader for production. His growing list runs up to 779 lbs. F in two-year-old form.

### THE HOMESTEADS

#### The Oosterhuis Herd

In 1916, Carnation Milk Farms purchased a farm in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and began developing a Holstein operation that became known as "The Eastern Farm." The buildings on the farm were rather unique in design, since they were originally used as stables for light horses. In addition, the hygienic standards for the farm were also very unusual because they were exceptionally stringent for the times.

In 1924, A.C. Oosterhuis, who was the Director of Carnation Company's Extension Department, was promoted to manager of Carnation's Wisconsin farm. Mr. Oosterhuis, both as a lad on his father's farm and later, as a college student, had always been close to Holsteins. He had spent a summer during one of his college vacations on the famous farm of W.J. Gillett at Rosendale, Wisconsin, and learned a tremendous amount about the dairy industry. At that same time, Oosterhuis also came into contact with another master breeder, Baltz Hoesly of Monticello, Wisconsin, in whose herd North Star Joe Homestead was extensively used. (The sire of North Star Joe Homestead, Bessie Fobes Oak Homestead, was a son of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead from Lady Oak 2d's Homestead De Kol. His dam was North Star Daisy Johanna, who was sired by Johanna Bonheur Champion out of North Star Daisy Mercedes Beets. Johanna Bonheur Champion, a grandson of Colantha 4th's Johanna, was out of Johanna Bonheur, the best daughter

of Sarcastic Lad; North Star Daisy Mercedes Beets was a daughter of Sir Beets Cornucopia Netherland, the National Grand Champion of 1910.)

Not long after Mr. Oosterhuis took over the management of Carnation's Eastern Farm, North Star Joe Homestead was purchased by Carnation from Mr. Hoesly to head its Wisconsin herd. He was the All-American Aged Bull of 1924 and the leading Honor List sire in 1929, the first bull of the breed ever to win both of these coveted honors.

In 1929, Carnation decided to restrict its Holstein operations to "The Western Farm" and to discontinue its Wisconsin farm and herd. Therefore, on August 29, 1929, Mr. Oosterhuis contracted with the Carnation people to purchase its total operation. Unfortunately, a few months later, the depression started.

As a result, for many years, Oosterhuis was forced to sell animals and land in order to meet his payments. This proved most detrimental to his breeding program at the new "Home of the Homesteads," since many of the animals that should have been retained in the herd were sacrificed at ridiculously low prices. North Star Joe Homestead continued to be the dominating influence in the new herd, although he finished his days of service in Carnation's Seattle herd.

One of the most successful crosses of the Carnation herd proved to be with the Walcowis Mooie family from Walworth County, Wisconsin. In January and February of 1929, two heifer calves were born, both sired by North Star Joe Home-



WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

NORTH STAR JOE HOMESTEAD 291065

Born Nov. 12, 1919  
Bred by W. S. Moscrip

<p><b>BESSIE FOBES OAK HOMESTEAD 118202</b> Born 3-4-'13 Bred by S. B. Jones &amp; Son</p>	<p><b>Canary Paul</b> Fobes Home- stead 65751 3-17-'09 Bred by Jones</p>	<p><b>Canary Paul</b> 48328</p>	<p><b>Piet. Heng's. Paul</b> D. K. 22128</p>	<p><b>DeK. 2d's Paul D. K.</b> <b>Pietertje Heng.</b></p>	<p><b>Milla's Piet. Neth.</b> <b>Neth. Hengerveld</b></p>
	<p><b>Homestead Jr.</b> De Kol 28400</p>	<p><b>Bessie Piebe</b> Homestead 66788</p>	<p><b>Paul De Kol Jr.</b> 24762</p>	<p><b>Homestead Jr. De</b> Kol <b>Bessie Ward Trit.</b> Piebe</p>	<p><b>Piebe De Kol Burke</b> <b>Bessie Ward</b> Tritomia (By Aaltje Salo 3d's Trit. Neth.)</p>
	<p><b>Lady Oak 2d</b> 30947</p>	<p><b>Lady Oak 32285</b></p>	<p><b>Tritomin's Neth.</b> Carl</p>	<p><b>Aaltje Salo 3d</b> <b>Duke of Wild Rose</b> (Brother of Duchess Ormsby)</p>	<p><b>Uncle Hicks 6th</b> <b>Wartena</b></p>
	<p><b>North Star</b> Daisy Merc. Beets 212711</p>	<p><b>Johanna Bonheur</b> 60987</p>	<p><b>Colantha 4th's</b> Johanna 48577</p>	<p><b>Sir Johanna</b> <b>Colantha 4th</b></p>	<p><b>Sir De Kol Mech.</b> <b>Johanna Rue 2d</b> <b>Colantha (Imp.)</b></p>
	<p><b>Sir Beets Cornu.</b> Neth. 38460</p>	<p><b>Aaggie Cornu. Joh.</b> Lad 32554</p>	<p><b>Lily Neth. of</b> Riverside 59984</p>	<p><b>Joh. Aggie's</b> Sarcastic Lad <b>Aaggie Cornu.</b> Pauline</p>	<p><b>De Kol 2d's Paul DK</b></p>
<p><b>NORTH STAR DAISY JOHANNA 408956</b> Born 7-1-'16 Bred by W. S. Moscrip</p>					

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



**Oostie Pride of the Homestead**

One of the intensely bred Homestead bulls, bred and developed by A.C. Oosterhuis that was heavily used.

stead and both from the Walcowis Mooie family. Carnation took one of these to Seattle, and the other remained for a time in Oconomowoc.

The younger of the two heifer calves was only a little more than six months old when she was sent by box car during one of the hottest weeks in August from Wisconsin to Washington. She developed a severe case of pneumonia that almost claimed her life and left her physically stunted in relationship to the size of the rest of her family. However, she made Reserve All-American Aged Cow in 1935 and 1936, produced 1,027F, lived in the Carnation herd past 18 years of age and was known during her lifetime as "the most beautiful daughter of North Star Joe Homestead." Carnation Josephine Mooie, as she was called, also became the dam of Carnation Peerless Creamelle, who sired the first Junior Get-of-Sire at the 1939 National Dairy Show.

The dam of Josephine Mooie, Walcowis Mooie Creamelle, was one of the great cows of her decade. She was extremely dairy in appearance and produced 1,055F, which was also a Wisconsin state record at the time. She was one of the "great ones" with whom Mr. Oosterhuis parted, as she was sent to the Chicago World's Fair National Sale in June of 1933. She later became the dam of Carnation Mooie, a sire used in the Baltz Hoesly herd. The sire of Mooie Creamelle was Sir Ollie Mooie Watson (son of Iowana Sir Ollie out of Iowana Mooie), who sired the two sensation Cornell cows, Cornell Ollie Catherine and Cornell Ollie Pride. It should also be remembered that Iowana Sir Ollie was sired by Canary Paul Fobes Homestead out of Ollie Watson Prima Donna, the dam who was purchased by Colonel French in 1912 for \$3,000.

The dam of Walcowis Mooie Creamelle was Walcowis Ormsby Creamelle, whose sire, Sir Hengerveld Korndyke Ormsby, was sired by a son of Hengerveld De Kol out of Pietertje Maid Ormsby. Walcowis Ormsby Creamelle was out of Segis Johanna Creamelle.

Hoesly Sarcastic Joe Homestead and Inkarnation were retained from the original Inkarnation stock. Inkarnation's best show daughter was Oostie Inkarnation Bussie, who, as a four-year-old, was Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show and sold at one of the national convention sales during the depression for the top price of the sale, \$1,200.

Later, on Hoesly's recommendation, Oostie purchased in dam, Premier Oostie. His dam, Hoesly Canary Tuebie Home-

stead, one of the most influential brood cows of the Hoesly herd, was a double granddaughter of North Star Joe Homestead. Known as "Old Whitey," she had nine records on 2X that averaged 587F with 4% test. She was also the best of three AR daughters of Hoesly Canary Homestead, a 709-pound daughter of North Star Joe Homestead. She had four AR daughters of her own, the oldest of which was Hoesly Inka Tuebie by Carnation Inka Prince. Tuebie had five official 2X records up to 611F at two years, with an average test of 3.8%. Premier Oostie's sire was Carnation Homestead Piebe, a son of North Star Joe Homestead out of Carnation Inka Piebe with 869F. Premier Oostie had 30 AR daughters in the Oosterhuis herd, the top with 745F. The Oosterhuis breeding program focused entirely on Old Whitey and the sire, Carnation Homestead Piebe.

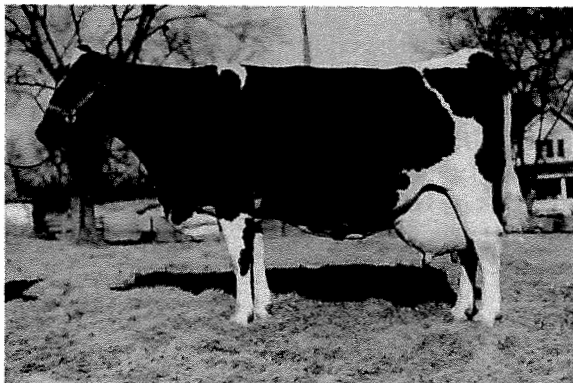
In addition to Premier Oostie, there was another Homestead Piebe son, Hoesly Joe Piebe Homestead out of Hoesly Inka Tuebie, the oldest daughter of Old Whitey. He was purchased in 1939 from Fred Trumpy of Clarno, Wisconsin. A third Homestead Piebe son, out of one of the other daughters of the old cow, was also used.

In 1940, upon Baltz Hoesly's death, sires that had been sold on a half-interest basis were brought to his farm to be resold. Simultaneously, two sires having similar breeding to Premier Oostie came to Oosterhuis Farms. They were Hoesly Joe Cascade (full brother to Hoesly Pride), who had been purchased by Badger Breeders of Shawano, Wisconsin, and Hoesly Joe Windsor Homestead, who had been used successfully in the herds of Balis and Nyman. One of the Excellent daughters of Hoesly Joe Windsor Homestead, Oostie Windsor Dora (whose dam was Oostie Patricia Dora), was sold to Columbia, South America, where she became Grand Champion and Best Uddered Cow at the Columbia National Dairy Show in both 1949 and 1950.

Because of the tremendous popularity Carnation Josephine Mooie had experienced earlier with the general public who had visited Carnation Farms, the Oosterhuis Farm tried to get one of her sons. This goal was finally realized in June of 1944, when Oosterhuis obtained a calf, Carnation Imperial Senator, who had been sired by Carnation Governor Imperial.

The final sires used in the herd were selected through a search for a cow rather than a bull. Carnation's great cow, Carnation Favorite Princess (919 lbs.) was selected as the dam of Oosterhuis Farm's herd bulls since she was a granddaughter of Imperial on the sire's side and a granddaughter of Governor on the dam's side. At the time, Favorite Princess was in calf to Hallrose Progressor. The calf was optioned, and it proved to be a bull calf who was named Carnation Standout. At the same time, Oostie optioned her next bull calf by Carnation Homestead Revelation, which proved to be another bull, Carnation Silver Knight. (These two were tops at the Oosterhuis dispersal.)

The cow that was loved the most at the Oosterhuis Farm was Oostie Princess Inka, born in October of 1940. Her pedigree was completely Hoesly-Homestead, since her two grandsires were Carnation Homestead Piebe and Carnation Inka Prince. She also had five crosses to North Star Joe Homestead. Princess Inka was sired by Hoesly Pride and from Hoesly Veritas Winsor Inka, the same dam that produced Hoesly Joe Windsor



**Oostie Princess Inka**  
A former National Class Leader and a favorite cow at Oosterhuis Farms.

Homestead and Hoesly Windsor Joe Homestead, the foundation sires in the Elmer and Balis herds.

For ten years, Oostie Princess Inka, EX, held the Wisconsin state record for three-year-olds with 800F on 2X. She gave 13 calves from 14 services and had six sons which were later used in the Oosterhuis herd. At the dispersal, the gross sale of her eight bull calves was \$20,525, and her five female offspring brought \$3,850. Her eight sons were distributed as follows: Oostie King of the Homesteads, VG, who was sired by Carnation Imperial Senator, was first used at Christophs and then sold to East Tennessee Artificial Breeders Association of Knoxville (Vol. 14: 10 prs. minus 50F on 532-pound dams); Oostie Pride of the Homesteads, GP-SMP, full brother to Oostie King of the Homestead, was purchased by Southern Wisconsin Breeders Co-op of Madison (Vol. 14: 27 prs. plus 27F over 477-pound dams); Oostie Carnation Highboy, VG, who was sired by Carnation Homestead Highboy, EX-GM, became the property of Badger Breeders Co-op of Shawano, Wisconsin; Oostie Lochinvar Homestead, VG, also went to Tennessee ABA; Oostie Carnation Chevron, who was sired by Carnation Imperial Madcap Lad, VG-GM, was owned by Christoph Farms of Chilton, Wisconsin; Oostie Carnation Revelation, by Carnation Homestead Revelation, was bought by W.L. Baird of Waukesha, Wisconsin, until the fall of 1957 when Revelation had to leave the herd because of the crippling effects of rheumatism; and two sons went to South America.

After developing for nearly a quarter of a century, the Oosterhuis herd was dispersed in July of 1952, with an average of \$838 for 89 head. The two sons of Carnation Favorite Princess brought \$3,500 and \$4,100 and went to Purnal Friedel and Son in Viola, Delaware, and to the Tri-State Breeding Association at Westby, Wisconsin. Oostie Princess Inka, the "Mother Superior" of the herd, was the only cow retained when Mr. Oosterhuis sold his herd, with the exception of a yearling to keep her company. Her last freshening was October 29, 1955, with a heifer by Carnation Homestead Highboy. She lived to her 17th year and passed away in 1957.

### The Friedel Herd

Carnation Josephine Betty, who was born on the Oosterhuis Farm in 1929, at approximately the same time as Josephine

Mooie, was consigned in 1935 to the Blue Ribbon Sale at Waukesha in order for Professor Oosterhuis to meet financial obligations. Betty's dam, like Mooie's, was sired by Sir Ollie Mooie Watson. Her name was Walcowis Mooie Betty Emily, and she was a full sister to Walcowis Mooie Betty, who was the dam of Dunloggin Bessie Betty, who had been sold in the Dunloggin dispersal to Rex Farms of Michigan. The dam of Emily, Walcowis Ormsby Betty, was sired by Sir Hengerveld Korndyke Ormsby, the same as Josephine Mooie's maternal grandam. The only difference in the two cow's pedigrees was their maternal great-grandam.

Carnation Josephine Betty was purchased by Purnal Friedel of Viola, Delaware, for \$1,000—one of the top prices of 1935. Thus, Mooie and Betty, the two best daughters of North Star Joe Homestead, left Wisconsin to settle on opposite coasts. As a result, Mooie brought added glory to the already famous Carnation herd through her sons. Carnation Peerless Creamelle, Carnation Governor and Carnation Imperial Senator were but a few of her many offspring who achieved worldwide recognition. The other cow, Betty, went to a small breeder's herd where she won the love and affection of a family to whom she became both teacher and benefactress.

Mr. Friedel's interest in Betty developed a year before he purchased her in the Waukesha sale. He had taken an option on the calf she was carrying, if it would prove to be a bull. Prior to the purchase of Betty, Mr. Friedel had maintained a herd of 25 to 30 mixed breed cows that were mostly grades. Then he borrowed the money to buy Betty (who eventually scored a string of records up to 944F—a Delaware state record in herd test, had several record-breaking offspring and lived to be 19), and his circumstances were changed forever.

Three sons of Betty were used in the Friedel herd, all plus proven. The first son, Friedel Joe Masterpiece, was the calf she was carrying at the time of her purchase. He was sired by Oostie Masterpiece, a son of Inkarnation. He did a fine job of continuing Betty's credentials, and, although he was never classified, he was shown to Grand Champion Honors at the Delaware show on two different occasions.

Betty's second calf was lost and, for a time, there was some concern about getting her in calf again. Eventually, she dropped two heifer calves by Carnation Emperor in succession—Friedel Carnation Empress and Friedel Carnation Empress Betty—each of whom left five daughters in the herd.

"Old Betty's" next calf was a son of Wimbledon Governor Emperor, a double grandson of Governor of Carnation who, like Betty herself, was sired by North Star Joe Homestead. This bull was named Friedel Carnation Governor and was classified Very Good. Then followed the youngest and last son, Friedel Carnation Hoesly Pontiac, GP, who was sired by Oostie Hoesly Tuebie.

At one time, Friedel Carnation Empress Betty, one of Old Betty's previously mentioned daughters, had over 35 head of direct descendants in Friedel's herd. Her daughter, Friedel Homestead Empress Betty, was known as "Little Betty" because she was born prematurely at 7 months and weighed only 25 pounds. Her son, Friedel Standout Bell Boy, was Grand Champion Junior Yearling at the 1956 Delaware State Show and became a Friedel herd sire. His sire, Carnation Standout,

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

was purchased by Friedel at the Oostie dispersal. Standout was EX-SMT and nominated for All-American Aged Bull in 1954.

Around the same time, the Friedels purchased another bull from Mr. Oosterhuis, Oostie Imperial Joe, who was sired by Carnation Imperial Senator. His dam, Oostie Mayflower, was also the dam of Christoph's Oostie King, SMT. Oostie Imperial Joe brought Josephine Mooie into the Oosterhuis Farm's intense Betty line after a three-year wait. His matings with the Betty family produced Friedel Imperial Sensation Joe (nominated All-American Bull Calf in 1950), Friedel Imperial Hoesly Allen (nominated All-American Bull Calf in 1951) and Friedel Imperial Emperor Billy (nominated All-American Junior Yearling in 1952).



**CARNATION CELEBRITY VG-GM**  
Gold Medal son of Governor of Carnation. Proved by Christoph Farms, Chilton, WI. Owned by Badger Breeders Stud.

of Governor of Carnation from a daughter of Carnation Governor Imperial and Carnation Homestead Highboy, EX-GM, a son of Carnation Homestead Revelation from an Imperial daughter who carried considerable Homestead breeding on her dam's side. Both Celebrity and Highboy were sold to Badger Breeders. In addition, Highboy had 82 daughters with 154 records that averaged 482F.

### The Christoph Herd

After the Oosterhuis dispersal in July of 1952, the Christoph herd at Chilton, Wisconsin, took over the promotion of the Homestead family. Christoph Farms had begun purchasing Homesteads in the fall of 1936 when they purchased the bull, Oostie Inkarnation Carl, in the Waukesha Blue Ribbon Sale for \$125. He was a son of Inkarnation, from a daughter of the All-American Hoesly Sarcastic Joe Homestead, and was proven in DHIA with an increase of 49F on 400-lb. dams.

The Christophs selected two young cows from the Oosterhuis herd at the same time for the same amount of money. One was Pinehurst Inka Pietertje, a daughter of Carnation Joe. She produced 161,713M and 5,250F and left a family that averaged well over 500F and 83.5 points for type. The other cow, Oostie Princess Ormsby, was not quite as sensational a producer, but had the ability to transmit the qualities of tremendous production and superb type. The type score on all her female descendants was just under 85 points, and their production average was over 500F. The All-Americans, Forerunner and Foreteller, also came from this family.

The Carl bull was followed by three other Oosterhuis sires. The first of these, Oostie Premier Paymaster, showed an increase of 38F on 434-lb. dams. One of his daughters was second on the 1946 Honor List. Oostie King was next in line with a 103F increase on 400-lb. dams. He had AR daughters up to 846F on 2X and was a SMT sire. The fourth of the Oosterhuis bulls was Oostie Enchanter, with an increase of 33F on 475-lb. dams.

Over the years, Christoph Farms purchased 25 females from the Oosterhuis operation. One of these died before making a record, but the remaining 24 (together with the seven heifer calves they were carrying at the time they were purchased) made records at Christoph's under farm-breeder conditions of 2X milking that averaged 568F. Twenty-five of these were classified as: 2 Excellent, 16 Very Good, 4 Good Plus and 3 Good, for an average score of 85.9. Martyholm Beauty Cascade, VG, Martyholm Inka Marie, EX, Oostie Patricia Dora, VG, 917 lbs. on 2X, plus eight others produced over 100,000M.

Two bulls from Carnation Milk Farms were also used successfully in the herd. They were Carnation Celebrity, VG-GM, (Vol. 14: 51 prs. with a minus 13F on 524-lb. dams), a son

of Governor of Carnation from a daughter of Carnation Governor Imperial and Carnation Homestead Highboy, EX-GM, a son of Carnation Homestead Revelation from an Imperial daughter who carried considerable Homestead breeding on her dam's side. Both Celebrity and Highboy were sold to Badger Breeders. In addition, Highboy had 82 daughters with 154 records that averaged 482F.

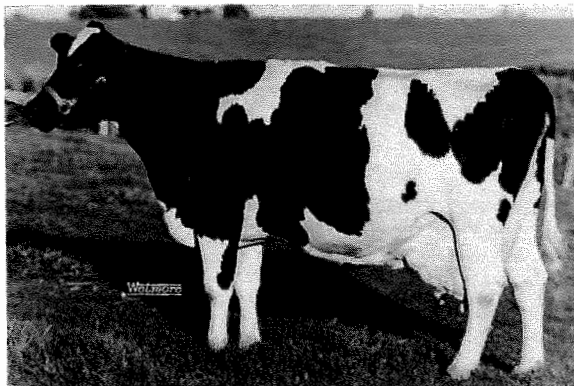
At the Oosterhuis dispersal, the Christophs selected Oostie King of the Homesteads. In 1955, he went to the Tennessee ABA and was replaced by Oostie Chevron. Both were sons of Oostie Princess Inka. Chevron sired the best-uddered daughters and increased fat by eight pounds over 497-lb. dams. Chevron died in March of 1958, from low-grade lead poisoning which had occurred almost two years before his death. Chevron, however, continued to be a key bull in their breeding program. He was followed by Carnation High Merit, born in June of 1955, and sired by Carnation Imperial Madcap Lad, who was also the sire of Chevron. High Merit's dam was Frasea Leonara Wayne, EX-94, 1,040 lbs., and his paternal grandam was Frasea Butter Girl Wayne, EX-95, 1,009 lbs.

Christoph Farms owned four Gold Medal Dams. Mayflower Homestead Susan, VG, bred and owned by the Christophs, had an average of 17,626M and 599F for all of her records. One of her four daughters, Christy Homestead Susanna, VG, 717F, also a Gold Medal Dam, ranked second for milk and third for fat in the nation for junior three-year-olds in the ten-months division on 2X in AR. Another Gold Medal Dam was Marty-

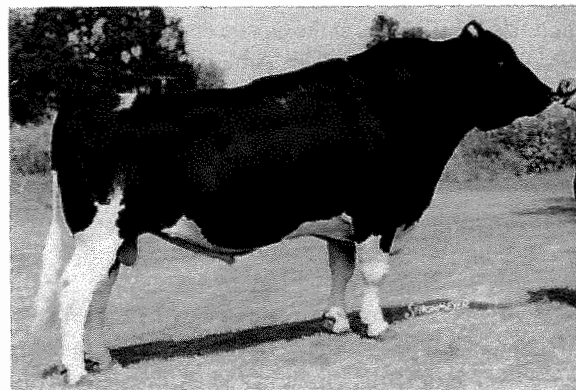


**CARNATION HOMESTEAD HIGHBOY EX-GM**  
Gold Medal Son of Carnation Homestead Revelation. Proved by Christoph Farms, owned by Badger Breeders Stud.





**ELMER BROOK ELAINE INKA PIEBE EX-GMD**  
Lifetime 232,870M and 8,430F. Bred and developed by Elmer Brook Farm.



**ELMER BROOK ARISTOCRAT EX-GM**  
Bred by Elmer Brook Farm and owned by East Central, Waupun, noted as one of the early Red Factor Carriers.

holm Pride Mechthilde, VG, who was bred by Fred C. Marty of Monticello, Wisconsin. She entered the Christoph herd in 1946 with an intense (seven crosses to North Star Joe Homestead) Homestead pedigree.

### The Elmer Brook Herd

Mr. H.O. Elmer of the Elmer Brook Dairy Farm herd in Monticello, Wisconsin, was a neighbor of Baltz Hoesly. He bred and owned Elmer Brook Elaine Inka Piebe 2308652, EX, another monument to Homestead breeding as developed by Hoesly in his herd.

In 1959, Elaine was the highest record lifetime producer to have the Gold Medal Dam designation. She was born on May 2, 1941, was credited with 232,870M and 8,430F and became the 75th U.S. Holstein to exceed 100,000M. Her highest single lactation was as an eight-year-old when, in 365 days, she produced 23,230M and 865F. She also topped the 20,000M mark in four other lactations. Three of four of her offspring met the production requirements for the Gold Medal Award, while six of six met the type standards. All of the records of her three daughters averaged 16,372M and 618F, adjusted to the 2X 305d ME basis.

Type-wise, Elaine had two daughters who were officially classified as Excellent, a daughter and a son who each classified Very Good, and another son and daughter who were Good Plus. The two Excellent daughters were Elmer Brook Olga Windsor and Elmer Brook Homestead Ellen. Olga Windsor was lost after surgery, but not before completing a string of records up to 866F. Homestead Ellen had records up to 751F. The third generation of Excellents was a granddaughter, Elmer Brook Queen Homestead, who completed records over 800F; and several Excellent generations have followed.

The pedigree of Elmer Brook Elaine Inka Piebe was very interesting. Her sire, Oostie Inka Piebe, resulted from the mating of a sire and dam that were 15/16 brother and sister and sired by Carnation Homestead Piebe out of daughters of Carnation Inka Prince and from inbred daughters of North Star Joe Homestead. The dam's sire proved to have almost the same breeding as the sire's since she was also by Carnation Homestead Piebe, from a daughter of Carnation Inka Prince. However, the dam was a double granddaughter of North Star Joe Homestead as opposed to an inbred daughter. Thus, she had

nine crosses to North Star Joe Homestead, resulting from his use by both Baltz Hoesly and Carnation Milk Farms.

Elaine's progeny became the cornerstone of much Homestead breeding in the Midwest. In 1959, her registered offspring included three sons, five daughters, 107 grandsons and 361 granddaughters, which made up a living and unbroken six-generation family in the Elmer Brook herd.

Elaine's son, Elmer Brook Premier Inka, GP-SMP, who was born on April 11, 1948, and sired by Perrin Inka Homestead, was in service at the Southern Wisconsin Breeders Co-op in Madison, Wisconsin (Vol. 14: 12 prs. with a plus of 30F on 476-lb. dams). Another son, Elmer Brook Homestead Guide, by Carnation Homestead Highboy, was owned jointly by John W. Rufi of Monroe, Wisconsin, and Elmer Brook. Her third son, Elmer Brook Homestead Treasurer, VG, sired by Elmer Brook Hoesly Joe Pride, VG-SMT, was, for a time, senior sire at Elmer Brook. The dam of Elmer Brook Hoesly Joe Pride was a Very Good daughter of Hoesly Joe Homestead Windsor, the maternal brother to the famous Oostie Princess Inka.

Elaine's grandson, Elmer Brook Aristocrat, EX-GM, was sired by Carnation Homestead Aristocrat, VG-89. He had six Excellent offspring with the Elmer Brook prefix out of Elmer Brook Olga Windsor, EX, and was the junior sire at Elmer Brook until he was purchased by the East Central Breeders Association Co-op in Waupun, Wisconsin.

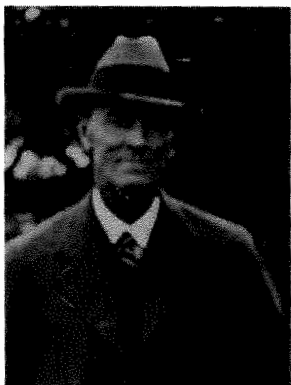
Elmer Brook's sires had been very popular with the artificial breeding studs. The Iowa Breeders Co-op of Des Moines, Iowa, purchased Elmer Brook Autocrat Homestead, GP, in April of 1957. He was a son of Elmer Brook Hoesly Joe Pride, VG-SMT, owned by the Badger Breeders Co-op of Shawano, Wisconsin, who also had two other Elmer Brook bulls in service—Elmer Brook Homestead Star, EX, and Elmer Brook Piebe Hoesly Pride, VG. An Elaine grandson, Elmer Brook Homestead Parade, SMP, was in service at Southern Wisconsin Breeders, along with Elaine's son. Elaine's maternal sister, Elmer Brook Homestead Ellen, EX, had two sons in service in artificial breeding studs: Elmer Brook Inka Homestead Lad, VG-SMP, owned by Nebraska Dairy Breeders, and Elmer Brook Curtiss Homestead, who was purchased by the Curtiss Candy Stud.



## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

### JOHN ERICKSON

Condensed and reprinted from the May 24, 1924, issue of the *Holstein-Friesian World*.



**JOHN ERICKSON**

When a man like John Erickson, Waupaca WI, who started in 1896 at the very bottom of the ladder, handicapped by limitations of his pocketbook, builds a herd of international acclaim, he must, in all justice, be hailed as one of the greatest early breeders ever enlisted under the Holstein banner. The Erickson herd was built, not by paying fabulous prices for sensational females but, by using just the right sires with available females and then selecting the best of their offspring for future breeding stock.

The early history of the Erickson herd is of importance as it shows the careful painstaking work so necessary in laying the right foundation. Good sires were used, but particular attention was paid to the selection of their daughters retained for foundation purposes.

Mr. Erickson considered the type and quality of the dam of his herd bull to be even more important than the bull himself. (A prime example of this fact is the way in which Mr. Erickson bought Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th—without ever seeing him but by spending days studying his nearest dams.)

The Erickson herd first came into national as well as international prominence during the 1910 Wisconsin Dairy Competition. (At that time, production records had been accurately kept for a year on various state dairy herds of all breeds.) At the close of the contest, the output of John

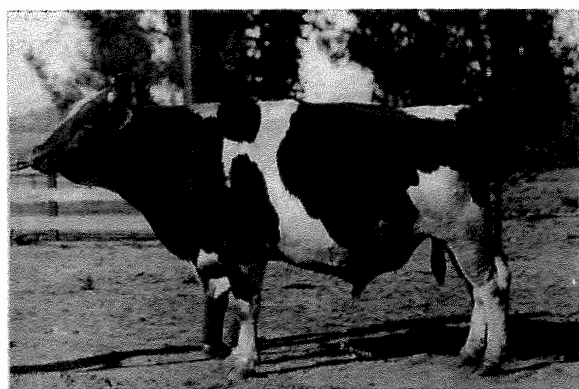
Erickson's string of ten cows was found to lead all the rest. His ten cows (most of them daughters of Sir Piebe Aaggie Hengerveld) were the real foundation of the famous Erickson herd of the 20's. Erickson's own cows and their daughters, mated with such sires as Johanna De Colantha Champion, King Hengerveld Pietertje Ormsby (full brother to Pietertje Maid Ormsby) and, later, to Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and Marathon Bess Burke, amazingly sufficed to produce one of the best Holstein herds to have ever existed.

For about six years, from 1914 to 1920, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th stood at the head of the Erickson herd. During that time, Erickson bred and developed ten of his twelve 30-pound daughters, the other two being bred and developed in neighboring herds. (Although Mr. Erickson never patronized the show ring to any extent, the daughters of 37th were recognized as a very uniform lot of sisters, closely conforming in size, type and general appearance to their grandam, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d.)

The Erickson firm, which became known as John Erickson and Sons, made a deal with E.C. Schroeder, the breeder and former owner of 37th. They agreed that the Erickson half-interest in 37th would revert to Mr. Schroeder when Marathon Bess Burke came to head the Erickson herd. Through this agreement to mate Marathon with the daughters of 37th, the blood of Spring Brook Bess Burke and Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes was intensified in a very striking way without inbreeding. (It is well known that 37th was a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from the largest yearly butter record daughter of Spring Brook Bess Burke. Marathon got 84.5 percent of his blood from three of the largest record daughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, two of them being from Spring Brook Bess Burke. His own dam was the largest seven-day butter record daughter of Spring Brook Bess Burke and had a year record of 1,164B from over 26,000M. Also, his great grandam was the largest yearly milk record daughter of Spring Brook Bess Burke.) The calves resulting from this mating carried near crosses to all three of the best producing daughters of Spring Brook Bess Burke, and to three of the best daughters and to the best son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes.

Other young sires that saw service at the Erickson Farms were Ambassador Fobes (a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from the great transmitting 1,100-pound cow, Wisconsin Fobes), and Admiral Ormsby Fobes and Governor Fobes, full brothers sired by Marathon from Wisconsin Fobes 5th, one of the most famous of the 1,000-pound daughters of 37th.

Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th had twelve 1,000-pound butter daughters, all but two of whom were bred and developed by Erickson. Those twelve daughters together made seventeen records from 1,000B to 1,327B. Among them were the three highest producing senior three-year-olds in the United States until that time. The three were: Wisconsin Pride 2d with 1,327.94B from 29,502.9M; Queen Olathe Bess Ormsby with 1,251.41B from 28,368.1M and Daisy Aaggie Ormsby 3d with 1,245.14B from 26,357.6M. (The latter was also World's Butter Champion Over All Breeds in yearling form with



**Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th**  
Foundation sire for Erickson, one of the breed's all-time greats. Born 12-27-1912.

# ERICKSON DISPERSAL

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## 90 Head of Super Ormsbys

OWNED BY JOHN ERICKSON & SONS

JUNE 12 and 13, 1924

At The Erickson Farm  
Waupaca, Wis.

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Auctioneers:

O. G. CLARK, West Salem, Wis.      J. E. MACK, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.  
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Pedigrees: S. T. WOOD, Liverpool, N. Y.

Sale Managed by COL. O. G. CLARK of West Salem, Wisconsin

Catalogs and sale advertising prepared by the WISCONSIN LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING CO.,  
Madison, Wisconsin.

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### FOREWORD

The complete dispersal of the JOHN ERICKSON & SONS famous Holstein herd which represents over a quarter of a century's work by one of the most constructive breeders of this generation. The present condition of this matchless herd as it stands at the very height of its development, will make such an impression upon the minds of the leading breeders from all parts of the country during the sale that the name of John Erickson will go down in history as the master breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Think of being able to buy ninety head of the choicest of foundation stock. "37th" is dead and this Erickson herd is the only place left where you can buy any considerable number of his get. There are 30 of his daughters, right in their prime, and 50 granddaughters in this sale. This herd also offers the only place where you can get a double cross of Bess Burke close up in the pedigree without inbreeding.

For the breeder who wants several real foundation cows as well as those who want to buy a cow and raise their own herd sire, there never was a greater opportunity. Such young bulls as a son of Fobes 5th and Pride 2d are to be sold. What an opportunity to study their dams and sisters. Too great care cannot be exercised in selecting a herd sire. Two days at this sale may prove the greatest investment you ever made.

You are bound to profit whether you buy or not. To meet the leading Holstein breeders from all over the United States and Canada is a liberal education in itself. And last but not least, to get a final look at this wonderful herd before it is scattered is something you owe yourself. If only every Holstein breeder could have this opportunity what a constructive force it would be for the breed.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

1,088.29B from 22,151.3M in 1924.)

Thirty-seventh was the only sire at the time with three 1,200-pound three-year-old daughters or with four 1,200-pound daughters in heifer form; the only sire with two 28,000-pound three-year-olds, with three 28,000-pound heifers or with five 26,000-pound heifers; as well as the only sire to have two 1,200-pound two-year-old daughters.

One of the greatest cows ever bred and developed at Erickson Farms was Wisconsin Fobes, who, as a nine-year-old, made a year record of 1,153B from 24,535.5M. She was the dam of Ambassador Fobes and Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes. She had seven daughters at Erickson Farms—three by Johanna De Colantha Champion and four by 37th. They included a 1,000-pound cow with over 25,000M, an 894-pound cow with 23,740M, a 737-pound two-year-old and Wisconsin Fobes 5th, perhaps the most famous daughter of 37th. (As a two-year-old, she broke the Wisconsin state record for first calf two-year-old with 29.68B. For one reason or another, she was not run on long test until she was five years old, when, in 305 days, she made a record of 1,079B from 25,617M but failed to qualify by a narrow margin. She was also referred to as the "largest dairy cow in the world" and had many productive progeny.)

Another of the early cows bred at Erickson's was Princess Colantha Jewel, who, as a ten-year-old, made a 25B record after completing a year record of 865B. She had five ARO daughters, four with creditable year records who also became the dams of a number of the best of the 37th daughters. Among these granddaughters of Princess Colantha Jewel was Princess de Ormsby, a 911-pound junior two-year-old who came back as a four-year-old with 1,171.1B from 26,676.7M, made a 36B record as a six-year-old and completed a second year record above 1,100B and above 26,000M.

A maternal sister to Princess de Ormsby was Princess Della. Sired by Johanna De Colantha Champion, she became a 30B cow with a year record (at ten years old) of 26,123.7M and 1,088B. This grand old cow had three daughters with fine year records who were sired by 37th. Her oldest daughter, Princess Della 2d, after making 836B as a three-year-old, came back at full age with 978.5B from 25,213.9M. Her second daughter, Princess Della 4th, at barely two years old, made 958.61B from 22,600.3M. She came back as a junior three-year-old with a 35-pound record for 305 days, making 905.04B from 21,115.8M, which would have been a world's record at the time had she not failed to qualify. The youngest daughter, Princess Della 4th, at just 24 months old, had 928.73B from 20,770.3M.

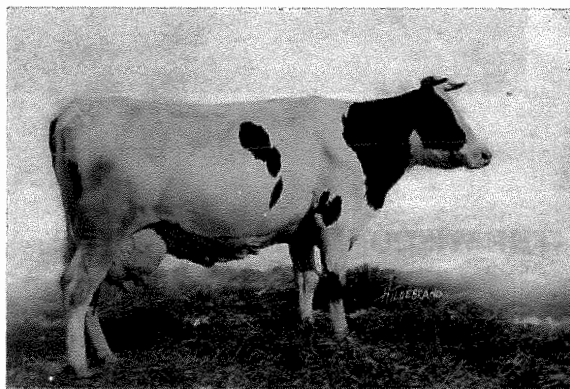
A famous son of Princess Della was Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Della. He was also sired by 37th and had a daughter who broke the world's record for junior two-year-olds with over 32B and came back as a junior four-year-old with over 11B. As a result of these statistics, the Della branch of the Colantha Jewel family at Erickson's was considered one of his very best strains.

At the herd's apex, it consisted of some thirty daughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, including nine of his 1,000-pound daughters and many others with records not far below that figure. There were also about thirty daughters of Marathon Bess Burke and about fifty granddaughters of 37th.

Practically every animal in the herd was bred on the farm, and, with the exception of Marathon Bess Burke, himself, every animal had either Marathon or 37th for a sire or a grandsire. This translated into having a greater percentage of Bess Burke and Ormsby blood in the Erickson herd than in any other herd in the world at the time.

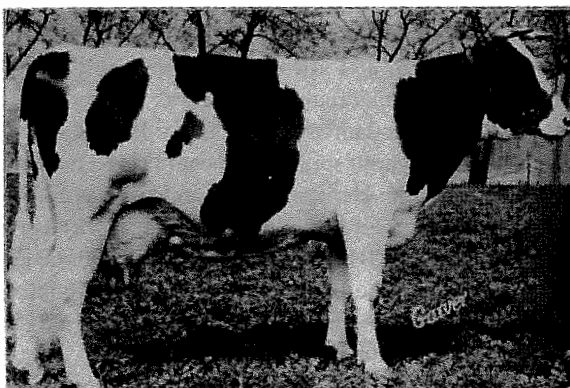
Mr. Erickson's sons, Archie, Phil and Robert, were associated with him during the development of his remarkable herd and owned several of the choicest animals in the combined herds. Archie and Phil operated farms of their own, while Robert worked with his father on the home farm.

Keen regret was expressed at the announcement in May of 1924 of the Ericksons' determination to disperse their most remarkable herd. John's difficult decision to sell at the height of his success was prompted by his failing health. However, the John Erickson dispersal had a positive, world-wide impact on the quality of the Holstein breed and left a genetic legacy that is still being transmitted today.



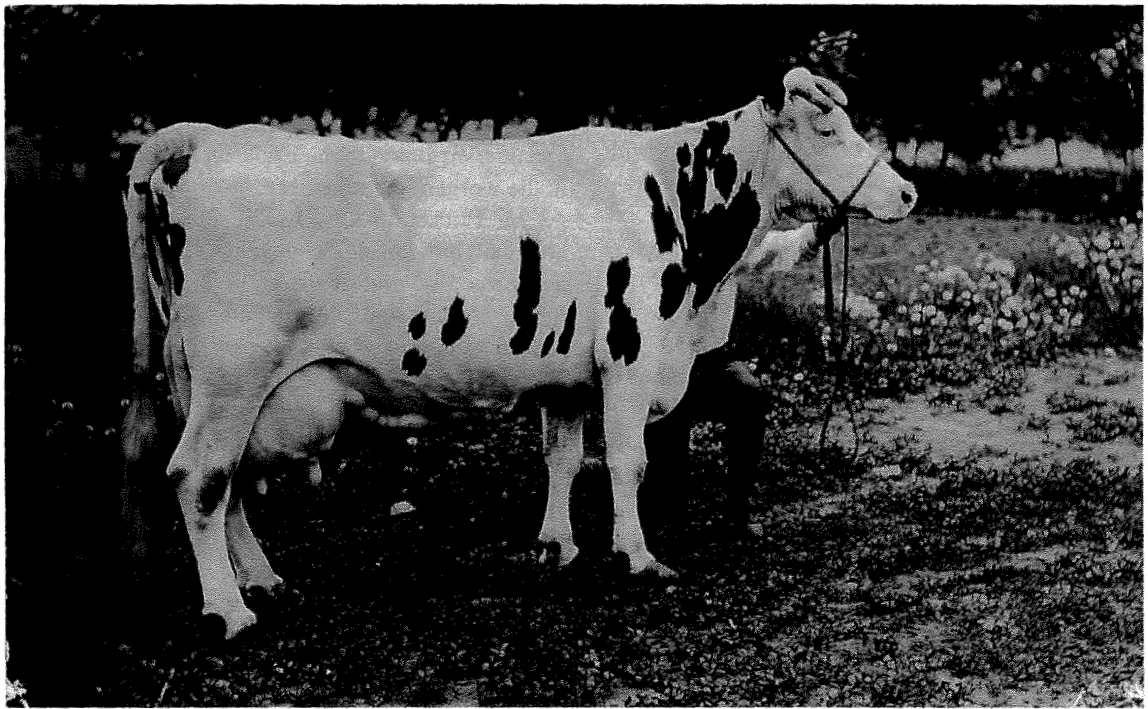
**Wisconsin Pride 2nd**

Born October 2, 1920. 3-06 365d 29,502.9M 1,327.93 Butter (American Champion when made). Sired by SPOM-37th. Sold for \$3,050. She was Catalog #1 in the sale.



**Princess Della 3rd**

Born Jan. 20, 1919. Sold for \$5,000 to Gustave Pabst at the time she was a state butter leader at 958.61 in 365d.



**Wisconsin Fobes**  
9-06 365d 2x 24,535M 922.44F. One of the breed's all-time great transmitting dams. Born 6-10-1909.

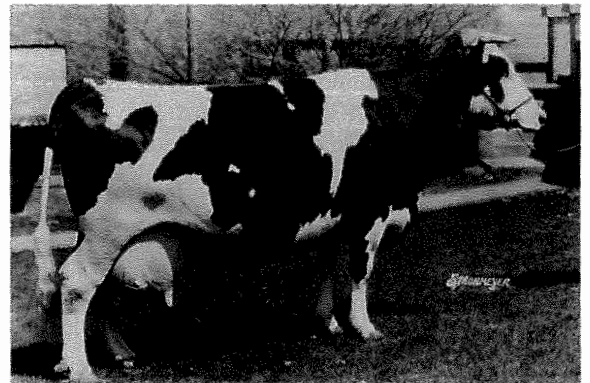
### THE WISCONSIN FOBES FAMILY

In Holstein-Friesian history, wonderful, old Wisconsin Fobes must take rank alongside Pietertje Maid Ormsby and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d as the most famous founding mothers of the breed. The Osborndale herd and the Green Bay Reformatory were the two largest seed-stock establishments in America to build primarily on the blood of Wisconsin Fobes, especially through her most illustrious son, the \$30,000 Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes.

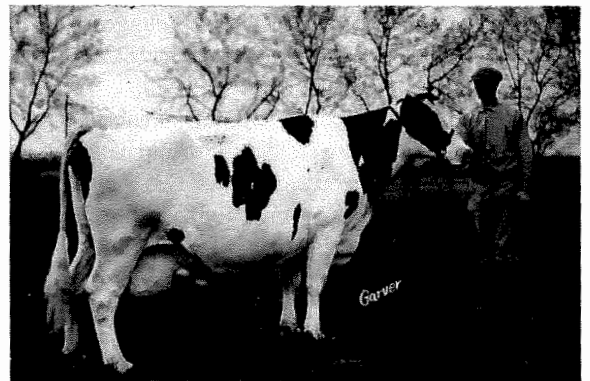
Wisconsin Fobes 124235 (922 lbs.) was born on June 10, 1909. She was registered in the name of John Erickson of Waupaca, Wisconsin, and always stood on record as being owned by him. Her maternal grandam was Wisconsin Lass, who was the great-grandam of Wisconsin Pride 2d, the famous 37th daughter from whom sprang Sunbeam Pride Transmitter, among other notables. Her maternal grandsire was Sir Piebe Aaggie Hengerveld. Her sire, Sir Daisy Fobes, was a son of Jessie Fobes Homestead (Homestead Jr. De Kol X Jessie Fobes 5th), remembered as one of the great Homestead foundation sires. The dam of Sir Daisy Fobes was Daisy Hengerveld Piebe, who was sired by Sir Piebe Aaggie Hengerveld.

The most influential of the offspring from Wisconsin Fobes were those sired by 37th. From those daughters and sons, came several of the great sires and brood cows that deeply impacted upon the Holstein breed. The Wisconsin Fobes Family, like the Bess Burkes and others, combined so successfully with the Ormsbys that they have become, with the passage of time, almost a part of them.

The three full sisters of Old Wisconsin Fobes by 37th sold in public sale for an average price of almost \$6,000. Fobes 5th brought \$6,500 at auction in 1924, near the bottom of the post



**Wisconsin Fobes 6th**  
Born February 26, 1918. 5-00 365d 25,943.7M 884.8F. Sired by SPOM-37th. Sold for \$6,800 to Winterthur Farms, Delaware.



**Wisconsin Fobes 5th**  
Born March 2, 1916. 5-00 365d 25,617.2M 863.2F. Sired by SPOM-37th. Sold for \$6,500 in Erickson Dispersal to E.N. Murphy, Green Bay.



## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

boom depression. Fobes 6th topped the Erickson dispersal in 1924 at \$6,800, going to Winterthur Farms. Wisconsin Fobes 7th, considered by many to be the most beautiful Wisconsin Fobes daughter, also sold for \$2,250.

The paternal grandam of Fobes 5th, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, was, at one time, the largest dairy cow in the world, weighing 2,225 pounds. (Fobes 5th was later to better her by 15 pounds.) Yet, with her great size and scale, she had refinement, good shoulders, and a beautiful head and neck, and was very deep-ribbed. As a two-year-old, her udder was pleasing enough, but as she got older, it became less desirable. Through the work of her five great sons, Fobes 5th became known as the best transmitting daughter of 37th.

The complete listing of the registered progeny of Wisconsin Fobes, as well as their ownership records, are as follows:

Wisconsin Fobes Champion 95533 (male) - born November 5, 1911

Breeder and owner - John Erickson

Transferred March 20, 1912, to H.S. Kleckner, Jessup, Iowa

Wisconsin Fobes 2d 258849 (female) - born January 28, 1913

Breeder and owner - John Erickson

Transferred January 1, 1920, to George A. Erickson, Waupaca, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Fobes 3d 260903 (female) - born December 20, 1913

Breeder and owner - John Erickson (never transferred)

Wisconsin Fobes 4th 323545 (female) - born April 13, 1915

Breeder and owner - John Erickson (never transferred)

(The above animals were sired by Johanna De Colantha Champion, who sired 31 ARO daughters.)

Wisconsin Fobes 5th 370303 (female) - born March 2, 1916

Breeder and owner - John Erickson

Transferred August 13, 1924, to E.N. Murphy, Green Bay, Wisconsin

Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes (Twin) 217272 (male) - born March 4, 1917

Breeder and owner - John Erickson

Transferred November 26, 1917, to Otto W. Schinke and

B.W. Rabenhorst, Jefferson, Wisconsin

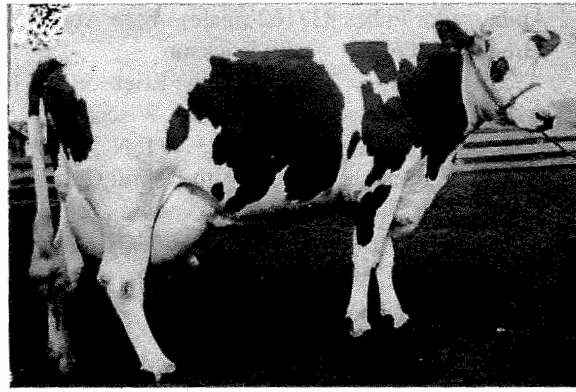
Transferred July 1, 1920, to Gustave Pabst, Dousman, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Fobes 6th 486691 (female) - born February 26, 1918

Breeder and owner - John Erickson

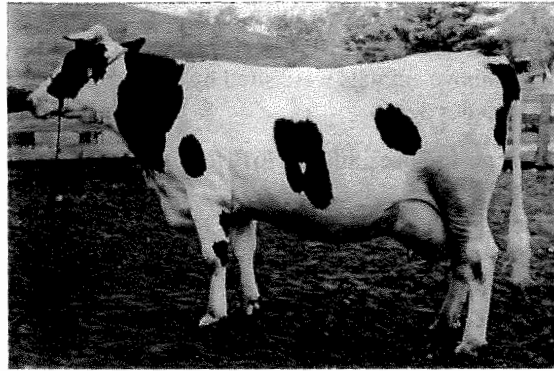
Transferred June 16, 1924, to H.F. duPont, Winterthur, Delaware

Reported by Winterthur Farms as slaughtered June 13, 1925.



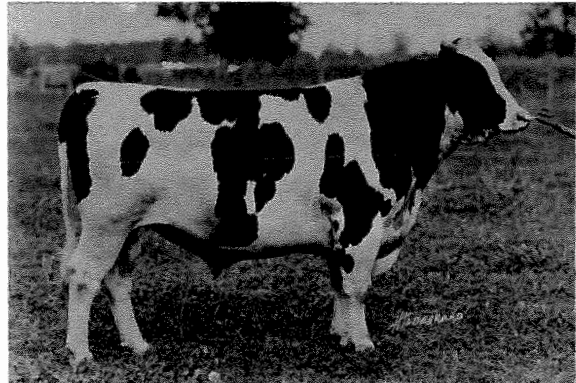
**Wisconsin Fobes 3rd**

Born Dec. 20, 1913, sired by Johanna De Colantha Champion, the third offspring of Wisconsin Fobes.



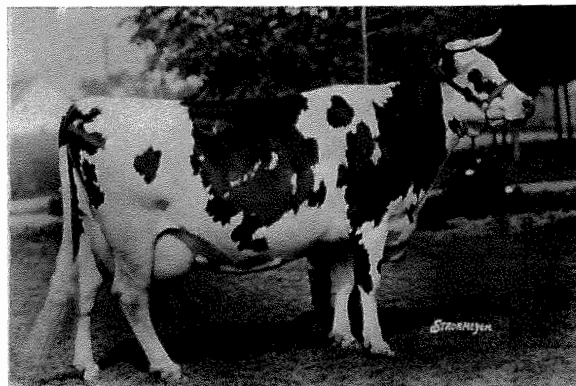
**Wisconsin Fobes 4th**

Born April 13, 1915, the fourth offspring of old Fobes, sired by Johanna De Colantha Champion.



**Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes**

Born March 4, 1917. Sired by SPOM-37th. Sold for \$30,000 in 1920 to Gustave Pabst, Dousman, WI. Transmitted well thru both sons and daughters.



**Wisconsin Fobes 7th**

Born October 6, 1920. Sired by SPOM-37th. Sold for \$2,250 to Raymondale Farms, Quebec, Canada.



## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

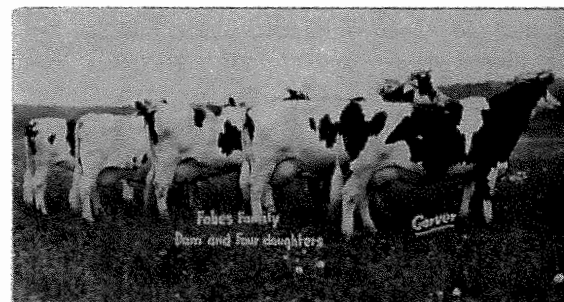
Ambassador Fobes 337162 (male) - born April 15, 1919  
 Breeder and owner - John Erickson  
 Transferred April 7, 1921, to John Erickson and E.N. Murphy, Waupaca and Green Bay, Wisconsin  
 Transferred September 20, 1923, to E.N. Murphy  
 Transferred January 22, 1925, to Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemons, Michigan  
 Died July, 1930 - as reported by *The Holstein-Friesian World*, in the August 2, 1930 issue



**Governor Fobes**

Born Dec. 11, 1921. Bred by John Erickson and out of Wisconsin Fobes 5th, and Marathon Bess Burke. Sold for \$3,200 to E.N. Murphy, Green Bay.

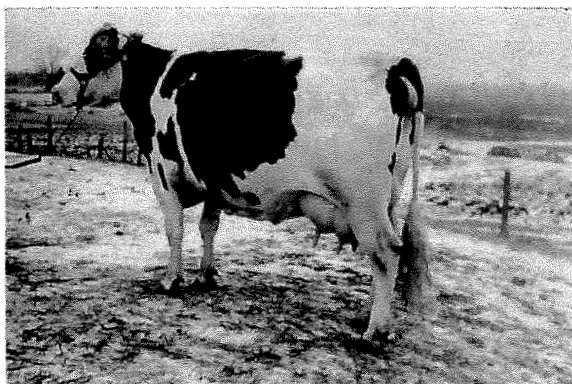
Wisconsin Fobes 7th 688041 (female) - born October 6, 1920  
 Breeder and owner - John Erickson  
 Transferred June 18, 1924, to D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada  
 Transferred June 7, 1929, to E.A. Baker, Rockingham, New Hampshire  
 (The above animals were sired by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th.)



**Wisconsin Fobes**

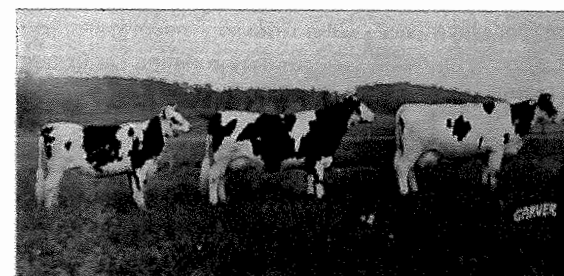
2nd from left with her daughters. Left to right Wisconsin Fobes 7th, Old Wisconsin Fobes, Wisconsin Fobes 4th, 5th and 6th.

Wisconsin Fobes 8th 854761 (female) - born August 29, 1922  
 Breeder and owner - John Erickson  
 Transferred August 13, 1924, to E.N. Murphy, Green Bay, Wisconsin  
 Transferred February 10, 1928, to Henry F. Wittig, Green Bay, Wisconsin  
 (The last named daughter and the last bull calf from Old Wisconsin Fobes were sired by Marathon Bess Burke.)



**Wisconsin Fobes 8th**

Born August 29, 1922. 6-00 365d 17,771.2M 675.5F. Sired by Marathon Bess Burke. Sold for \$3,500 to E.N. Murphy, Green Bay.

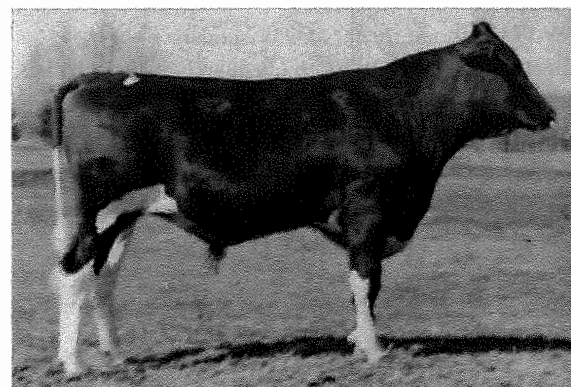


The three famous full sisters of Wisconsin Fobes and SPOM 37th. They were Wisconsin Fobes 7th, 6th and 5th.



**Admiral Ormsby Fobes**

Born Dec. 13, 1920. Bred by John Erickson, the second son of Wisconsin Fobes 5th, one half interest was sold to Emil Titel for \$7,500 as a calf.



**Marathon Bess Burke**

The main Herd Sire at the time of the Dispersal. He was a Son of Bess Burke Ormsby who was a full Sister to Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

### JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

(An abridged and revised excerpt from the book entitled, *Mount Victoria Farms*, by Horace Backus)

Almost everyone who knew him, mentioned that T.B. Macaulay was usually carrying charts and diagrams when walking through the barn and talking about the Mount Victoria breeding program. The man who had become actuary of a large insurance company at 20 years of age and rose to be its president, would naturally have been interested in compiling and analyzing all kinds of statistics.

The foundation females at Mount Victoria in 1926, only two years after the farm had made its first purchase, were far superior to anything Mr. Macaulay could have hoped for at that early stage. He had previously owned three bulls, all from the same Pauline Colantha Posch bloodlines that had contributed heavily to his herd's female foundation. They were all good-pedigreed bulls, and two of them had proven to be outstanding show bulls; but none of them approached the tremendously high level of his foundation females. All that he had learned about genetics from his highly successful plant breeding, and all that he had learned about the human life span from his insurance experiences, must have led him to realize, that at nearly 67 years of age, he should be acquiring a great bull to head up the Montvic breeding program, and doing it soon.

Indeed, Mr. Macaulay had been searching the whole breed, for some time, to find that perfect bull. He had not been content to study just current issues of the *World*, he also bought bound volumes of past years, looking for a key to unlock his problem. He read everything he could find and talked to everyone he thought could help. He knew exactly what he wanted for the Montvic breeding program. He wanted a "name" bull that had shown well and would continue to show well; he wanted a bull with a good pedigree, particularly for high test on the dam; he preferred a bull whose pedigree had good linebreeding; and, most of all, he wanted a bull that was already proven as capable of siring daughters with good udders and 4% test, as well as being able to win at the shows. And, with all this, he would still want the bull to sire the large size and milk yield that had established the Holstein as the dominant dairy breed.

It was a tall order. It was especially so because, when the bull was found, Mr. Macaulay planned to apply to that bull's descendants, theories that he had already proven in the plant kingdom. The theories centered around linebreeding and, even occasionally, inbreeding, and were intended to strengthen and intensify established characteristics that Mr. Macaulay wanted to perpetuate. This bull was going to be a full 50% of the Mount Victoria program and, in some cases, even more.

Mr. Macaulay wanted to be sure when he made his choice. Time would not allow for mistakes in this slow game of breeding cattle. The chips were down and he needed to win on his hand.

In the early spring of 1926 came an announcement in the

*World* that O.G. Clark, who had managed the highly successful John Erickson dispersal in 1924, was going to stage a special sale event called "Clark's Holstein Classic" at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and at West Salem, Wisconsin, on April 6, 7, 8 and 9. The feature of the sale was to be a bull everyone in the industry already knew, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst. This bull had won his third All-American Award the previous fall and had 11 Grand Championships to his credit, including two at the National Dairy Show, two at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress and one as far away as the Pacific International.

Johanna Rag Apple Pabst also had pedigree. He was by Pabst Korndyke Star, who was siring remarkable production and outstanding type. His first five daughters had set the industry buzzing when they averaged over 900 lbs. butter (about 720F) as two-year-olds—sensational figures in the 1920's.

The dam of the bull in question also fitted Macaulay's specifications especially well. She had a three-year-old record of nearly 20,000 lbs. of 4.18% milk and 827F, which were also great figures for that day. The bull's seven generation pedigree chart showed six rich crosses (three through his sire and three through his dam) to an all-time great sire, Pontiac Korndyke.

Right on target to this point, but Macaulay's crucial questions: "What does he sire? What do his daughters look like? Do they have outstanding udders? Will they show? Are they producing? Do they test 4%?" still needed to be answered.

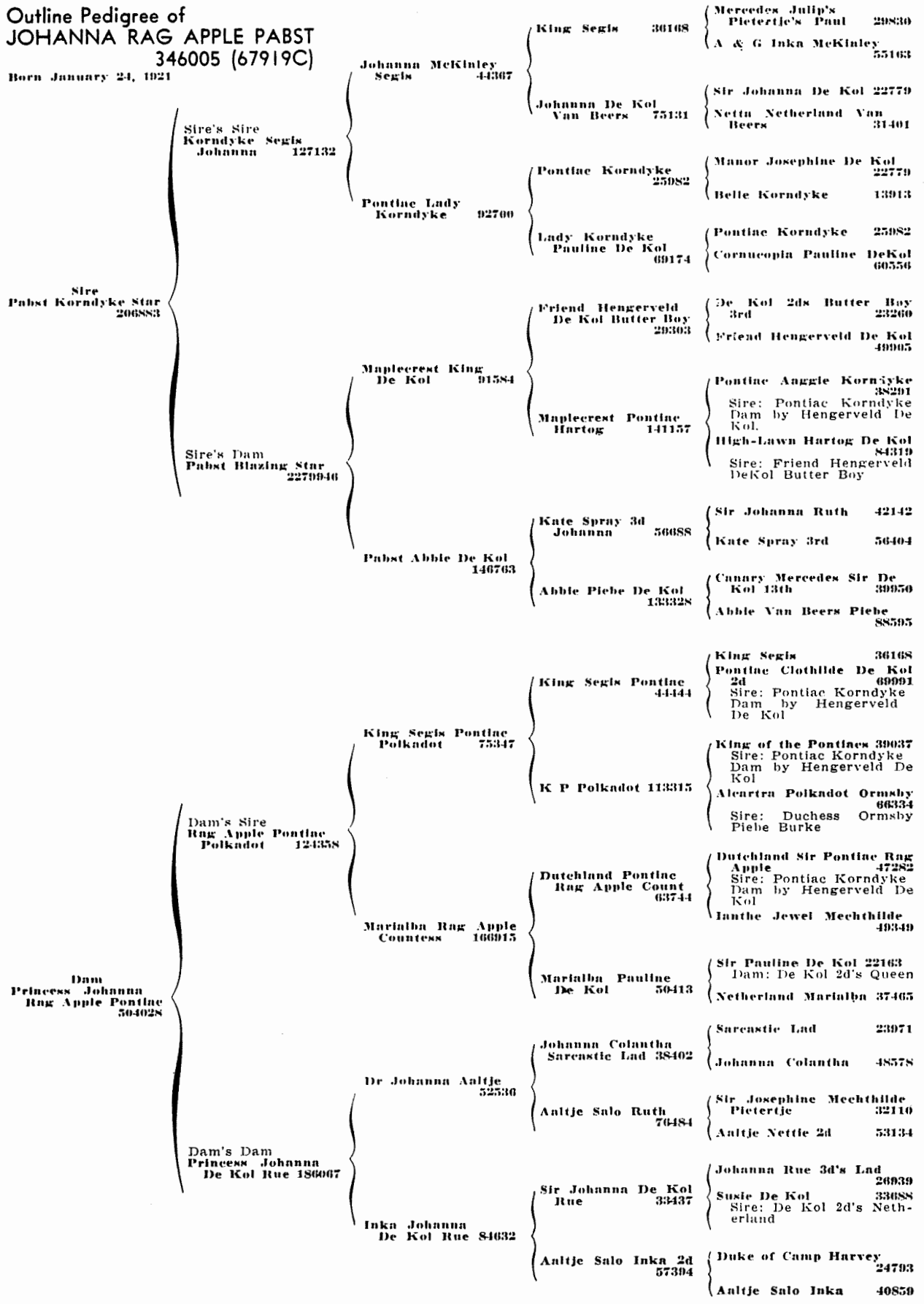
Business pressures prevented Mr. Macaulay from making a personal scouting expedition to see this phenomenon ahead of the sale. So he did the next best thing and sent a trusted aide in his stead. J.E. (Joe) Chandler made the trip from Hudson Heights, Quebec, to owner Joe Piek's farm at Hartford, Wisconsin. Joe Chandler, at Mr. Macaulay's instruction, did a detailed study on the bull himself, on the type of his daughters and on their production and test. He was greatly impressed—particularly with the traits Mr. Macaulay wanted most, udders and 4% test—and the other factors he wanted were there, too.

It turned out that Mr. Macaulay could not make the trip to Wisconsin for the actual sale either so, again, Joe Chandler was sent on his behalf. Consequently, Joe purchased Johanna Rag Apple Pabst for \$15,000, the highest auction price paid for any Holstein since 1920. He, at Mr. Macaulay's special request, also contracted with Joe Piek after the sale to have Johanna Rag Apple Pabst bred to five of his daughters before he left Wisconsin. In return, Mount Victoria Farms agreed to purchase any resulting females at a pre-arranged figure. (A heifer calf resulting from these matings became one of her sire's best daughters, Piek Spring Pabst Countess Johanna.)

Mount Victoria's fortunate selection of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst as the cornerstone for its breeding program succeeded so well that the bloodline resulting from his use is known today, not simply as "Montvic," but as "Montvic Rag Apple": the bull and the program became as one.

# WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

**Outline Pedigree of  
JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST  
346005 (67919C)  
Born January 24, 1921**



# JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

Pictured in 1925



JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

Pictured in 1936



His Get of Sire

## His Show Winnings in Summary

- 1923 - All-American 2-yr-old
- 1924 - All-American 3-yr-old
- 1925 - All-American Aged Bull
- 1926 - All-American Aged Bull
- 1927 - Not shown.
- 1928 - Reserve All-American Aged Bull  
(Only shown twice)
- 1929 - Reserve All-American Aged Bull  
(Only shown at Royal)
- 1930 - Retired from showing.
- 1938 - Reserve All-Time All-American Aged Bull

**World Covers:** Appeared on the cover of the World individually six times, each of his All-American years, at his death in 1933, and again for the Rag Apple Bloodline Issue in 1958.

## His Get of Sire Winnings in Summary

- 1932 - 1st at the Royal Winter Fair
- 1933 - Reserve All-American Get  
(2nd to the All-American Get at the Royal)
- 1934 - Reserve All-American Get  
(1st at the Royal)
- 1935 - All-American Get of Sire  
(1st at the Royal)
- 1936 - All-American Get of Sire  
(1st at the Royal)
- 1938 - Reserve All-Time All-American Get
- 1943 - Reserve All-Time All-American Get

**World Covers:** His Gets of Sire were the feature on the cover of the World four times.

Members of the 1936 Get pictured above. L to R: Montvic Rag Apple Colantha Abbekerk, Montvic Rag Apple Marion, Montvic Countess Rag Apple Pabst, and Montvic Rag Apple Bonheur.

"Colantha Abbekerk" was 3rd Aged Cow in milk, "Marion" was 6th, "Countess" was 4th, and "Little Bonheur" was 1st and Grand Champion, all at the Royal, 1936.

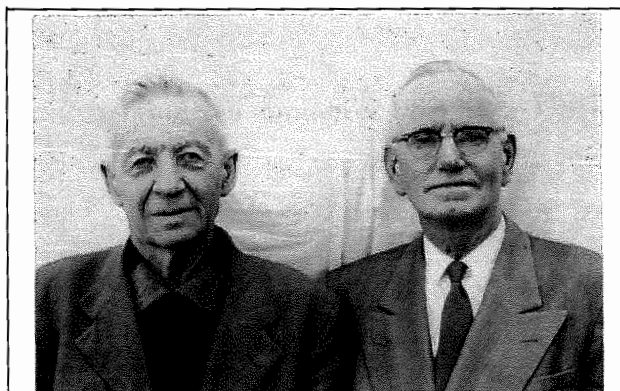


# JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST



**JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST  
AND JOSEPH E. PIEK**

This picture appeared on cover of May 1, 1926 World soon after Mount Victoria purchased him and just before he left for Quebec.



Joseph Piek, who owned JRAP, and Mr. Piek's son-in-law, Herbert Lepien who later entered into partnership with him.



**MR. AND MRS. JOE PIEK**

This picture appeared in a May, 1940 World with announcement of their herd dispersal.

## IMPORTANT MILESTONES

- 1921 - Born Jan. 24, 1921 in herd of his breeder, Philip Linker, Hartford, Wis. Sold at eight months of age to Joseph Piek, also of Hartford, Wis.
- 1922 - 1st Senior Yearling at Walworth (Wis.) County Fair under Judge A.C. Oosterhuis who made him Junior Champion.  
5th Senior Yearling at Wisconsin State Fair. The "World" wrote in their May, 1940 story for the Joe Piek Dispersal: "Many at ringside thought he deserved more. In 1923 John Hetts asked Joe Piek if he could show him and started him on his (nearly) undefeated career."
- 1923 - **All-American 2-year-old bull.**  
1st 2-yr-old, Senior and Grand Champion; Ill. State Fair & Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress.  
2nd 2-yr-old, Wis. State Fair under Judge Ward Stevens, Lacona, NY who placed a bull that had won at the National Show for the past two years over him. As the class left the ring, Judge Stevens turned to Bill Prescott and other writers nearby and said, "Boys, I missed one. There's the best bull in the ring" and pointed to JRAP.
- 1924 - **All-American 3-year-old bull.**  
1st 3-yr-old, Senior & Grand Champion at Ill. State Fair, Wis. State Fair, Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress, National Dairy Show, and Pacific International.  
(He competed that year against 1924's All-American Aged Bull, the great North Star Joe Homstestead in Aged Bull or Championship classes at four shows under four different judges, and won each time).
- 1925 - **All-American Aged Bull.**  
1st Aged Bull, Senior and Grand Champion, Ill. State Fair, Wis. State Fair, and National Dairy Show.  
2nd at Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress.
- 1926 - **All-American Aged Bull.**  
(Sold to Mount Victoria by Joseph Piek in Clark's Classic on April 6th) 1st Aged Bull, Senior & Grand Champion, CNE, Ormstown, Central Canada, Western Fair, Ottawa Winter Fair, and the Royal.
- 1927 - Did not show. He was being used heavily at Mount Victoria.
- 1928 - **Reserve All-American Aged Bull.**  
1st Aged Bull, Senior & Grand Champion, Ottawa Winter Fair, and the Royal.
- 1929 - **Reserve All-American Aged Bull.**  
1st Aged Bull, Senior & Grand Champion at the Royal.
- 1930 - Retired from the show ring.
- 1933 - Died in late August at 12½ years of age from leg injury.
- 1938 - Reserve All-Time All-American Aged Bull.

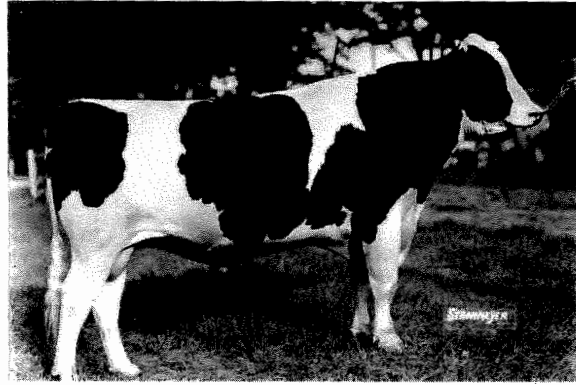
**EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN**

**FAMOUS SONS OF JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST**



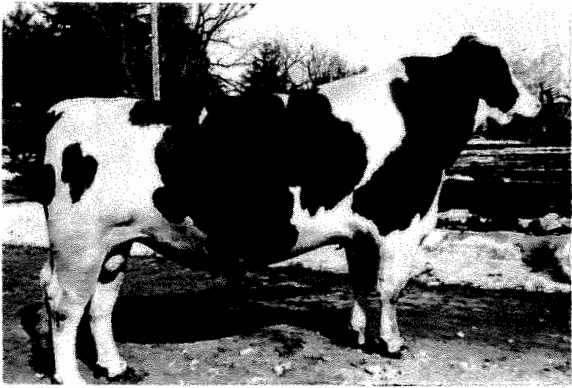
**GENERAL POSCH (In the U.S.)**

Also, Montvic Rag Apple Pabst in Canada. One of the three full brothers from Lady Meg Posch. Used at Yates Farms, NY after use in Canada. Sired the 1st Get at N.Y. State Fair, 1939.



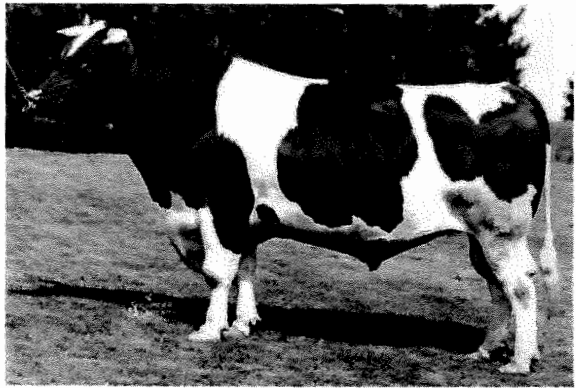
**MONTVIC RAG APPLE BARON**

JRAP's assistant at Mount Victoria until "Chieftain" arrived. Later at Van Hoosen Farms in Michigan. His son, Montvic Rag Apple Baron 2nd helped found Lonelm bloodline.



**MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN (EX)**

The "Heir Apparent" to his sire. His dam was Triune Papoose Piebe, six times All-American. His daughters averaged 4%, and he has an amazing list of top sons.



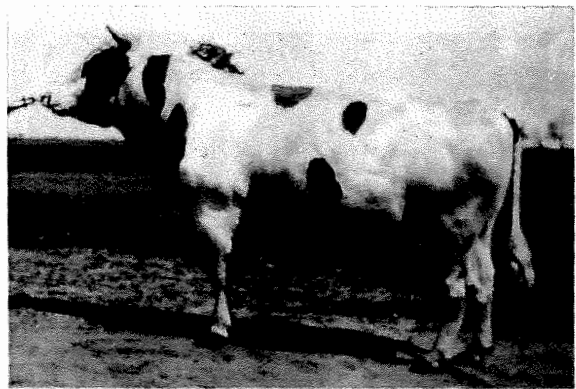
**MONTVIC RAG APPLE NETHERLAND**

First proven in Canada, then used at Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa. with enormous success. A daughter became dam of Lauxmont Admiral Lucifer, famous early AI sire in Pa.



**JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST 3rd**

Bred in Wisconsin. He sired the 1038F New Year Belle of Dunloggin fame. A son sired the dam of Dunloggin Design, great "Index" sire at Overbook Hospital (N.J.) in the 'forties.



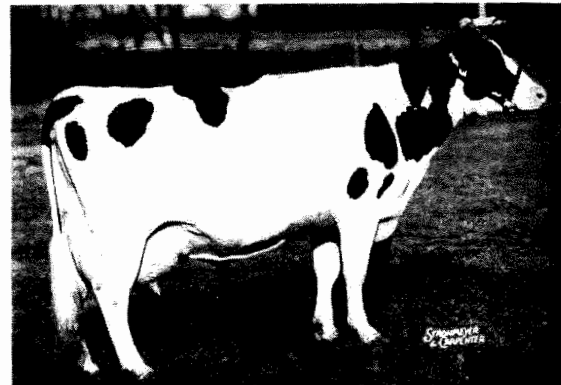
**MONTVIC RAG APPLE PAUL (Extra)**

Proved in the Van Patter Herd and others. Received the highest proved sire rating possible.

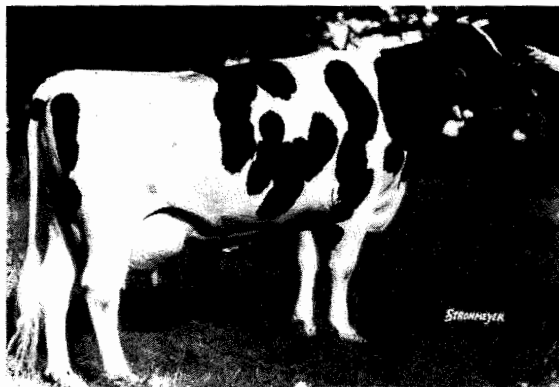
## JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST DAUGHTERS



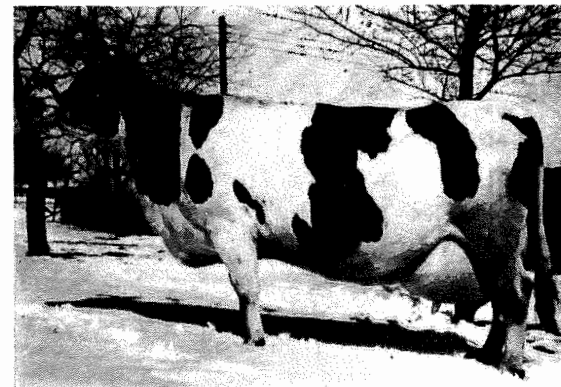
**MONTVIC RAG APPLE COLANTHA ABBEKERK (EX)**  
9y 365d 3X 29,208M 4.32% 1263F  
(World Fat Champion when made) Honorable Mention All-American Aged Cow, 1938. Dam of great sons.



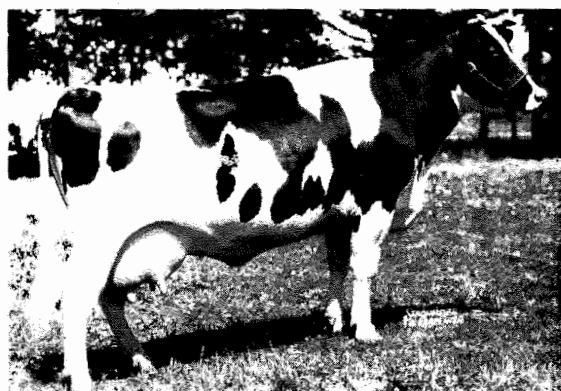
**MONTVIC RAG APPLE BONHEUR**  
6y 365d 3X 21,604M 4.05% 862F  
Four times All-American. Dam of Montvic Pathfinder.



**MONTVIC RAG APPLE SEGIS (GM)**  
3 1/2y 365d 3X 20,058M 4.14% 830F  
First daughter of JRAP born at Mount Victoria and 1st 4-yr-old, Ormstown, 1931. Dam of the well-proven Sleepy Hollow Montvic Chieftain in California and Montvic Rag Apple Baron 2nd who contributed so much to Lonelm family in Canada.



**MONTVIC RAG APPLE BONHEUR ABBEKERK (EX)**  
5y 365d 3X 26,262M 4.0% 1047F  
(Iowa State Record when made) Full sister to Montvic Rag Apple Bonheur. Second highest record JRAP daughter. Dam of Rag Apple Talisman.



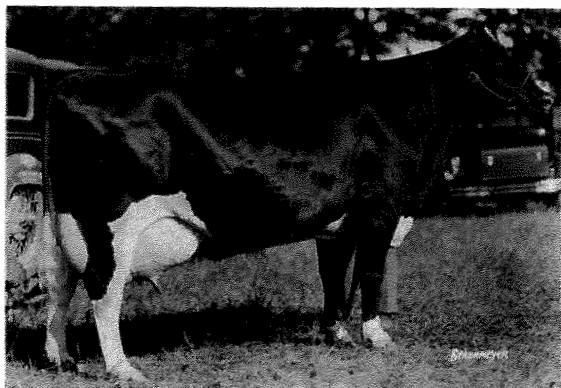
**MONTVIC RAG APPLE COLANTHA (GM)**  
8y 365d 3X 23,234M 4.0% 926.7F  
1st 3-yr-old, Ormstown, 1931. Record made at Osborndale where she had a Gold Medal proven son. Member of two Reserve All-American Gets. Full sister to Montvic Rag Apple Abbekerk.



**MONTVIC RAG APPLE ABBEKERK**  
6y 365d 3X 18,121M 4.89% 886F  
Highest testing JRAP daughter. Dam of Reserve All-American 3-yr-old and granddam of a World Fat Champion.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

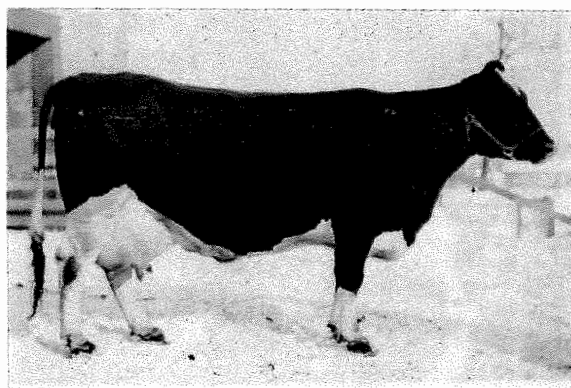
# JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST DAUGHTERS



**PIEK SPRING PABST COUNTESS JOHANNA (GM)**

4 1/2y 365d 3X 22,924M 4.06% 930F

Inbred daughter of JRAP. 1st 4-yr-old Dry Cow at Royal, 1932. 1st 2-yr-old, Royal, 1930.



**PIEK SPRING PABST DUCHESS (VG)**

7y 365d 4X 24,072M 3.9% 945F

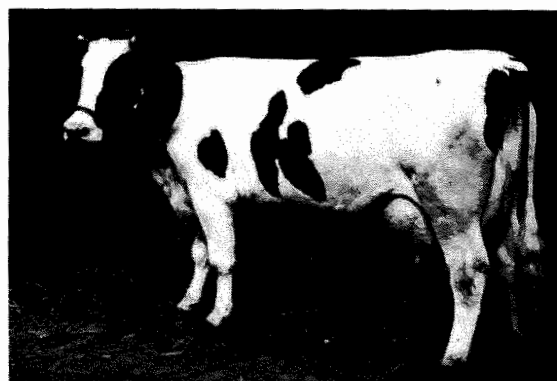
Snapshot of a Wisconsin-bred JRAP that is believed to have been owned by one of the Wisconsin State Control Board herds.



**MONTVIC RAG APPLE PIETJE (GM)**

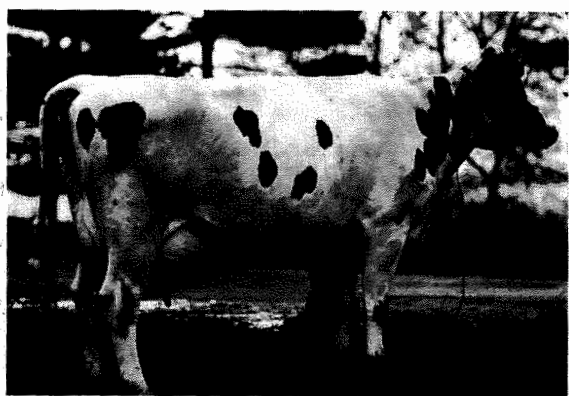
3 1/2y 365d 3X 22,909M 4.54% 1043F

Highest record JRAP daughter in heifer form. Dam of Montvic Bonheur Pietje B, All-American 4-yr-old.



**MONTVIC DE KOL RAG APPLE (GM)**

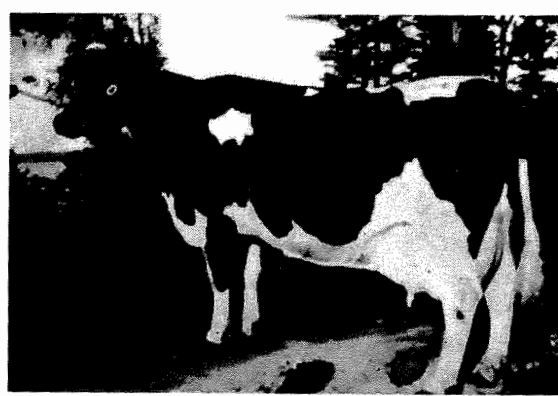
Many times a Grand Champion at the National Exposition in Guatemala. She was milking 130 lbs a day there when judged by Paul B. Minser in 1936.



**MONTVIC RAG APPLE PAPOOSE (GM)**

4 1/2 365D 3X 21,232M 4.38% 930F

By JRAP from 6X All-American Triune Papoose Piebe. Full sister to Montvic Chieftain. Dam of several top sons,



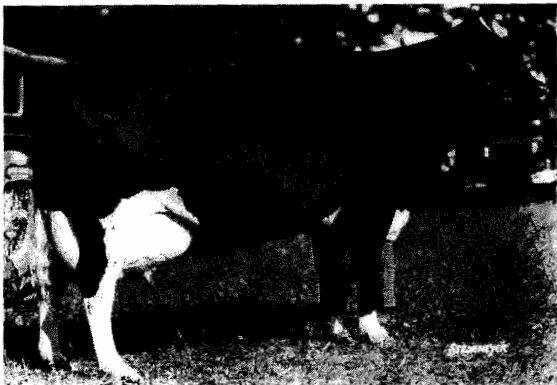
**MONTVIC RAG APPLE MEG**

5y 365d 3X 23,292M 3.94% 921F

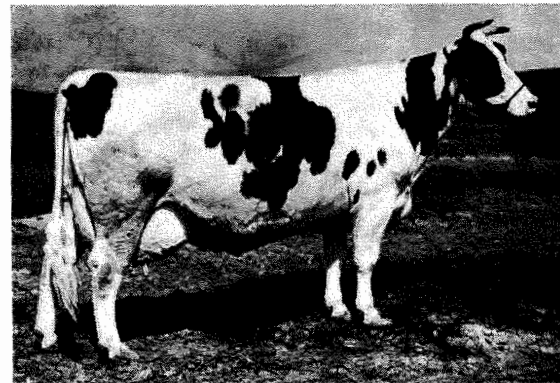
A JRAP daughter from a Lady Meg Posch daughter. Her daughter is dam of the All-American, Montvic Bonheur Black Beauty.



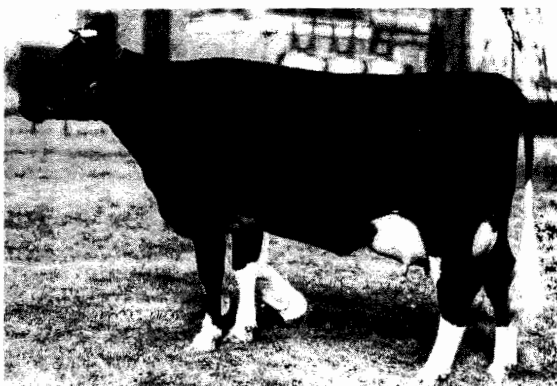
## INTERESTING COMBINATIONS OF JRAP BREEDING



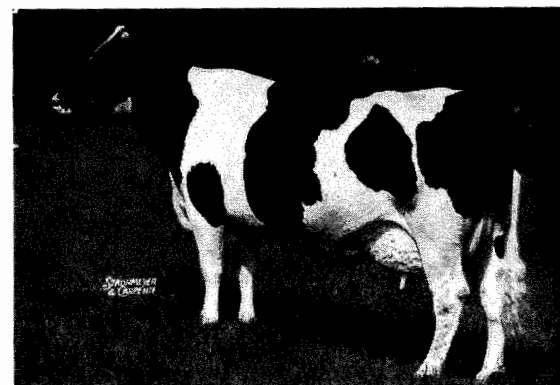
**PIEK SPRING PABST COUNTESS JOHANNA**  
1st at Royal as 2-yr-old and 4-yr-old. Inbred daughter - 75% JRAP.



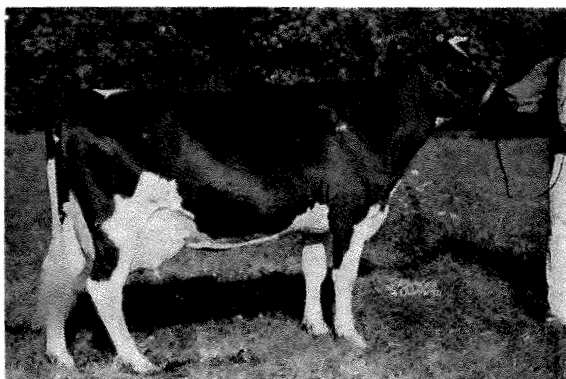
**MONTVIC BONHEUER PIETJE B**  
All-American 4-yr-old. She is a maternal granddaughter, and sired by a double grandson - 50% JRAP.



**MONTVIC CHAMPION ABBEKERK**  
Reserve All-American 3-yr-old. Double granddaughter and once great-granddaughter - 62 1/2% JRAP.



**MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN ABBEKERK**  
Honorable Mention All-American. A double granddaughter - 50% JRAP



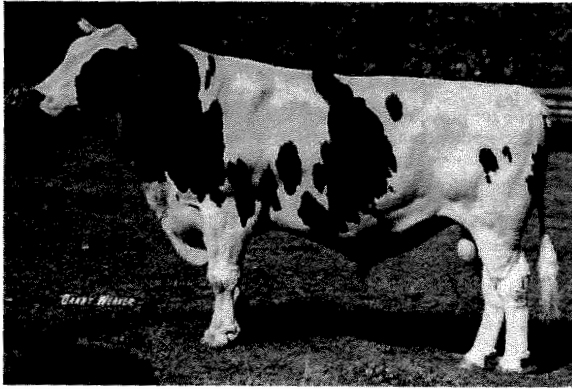
**MONTVIC BONHEUR BLACK BEAUTY**  
All-American 3-yr-old. Four times great-granddaughter plus once great-great-granddaughter - 56 1/4% JRAP.



**MONTVIC HIEMKE R A PATSY**  
All-Canadian 4-yr-old. Her dam is by a double grandson, dam's dam is an own daughter, and sire is partial outcross being a great-great-grandson - 31 1/4% JRAP.

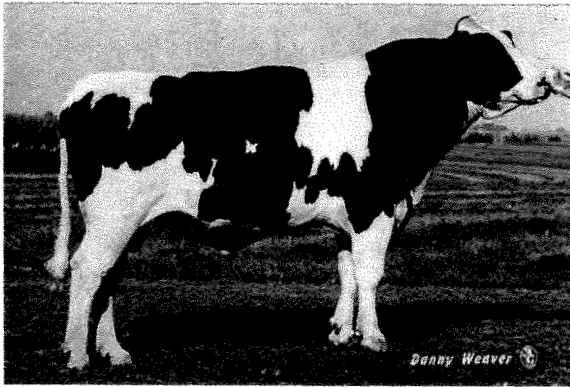
## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

### PRESENT DAY BREEDING THAT TRACES TO JRAP



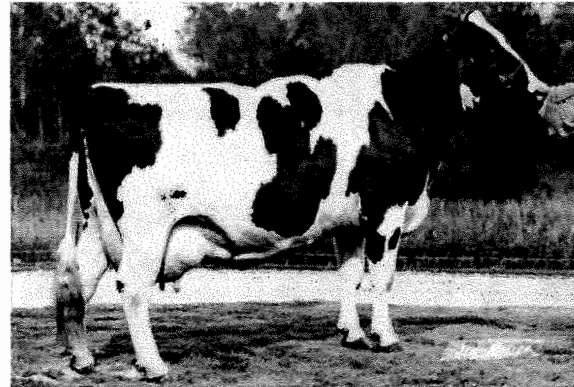
#### PAWNEE FARM ARLINDA CHIEF (EX-94-GM)

He sired great bodied, strong cows that really milked. No bull could, or did, sire more tremendously high record daughters in his time. His sons have proven highly successful, particularly "Valiant" and "Chief Mark". One of his greatest attributes was his ability to "cross" well with "Elevation" breeding. He traces at least six times to Montvic Rag Apple Sovereign, and 14 times to JRAP.



#### S-W-D VALIANT (EX-95-GM)

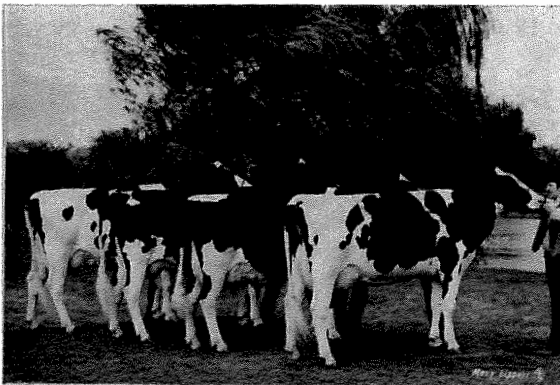
Great proven "Chief" son. Bred at SWD Daries, WI. Sire of 10 All-Americans, 300 Excellent progeny and daughters with 515 records over 1000 lbs F. His sons have proven powerful transmitters.



#### BEECHER ARLINDA ELLEN (EX-91)

5-8 365d 2X 55,600M 2.8% 1573F  
(World Milk Champion)

Famous daughter of "Chief" bred by Beecher Family of Indiana.



Get of S-W-D VALIANT  
All American Get of Sire, 1985.

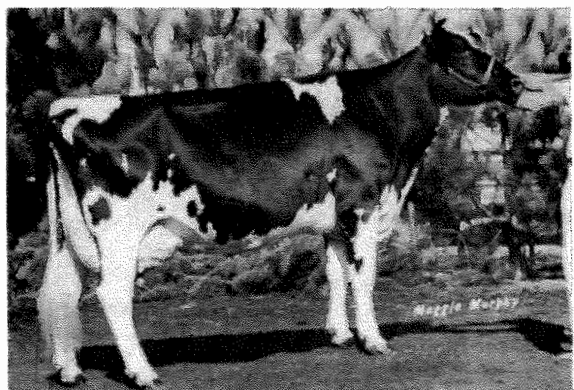
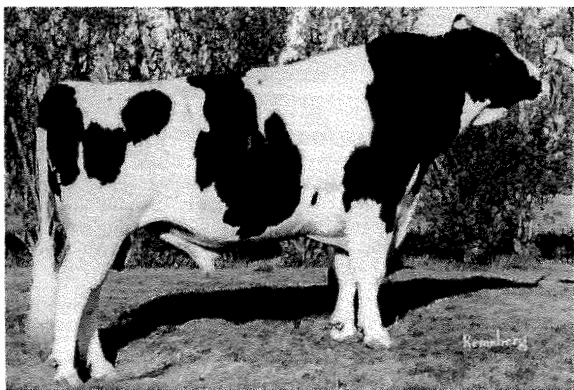


#### PLUSHANSKI CHIEF FAITH (4E-94-GMD)

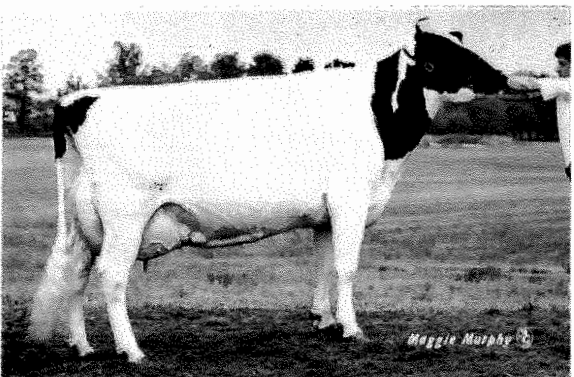
9-1 365d 2X 37,718M 5.1% 1913F

This beautiful "Chief" daughter, bred by the Plushanski Family in PA, has proven one of the high test and high index transmitting cows of the breed.

PRESENT DAY BREEDING THAT TRACES TO JRAP



**SHADOWCLIFF R A GINA (3E-97)**  
All-Time All-American 3-yr-old, 1984.  
All-Time All-American 2-yr-old, 1984.  
All-American 2, 3 & 4 yr-old, 1979-81.  
8-4 365d 2X 23,630M 4.2% 1001F  
Bred By Eric Anderson, Canton, PA.  
Owned by Hilltop-Hanover, New York.



**BROOKVIEW TONY CHARITY (EX-97)**  
All-Time All-American 4-yr-old, 1984 39,015 1422 3x. An "Elevation" gr'dtr. Owned by Hanover Hill and Romandale, Ontario.

**ROUND OAK RAG APPLE ELEVATION (EX-96-GOLD MEDAL SIRE)**

Sire of three All-American Gets, 1977, 78, and 1983. Eight times Leading Honor List Sire in the U.S., 1971-84. He sired over one thousand Excellent progeny and over a thousand 1000-lb fat daughters.

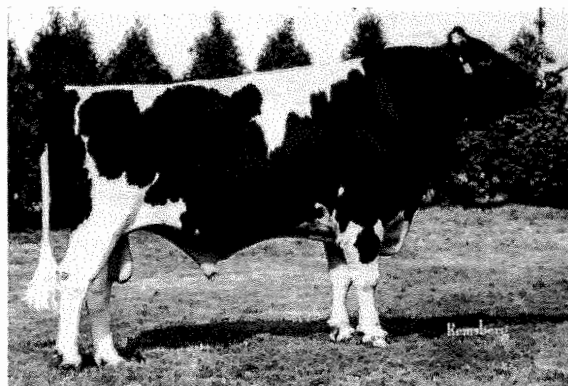
His sons have proven excellent breeding sires in the U.S., Canada, and in countless other countries. There were four All-Time All-American milking age females in 1984. His daughters were three of the four and a granddaughter was the fourth. His sire is the intensely Ormsby-bred, Tidy Burke Elevation.

His dam is ROUND OAK RAG APPLE EVE (4E-94), a former Virginia State Champion with 26,126M 4.1%-1083F at 8 years, 2X and right at 200,000 M lifetime. She was a member of Round Oak's prize winning "Ivanhoe" Get of Sire. Bred by the Hope Family, Purcellville, Virginia. He traces at least 20 times to JRAP.

**ELEVATIONS TWO ALL-TIME ALL-AMERICAN DAUGHTERS**

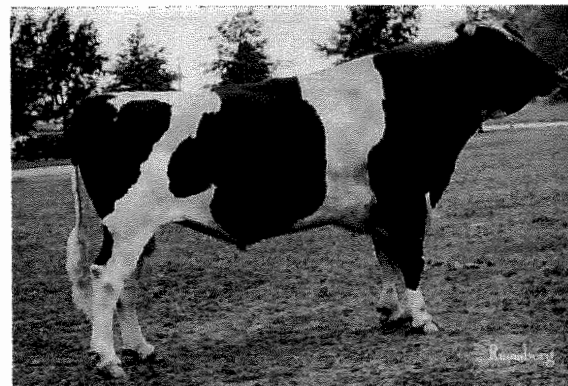
**NORTHCROFT ELLA ELEVATION (3E-97)**

All-Time All-American Aged Cow, 1984.  
Res. All-Time All-American 3-yr-old.  
Three Times All-American Aged Cow.  
7-7 364d 2X 48,731M 4.2% 2028F  
Bred by Clif Eccleston, Hamilton, NY  
Owned by Woodbine and Romandale, PA and Ontario.



**CARLIN M IVANHOE BELL (EX-93-GM)**

He stands alone, at this writing, in his ability to sire high index daughters. Bred by Lawrence Mayer and Gov. John Carlin of Kansas. He traces 12 times to JRAP.

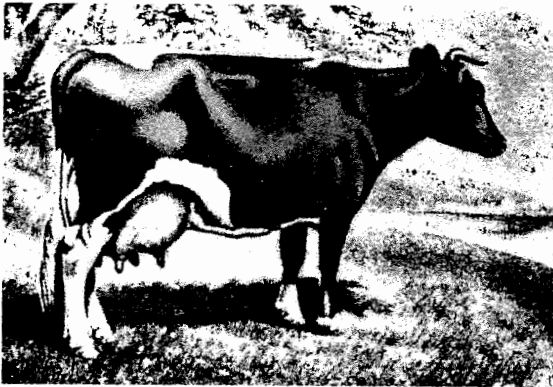


**OSBORNDALE IVANHOE (EX-GM)**

Eight times leading Honor List Sire for production in the U.S. He sired tall, extreme dairy cows with high quality udders and outstanding longevity and lifetime production. By a richly-bred Montvic Rag Apple sire.

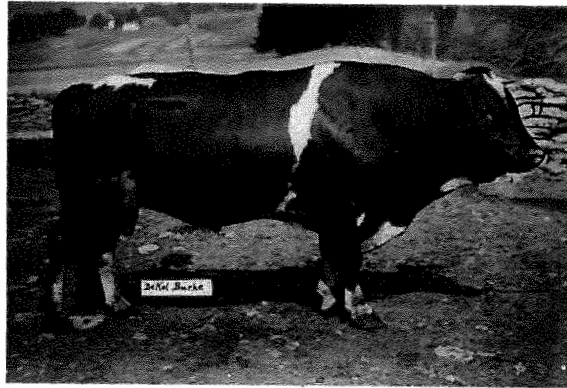
# EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

## THE HELENA BURKE FAMILY



**HELENA BURKE 22916**

Foundation cow of the Burke family and one of the first cows of the breed above 20 lbs. F in official test. She was famous as a show cow and probably comes closer to the conformation of the True Type cow than any of the other early foundation animals. Her official record made in 1897 of 20.37 lbs. F, 654.1 lbs. M stamped her as one of the greatest milk producers of her time. Her family is widely noted for its milk production.



**DE KOL BURKE 22991**

The best son of Helena Burke and by the same sire as Hengerveld De Kol. He has 78 A. R. O. daughters, 48 proven sons, and 61 producing daughters. His list includes eight above 24 lbs. F in 7 days.

Helena Burke 22916, the foundation cow of the Burke family, probably comes closer to the conformation of the True Type cow than any other early foundation animal. Although noted as a show cow, she represented a smoother and somewhat stronger type than found favor under the judges of her day. Consequently, her stablemate, Aaggie Grace 2d's Pietertje, who was of the extreme dairy type, usually defeated her when they came together in the show ring. Helena Burke, however, was pointed out by Ward W. Stevens during the work of the committee on the True Type of the Breed as representing the ideal back, loin and hips more closely than any other cow he had ever seen.

Helena Burke was bred by H. Biddleman and Sons of Albion, New York, but when registered, was the property of Henry Stevens of Lacona, New York. Before dropping her first calf, she was sold to Henry's cousin, George L. Stevens of Brookside. It was in his herd that she dropped her first calf which was sired by Milla's Pietertje Netherland. On dry feed in mid-winter, she produced as a two-year-old, 51 lbs., 8 oz. of milk in a day, 1,404 lbs. in 31 days and 8,766 lbs., 4 oz. in eight months. As a three-year-old, she gave 63 lbs., 12 oz. in a day, 1,726 lbs., 8 oz. in 30 days and 9,175 lbs. in seven months. As a four-year-old she produced 12,006 lbs., 10 oz. in a period of eight months. Although she was never an official World Champion, Helena Burke made a record of 20.36F and 654.1M in seven days in 1897 and took First Place in the butter test at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, Nebraska. Between February 8, 1892 (the date of her first freshening as a two-year-old), and December 17, 1901 (the day her last calf was born), Helena Burke dropped seven daughters and two sons, a total of nine calves in nine years and nine months. (She was almost exactly 12 years old on the date of her last freshening.) Six of Helena Burke's daughters produced ARO daughters; and the following shows the records of four of her daughters:

	Milk	Fat
Helena Burke De Kol (13 years)	541.2	18.37
Manor De Kol's Helena Burke	504.2	16.01
Helena Burke Hengerveld De Kol	491.9	15.73
Helena Burke's Butter Cup (4 years)	418.0	12.81

Perhaps the best daughter of Helena Burke was her second daughter, Helena De Kol 35547, by De Kol 2d's Netherland. Unfortunately, she was injured in a barbed wire accident at first freshening and was never tested. However, her daughter, Helena De Kol's De Kol with a record of 542.6M and 16.96F, was a former World Champion at 14 years, 5 months; and her granddaughter, Butter Boy Helena Pietertje, formerly held the world's milk record for senior three-year-olds in the short-time division and was one of the great grandams of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie. Also, her son, Helena De Kol Artis, produced a former World Champion Senior Three-Year-Old for butter production, Daisy Pietertje Hartog 2d. He also sired Artis De Kol Walker (sire of the dam of Matador Segis Walker and Segis Walker Matador), Joe Gelsche De Kol Burke, Teddy De Kol Burke Spofford and other sires appearing prominently in the ancestry of the 1,000F Burke producers.

Helena De Kol's De Kol was developed in Canada, and, as a result, a splendid line of heavy-producing descendants appear in Canadian records. Among these are Helena Keyes, a daughter of Helena De Kol's De Kol, with a record of 23.7F and 599.3M in seven days, and her daughter, Helena Burke Keyes with 26.6F and 713.4M. Also included are Helena Pietertje, another daughter of Helena De Kol's De Kol (who was the dam of Helena Pietertje Pauline, who had two daughters with records of 23.96F, 733M and 22.87F, 741.5M) and Helena Hengerveld De Kol, a third daughter of Helena De Kol's De Kol (who was the dam of Helena Hengerveld Keyes, whose daughter and daughter's daughter had milk records of 709.6 lbs. and 759 lbs., both in connection with records above 21.6F).

Another good transmitting daughter of Helena Burke was her highest record daughter, Helena Burke De Kol. She had





**DE KOL HENGERVELD BURKE 29737**  
38 A. R. O. daughters; 17 with records of 16 to 28 lbs. F in 7 days. 27 proven sons and 26 producing daughters. Of the two sons of Helena Burke, he is the younger.

four ARO daughters (one of which appears on the five-generation chart of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie) and three proven sons.

Helena Burke bred satisfactorily through her daughters (even though not one of them was able to equal her own production in their official tests), but it was through her two sons that her greatest impact on the Holstein breed was made. The older bull, De Kol Burke, ranks as one of the great progenitors of milk production, although he exhibited few of the splendid type characteristics of his dam. He was sired by De Kol 2d's Butter Boy and, thus, in addition to bringing in the blood of De Kol 2d and Empress Josephine 3d's sire, Mechthilde, was a brother on the sire's side to Hengerveld De Kol, Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Pontiac Butter Boy. De Kol Burke had 78 ARO daughters, 48 proven sons and 61 producing daughters. He had eight daughters above 24F and a total of 40 above 16F.

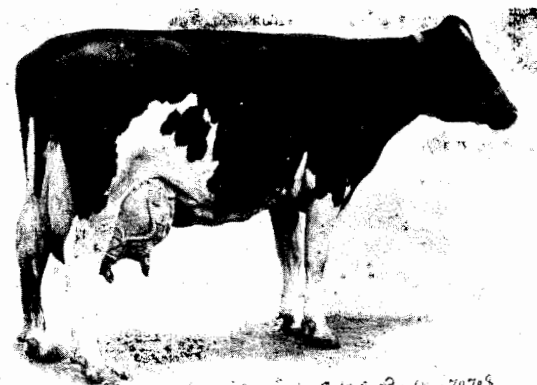
The honor of being De Kol Burke's most famous daughter is shared by Spring Brook Burke, dam of Spring Brook Bess Burke (who has been called the "greatest mother of the breed"), and Riverside Sadie De Kol Burke, a former World Champion for milk production. With her world's record of 902.1M and 25.83F in seven days and 3,707.0M and 104.11F in 30 days, she established new highs for milk production, which were unequaled until May Echo Sylvia came upon the scene some five years later. Riverside Sadie De Kol Burke also made a year's record of 28,826.4M and 868.1F, second largest in the world at the time of completion. (She also had a son who sired Aralio De Kol Mead 2nd who later produced 1,043F.)

Another great milk-producing daughter of De Kol Burke was Winana Pietertje De Kol 2d, who had records of 772.4M and 24.89F in seven days and 3,257.3M and 99.8F in 30 days. This milk record stood as the largest ever made at the time of its completion. (It should be noted that Winana also held the world's record for milk production in her senior three-year-old class.) The outstanding milk records for these two daughters of De Kol Burke resulted in a world's record average for milk production for both seven and 30 days for two daughters of one sire. In fact, their 30-day record averaged higher than any two other cows of the breed at that time. Other daughters of De Kol Burke which appear directly in the pedigrees of the 1,000F

producers are Oak De Kol and Jessie Maida, both with records above 24.8F, and Glen De Kol Artis.

Undoubtedly, the best transmitting son of De Kol Burke was Piebe De Kol Burke 25368. He had 28 ARO daughters, two with records of 24F and 25.6F and six others ranging from 16F to 20.8F in seven days. He was chiefly distinguished, however, through his sons which included such noted sires as Duchess Ormsby Piebe Burke, Chief Piebe Oak Duchess, Duchess Ormsby Butter King and Gracia Ward Piebe. Pan-American Piebe Burke, another son of Piebe De Kol Burke, sired the dam of Queen Piebe Mercedes, Champion Junior Four-Year-Old of the breed in yearly test. Also, Piebe De Kol Burke also appears twice in the fourth generation of the pedigree of Tilly Alcarta, both her grandsires being sons of this bull. Leda Hengerveld Sir Piebe, another son of Piebe De Kol Burke, was the sire of Lady Mutual Friend who produced a record of 1,025F. One of the most famous granddaughters of Piebe De Kol Burke was Ollie Watson Prima Donna with 24.88F, the only cow at the time to produce two sons who were National Grand Champions. She was sired by Chief Piebe Oak Duchess. The famous matron, Wisconsin Bess Piebe Laura (dam of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King), was a granddaughter of Duchess Ormsby Piebe Burke and Chief Piebe Oak Duchess, both of whom were sired by Piebe De Kol Burke.

De Kol Hengerveld Burke, the second son and youngest offspring of Helena Burke, was sired by De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. He had 41 ARO daughters, 35 proven sons and 31 producing daughters. Twenty of his daughters produced over 16F in seven days and two exceeded the 24-pound mark (the leader being Urna Burke with 28.17F). Perhaps his most famous son was Merci Lad Korndyke Burke, Grand Champion at the California State Fair, whose daughters included 24F producers.



**RIVERSIDE SADIE DE KOL BURKE 70708**  
Former world's champion milk producer, 902.1 lbs. M, 25.83 lbs. F in 7 days; 3707.0 lbs M, 104.11 lbs. fat in 30 days. Her yearly record of 28,826.4 lbs. M, 868.1 lbs. F was the second highest for milk when made. A daughter of De Kol Burke. Granddam of a 1000-lb. F producer.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



**SPRING BROOK BESS BURKE 98734**

"The greatest mother of the breed for her time." She had 6 A. R. O. daughters, three with 7-day records of 26.54, 30.58 and 33.85 lbs. F, and her six daughters with year records include three with 931, 988 and 1032 lbs. F, the six averaging 782.3 lbs. F 21,822 lbs. M. Her own records stand at 875.3 lbs. F, 25,227.1 lbs. M in a year; 27.8 lbs. F, 630.8 lbs. M in 7 days.

### THE BESS BURKE FAMILY

The Spring Brook Bess Burke family has been closely allied with the Ormsbys, although the foundation cow, Spring Brook Bess Burke 98734, has no Ormsby blood. Her sire, Wisconsin Bess Chief 34114, bred by E.E. Randall of Wisconsin, was a son of Pearl of the Dairy's Joe De Kol 23450, one of the sires who built the Homestead family. Her dam, bred by W.H. Jones of Wisconsin, was a daughter of De Kol Burke (son of the foundation cow, Helena Burke) out of a daughter of Pearl of the Dairy, the dam of Pearl of the Dairy's Joe De Kol.

Spring Brook Bess Burke 98734 was bred by J.P. Heatwole of Northfield, Minnesota, and was born on September 13, 1906. She was one of the foundation cows in the herd of E.C. Schroeder at Moorhead, Minnesota, as was her oldest daughter, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d 131387. Both dam and daughter were mated repeatedly with Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes with excellent results, thus closely combining the Bess Burke and Ormsby families.

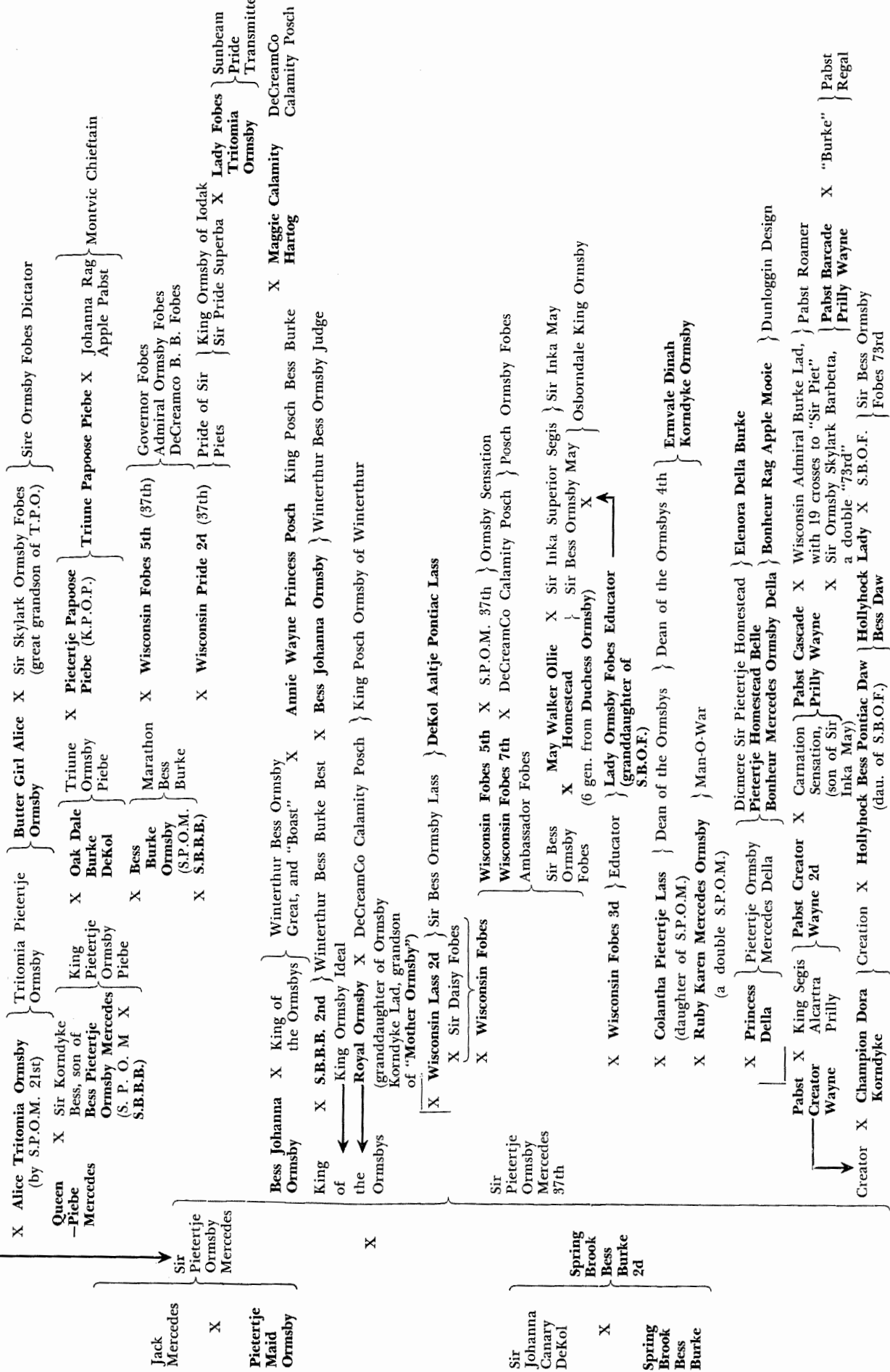
It was not until she was six years old that Spring Brook Bess Burke had her first opportunity to be on test. After making a seven-day record of practically 24F, she finished her year with 650.2F from 19,104.6M. At her next freshening, she made her best seven-day record—27.847F from 630.8M. Unfortunately, an accident in which she lost one-quarter of her udder prevented her from ever making another year record. She was, however, given another year test at nine years old and, in spite of her handicap, made a record of 875.3F from 25,227.1M, which stood for some years as the largest record to be made on three quarters. The following year, she made her third year record, this time achieving 797.6F from 22,454.4M. Her two best records averaged well over 800F and the three averaged not far from that figure—774.4 lbs.

"The Greatest Mother of the Breed" was the slogan adopted by her owners for this wonderful matron. She was the only cow with two records averaging over 800F to also have three daughters with two or more records averaging over 800F. Additionally, she topped the leading three-generation group with an average of 934.8F. Her daughter, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, was the leading dam and daughter group of any breed of her day, with an average of 1,115.5F.

Spring Brook Bess Burke also headed the second highest group of dam and six daughters for any breed, with an average of 795.6F. She also had the second highest group of dam and five daughters, averaging 850.6F. The three-generation group, consisting of Spring Brook Bess Burke, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d and Bess Johanna Ormsby, not only held the world's record for three direct generations, but together made a total of 14 records that averaged over 800F. In addition, she, her six daughters and one maternal granddaughter, together, made 24 records averaging 748.7F, which is believed to have been unapproached by any other similar family group of the era.

Spring Brook Bess Burke's oldest daughter, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d 131387, was the twenty-fourth cow of the breed to make a record above 1,000F and one of the first to make four records above 800F. In the early days of this century, she and her daughter, Bess Johanna Ormsby 263431, were the only dam and daughter of any breed with records averaging over 1,100F, as well as the only dam and daughter to each have four records over 800F. Combined, the two made 11 records averaging over 800F and 12 averaging over 796F—another world's record for dam and daughter. Her daughter, Bess Johanna Ormsby, made three records over 800F in the 305-day division, followed by a year record of 1,198.1F, which ranked her sixth in the United

X S.B.B.B. } S.P.O.M. 41st } Sir Pietertje Model Dell } DeKol Aaltje Pontiac Lass 2d



**MASTER PEDIGREE OF THE ORMSBY BESS BURKE FAMILY OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREED - FEMALES ARE INDICATED BY BOLD FACE TYPE**

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



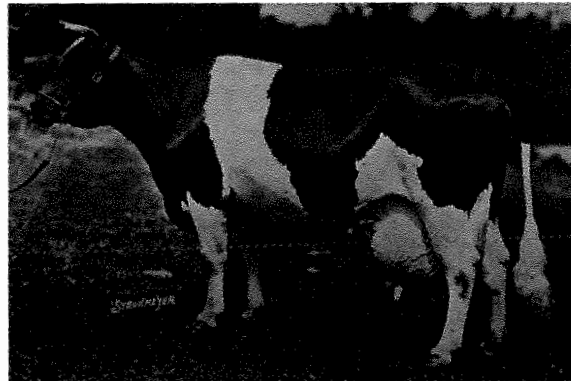
**SPRING BROOK BESS BURKE 2d 131387**

The only cow with four 800-lb fat records each made in connection with 24 lbs. F or better in 7 days at that time. Her best records are; 1032.75 lbs. F, 24,918.1 lbs. M in a year at eight years;; 30.58 lbs. F, 792.3 lbs. M in 7 days at six years. The dam of Bess Johanna Ormsby

and the four famous proven sires, Sir Pietertje OrmsbyMercedes 37th at J. Erickson, King of the Ormsbys, Creator at Pabst and Winterthur Bess Burke Best.

States. In turn, the daughter of Bess Johanna Ormsby, Winterthur Bess Ormsby Firstlady 987106, made a senior two-year-old record of 632.9F.

Five other daughters of Spring Brook Bess Burke were bred and developed at Schroeder Farms, and all were sired by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. They included: Bess Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 154367 with 988.3F from 29,053.2M; Bess Burke Ormsby 203801 with 931.3F from 26,044.7M and with a seven-day record of 33.847F (42.31B); Bess Ormsby Burke 317262 with a senior three-year-old record of 682.8F; Bess Burke Pietertje Ormsby 370869 with 593F as a senior two-year-old; and Bess Pietertje Ormsby 162964 with 465.6F as a junior two-year-old.



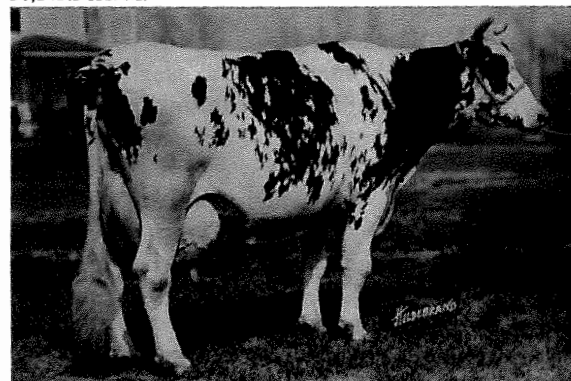
**BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY 263431**

The only cow of the breed with three 800 lb. fat records in the ten-months division of four 7-day records above 32 lbs. F at that time. She is the former world's champion Junior four-year-old in ten months' test. Her highest 7-day fat record is 35.34 lbs. F, 835.4 lbs. M, and in 30 days 141.78 lbs. F, 3498.6 lbs. M. Yearly record: 1198.1 lbs. F, 30,143.3 lbs. M.



**SPRING BROOK BURKE 59291**

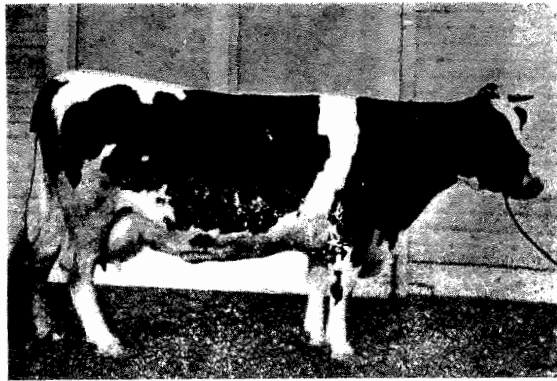
A. R. O. record; 13.17 lbs. F, 657.8 lbs. M in 7 days. She is a daughter of De Kol Burke and a granddaughter of Helena Burke. Her daughter, Spring Brook Bess Burke, has been called "the greatest mother of the breed"



**BESS BURKE ORMSBY 203801**

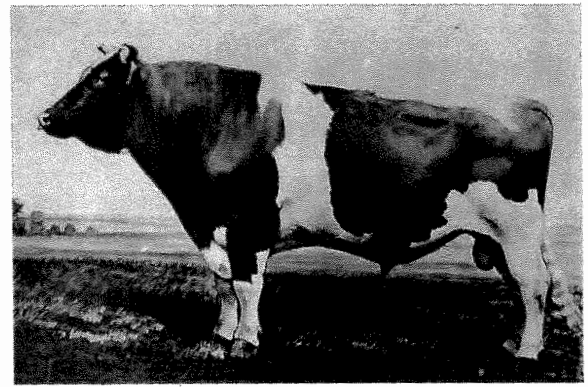
Records at 5 years; 33.84 lbs. F, 613.2 lbs. M in 7 days; 123.47 lbs. F, 2626.4 lbs. M in 30 days; 931.31 lbs. F, 26,044.7 lbs. M in a year. One of the most outstanding daughters of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke.





**BESS PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES**

One of the great daughters of the Spring Brook Bess Burke. Her records: 988.26 lbs. F, 29,053.2 lbs. M in a year; 26.58 lbs. F, 787.3 lbs. M in 7 days. As a three-year-old she held the world's milk record for age-759.0 lbs. M, 26.52 lbs. F.



**SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES 44931**

Probably the most outstanding progenitor of long distance producers and show ring winners in his time. He had 16 daughters above 800 lbs. fat, four above 1000 lbs. F. At the time of this photograph, no other sire had produced two National Grand Champion offspring. He is a son of Pietertje Maid Ormsby.

### THE BESS BURKE BULLS

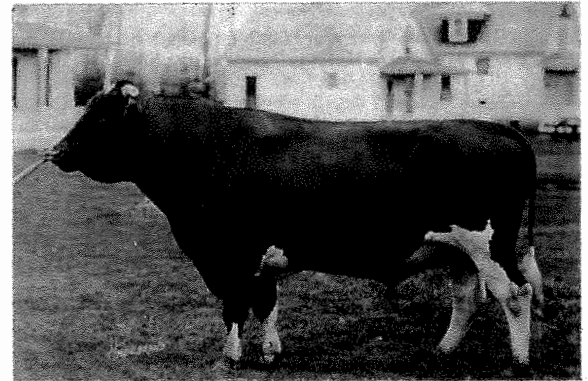
The bulls of the Bess Burke family were as famous as the females. The oldest son of Spring Brook Bess Burke was never in service in a purebred herd, but her only other son, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 41st 132723, sired a good list of daughters with records up to 893.6F and two sons who had daughters from 800F to 1,053F. He also had a maternal granddaughter with 979.9F and many other granddaughters close to 800F.

Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th 110160 was one of four wonderful sons of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. He was distinguished by being the first sire of the breed to have 22 daughters above 800F. He was also the only sire of any breed up to that time to have five daughters above 1,000F and the only sire (except for Pontiac Korndyke) to have five different sons, each with a daughter above 1,000F.

Two other sons of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d were King of the Ormsby and Creator. Both were century sires sired by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, making them full brothers to 37th and to Bess Johanna Ormsby. King of the Ormsbys had two daughters above 1,000F and nine above 800F. His famous sons included King Ormsby Ideal, the only sire during his day with ten daughters above 800F; Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast, who was out of his full sister, Bess Johanna Ormsby, who had eight daughters above 800F and was the leading Honor List sire of 1929-30; and Winterthur Bess Burke Best, out of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, who had seven daughters with heifer records from 720F to 848F. King Ormsby Veeman Ideal, son of King Ormsby Ideal, sired a World's Champion Junior Two-Year-Old in the 305-day division and the New York State Champion Senior Two-Year-Old in the yearly division.

Creator, previously mentioned as the other son of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, had seven daughters above 800F and also a long list of great proven sons.

Two other high record daughters of Spring Brook Bess Burke had some great transmitting sons. Bess Burke Ormsby with 931F, was the dam of Marathon Bess Burke. She was used extensively by the breeder, John Erickson, and had six daughters above 800F and, when sired by King Bess Burke Ormsby, had an additional three.



**SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES 41st 132723**

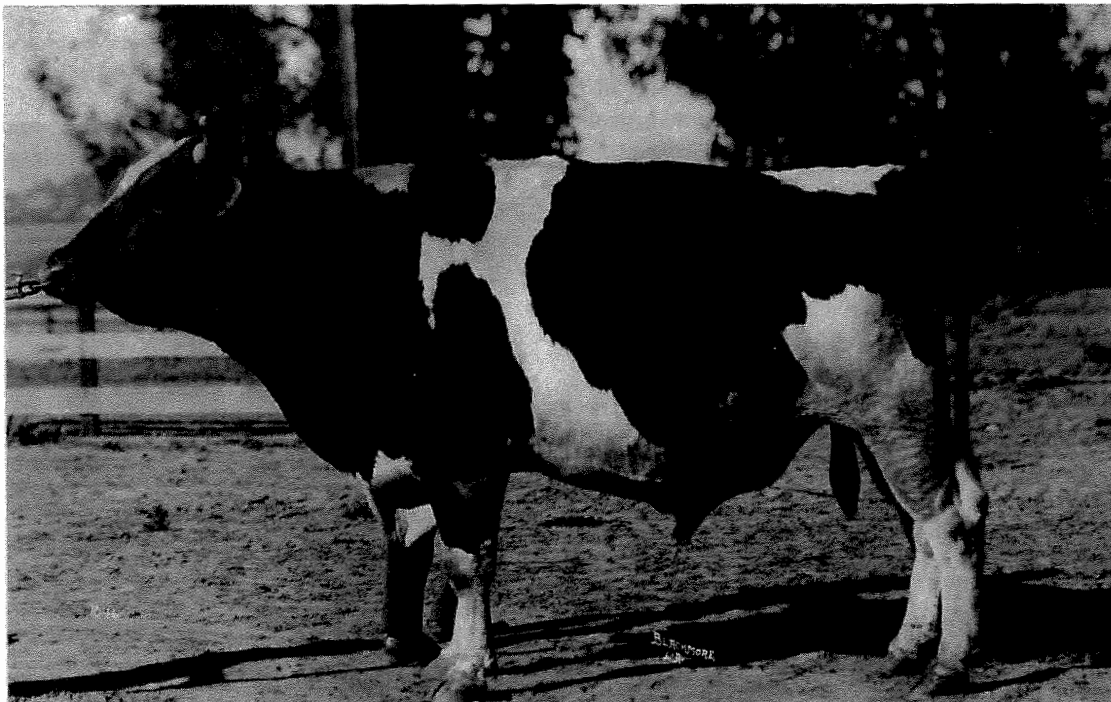
Famous son of Spring Brook Bess Burke by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. 57 A. R. O. daughters with records up to 893 lbs. F in the year and 26.75 lbs. F in 7 days. At least four of his daughters have been made grand champions at state fair shows, one daughter being named grand champion at the Waterloo Dairy Congress in 1920.



**CREATOR 228676**

A Gold Medal Son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. His 102 A. R. O. daughters include seven above 800 lbs. F (including two junior two-year-olds). A distinguished progenitor of All-American show ring winners.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



**SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES 37th 110160**

One of the great sires of all time. He was the only sire in his time period with five daughters above 1000 lbs. F. He has 22 daughters above 800

lbs. F, and has five sons each with a 1000-lb. F daughter. Son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d.

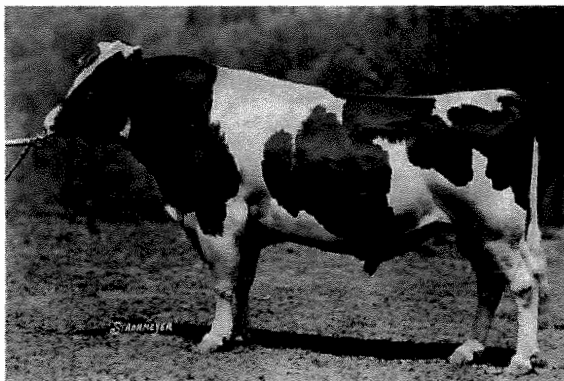
Bess Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, with 988F, was the dam of Sir Korndyke Bess. He, in turn, had two daughters above 900F; his sons included King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe, the famous sire of prize winners and producers who had 15 daughters from 800F to almost 1,000F and 11 sons who, together, sired 21 daughters above 800F.

Several of the maternal granddaughters of Spring Brook Bess Burke were also famous for their great sons: Bess Johanna Ormsby, who was the dam of Winterthur Bess Ormsby Donsegis, whose daughters had heifer records over 900F and King Bess Johanna Ormsby, with daughters up to 855F and a granddaughter with 983F as a senior three-year-old. Bess Ormsby Fytje, a maternal granddaughter of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, had a son, King Colantha Ormsby Bess who had three daughters from 860F to 1,056F and several great sons, one of which sired one of the World's Champion Junior Four-Year-Olds for milk in the yearly division.

### THE BESS BURKE TYPE

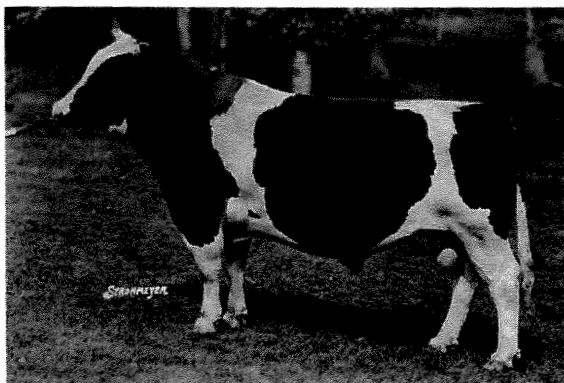
The Bess Burke family has long been noted for its size and conformation. Spring Brook Bess Burke, as well as her three oldest daughters, were said to have averaged over a ton in weight and to have produced descendants of both sexes who were outstanding show ring winners.

Four different daughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 41st were Grand Champions in state fair competitions. Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th was the sire of the All-American daughter, May Pietertje Homestead Ormsby, and of a Reserve All-American daughter, Jenny Pietertje Ormsby



**KING OF THE ORMSBYS 178078**

A century son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke. His list of 105 long-time record daughters (more than any other sire of the breed) includes two above 1000 lbs. F and nine others above 800 lbs. F. Likewise sire of many famous sons. He is a gold medal sire.



**WINTERTHUR BESS BURKE BEST 300657**

His list of 23 yearly tested daughters includes seven with heifer records from 720 to 884 lbs. F. He is the youngest son of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, sired by her son, King of the Ormsbys. He is a Gold Medal Sire.

## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

Gila. A grandson of this sire was Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, the first bull to be awarded six-time All-American. His granddaughter, Hollyhock Piebe Fobes, was also an All-American winner. Forsgate Mabel Ormsby Pete, a grandson of King of the Ormsbys, was All-American Yearling in 1922.

Spring Brook Bess Burke's second son, Creator, had an All-American daughter (Pabst American Beauty), a Reserve All-American daughter (Pabst Korndyke Cornflower 2d) and a twice Reserve All-American grandson (Plaut Harcourt Creator). Creator also twice sired a Reserve All-American Get-of-Sire. His son, Pabst Creator Goldenrod, was sire of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice All-American and once Reserve, who in turn had an All-American son and a Reserve All-American daughter. Another son of Pabst Creator Goldenrod had an All-American daughter, King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe (who was a grandson of Bess Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, the highest milk record daughter of Spring Brook Bess Burke) and three times sired the All-American Get, with his son winning this honor the following year.

Descendants of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe won All-American Mention no less than 25 times, 830 First Prizes and 275 Championships at 237 major shows between 1919 and 1929.



**WINTERTHUR BESS ORMSBY BOAST 300652**  
Leading Honor List sire 1929-'30. He has eight daughters with records of 800 to 977 lbs. F. A gold Medal son of King of the Ormsby's out of his famous full sister, Bess Johanna Ormsby.



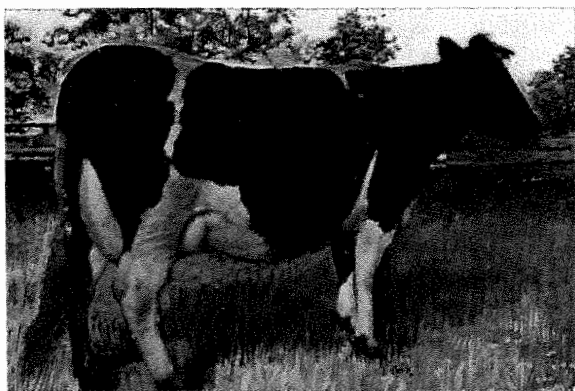
**PIETERTJE MAID ORMSBY 78051**  
Famous "Mother Ormsby" of the modern Ormsby strain. A former World's Champion producer-28,45 lbs. F in 7 days-116.53 lbs. F in 30 days. Dam of a 1000-lb fat producer and of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. Another son sired Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

### MOTHER ORMSBY

Pietertje Maid Ormsby 78051 founded so important a branch of the Ormsby family that she is sometimes known as "Mother Ormsby." She was bred by M.H. Gardner and born at his Wisconsin farm on November 4, 1904. Her sire, Sir Ormsby

Hengerveld De Kol, had many other famous descendants through both male and female lines. His son, Sir Ormsby Skylark, sired Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the first cow of any breed to produce over 1,200F in a year. Another son, Prince

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



**DUCHESS ORMSBY 16004**

The first cow to bear the name of Ormsby. She made 19.4 lbs. F in 7 days at 9 years, and set new World's Records for age at 11 and 14 years. She had 5 A. R. O. daughters, of which the best, Duchess Ormsby 2d, passed on the name to the Minnesota Ormsbys.



**SIR PIETERTJE ORMSBY MERCEDES**

One of the Key Foundation sires of the breed. He is the oldest son of Pietertje Maid Ormsby.

Ormsby Mercedes De Kol, sired the great transmitting matron, La Verna Lincoln with 1,048F, and many other descendants with records above 1,000F. But his daughter, Pietertje Maid Ormsby, always remained the brightest jewel in his crown.

Upon Mr. Gardner's election as Superintendent of Advanced Registry in 1905, his entire herd was sold to Thomas Irvine of Minneapolis. Mr. Irvine shortly resold to John B. Irwin of Minneapolis, where Pietertje Maid Ormsby spent the rest of her eventful life. There she made a record as a junior three-year-old of 20.936F in seven days, winning Second Prize for the year. As a five-year-old, she became one of the first cows of the breed to make a seven-day record above 28F, and broke the World's Record in the 30-day division with 116.53F. She also made four-year records up to 607.3F, while averaging 528.4F. Her daughter, Miss Korndyke Maid Ormsby, bred and developed in the Irwin herd, was the fifteenth cow of the breed to make a record above 1,000F. She, in turn, had many famous descendants, including a son, King Korndyke Colantha Ormsby.

Mother Ormsby had four sons who sired daughters above 800F. They were: Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby, Sir Ormsby Hengerveld Korndyke and Sir Hengerveld Korndyke Ormsby. The first of these, commonly known as "Sir P.O.M." or sometimes as "Old Sir Piet," was her first calf. He won First Prize at the Minnesota State Fair for Mr. Irwin and then became the herd sire on the E.C. Schroeder farm, where he became one of the greatest and best known sires of his day.

Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes had 16 daughters with records above 800F, four of which had records between 1,000F and 1,200F. His highest record daughters included: Bess Johanna Ormsby, with 1,198.09F, whose accomplishments are closely associated with the Bess Burkes; Queen Piebe Mercedes, Champion of the Breed as junior four-year-old with 1,111.56F and the dam of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe, one of the greatest sires of the Ormsby family; Glen Canary De Kol 2d, with 1,058.69F as a junior four-year-old; and Colantha Pietertje Lass, with 1,012.58F.

Besides these great daughters, Sir P.O.M. had 18 sons who, together, sired no less than 73 daughters with records above 800F and eight with over 1,000F. However, his greatest son, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, held top honors for the

number of daughters above 800F during his day with 22. Another Ormsby sire, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, finished close behind with 21. Thirteen different sons of 37th sired over 20 daughters above 800F. Daisy Aaggie Ormsby 3d, his highest record daughter, was U.S. Champion Fat Producer in the early 1920's with 1,286.23F or 1,607.78B—the only 1,600 lb. cow in the United States until that time. Another daughter, Wisconsin Pride 2d, was American Champion Senior Three-Year-Old with 1,062.35F. She placed second only to a 37th granddaughter, Hollyhock Fobes Crescent, with 1,024.8F. (In fact, at the time, of the five leading senior three-year-olds in the United States, four were either daughters or granddaughters of 37th and the next two were both strong in Ormsby blood.)

37th's full brother, King of the Ormsbys, was another son of Old Sir Piet and very influential in the Bess Burke line. He had 11 daughters above 800F (two over 1,000F) besides having a wonderful list of sons. Still another full brother to 37th was Creator, who had seven daughters over 800F. These three full brothers by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and out of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, combined, had over 40 daughters and 40 granddaughters with records above 800F, an achievement unapproached by any other group of full brothers during the first part of the 20th Century.

Another great son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes was King Pietertje Mercedes Ormsby. His list of great record daughters was headed by Queen Bessie Pietertje Ormsby, who had three records averaging over 1,132F—a World's Record average for three lactations—and who was also the World's Champion for first four lactations over all breeds. In addition, she was the dam of the famous, twice All-American bull, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje.

Sir P.O.M. had two other sons: Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby who sired seven daughters above 800F, became Grand Champion at the National and Waterloo shows in 1921 and sired the All-American Get in 1928, as well as the Reserve All-American Get in 1929; and Sir P.O.M. 14th, a famous Grand Champion who defeated a number of National Grand Champions and had many high record daughters and granddaughters, as well as many great prize-winning descendants.

Daughters of Sir P.O.M. who proved especially prepotent were: Queen Piebe Mercedes (1,111F and dam of King



Pietertje Ormsby Piebe); Bess Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes (988F and dam of Sir Korndyke Bess and King Bess); and Bess Burke Ormsby (931F and dam of Marathon Bess Burke and King Bess Burke Ormsby). Another daughter, Colantha Pietertje Lass with 1,012F, also had a daughter over 800F.

Still another daughter, Queen Piebe Ormsby Mercedes (with two records above 900F and an average of 772.9F for her first six lactations), was the dam of Sir Korndyke Ormsby Piebe. He sired seven daughters over 800F and a son who had two daughters with three-year-old records over 900F (one of them holding two World's Records in the 305-day division as a junior three-year-old and a junior four-year-old). Queen Piebe Ormsby Mercedes had several other good transmitting sons; and several other daughters of Sir P.O.M. had sons that sired daughters well above 800F.

Another son of Pietertje Maid Ormsby was King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby 52822, whose list of 65 ARO daughters included six with records from 600F to over 900F. His daughter, Korndyke Hengerveld Daisy, was the first cow of any age to make a record above 800F in the twice-a-day milking classification. His greatest contribution to Holstein history, however, was his son, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, who stood for years at the head of the Beaver Dam herd in New York, where most of his great record daughters were developed. Ormsby Korndyke Lad's largest record daughter was O.K.L. Pearl Tula, with 1,093F. He was also the maternal grandsire of Royal Ormsby, the highest record daughter of King of the Ormsbys, with 1,045.3F. Four of his sons also had daughters above 800F.

The other two proven sons of Pietertje Maid Ormsby were both full brothers of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby: Sir Ormsby Hengerveld Korndyke and Sir Hengerveld Korndyke Ormsby, both with good lists of daughters better than 800F.

By 1929, at least 280 different animals with records above 800F traced directly to Pietertje Maid Ormsby, and 23 of them had records above 1,000F. Also, no less than 49 descendants of Duchess Ormsby had better than 1,000F. In addition, of the day's 12 leading sires of daughters over 800F, six traced directly to Pietertje Maid Ormsby, including the first, second, fourth and fifth sires on the list.

In the show ring, the Ormsbys were rated among the leaders. For the first eight years that All-American selections were made, 1922 to 1930, descendants of Duchess Ormsby were named All-American 64 times—42 through Pietertje Maid Ormsby. During the same period, five of the eight All-American Get-of-Sire groups were sired by bulls who were direct descendants of the Pietertje Maid Ormsby bloodline. Also, offspring of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes won First Get-of-Sire at the National in 1913 and, again, in 1914; and his son, Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby, had two First Prize Gets at the National—in 1926 and 1928—a feat that had been accomplished by no other Holstein sire and son up to that point in time.

### PIETERTJE MAID ORMSBY FAMILY

It was while Pietertje Maid Ormsby was on special exhibit at one of the first National Dairy Shows in Chicago that Wilbur Marsh, a prominent Guernsey breeder and one of the leading promoters of the National Dairy Show, asked John

Irwin to go to the barn with him to study her. After more than half an hour of careful examination, he turned to Mr. Irwin and said, "John, within fifty years, half of the Holsteins in America will trace to this cow." Prophetic words, indeed.

Duchess Ormsby 16004, the first Holstein in this country to bear the "Ormsby" name, was born on February 12, 1890, in the herd of her breeder, Julius Rust of North Greenfield, Wisconsin. It had been reported that Mr. Rust named her after his coachman, an old family retainer in the Rust family.

It was in 1884 that H. Rust and Brothers of Wisconsin purchased twelve cows imported by A. Bradley of Lee, Massachusetts. The dozen included Piebe, Beinmkje, Aaltje Salo, Akkrummer, Schoone and others who formed the foundation of the Rust herd. It was a daughter of Piebe, when mated with a son of Beinmkje, who produced the calf that was named Duchess Ormsby. Her sire, Uncle Hicks 6th, was a son of Uncle Hicks, who carried the blood of Rip Van Winkle, Hollander and Crown Princess of the Miller importations, Van Tromp, Lady Midwould and Maid of Opperdoes of the Chenery importations; and Dictator and Snja of the W.A. Russell importations. Her dam's sire was Blanden, the first Rust herd sire, whose sire and dam were both imported by Mr. Bradley. (It is also interesting to note that Uncle Hicks, Blanden, Piebe, Beinmkje, Aaltje Salo and others of the original Rust foundation appeared time after time in the pedigrees of the Homestead family, showing that the Homesteads, Piebes and Ormsbys all came from practically the same foundation.)

When she was nearly ten years old, Duchess Ormsby was given her first opportunity to make an official record. While in the herd of W.H. Jones of Watertown, Wisconsin, her production of 19.418F won Fourth Association Prize for the year 1898-99. Two years later, she broke the then World's Record for 11-year-old cows with practically 16F. At 14, she broke the World's Record for both milk and fat for cows of her age with 494.7M, containing 18.186F.

Although Duchess Ormsby probably had several offspring, only seven of them were registered—five daughters and two sons. Her daughters were very conveniently named Duchess Ormsby 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, and all five made official records between 1899 and 1905. As a result, she and her daughters averaged over 16F which, at the time, was a World's Record average for a dam and five daughters.

The daughter, Duchess Ormsby 2d, with a record of 17.048F, did the most to carry on the Ormsby name, especially through her two sons, Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol and Sir Hengerveld De Kol Ormsby—the former being the sire of Pietertje Maid Ormsby and the grandsire of Duchess Skylark Ormsby. Of the three ARO daughters of Duchess Ormsby 2d, Duchess Ormsby 2d's Queen with 18.396F, became the dam of the famous transmitting sire and show bull, Hazelwood Ormsby Posch.

The two proven sons of Duchess Ormsby were Duchess Ormsby Piebe Burke and Duchess Ormsby Butter King, both of whom had descendants who made records above 1,000F and won All-American Honors in the show ring. Duchess Ormsby Piebe Burke was the grandsire of Wisconsin Bess Piebe Laura, the dam of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, one of the breed's greatest progenitors of show type and production.



## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



**ADMIRAL ORMSBY FOBES 351430**  
One of the Breed's Great Foundation Sires.

### THE ADMIRAL ORMSBY FOBES BRANCH

Admiral Ormsby Fobes was the second calf from Wisconsin Fobes 5th. She was owned by E.N. Murphy of Murphy Farms in Egg Harbor, Wisconsin, and acclaimed by him in June of 1924 as "the greatest cow that ever lived—the best-known dairy cow in the world."

Initially, Fobes 5th developed some breeding trouble and did not freshen until two years after her first calving. However, on December 13, 1920, she again dropped a bull calf; this one by Marathon Bess Burke. The calf was named Admiral Ormsby Fobes, and a half interest was quickly purchased for \$7,500 by Emil Titel of Plymouth, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Fobes 5th later had two more sons by Marathon Bess Burke, and, although both were creditable sires who bred very well, they definitely missed the compelling greatness possessed by Admiral Ormsby Fobes. This vast difference in genetic transfer by three sons of the same parentage has provoked considerable speculation among Holstein observers.

Several questions have been asked over the years: Why was Admiral Ormsby Fobes so much more prepotent than his two full brothers? Does the answer lie in the females with which Admiral was mated? (All three sires had been used in herds of unusual merit including three different herds which contained Admiral daughters.) Did the fact that Admiral's dam had an extra year's breeding rest before his birth have influence? Or, was he affected by Marathon Bess Burke's age (thirteen months) at the time of the service that produced him? Suppose Admiral Ormsby Fobes had been ruled out of consideration because his sire was not a proven bull. Or, imagine that he had been merely sampled for a year and then laid aside for his own proving. The answer to that, of course, is that he might not have broken his leg and could possibly have lived to be ten years or more.

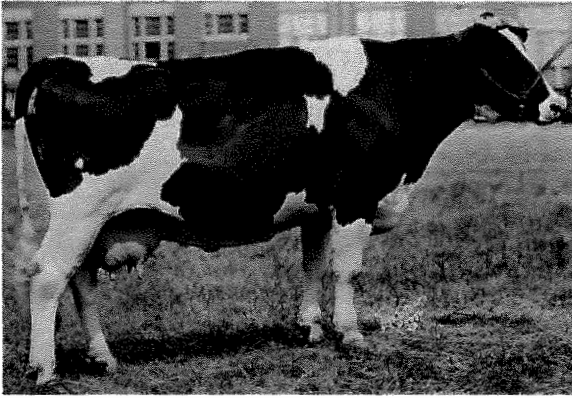
If he could have lived a normal span of life, there is little doubt that Admiral Ormsby Fobes would long since have won universal acclaim as one of the greatest sires of the breed. In 1924, he weighed 2,600 pounds and at the time of his death, had but a little over two seasons of service, which resulted in just a few dozen daughters. In spite of this small number, he had 13 daughters that tested for a year. Of these cows, 11 had records from 800F to 1,008F, and two had records above 1,000F in Class B. The entire list of his daughters' records, gathered from six different herds, averaged 832F. Even more important than their remarkable production was the amazing individuality, type and breeding power of the daughters of Admiral Ormsby Fobes. In their day, they were sought as priceless treasures by master breeders all over America and were a living tribute to transmitting genius.

### VICKERY VALE MECHTHILDE ORMSBY'S CONTRIBUTION

Vickery Vale Mechthilde Ormsby, 898F, was the daughter of Admiral Ormsby Fobes and selected by John Hetts, "The Apostle of the Admirals," as the foundation for his herd. Though weighing over a ton, she was a cow of remarkable balance and dairy character and possessed a splendid udder.

John Hetts' acquisition of this immortal brood cow is a very interesting story. Emil Titel of Plymouth, Wisconsin, consigned Vickery Vale Mechthilde Ormsby to the National Blue Ribbon Sale at Waukesha, Wisconsin, where she was transferred to John Hetts on April 28, 1927. The heifer was then four years old and had never freshened. She had been plagued by very serious and continuous cystic ovary trouble. Finally, Emil

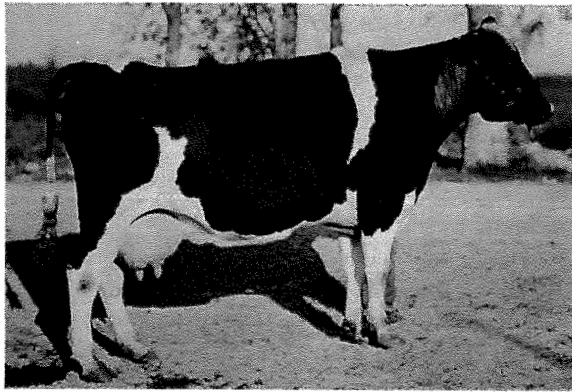
SIX NOTED DAUGHTERS OF ADMIRAL ORMSBY FOBES



**VICKERY VALE MECHTHILDE ORMSBY 845551**  
At 7 years 365d 22,748.5M, 898.9F.  
The Admiral foundation matron of the Crescent Beauty-Admiral.



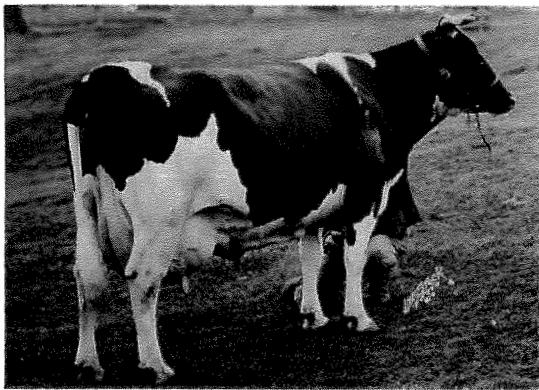
**JUANITA LONGFIELD ORMSBY FOBES 898292**  
At 11y 365d 25,751M, 1001.4F.  
Famed Dunloggin "Covered Bridge". She was bred in Sheboygan Co., WI.



**VICKERY ORMSBY FOBES 1085668**  
At 8-00 365d 28,348.0M, 1008.1F.  
One of the great breeding daughters of her sire.



**MERCEDES ORMSBY AAGGIE 892323**  
At 6y 365d 27,596.5M, 978.4F.  
Dam of Admiral Ormsby Fobes Again, Dunloggin herd sire.



**VICKERY BEAUTY BEECHWOOD 4TH 910350**  
AT 3 1/2Y 365D 23,461.3M, 877F.



**LITTLE GIFT FOBES 942562 (VG)**  
At 4 yrs. 8 mo. 365d 24,504.3M, 815.8F.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN



### FAMOUS GROUP OF BREEDERS AT EMIL TITEL FINAL DISPERSAL 1949

A.C. Oosterhuis, Oconomowoc; Art Callentine, Madison; Walter Ochs, Cleveland; John B. Cain, Glenbeulah; Harry Schnell, Hilbert; Henry Wagner, Calvary; Louis Beck, Oshkosh; O.G. McSchuler Omro; C.M. Carcoran, Fond du Lac; Christ Mayer, Slinger; Milton Roch, Random Lake; Floyd Payne, Waldo; P.J. Liebenstein, Waldo; Joe Piek, Hartford; Will Lohnis, Cedar Grove; Julius Etta, West Bend; Geo Buelke, Plymouth; Frank Ubbelhode, Plymouth; Henry Riordan, Plymouth; Al Buckholz, Plymouth; John Zoberlin, Plymouth; W.L. Baird, Waukesha.

Titel got the heifer with calf as a senior three-year-old and sent her to the sale to be sold without a breeding guarantee. However, she was heavy with calf, "as baggy as a four-year-old steer, very fat, meaty and coarse, and carrying a tremendously enlarged cystic ovary tail setting." Only faith in her pedigree would have justified bidding any more than beef price for her.

At the sale, which was slow and had a low price range, the bidding narrowed down to Glen Householder, representing the Wisconsin State Reformatory, and John Hetts, famous Wisconsin Holstein breeder.

When the bidding got near the \$300 mark, Glen went over to his good friend, John, and asked him if he really wanted this cow as a permanent addition to his herd or whether he was simply speculating on her calf and her wonderful pedigree. John assured Glen that he was in earnest about adding her to his herd as a foundation cow. Glen ceased bidding and John got her on the next bid which was \$300.

Glen Householder took John's Vickery Vale Mechthilde Ormsby to the Wisconsin State Reformatory for production testing and showed her as a dry cow with the Wisconsin Board of Control Show Herd. After freshening the first time as a four-year-old, she milked wonderfully well, and the erupted tail head fit down to the point where she was selected as first prize cow at several fairs and expositions. All signs of coarseness milked off, and she continued to produce such wonderful progeny as:

M555872	King Ormsby Vale of Rock Born 6-4-27
F1606288	Juliana Vickery Vale Born 4-4-28
M654790	Admiral Ormsby Ace Born 2-4-29
F1938578	Queen Ormsby Fobes of Rock (Twin) Born 2-4-35

M731747	Admiral Ormsby Fobes of Rock (Twin) Born 2-4-35
F2087153	Queen Pearl Fobes of Rock Born 9-7-36
F2087154	Lady Admiral Fobes Born 10-1-37

It will be noted from the above list that Vickery Vale Mechthilde Ormsby freshened on February 4, 1935, (exactly six years following her last calving for which there is any record) with twins—a bull and a heifer. The heifer proved to be a good breeder, and the twins were mated together twice to produce two great sires: Admiral Vale of Rock and Admiral King Fobes, EX. In addition, Queen Pearl Fobes of Rock was the result of a mother-son mating, Admiral Ormsby Fobes of Rock (Twin), to his own dam.

Admiral Ormsby Ace sired, among many others, a very beautiful white heifer named Godfreys Marto Ormsby Eva Fobes. She found her way, while carrying a calf, into the Wisconsin State Reformatory herd via one of Arthur Petersen's Top of the Crop Sales. The calf, Eva Pride, later became one of the Reformatory's great brood cows and produced four 800-pound daughters. Eva Pride's maternal sister, Wis Extasy, resulted from a pairing of Eva Fobes and Dunloggin Fon Marathon, the Fond Memory son who was sired by Dunloggin Elenora's son and out of Marathon Princess. (Fon Marathon then went to Green Bay from Dunloggin but, like Admiral Ormsby Fobes, and later, Weber Burke Cyclone, met with an untimely death.)

Wis Extasy had but one son, who was lost at a very early age. Her daughter by Cyclone, Wis Shirley, though injured as a two-year-old, was one of the Reformatory's great breeding

cows. Extasy, when mated with Wis Ideal Cyclone's son, produced Wis Lona (VG-800 pounds) and Wis Prima Donna. Another daughter, Bebe (700F as a two-year-old), also had an outstanding two-year-old daughter at Green Bay. Wis Repose, Reserve All-American Senior Yearling of 1951, was one of the breed's most admired cows. Her best record was 789F with 4% test made at six years on 3X. She also had over 90,000M and 3,320F in five lactations. Repose was also the dam of several high-priced sons: Wis Trademark, VG-SMP, purchased in June of 1957, from Hugo Albrecht of New Ulm, Minnesota, by Don and Lloyd Freeman of DeKalb, Illinois, for \$15,000; Wis Symbol, sold in the Osborndale dispersal in May, 1957, for \$30,000 to Michigan AB Co-op; and Wis Achievement, sold in the Earlville Invitational in December of 1958, for \$7,000 to the Quinte District Cattle Breeding Association of Belleville in Ontario, Canada.

## “COVERED BRIDGE”—THE STORY OF JUANITA LONGFIELD ORMSBY FOBES

Juanita Longfield Ormsby Fobes was bred by E.C. Wippermann of Lake Park Farm located in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. She freshened on October 12, 1932, and was brought to Silver Glen in St. Charles, Illinois, on October 20, 1932, by Albert Wolf, who was then in charge of the herd. One month later, on November 28 and 29, 1932, Silver Glen held a dispersal.

Paul Misner prevailed upon H.O. Norris of Wimbledon Farms to accompany him to Silver Glen's dispersal, and the two arrived in St. Charles in mid-afternoon of the day preceding the sale. Upon reaching their destination, they went to look over the herd. Since Paul had no previous interest in any particular animal, he just wandered about without even a catalog. In so doing, he discovered—partially hidden in a box stall and tied behind another cow (possibly so she would not be conspicuous)—one of the greatest frames he had ever beheld. Paul learned upon questioning that the concealed animal was a daughter of Admiral Ormsby Fobes. Even though she was as thin as a rail, had one knee the size of a grapefruit and was unbred, Mr. Misner bought Juanita Longfield Ormsby Fobes the very next day for \$185. He shipped her home, along with the cattle purchases made by Mr. Norris, and then trucked her 40 miles from Annapolis to Dunloggin. She was such a sorry sight that when he arrived a little later, Paul told Mr. Natwick, the herd manager, that if he didn't want her around, he would pass her on to someone else. Mr. Natwick took one look at her and immediately said, “That cow is mine! Just send the bill to the office.”

It was while Mr. Norris and Mr. Misner were driving home over the Lincoln Highway that they had to cross the Juniata River in Pennsylvania, by means of a wooden, covered bridge. The name of the cow and the river were so alike in spelling that Mr. Norris remarked (even while they were within the bridge), “Your new cow has a frame like this and is spelled almost the same, so just call her ‘Covered Bridge.’”

The name stuck, and the cow was known all the rest of her days as the “Covered Bridge.” She made better than 1,000F—

a world's record at the time for an 11-year-old cow on 3X—and dropped two daughters by Woodmaster at Dunloggin. The first, Woodmistress, made over 700F with her first calf, but was never bred again. The second had an infection which affected all the joints of her body and finally caused her to pass on. Nevertheless, some of the best pedigrees of the breed today can be traced to the “Covered Bridge.”

The great-grandam of “Covered Bridge” was Pearl Longfield De Kol (972F), Wisconsin's first 28,000M producer and a daughter of Sir Longfield De Kol, who was out of the cow, Lady Longfield 2d. Juanita's oldest daughter, Lake Park Ormsby Fobes (743F), in turn, had a daughter who broke the Wisconsin state record for junior three-year-olds in Class B with 21,023M, 3.7% and 784F. It was a son of this daughter of Covered Bridge who sired Queen of the Admirals, a key cow in the Crescent Beauty-Admiral lines and the foundation cow of the Queen family at Pabst Farms.

## MERCEDES ORMSBY AAGGIE

Mercedes Ormsby Aaggie (a John Erickson/E.N. Murphy-bred daughter of Admiral Ormsby Fobes) was easily one of the most attractive dairy cows purchased by Dunloggin in the early days of that herd. She and her son, Admiral Ormsby Fobes Again, were purchased in the same sale for \$3,200. Through that son, sired by Ambassador Della Fobes (Ambassador Fobes x Princess Della), Mercedes Ormsby Aaggie made a great contribution to the Dunloggin herd. It was their misfortune—and the breed's—that Admiral Ormsby Fobes Again was used so little at Dunloggin.

## THE BEECHWOODS

One of the early breeders of Holsteins in Wisconsin was Peter Hammen of Beechwood, Wisconsin. He originally started his dairy operation on a farm in Sheboygan County (about 15 miles from Plymouth) with the purchase of three imported Holstein heifers from S.S. Mann of Elgin, Illinois, and a bull, Harmke's North Star, from Gillett and Moore of Rosendale, Wisconsin. One of these heifers, a two-year-old named Mantella, gave birth to a daughter on August 10, 1895. She was named Mandaline of Beechwood—Beechwood being the name of a small village located a mile and a half from the Hammen farm. This cow developed into a great transmitting matron, and most of her descendants carried the Beechwood family name.

Many years later, Mr. Hammen moved his family and his herd to a different farm at the north edge of Ripon in Fond du Lac County. There, his three sons, Louis, Allmen J. and Arnold C., became interested in breeding Holsteins. Arnold got his start with Beechwoods by purchasing, from his father, an old cow named Mandaline of Beechwood Violet, a granddaughter of the imported Mantella. As a result, Arnold's entire herd descended from Violet. In 1938, Beechwood Bess Ormsby Pride Polly 566F, the dam of the pair of full sisters, Ada and



## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

Molly, exhibited with much success by Maytag, was the oldest cow in his herd. Polly had a lifetime production record of 121,000M and 4,031F. She also had three other daughters in the herd and was head of a four-generation group, all of whom were in production and exhibited at the 1938 Wisconsin State Fair in an educational exhibit sponsored by the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

Emil Titel of Plymouth got his start with Beechwoods by purchasing the bull, Sir Beechwood Longfield, from Peter Hammen. This bull, when mated with the famous Vickery Vale, whom Emil had purchased from S.N. Wright of Elgin, Illinois, produced the cow, Vickery Vale Beechwood. She, in turn, was the mother of Vickery Vale Beechwood 3d, the dam of Sir Ormsby Beechwood—the great breeding son of Admiral Ormsby Fobes whom Emil Titel always maintained was the best bull he ever used.

Sir Ormsby Beechwood sired two daughters who were Grand Champions at the Wisconsin State Fair, one in 1934 and the other in 1938. (One of his Emil Titel-bred grandsons, Admiral Bonny Girl, EX-GM, had 20 AR daughters and 108 HT daughters.) Sir Ormsby Beechwood was a well-known sire in Wisconsin in the fifties, having been proven in the herd of Leonard Seybold of Forest Junction and also used at Kyland. In addition, Beechwood's daughter, Cherrybold Canary Bonny, owned by Leonard Seybold, and his granddaughter, Eldie Dixie Bonny, owned by Harry Schnell of Hilbert, were both Gold Medal Dams.

Admiral Beechwood Ormsby 15th, VG-GM, who was developed in the herd of Henry Van Driest of Cedar Grove, Wisconsin, was sired by a son from a daughter of Sir Ormsby Beechwood. Sir Bonny Ormsby Fobes 7th was another Gold Medal Sire from this family and was used in the Edwin Seybold herd. He was sired by a great-grandson of Sir Ormsby Beechwood from Vickery Ormsby Fobes 2d and out of Vickery Vale Beechwood 3d, the dam of Sir Ormsby Beechwood. Sir Bonny Ormsby Fobes 15th, VG-GM, another great-grandson of Sir Ormsby Beechwood and proven in the herd of Leonard Mirsberger of Hilbert, was from Klazerina Champion Fobes 3d, a daughter of Sir Ormsby Beechwood and the maternal grandam of Klazerina Della, one of the greatest brood cows of the fifties.

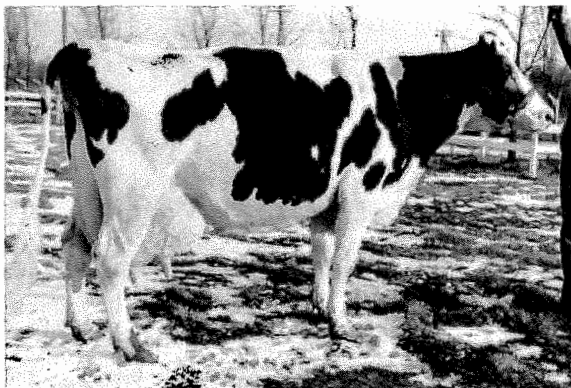
### VICKERY ORMSBY FOBES

Vickery Vale Beechwood had another daughter, Vickery Beauty Beechwood. When mated with a son of Pearl Longfield De Kol, the great-grandam of "Covered Bridge," she produced Vickery Beauty Pontiac. She, in turn, was the dam of one of Admiral Ormsby Fobes' truly great breeding daughters, Vickery Ormsby Fobes, 28,348M, 3.6%, 1,008F on 3X, the highest record daughter of her sire. Bred and developed by Emil Titel, Vickery Ormsby Fobes was born on May 30, 1925, and died in September of 1941. During her 16 years, she exerted a wide influence on the Holstein breed because of her imposing array of offspring in the 30's. They included:

1. an unregistered calf
2. an unregistered calf
3. July 30, 1929: Vickery Ormsby Fobes 2d (733 lbs.) by Sir Ormsby Beechwood. 1934 Grand Champion at the Wisconsin State Fair.
4. June 20, 1930: Admiral Ormsby Beechwood, male, by Sir Ormsby Beechwood. His career was cut short a few years later when he was slaughtered as a Bang's disease reactor.
5. July 10, 1931: Admiral Ormsby Fobes Beechwood, male, by Sir Ormsby Beechwood. After some service in Wisconsin, he was sold to Baker Farm of Massachusetts, from whom an interest was purchased by E.P. and O.C. West of Hadley, Massachusetts. He was Grand Champion at a number of New England fairs and was well proven in HIR.
6. September 28, 1932: Admiral Beechwood Ormsby Fobes, male, by Sir Ormsby Beechwood. He was sold to Messrs. Hunsberger, Canby, Gross and Kriebel of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he, too, was proven in HIR and CTA work.
7. January 21, 1934: Admiral Beechwood Ormsby 4th, male, by Admiral Beechwood Ormsby (Sir Ormsby Beechwood X Vickery Beauty Beechwood 4th). He was developed by George A. Fox of Sycamore, Illinois, but was also used profitably by several other Illinois breeders.
8. May 31, 1935: Twins, a bull and a heifer that proved to be a free-martin. The bull, Rear Admiral Ormsby Fobes by Admiral Ormsby Fobes Beechwood (an own son of Vickery Ormsby Fobes), was used for a time in Wisconsin and then sold in the 1936 Blue Ribbon Sale to Osborndale. When partially proven in the Osborndale herd, he was sold in the Earlville National of 1939 to C.T. Shreve of Salem, Ohio.
9. October 29, 1936: Sir Bonny Ormsby Fobes 10th, male, by one of the sons of her daughter, Vickery Ormsby Fobes 2d. He was purchased in the Blue Ribbon Sale of 1937 by Gustave Pabst of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.
10. December 6, 1937: Wisconsin Vickery. She was sire by another son of her older daughter
11. December 17, 1938: A heifer which died at birth.
12. January 10, 1940: A bull which died when only a few days old.
13. May 12, 1941: Admiral Ormsby Fobes Montvic, male, by Admiral Beechwood Montvic, a grandson of Montvic Pathfinder and Admiral Beechwood Ormsby, an Admiral double grandson. He was consigned to the 1941 Blue Ribbon Sale at which he was purchased by B.P. Chladek and Son of Owatonn, Minnesota.

Other Vickery Vale descendants also played an important role in Holstein genetic history. Vickery Beauty Segis, another daughter of Vickery Beauty Beechwood, was the dam of Admiral Ormsby Segis by Admiral Ormsby Fobes. The mating of Admiral Ormsby Segis to Vickery Vale Fobes Mechthilde, a daughter of Admiral Ormsby Fobes, produced the dam of the sire of Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad. Vickery Vale Fobes Mechthilde was not only a paternal sister to Vickery Vale Mechthilde Ormsby, John Hett's foundation cow, but was also a maternal sister to that cow's dam.





**ATHLONE ADMIRAL GRACE 2328212 (EX)**  
At 9y 365d 3X - 22,696 lbs. M, 919.3 lbs. F.  
Life record 8 lacts. - 154,540 lbs. M, 5835 lbs. F.

### ATHLONE ADMIRAL GRACE

Athlone Admiral Grace, EX, 919F, 154,540M and 5,835F in eight lactations, was one of the wonderful matrons in the old Hickory Creek herd. She was sired by Athlone Admiral Fobes, whose sire was a son of Admiral Beechwood and whose dam was sired by Admiral Beechwood Ormsby. Her \$3,000 dam, Athlone Pontiac Grace, EX, can be traced to Milford Meadows' breeding.

Athlone Admiral Grace was the "Queen Mother" at Lakeside Farm in Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin. In addition, her son, Elkhart Hi Hope, VG-89, by Spring Farm Fond Hope, was herd sire there. In 1959, the Lakeside Farm herd, which was owned by William A. Haysen, had 12 Excellents and 35 Very Goods, with an average type rating of 86.6 points on the entire herd.

Other sons of Admiral Grace were used at Curtiss Candy, at Hickory Creek and at Hallrose Ranch. Her two AR daughters were Athlone Vickery Grace Lass, VG, with 700F, and Hickory Creek Princess Grace, VG, with 631F at two years of age.

Again Athlone Admiral Fobes, VG-SMT, a sire used at Athlone Farm in De Kalb, Illinois, and owned by T.E. Courtney, was sold to the Curtiss Candy stud for a five-figure price. He was sired by Athlone Admiral Monarch, a double grandson of Athlone Pontiac Grace. Monarch, linebred to Admiral Ormsby Fobes, was also in the Curtiss stud, together with a son of Again. The dam of Again, Fobes Mechthilde De Kol Bess, EX, 10-00 365d 2X 27,180M 4% and 1,084F, was a great-granddaughter of Admiral Ormsby Fobes. Her dam was by a paternal brother to Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad. Athlone Farm owned a younger son of Fobes by Wis Leader as well as a beautiful full sister to this bull.

Fobes Mechthilde De Kol Bess was bred in the herd of Leonard Kobiske of Waupaca, Wisconsin, where she was a member of a cow family that included a five-generation group of 800-lb. 2X producers. In 1953, Fobes was sold to Athlone Farm. Kobiske's herd sire at the time, Ormsby Double Fobes, was a double grandson of Fobes Mechthilde De Kol Bess by her son, Again Athlone Admiral Fobes, and from her daughter, Greenwood Mechthilde De Kol (821 lbs.).

Other sons of Fobes Mechthilde De Kol Bess were in service at Ruby Acres in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, and also at the White Hill Farm herd of E.H. Ellingson and Son of Poplar Grove, Illinois. The Ruby Acres' bull, Fobes Admiral Dean,

VG, was sired by Curtiss Candy Masterpiece, VG, son of Dunloggin Adeen; while the Ellingson sire was by Curtiss Candy Invincible, who had over 7,100 registered offspring to his credit and was the son of Masterpiece out of Curtiss Candy Proud Sally.

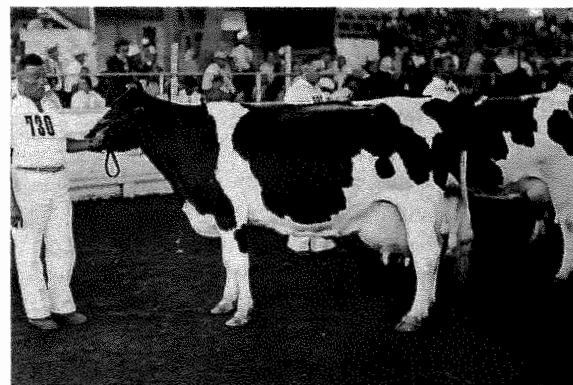


**KLAZERINA DELLA 2D 2631241 (EX)**  
At 11y 365d 3X 29,216M, 1055F.  
Has exceeded 230,000 lbs. milk in lifetime performance.

### KLAZERINA DELLA

One of the few families of the breed with pure breeding power was the Klazerina Della family. Developed by Emil Titel, one of Wisconsin's great early breeders, it represented the old-fashioned, big, open dairy cow that played such an important part in the Holstein breed's development.

Admiral Ormsby Fobes was mated with a member of this family, and the resulting heifer, Klazerina Champion Fobes, was mated back to Sir Ormsby Beechwood, one of the good sons of Admiral. This second mating produced Klazerina Champion Fobes 3d, who was Grand Champion at the Wisconsin State Fair in 1938 and nominated for All-American Aged Cow that year as well. She, in turn, was mated to a son of Montvic Pathfinder and produced Klazerina Champion Rag Apple, who was then mated with a Triune-Della sire to produce Klazerina Della. Klazerina Della later became the dam of Admiral Comet, EX-SMT, the son of Pabst Comet who was owned by the Badger Breeders Co-op of Shawano, Wisconsin.

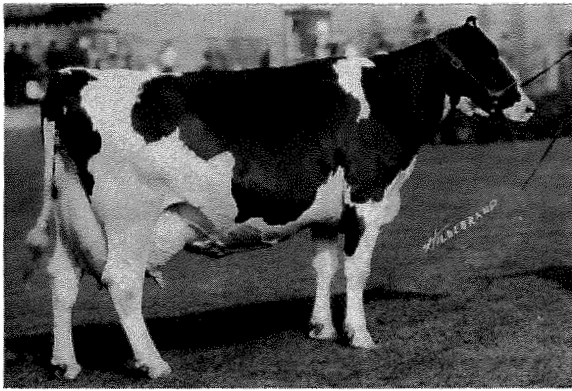


**KLAZERINA CHAMPION FOBES 3D**  
A daughter of Klazerina Champion Fobes, and she is the great Grand Dam of Klazerina Della 2D.

## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

Klazerina Della was mated with a son of her own grandam to produce Klazerina Della 2d, the "Pride of Pinehurst." When Della 2d was purchased in March of 1954 by Pinehurst Farms of Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, she provided genes and inspiration for the start of a great herd. (Della 2d and her dam, grandam and great-grandam all weighed over a ton on the scales.)

Della 2d, EX, with 29,216M 3.6% 1,055F 3X at 11-00 175,000M lifetime, was the dam of an inbred son, Admiral Comet 21st, EX-plus, proven in DHIA, one of the Pinehurst herd sires. A daughter of Della 2d, Klazerina Della Gift, EX, milked up to 90 pounds a day and was the dam of the most promising young female at Pinehurst. Another daughter was Pinehurst Klazerina Symphony by Wis Leader. The next calf from Della 2d, Pinehurst Klazerina Champion, was a son by Wis Symbol and proved to be "head man" at Pinehurst. Her last calf, Pinehurst Klazerina Leader, was a son by Wis Leader and brought \$4,000 in W.L. Baird's U.S. National Blue Ribbon Sale at Waukesha, Wisconsin, on November 10, 1958. He was purchased by a pair of Ohio breeders, Lamar A. Young of Mineral Ridge, and H.K. Brugler of Kinsman.



**ELENORA DELLA BURKE 937779**

305-day record 3X - 20,034.4 lbs. M, 779 lbs. F  
All American Aged Cow 1933 at nearly 10 years of age. Dam of triple all-American Dunloggin Elenora Sold for 1,600 at Blue Ribbon sale to Dunloggin. Developed at Green Bay Reformatory.

### THE ELENORAS

In 1930, Dunloggin Farms bought the superb cow, Elenora Della Burke 937779, from the Wisconsin State Institutions. They paid \$1,680 for her in the U.S. National Blue Ribbon Sale that fall. It was the top price of the sale and newsworthy because few were commanding that figure at that time. She was a granddaughter of Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Della, whose daughters were already at Dunloggin in force and had placed second at both Waterloo and the National. She was bred by Riordan Brothers of Plymouth, Wisconsin, and was born in November of 1923. Thus, she was nearly ten years old in 1933, when she was named All-American Aged Cow, carrying the Dunloggin colors.

In reporting the death of Elenora Della Burke in May, 1935, at 11 years of age, Paul Misner said, "Perhaps no cow of the breed had more genuine friends among the breeders and especially in the ranks of those who show. She was always a good

sport; she could take defeat without a whimper and come right back and defeat the winner another year. She was the most intelligent cow that I have ever known, and to do a wrong thing was out of her sphere. She leaves us a great heritage in her two daughters and her granddaughters. Tonight she sleeps peacefully beside Ruby and Bloodwood in the little plot set aside for the Great Ones of Dunloggin. What a joy it would be if we could feel as kindly toward all that we have bought as we do toward Old Elenora!"

In the Dunloggin story, only two offspring of Elenora Della Burke are of special significance—Dunloggin Elenora, by Pabst Prilly American Beauty and Dunloggin Royal Ellen, by Admiral. Dunloggin Elenora made a 951-pound record at maturity. She was also All-American in 1934, 1935 and 1936 in two-year-old, three-year-old and four-year-old form; in 1943, she was confirmed as Reserve All-Time All-American Two-Year-Old. In addition, her son, Dunloggin Fond Memory by Woodmaster, was a principal herd sire at Dunloggin.

The Dunloggin people had great affection for Dunloggin Elenora because of her prominent show winnings. As a result, when she was somewhat crippled at 12 years of age, she was sold privately to Kyland Farms in Wisconsin to insure that she would have a good home in which to live out the rest of her days in comfort. Sometimes, though, in the stillness and cold of winter, it is rumored that the winds go keening through the trees at Old Dunloggin because Elenora does not sleep there beside her wonderful mother.

### THE BELLES OF DUNLOGGIN

There was no more highly prized foundation dam at Dunloggin than Pietertje Homestead Belle 1046095. She was one of the four daughters of Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Della who were selected as the original foundation cows of Dunloggin. This Della bull was bred by John Erickson and was a son of 37th and Princess Della, one of the most highly regarded foundation cows in the Erickson herd. The dam of Pietertje Homestead Belle was from a daughter of Homestead Jr. De Kol and a son of Colantha Johanna Lad.

The best record of Pietertje Homestead Belle was made at eight years of age when she produced 26,315M, 3.4% and 890F. Her highest record daughter was named New Year Belle. Belle was her oldest daughter and came to Dunloggin in dam. She was sired by Johanna Rag Apple Pabst 3rd and was, of course, born on New Year's Day. Unpromising as a heifer, she narrowly escaped the discard when she freshened with one light quarter. However, from four years old until her death in 1940, she was completely sound in the udder and became the first 1,000F cow developed at Dunloggin. New Year Belle also attained a best record of 24,246M, 4.3% and 1,039F. In both 1936 and 1938, she teamed with her younger sister, Dunloggin Bessie Homestead, to win Reserve All-American Produce of Dam honors.

New Year Belle was also the dam of several famous sons, including the great Dunloggin Standard by Admiral Ormsby Fobes Again. One of his daughters, Wisconsin Harriet, was the dam of Wis Symphony, who was the mother of Wis Leader.

Dunloggin Standards better-known full brother, Admiral Lauxmont of Lauxmont Farms, also proved to be a sire of great influence. Two of his daughters made 1,000-pound records, and several others closely approached that figure. The most noted was Lauxmont Admiral Carrie (VG 1,036 and 1,120 pounds on 4X) who made her records at Silvis Farms in Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Admiral Lauxmont's son, Lauxmont Admiral Lucifer, VG-SMP, spent a long lifetime in the S.E. Pennsylvania ABC where he was at one time credited with siring more registered daughters than any other sire of the breed.

When New Year Belle passed on, she left only one daugh-

ter, Dunloggin Christmas Belle, whose maternal granddaughter, Dunloggin Pica, was a highly valued breeding cow. A daughter of one of the sons of Dunloggin Pica, Prince Pica Harvest Beth, VG, became the National Champion Junior Four-Year-Old in Herd Test with a 2X record of 27,657M and 1,147F.

Because of all the above-mentioned, few cows of her generation exerted a greater influence on the breed than New Year Belle. Today she rests in the famous Dunloggin burial plot, but her memory lives on as part of a prolific family directly descended from John Erickson, W.J. Gillett and the Randalls of Homestead Fame.

## THE EARLY CRESCENT BEAUTY FAMILY

The first Holstein to bear the name "Crescent Beauty" was Crescent Beauty 41163, born in January of 1896 and bred by George A. Hart of Manistee, Michigan. When mated with Canary Sir Barnum Mechthilde 29278, this first Crescent Beauty dropped the heifer, Crescent Beauty Canary 83924, in 1904. Crescent Beauty Canary was then purchased by I.M. Shorman of Fowlerville, Michigan. There, Crescent Beauty Canary had two daughters by Laundry Girl Butter Boy 44123 (who was by Pontiac Butter Boy and from a daughter of a Stevens-bred son of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy), thus intensifying the inheritance of the breed's most prepotent brood cow, De Kol 2d.

Crescent Beauty Butter Maid and her full sister, Crescent Beauty Butter Girl—the daughters of Crescent Beauty Canary—were the foundation cows of the Crescent Beauty family. Both were purchased from Mr. Shorman in 1910 by George Hetts who had been attracted to Michigan by reports of the uniformity of type and production of this inbred family group.

Butter Maid dropped a son in 1912 named Crescent Beauty Butter Boy, registered in the name of George Hetts and Sons (John and Roy). Butter Boy was used as the Hetts' herd sire and was mated to Butter Girl (Butter Boy's dam's full sister), to produce Crescent Beauty Butter Girl 2d. John then bought Queen Juliana Dirkje in dam from the Pierce Sale, broke world's records with her and had Bob Haeger breed her to King Segis Pontiac. The resulting calf was King Segis Pontiac 27th. (As in most Holstein stories that go back to the decade beginning around 1910, a fellow named Bob Haeger wanders on and off the stage as an essential member of the supporting cast. In this instance, Bob had brought King Segis Pontiac—one of the all-time great Holstein sires with over 200 AR daughters—to his farm at Algonquin, Illinois, from New York where he had purchased him from the Stevens Brothers Company. He had great interest in the Crescent Beauties, having shown Butter Maid as a four-year-old in 1913, and winning Grand Champion Honors with her at the National Dairy Show under Ward Stevens.)

This bull, King Segis Pontiac 27th, bred and owned by John Hetts, was used in both John's and Roy's herds. His dam, Queen Juliana Dirkje was bred in California in the Charles Pierce herd. (She was a daughter of Juliana King of Riverside,



**QUEEN JULIANA DIRKJE 97608**

At 3 1/2y 365d 19,124.3M, 817.4F.

This was a National Record when made. She puts the "Jule" into the Crescent Beauties and was the great pride of the late John Hetts.

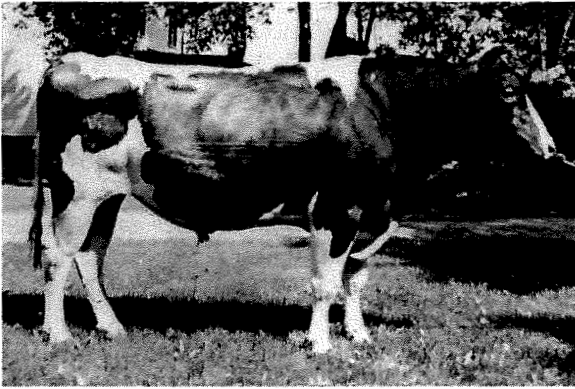
the foundation sire of the Aralia Meads, the Acmes and the Julianas—families that were the "Dunloggins" and the "Montvics" of their day, tops in the breed for popularity until they were wiped out in the hoof-and-mouth disaster of the late 1920's.)

The matings between Crescent Beauty Butter Girl 2d and King Segis Pontiac 27th produced two full sisters, Crescent Beauty Segis Butter Girl and Segis Beauty Butter Girl. They were born in 1923 and 1924. In 1939, at the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association Herd Builders' Day, one of these two great cows and 70 descendants of one or both of them, owned by seven different breeders, wrote a living six-generation pedigree that was the unique feature of the program. Dr. E.E. Heizer, who conducted this breeding demonstration, gave 14-year-old Crescent Beauty Segis Butter Girl, the "Old Black Cow," an unofficial type rating of Excellent. She had ten consecutive records on 2X, 305d that averaged 10,622M and 395F. She had four daughters with 18 records averaging 407F. Her full sister (who had died a few years earlier) had three daughters who averaged 401F for 16 records.

The four daughters of the Old Black Cow were also unofficially classified as two Excellent and two Very Good. Her mature son, Crescent Butter Boy Prince, was also Very Good and became famous as the sire of wonderful brood cows. Three daughters of Segis Beauty Butter Girl scored Excellent and two

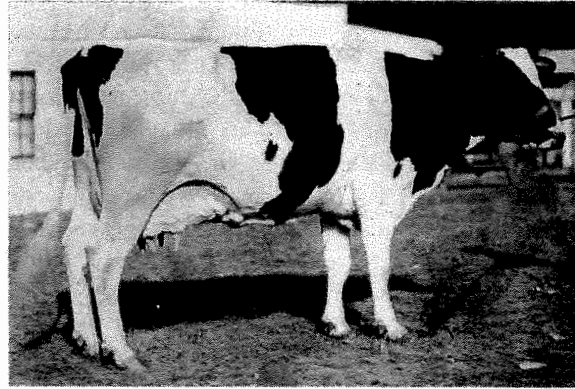
## EARLY FAMILIES OF WISCONSIN

### FOUNDATION CRESCENT BEAUTY MALES AND FEMALES



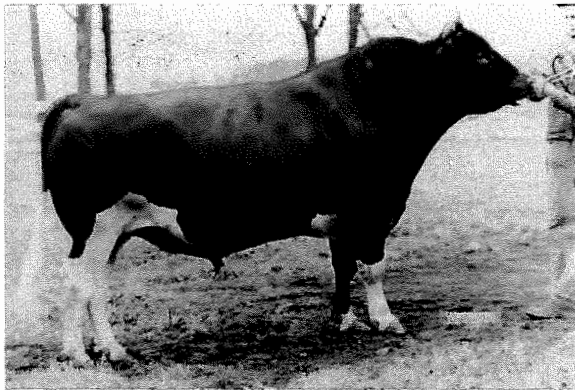
**JULE KING FOBES 789081 (VG)**

He is one of the greatest of the Crescent Beauty-Admiral sires. He has five Excellent daughters.



**CRESCENT BEAUTY BUTTER MAID 129569**

Grand Champion National Dairy Show 1913 (at 4 years). She was a "29-lb" 3-year-old, and made a 359d. S. O. record at 2-years of 14,965.3M, 537.3F. A foundation cow of the Crescent Beauties.



**WILLOW SPRINGS CRESCENT PRINCE 949159 (VG)**

One of the best known of the Crescent Beauty-Admiral sires. He has five All-American offspring (and a Reserve All-American Get). Son of the Crescent Beauty Admiral and Crescent Beauty Princess Marita.



**CRESCENT BEAUTY PRINCESS MARITA 2109818 (EX)**

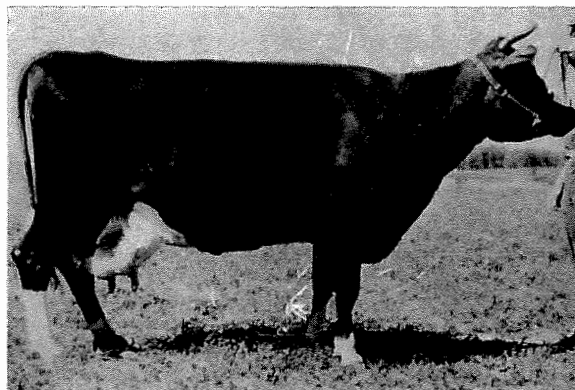
At 9y 365d 3X - 23,437M, 803F.

One of the famous dams of the breed including Willow Springs Crescent Prince and Hickory Creek Gomar (AA); by Crescent Butter Boy Prince.



**CRESCENT BEAUTY ADMIRAL 837973 (EX)**

This son of the Jule King Fobes from a daughter of Crescent Butter Boy Prince was in service at Willow Springs, Burchris and George Kieffer.



**CRESCENT BEAUTY SEGIS BUTTER GIRL 1100823**

"The Black Cow"-DHIA at 11y 504 lbs. 3.8%. Dam of Crescent Butter Boy Prince - and famed daughters.



## WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN HISTORY 1890-1990

Very Good. The succeeding offspring demonstrated a uniformity of type that was remarkable in the fact that not a single animal in six generations rated lower than Good.

Other descendents of the Old Black Cow have done a most remarkable job, but three, in particular, have left their mark in Holstein history. Butter Girl 4th (EX at 14-00 619F 4.1% 2X) was one of the Holsteins selected for Borden's Dairy World of Tomorrow, and was a Blue Ribbon Winner many times.

Butter Girl 6th was perhaps the greatest daughter of the Black Cow. She was Grand Champion on several occasions, starting as a senior calf. She proved to withstand inbreeding very well. When mated to her full brother, Crescent Butter Boy Prince, two daughters resulted. (One of them was the dam of Crescent Beauty Admiral, the sire so much admired at the Willow Springs Ranch in Mt. Morrison, Colorado, where he was in heavy service for a period of about a year.)

Crescent Butter Boy Prince was the most noted son of Butter Girl 6th. Sired by Crescent Field Butter Boy, a grandson of her full sister, Butter Boy Prince was closely bred in every part of his pedigree. He was a great-headed bull with tremendous strength and masculinity; yet, there was no coarseness about him. Through inbreeding or out-crossing, he never failed to stamp his offspring. Though used in a comparatively small herd, he had several daughters who were classified Excellent, and many others who were Grand Champions. In addition, his daughters have milked above 100 lbs. a day and his sons have made better than 700 lb. indexes.

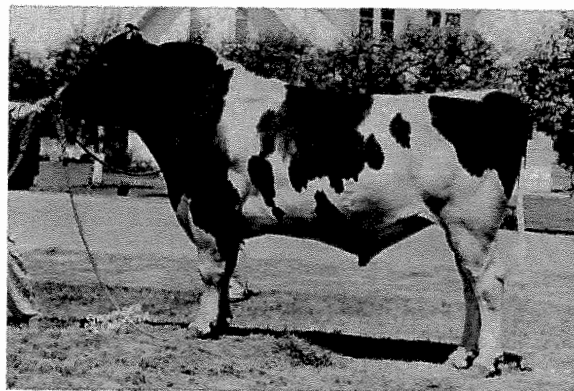
Those familiar with the Crescent Beauty family realize that this intense bloodline has been blended with the equally inbred Admiral line to become virtually one family, and that there are practically no animals that are completely straight bred from either family any more.

Allen Hetts made a highly successful outcross in his day with the John Hetts-bred bull, Jule King Fobes. Just as Roy Hetts had concentrated the blood of two great Crescent Beauty full sisters in his herd, John Hetts spent his lifetime concentrating the blood of the Admiral Ormsby Fobes branch of the Ormsbys—with the common ancestor in the two families being King Segis Pontiac 27th who appeared a dozen or more times in the pedigrees of most of the animals in both herds.

John Hetts bought Vickery Vale Mechthilde Ormsby 845551 from Emil Titel for \$300 in the 1927 U.S. National Blue Ribbon Sale at Waukesha, Wisconsin. She was First Prize Aged Cow

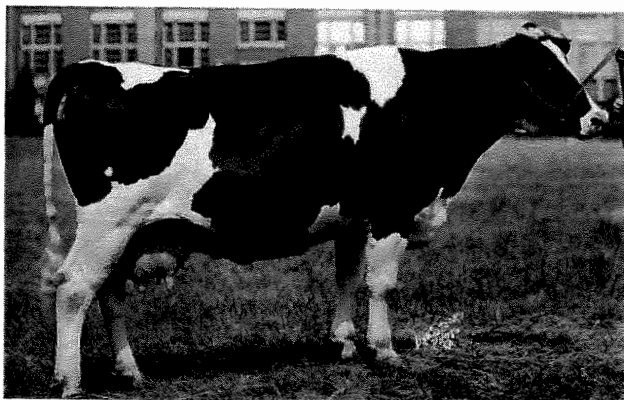
at the Illinois State Fair in 1931 and made 899F. At maturity, she weighed 2,250 lbs. Her four daughters all made well over 500F on 2X milking under farmer conditions, testing 3.7%, 3.8%, 4% and 4.3%. The two oldest were equal to their dam in type, in the opinion of those who knew them. The third daughter topped an Elkhorn sale. The fourth and only classified cow was Very Good; all lived long lives. Mechthilde's two great sons, Admiral Ormsby Ace and Admiral Ormsby Fobes of Rock, had 2X 305d indexes of 492F 4.1% and 426F 3.85%.

John Hetts selected Vickery Vale Mechthilde Ormsby 845551, the daughter of Admiral Ormsby Fobes, as the cow on which to build his herd. As a result, her blood was intensified to an incredible degree and with consistent success in the Hetts' herd through inbreeding. Over the last thirty years of John's life, he had his best cattle housed at his nephew's (Allen Hetts of current Crescent Beauty fame), and the rest of his herd scattered around the country at friends' farms or with people who owned shares in his animals. John passed away in January of 1958. (More on the Crescent Beauties can be found in the story on Roy and Allen Hetts in the "Farm Section" of this book.)



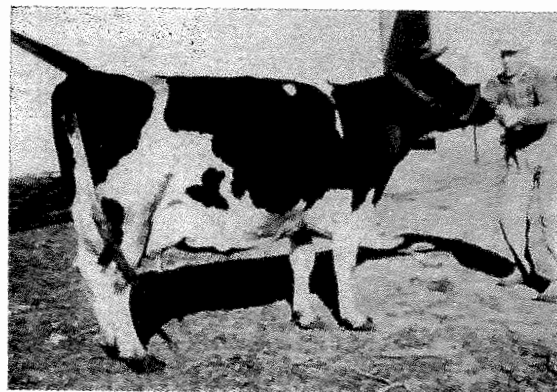
**JULE KING ADMIRAL FOBES EX-SMT**

A very intensely bred Admiral Ormsby foundation Bull for the Crescent Beauty Blood line.



**VICKERY VALE MECHTHILDE ORMSBY 845551**

At 7y 365D (A) 22,748.5M 898.9F. The Admiral Foundation Matron of The Crescent Beauty Admiral.



**CRESCENT BEAUTY SEGIS BUTTER GIRL 6TH 1790710**  
4year DHIA average 489 lbs. F 3.8%. Daughter of "The Black Cow"  
- Her daughter is dam of the bull, Crescent Beauty Admiral.