

HISTORY OF SHORTHORN CATTLE IN WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN TIME TABLE

- 1634 First White visitor Jean Nicolet
- 1666 Jesuit Missionaries came to convert the Indians
Wisconsin part of the Northwest Territory
Furtrading almost the sole enterprise in this region
for two centuries
- 1827 "Lead Rush"
- 1832 Pioneer settlers began coming from the east and south in search
of minerals and fertile farm lands
- 1836 Territory of Wisconsin organized
Henry Dodge appointed Governor
- 1847 Population 210,596
- 1848 Wisconsin admitted into the Union

In the early 1830s' the existence of the early farmer in Wisconsin was a simple one, usually he was self-supporting. He produced the food he consumed and relatively few farm products were produced for sale in the markets at this time.

Among the resources brought by early settlers, cattle were important. To the pioneer, who had land to clear, work animals such as oxen, horses and mules were of first importance. But livestock produced milk, butter, cheese, meat, hides etc. so necessary to the early settlers. Though many of the animals were of nondescript breed, probably many of the first cattle brought to Wisconsin in the early 1830s' and into the 1840s' were of a Shorthorn or Shorthorn type because this breed had been imported early into the east. Eastern states of New York, Vermont and Pennsylvania accounted for 2/3 of the settlers where Shorthorns were prevalent.

The first importation of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle of which I can find at the time of this writing is a bull brought from Illinois to Green Bay by Hon. M.L. Martin in 1839. Nothing was done in the way of breeding, but the bull was kept for five years and left an impression on the stock of that region for a great many years. Colonel Tuller had brought into Brown county a drove of beef cattle of unknown breeding in 1836, which were the foundation stock of all the later day cattle of that region. Upon some of these cattle the Martin bull was crossed. The result was that in 1850, a large number of fairly good cattle were to be found in the region, including some good milkers, and all showing much of the Martin bull's breeding.

A drove of Shorthorn cattle was brought into Winnebago county in 1843 by Mr. Reed of Neenah. Nothing was done in the way of improvement, however, and the good breeding soon disappeared. By 1850 we find only a mediocre grade of cattle in this region.

Judge Larabee of Washington county imported one bull and two heifers into the county in 1850. These were all excellent animals, bred by Sam Cloen, Cincinnati, Ohio, sired by Hazlewood 2098, dam, Susan, by Prince William 139.

Mr. Winne of Walworth county purchased a pure-bred bull from D.B. Tears of McHenry county, Illinois, in 1849 or 1850. No record of the breeding of this animal can be found, but it is certain that it was an excellent animal, as Mr. Tears was an old-time breeder, having bred Shorthorns in Maryland before coming to Illinois. This was the only pure-bred animal in Walworth county in 1850, but there were many grades.

Thus far we have mentioned but a few of the pioneers of the Shorthorn industry. None of these men ever became famous as breeders, but all are deserving of more than passing mention, as the animals they brought played an important part in breeding up and improving the original stock of the state.

We now come to the men whom we can look upon as the true fathers of the Shorthorn industry in Wisconsin. One of the foremost is Charles H. Williams of Baraboo, Sauk County who was a native of Ohio, coming to Wisconsin some time in the early fifties. He began his Shorthorn program in 1853 and devoted the greatest amount of labor and care both on Meadow Farm in Ableman, and on Elmwood Farm at Baraboo, beginning at the latter place in 1871. At Elmwood Farm he introduced and carried on a system of public sales of Shorthorns that brought together farmers from various parts of the state. The beginnings of his herd and all new additions came from Kentucky.

His first registrations appear in Volume II of the Herd Book of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and must have been either in 1853 or 1854. He first appears as an exhibitor at the Sauk County Fair in 1855. In 1858 he exhibited at the state fair for the first time. He had the famous bull, Paris 1995, which he had recently purchased from F.C. Bedford, Paris, Fayette county, Kentucky. Paris was sired by Perfection 810, out of Nannie, by Doubloon 433, tracing back to Mr. S. Motte of Kentucky, one of the original '17s. Paris was one of the best animals of the time, not only from a Wisconsin standpoint, but also in comparison with the best animals of the American Shorthorn world. He was a massive beast, weighing close to a ton, and at the same time possessing considerable quality. He had a fine head, massive, but not coarse shoulders, a long body with a wide back and well-sprung ribs and a fine covering of flesh. From pictures of him taken at the time, one must admit that much praise was due him.

Later Mr. Williams also purchased from the herd of George Murray, of Racine, and one from W.B. Dodge, of Waukegan, Illinois. The following was written of Mr. Williams in respect to his pioneer efforts with Shorthorn cattle:

In many respects the most important breeder of the period was Charles H. Williams, Baraboo, Sauk County. Mr. Williams, as will be remembered, was an old-time breeder of short-horns, having pure-bred stock from almost the beginning of the period preceding the Civil War. He had a large herd of well bred animals of good quality which he had developed through years of faithful, conscientious selection. His herd was subject to some criticism in that it lacked the blood that would command the highest prices. His animals, however, were just the type that were needed in Wisconsin; that is, well bred animals, of good

quality, which could be purchased at prices favorable to the general farmer and to the small breeder. During all the years of his breeding, Mr. Williams had been tireless in his efforts to impress upon the live stock breeders of the state the advantages to be derived from good cattle. He had been a faithful exhibitor at the various fairs, had written unceasingly about the good points of the breed, and at the same time had always sold his animals at a figure low enough for the poor stockman who had the desire to improve his herd and at the same time benefit his community. Because of these things, it can be said that Mr. Williams was the most important breeder of the time. He was superintendent of cattle at the state fair in 1871. His report to the secretary of the society shows the charitable nature of the man, his love of his state, and at the same time it sums up the live stock situation of the time.

The last paragraph of that report concludes as follows:

Farmers of Wisconsin, our interests and those of our state lie largely in improving our domestic animals, growing the best of its kind is the most profitable. Raise, then, the best only—the best cattle, the best horses, the best sheep, swine and poultry—your means will warrant it; if not, go as many steps toward the best you can, and, by a gradual improvement, you will in time reach the desired goal.

Of Mr. Williams Mr. Dopkins states:

Too much credit cannot be given him, for his thirty years' work with shorthorns in Wisconsin. No one man exerted such a lasting influence toward the improvement of the live stock of the state as did this man. He was a conscientious breeder, possessing unimpeachable business integrity, a good neighbor and a man, who had the interests of his community, his state, and his country foremost in his heart.

Mr. Williams was one of the most successful of Wisconsin's pioneer breeders. From 1855 on he was quite an extensive breeder, owning many very choice animals. He was a regular exhibitor and prize winner at the state fair each year. Many of his animals were the foundation of future herds.

Another breeder of the early days who played an all-important part in the development of the Shorthorn industry in Wisconsin was John P. Roe of Muskego, Waukesha county. Mr. Roe came to the state directly from England in 1854, bringing five pure-bred heifers, bull Rothersthorpe 928, and a flock of pure-bred Cotsworld sheep with him. These Shorthorn heifers were produced by Mr. George Faulkner of Rothersthorpe, England, and were very choice animals, with much good breeding back of them. Mr. Roe carried on his breeding operations for a good many years, during which time he produced some of the finest animals of the period. Being a man of more than average education, and having had a lifelong association with good live stock, Mr. Roe was a valuable adjunct to the state at this time. His writings on the subject of breeding and caring for live stock conform closely in text to the ideals of present-day authorities. He was not an exhibitor at the state fair during the early years, but was a frequent exhibitor at the county fairs of the immediate vicinity. He acted in the capacity of judge at the state fair several times during the early years. In 1857 he was Ch. of the Committee on Cattle. His report of the fair to Mr. D.J. Powers, Acting Secretary of the State Agricultural and Live Stock Society, illustrates well the nature of the man; at the same time it shows the remarkable progress which the live stock industry of the state had undergone even in this short time. In his report he noted:

"Durham cattle were well represented, especially in the class of aged bulls and cows, and of a superior quality. They were so generally excellent that it was a matter of extreme difficulty for your committee to make satisfactory awards. In speaking of animals so generally meritorious, it certainly appears ungracious to find fault, but there was one feature in the Durham cattle obvious to the most casual observer, and which ought not to be passed over in silence, viz., a lack of uniformity, not in color merely, but as much difference in style and points as between animals of different breeds, and this was observable too in animals of the same herd."

"The Durham has already become so well established as to be regarded in the light of a fixed fact, as one of our institutions, and as such would undoubtedly make headway even if ignored by the society, as fact conclusive that a majority of cattle exhibitors are deeply interested in the breed, and therefore it deserves the hearty patronage of the society."

Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Roe for his work during the early stages of the development of Shorthorns. In this triple capacity of breeder, exhibitor and as an authority on live stock, he undoubtedly exerted a vast influence toward the improvement of the breed.

Shorthorns first arrived in the early 1830s' with the settlers, then from nearby states (usually they drove herds of Shorthorns from state to state), and in 1838 rates set for the ferry on the Mississippi were:

16 $\frac{2}{3}$	cents	per	head	of	cattle
18 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	person	
4	"	"	"	hog	and
3	"	"	"	sheep	

However the means---Shorthorns began arriving in the early 1830s' in Wisconsin.

Since Volume 1 of the American Shorthorn Herd Books is small.....only something over 100 pages....a through search was made and no address was found from Wisconsin. Going to Volume 7 the following breeder/owner names were in the index, with Wisconsin addresses. Following is a list of the persons listed as breeders: that is, the animals were referred to as "Bred by....." (Omitted were names of persons who were owners.)

A.W. Benham, Wilmot, Kenosha Co.	Bred a calf calved in 1857
C.T. Bradley, Milwaukee	" " " " 02-21-1863
*Edward Brockway, Ripon	" " " " 05-06-1866
J.A. Brooks, Beloit	" " " " in 1860
Harvey Durkee, Kenosha	" " " " "about 1860
J.A. Horlick, Racine	" " " " 04-10-1863
Albert G. Knight, Racine	" " " " 11-18-1865
David D. Lee, Baraboo	" " " " 05-27-1865
Theron Loomis, Racine Co.	" " " " 03-20-1862
George Murray, Racine	" " " " 02-16-1866
Andrew Peate, Trenton, Washington Co.	" " " " Sept. 1865
*Richard Richards, Racine	" " " " in 1864
*John P. Roe, Durham Hill, Waukesha Co.	" " " " 03-11-1862
Samuel A. Tenny, Durham Hill, Waukesha Co.	" " " " 05-13-1865
*Charles H. Williams, Baraboo	" " " " 03-20-1862
William Yule, Somers	" " " " 03-16-1862

Dates given in the right-hand column refer to the oldest calf recorded by that breeder (some recorded a number of calves of their breeding, some only one or two). Assuming that the dams would have to have been bred nine months previous to the birth date, we can say that these men were in the business of breeding Shorthorns "at least as early as"---whatever the date turns out to be.

*Brockway, Richards, Roe, and Williams all recorded a number of cattle in Volume 7. Searching earlier volumes, following their names back, even though no address was given the following items were identified as Wisconsin Shorthorns at even earlier dates.

- Animal "bred by" Williams, born in 1854 (owned dam in 1853)
- Animal "bred by" Roe, born in 1855 (owned dam in 1854)
- Animal "bred by" Richards, born in 1857 (owned dam in 1856)

From the Herd Book in Volume 7, page 43, we find the following pedigree, which will establish probably the earliest recorded date for Shorthorns in Wisconsin
 "5979---Murat---Light roan, bred by Harvey Durkee, Kenosha, late owned by J. Rogers, Burlington, Racine Co., Wis., calved about 1850, got by Eclipse 466, out of Katy by Ajax (2944)---by Wayne & Bullock stock, Albany N.Y."

This would establish Durkee as a breeder "about 1849."

From 1850 to 1860 a great many Shorthorns were brought into the state by men coming into the region as new settlers as well as by men who were residents before this time. An early interest to improve Shorthorn cattle developed in Wisconsin. Many of these men did nothing in the way of breeding pure bred, merely using registered sires to improve their herds. Their exhibits at state and local fairs and reading of farm publications stimulated interest in better livestock, and thus Wisconsin breeders developed the beginnings of good herds of Shorthorn cattle. The few men who were breeding pure bred in any number were few and did not care to subject their choice animals to the hardships of a show.

Other breeders of pure bred, in addition to those already mentioned, who were operating on a small scale at this early date, but who later became extensive breeders, are:

Harvey Durkee	Kenosha		
George Murray	Racine		
P.M. Perkins	Burlington	Beginning during the late	
Richard Richards	Racine	fifties or early sixties	
Theron Loomis	Racine		C.T. Bradley Milwaukee
George N. Lyman	Ripon		Wm. Christy Baraboo
T. T. Kissam	Berlin		John Mitchell Kenosha
J.A. Brooks	Beloit		James J. Rogers Burlington
John Chamberlain	Beloit		E. Brazee Madison

It is noted in Shorthorn history that about 1854 to improve their Shorthorn cattle, midwestern farmers began to import Shorthorns directly from Scotland, concentrating on the beef type. In Volume 2 of the Herd Book, John P. Roe (already noted as an early Shorthorn breeder) from Durham Hill Farm in Muskego, Waukesha Co. is established as an importer as well as a breeder:

- (1) On P. 350, pedigree of cow Diana, described in full as follows: "Red, bred by G. Falkner, Rothersthorpe, Northamptonshire, Eng., imp. by and the property of John P. Roe, Muskego, Waukesha Co., Wis., calved May 16th, 1853....." and then the pedigree follows.
- (2) On P. 552, appears the pedigree of the cow Sally, described as follows: Red, bred by Geo. Falkner, Rothersthorpe, Northamptonshire, Eng., imp. by and the property of John P. Roe, Muskego, Waukesha Co., Wis, calved July 1851.. " and then the pedigree follows.
- (3) On P. 225, pedigree of bull Rothersthorpe 928, described as "Red, calved May 21st, 1853, bred by George Falkner, Rothersthorpe, Northamptonshire, England- imp. by and the property of John P. Roe, Muskego, Waukesha Co., Wis....."--- and then the pedigree follows.

This is all that could be located by following a number of clues and are the "firsts" for imported Shorthorn cattle in Wisconsin.

As mentioned before Wisconsin had an interest to improve their cattle at exhibits at the state and local level. The first state fair in Wisconsin opened on October 1 1851 in Janesville. Exhibits included 52 cattle, 68 horses, 120 sheep and 20 hogs. The state fair was held at Milwaukee in 1852, 1854, 1855, 1857 and 1859; at Watertown in 1853, at Janesville in 1851 and 1856 and at Madison in 1858 and 1860. In addition to the breeder and exhibitors already mentioned we find the following men in quite constant attendance at the various fairs, both county and state:

A.P. Lyman,	Sheboygan
S.P. Lathrop	Madison
F. H Hall	Troy Lake
P. B. Stewart	Fagle
F.C. Sage	Wauwatosa

The noteworthy animals of the period, in addition to Paris 1895 are;

- Eclipse by Meteor 104, out of Arabella by 4th Duke of Northumberland 3649 (F.H.B.)
- Murat and Otsego, a bull and a cow bred by Gen. R. H. Van Renssaler of Morris N. Y., owned by A. P. Lyman of Sheboygan. Otsego traced back to Short Tail 2621 on her sire's side and to Belvidere 1760 on her dam's side. Both of these were Bates animals.
- Fremont 516, bred by J. O. Reed of Ohio, owned by L. P. Reynolds of Winnebago county, Illinois, was brought into the state in 1854 by Dr. Bicknell of Beloit, and was later sold to Richard Richards of Racine. This magnificent animal, red in color, weighing over 1800 pounds when a two-year-old, was by Brutus 31, out of Beauty by Imp. Perfection.
- Samson 2172, a roan bull sired by John Moore (11619) of Selia by Daniel Boone (11330) was one of the best bulls ever owned by Seymour Brooks of Walworth county.
- Kate, the wonderful milking animal, and Betsey Lake, one of her daughters, were two of the best cows of the period. Both were owned by Harvey Durkee, but

The progress of the Shorthorn industry during these first few years is well indicated by the rapid increase in the number of exhibits at the state fair. In 1851 there were but 52 cattle of all kinds entered at the first state fair at Janesville. At the Milwaukee fair in 1856 there were 185 entries of cattle, many of which were Shorthorns. At the first fair in 1851 there were less than ten exhibitors of pure bred Shorthorns; in 1857 there were twenty separate breeders who won prizes. In 1859 it is noted that the quality was much better, and more Shorthorns than ever before. The judging done from 1854 on used the scale of points of the New York Society without change.

By the end of the decade, ending 1860, the Shorthorn industry had grown to quite a magnitude. There is no way to accurately estimate the number of Shorthorns in the state, but they made up a large % of the total number of cattle. In 1849 there were 183,000 cattle of all kinds in the state; by 1860 the total had increased to nearly 523,000. The cattle industry thus far was confined to the southern and south-eastern portions of the state—Waukesah, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Rock, Washington, and Sauk counties.

No record of any sale prices of this period can be found but animals of equal merit were selling at prices ranging from \$75 to \$350. Animals from Rothersthorpe, Paris, and Fremont sold for much higher than these average prices.

The only big public sale held in Wisconsin during these years, at least the only one I could find was conducted by Seymour Brooks at Troy Lake June 17, 1857. Mr. Brooks advertised his entire herd for sale, which consisted of 25 cows and heifers and nearly as many calves, besides several bulls of servicable use. No record of prices or purchasers can be found. It is evident that his animals were good ones as his father had been a breeder of Shorthorns in New York for years before coming to Wisconsin. Mr. Brooks advertised his entire herd for sale, but did not go out of business, as he was an exhibitor at many subsequent fairs.

By 1860 Wisconsin had become a thriving state of considerable consequence. She was crowding Michigan, Maine and Vermont as a lumbering state.

New York as the dairy state

Kentucky and Ohio as a producer of live stock

and led the Union in wheat production, (principal cash crop).

The state fair had been held at Madison and from every standpoint was the best ever. The exhibits were numerous, good quality, and the list was the most ever awarded. The committee on awards had that year departed from a long-established custom ---- that of awarding premiums to crossbred stock. The plan was to discourage the production of such animals and to encourage the farmers in the production of well-bred cattle. Breeders were further encouraged in this by the liberal premiums which were offered, the cattle premiums which were offered, alone came to \$1,325 that year. New exhibitors were A.G. Knight of Racine with the yearling bull Hiawatha, by Prince Albert 3d858, and

Theron Loomis, Racine county, with a 2-year old bull Destiny, by Imp. Rothersthorpe 928 out of Imp. Diana, by Dictator (11356) F.H.P.

In addition to these new men, there were many older breeders, as Richard Richards, John Hall, P.B. Stewart, S. Brooks and many others with some very fine animals.

Wisconsin was in position now to make rapid progress in the Shorthorn industry, the breeders now had the animals, the means, the reputation and a steady demand for beef cattle. Transportation was good—all lights were on go. The Union had been threatened by war for many years, but the people little realized how soon it was to come. After a banner year in 1860 a bigger and better fair was being planned, new building and new grounds, better premiums, and everything pointed to the most prosperous era the state had thus far enjoyed. Almost without warning the civil war began—business was crippled, and industries, both mechanical and agricultural felt the blow and it would be many years before the state would recover. The Shorthorn industry felt the strain also, as did the whole cattle industry in Wisconsin.

After the close of the war in 1865, the total number of cattle had dropped to 413,000, while sheep had nearly doubled in number. The cattle were necessary to feed the armies and sheep required less care and could be handled by the women and children in the absence of the men. Sheep also had been in demand for their wool.

By 1870 there had been a rapid increase in the number of cattle, there being 693,294 or 171,434 more than in 1860. Shorthorns made little progress in this time and importation had ceased entirely. The state fair resumed in 1864 at Madison, exhibits were not numerous nor of the best quality. The most of the cattle were Shorthorns and shown by Richard Richards, Clinton Babbitt, Beloit,

A. G. Darwin of Madison

James Hardin, of Johnstown

Judge--Charles H. Williams

The fair was held each year after this, no new breeders entered the Shorthorn showing, and there was little improvement of the breed.

Following the business depression resulting from the civil war came a period of unprecedented prosperity in the Shorthorn world. The years immediately following 1870 were characterized by an unusual number of sales, by the abnormally high prices paid for animals, and by the rapidly increasing number of breeders. Importation of animals from the British Isles were numerous and frequent, many men making a business of importing. Large public sales were held practically every week and were well attended in nearly every instance. Breeders seemed to be in a perfect frenzy to get hold of these choice Princesses, Louans, and Kirklevingtons. While Shorthorns had been exceedingly popular among Wisconsin live stock breeders, the number of animals was small in comparison to the number in other states. Not only was the total number of animals low, but there were also fewer breeders of pure-bred Shorthorns in Wisconsin than in other neighboring states. In some regions of the state Shorthorns were bred extensively, many men making a business of raising pure-bred stock. Many other farmers owned pure-bred bulls and were improving their stock as rapidly as possible. This existed only in the southern and southeastern counties. The farmers as a whole were just slow about improvement or accepting any other breed, so that the Shorthorn reigned supreme throughout these early years. During the year following 1870 Wisconsin farmers apparently began to realize the benefits to be derived from good cattle. The business was not as extensive as in other states but whatever the breeders of Wisconsin lacked in numbers was more than made up for in enthusiasm. Some of the very best animals of the period were brought into the state, also some of the highest prices paid for individual animals were paid by Wisconsin men.

In many respects the most important breeder of this period was Charles H. Williams of baraboo, of which we wrote earlier. Mr. Williams in 1870s' continued to improve his Shorthorn herd. One of his first purchases during this period was the two-year-old heifer, Moss Rose 5th, from W. B. Dodge, Waukegan Ill., for \$550. As always he was selling to others giving them foundations for their herds.

A. H. Howard, Omro,

Jenny Lind 10th

George Nerison, Utica

a yearling bull by Duke of the Meadows 8027

out of Bertha 5th by Duke of Hendon 765.

Mrs. Williams had his first public sale in June 1873--selling 15 head, nearly all of these animals had the blood of his great bull Paris 1995. Some good cows and heifers which he had recently purchased were not put up for sale. These, together with his great herd bull, Duke of the Meadows, left him with a class A herd. Sales were low in this 1873 sale, showing that the people of Wisconsin were not yet awake to the possibilities of the breed. A second sale was held in June, 1876, 12 head sold to Wisconsin men, averaged \$115 a head. Names of buyers

were A. H. Howard Omro
George Nerison Utica
Dexter Curtis Madison
J. C. Michem Genessee
Thomas Reynolds Madison
G. H. Crosby Beloit
H. F. Brown Minneapolis, Minn

A third sale was held October, 1879, twenty head were sold--but business had declined in all the states and so no other sales were held but Mr. Williams continued in business for several more years. Too much credit cannot be given him for his thirty years' work with Shorthorns in Wisconsin.

Another breeder of this period who exerted a vast influence toward the betterment of the live stock of the state was Mr. George Murray of Racine. Un like Mr. Williams, he did not cater to the smaller breeder to any marked degree, but more to the establishment of ideals. Mr. Murray was engaged in the lumbering business but had bred Shorthorns in a small way for many years preceding 1870. He had always liked the breed and when the business began to assume such a healthy aspect in the early '70s, he immediately began breeding on a large scale. Mr. Murray's farm, Slausondale, consisted of 380 acres of very fine land just outside of the city limits of Racine. Here Mr. Murray bred and owned some of the finest Shorthorns the breed has ever produced.

Some of his first purchases after his venture into the fancy breeding game were at the sale of D. McMillan, Xenia, Ohio, in June, 1870;

21st Louan, bred by Jerry Duncan, Paris, Ky., got by Duke of Airdrie, out of Louan 2nd ---price \$3,6000

She was a winner in a score of prize rings before and after her purchase by Mr. Murray. Next purchased 6th Louan of Oakland, by Plantagenet 6031, out of Louan 21st, \$2,000

Forest Queen, by Plantagenet 6031, out of May Day, \$2,800 He also at this time had quite a large herd headed by 17th Duke of Airdrie 6629 and also owned another choice bull the 13th Duke of Thorndale 7431. This bull died the following year in August. Other famous animals which Mr. Murray either purchased or bred during these years are: Lady of Clark, Duchess of Slausondale, by 14th Duke of Thorndale 28459, 11th Duke of Geneva 11732, purchased from George M. Bedford in September, 1873 for \$10,000; Imp. Lady Gunter and Imp. Maid of Honor, from Simon Beattie for \$2,000 and \$2,6000, respectively. Mayflower 10461 also owned. These animals were acknowledged to be the equal of any animal of the time. Sales he made to Wisconsin breeders were Eli Stilson, Oshkosh, Miss Rose 4th, April 73d 610, Sept. 73d 460,

Loudon Airdrie, Moss Rose 5th

C. H. Williams, Mazurka Airdrie 2nd,

F. O. Jones, Racine 270.

In 1873 at a public sale he sold 32 females and ten bulls for an average of \$760. Another big sale was to Mr. Cochrane of Compton, Ont., Canada. At this time he sold all of his pure duchesses, including the 10th Duchess of Airdrie and her six female offspring. The same month he sold the 11th Duke of Geneva back to Mr. Bedford. Mr. Murray was actively engaged in the Shorthorn industry until 1876, then because of failing health June, 1878 sold the entire herd. When business was at its height Mr. Murray was one of the biggest breeders of the Central West.. In June, 1872 he had 56 head of Purebred Shorthorns and at the time he sold out he still had 36 animals in his herd. In his last sale the following were Wisconsin buyers-

Dexter Curtis, Madison 4 head

J. I Cass, Racine 8 head

Ludington Sons, Milwaukee 2 head

H. B Sherman, Burnett Junction 4 head

J. N. Chamberlain, Beloit 1 head

I. Corton, Racine 1 head

William Bristol, Beloit 1 head

Mr. Rhodes was also one of the old-time breeders who had survived the hard times incident of the Civil War. He began breeding in a small way some time in the late '50s and was an exhibitor at the state fair in 1860, and at most of the fairs after 1864. By 1870 he had a fair sized herd of first class animals. At the state fair at Milwaukee, in 1870, he had a group of good animals on exhibition. He also made sales at this time to Robert Ogilvie, Madison and to J. L. Brown & Co., Fox Lake. The bull Silky Duke, which Mr. Ogilvie purchased at this time, was one of his first ventures. During these years his sales were made chiefly to farmers and small breeders in Wisconsin. In May, 1872, Mr. Rhodes sold the cow Royal Duchess, by Golden Duke 3971, out of Imp. Raspberry, to A. A. Arnold, Galesville. This cow was also one of the first animals of a herd that later became important. One of Mr. Rhodes most important bulls was Earl Napier 11892, purchased from Walter Hardy, Lexington, Ky., in September, 1873.

In December, 1873, Mr. Rhodes sold the bull Duke of Forest Hill 9839, and the cow Surprise to J. P. Wylie of Spring Prairie, Wis. Mr. Wylie never became an extensive breeder, but the sale is of importance in that it placed some good animals in a region where there had been none before. At the C. C. Parks sale at Waukegan, Ill., in May, 1874, Mr. Rhodes purchased one of the best females he ever owned, the cow Esther 2nd. A year later he purchased the famous show bull, Red Duke of Linwood 18118, from J. H. Kissinger of Clarksville, Mo. This bull was sold the following winter to John Zuile, Johnstown, Wis., who was becoming an important breeder. Mr. Rhodes was never a large breeder, but his animals were all good and his sales were always into communities where they would be of most benefit to the live stock interests of Wisconsin. During the early '70s Mr. Rhodes was quite actively engaged in the business, but gradually went out of it during the latter part of the decade. The herd which he had established had, however, been sold to Wisconsin men largely, so that the good results of his work did not stop.

Samuel A. Tenney of Waukesha county began breeding in a small way during the late '50s. He was a faithful exhibitor at the state fairs of the late '50s, few in the '60s'. At the beginning of the decade immediately following 1870 he had a small herd of fairly good animals, having kept up his breeding program through the civil war. At the beginning of the '70s' he engaged quite actively in the breeding business.

Four sales he made at about this time--

Red Duchess 2nd, 4 years old, Mr. Dousman, Prairie du Chien \$300

Rose of Hendon, 2 years old, Mr. Dousman, Prairie du Chien, \$150

Gold of Hendon 1 year old, P. M. Putnam, Oconomowoc

2nd Red Duchess, 1 year old, T. S. Redford, Lisbon, Waukesha county

Mr. Tenney was not noted at the big public sales of Shorthorns as a buyer of high-priced animals, but, nevertheless, he had some good animals and made frequent sales to Wisconsin breeders. He registered until 1876. He was a pioneer breeder and his animals, although comparatively few in number, were good ones and helped build up the live stock of the state.

Edward P. Brockaway, of Ripon, one of pioneer breeders was first mentioned about 1857 or 1858. In 1871 he had 35 head of pure-bred Shorthorns, including such animals as Imp King Alfred 3053,

Imp Western Lady by Grand Duke 12969, F. H. B.,

11th Duke of Airdrie 5535

During the early '70s' Oakhurst Farm, the home of Mr. Brockaway, these sales were made--

Fli Stilson, Oshkosh bull Oakhurst Airdrie, by Master Airdrie 10458

cow Zerapha, by Clinton Duke

cow Mistletoe 3d, by Loudon Gem 10458

D. J. Spaulding Black River Falls--

cow red Bud 2nd by 2nd Alfred 2488

cow Lentus by Lord Lieutenant 5896

cow Sue Clay 3rd by Lord Lieutenant

Even after these and other sales, Mr. Brockaway still had 25 head of pure-bred in September, 1871.

In August he had further improved his herd by the addition of the cow Mazurka 26th, by Royal Oxford 18774, which he purchased from J. M. Van Meter, Midway, Ky. The same month he also bought the cow Nannie, by Derby 4689, out of Maria Hunt, from James N. Brown, Verlin, Ill.

That fall he won the bulk of the prizes at the Minnesota and Wisconsin fairs, every animal entered getting a place. In August, 1872, Mr. Brockaway held a dispersion sale. This sale was staged in Chicago, at Dexter Park. None of his animals possessed the pedigrees which were fashionable at the time, but all were good animals and sold very well. The National Live Stock Journal commented in their editorial of the sale that if properly bred, maybe by not the most fashionable of sires and dams that a good price can be commanded for good quality animals. He proved to some people that were growing a little skeptical--that the Shorthorn business was not "played out" in this country.

Mr. Brockaway sold 25 females at an average of \$739 per head and five bulls at an average of \$466. Sales to Wisconsin were: Zelda to Fli Stilson, Oshkosh, for \$510; Mazurka to George Murray, Racine, for \$1,210; Mistletoe 6th to H. B. Sherman, Burnett Junction, for \$265.



SAMPSON.

The property of Seymour Brooks, East Troy, Winthrop Co., Wis. Calved May 16, 1855. Live weight at 27 months, 1532 lbs. Winner of the first prize at the Wisconsin State Fair at Milwaukee, in 1856, also at Janesville in 1857.

Pedigree—No. (2172) page 220, 3d vol. Am. Herd Book; Light Horn, got by John Moore (11619,) out of Selby, by Daniel Boone (11330).—Lavinia by imp. Carraa (2385).—Adehale, by Argemum House (2213).—Heanty, by George (2017).—by Lancaster (300).—by Wallington (680).—by George (275). by Favorite (252).—by Punch (511.)

All numbers that are enclosed in parentheses are the pedigree numbers of the animals as recorded in the Coates Herd Book in England. Those without parentheses, or open numbers as they are called, are from the American Herd Book.

Sampson's pedigree does appear on page 220 of the third volume of the American Herd Book while Favorite (252) is from an early volume of England's Coates Herd Book.

Since the Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association was organized in 1885 a search was also made for the names of those people that registered Shorthorns in that year. Volume 30 covers most of the period including the date of organization of the Association.

Listed below are the names of every person listed in the breeder/owner index of Volume 30, who had a Wisconsin address. The number following each name is the number of times that, according to the Herd Book, the name appears. The names are not divided as to breeder or owner; any one name may refer (a) to the breeder of an animal owned by someone else, or (b) to the owner of an animal bred by someone else, or (c) to a breeder and owner of a given animal.

Breeders and/or Owners of WI Shorthorns registered
in Herd Book Volume 30--January 1 to August 31, 1885

Lincoln Abraham, Bloomington - 1	Geo. Harding, Waukesha - 5
Adam Apple, North Cape - 4	Wm. Hartley, La Crosse - 6
Alex. A. Arnold, Galesville - 4	Richard Hartnell, Salem - 3
Frank Austerman, Waukesha - 1	J.F. Haskins, Seneca - 6
James Ballentine, Bloomington - 1	S.A. Hatch, Bloomington - 1
J. & D. Ballentine, Bloomington - 1	Geo. Hawthorne, Johnston - 2
Barlanger & Vetter, Bloomington - 1	Chester Hazen, Brandon - 1
Thomas Barlass, Emerald Grove - 2	Chester Hazen, Ladoga - 1
Jacob Beecher, North Cape - 1	M. Higgins, Kenosha - 1
H. Elackman, Kenosha - 1	D.H. Hillman, Brandon - 1
F. & E. Bloor, Neosha - 1	D.B. Holt, Danville - 2
Dan Brobst, Pedee - 3	John Howard, Janesville - 1
Z.R. Broughton, Glendale - 1	J.T. Howdle, Annaton - 1
Brown & Son, Monroe - 4	Wm. Jacobs, Madison - 8
Geo. E. Bryan, Verona - 1	F.C. Johnson, Fox Lake - 1
D. Buchanan, Rio - 2	Chester Jones, Oxford - 2
W.H. Butterfield, Columbus - 1	Daniel C. Kennedy, Galesville - 7
H.J. Case, Baraboo - 4	Elisha Lewis, Rochester - 3
Frank Chapek, Wauzeka - 1	Wm. Lindsey, Verona - 1
C.M. Clark, Whitewater - 15	James Little, Janesville - 1
P.C. Clausen, Milwaukee - 1	Walter Little, Janesville - 1
John Cochrane, Waupun - 1	John Lloyd, Randolph - 1
J.A. Cole, Hustisford - 6	A. Ludlow & Son, Monroe - 1
Charles Collard, Edmund - 1	Jas. McCloud, Lodi - 9
I.C. Comfort, Cobb - 2	Wm. McConchie, Scott - 1
O. Cook, Whitewater - 5	D. McGowan, Ft. Atkinson - 1
John Corwith, Oak Grove - 1	James McGrath, Chilton - 1
C.D. Curtis, New Lisbon - 2	Alex. McGregor, Emerald Grove - 1
Dexter Curtis, Madison - 2	John March, Shullsburg - 1
E. Daily, Fountain City - 1	Thomas Marshall, Lancaster - 1
J. & J. Dixon, Brandon - 1	Geo. Martin, Hudson - 8
Phillip Doyle, Portland - 1	B.C. Matteson, Rosendale - 3
H.B. Drake, Beaverdam - 2	Clinton Matteson, Rosendale - 1
William Duffy, Emerald Grove - 1	W.A. Meiklejohn, Fond du Lac - 1
Frank Evans, Springfield - 1	James Miles, Stone Bank - 1
James Edwards, Belmont - 1	J. Miles & Son, Stone Bank - 1
O. Evenson, West Salem - 3	W. Mitchell, Broadhead - 1
C.J. Fairbanks, Columbus - 1	R.A. Morley, Baraboo - 9
E. Fairbanks, Columbus - 2	Geo. Murray, Racine - 1
Albert Fox, Kenosha - 3	John Mutter, Union Grove - 1
Levi Fuller & Son, Brillion - 1	P.T. Nichols, Beloit - 1
M.N. Gleason, Linva - 1	Porter Osburn, Ripon - 1
L. Griswold, Clinton - 2	David Owen, Portage - 1
F.W. Grover, Lodi - 1	Anthony Pallister, Brandon - 5
George Hannum, Lewisburgh - 2	C.B. Palmer, Lima Center - 1
G.M. Hannum, Lancaster - 2	T.L. Parker, Nashotah - 2

John Patty, Rosendale - 1
 W.A. Pickett, Johnstown Center - 1
 E. Porter, Waukesha - 3
 Powers Bros., Danville - 1
 Wm. Price, Black River Falls - 1
 Thomas Reynold, Madison - 3
 Wm. Rhodes, Burlington - 1
 Griffith Richards, Cambria - 2
 W.P. Richardson, Lancaster - 2
 E. Rogers, Hazel Green - 1
 J.J. Ross & Sons, Mineral Point - 4
 Thos. Sanderson, Cambria - 1

Thos. Sanderson, Leeds - 3
 D.F. Sayre & Son, Fulton - 1
 Thomas Scadden, Hazel Green - 1
 K. & W. Scott, Rio - 1
 J.M. Scovell, Lowville - 6
 J.M. Scovell & Sons, Lowville - 1
 R.D. Searles, Sylvester - 2
 August Short, Broadhead - 1
 Charles Shower, Juneau - 1
 I.C. Sloan, Janesville - 1
 Edward Smith, Rochester - 2
 John Smith, Rochester - 2
 Geo. D. Sprain, Barre Mills - 3

John Sprecher, Madison - 9
 John Steele, Alderly - 7
 Walter Stenz, Fond du Lac - 1
 Eli Stilson, Oshkosh - 3
 Wilton Stockdale, La Grange - 1
 H.M. Stocking, Eau Claire - 1
 C.H. Stoller, Emerald Grove - 3
 T. Strangway, Lodi - 1
 Uriah Stroup, Fond du Lac - 2
 Charles Walt, Jr., Yorkville - 1
 Geo. Warren & Sons, Fox Lake - 1
 Webster Bros., Danville - 5
 Samuel Weinstock, Brandon - 1
 George Wenham, Ft. Atkinson - 1
 Peter Whelan, Monchesse - 1
 John Whittaker, Stone Bank - 3
 Thos. Willey, Lancaster - 1
 John Williams, Columbus - 1
 Adam Wilt, Jr., Monroe - 2
 Adam Witt, Jr., Monroe - 3 } same person ?
 Wm. Yule, Somers - 7

John Zuill, Johnstown - 2

A total of 138 Shorthorn breeders and/or owners.

The Wisconsin Shorthorn breeders formally organized on February 4th, 1885.

President- A.A. Arnold, Galesville
 V-Pres. - G.F. Bryant, Madison
 George Harding, Waukesha
 Sec/Treas- John M. True, Baraboo
 BoardMembers C.M. Clark, Whitewater
 J.C. Tiser, Oregon

The first annual meeting was held on September 9th, 1885, in the office of the secretary of state where George Harding was elected president. Dues were \$1.00 but this was dropped to 50 cents in 1886 when the membership totaled 19 breeders.

Business has been conducted over the years when George Wylie was elected secretary in 1889 and H. B. Drake was chosen secretary in 1891. In 1901 the names of Herr Bros. and Reynolds appeared on the record for the first time. F. W. Harding became president in 1902.

The first association sale was held in Madison at the University under the supervision of Prof. Carlyle. This sale averaged \$211.40 on 52 head. The first calf sale, 17 bulls and 18 heifers was held November 11, 1915 at Anoka Farm, Waukesha and was something of an innovation. The preface to the catalog pointed out that it was common among British breeders to have fall sales of the year's calf crop, and that Anoka was now going to follow this pattern.

Much work was done by this association in helping make the livestock laws of Wisconsin. In 1902 a resolution was passed that all judges at state and county fairs give reasons for their placings. Over the years many prominent names appear in the secretary's list.....such names as J. L. Tormey, John McClay, E. E. Jones, and J. F. McCann.

Over 100 years---many prominent names have been associated with Shorthorn cattle, many shows, sales and fairs have been held to promote Shorthorn cattle--and many picnic, and social affairs have been enjoyed by Shorthorn people -- all part of 100 years---Congratulation to the Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association on your 100th Anniversary.