THE HISTORY OF UNCLE SAM

This is the history of one of the greatest lines of Racing Pigeons that has ever been introduced into Australia. Considering that we have had the very best of the British pigeons, including Harrison, Logan’s, Dukes etc, and the best of pigeons from the continent, including Janssen, Daudens, etc, which have arrived in to Australia by various means, this remarkable line of pigeons has proved so superior to these excellent imported pigeons at distances from 200 miles to 800 miles that this is the first time that the following story backed up by authentic documentation will enable Australian fliers to appreciate the pool of genes that has dominated distance racing pigeons in Australia without the realisation of where these pigeons' pool of genes originated.

The history is one of intrigue, as there appears to have been a deliberate attempt not to give this family the credit that it deserved. In fact, some of Australia's best fliers have obtained these pigeons that have been their major Federation Winners and claimed that they were part of their own family of pigeons. The line has dominated up to the present day in NSW, VIC, SA, Qld, Tasmania and WA. Where did this line come from and what family of pigeons does it belong to? In two words UNCLE SAM.

The Bushel Brothers of Sydney purchased Uncle Sam and a number of other long distance pigeons from Dr Shilling in America.

Attached in is a 1919 sale notice of squeakers for sale for $5 each from Uncle Sam and SIGHIDE. (Appendix 1)

The photo of Uncle Sam is included with a history of these American pigeons imported by the Bushel Brothers. (Appendix 2)

The catalogue states that Uncle Sam was Bred By Mr Lentz of Fort Wayne from a combination of the Shillings, Beach and Nahrwolds families of pigeons.

This pair was mated together, the result of the mating is not known to the author at this stage. (Although we do know that Jack Moxey when he worked at Arnott’s in Sydney received the Little Un-rung Cock from Bushel’s son who was a director or that company. He stated that he was from the Uncle Sams. This formed the basis of the Moxey Line.)

Mr Bushel then sold the pigeons in 1925

Attached is an extract from the catalogue of the dispersal sale of Mr Bushel’s pigeons in 1925,of UNCLE SAM and SIGHILDE. (Appendix 3)

The performance and the breeding of UNCLE SAM, SIGHILDE and her father HOGAN would make even the greatest fliers today wish that they had a pigeon half as good as any one of this family remembering that these performances were in pre 1918! (Appendix 4).
Ted Chester

At Mr Bushel’s sale UNCLE SAM and SIGHILDE were purchased by Mr Ted Chester of Brisbane and these two pigeons were mated together and several birds were bred from them and placed into a special section of his loft that was a converted ‘chook’ pen.

As Mr Chester could not read or write no records were kept. It was his inability to read or write that eventually lead to his being fined for having the wrong number on an entry sheet. The result was that he no longer wished to participate in the sport.

His pigeons were then given to his wartime friend Mr Mills in Gympie. Stanley Parks purchased those pigeons from Mr Chester in part payment for a kitchen that he built for those birds that were let out by Mr Mills and returned to Brisbane.

In his will Ted Chester left considerable funds to the QPF that was contested by his family. The family won. It appears they had a crystal ball!

His long time friend Mr Bill Charmers assisted him in his breeding and racing of these pigeons and it is from this knowledgeable gentleman that the beginning of the history of this Brisbane arm of this family can be told.

The birds from this mating were placed in a section of the loft and it was found that they had an inability to race being from an old hen and Uncle Sam, a close relation. These pigeons were predominately smutty blue checkers and as they were inbred they produced smutty to smoky blue bars with the occasional pied.

Old Brisbane family was instigated from these pigeons from UNCLE SAM

UNCLE SAM was also mated to the best hen available in Brisbane at the time the result of which was a winning strain of distance pigeons that became known as the Bowen Blues. These pigeons were predominantly Blue Bar Pied and dominated Brisbane distance pigeon racing for many years.

Ted Chester allowed only selected pigeons from the pure UNCLE SAM line to go to any other lofts.

The first three of these pigeons inbred daughters of UNCLE SAM went to Mr Vic Fletcher and because of reasons only known to that gentleman no other person was to know he obtained them except Mr Charmers.

Mr Vick Fletcher obtained from Ron Scott a son of Combat by a daughter of UNCLE SAM from which had been bred by Bill Charmers and called him OLD BOY.

Bill Charmers obtained Combat from Mr Hickey from Toowoomba.
COMBAT was a smaller pigeon than the **UNCLE SAM** line being a line that threw black checkers, reds with a splash of black through them and the occasional pied. He was bred in 1919.

**OLD BOY** was mated to the three inbred daughters of UNCLE SAM obtained by Mr Vic Fletcher from Mr Chester.

One being a sister to Mr Chester’s Longreach Fed Winner, one was a Morvan winner and the other was an unraced hen bred for stock who possessed a brilliant smutty green eye sign.

It was from the pairing of these pigeons and their progeny that Vick Fletcher bred numerous Federation winners in Brisbane and Sydney and during this period he and Mr Chester dominated distance flying in Brisbane even against the famous English Harrison’s imported by Mr Knoblauch.

A son from this mating produced the Bibby Cock and his brothers, the Tick Eye Cock and the Red Ringer. These Fletcher pigeons formed the basis for families for a number of fliers including Claudie Woodford, Harry Gill, Martin Curley, Mick McGinnus, Hank McQuade and Reg Shipton.

During this period **Vin Blandon** who lived in Brisbane was gifted three pairs of the Uncle Sam from Ted Chester and moved to Melbourne for a short period before settling in South Australia.

He took these three pair of the **UNCLE SAMS** from Ted Chester with him to Melbourne. There he made contact with a **Mr Latchford** and left one pair with him. Upon moving to South Australia he exchanged pigeons from the **UNCLE SAMS** to Mr Latchford in Melbourne. These three pairs of the **UNCLE SAM** pigeons were the basis for the Blandon family of pigeons.

From these were formed the Goodyer and the Elliot Hen Lines in South Australia.

**Scotty McLean’s** Line of pigeons was formed from a cross between his Uncle Sam Queenslanders and his black Logan Hansen. He exchanged pigeons with Vin Blandon.

Black Prince, which formed the Burton Hansen line, was directly from the Scotty Mclean line of Uncle Sams. (Source from Ted Brown and G Bashford)

Smiler Eves a cycling partner of Mr Chester also managed to obtain the Uncle Sams from Ted Chester. During this period Smiler took a ship to London.

He returned with several pigeons from the Kings lofts. Although there were extensive efforts to find them by Scotland Yard and the Australian police, the authorities were unable to locate these birds.

The K 8 Letter blood was created by Mr Eves. The K representing the Kings pigeons and the 8 representing the 8 letters in **UNCLE SAM**.
Mr Len Gates obtained some of these pigeons from Mr Eves. One night he and a Mr xxx (still alive) decided to take a sugar bag and select some of these pigeons for their own use. Mr Eves who had very poor eyesight heard a noise in his loft and grabbed his 308 aimed and fired. The bullet pierced the loft 6 inches above the door as Mr Gates was retreating from the loft with the birds.

Reg Shipton would lend the Uncle Sam Bibby cock to Ron Scott at the end of each breading season. The first pigeon to fly Townsville 700 miles in Brisbane was for Len Beasley was bred by The Bibby Cock by Ron Scott.

**THE O’TOOLES**

The **KEY** to the **O’Toole** line is **HPC 1953 203 who** ran 4th in the Mackay federation 500 miles. He in turn was stocked and was the sire of 9428 1st Federation Mackay. O’Tooles sale catalogue contained 26 pigeons from this 203 line.

He was bred from the pinch pair from Tom McManus and gifted to the O’Tooles by Mr Tommy Holmes, a brother in-law of Mr Len Gates.

**The O’Toole** brothers were able to obtain a number of daughters of **OLD BOY** from Mr Fletcher who had bred them by mating **OLD BOY** to the daughters of **UNCLE SAM**.

These hens were from the Longreach winner, the Morvan winner and an unrung hen obtained by Mr Fletcher from Ted Chester via Bill Charmers. These helped to formed the O’Tooles line of smash winners.

Their famous pair of 1644 and 2002 was actually in bred to both these **UNCLE SAM** lines from Vic Fletcher and the Mc Mannus line.

The **K8 Letter** blood in this pair and other old Brisbane strains are of the Uncle Sam line.

Contrary to all catalogues, **OLD BOY** was not a son of Knoblauch COMBAT but a grandson of the Hickey Combat inbred to daughters of **UNCLE SAM**. All the pigeons which show in catalogues as being from Fletchers COMBAT could only be from the **UNCLE SAM** line from Ron Scott or Vick Fletcher as Mr Bill Charmers stated that there were no pigeons of COMBAT from any other source but from the 1918 combat that he had obtained from Mr Hickey in the Fletcher lines.

Herb Knoblauch’s COMBAT was still alive in 1958. He was an Evans Thoroughhood. His parents were bred in 1923. He was rung with a 1934 ring.

This Knoblauch Line has proven to be a non-event as they have disappeared from any winning lines in Brisbane. One must question the motive of how a pigeon born between the wars by parents who were born after World War 1 could be called Combat.

Mr Clary Latchford of Melbourne in the presence of Mr Ron Scott, Mr Herb Knoblauch and Mr Bill Charmers purchased three pigeons of the **UNCLE SAMs** from Mr Chester. From these pigeons the famous Pharr Lap was bred to win three Federations. From evidence in
records it appears that these pigeons became Mr Latchfords Miracle and when crossed with the Harrison’s became the Balf Harrison line.

Mr Clary Latchford also purchased some of the Chester Uncle Sams in the 1960s from Stanley and Nobby Parks paying 500 pounds for an unraced Uncle Sam yearling pigeon.

Mr Scott, Mr Fletcher and Mr Knoblauch both obtained pigeons of the line from Mr Latchford, as they were unable to obtain any more directly from Mr Chester.

The Brisbane Balf line is made up in part from an Uncle Sam Cock from Vin Blandon by a Balf Harrison Hen a son of which was obtained by Ron Scott from Mr Latchford and was mated to a hen from Ron Scott’s original number one pair who were also pigeons from the UNCLE SAM line from Ted Chester.

The Brisbane Baffs of Carmody and Slone are in bred to this Uncle Sam line.

Mr Knoblauch’s pigeons of the UNCLE SAM line obtained from his friend Mr Latchford and Noel Randall became the Knoblauch Miracle Harrison.

The next two cocks and one hen birds from the UNCLE SAM line were those obtained by Bill Charmers from the very best of Ted Chester’s UNCLE SAM line. These two cocks were given to his nephew Tom McManus and were Brothers to Ron Scott’s number one hen and her Brother, which were the foundation of Ron Scott’s family.

These two McManus cocks and the Longreach Fed Winner hen (650 miles) of Ted Chester formed the 30-pound pair of the Randall’s line and the 203 line of the O’Tooles. This wonderful line of pigeons from the Randall’s and the O’Tooles line have dominated middle and distance pigeon racing in Brisbane and other states for the last 50 years.

Those three pigeons were stolen from Tom McManus loft.

Ted Brown who stood cockatoo that night whilst Mr Gates placed the three pigeons in a sugar bag, told the account of the history of the Uncle Sams at Mr Gates funeral in the presence of Mr Lee, Mr McCormick, Mr Beetham, Graham Blackmore and Mr Althaus. He also revealed how he took one pair of squeakers from this pair to Mr Herb Knoblauch and one pair to Sir Douglas Wadley who then arranged for Mr Gate to fly pigeons in Mr Knoblauchs club QRPA as Mr Gates had been disqualified from flying in QHS in his area.

Mr Brown also trained racehorses for Mr Bushells son and had an intimate knowledge of the history of their birds revealed to him by Mr Bushell.

Two squeakers were left in the nest when these birds were stolen and when Mr McManus found them in the morning without their parents he immediately gave one to Mr H Baraclough and the other to Ted Knopf to rare. These pair of pigeons went on to breed a line which bred a number of federation winners.

With the rings removed these three stolen pigeons were then placed under Mr Gates house roof but when the police became involved they were then transferred to Mr Tom Homes loft.
Mr Tom Homes was assisting the detectives search for these pigeons.

The head of one of those stolen cocks is still preserved in Formaldehyde. Their rings are preserved. All the records of their progeny are still in existence. Their performances were exceptional in stock including a 1st, a 2nd and 4th in the Longreach 650 mile Federation, 1st Bowen Federation 600 miles, 3rd Mackay Federation.

The lines formed around those three pigeons and their brothers and sisters in Brisbane are outstanding. The problem has been that few of the fliers today know the actual origin of their lines of pigeons. This has led to extensive inbreeding.

Pigeons from Randall’s UNCLE SAM line have won major distance Federations in all states of Australia including Western Australia even up to 2001.

Mr Tom Gollagher obtained a bird also from Ted Chester of the UNCLE SAM line being a brother to these McManus cocks and the Ron Scott pair of pigeons.

This line has won numerous distance Federation races in Brisbane. It formed the 6262 Mortimer line.

Listed below are selections of pigeon fliers in Brisbane whose performance at the distance can be attributed to the UNCLE SAM Line on which they have based the majority of their winning middle and distance pigeons, some producing remarkable performances that is common to the UNCLE SAM line such as smash winners, distance race point record holders and night fliers and almost without exception all of these gentleman were average fliers before obtaining the UNCLE SAMs.

Ron Scott, Herb Knoblauch, O’Toole Brothers, Bob Watton, Noel Randall, Russel Beetham, Rod Hatherly, Vick Fletcher, Ted Chester, Stanley Parks, Bill Sloan, Kevin Carmody, Hacking and O’Sullivan, Brian Daley, Niel Mortimer or in other words the domination of Federation average point winners for the last 60 years in Brisbane. Mingled with these are individual Federation winners too numerous to mention from average fliers who had obtained an UNCLE SAM from someone.

These lines include the O’Tooles, The Scotts, The Balfs, The Randalls and have often been referred to as the Old Brisbane Family against which have been tested pigeons from all the best lines from other states of Australia and imported European lines. These introduced lines have met with very little success competing in Brisbane and interstate against this freakish family of racing pigeons.

In fact the UNCLE SAMs have dominated distance racing on three continents including America as the Trenton line, in Australia as, for want of a recognisable name, The Old Brisbane Family and in Europe these pigeons from the Randall’s UNCLE SAMs have been flown in England by a Mr Bill Tracy and before his death, outperformed the English Pigeons in winning several races. Mr Van Horen took a number of these Randall Uncle Sams to Holland and they won major distance races in Holland.
Eight eggs arrived in England from the Lot one line and the resulting youngsters won a 600 mile race from Barcelona and a 900 mile race from St Sebastian. The following year their son won 22 prise and all pools in Pau.i

This is a brief background to the **UNCLE SAM** line of pigeons that will give you some insight into this remarkable family line of racing pigeons that contain the most dominant pool of genes in Australian racing pigeons.
UNCLE SAM (Imported)(America)
Blue Checker Cock E 4396-16 Dr Shilling.

A world champion long distance racing pigeon bred and flown by Mr G. Lentz of Fort Wayne H.S.

Performance

1916  As a youngster flew 100, 200, 300 and 500 miles.

1917  100, 200, 300, 500 and 1011 miles breaking world 1000 miles record for a yearling.

1918  100, 200, 300, 500 and 1011 twice, being first pigeon in the world to fly 1000 twice in one season. When sent to last 1000-mile race he had only returned from the previous 1000-mile race 3 days before. Last race proved a smash.

Dr Shilling loosing both of his candidates but UNCLE Sam’s wonderful stamina carried him through. He is a long caste pigeon and possesses the finest flights and wing I have ever seen on a pigeon of his size. Price sold 25 Pounds. Purchaser gets "Sighilde" free with him. See Hens in catalogue.

SIGHILDE ;Blue Checker Hen
B 2421-1912.

The famous American stock hen. She cost me 12 Pounds landed. She is not for sale owning to her age but goes with UNCLE SAM as a gift. She bred well last year.

HER SIRE  "Hogen” flew 1011 miles five times and has held speed record for five years. 1011-mile races

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>8 days 8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>6 days 11 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>2 days 9 hours, breaking record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>5 days 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>5 days 7 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HER DAM  "Swanhide" dam of Horand, 100m four times and Margrooe 100 mile three times.
Sighilde has bred the following:
- HUNOLT 1000 miles.
- HUGEN 1000 miles.
- HUNGAR 1000 miles.
- ROLBRANT 500 miles same day bird.
- HUNGAR also 500 miles on same day.

Information

Book Trenton’s American 1000-mile strain.

* Characteristics of birds in this family*

- What must be stressed more than any other characteristic is that **UNCLE SAM** is a pool of dominant genes and can resurface in any generation.
- Half Moon across the back below the neck, a characteristic of Grooter family.
- Eye Sign wide green and serrated almost over the eye.
  - Eyes red with a golden yellow flame, yellow with a yellow eye sign, and the best breeders having a green eye sign with a full circle.
  - Broad beak flat back.
  - Last four flights are long and narrow with a twist as a feature. With 11 flights common in the family.
  - The feathers under the wing are square.
  - Boat shaped broad across the back not real deep, heavy boned, large breast bone, strong in back.
  - Wattles with large cracks.
  - Pied throughout the family.
  - A flat top to their head.
- The flying gait of the **UNCLE SAM** can only be described as that of a breaststroke swimmer compared with that of a butterfly swimmer. The Sams gait is likened to the kick of a breast stroke swimmer as the pigeon flies, compared to the European pigeon who butterfly with their wings as they fly. The SAMS gait is extremely economical. Hence its outstanding performance in head wind and smash races.

* Sometimes a white tick will appear on the eye or neck.

**WHAT WERE THE ORIGINAL LINES OF UNCLE SAM?**

Although no documentary evidence exists as to the exact bloodlines of Uncle Sam, legend has it that Uncle Sams ancestors may have contained the Native American Passenger Pigeon that was in plague proportions in Central America at the beginning of European settlement and became extinct in 1954.

History records that this pigeon congregated around the Great Lakes of North America and prior to its migration to Mexico for the winter, flying for three days and night non-stop. This pigeon was reportedly introduced into the American Imported European pigeons in the 1850's.
and it was found that when 1/8 of this gene remained in the European Pigeon that this was a superior pigeon to any existing Racing Pigeons being capable of flying great distances and at night.

Fort Wayne is located in the Great Lakes District.

We do know from the 1919 sale report that his lines were Shilling, Mr H. Beach and Nahrwolds bloodlines.
UNCLE SAMS

FORWARD

The following is dedicated to Mr Len Gates whose life's work was maintaining the records and the bloodline of UNCLE SAM. His recording the history of this remarkable line of racing pigeons and the meticulously records maintained by him assisted greatly in the compiling of this history which otherwise would have resulted in the loss of the source code keys to this remarkable pool of genes to Australia and the world Racing Pigeon fancy.

The basis for this FAMILY was the UNCLE SAM line that originated from Mr G Lentz UNCLE SAM.

THE KEYS TO THE UNCLE SAMS

There are two distinctly different and dominant in bred lines of UNCLE SAM Racing Pigeons in Brisbane that have carried the dominant gene from UNCLE SAM.

The first line is the Chester in bred line that is the Cocks line of the UNCLE SAM.

The second line is the OLD BOY line that also originated from Ted Chester and is the Inbred Hen line of UNCLE SAM.

UNCLE SAM CHESTER LINE

The outstanding pigeons of this line of Racing Pigeons all trace back to the following four brothers and one sister. These being bred from an inbred grandson of UNCLE SAM by a Stallo hen (Felix Staffano Longreach Fed Winner Uncle Sams from the M Curley Old Boy Uncle Sam line).

QRPA 45 5667 SMUTTY BLUE CHECKER COCK
QRPA 47 2745 SMUTTY BLUE CHECKER COCK
QRPA 53 4426 SMUTTY BLUE CHECKER COCK
QRPA 42 852 SMUTTY BLUE CHECKER HEN
A FULL Brother to QRPA 42 852 COCK

THESE ABOVE PIGEONS FORMED THE FOLLOWING BRISBANE FAMILIES OF UNCLE SAMS
**THE RANDALLS UNCLE SAM LINE**

**QRPA 45 5667** was mated to **BHPC 44 427** a Blue Bar White Flight **UNCLE SAM** Hen Winner of the Quilpie Federation 550 miles for Ted Chester to produce the Blue Checker hen **QRPA 51 1720**.

This hen was purchased from Tom McManus by NOEL RANDALLS and was known as the 30-pound hen of Noel Randall. She is the Dam of the Noel Randall’s Bowen Federation winner (600 miles). This hen was THE major influence in THE RANDALLS family of **UNCLE SAMs**.

**QRPA 45 2745** was mated to a Soffle Hen and that pairing produced a Blue Checker cock **QRPA 51 2302** that was known as the thirty-pound cock of Noel Randall.

He was the Sire of Noel Randall’s Mackay Federation Winner.

These two pigeons formed the famous Randall’s family of middle and long distance racing pigeon Federation winners. When mated together they produced a number of champion stock birds.

It was from the above pigeons and their half brothers and sisters that some of the very best performances of the **Uncle Sam** line in Brisbane were obtained.

**RON SCOTT/ BALF UNCLE SAM LINE.**

**QRPA 42 852 SMUTTY BLUE CHECKER.** This hen was placed fourth Wyandra and second in the smash Quilpie Federation for Ted Chester.

This hen was the hen of Ron Scott’s Number one pair and was the dam of **BLUE BAR 1118 QRPA 46, 2ed Quilpie Federation at night** (the moonlight hen) for Ron Scott.

A **Brother to QRPA 42 852** bred 2ed Bowen Federation for Ron Scott and was line bred to, to produce the Sydney Federation (500Miles) winner for J O’Tooles. (Lot 26,31, J O’Toole sale)

**QRPA 46 1118 BLUE BAR.** Dam of R Scott’s 1948 Yaraka QPF Winner Federation winner, was mated to 16277 VHA a Balf Harrison Uncle Sam Cock from C Latchford to produced 2403 QPF 60. The brother to 2403 mated to an E Parker Combat **UNCLE SAM** hen of S French Roma blood, sired 2220, known as the N Beasley Balf cock.

This hen 2403 was mated to a son of **QRPA 45 5667** out of a Randall’s **UNCLE SAM** hen which was from **2302 x 1720** and purchased by Allan Anderson(C Latchford’s Loft manager) from Len Gates to produce 1491, 502 and 503. These were called the Balfs of K. Carmody and B Watton.

These pigeons formed the Brisbane Balf **UNCLE SAM** line of Carmody. The Balfe line of 1302 from W Sloan contained the Randall Uncle Sams, 2403 and the Old Boy line.
These Brisbane Balfs are actually line and in bred to the above UNCLE SAM CHESTER cocks and hens.

Breeding records of Ron Scott from 1941 to 1955 show that almost all of his stock pigeons originated from either Ted Chester’s or Vic Fletchers UNCLE SAMS. His No 1-reference cock in 1980, 573 was inbred to QRPA 42 852.

Ron Scott mated this line to the O Toole 1644x2002 line to produce his Townsville(700miles) Federation winner, his Camden (500miles) federation winner, his treble winner, his Junee Federation winner, his Wilcannia 600 federation winner and his Charlsville federation winner only bird to home on the day.

Doug Incs commissioned R Beetham to buy a pair of these “Balf Harrisons’ at Bob Wattons 1982 sale. The ring numbers were xxxxxxxxx. Were these the Doug Incs smoking Harrisons, which were accredited with the key in his line.

GOLLAGHER UNCLE SAM LINE.

**QRPA 53 4426 SMUTTY BLUE CHECKER** Cock obtained by Tom Gollagher from Ted Chester began the 6262 line often referred to as the number 6 line.
Number 6 being the Guthrie Barker hen from Hamlin Moxey was mated to 4426 (Lot 7 M. Curley).
4426 produced a Marlborough 350 mile winner. First bird into Brisbane by one hour.
This pigeon (4426) formed the basis of the Stuckey, Mortimer and Daley line of Federation winners.
Stuckies mated this 4426 line to a Mealy line from 1720 obtained from Tom Homes and a hen from the 30 pound pair from N Randall.
They have had the first bird home in more distance races than any flier in Brisbane but refuse to fly in the federation races and fly club only.
THE OLD BOY LINE OF THE UNCLE SAMS

OLD BOY was an inbred grandson of UNCLE SAM

SIRE  COMBAT 11
      Grand Sire  COMBAT
      Grand Dam  DAUGHTER OF UNCLE SAM

DAMS  Three Daughters OF UNCLE SAM.

Vick Fletcher obtained a sister of TED CHESTERS UNCLE SAM Longreach Federation Winner, the Morvan winner and the unflown hen and mated all three to OLD BOY that formed the following lines.

1. M CURLEY
2. C WOODFORD
3. Jim and Chick OTOOLE
4. R SHIPTON
5. GILL
6. RON SCOTT
7. SWEENEY

This line of pigeon has a record of winning races that are smashes, head win, wet and tough.

Crossed with the above CHESTER LINE numerous Federation winners have been produced at all distances.

Subsets

Bandon, Goodyear, Latchford, Mclean, Moxey, J Smith, Ron Scott, S&N Parks, Bruce Wilson, Bob Watton, Kevin Carmody, Merve Cronin. Doug Inc, Ted Lewis.

Pigeons

1720
2302
168
1478
2403 the balf hen.
932 the Bettridge cock.
11671
1302
11665 Fifth in MacKay Smash Cock
2886 Windorah federation winner
920 Bowen federation winner.
923 the Bettridge cock
season still continuing our Phenomenal Winning Career. Although racing has only just started, we have already won 5 First, 1 Fourth and 1 Fifth Prizes, besides other good positions.

"Uncle Sam."

Observe the length and breadth of his wonderful wings.

American 1000 Mile Section.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly the 1000 mile stage twice in one season. The last race proved a very disastrous one. Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.

He is accompanied by Banker Doodle, another 1000 mile performer, and Miss Bullet, daughter of the present speed record holder for an 1000 mile distance, via. 1 day 11 hrs 24 mins and Sighnuldo, which cost almost her weight in gold, though 7 years old, being a wonderful pigeon. Beth, daughter of Hagen the 1000 mile record holder for 5 years, being the 1000 mile strain 1912.

Dr. Schelling's strain of 1000 mile pigeons have superseded all other good strains, either British or Belgian; indeed, he is in a class by himself, as the following wonderful performances prove—1011 miles, 04 mins to his loft.

LONG DISTANCE STRAINS.

Hagen, 04 mins to my loft; Hagen, 04 mins, and Wilmund, 1011 miles each; Horand 4 times; Wulf, 800 miles; Gunther, Dankaart, Ortrude, and Bankratt 3 times each; Erna, Sigurd, Wolf, Germain, Wullard, and Hunolt once each. Best Om. records to my loft are: Horand.

1st Place.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas, 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly this stage twice in one season. Dr. Schelling himself states that with the exception, he himself has an irrepressibly strong desire to take the race himself and to make a record that no other pigeon can equal.

Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.

American 1000 Mile Section.

No. 1 Pair.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas, 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly this stage twice in one season. Dr. Schelling himself states that with the exception, he himself has an irrepressibly strong desire to take the race himself and to make a record that no other pigeon can equal.

Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.

No. 2 Pair.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas, 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly this stage twice in one season. Dr. Schelling himself states that with the exception, he himself has an irrepressibly strong desire to take the race himself and to make a record that no other pigeon can equal.

Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.

No. 3 Pair.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas, 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly this stage twice in one season. Dr. Schelling himself states that with the exception, he himself has an irrepressibly strong desire to take the race himself and to make a record that no other pigeon can equal.

Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.

No. 4 Pair.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas, 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly this stage twice in one season. Dr. Schelling himself states that with the exception, he himself has an irrepressibly strong desire to take the race himself and to make a record that no other pigeon can equal.

Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.

No. 5 Pair.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas, 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly this stage twice in one season. Dr. Schelling himself states that with the exception, he himself has an irrepressibly strong desire to take the race himself and to make a record that no other pigeon can equal.

Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.

No. 6 Pair.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas, 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly this stage twice in one season. Dr. Schelling himself states that with the exception, he himself has an irrepressibly strong desire to take the race himself and to make a record that no other pigeon can equal.

Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.

No. 7 Pair.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas, 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly this stage twice in one season. Dr. Schelling himself states that with the exception, he himself has an irrepressibly strong desire to take the race himself and to make a record that no other pigeon can equal.

Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.

No. 8 Pair.

Blue Cheer, Cook, E3355-16, Uncle Sam, the world's champion long-distance racing pigeon, brought down by Mr. Long, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. He is a combination of Dr. Schelling's, Beth and Nashville's 1000 mile strains. Performances 1917, all strains from Fort Wayne to Albion, Texas, 1011 miles, in the fastest time ever flown by a pigeon, in 1918, flew 1011 miles in one season, via. June 27th and July 2d, being the first bird in the world to fly this stage twice in one season. Dr. Schelling himself states that with the exception, he himself has an irrepressibly strong desire to take the race himself and to make a record that no other pigeon can equal.

Dr. Schelling himself lost both birds he sent to that race.
Hi Red

Enclosed is a request for "Uncle Sam." My research tells me he was brought from "Lane's Garden" Blood which was sent from England to U.S.A. late 1890's and the Bens from Fort Wayne raced "Uncle Sam." And Mr. Bushell imported him with other 1000 miles birds around 1918. Most of that Blood were - Baker, Logan, Barker, Gits etc. The same birds we already had here at that time. Lot 3 was by Mr. Schillings and in my book was a better Bird. May what we must take our hats off to our Bushell for his hindsight. 100 years ago. I hope this helps you.

"Killer"

From I.D. Miller, "Explorer Cottis," South Coast Feed.

Alt 02:42, 2009
The Lofts which holds the Australasian Record, having won in cash during 1921 nearly £200.

The Chance of a Lifetime! If you want to WIN

Now is your chance to obtain the choicest 100 to 1000-mile Winning Blood in the World.

The Blood that Has Won, is Winning Now, and Will Win in the Future.

AMERICAN 1,000 MILES SUPER-PIGEONS!

INCOMPARABLE VASSARTS, THOROUGOODS, ETC.

A Combination of

BELGIAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BREEDS.

Included in the Sale is

"UNCLE SAM," the World’s Champion Long Distance Racing Pigeon, and "FORLORN HOPE."

The Australasian Pigeon Racing Fancy has never before had such an opportunity of acquiring birds with such great ascendancy. It was in 1917 that the proprietor began to acquire birds from different parts of the world, and approximately 100 different imported birds have been located in these lofts and they cost a small fortune. Fate hath decreed that all must be sold, and the proprietor trusts that the whole of the Australasian Pigeon World will be benefited by the acquisition of these birds. Wherever they go they will assist to establish, sustain and strengthen Australasian pigeondom.

Do not expend, dissipate, waste or squander any more cash on worthless, worn-out strains. The blood that produced the three first prize winners in last year’s New South Wales Derby race is mostly in this loft. Mr. Starkey’s first prize winner was a half Vassart, and my sons won the other two prizes, thus the cream of the prizes in Australia’s classic race, viz., 1st, 2nd and 3rd, aggregating £150 cash, was won by blood now being disposed of; and we made a clean sweep of the last four long-distance races in another club. Such triumphs have only been made possible because I put my money into strains that are world famous. Every famous breeder of other kinds of stock has done likewise, in short, I backed pedigree and winning strains. I knew that "silk purses cannot be made out of pigs’ ears," neither can long-distance winners be bred from duds. The possibilities from birds of ascendancy are boundless, immeasurable, unlimited and infinite.

The other kind produce progeny that are deficient, inadequate, scanty and incomplete in the qualities that bring fame, distinction, dignity and honour. Good pedigree birds will charm, fascinate, bewitch and captivate all who possess them; the other kinds will only render disappointment, disgust, loathing and abhorrence.

REASONS FOR THE SALE.

I have just been notified by my firm to get ready to take up a more important position in another State, probably Victoria or South Australia, after the Easter holidays. My sons have each their own racing lofts and cannot find the time to look after a large breeding stud. This change will also necessitate my relinquishing the editorship of "A.P.K." as I will be away from Sydney for months at a time.
Section 1.

COCKS.

UNCLE SAM.

1.—Blue Chez. Cock, E4395-16, Uncle Sam. A world’s champion long-distance racing pigeon. Bred and flown by Mr. G. Lenz, of the Fort Wayne Homing Society. Performances:—1916: As a youngster, 190, 290, 300 and 500 miles; 1st at 300 miles and 1st 500 miles. 1917: 100, 200, 300, 500, 1000 and 1101 miles, breaking world’s 1000-mile yearly record. 1918: 150, 50, 500 and 1101 miles, twice being the first pigeon in the world to fly the 1101-mile stage twice in one season; while many others lost last 100-mile race, he had only returned from previous long race three days; last race proved a smash. Dr. Seibell locates both his candidates, but Uncle Sam’s wonderful stamina carried him through. He is a long-casted pigeon, and possesses the finest flights and wing I have ever seen on a pigeon of his size.

Price: $5. Purchaser: Mr. "Siegfried" [two hats].

Free. Uncle Sam is now in his prime, he has been admired by visitors from all over Australia and New Zealand. Buyer can sell every youngster he can spare from Uncle Sam for $5. He is muting splendidly.

FORSYTH HOPE.

2.—Red Chez. Cock, RS9020-1909, Bred by A. H. Osmani, Esq., and is a direct son of Forsyth Hope (Stull’s Stud Register, 1905, 48); flown three times, 1st Newcastle Federation $10 Challenge Cup, 1907, and Lewkowicz 595 miles, 6th championship all section pollen, 1907, 1st East London Federation, and all local clubs, 1908, Lewicki 1st in 51; 1st in 10/- pools, and numerous other prizes; also winner of 1st prize, 500-mile class. Bella Vue Show, 9620 has proved a very successful stock bird in Australia, and has sired many winners with different hens. Also sires of our 2nd Derby winner, which won us $64. This cock breeds like a yearling, and I will guarantee him as a good breeder. I have never sold any birds from him, but have presented several to friends. Have refused $4 for his youngster.

Price $10, with his imported hen, (see No. 25) purchased for $5 specially to mate with Forsyth Hope. This pair will not be parted.

3.—Black Cock, E508-17. Bred by Dr. Seibell. Sire, Margrave Black Cock, 500 miles three times, and 1500 and diploma 1011 miles. 1915: flew 1011-mile stage three times, and is sire of g. sire of 500-mile

birds and prize winners. Dam of 508, Orlonde, daughter of Gernot and Welsh, Gernot 500 miles three times, and 1011 miles, 1904, breaking record; also sire of Wilmund, 1011 miles five times; Humond, 1011 miles twice; and Sigi, 1011 miles once; and g. sire of Donkill 1011 miles twice. Weltin, dam of Welt, 1011 miles three times; Wolf, 1011 miles once, and g. sire of Sverkild, the dam of Sverkild, 1011 miles four times; Margrave, 1011 miles three times, and Sigkold, our Stock Hen.

This cock is one of our original American importations, is rather small.

Price: $2.10. A bargain!

4.—Blue Chez. Cock, NUMPH13, OSS61, Pure N. Barker, and imported by Mr. J. Squire from J. B. Joel, the millionaire. Sire: Blue Chez. CO, 1908-92, bred by N. Barker. Dam: Moses hen. VIR 130,12, pure Barker.

Price: $2.10. See note No. 25 for mate. Full pedigree to purchaser.

5.—Blue Cock, "Grootner," Bred by Miss Julie Price, 1st Ottawa, 1912. Imported to England by F. L. Watkiss, Esq., as a young bird, and flown Bournemouth, about 145 miles, 1913. Sire: a magnificent blue bird, 1907, flown 1909 Dax, 530 miles, 1st prize, and St. Vincent (Spain, 1910); won his prize from Spain. His sire, the "Good Blue" known in Belgium as "The Fast Champion." The Good Blue, 1902, sire, Angelines, brother to The Old Eleven Plumes (A). Dam: Vassart’s E hen, won many prizes at exhibitions, Strass, Janssen, her dam being bred by M. Stuys, from his famous Janssen. The E hen, dam of Vassart’s best stock hens, and bred many of his best racers. The Good Blue won as follows:—1904, Pont St-Maxence, 1st and all polls; Corbel, 14th and all; Chantilly, 16th prize; Orleans, 3rd Prize, 1st and all polls; Pont St-Maxence, 1st and all; Chantilly, 9th and all polls; Amiens, 10th prize; Corbel, 11th; Etampes, 1st and 10 franco poll; Chateau- rons, 9th; Toucy, 19th; Vierson, 3rd; Noyan, 5th, 1905, Pont St-Maxence, 10th prize; Corbel, 11th; Etampes, 1st and 10 franc poll; Chateau- rons, 9th; Toucy, 19th; Vierson, 3rd; Noyan, 5th, 1906, Pont St-Maxence, 6th; Amiens, 1st and all polls; Corbel, 1st and pools to 19 francs; Rambleaufl, 6th and polls to 5 francs; Etampes, 3rd and pools to 19 francs; Briare, 16th and pools to 29 francs; Artemay, 12th and 3 franc poll; Chantilly, 1st and all pools; Orleans, 10th poll; Corbel, 3rd; The Good Blue won in 1904 more than 4000 francs in pools alone. "Angelines," B. C. Cock, won from St Vincent. Dam of 15th, 15th, 6th prize; Angelen, Spain; also an enormous number of prizes. Dam of VI, B. C. Hen, strain Grooters, bought at Muns, Ruban’s sale 1914. Price $8. VI is The Old Bulldog Grooters type.

Price: $5.

6.—B. C. Cock, "Jules Vassart," Bred by Jules Vassart, and flown Angouleme, 400 miles. Sire: Blue Chez, retained chiefly for stock; his sire, six times flown Spain; late bred, 1901, the Old Eleven Plumes. From 1904 to 1909 this was Vas- sart’s chief pigeon up to Dax, 530 miles, and each year he won a large number of prizes; 1900, Libournie prize, Dax prize, St. Vincent prize; 1901, Angelines (Spain) 1900, 5th prize, Dax, 5th prize; 1902, Targa-Barcelona (Spain) 30th prize; 1903, Mora de Ebro (Spain) 25th prize. He is very well bred. Calaf (Spain), arrived late: 1905, Calaf (Spain), 1550 pigeons, 6th prize, and a number of duplicate; 1906, Barcelona (Spain), 5th prize, Taken the Spain races as 700 miles, this pigeon must have flown in races and training somewhere, about 50,000 miles. Angle- sol, a blue chez cock, and full brother to "A," won prizes from St. Vincent, Dax and Angouleme (Spain). Sire of "A" was sent by M. Planche, of Fleurs, and won a number of prizes, but was kept chiefly for stock. He was Vassart’s "A" cock. Dam of The Old Eleven Plumes was Vassart’s "B" hen, his old Barker hen, bred by the late N. Barker, of Cogn- fes, a stock hen of superlative merit, her young flying all stages to the Spain races, and winning many prizes, eight from her all flying Spain, over 700 miles. Dam of VI is one of Vassart’s best stock hens, always kept for stock. VI is sired of F. L. Watkiss’s "LivingPicture," sold in England for £10, and himself a wonder-bird铭记 cock.

Price: $5.


"Nor West" is a beautiful cock. He was named after "Nor West," the well-known English racing pigeon correspondent, who admired this bird when being rolled. He is the best bird bred from the Vassart, and has proved his quality on the road. Sire: "Not West" (see No. 7 this list). Dam: "Dewson," the well-known Vassart hen (see 61. A.R.P. Stud Register for full pedigree).

Price: $4. A bargain!

Messrs. Hansen & Kents charged this price for pure Vassart squirrels.


15.—Blue Cock, ARP20/20886. Pure American 1900-mile strain, and selected by me specially for stock. Sire: Blue Cheq. Cock, EL17/31. Bred by Dr. Schilling. Flew 160 and 200 miles, 1917, and 300 and 400 miles, 1918. Sire: Phil. Whitel, 1900 miles twice, 1101 miles three times. Sire of Mr. Golding’s 1st Dip, 500-mile race, 1918, only 1 home on the day. Dam: Emsilul, Wulfdile, 500 miles three times and 1001 miles in 1916. Sire: Mangrave, 1900 miles three times. Sire: Blue Hen, 17109, bred from Velj, 1001 miles once, and Gudrun, 1000 miles once. A Lovely Cock. Price: £2/10/—.


22—Blue Cock. ARP19/743. Pure Thoroughbred. Bred from a pair of the original Thoroughbreds imported by us.
   Dam: Blue Hen, White of Combine, imported from C. Thoroughead.

23—Blue Cock. SF18/3482. Pure Van Cutsen. Bred by Mr. W. Addis from his well-known pair of imported birds, and specially selected by him for us. To lovers of this strain this bird is a bargain at £2.

24—Blue Cock. LFC18/2284. Pure Jarlon. Bred by Mr. W. Addis, from his imported foundation stock. This is a better cock, and recommended for stock. Full pedigree to purchasers.
   Price: £2.

HEN'S.

25—Blue Cheq. Hen, "Siginible," the famous American stock hen. She cost me £12, unbled. Her full pedigree is given with No. 16 Cock (above). She is not for sale, owing to age, but goes with Uncle Dan as a gift; she bred well last year.

26—Red Hen, NURP57-1915 (Imp.). Osman's ever-famous Forlorn Hope Blood. A Rolle, having over 12 months' war service. Sire: own son Forlorn Hope, twice a big winner from 600 miles; a champion; the right blood for hard weather. (Wins too numerous to detail). This is a strain that will go to Perth (4996), pure "Logan 86" and N. Barker's old blood blended by a famous hand for past 30 years (old original blood), producing winners all distances to 600 miles, both routes.
   With Forlorn Hope, her mate (No. 2 Cock on list), the price is £12. Will not be parted.

   Another imported hen; always a favourite with me. Came out with our first English consignment; she has bred winners.
   Price: £2 10/.-.

28—Blue Hen, KP13-C8463 and NP13-257. Pure N. Barker. Imported from J. B. Joel, the millionaire fancier. Sire: Blue Cock, $15,000. Bred by N. Barker. Dam: W. Addis of London. This hen should go with No. 4 Cock, this list.
   Price: £2 10/.-.

29—Blue Cheq. Hen, W. Flights, E120-18. The only American 1000-mile winner. Full pedigree, see No. 18 Cock, this list. This hen being dam of that bird, should go with No. 3, the imported American cock, this list.
   Price: £2 10/.-.

30—Blue Cheq. Hen, ARP 20/2104. Pure Vassart, and a lovely hen for stock. Sire: "Nor-West" (No. 7 this list), the imported Vassart Cock. Dam: Boreen, the imported Vassart Hen. This bird is full-sister to the young Mildura Cock, No. 8 this list. Would be a good mate for No. 10 Cock this list.
   Price: £2 10/.-.

   Price: £2 10/.-.

32—Blue Hen, S.P.S. 17/1905. Pure Vassart, bred from Groeters and the Present Hen, both original imported Vassarts.
   Sire: Groeters. See No. 6 Cock, this list. Dam: Blue Hen, "The Present." Pure. Bred by Jules Vassart, of Flampi. Bred from a son of Present's Good Blue, out of a grand-daughter of the famous "Red Daphne," one of the marvels of Belgium. V2 is a handsome type; she has the rose-coloured eye, a unique feature of the marvellous strain of Present, and is extremely valuable, probably the finest specimen of the strain now living. Bred exceptional youngsters. The finest Belgian blood in the world.
   Price: £2 10/.-.

33—Blue Hen, White Flights, ARP 20/8501. Pure American 1000-mile strain. Bred from "Yankee Doodle" and Miss Bullet.
   Sire: Blue Cock, B9234, 1912, Yankee Doodle (later imported by Dr. Schilling). Performances:—Flew 600 miles twice, and 1011 miles in 1915; is also sire of a 600-mile yearling. Sire of Yankee Doodle, 944, imported from J. L. Baker, out of that wonderful mating of 12, the old Stehopne Hen, and a son of Pioneer and Little Wonder. Dam: Yankee Doodle, Brumhilde, the dam of Hagen, five 1000 miles; Sigl, 1000 miles once; g. dam of Danskart, 1000 miles twice, and Horand, 1000 miles four times.
   Price: £2 10/.-

34—Red Hen, C62320-16, Miss Bullet. Bred by O. W. Anderson, from Bullet, the present world's record holder for fastest time 1911-mile stage, official record, 1913, 1 day 11 hours 24 mins. 6 secs. Sire of 8250 is AV12-C7416. Red Bred Down 100-200 miles as a youngster; 200, 250, 300, 400 miles; as yearling; winning 3rd prize at 500 miles, and flying 500 miles day of toy in 1913. 200, 250, 300, 400 miles; winning 1st prize at 600 miles day of toy in 1914. Dam of 6230 Bullet, I18752, B.C. Hen. 160, 200 miles as a youngster; 200, 250, 300, 400 miles; as a yearling in 1919. 200, 250, 300, 400 miles, winning 3rd prize in 500-mile race in 1919. 200, 250, 300, 400 miles; as a yearling in 1912. 200, 250, 300, 400 miles; 1011 miles day of toy, and 901 miles in 1 day 11 hours 30 minutes in 1913, breaking world's record, which still stands. Besides the wonderful work of sire and dam of 8250, her pedigree shows generation after generation the same hard work. Her posterity (for work on the road handancy's) is the best I have ever seen. The best of American blood here. Sire flew the 1000-mile stage, and dam was bred from the world-famous Bullet.

35—Blue Cheq. Hen, ARP19/7244. Pure American 1000-mile strain and bred from "Sighilde" and the American Groeter. This hen is full brother to No.
A.R.P. Advt.—Continued.

16. Cock. She is a beauty and I have refused several offers for her previously. Should go with No. 15 Cock, this list.
Price: 2/10/-.

38.—Dark Cheq. Pieg Hen, ARP20/14554. Pure Thorougood, bred from imported birds. She is half-sister to No. 21 Cock, this list.
Price: 2/.

39.—Blue Pieg Hen, ARP20/14554. Pure Thorougood, bred from the following imported birds:
Sire: Red Cock, NURP1248/1915, imported from C. Thorougood. Dam: 253, 1905, imported from Wadsworth Wilson’s, 1st Gloucester.

40.—Blue Hen, imported from the imported Basker Pair, Pure Basker bred. No. 4 and 22 this list, specially selected for stock. Was paired to Van Cusson Cock, No. 23 this list, and should be kept with him.
Price: 10/-.


42.—Blue Cheq. Hen, ARP20/3018. Sire: Imported Thorougood Cock. Dam: Imported Thorougood Hen, sister to No. 22 this list. should go with No. 26 this list.
Price: 2/10/-.

SECTION 2.

Contesting of Yearlings bred last year from the A.R.P. Stud Birds. They were intended for future stock birds and racers. They are of superb quality; all olds were destroyed and there are no late birds.
The highest-priced birds are those bred direct from the original imported Vassarts, they are £2 each; second generation, but pure-bred, £1 each. Mixed strains are lower in price. Any of these birds can be utilised for future stock birds.

In some cases, to avoid the giving of long pedigrees, reference is made to number in A.R.P. Stud Register. In all cases, my daughter will supply typed pedigree or A.R.P. pedigree forms.

COCKS.

Price: 2/.

Price: 2/.

Price: 2/.

Price: 2/.

Price: 2/.

48.—Blue Cock, ARP21/1773. Sire: Bred from "Jules," Dam: Bred from the well-known pair of famous stock birds which bred "Cochat." The Cunnamulla winner 514 miles, thus this bird is brother to "Cochat."
Price: 2/.

49.—Blue Cock, ARP21/10397. Brother to above. Bred from "Jules" and "Doric.
Price: 2/.

Price: 30/-.

51.—Blue Cock, ARP21/198. Sire: Bred from "Eros" and "Psyche," the imported Vassart. Dam: Pure Vassart, bred from imported Vassarts.
Price: 30/-.

52.—Blue Cock, ARP21/188. Brother to above, No. 51.
Price: 30/-.

53.—Blue Cheq. Cock, ARP21/17539. Brother to two last birds. Nos. 51 and 52.
Price: 30/-.

54.—Blue Cheq. Cock, ARP21/17581. Brother to three last birds. Nos. 51, 52 and 53.
Price: 30/-.

Price: 2/.

56.—Mealy Cock, ARP21/4799. Sire: Bred from "La Pyrenees" and "Lo Bon Rouge." Dam: Bred from Grooters and the Frost Hen, from imported Vassarts, both sides.
Price: 30/-.

57.—Blue Cheq. Cock, ARP21/158. Bred from the imported Basker Pair that have won us many prizes. A well-known stock pair. See Nos. 15 and 16. A.R.P. Stud Register, full pedigree.
Price: 30/-.

59.—Dark Cheq. Cock, ARP21/13699. Pure Basker, brother to above, No. 58.
Price: 30/-.

60.—Blue Cheq. Cock, ARP21/13700. Pure Basker, brother to last two birds. Nos. 53 and 55.
Price: 30/-.

61.—Dark Cheq. Cock, ARP21/18996. Pure Basker, brother to last three birds, Nos. 55, 59 and 60.
Price: 30/-.

Price: 25/-.

63.—Red Cheq. Cock, ARP21/11479. Brother to above.
Price: 25/-.

64.—Red Cheq. Cock, ARP21/12356. Sire: Pure Thorougood, No. 20, this list. Dam: Pure Vassart; bred from "Lo Bon Rouge" and "Lady Janesana."
Price: 25/-.

65.—Red Cheq. Cock, ARP21/12399. Brother to above, No. 64.
Price: 25/-.

66.—Dark Cheq. Cock, ARP21/13697. Sire: Pure Thorougood, No. 21, this list. Dam: Pure Vassart; bred from "Lo Bon Rouge" and "Lady Janesana."
Price: 25/-.


68.—Blue Cock, ARP21/16896. Pure American 1000-mile strain. Sire: No. 15, this list. Dam: Pure American, No. 26, this list. Price: 30/-

70.—Blue Cheq. Cock, ARP21/15543. Pure American 1000-mile strain. Sire: No. 16, this list. Dam: Pure American, sister to No. 15 Cock, this list. Price: 30/-

71.—Blue Cheq. Cock, ARP21/21039. Pure American 1000-mile strain. Sire: No. 17, this list. Dam: Pure American, No. 27, this list. Price: 30/-


73.—Blue Cock, ARP21/196. Brother to above. These two birds will be wonderful stock birds. Price: 32.


MENS.

75.—Blue Hen, ARP21/4800. Pure Vassart. Sire: No. 11, this list. Dam: No. 32, this list. Price: 30/.

76.—Blue Hen, ARP21/187. Pure Vassart, sister to No. 50, this list. Price: 30/.


78.—Blue Cheq. Hen, ARP21/199. Pure Vassart, sister to No. 77. Price: 30/.

80.—Blue Hen, ARP21/17075. Pure Vassart, sister to No. 79. Price: 30/.

81.—Blue Cheq. Hen, ARP21/17025. Pure Vassart, sister to No. 56. Price: 30/.


84.—Blue Cheq. Hen, ARP21/18597. Pure Barker, sister to Nos. 58, 59, 60 and 61. Price: 30/.

85.—Blue Hen, ARP21/4798. Pure American 1000-mile strain. Sire: No. 15, this list. Dam: No. 36, this list. Price: 32/.

86.—Blue Cheq. Pied Hen, ARP-21/17088. Pure American. Sire: No. 13, Dam: No. 57, this list.

We have this last season bred many more cocks than hens and suggest that cocks are purchased and used for crossing in with good hens of other strains. The Vassarts are particularly good for this purpose. Nearly all the winnings have been made with half-bred Vassarts.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

First wires get preference.

Buyers should name alternate birds, providing others are sold.

Money back if not satisfied.

Carriage paid on orders of £10 and upwards anywhere in Australasia.

All Correspondence, Wires, etc. to

C. W. Bushell

Box 4 P.O., Haberfield - Sydney

Birds can be seen at 126 Parramatta Road, Ashfield
The Origins of the Trenton Strain (and other interesting Historical Background Information)

Conrad A. Mahr, started flying homing pigeons in 1886. His first club was a "family club" made up of Conrad and several of his schoolmates. One of these schoolmates had a cousin (Mr. Bond) who kept homing pigeons and who was moving out of the area. It was decided that the loft and birds would be moved to the schoolmate's house.

Conrad and his friend got a horse and wagon and moved the loft and birds. For his labor, Conrad received some homing pigeons, including "137 Trenton" out of an old imported pair (blue bar cock and red slate hen) of the Gus Offerman strain. This pair had won for Offerman, in 1881, 1st and 2nd National in the most prestigious long distance race (550 miles) of all Europe at that time.

The Offerman strain was basically a cross of the birds of an Irish flyer named McClutchian with the birds of Henri Soffle. The strain of Henri Soffle was founded on birds of Baron Ulen, the fancier credited with having formed the first reliable strain of racing pigeons derived from other varieties of pigeons (The Liege, the Antwerp, the Brussels, etc.). The McClutchian birds were descendents of "ship birds". These ship birds; were used by captains sailing the channel ports, to relay messages to the owners about when the boats would be docking and the extent of the cargo carried. As a side note: the Hansenne strain also had the ship birds in their background.

*Ship birds* trace back to the early 1800's and were first developed by Dutch fishermen. We find mentioned in the Appendix to Fulton's Book on Pigeons, that a Mr. F. Redmond, of the Borough [London Area], first introduced the Antwerp homing pigeon to England in 1820. It also mentions that he flew his birds as far away a Belgium.

A Mr. Giles brought a group of "ship birds" back from Antwerp to England in the early 1850's and described their heritage as being the "Antwerp" type; a cross of the Antwerp Owl and the English Dragoon. However, Andres Cooper, secretary of the Belgium racing society, relates that the base of the Belgium racing pigeon was the Cumulet of Antwerp crossed on the Smerle of Liege. Later, around 1825, the Belgium birds were crossed on the English Dragoon.

The Cumulet of Antwerp, is a high flying endurance pigeon that was known to fly so high that it would disappear from sight. The Smerle of Liege, is a pigeon that was know for rapid flight over short distances.

Dragoon, is one of three breeds developed in England (the Horseman, the English Carrier and the English Dragoon), all considered to have descented from "Bagdad" carriers. The "Bagdad" carrier was known to have been introduced to England during the 15th century.

In 1912, George Gits who was already in the sport for 46 years, wrote an article that disputed a claim made in another publication (the Martinet) crediting Ulens with having first crossed the English Carrier into the Antwerp type pigeon. In this article, Gits wrote: "The 'Martinet' also states that Ulens crossed his birds with the English carrier pigeon. In this he is confusing Ulens with Pittevil, one of the most serious breeders we ever had: It was he and not Ulens who used this cross, from which his superb collection of dun (ash grey) pigeons, with their round strong heads, with well developed ceres, which carried off almost as many prizes as he entered birds. At Pittevil's sale I bought a cock of this colour, whose descendants, crossed with my own today, occupy a leading place in my loft. These good duns, then, were not Ulens but Pittevil, obtained from the carrier cross."

Other lofts founded on Offerman birds were:


One of the four foundation birds of the loft of Charles Thorougood of Sefton, Liverpool, was a cock number 109083 which was of the Posenaer strain bought from Offerman. Upon the Thorougooold bloodlines, J. Kenyon built his Black Pieds family and Peter Guy his Scarsibricks family.

(NOTE: When the Posenaer birds were crossed with the Trentons they produced what was called the Philadelphia Blacks or the Black Diamond strain.
Many of the present day Trentons contain this blood. Black in a Trenton is almost a sure indication of Posenaer blood).

One of the greatest English racing pigeons was Excelsior bred by E. E. Jackson in 1899. The sire to Excelsior was an Offerman.

In 1889, Conrad crossed in a pair of birds he obtained from a Mr. C.O. Barrett. This pair was of the Gits and Van Opsal strain and was related to many champions for Mr Barrett, all 500-mile day birds.

Note: In the 1870's, there was an racing pigeon fancier in New York City named Van Opsal, who had imported the Antwerp type pigeon, he organized
many of the early races in New York and organized some of the first races against fanciers from the Philadelphia and Baltimore areas. He successfully raced his birds to 500 miles and beyond. He was one of the pioneers of the racing pigeon sport in America.

From John Caddoo of New York, Conrad used a few Barker birds bred close to those coming from "Marcia," said to be the greatest producing hen that ever lived. Interestingly, "Marcia" strayed into Barkers loft as a sweaker circa 1869 and since there were no identification bands on the birds in those days, Marcia was never returned to its owner as there was no way to identify the owner of a youngbird unless it had been name stamped on the wing flights. Marcia, became the most famous stock hen that Barker ever owned and it is said that Barker once whispered to Lieutenant colonel A H Osman, that Barker believed Marcia came from Grooters loft. Osman, would not be at all suprized as he also had the Grooter bloodlines down from Felix Rey of Anderlecht. Just as a side note, the Grooter bloodlines found in the Dordin strain were also by way of Felix Rey.

In 1894, Mr. W.B. Ganairants of Newark, NJ sold all of his birds to Conrad. Included were Noah and Thunder (brothers of "137 Trenton") and a hen called Bright Eye, who when mated to "137 Trenton" produced well over 25 – 500 mile day birds. Bright Eye was a niece of "137 Trenton".
Many flyers of the time were made famous flying the Trenton blood including C.W. Oetting, Dr. Schilling, H. Beaches, A. Nemachek, J. Sheppard, J. Howard, T. Rival, C. Hub, T. Hickey, D. Flynn, and others.

The Trenton strain produced many of the first outstanding day-birds at 500, 600, 700 miles. The Indiana Trentons, from 1905 forwards, were regularly flown out to 1000 miles. In the Pittsburgh, PA area, the Harry Elston strain (strongly Trenton bloodlines), were flown out to 1300 miles.

Conrad A. Mahr, started racing in 1888. In 1898, a fire destroyed his home, loft and all his birds. Nonetheless, from the birds that were sent out prior to the fire, the Trenton strain went on to create a lasting legacy as the foundation of many of the great long distance lofts in the United States.

New Product for Health and Performance

An Ultra fine, easy to digest, high energy food source containing All Natural Anti-Microbial Extracts

New Product for Health and Performance

An Ultra fine, easy to digest, high energy food source containing All Natural Anti-Microbial Extracts
Hello John,

The Bushell Brother's ad mentioned other pedigrees to follow. Have you seen these other pedigrees of the Uncle Sam family? I do not have much more to share with you about the birds except what is posted below.

The Fort Wayne club was formed in 1887. The early strain of favor was the Grooters. Some time before 1899, a group of Ft. Wayne fanciers purchased five pair of Trentons from Conrad Mahr. This introduction must of been initiated prior to 1899 because Conrad Mahr's lofts were burned down and all his birds destroyed by a fire, in 1898. It was these Trentons (named after Trenton, New Jersey, USA - the hometown of Conrad Mahr) often blended with the Grooters that first produced the long string of 1000 mile race birds.

Dr. Schilling's "Hagen" was a Blue Checker Trenton, and he was the speed record holder at 1000 miles until 1910.
Beach's Red Slate Trenton cock "Abilene", broke the speed record for 1000 miles when he beat Hagen's time by about one hour.
O. W. Anderson's Blue Checker Trenton-Grooter cross hen named 'Bullet' broke the speed record for 1000 miles in 1913 (1042 YPM)
This record remained unbeaten until 1927 when another Trenton broke the speed record and I believe this record still stands (1122 YPM)

From 1948 - 1979, the best 1000 mile winning loft in the Ft. Wayne club flew a four way cross being the old Fort Wayne Trentons and Grooters, with a bit of the Bastin and Bricoux blood introduced later. And much like the type for Uncle Sam, this fancier stated that the characteristic of his birds that he most admired, was the long and wide flight feathers.

If you would like more info on the Trentons, you can read my article found at 
http://thenational.us/cms/node/55

Dr. Schilling's loft was based predominately on the Trenton bloodline and Beach was a famous Trenton man, who sold many birds around the country. I have no information on the bloodlines of Nahrwold but in all probability Uncle Sam was Trenton based.

Concerning the later day Uncle Sam composition, I understand that the harrisons were a high impact family of birds. Certainly a strain that I would admire.

cheers,

John Vance

----- Original Message ----- From: "john althaus" <john.althaus@optusnet.com.au>
To: "John Vance" <loftmaster@racingpigeonmall.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2011 5:52 PM
Subject: Re: Uncle Sam

Dear John Vance,

Thank you for your informative email.
There is a cross of English Harrison in this family (balf harrisons) and they are still winning from 200 to 700 miles today.
It is a shame that this wonderful pigeon came to Brisbane, as it was somewhat a wild west frontier mentality, and it convoluted the history.
As a 8 year old boy in 1956 I witnessed the history unfold and managed to keep and obtain records of this line.
As you can see from the breeding I managed to rescue the line and performance just in time.
The line is very close to those original pigeons in performance and type.
Lot one is typical of the 700 mile winners. His pedigree contains several
federation winners.
I am unable to verify a lot of the breeding of the Uncle Sam cock and the Singhide Hen.
If you have any information of the break-up of the lines it would be much appreciated.
In particular the legend of the input of the American passenger pigeon into racing pigeons in the USA.
All the relative information that I have is on the Australian Catalogue site.

Cheers,

John Althaus.

On 06/13/2011 06:20 AM, John Vance wrote:
Dear Mr. Althaus,

It was with great pleasure that I received your email. I have heard of Uncle Sam and the group of Dr. Schelling imports to Australia. I have often wondered about the Brisbane Blues and if they were still identifiable as a racing stock. You have done a wonderful job or recording the history of this family of birds from 1919 to the present.

I have studied the early history of the 1000 mile birds and the fanciers of Dr. Schelling’s club, who set these records.

Just for your records, Mr. Nohrwold, died on December 31st, 1959. He was born in Germany and arrived in Ft. Wayne, in 1899.

O. W. Anderson, finally gave up his birds in 1979, at the age of 92.

In the 1930’s, birds of similar bloodlines were raced out to 1320 miles.

1000 mile races became much less frequent with the great depression in the USA and hard economic times, as the shipping cost was much harder to come by. After WWII, the 1000 mile races again came back until around the early 1980’s.

Some of these birds are still going out to 700 miles but crossed out on another strain.

Today, you would be hard pressed to find any of the old bloodlines that are still raced uncrossed.

Best regards,

John Vance

----- Original Message ----- From: "john althaus" <john.althaus@optusnet.com.au>
To: <loftmaster@racingpigeonmall.com>
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 5:43 PM
Subject: Uncle Sam


Dear Sir,
The above attached www is a link to a unique line of racing pigeons found only in Brisbane Australia.
The complete documented history is contained on this www site.
These birds have raced on the continent and have won major races (San Sebastian to England and Pau to England 22nd place) without anyone knowing the history and the origin.
You can use any of the information for what ever purpose you see fit.
You may send this link to all and any member or those on your mailing list who may be interested in a completely inbred and unique pool of genes not previously documented or available until now.
Cheers,

John Althaus
Noel Randall’s feeding and training for 500-700 mile races for the Uncle Sam Line.

For first series.

Purchase the very best corn and wheat available with enough feed to last the whole season. If you have to change the feed you will fail at the distance.

**Initial training:**
After settling immediately commence loft work. Work around the loft twice per day for a minimum of 45 minutes in each session.

Before the first 60 mile race;
Three tosses
1. 10 miles
2. 20 miles
3. 30 miles.

Work around the loft twice per day for a minimum of 45 minutes in each session. Do not toss any more.

**Feeding up to 250 miles.**

I part corn, 1 part peas, 1 part wheat, 1 part milo, ½ pure canary.
Do not feed sunflower or safflower as will caused disorientation.

Race every second week.

The day after 250-mile race worm and follow up immediately with a canker/coccidiosis treatment.

**Feeding after 250-mile race.**

**First series**
6 parts corn, 2 peas 1 part wheat 1 part sorghum, 1/2 part canary.

**Second series**
5 parts corn, 2 part peas, 2 part wheat, 1 part sorghum, 1 part canary. (The corn can make them too light in the second series so use extra wheat to put on extra weight)

**Training.**

Work around the loft freely until they are working up to three hours in morning session and 2 hours in the afternoon session. This may take up to three or four weeks to reach. Race every second week. Before the 600 and 700 mile race give 3-4 50-mile tosses.

Two days before basketing for the 600/700 miles give the hens the honeymoon treatment by allowing each of them to be with a cock by themselves.