

# **POLLED PIONEERS**

***HISTORY OF NATURALLY HORNLESS  
DAIRY CATTLE IN NORTH AMERICA***

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# POLLED PIONEERS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Introduction

#### I. History of Naturally Hornless (Polled) Cattle

#### II. Breeding for Polled

#### III. George E. Stevenson, Clark Summit, PA

##### *Herds affiliated with George Stevenson*

Miller Brothers, Clark Summit, PA

J. J. Jermyn, Scranton, PA

A. W. Downton, Starrucca, PA

A. Conrad Slifer, Lewisburg, PA

#### IV. Other Eastern Herds

Joe and Margaret Carpenter, Sunrise Farm

G. G. Sumner, LeRaysville, PA

Nancy L. Tinklepaugh, Thompson, PA

Dr. Jesse L. Lenker and William D. Lenker,

Harrisburg, PA

Elmer Dolin, Mifflintown, PA

H. W. Cook, Elkton, MD

Humphreyholm Farm, Springwater, NY

#### VI. Harrisburg Registry Association

#### VII. Walter & Doug Schultz, Nicollet, MN

##### *Herds closely affiliated with Walter Shultz*

##### *Other Midwest Herds that influenced the polled trait*

#### VII. Midwest Herds

Hargrove and Arnold

Gray View Farm

St. Croix County Hospital

Tilney Farms

DeJong

Gardner

Eldon DeWall

Larry Moore

#### VIII. Influential Western Herds

Carnation Farms, Carnation, WA

Intermountain Institute, Weiser, ID

Frank Lilywhite, Aztec, NM

#### IX. Modern Day Herds

Burket Falls

#### X. Polled Canadian Holsteins

#### XI. Other Breeds

Ayrshire

Jersey

Browns Swiss

Guernsey

Milking Shorthorn

## CHAPTER I

# POLLED HOLSTEIN HISTORY

From the time when livestock was first domesticated, modifications to the wild types have been selected both for animal husbandry and aesthetic reasons. Unique and large horns define cattle breeds such as Texas Longhorn, Highland Cattle and Ankole Watasi. However, in modern times many cattle are maintained in barns and small fenced pastures where polled phenotypes are more desirable for both beef and dairy breeds.

Polled (naturally hornless) cattle make up only a small portion of the millions of dairy cows in the United States. The polled condition transmits as a dominant trait, much as black coat color in Holsteins is dominant to red.

Both parents must transmit the recessive gene for horns to an offspring in order for their calf to be horned. Why then, do nearly all of our dairy cattle have horns? The primary reason is that few breeders ever selected for the polled trait and/or did not select against the horned condition. Oddly enough, the history books tell us that the ancestors of our modern-day cattle did not have horns and that mutations must have occurred that gave rise to horns. Horned cattle proliferated, and it is thought that the occurrence of polled animals in modern times is the result of another mutation from horns back to the hornless condition.

Before cattle were domesticated, horns were important to the survival of the species. Now, with dairy herds largely confined to barns or fenced-in enclosures such as pastures or corrals, horns are of little value and can be a detriment to good herd management. Nearly all dairymen in this country remove horns at an early age using electric dehorners or some other method. However, the job of removing horns from cattle of any age is a distasteful one and would not be missed if there were an easier solution. This report traces the migration of the polled condition in registered Holsteins in the United States back to the time of the earliest reporting of the trait.

The Holstein Friesian Association officially recognized the polled trait at a meeting of their board of directors in March, 1887 and a record of that action is recorded in Holstein-Friesian Hedbook, Volume 3, Bulls (Page 28)).

Until recently, the Holstein breed did not identify polled animals in their herd book. The earliest American-recorded polled Holstein that was located was the bull, *Lophelias Prince*, born on April 22, 1889. He was bred and owned by T. P. Root of Barre, Massachusetts. His sire was *Jelqui's King*, and his dam was *Lophelia*. This information was found in an ad printed in *The Holstein-Friesian Register* shortly after the birth of the animal. Little additional parentage could be found when the pedigree was traced.

The February 1, 1893 issue of *The Holstein Friesian Register* includes a letter written by Mr. H. Gates, Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr Gates eventually acquired *Lophelia's Prince* 14971 and was offering the bull for sale. Here is what he wrote:

*A few weeks ago, I received a copy of the REGISTER, the first I had ever seen. I have bred Polled cattle for many years. Last year, I sold my milk route and about forty head of cattle; have since sold some of my land and think I am through raising cattle. I have never had any luck advertising Polled cattle. People do not seem to think as much of them as I do. I have a few very nice ones left and would like to sell my three-year-old bull, Lophelia's Prince 14971, vol.7, Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. Think he will weigh about 1,600. I have a young one and do not need him. He is a beautiful animal and if I was a young man intending to raise stock money would hardly buy him. His sire, Jelquis King, was first thoroughbred Polled Holstein I ever heard of. I think if my bull was kept with a herd of horned cattle his calves would be mostly hornless. I should sell him very reasonable rather than keep him, thought I ought to get as much as \$100 for him.*

**POLLED HOLSTEIN  
FOR SALE AT REASONABLE  
PRICE. LEOPHELIA'S PRINCE  
14971 H.F.H.B. WEIGHT 1600.  
VERY FINE; SURE BREEDER.  
ADDRESS H.F. GATES  
GATES LANE  
WORCESTER, MASS **BULL****

*The February 1, 1893 issue of The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTER included a paid advertisement from Mr. H.F. Gates as recreated above.*

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## POLLED HOLSTEIN HISTORY

The ancestry for many of the first animals imported from Holland was often incomplete as there were no conventional herd books in Holland before the 1870s. The only records of parentage were those kept by the owner of the herd for his own use.

Pioneer polled breeder, George E. Stevenson received a letter, dated May 1, 1914 from the secretary of the Netherland Herd Book indicating that hornless Black and White cattle were exhibited at the Amsterdam show in 1886. There were “only a few of them,” and they were required to be exhibited as a separate breed. The letter mentioned that a polled bull had been in service in the district of Wognum in 1884.

Between 1980 and 2005, Dr. Larry Specht visited many of the herds that had a history of breeding for the polled trait. When it was possible to verify what events took place in the breeding of polled animals, he reported the history of what occurred. Through the years, a small number of people have promoted the breeding of polled cattle in the Holstein breed.

The polled trait existed in a small number of animals in well-known herds such as Carnation, Gray View and St. Croix County Hospital but it was not selected for, however not discriminated against.

There is a growing awareness of the polled trait in North America, but we are not nearly as advanced as our European counterparts in realizing its usefulness.

### **Why Polled?**

Public opinion is moving quickly in favor of practices that reduce or eliminate any type of animal suffering and that means polled cattle will become increasingly in demand. Many food companies, including Kroger, Starbucks, Sodexo, Dannon, Aramark, Nestlé, General Mills, Chipotle, Dunkin’ Brands, Wal-Mart and others have animal welfare policies that address dehorning and polled genetics in the supply chain. This trend is expected to accelerate due to pressure from special interest groups.

Dehorning cattle via genetics is a welfare friendly practice that everyone in the industry should embrace and support.

*Information in this article has been contributed by Dr. Larry Specht and Frank Bouic. Larry Specht is a retired Professor of Dairy Science, The Pennsylvania State University.*

*Portions of this history have appeared in early issues of The Polled Holstein Newsletter produced by Frank Bouic of Ostrander, Ohio, in the late 1990s.*

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## THOSE HORNLESS HOLSTEINS

Editor register:—

For several years past someone has sent me occasional numbers of your journal. I do not know who has been so thoughtfully kind, hence do not know who to thank, but take this opportunity to say "thanks," just the same.

We are not and have not been breeders of pure blood Holsteins, but have had some grades on the farm for many years, as will appear.

By the enclosed card you will see that I am connected with that new departure in breeding which has evolved the Polled Durhams now of record.

It is now over sixteen years since we began breeding to improve the native mulley cow as we had them in the Miami Valley. At first, without any definite aim, but for fourteen years with a fixed purpose to reach a certain goal which has been attained to.

In the attainment of this end there was no call made on anything occult or in any way mysterious. The result was the outcome of a plain proposition in mathematics. It was known that a running race horse that could show five consecutive crosses to pure blood was considered to have become practically a thoroughbred and would be accepted for registry in the stud book of the breed. It was further known that with Durham or Shorthorn cattle in England animals showing four or five crosses (according to sex) of pure blood were admitted to record. (This rule does not prevail in America.) The theory being that when thus graded the original blood has been so attenuated and the pure infusion so great that for practical purposes the calves of the fourth and fifth generations have fixed in them all the strong traits of the pedigreed ancestors, and hence entitled to recognition as members of the breed. This proposition seems reasonable without trial; and long experience and frequent trial has proven it correct.

In 1878 hornless cattle came to the front or came more before the people than they had ever before through the achievement of a herd of Polled Angus winning the \$500 sweepstakes herd prize open to all the breeds of all the world at the Paris Universal Exposition. It was then the idea dawned on our farm that it would be possible to breed up in the manner hinted at, a home breed, having all the essential features as color, size, contour, feeding qualities and other admitted excellencies of Shorthorns as beef cattle, except that their heads should wear no horns. (Others have bred in parallel lines to the same end and our labors were added together, when we formed the American Polled Durham Cattle Breeders' Association). We began to systematically and persistently infuse Shorthorn blood into the native mulley cows we had on hand. We bought some others. We bred to a registered Shorthorn bull and saved only the hornless heifer calves. These in turn were bred to a new pure-bred bull, saving none but the polled females. This line was kept up until on our place all the cows, bred after this formula, showed 93 to 98 per cent Shorthorn blood and not a horn on all their heads. As stated, it, was a question of percentage easily determined by simple rules of arithmetic. Theoretically, this was all there was of it. Working it out practically was not quite such smooth sailing. Theory pointed,

that the matter would be concluded when the required percentage of blood had been accumulated, but we wanted cattle that were to be not only nearly all of the specific blood but we wanted them to be in appearance exactly what they were in theory. To this end we relied largely on the laws of heredity, but we had to combat atavism and variation, and we had to aid by the wisest selection we could command; supplemented by such generous keep as our means supplied.

Well, it is a long story; will make it short. We had some hard luck, torturous ways, rough sledding. For instance: We saved no bulls of the first, second nor third generation; manifestly what we wanted were mulley lieifers. One time in the history of our endeavor, we had twenty-three bull calves in succession—the twenty-fourth one was a heifer with horns! At other times when the coveted hornless females came some were dropped of off colors, some of plainly poor form. These all went with the bulls to the butcher; but we reached the point arrived at finally. Our herd thus bred has passed into other hands. When bred together they are reproducing the strong points of the parents, which is the proof of and reward of pedigree breeding.

Do we really think that we have produced a hornless breed the equal of the old Shorthorns? Our herd with its increase is now at Peru, Indiana. Stand them in a row and alternate them with pure bred (average Shorthorns), cover all their heads with blankets; an expert will fail utterly to pick Polled Durhams from registered Shorthorns.

Now all this has been written to give your readers a little history of the origin and progress of the new breed. To this we want to add an incident of personal experience connected with this venture in breeding. About the time we began and while we were yet looking up satisfactory mulley cows to breed to our Shorthorn bull, we went to New Carlisle and bought a cow of Mr. W. H. Smith. He said the cow was part native mulley, a part Shorthorn, and one-half Ayrshire. She was a fine, large, red-and-white animal, and her blood lines, in addition to her hornless head, pointed her as just the cow for our purposes. Mr. Smith had just then begun breeding Holsteins and had bought a bull of Smiths & Powell of Syracuse. The cow I bought of Mr. Smith proved to be in calf by his Holstein bull, and dropped us a hornless black and white heifer calf. On that same day we purchased another cow from Mr. Smith's neighbor. She, too, was in calf by a half-blood young Holstein bull. From her we got a second black-and-white female calf. In the last one the spots were not so clearly black, but inclined to brindle or brown. These calves, when they came, were not wanted. We then had but the single thought to produce Polled Durhams. But we allowed the black-and-whites to grow, and from them we now have six females and one bull that are more than 93 per cent Holstein-Friesian blood, are typical in color, markings and form of the breed. Our neighbor, Hon. N. H. Albaugh, has had a herd of Holstein-Friesians and from that source we have supplied the several crosses. And what is remarkable, have never had but one calf that bore horns— which is in great contrast to our experience with the other cross. These "Hornless Holsteins" are, so far as tried, more than ordinary milch cows. The best one and the oldest one gave over seven gallons ! of milk daily for a long time last spring. In the future they will be in a regular ; working dairy and a record will be kept of their daily yield.

Here is an object lesson in breeding. Beginning practically at the same point, then diverging to follow with constancy two distinct ideas, we have lauded very wide apart. In the one case we have (almost) ideal Holsteins, milk shaped and milk giving, heavy, pronounced milk veins, finely developed udders, clean cut black-and-white cattle. The others are of wholly beef pattern, straight, broad backs, equal ended, full depending brisket, heavy hams, lure quarters solid red Polled Durhams.

WM. W. CRANE

Tippecanoe City, Ohio (February 24, 1892

P.S. We have nothing for sale of either sort.

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## CHAPTER II

### BREEDING FOR POLLED

Recently, candidate mutations associated with polled phenotype in European breeds of cattle were found. There are two independent origins of polled, one found in Holstein-Friesian and Jersey breeds (Pf), the other in many European breeds of Celtic origin (Pc) such as Angus, Blonde d'Aquitaine, Dexter, Limousin, Charolais, and Hereford, among others. Polledness is dominant; a polled animal can have one or two copies of the gene. All offspring of a bull with 2 copies of polled (homozygous) will be polled. Genetic testing is a cost-effective means to determine if a polled animal has 1 or 2 copies of the gene.

The Veterinary Genetics Laboratory at University of California-Davis offers a test for the polled gene to assist breeders in selecting cattle that have 2 copies of Polled gene.

The results are reported as:

H/H HORNED. No copies of either Polled molecular marker are present.

Pf/H POLLED. One copy of the Polled-Friesian molecular marker is present. At least 50% of the offspring will be polled.

Pf/Pf POLLED. Two copies of the Polled-Friesian molecular marker are present. All offspring will be polled.

Pc/H POLLED. One copy of the Polled-Celtic molecular marker is present. At least 50% of the offspring will be polled.

Pc/Pc POLLED. Two copies of the Polled-Celtic molecular marker are present. All offspring will be polled.

Pc/Pf POLLED. One copy of Polled-Celtic and 1 copy of Polled-Friesian molecular markers are present. All offspring will be polled.

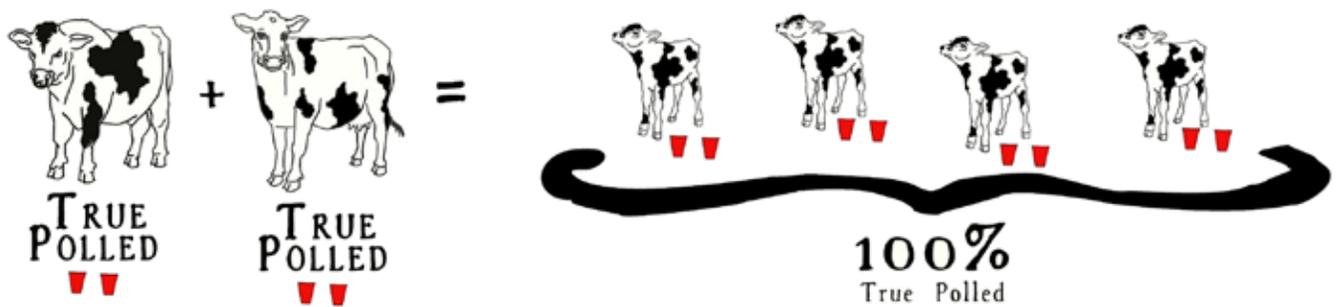
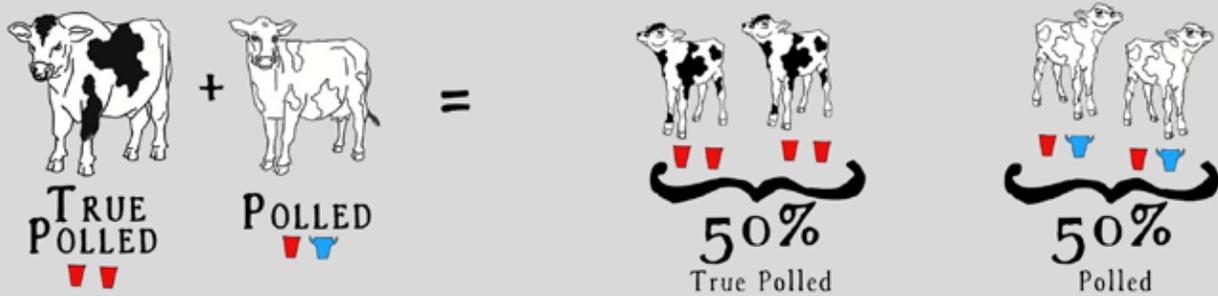
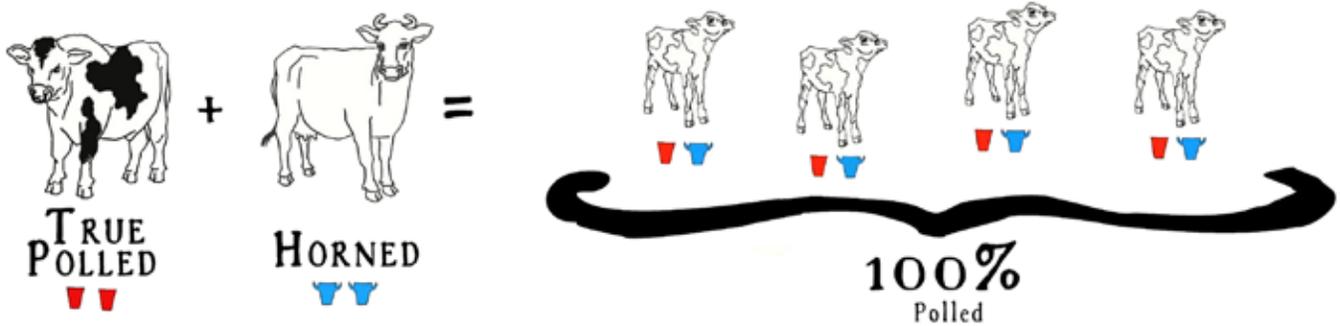
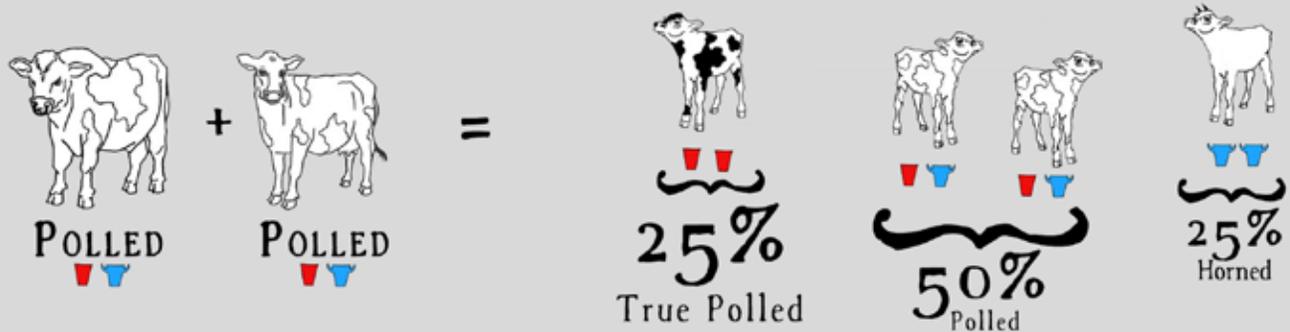
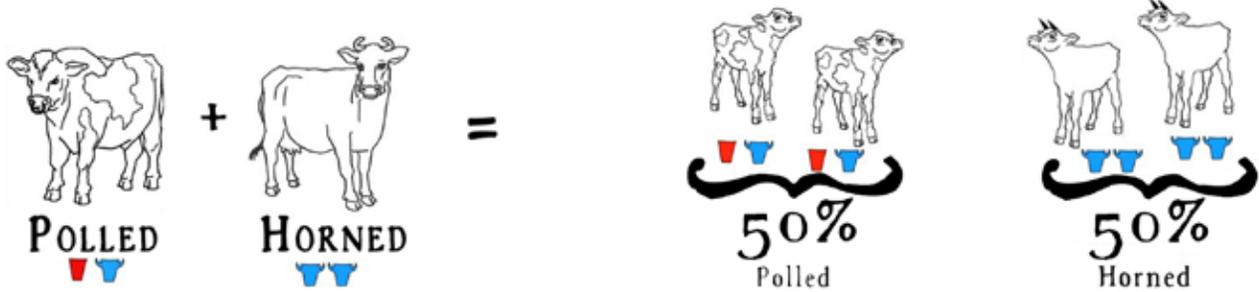
Reference:

### TESTING FOR POLLED

There are 2 independent origins of polled, one found in Holstein-Friesian and Jersey breeds (Pf), the other in many European breeds of Celtic origin (Pc) such as Angus, Blonde d'Aquitaine, Dexter, Limousin, Charolais, and Hereford, among others. Polledness is dominant; a polled animal can have one or two copies of the gene. All offspring of a bull with 2 copies of polled (homozygous) will be polled. Genetic testing is a cost-effective means to determine if a polled animal has 1 or 2 copies of the gene. The Veterinary Genetics Laboratory offers a test for the polled gene to assist breeders in selecting cattle that have 2 copies of Polled gene. H/H HORNED- No copies of either Polled molecular marker are present. Pf/H POLLED- One copy of the Polled-Friesian molecular marker is present. At least 50% of the offspring will be polled. Pf/Pf POLLED. Two copies of the Polled-Friesian molecular marker are present. All offspring will be polled. Pc/H POLLED- One copy of the Polled-Celtic molecular marker is present. At least 50% of the offspring will be polled. Pc/Pc POLLED- Two copies of the Polled-Celtic molecular marker are present. All offspring will be polled. Pc/Pf POLLED-

One copy of Polled-Celtic and 1 copy of Polled-Friesian molecular markers are present. All offspring will be polled.

**BREEDING FOR POLLED**



**CHAPTER III**  
*GEORGE E. STEVENSON*  
*CLARK SUMMIT, PENNSYLVANIA*  
*& EARLY EASTERN HERDS*

## GEORGE E. STEVENSON, ORIGIN FARM, CLARK SUMMIT, PENNSYLVANIA



**George E. Stevenson**  
(1860-1931)

**George E. Stevenson** of Clarks Summit, a town in northeastern Pennsylvania, was the first breeder in the United States to develop a herd of polled Holsteins. Stevenson was a civil engineer and was a partner in one of the leading consulting engineer companies in the East. He was a highly respected expert in the anthracite coal industry and wrote a series of articles on that subject that appeared in the Scranton Republican from December 21, 1929, to August 23, 1930. Following his death on January 3, 1931, these articles and other materials were privately published as a book titled, *“Reflections of An Anthracite Engineer.”*

### Background:

George E. Stevenson was born at Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, on March 30, 1860, the son of Samuel Stevenson, a descendant of Pennsylvania Quakers. His mother, Emily Parker, was a granddaughter of Stephen Parker, one of the early settlers of Abington, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.

Following completion of elementary school, Stevenson wanted to follow a career in agriculture and enrolled at Cornell University in the fall of 1879 at age 19. Two years later, at age 21, he left Cornell and went to work on the farm during the summer and began working as a civil engineer with his father who was in the construction and opening of the Pancoast coal mines. It was there that he had his first real mining experience.

In 1892, he opened an office at Scranton, Pennsylvania, as a consulting engineer, and in 1897 formed a partnership with Myron S. Knight, which continued until Mr. Stevenson's death. Stevenson was connected with the anthracite mining industry for almost fifty years, always in an independent capacity.

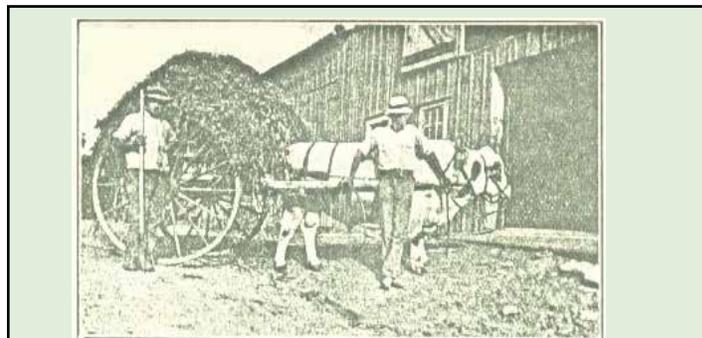
Mr. Stevenson was a member and a past president of the Engineering Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. He was one of the most widely known engineers in the region, admired and respected for his professional integrity and independence of thought. He was vigorous in the expression of his convictions and in the defense of what he considered to be attacks aimed at the interests of his profession or the general interests of the anthracite industry.

Stevenson's family had Devonshire cattle and as a teen-ager, he had a “life-changing” experience that nearly cost him his life. He described the experience as follows:

*“I received the Devonshire bull calf as a gift from my father and trained the calf to drive and ride. The well-trained animal was used for farm work and was normally docile and obedient until he was about five years of age. I gradually became less involved with the farm and soon found little time to work with the trained bull.*

*The animal had fine, wide spreading horns that were tipped with large brass knobs. The event played out as follows; The bull was tethered in the orchard, broke his rope and was running loose. I was trying to capture the bull when he attacked me. He tossed me up, caught me on his horns and tossed me up a second time. I fell in front of him and he endeavored to gore me. He succeeded in breaking two of my ribs, but the smooth brass tip of the horn caused it to slip sidewise, without penetrating my body, and it went into the ground beside me. His nose lay along my right leg near my knee and fortunately, I succeeded in grasping the ring which caused him to back up. Part of the rope was still attached to the nose ring and I caught it, and by careful manipulation between the smaller trees in the orchard, I succeeded in controlling him so I regained my feet and finally zigzagging around the trees, reached a tree large enough to hold my weight, into which I climbed and ultimately tied the bull fast by both the rope in the nose ring and a heavier rope, which was handed to me, about his horns.*

*This fortunate escape from a sudden death led me to resolve if I ever owned a herd of cattle of my own, they would be naturally hornless or “muleys”.*



*Bulls were used as work animals at Geo. Stevenson's Origin Farm.*

George Stevenson bred grade Holsteins that were polled during the period from 1884 to 1912. He started with “muleys” (naturally hornless native cattle) and bred them to registered Holstein sires.

Stevenson approached cattle breeding from a scientific perspective which is not surprising considering his background as a civil engineer. He wrote in an undated promotional brochure published about 1913, that the immediate cause which led to his efforts to establish a breed of “muley” dairy cattle began with reading Charles Darwin’s book titled “*Animals and Plants under Domestication*”. In his breeding program, Stevenson had two stated objectives; first he wanted to establish and fix the polled trait in his herd and second, he desired to develop a herd of high testing Holsteins. Stevenson describes his efforts to breed polled Holsteins in the following letter to the editor published in the February 16, 1906 issue of *HOARD’S DAIRYMAN* and titled “Breeding Polled Holstein Cattle.”

*In 1884, I bred two native muley cows to a registered Holstein bull and obtained two heifer calves without horns. I bred these two heifers again to a registered bull and obtained two heifer calves without horns. I pursued the same system of crossing back to the registered Holsteins, until I obtained a bull without horns and 7/8 Holstein. Then for two years, used the 7/8 blood Holstein bull on the polled females, ranging from 1/2 Holstein to 7/8 Holstein; then for two years, used on the polled females a registered (horned) Holstein bull. I then used the polled bull from the last cross, being 15/16 Holstein, for two years on females ranging from 1/2 to 31/32 Holstein. My last cross was from a 63/64 Holstein polled cow and a registered bull, giving me a bull calf 127/128 blood Holstein and polled.*

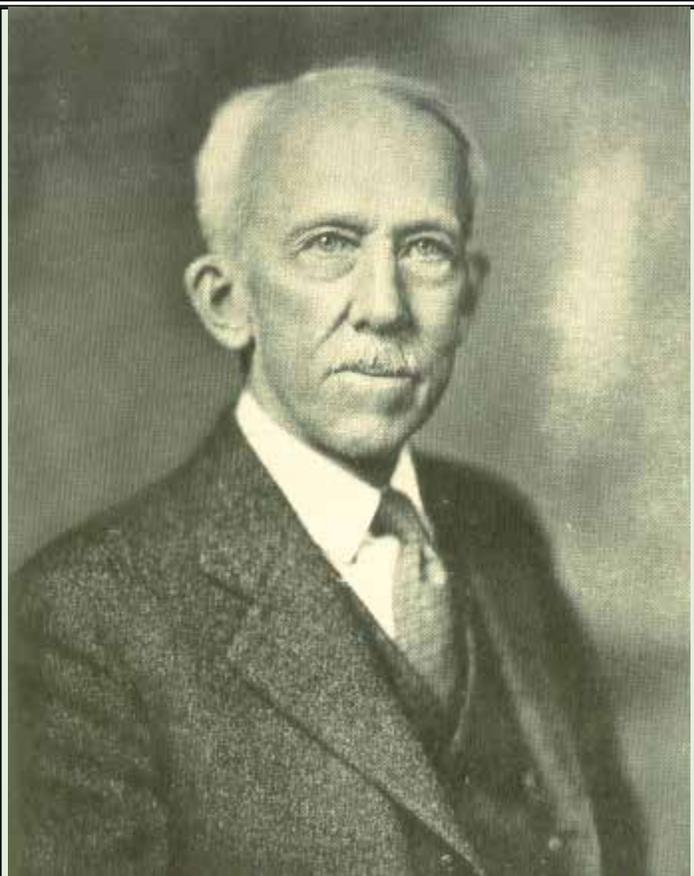
*I used this bull last season, and out of six calves already dropped since November, four have been polled, and two have been horned.*

*During all these years, 90% of the heifer calves from registered Holstein bulls and polled cows have been polled, and 60 percent of the bull calves have been polled; demonstrating the truth of Darwin’s proposition that, “Animals and plants show a tendency to discard those parts of their anatomy that are no longer useful for their protection or maintenance.”*

*My herd now contains no animals less than 1/4 blood Holstein and all are free from horns. I believe that a few generations of breeding from crosses I now have, will permanently fix the polled characteristic.*

GEO. E. STEVENSON  
Scranton, Pa.

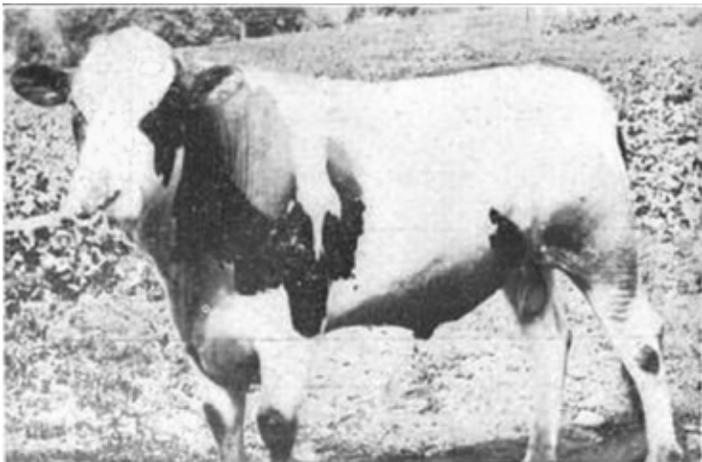
An article published in “*THE FIELD ILLUSTRATED; A JOURNAL OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE, SCIENTIFIC BREEDING AND RURAL SPORTS*,” titled “A New Breed In The Making,” published October 4, 1913, provides additional detail about Stevenson’s early efforts. Stevenson is quoted as follows: “I began breeding grade polls in 1884 by crossing native polled cows of good dairy type with registered Holstein bulls. I finally produced an animal from the 7th cross with the registered bull that was 127/128ths Holstein blood and pure poll -- naturally hornless. The first cross resulted in a half blood, the



**George E. Stevenson**  
(1860-1931)

A civil engineer by training and profession, George Stevenson approached farming and cattle breeding from a scientific perspective. Although critical of certain association policies, he served as vice president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America from 19xx until 19xx. He was a leader in the establishment of the Harrisburg Registry Association, a “break-away” low-budget enterprise that offered a low-cost registry system for breeders of Holstein cattle started in 1925 by Dr. Howard C. Reynolds in 1925. The group continued to operate until 1966 when an agreement in which the national Holstein-Friesian Association took over the records and finances of the Harrisburg group. At that time it was estimated that there were about 300 members. A publication called *The Harrisburg Breeder and Dairyman* carried many articles on the value of polled Holsteins, and much of its advertising revenue came from breeders of the polled trait. At one point, the directors of the new association decided to issue a registration form just for polled animals. Stevenson paid for the design and production of the new certificate, which indicated in bold letters that the animal was polled.

*second in a three-fourths etc. The progeny of the 127/128ths Holstein bull having only one of whose parents probably had horns, were almost universally hornless. This was true even though he was bred to horned cows. In fact, it is recognized by the leading authorities that the polled trait is dominant over the horned trait in most instances. My experiments demonstrated to me conclusively that in a few generations of selected breeding, horns could almost be, or entirely eliminated. During those experiments I had not discovered the fact that occasionally pure blood registered Holsteins were actually being dropped without horns.”*



**Pietje Ormsby Segis Burke \*RC 88771 (Polled)**

Born: 1911

Bred by: Dudley P. Rogers, Danvers, Massachusetts

Sire: Pietje Ormsby Burke ####??

Dam: Ormsby Segis Beets ####??

*The first polled Registered Holstein bull to be sold at auction in North America. He was purchased by George Stevenson and used at Origin Farm where about eighty percent of his calves were hornless. He had very slight scurs which were loosely attached to the skin and which he kept rubbed down.*

In late 1911, George Stevenson saw an ad in the *Holstein Register* for the J. W. Prentiss and Son sale at Syracuse to be held in January 1912. The bull, *Pietje Ormsby Segis Burke 88771* was advertised as being naturally polled. Up until that time, Stevenson was unaware that polled purebred Holsteins existed. Stevenson attended the sale, purchased the bull and began advertising for naturally hornless purebred Holsteins. He located 40 head of polled Registered Holsteins by the summer of 1912 and within the next few months bought at least thirty of those he located from breeders in Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin. He gradually added additional polled purebred animals over the next few years.

#### Foundation Animals:

**Pennsylvania:** George Stevenson bought two polled daughters of the polled cow *Cornucopia Plum Johanna*, from C. A. Pratt of LeRaysville, Pennsylvania, in 1912. Two years later, he acquired the dam and two more polled daughters from A. C. Slifer, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Although sired by horned bulls, all four daughters were polled. One animal did have small loosely attached "scurs."

*Cornucopia Plum Johanna* was born on May 11, 1906 and bred by W. A. Bennett of Silvara, Pennsylvania. She was a polled "red carrier" and was sired by *Sir Johanna Rue DeKol*. She moved to the C. A. Pratt herd where she had three calves and was then sold while pregnant to Judson Murphy of LeRaysville, Pennsylvania, who in turn sold her and her calf to A. C. Slifer. In 1914, Slifer sold her to the Stevenson herd where she had five additional calves. The first was a red and white heifer with no other information available. The next was a horned female sired by the polled *Napol Prince*. Two polled heifers followed in 1917 and 1919 along with a horned bull in 1920. "Plum Johanna" died while calving in 1922, at age 16. Her best-known daughter was *Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna*, who set the world's record for butterfat as a four-year-old.

"Plum Johanna" was the dam of Stevenson's well-known sire, *Napol Sir Keystone Beauty*. The sire of "Keystone Beauty" was *Pietje Ormsby Segis Burke \*RC* (pictured at left). *Sir Johanna Rue* bought by Stevenson from the Lyons herd of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania.

**Wisconsin:** In 1912, George Stevenson obtained four polled cows from J. W. Hutchinson (Bonnie Meade Farm) of Randolph, Wisconsin. *Korndyke Hengerveld Gerben DeKol* was their sire. A fifth animal was a polled daughter of one of the cows, but sired by another bull. At the same time he bought five polled cows and a polled bull from John Bradley, also of Randolph. These were also the progeny of *Korndyke Hengerveld Gerben DeKol*. He obtained another polled daughter of the same bull from James Barstow of Randolph. While the animals were closely related, it is not clear where the polled trait originated. While several descended from *Korndyke Hengerveld Gerben DeKol*, he may or may not have been the source of the hornless gene.

**New York:** Stevenson bought the polled cow *Pet Imperial DeKol* and her two polled daughters, *Imperial Hengerveld* and *Royal Burke Pet*, from R. E. Coe of Kirksville, New York. The dam of *Pet Imperial DeKol* was *Imperial Maid DeKol* who was also the dam of two other polled daughters: *Maple Lane Maid DeKol* and *Imperial Maid DeKol 2nd*. Both of the latter were purchased from L. N. Shults of Avoca, New York. *Maple Lane Maid DeKol* also had two polled daughters: *Maple Lane Maid DeKol 2nd* and *Maple Lane Maid DeKol 3rd*. Stevenson bought them from Shults in 1912. *Imperial Maid DeKol* is likely the source of the polled trait in this family of related animals. The remaining foundation females purchased by Stevenson did not have a common thread of ancestry and were not bred by any single individual or breeder group.

**Massachusetts:** Stevenson was able to buy *Ormsby Segis Beets*, the dam of his herdsire, *Pietje Ormsby Segis Burke* in 1915, and she produced two polled sons and a horned daughter while in the Stevenson herd.

#### "Hornless George"

Stevenson's friends nicknamed him "Hornless George" because of his passion for the polled trait. His farm was known as Origin Farm, so named because it was the original home of naturally polled Holsteins. He first used the "Napol" prefix, but it appears that it was only for the polled animals that he bred. Napol is almost certainly an abbreviation for "naturally polled." He began using the "Origin" prefix in 1922. Stevenson's efforts were successful, and he began to sell polled bulls to Pennsylvania herds both and out of state. His herd received a big boost when *Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646* (polled) completed a world's record for strictly official records for her class on November 7, 1916. In 365 days at 4 years 10 months 20 days of age she produced 25,787.5 lbs. milk 4.02% 1294.71 lbs. butter. She was the dam of *Napol Sir Keystone Beauty 132351* who was used extensively by Stevenson.

*Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna* was a daughter of *Cornucopia Plum Johanna* purchased by Stevenson from A.C. Slifer in 1914. She and her full sister, *Keystone Plum Johanna*, as well as their dam *Cornucopia Plum Johanna*, figured prominently in the pedigrees of all animals in Stevenson's herd by the time it was sold in 1930.

**Early Sales:**

Shortly after establishing his herd, Stevenson began to spread polled genetics to breeders in several states by selling bulls to herds in Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana. He sold *Napol Sir Ormsby* to S. L. Dunlap of Irwin, Iowa, who reported that the bull sired 20 calves, none with horns. This is early evidence of a bull being homozygous for the trait. In 1913 Stevenson sold a polled bull to C. W. Curtis of Sedalia, Colorado, and later sold one of his foundation cows and a polled bull to August Quade of Foley, Minnesota.

His biggest transaction was the sale of *Napol Sir Keystone Beauty* to Peter Small of Chesterland, Ohio, to head Small's Meadow Holm herd. Small developed the Ona family, starting with the famous horned foundation cow, *Ona Clothilde DeKol*. Plans were in progress to combine Small's herd with the Iowa herd of Davenport, Iowa, with Small in charge. However, Small died before his cattle were shipped, and soon afterwards the Ona Company bought his herd of some 90 head. It was relocated to facilities at Chardon, Ohio. The new owners originally intended to use *Napol Sir Keystone Beauty* on the members of the "Ona" family. This was done for a short period of time, but an ad in the July 29, 1922, issue of *Holstein-Friesian World* reported that *King Ona Pontiac* (horned) had been purchased for use in the Ona Company herd.

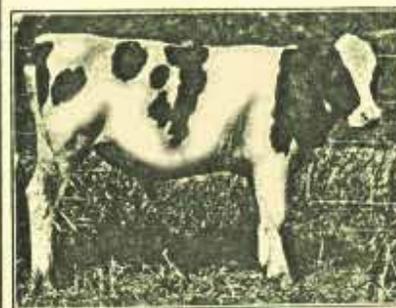
Stevenson worked with several Pennsylvania breeders including Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit (Mapleway prefix), J. J. Jermyn of Scranton (Dennington prefix), Arthur Downton of Starrucca (Downton prefix), and A. Conrad Slifer of Lewisburg.

At right is an advertisement placed by George Stevenson in the January 8, 1928 issue of *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*. *Segis Napol Cornucopia* 576340, born October 15, 1928, was bred by A.W. Downton, but offered for sale by George E. Stevenson. The dam of the calf, *Erkdale Lady Pietertje Segis* 710811 was a daughter of xxxx from xxxx. She calved with the advertised bull calf on October 15, 1928, produced 16,000 lbs. milk in less than a year and calved again September 21, 1929 with another bull calf.

*Segis Napol Cornucopia* was sired by *Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin* 473693, whose dam *Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2nd*, produced 13,968 lbs. milk 4.19% fat and 731 lbs. butter in 305 days. The dam of *Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin* 473693, was a horned cow named *Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie*, credited with a 21,000 lbs. milk production record in one year with an average test of 3.6% fat.

# Head Your Herd with a Polled Bull

*Insure Uniform Type, Great Dairy Capacity and Hornlessness*



SEGIS NAPOL CORNUCOPIA  
Born October 15, 1928

His sire's three nearest dams were Great Cows, Big Producers of Rich Testing Milk.

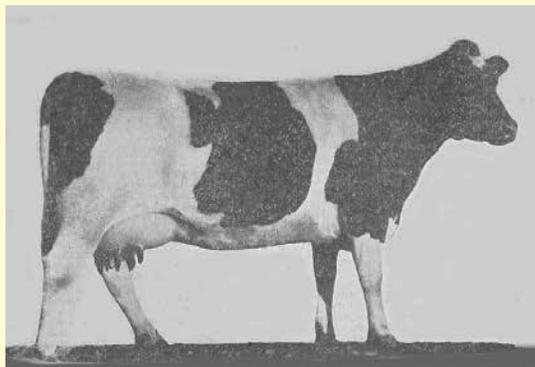
His own dam, ERKDALE LADY PIETERTJE SEGIS, is a large, light-colored handsome cow that has produced 16,000 lb. milk in twelve months, dropping her calves less than a year apart. Her daughters are also big producers. Her son is in every way desirable and would be an honor to any man's herd.

The bull is in good condition, ready for service now and is both T. B. and Blood Tested.

Price, \$300

George E. Stevenson  
Scranton Pennsylvania

## Registered Holsteins That Are Naturally Hornless.



**KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA**  
Her work has NEVER been equalled, age considered. Nearly every animal in the Origin Herd is related to her.

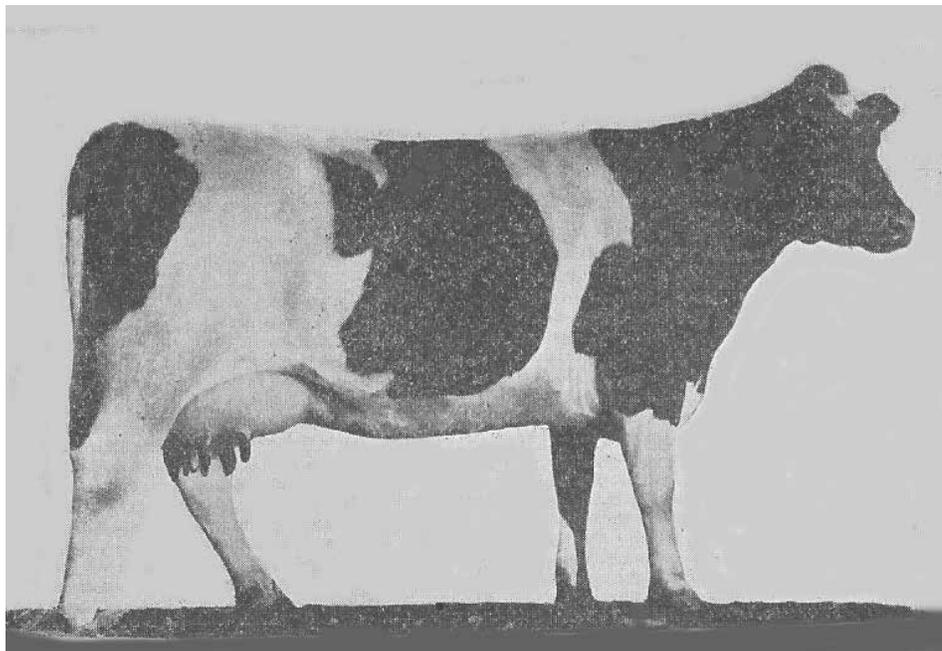
**Geo. E. Stevenson & Sons, 727 Connell Bldg., Scranton, PA**

25,787.5 lbs. milk, 1,294.71 lbs. butter in a year as a four-year-old. A world's record in class for more than six years; still the world's record for strictly official test. The year before she made 22,496.6 lb. milk, 1,081.88 lb. butter, as a junior three-year-old.

**Production  
Persistency Individuality  
Hornlessness**

Advertisement in *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN* (May 8, 1922)

**KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA 161646**



*Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646*  
 Born: December 13, 1910  
 Sire: King Beauty Pietertje De Kol 50758  
 Dam: Cornucopia Plum Johanna 90522

Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646 was a polled female bred by C.A. Pratt, Le Raysville, PA and developed by George E. Stevenson, Clark Summit, PA she completed a world's record for strictly official records for her class on November 7, 1916. In 365 days at 4 years 10 months 20 days of age she produced 25,787.5 lbs. milk 4.02% 1294.71 lbs. butter. She was the dam of *Napol Sir Keystone Beauty 132351* (below).



*Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646*

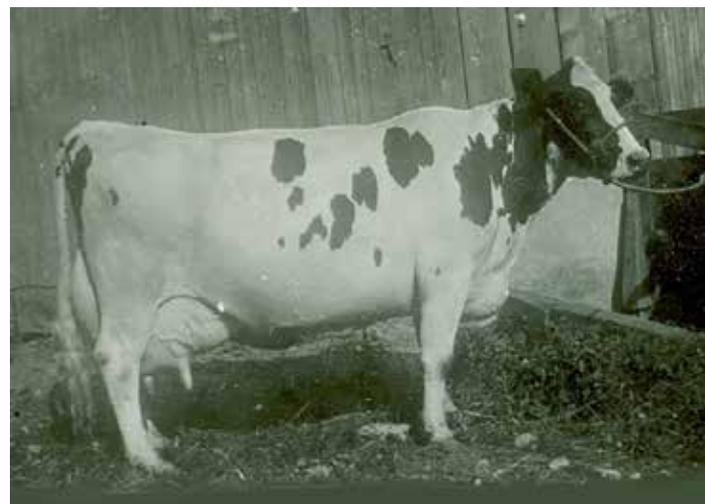
*"The first time I met Mr. Stevenson was when Penna. State College sent me there to supervise tests about sixteen years ago. Keystone Beauty Plum Jolianna was just fairly started on her three-year-old yearly record. After watching her fed and milked for several days I told the son who was milking: "She is just a little more Holstein cow than I have ever seen inside of that much hide." The son laughed at me at the time, but it was not long until they were talking World's Record on her, and they made it too! To any one who likes a cow, that is all cow, she was a dream. A.C. Slifer*



***Napol Sir Keystone Beauty 132351***  
 Born:

Breeder/Owner: George E. Stevenson, Clark Summit, PA  
 Sire: *Pietje Ormsby Segis Burke\*RC (Polled)*  
 Dam: *Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646*

*Napol Sir Keystone Beauty* was a naturally polled bull used by George Stevenson. The Stevenson dispersal in 1922 featured 19 of his daughters.



***Napol Plum Daisy 2d 721621***  
 Born: October 23, 1920

Breeder/Owner: George E. Stevenson, Clark Summit, PA  
 Sire: *Napol Sir Keystone Beauty 132351*  
 Dam: *Napol Plum Daisy 324056*



**Keystone Plum Johanna 139786 (Above)**

*Born: xx??*

*Production: 18,046.2 lbs. milk 3.94% fat 708.13 lbs. butterfat*

*Sire: King Beauty Pietertje De Kol 50758*

*Dam: Cornucopia Plum Johanna 90522*

*Production: 19,958.6 lbs. milk 1,056.78 lbs. butter @ 8 years*

George Stevenson purchased two polled daughters of the polled cow *Cornucopia Plum Johanna*, from C. A. Pratt of LeRaysville, Pennsylvania, in 1912. *Sir Johanna Rue DeKol* was the sire of *Cornucopia Plum Johanna* and is suspected of transmitting the polled trait. These three animals, *Cornucopia Plum Johanna*, and her daughters *Keystone Plum Johanna* and *Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna* became the foundation of the Origin herd.



*Johanna Abbekerk DeKol Rue* was bought by Stevenson from the Lyons herd of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania. She was a polled daughter of *Johanna Rue DeKol*. Five of her first six calves were naturally polled, all but one sired by horned bulls.



**Cornucopia Plum Johanna 30964**

*Production: 19,958.6 lbs. milk 1,056.78 lbs. butter @ 8 years*

W. J. Gillett, a prominent breeder from Rosendale, Wisconsin, who developed the "Johanna" family told Stevenson that some members of the Johanna family had loose or dwarf horns. Recent research suggests a correlation between such "stubs" (or scurs) and the polled trait.

**KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA 161646**

Birth Date: December 13, 1910  
 Bred by C.A. Pratt, Le Raysville, PA  
 Owned & developed by: George E. Stevenson, Clark Summit, PA

*On November 7, 1916, she completed a world's record for strictly official records for her class. The 365 day record was 25,787.5 lbs. milk 4.02% 1294.71 lbs. butter made at 4 years 10 months 20 days of age. She was the dam of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, naturally polled.*

**De Kol King E 31198**

Born:  
 Bred/Owned by  
 S. Netherland Statesman's Prince 3rd 29435  
 D. Elinda Pietertje 58005

**Royal De Kol Pietertje King 41296**

Born:  
 Bred/Owned by:

**Ruth Beauty 62942**

Born:  
 Bred/Owned by:  
 S: Royal Paul De Kol Perfection 25943  
 D: Shadeland Esther 2nd 32061

**King Beauty Pietertje De Kol 50758**

Born:  
 Bred by:  
 Owned by:

**Tromp Beauty 45053**

Born:  
 Bred by:

**Count Clothilde Beauty 19706**

Born:  
 Sire: Clothilde 5ths Netherland 13105 (Son of Netherland Statesman & Clothilde 5th)  
 Dam: Witkop 2d's Beauty 4287

**Tromp 4th's Mechtilde 30648**

Born:  
 Sire: Amieto's 2d's Sir Mechtilde 14835  
 Dam: Tromp 4th 13710

**Cornucopia Plum Johanna 90522**

Born:  
 Bred by: W. A. Bennett of Silvara, Pennsylvania  
 Owned by: C. A. Pratt, Judson Murphy, LeRaysville, Pennsylvania, A. C. Slifer

**Sir Johanna Rue De Kol 31387**

Born:  
 Bred by:

**Sir Johanna De Kol 25487**

Born:  
 Bred/Owned by:  
 Sire: Sir Johanna 23446  
 Dam: Johanna De Kol 2nd 42168

**Bessie De Kol Rue 49766**

Bred/Owned by:  
 Sire: Johanna Rue 2d's Paul De Kol 21724  
 Dam: Netherland Bessie 35997

*Cornucopia Plum Johanna was born on May 11, 1906, and was bred by W. A. Bennett of Silvara, Pennsylvania. She was both polled and a "red carrier." She moved to the C. A. Pratt herd where she had three calves and was then sold while pregnant to Judson Murphy of LeRaysville, Pennsylvania, who in turn sold her and her calf to A. C. Slifer. In 1914, Slifer sold her to the Stevenson herd where she had five additional calves. Cornucopia Plum Johanna lived to be 16 years old.*

**Aaggie Cornucopia Plum 88993**

Born:  
 Bred/Owned by:

**Paul Aaggie Wayne De Kol 30362**

Born:  
 Sire: De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol No. 6 25048  
 Dam: Armyne De Kol 47113

**Little Plum Daisy 62348**

Born:  
 Bred/Owned by:  
 Sire: Baron Mechtilde Duke 28215  
 Dam: Little Plum 43909

**NAPOL SIR KEYSTONE BEAUTY 132351**

Born:  
Bred/Owned byreeder/Owner: George E. Stevenson, Clark Summit, PA



*Napol Sir Keystone Beauty (Polled)*

**Pietje Ormsby Burke 49751**

Born:  
Bred by

(Name) ###

Born:  
Bred by  
Owned by  
S.  
D.

**Name129878**

Born:  
Bred/Owned by  
S:  
D: (Name ##)

**Name ##**

Born:  
Sire:  
Dam:

**Pietje Ormsby Segis Burke\*RC 88771 (Polled)**

Born:  
Bred by: Dudley P. Rogers, Danvers, Massachusetts  
Owned by: George E. Stevenson, Clark Summit, PA

**Ormsby Segis Beets 101259 (Polled)**

Born:  
Bred by: J

**Name ##**

Born:  
Sire:  
Dam:

**Royal De Kol Pietertje King 41296**

Born:  
Bred/Owned by:  
Sire: **De Kol King E 31198**  
Dam: **Ruth Beauty 62942**

**Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646 (Polled)**

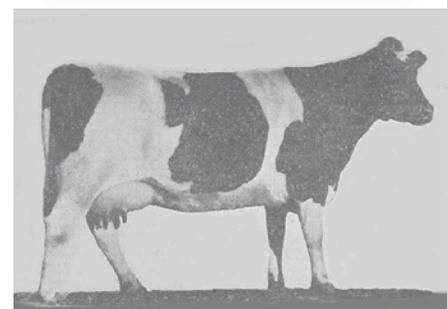
Born: December 13, 1910  
Bred by: C. A. Pratt, LeRaysville, Pennsylvania

**King Beauty Pietertje De Kol 50758**

Born:  
Bred by:  
Owned by:

**Tromp Beauty 45053**

Born:  
Bred/Owned by:  
Sire: **Count Clothilde Beauty 19706**  
Dam: **Tromp 4th's Mechtilde 30648**



*Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646 (Polled)*

**Cornucopia Plum Johanna\*RC 90522**

Born: May 11, 1906  
Bred by: W. A. Bennett, Silvara, PA.  
Owned by: C. A. Pratt, LeRaysville, PA.

**Sir Johanna Rue De Kol 31387**

Born:  
Bred by:  
Sire: **Sir Johanna De Kol 25487**  
Dam: **Bessie De Kol Rue 49766**



*Cornucopia Plum Johanna\*RC 90522 (Polled)*

**Aaggie Cornucopia Plum 88993**

Born:  
Bred/Owned by:  
Sire: **Paul Aaggie Wayne De Kol 30362**  
Dam: **Little Plum Daisy 62348**

# PUBLIC DISPERSAL SALE OF 60 HEAD OF CATTLE

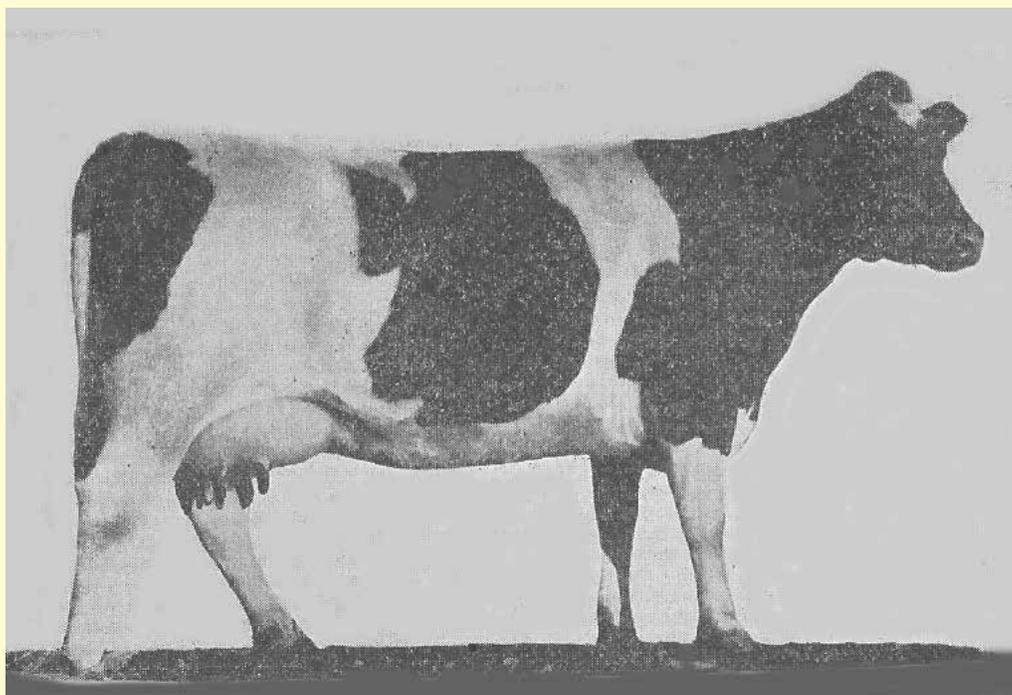
Registered Holsteins, Tuberculosis Free  
*Under Federal and State Supervision*

**Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1922**

Lunch by Ladies' Aid

SALE STARTS 12 M

Cows and heifers now milking, fresh and to be fresh. Many with yearly records of 12,000 lb. milk as 2-year-olds, to 16,000 lb. and up. Many are granddaughters of the youngest cow of any breed to have two consecutive years over 24,000 lb. milk and 1,203 lb. of butter.



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA 161646

25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year as a senior four-year-old in strict official test. World Record in class at time of making. The youngest cow of any breed to average 24,000 lb. milk or 1,200 lb. butter in two consecutive year tests.

Many bred to, some sired by, a bull whose 5 nearest tested dams average over 20,000 lb. milk, 1,000 lb. butter with test of 4 % fat. 21 now in test averaged in August a fat test of 3.76%. Some good young bulls.

**At Origin Farm near Clark Summit, 10 miles North of Scranton, Pa.,  
and 1 1/2 miles from Scranton and Binghamton Electric Street Railway.**

COL. GEO. W. BAXTER, AUCTIONEER ----- E.M. HASTINGS IN THE BOX

## GEORGE E. STEVENSON & SONS

727 CONNELL BUILDING, SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

ORIGIN FARM DISPERSAL, NOVEMBER 8, 1922

ORIGIN FARMS DISPERSAL AVERAGES \$208

A very successful sale was held at Origin Farms, when the George E. Stevenson & Sons herd was dispersed at Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, on November 8. Seventy head of purebreds in this great dispersal were sold for a total of \$14,605, or an average of \$208 per head. This, however, included a large number of calves and yearlings, 25 females under two years of age bringing an average of only \$92, while eight males averaged \$147 per head. Thirty-seven females over two years of age sold for an average of \$300, eleven of these being females with A. R. O. records which averaged \$360, and 28 without records averaging \$256.

There were 19 head in the sale sired by Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, son of the world's champion, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, who holds the world's strictly official record for yearly butter production for all heifers under full age. They brought an average of \$234 per head. Most of the number were under four years of age.

The top price of the sale was \$1,000 paid by J. B. Whitlock, of Pittstown, Pennsylvania, for a two-year-old daughter of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, sired by a son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac. Mr. Whitlock took a total of six head at an average price of \$397, including a good three-year-old granddaughter of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty for \$600. Louis Gross, of So. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was the heaviest buyer, taking 12 head at an average price of \$300. This included a four-year-old daughter of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty at \$600. Henry J. Hilbers of Hackensack, N. J., was also a liberal buyer, purchasing five head at an average price of \$300. J. J. Jermyn, of Scranton, Pa., purchased a six-year-old daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, the 1,056-lb. dam of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, for \$610. John C. Sharp, of Blairstown, New Jersey, purchased three head, making a total of nine head going to New Jersey buyers.

Col. George W. Baxter, of Elmira, New York, was the auctioneer, with E. M. Hastings, of Pulaski, New York, as sale director.

Following is a list of all animals selling for \$200 or over with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Korndyke Wynola Lyons, 6 yrs., Louis Gross, South Bethlehem, Pa.....	\$ 330
Dijkstra Lyons Madrigal, 6 yrs., Henry J. Hilbers, Hackensack, New Jersey ..	300
Napol Courtland Johanna Beauty 2d, 1 yr., Henry Hilbers .....	340
Arlep Hillside 2d, 3 yrs., Louis Gross .....	400
Dijkstra Countess Madrigal, 9 yrs., J. Abate, Millville, New Jersey .....	205
Dijkstra Korndyke Tritomia, 3 yrs., Louis Gross .....	200
Iduna Butter Girl Hengerveld, 6 yrs., Henry J. Hilbers, Hackensack, N. J. ....	325
Tweede Spring Farm Tobe Lipkje, 2 yrs., D. S. Stone, Scranton, Pa. ....	205
Napol Violet Johanna Beauty, 4 yrs., Louis Gross .....	600
Napol Daisy Keystone, 3 yrs., J. N. Whitlock, Pittston, Pa. ....	400
Napol Plum Daisy Beauty, 5 yrs., Louis Gross .....	360

Holstein-Friesian World (December 2, 1922)

DAIRY NOTES

PHENOMENAL HOLSTEIN RECORD

**T**HE Hornless Holstein Farms, Waverly, Pa., announce that their junior three-year-old, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, finished her year on April 8 with 22,496 pounds milk and 887 pounds fat, which makes her the youngest cow in the world to pass the 1,000-pound mark, and places her second to Finderne Holingen Fayne in the junior three-year-old class, beating the previous world's record by more than 120 pounds fat.

This heifer broke the world's record twice in the "eight months after calving" division during her year, and in a week's test at the end of her year, 366 days after calving, she made 15,078 pounds fat from 362.3 pounds of milk. In the early part of her lactation period she made 27 pounds butter from 568 pounds milk, made 72 days after calving, showing that she was not fitted in any way to make a big seven-day record.

She is a natural poll from a naturally polled cow and has three polled sisters in our herd. Her full sister, one year older, just completed a 90-day record of 7,271.6 pounds milk, 265.330 pounds fat, the best seven days being 29½ pounds butter from 571.2 pounds milk. Her dam, Cornucopia Plum Johanna, has just finished a 90-day record of 6,361.3 pounds milk, 307.50 pounds fat, the best seven days being 25.76 pounds butter from 489.6 pounds milk, made 100 days after calving, showing the same persistency as her junior three-year-old daughter. Both these cows are being run semi-officially. The junior two-year-old sister made 18,127 pounds butter from 373.7 pounds milk in March and is also running semi-officially.

HORNLESS HOLSTEIN FARMS,  
By Geo. E. Stevenson & Sons.

THE FIELD ILLUSTRATED

Volume 25, Page 404  
(June 1915)

Hornless Holstein Farms

Dec. 15, 1916.

Geo. E. Stevenson & Sons,  
Clarks' Summit, Pa.

Gentlemen:

My polled bull, Napol Sir Ormsby, is sure some bull. He is a big fellow and weighs 1,700 pounds, just in stock shape; is a sure breeder. Out of 20 calves there is not one that shows a button. If every man would get as good value for his money as I got from you in that purchase there surely would be no cause for a kick.

Yours truly,

S. L. DUNLAP.

Spring Hill Farm, Irwin, Iowa.

A hornless H.-F. A. R. O. bull may do as well for you. Calves, \$100 up. Catalog for stamp.

Holstein-Friesian World  
(February 10, 1917)



## THE HORNLESS HOLSTEIN FARMS

**Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 16164E**  
Daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna

The world's record lactating cow and the youngest cow in the world, her record on Vol. 26 of the Blue Book, to date made 1108 lbs. of butter in 303 days. At 3 years, 3 months and 23 days she has the following A. R. O. records:

7 days—565.0 lbs. milk, 27.05 lbs. butter, 3.81% fat. 30 days—2390.4 lbs. milk, 110.32 lbs. butter, 3.7% fat. 60 days—4800.9 lbs. milk, 217.13 lbs. butter, 3.61% fat. 90 days—7029.2 lbs. milk, 316.42 lbs. butter, 3.6% fat. 7 days, 8 months after freshening (world's record where made) 422.8 lbs. milk, 22.45 lbs. butter, 4.25% fat. 30 days—1571.9 lbs. milk, 81.42 lbs. butter, 4.69% fat. 365 days (195 strictly official) 22496.6 lbs. milk, 1108.88 lbs. butter, 3.94% fat.

Freshening again at 4 years, 10 months and 20 days, she has the following records:

7 days—655.6 lbs. milk, 32.83 lbs. butter, 3.94% fat. 30 days—2708.6 lbs. milk, 133.3 lbs. butter, 3.92% fat. 60 days—5335.2 lbs. milk, 237.10 lbs. butter, 3.9% fat.

A 40-quart can (110 gallons) of milk per day and over 4 pounds of butter per day for 65 consecutive days. She will be continued semi-officially again this year.

COMBINATION WORLD'S RECORD FOR MILK AND BUTTER



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA NO. 30988

**Cornucopia Plum Johanna, 30984**

At 8 years, 7 months and 18 days has the following A. R. O. records:

7 days - 469.6 lbs. milk, 25.76 lbs. butter, 4.21 per cent. fat  
30 days - 2264.9 lbs. milk, 105.73 lbs. butter, 3.73 per cent. fat  
60 days - 4217.9 lbs. milk, 206.24 lbs. butter, 3.91 per cent. fat  
90 days - 6361.3 lbs. milk, 308.55 lbs. butter, 3.88 per cent. fat  
100 days - 6924.0 lbs. milk, 337.09 lbs. butter, 3.90 per cent. fat  
7 da. ran afterwards 310.9 lbs. milk, 16.91 lbs. butter, 4.55 per cent. fat  
365 da. (195 strictly official) 19958.5 lbs. milk, 1056.83 lbs. butter, 4.23 per cent. fat

GEO. E. STEVENSON & SONS,

CLARK'S SUMMIT, PA.

**KEYSTONE PLUM JOHANNA, 18578E**

Daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2 at 5 years, 5 months and 27 days has the following A. R. O. records:

7 days—571.2 lbs. milk, 29.54 lbs. butter, 4.11% fat.  
30 days—2578.4 lbs. milk, 117.05 lbs. butter, 3.91% fat.  
60 days—4967.5 lbs. milk, 202.32 lbs. butter, 3.69% fat.  
90 days—7271.6 lbs. milk, 331.24 lbs. butter, 3.65% fat.  
7 days 8 months after freshening 400.3 lbs. milk, 18.89 lbs. butter, 3.77% fat.  
365 days (195 strictly official) 22778.8 lbs. milk, 1050.05 lbs. butter, 3.81% fat.

PLUM JOHANNA SCHENCKE, 21728

Daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna

At 2 years and 3 days has the following A. R. O. records:

7 days—572.3 lbs. milk, 18.12 lbs. butter, 3.00% fat.  
30 days—1992.9 lbs. milk, 63.94 lbs. butter, 3.29% fat.  
7 days, 8 months after freshening—252.7 lbs. milk, 10.29 lbs. butter, 3.70% fat.  
365 days (78 strictly official) 13202 lbs. milk, 626.58 lbs. butter, 3.81% fat.

Apr. 5<sup>th</sup> 1917

Mr. G. W. Newcomer  
Dear Sir - I want cockhuts of several varieties of Bantams to use for advertising purposes

Bird  
may  
an adv

20,000 to 25,000 lbs. of milk, 45 lbs. butter in 1200 lbs. butter made in 365 days. World's record.  
NO HORNS. BREED 'EM OFF.  
One of our bulls will help do it.

GEO. E. STEVENSON & SONS  
CLARK'S SUMMIT, PA.

Mr. G. W. Newcomer  
Box 4 Glen Rock

# EVERYTHING GOES

## CATTLE FARM MACHINERY, ETC. HORSES

AT MY DISPERSAL SALE

Held at ORIGIN FARM, WAVERLY, PA., Near Scranton

### Wednesday, November 12

Every animal in the herd is a descendant of my great foundation cows, Cornucopia Plum Johanna, Keystone Plum Johanna and Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. Every one traces to two of these wonderful cows several times, some trace to all three.



### The 30 Head of Choice Registered Polled Holsteins include:

A bunch of choice individual, heavy milking young Cows, including the splendid producer, Mapleway Queen Johanna Beauty, now four years old, leader of the county C. T. A. for several successive months.

Eleven fine two-year-old Heifers, all daughters of Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin. These are a desirable bunch. Some are in milk and the rest are due before December 31st.

A grand young bull, just two years old, son of Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin and a cow that produced two calves in a year and gave 16,000 lb. milk on twice-a-day milking.

Several high-class service Bulls, bred to sire Hornless calves even when bred to horned cows.

Not an animal more than SEVEN years old. All have passed the T. B. and Abortion Tests. This herd is the culmination of many years work to breed a strain of purebred Holstein-Friesians combining Type, Beauty, the Capacity to produce a heavy flow of milk testing at least 4% Butterfat, and the desirable characteristic of HORNLESSNESS. You reap the results of my years of study and work.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead      Terms announced Day of Sale  
For Catalog or any other particulars, write

**GEORGE E. STEVENSON,**  
727 CONNELL BLDG.      SCRANTON, PENNA.

*This is an absolute dispersal, nothing reserved, as I am closing out all my enterprises—engineering, dairying, cattle, etc. Mrs. Stevenson and I will spend the rest of our days in Florida. Therefore, EVERYTHING MUST GO in this Sale.*

George E. Stevenson, Origin Farm, Waverly, Pennsylvania held his third and final sale on November 12, 1930. This sale was held during the Depression was not as successful as earlier sales.

Stevenson's sale advertised only 30 head, all of which were descendants of *Cornucopia Plum Johanna*, *Keystone Plum Johanna* and *Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna*. Some traced to two or three of these famous cows. Mr. Stevenson was closing all his enterprises, civil engineering, farming and cattle and moving with his wife to Florida.

There were actually 36 animals sold on the sale, eleven being two-year-old heifers, several of which had not yet freshened. Four animals were just over a year old and eleven calves, five calves less than a week old were sold.

The sale grossed a total of \$3,763. with a top selling animal at \$230. on *Mapleway Queen Johanna Beauty*, a four-year-old purchased by A.C. Slifer, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Note that \$230 in the year 1930 is worth \$3,367.70 in 2017. The actual gross amount of \$3,763. on 36 head adjusts to \$55,098. in 2017 for an average of about \$1,500 per head.

*Editor's Note: Much of the information about Stevenson and his herd is recorded in the files of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman. This publication recorded the activities of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. (commonly known as the "Harrisburg Association"), which organized on August 1, 1925, after it broke away from the older Holstein-Friesian Association located in Brattleboro, Vermont. The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was published from 1922 to 1937. Most of the issues are in bound volumes and available in the Penn State University library.*

## George E. Stevenson Originator of Polled Holsteins

WE RECEIVED a very interesting letter from Mr. George E. Stevenson who, with Mrs. Stevenson, is spending the winter in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Mr. Stevenson is both physically and mentally active. He enjoys horseback riding, hunting, and fishing—in fact, all forms of out door life.

At his farm near Waverly, Pennsylvania, where he developed the Polled Strain of Holstein-Friesian cattle, he always had a few good riding horses and hunting dogs. As soon as he arrived in Florida, he purchased a saddle-horse which he calls "Joe Mustang." He took with him one of his hunting dogs which he calls "Michael Angelo."

When Mr. Stevenson plays, he plays hard and gets the most out of recreation. He also puts these same vigorous efforts into his work. During his stay in Florida he is preparing a series of articles dealing with the Anthracite Coal Industry in Pennsylvania. These are being published weekly by the Scranton Republican, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stevenson has had a lifelong experience in Civil and Mining Engineering. The firm of Stevenson & Knight, with offices in the Connell Building at Scranton, Pennsylvania, is recognized as one of the leading Consulting Engineering Companies in the East. Mr. Stevenson's long connection with the Anthracite Coal Industry, together with his natural talent for interesting and clear narration, and his scientific knowledge along other lines, particularly qualifies him to write a history of the Anthracite Coal Industry that will be of scientific, as well as historic, value.

In breeding and developing the strain of Polled Holsteins, Mr. Stevenson made a thorough study of the subject of breeding. His breeding operations at "Origin Farms" were not left to chance, or given over to hired men to look after. Mr. Stevenson looked after the details of selecting and mating animals, and his efforts were very successful.

He set out with two major projects. First—he wanted to establish and fix the Polled Trait. Second—he desired to develop a family or strain of high testing Holsteins.

As a result of his efforts, he was able to fix the Polled Trait to the extent that it was dominant, developing many polled bulls and polled heifers that would always sire or give birth to polled calves, even when they were bred to horned animals.

In like manner he was able to develop a strain of high-testing Holstein-Friesians, as many of the polled Holsteins are noted for their ability to produce milk testing 3.8 and 4.0 per cent.

Mr. Stevenson's many friends in the Holstein fraternity will be pleased to learn that he is enjoying his winter vacation of work and play.

*THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*, March 22, 1930.



*George E. Stevenson spent the winter of 1929/30 in St. Petersburg, Florida. He is shown above on his horse, "Joe Mustang." Stevenson's hunting dog, "Michael Angelo" is shown in the foreground.*

**MR. GEORGE E. STEVENSON** died on January 2, 1931, in his 72d year in Florida, where he and Mrs. Stevenson had gone to live in retirement; In accordance with Mr. Stevenson's wishes, his body was sent to Orlando, Fla., for cremation.

The immediate cause of Mr. Stevenson's death was complications resulting from deposits of lime salts in the kidneys, a condition which was revealed by x-ray photographs taken several years ago, and for which he had been constantly taking treatments.

We join with the Stevenson family and Mr. Stevenson's many friends and admirers in mourning his loss. Because of Mr. Steven's prominence and achievements as a constructive breeder of Holstein-Friesians through his establishing of the NATURALLY POLLED STRAIN OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, we will review his life in our next issue. *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*, (January 1931).

### Editorial Comment:

George E. Stevenson was a man of forceful character, a student trained to examine the facts and form his own conclusions rather than to accept, without question, the theories of others. Mr. Stevenson stated plainly the facts as he saw them. He was a brilliant man that usually viewed life in black and white and seldom in shades of gray. Although, first-vice president of the Holstein Friesian Association, he was an outspoken critic of what he perceived to be high staff salaries and breed expansion expenditures. His criticism of Holstein-Friesian Association policies resulted in his not being re-elected as an officer in the Holstein group. In many ways, Stevenson was a man of vision, but his critical approach to Holstein extension activities and especially his opposition to Brucellosis and Tuberculosis testing was his downfall.

An editorial in the Scranton Republic stated the following: "Authorship of such a history of the Anthracite coal industry could not have been better chosen. George E. Stevenson has been an expert of experts, a specialist of specialists these forty years ... A mining engineer, an authority and an advisor of lawyers, courts, miners and mine owners, a writer and a virile proponent of anthracite, his should be the last word on any factors connected with coal and its mining and marketing."

## GEORGE E. STEVENSON CHRONOLOGY

**1860:** George Stevenson born at Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania.

**1879-1881:** Attended Cornell, Ithaca, NY

**1881:** Returned to Scranton, worked on farm and began work as coal mining engineer.

**1882:** Opened engineering consulting firm in Scranton, PA.

**1884:** Married Mary Emily Miller on September 18, 1884. They were the parents of eight children.

**1884:** Began to upgrade "muleys" by crossing with Registered Holstein bulls.

**1897:** Formed partnership with Myron S. Knight; firm became known as Stevenson & Knight, Engineering Consultants.

**1912:** Sold "muleys" and purchased first polled Registered Holsteins, approximately 30 head in Pennsylvania, New York and Wisconsin.

**1916:** *Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646* completes world record with 25,787.5 lbs. milk 4.02% 1294.71 lbs. butter in 365 days at 4 years 10 months.

**1921:** Stevenson elected first vice president national Holstein-Friesian Association.

**1922:** First herd dispersal; 70 head average \$208.

**1927:** Second sale on November 1, 1927.

**1930:** Third and final dispersal, sold 36 head for a total of \$3,367.70.

**1929/30:** George Stevenson spent winter in Florida.

**1931:** George Stevenson died in St. Petersburg, Florida on January 2, 1931 in his 72nd year.



*Stevenson family home at Waverly, Pennsylvania  
(About 1900)*



*Parker family home where George Stevenson conducted coal mining experiments as a youth.*

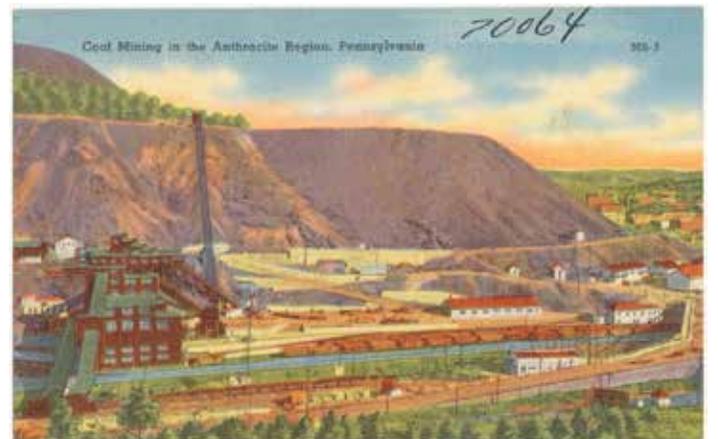
**ANTHRACITE COAL MINING IN PENNSYLVANIA**



George E. Stevenson was involved in the anthracite coal industry of Pennsylvania as a civil engineer for half a century (1880 until 1930).

There are two types of coal found in Pennsylvania: anthracite (the “hard coal” found in Northeastern Pennsylvania below the Allegheny Ridge southwest to Harrisburg; also called “stone coal”, “rock coal” in the 1800s) and bituminous (“soft coal”, found west of the Allegheny Front escarpment). Anthracite coal is a natural mineral with a high carbon and energy content that gives off light and heat (produced energy) when burned, making it useful as a fuel. By the end of the 19th century the Pennsylvania anthracite industry was controlled by a handful of major railroad corporations.

Stevenson was one of the most widely known engineers in the region, admired and respected for his professional integrity and independence of thought. He authored a series of articles about the coal industry which were published as a series in the Scranton Republican newspaper. The series was published as a book titled “*Reflections of an Anthracite Mining Engineer*” in 1931 following his death.



George E. Stevenson died January 2, 1931 at St. Petersburg, Florida where he had moved to spend his retirement. The cause of death was identified as "lime salts" in the kidneys. He was survived by his widow, two daughters and five sons. A son William, died from injuries in a World War I training camp mishap. A. Conrad Slifer (1872-1944) wrote the following tribute to Stevenson that was published in the January 1931 issue of *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*. Slifer was a breeder of polled Holsteins. His herd was based on genetics obtained from George Stevenson.

### TRIBUTE TO MR. STEVENSON

Editor Breeder and Dairyman:

The news of Mr. Geo. E. Stevenson's death was a shock to me. Even though we realize its possible imminence, death is still the "unexpected." I last saw him in mid-November, tramping his homestead hills with his favorite dog and gun.

The first time I met Mr. Stevenson was when Penna. State College sent me there to supervise tests about sixteen years ago. *Keystone Beauty Plum Jolianna* was just fairly started on her three-year-old yearly record. After watching her fed and milked for several days I told the son who was milking: "She is just a little more Holstein cow than I have ever seen inside of that much hide." The son laughed at me at the time, but it was not long until they were talking World's Record on her, and they made it too! To any one who likes a cow, that is *all* cow, she was a dream.

In gathering the foundation for his Polled herd Mr. Stevenson was very fortunate in escaping tuberculosis, something that was very prevalent at that time. After getting the herd well established and making some very creditable records, he was equally unfortunate in putting the cream of his herd out on the show circuit where they contracted the dread disease. He was rather decided in his views. A thing either was or it wasn't and because he felt that the tuberculin test was not infallible, he would not allow his herd to be tested until the damage done was past remedy. Cows went out under test that could not be replaced. Misfortune is not a descriptive word for the loss, it was calamity, pure and simple, not alone for the breeder but the breed as well.

If ever a man should have credit for effort and talent put into a project then Mr. Stevenson should have his share of credit as a Holstein breeder. He played the game strenuously and made a conscientious effort to better the breed. It remains for those of us who are left behind to carry on, and with the State (of Pennsylvania) now almost cleared of tuberculosis and the State Veterinary Department cooperating to found Abortion Free herds, we should be able to escape some of the pitfalls that spelled disaster to the earlier breeders.

I believe the Holstein cow to be "The Market Milk Cow Supreme," and the Polled Holstein type as developed by Mr. Stevenson to be admirably adapted to our Pennsylvania farming conditions. May his efforts not have been in vain, nor his vision die with him but rather, may his strain hold a high place among our Holstein families.

Mr. Stevenson had a very unusual intellect, was a worthy foe, a friend supreme and a gentleman of the old school. His hospitality was almost unlimited and I have many pleasant memories of hours spent in his home and barns. May his memory be long with us.

Sincerely,

A.C. Slifer  
Lewlsburg, Pa.  
Published in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,  
January 1931

***Life is fleeting. When a life has been worth while it should be further lengthened by such means as are at our disposal. It is hoped that the form given to this work of George E. Stevenson may carry to others that follow in his footsteps the values his associates gained from him while he lived.***  
***Scranton Republic Editorial (1931)***

**Herds with ties to George Stevenson breeding**

*Herds in Pennsylvania and surrounding states that trace their polled origins to Stevenson-bred cattle are listed below. Additional information on these herds is found in Appendix A*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Address</b>
Joe and Margaret Carpenter	Sunrise Farm	Clarks Summit, PA
G. G. Sumner	Sumner	LeRaysville, PA
Nancy Tinklepaugh	Nantin	Thompson, PA
J. L. and W. D. Lenker	Lenkerbrook	Harrisburg, PA
Elmer and Jim Dolan	Nehalem	Mifflintown, PA
Roger Humphrey	Humphreyholm	Springwater, NY
H. W. Cook	Diamond-Hill	Elkton, MD
M. J. and T. J. Shepherd	Shadybrook	Nokesville, VA
Ralph G. Roop	Roop	New Windsor, MD

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**PENNSYLVANIA HERDS AFFILIATED WITH GEORGE E. STEVENSON**
**J.J. JERMYN, SCRANTON, PA:**

**J. J. Jermyn of Scranton** bought about 20 head of cattle at Stevenson's 1922 sale. The next year, he bought the bull, *Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty*, from the Ona Company of Chardon, Ohio. This animal was the result of mating Stevenson's *Napol Sir Keystone Beauty* to the famous horned cow, *Lucille Jolie Pontiac*. No mention is made of the bull being polled, but we can't assume that he was not. Moreover, his picture shows a typical "polled" head. Jermyn used him on a number of the animals bought at the Stevenson sale. One mating produced the polled sire *Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty*, who was later used in the Stevenson herd. Jermyn moved away from the polled trait by purchasing the young bull *Dutchland Creamelle Denver King* (horned and from famous parentage), at the Dutchland Farms dispersal in 1924 for the unheard of price of \$4,200. Jermyn's herd was active for only a short time, but it did contribute several key individuals that supported Stevenson's efforts. Jermyn died suddenly on December 9, 1928, and the herd was dispersed the following month.

**MILLER BROTHERS****CLARKS SUMMIT, PA:**

**Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit** was an important registered herd in northeastern Pennsylvania for many years. John Miller started the herd in 1880, and with fellow breeders Edward Carpenter and John Stone, formed the Lackawanna Breeders Association, which imported cattle from Holland. Miller's sons, Arthur J. and Harry B., operated the Miller herd and worked with Stevenson. The *Mapleway* herd mated a number of cows to polled sires, and thus added some outcross genetics to the polled population. The most important polled animal contributed by the Millers was *Mapleway Queen Johanna Beauty*. She topped Stevenson's 1930 sale and was purchased by A. C. Slifer.

**A.W. DOWNTON, STARUCCA, PA:**

**A. W. Downton of Starrucca** purchased the polled bull, *Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia*, from Stevenson in 1922. He bred the bull to his favorite horned cow and produced the polled bull, *Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin*, who became Downton's senior herd sire. Downton was so pleased with the results from the two hornless sires that he bought another young polled sire, *Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia*, at Stevenson's 1927 sale. Stevenson had started to rebuild his herd for a second time and bought 13 polled calves from Downton that were sired by the Downton-bred bull. Most of them were sold in Stevenson's 1930 sale.

Downton also sold a number of polled sires to out-of-state breeders. In 1929 he sold to Joseph Caspari of Rayville, Louisiana, and to C. J. Skattebo of Wallingford, Iowa. That same year, he sold a polled bull calf to James Holthaus of Kimball, Minnesota. In the spring of 1930, Downton sold six polled heifer calves to J. W. Blair of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

In 1930, Dr. J. L. Lenker of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, bought the polled bull, *Downton Origin Onaco Cornucopia*. Downton also sold the polled bull *Sir Napol Mercedes Segis*, to G. G. Sumner of LeRaysville, Pennsylvania. Downton retired after advertising his herd for sale in 1930. After that date, the only records found with the "Downton" prefix were those registered by Harry Downton of Starrucca in the "Brattleboro" herd book as late as 1945.

**A. CONRAD SLIFER, LEWISBURG, PA.**

Adam Conrad (A.C.) Slifer met George Stevenson while doing Advanced Registry (A.R.) testing work for the Pennsylvania State College. Slifer started his herd with four registered Holstein females purchased from Harry D Roe of Branchville New Jersey.

Records show that Stevenson bought the *Cornucopia Plum Johanna* cow and two of her daughters from Slifer in 1914. How Slifer was able to acquire the cow and her daughters before Stevenson could get them is a mystery. *Cornucopia Plum Johanna* produced a polled son sired by a horned bull for Slifer. This son was King Plum Johanna, and he went on to sire some of Slifer's best cows. Slifer bought several Jermyn-bred females as well as three females in Stevenson's 1927 sale. Slifer did not have a specific prefix. He was the pedigree man at Stevenson's final sale in 1930 and purchased *Mapleway Queen Johanna Beauty* for \$230. The sale catalog noted that she was polled.

A. Conard Slifer was born on October 29, 1872, in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He married Minnie Rhoades on September 3, 1907, in Allentown, Pennsylvania. They had one child, a son named Paul, who died in an automobile accident at age 15 years. Slifer died on November 25, 1944, in Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, at the age of 72. and his herd was dispersed the next month. No catalogue or records of that sale have been found. Slifer's herd was an important link between Stevenson's herd and others breeding polled animals in central Pennsylvania. With Slifer's death, promotion of the polled trait in Pennsylvania declined, and only the Leon Musser herd made newsworthy sales over the next 20 years.



*Lewisburg, Pennsylvania about 1920*

## PENNSYLVANIA HERDS AFFILIATED WITH GEORGE E. STEVENSON



*Clarks Summit is a borough in Lackawanna County northwest of Scranton in northeastern Pennsylvania.*

**JOE & MARGARET CARPENTER, CLARKS SUMMIT, PA:**  
**Joe and Margaret Carpenter** operated **Sunrise Farm**, which was located almost next door to the Stevenson farm. Joe worked for Stevenson at one time. The Carpenters bought the polled sire, *Tilfa Pietje B Grand*, from Tilney Farms, Lewisville, Minnesota. This may have been the first case in which the polled gene moved from the midwest back to an eastern herd since Stevenson's original purchases from Wisconsin. Over one-third of the animals in the 1955 Carpenter dispersal were daughters of the Tilfa bull. The oldest cow sold was the polled *Sunrise Farms Joy Johanna Abbekerk*, born on October 10, 1946. This animal traces to the Stevenson herd through her dam that had Stevenson breeding on both sides of her pedigree.

### **G.G. SUMNER, LERAYSVILLE, PA**

**G. G. Sumner of LeRaysville, Pennsylvania**, bred cattle from 1924 to 1948. His first polled sire was *Origin Sir Onaco Plum* from the Stevenson herd. Sumner claimed that the bull sired only polled calves, and he used him for five years. Sumner followed with a polled Downton-bred bull, *Sir Napol Mercedes Segis*, and then used several homebred polled sires as well as some Slifer-bred bulls. He sold a polled bull calf, *Ben Jolie Piebe Plum*, to Walter Schultz, who was looking for new sources of the polled trait while on a buying trip to Pennsylvania in 1948.

### **OTHER UNION COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA POLLED HERDS**

Besides Slifer, Union County, Pennsylvania had the herds of William S. Erdley, Ralph F. Erdley, J. S. Zeigler, and R. E. Musser and son Leon, all near Lewisburg. Woodward Stephens of Mooresburg had a Montour County herd, while Murray Miller had a Northumberland County address. Paul Dougal (P. D.) Swabb farmed near Spring Mills in Centre County. A descendent of Swabb's recalled that, at one time, all of Swabb's cattle were polled. J. W. Blair purchased *Napol Sir Violet* from Stevenson in 1920. This bull that was also used in the A. C. Hartle herd. Both men farmed near Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and purchased breeding stock from Slifer and Miller. Other Centre County herds with polled animals were O. W. Orndorf of Woodward, Robert. C. Hettinger of Centre Hall, C. H. Pressler of Millheim, and Andrew C. Rockey of Howard.

### **LEON MUSSER, LEWISBURG, PA**

**Leon Musser, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania**, worked off-farm for four years, and returned home in 1940 upon the death of his father. He developed a breeding herd with strong ties to Slifer's legacy.

Leon Musser used *King Ona Jolie Alcartra*, a polled bull bred by Slifer, and the sire of Musser's polled cow, *Susie Homestead Ona Alcartra*. Leon remarked that "Susie" was one of his favorites and that she was polled, whereas her dam was horned. Susie was the dam of a bull sold to George Kensinger of Roaring Springs, Pennsylvania, that sired several polled heifers purchased in 1944 by Wilson Koontz of New Enterprise, Pennsylvania. In 1943, Musser began to use the "Lochiel" prefix and sold bulls that were important in disseminating the polled trait.

The polled bull *Dick Lakefield Ona Homestead* was sold to First Pennsylvania ABC of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1942. In addition to the Kensinger sale, Musser sold bulls to Pennsylvania breeders Elmer and James Dolin of Mifflintown, Joseph Carpenter of Clarks Summit, and Nancy Tinklepaugh of Thompson. A polled bull was also sold to Waldo Smith of Milaca, Minnesota.

### **DR. JESSE L. LENKER & WILLIAM D. LENKER HARRISBURG, PA:**

**Dr. Jesse L. Lenker and William D. Lenker of Harrisburg** were partners in a herd that had both Guernseys and Holsteins. Jesse was a Harrisburg physician, and William was on the farm. Both men used the Lenkerbrook prefix. The polled trait probably started in the herd with Dr. J. L. Lenker's purchase of *Napol Meg Johanna*, a polled cow of Stevenson's breeding. The cow had been consigned to the 1919 Pennsylvania Breeder's Sale. W. D. Lenker purchased the polled sire *Sir Napol Onaco Tritomia* at Stevenson's final dispersal in 1930. The bull was considered to be of outstanding conformation for his time. *Origin Sir Keystone Beauty* headed the Lenker herd in the mid-1920s, followed by *Downton Origin Onaco Cornucopia*, who sired more than 40 daughters that made up the bulk of Lenker's dispersal in 1934.



*Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania (1923)*

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**EARLY PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA POLLED HERDS**
**NANCY TINKLEPAUGH THOMPSON, PA:**

**Nancy L. Tinklepaugh of Thompson, Pennsylvania**, worked with A. L. Bowell and his Willow Brook Stock Farm. Bowell bought the bull *Sir Johanna Piebe Plum* from Stevenson and used him for several years. There are conflicting reports as to whether the bull was polled or not. Although bred by Stevenson, he did not have a Napol prefix. Tinklepaugh bred registered cattle from 1932 to 1984. In 1941, she moved some polled stock from her home herd to Bowell's. Their sire was a Bowell-bred bull sired by an A. W. Downton-bred sire. Tinklepaugh remarked that almost all of the 65 animals in her home herd were polled at the time that they were sold to a cattle dealer and were widely dispersed.

In 1953, Tinklepaugh purchased *Lochiel Rag Apple John* from Leon Musser and used the bull for about five years. In the early 1960s, she purchased *Rex-Mar Super Colantha Chief*. This bull traces for four generations on the maternal side to a sire and dam that were both sired by *Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin*, a polled bull bred by Downton. The homebred bull, *Milt Lucinda William*, was a polled son of the "Rex-Mar" bull and was used in the mid-1960s. In 1965 Tinklepaugh began to use the "Nan-tin" prefix, and by 1970 she had switched to artificial insemination (AI) sires. Larry Specht talked with her in 1983 at her small farm in Hop Bottom, Pennsylvania, where she still had five head of polled females and kept intact her lifelong interest in the polled trait.

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**ELMER DOLIN, MIFFLINTOWN, PA:**

**Elmer Dolin of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania**, used the Nehalem prefix and bred cattle from 1917 until 1950. Polled sires did not appear until the 1940s when *Veeman Onaco Plum* was purchased. He was followed by Slifer and Leon Musser bulls. *Veeman Onaco Plum* was sired by *Veeman Center Farm Onaco Plum*. The parents of the latter bull trace to polled ancestry from both the Stevenson and Jermyn herds. *Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty* was polled and used by Stevenson in the mid-1920s. He sired many of the animals in Stevenson's 1927 sale. He was born in 1924 and had an early Harrisburg registry number (1430). This is a clue as to when the "new" association began to record animals. The Harrisburg Association did not publish a herd book or release the names of its membership, which made tracking the polled trait difficult in herds that switched to the new organization.

Jim Dolin gave Larry Specht his father's pocket herd book and talked with him in the mid-1980s. It was helpful in identifying some polled animals, but the task was complicated because members of the herd and their parentage had been registered in the Harrisburg Association. Some were reregistered in the Brattleboro herd file as late as 1965, but there is no cross-reference file that links the two registry associations. Dolin sold bulls locally and sold a polled calf to the Sumner herd in Bradford County in 1948. His pocket herd book refers to selling a bull to Walter Schultz in late 1948. Schultz did buy several polled calves on a trip to Pennsylvania that year, but there is no reference to this animal in the file of information that is available on the Schultz herd.

**H.W. COOK, ELKTON, MD:**

**H. W. Cook of Elkton, Maryland**, was visited by Larry Specht in June 1985. Cook's prefix was Diamond-Hill, and he purchased his first polled animals from Joe Carpenter in 1954. Several more were bought at Carpenter's dispersal. In 1985, the Cook herd of 120 cows was about 40 percent polled, but the figure had been much higher. Cook worked with Ted Shepherd of Nokesville, Virginia, and obtained the bull *Polled Hallrose Pride P* from Shepherd. Cook used Sunrise Farms Montvic Commando, who was sired by a Canadian bull and out of *Sunrise Farms Tilfa Lopos P*. Some of the best cows were from the homebred bull, Diamond-Hill Dutchboy P, who was sired by *N-Del-Cee Dutchman* (horned) and out of a homebred cow, *Diamond-Hill Kingpin Ulna P*.

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**RALPH G. ROOP, NEW WINDSOR, MD.**

**Ralph G. Roop of New Windsor, Maryland**, bought the polled cow, *Shur-Poll Count Nell*, and the polled bull, *Shur-Poll Count Burke Lad*, from Walter Schultz in 1961. He also used Shepherd-bred sires, *Paw Nic Shur Shadybrook* and *Shabrook Roop Burke Madcap*, in the mid-1960s.

Roop may have obtained some of Elmer Dolin's polled breeding, since several animals with Nehalem as a part of their name were registered late in the 1960s along with a substantial number of Roop-bred animals. This may have been done to "catch up" on registrations in the Roop herd and/or to reregister animals with Nehalem ancestry, which previously had Harrisburg numbers.

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**SHEPHERD'S "SHADYBROOK" FARM, NOKESVILLE, VA.**

Shepherd's herd of Nokesville, Virginia, had registered cattle as early as 1933. M. J. Shepherd used the prefix "Shadybrook" for most of his animals. In 1964, T. J. Shepherd began to use the prefix "Shabrook." First evidence of the polled trait appears in 1957 in a daughter of the C. E. Crossman-bred bull, Polled Hallrose Pride P, who was purchased from Walter Schultz. Diamond-Hill Commando K Geina was the next polled bull. Shepherd then used two more Schultz-bred bulls and several homebred polled sires. At one time all of the animals in Shepherd's herd were polled.

Shepherd worked with H. W. Cook's Diamond-Hill herd of Elkton, Maryland, and sold sires to Ralph G. Roop of New Windsor, Maryland, in the mid-1960s. One of the females that Shepherd bred was Shabrook Linda Quepie Tup, who was sired by Quepie Husky For Shadybrook P. She became the foundation female for a polled family developed by John Williams, Jr. of Union Bridge, Maryland.

T. Edwin Johnson (Honeymea Farm) purchased several key members of the family in the 1980s.

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**HUMPHREYHOLM FARM, SPRINGWATER, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK**


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The Humphrey Farm, Springwater, New York was established in 1830 by Ozias Humphrey and has been in the family through more than five generations.

Ozias Humphrey was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1789 and served as a drummer boy in the War of 1812. He married Parnal Douglass of New Hartford, Connecticut and together they had nine children. Ozias moved the family from the town of Sennet, Cayuga County, New York to Springwater in 1836, and lived on West Hill near the Liberty Pole corners until his death in 1856.

Through the generations the farm passed from Ozias Humphrey to his son; Correll M. Humphrey (1827-1911). The next in line was Henry Wilson Humphrey (1869-1946) whose son was Theodore R. Humphrey (1900-1966).

Humphreyholm Farm became involved in breeding polled Holsteins after W. E. Humphrey (son of Theodore R. Humphrey) saw an exhibit about the polled trait that was set up by Walter Schultz, Nicollet, Minnesota at the 1949 International Livestock Exhibition in Chicago.

Sunrise farm needs to be considered the main source of polled for the Humphreyholm farm. Almost everything in the 1955 Sunrise Farm dispersal catalogue relates to two polled sires. Lochiel Autocrat Joe 1178174 used on Tilfa Pietje B Grand 1051152) daughters accounts for much of the trait.

While Joe Carpenter did live near the George E Stevenson farm, I don't find Napol or Origin Farm prefixes in the pedigrees of the 1940s through the May 1955 Sunrise Farm dispersal. Remember, Stevenson did well in the 1920s but was out of the picture with his 1930 dispersal.

Walter Schultz also made an impact on the Humphrey herd with the polled bull *Shur-Poll Burke Fayne Jess* (1297038). Roger Humphrey born in 1935 took over the farm and Holstein herd until it was dispersed in 2003.

The first polled animal in the herd was *Sunrise Farm Tilfa Betsy Doll*, purchased in early 1954 from the Joe Carpenter herd. At the same time, the bull, *Sunrise Farm Autocrat Queen Jo*, a polled son of *Lochiel Autocrat Joe* was purchased. This bull sired the first polled animals bred on the Humphrey farm. Shortly afterwards, the polled bull, *Shur-Poll Burke Fayne Jess*, born April 23, 1956 was acquired from Walter Schultz and became the main herd sire during the late 1950s.

"Fayne Jess" was a son of *St. Croixco De Kol Echo* 1229660 (born 1/24/1954) from *Shur-Poll Supreme Belmont P* 4366058 (born 12/1953). His daughters included *Humphreyholm Fayne Bonny* (VG-85) and *Humphreyholm Burke Ellen* (GP-84). According to W. E. Humphrey, this bull never sired a horned animal.

In 1955 Theodore Humphrey bought several young polled females at the Sunrise Farm dispersal. The Humphreyholm herd was dispersed April 22, 1965 in order to dissolve a family partnership. Roger Humphrey kept 23 heifers and the polled bull Humphreyholm Admiral Burke as the foundation of his new herd.

During the 1970s, a pair of homebred polled maternal brothers were used in the herd. The dam was *Humphreyholm BRC Dean*, a daughter of the homebred bull, *Humphreyholm Blue River Chief* from *Humphreyholm Skokie Dean*. *Humphreyholm Blue River Chief* was a son of *Pawnee Farm Arlinda Chief*. The older bull was *Humphreyholm Mona Dean P*, born in 1975. He was a son of *Redwood Ramona Moonshot*. The second bull was *Humphreyholm Al Dean P*, born in 1976 who was sired by *Piney-Mar Alpine*.

In 1972 semen was purchased on the polled sire, *Shur-Poll Trophy Rosette Lad*, another Schultz-bred bull. Three of his heifers were sold to T. Edwin Johnson of Airville, Pennsylvania, in 1976 and helped establish the polled trait in Johnson's herd.

One of the highest classified cows in the Humphrey herd was *Humphreyholm Ryshine P* 13799640 (VG-87) who was born in 1989. She was a daughter of *Moon-Valley Valiant Ryan-ET* from *Humphreyholm Jasmine P*, a daughter of *Twin-Lawn Elevation Jason* and *Humphreyholm Al Moonshine P*.

During the 1990s, the polled homebred bull *Humphreyholm Blue Boy P* 2199284 was the herd sire. He was born in 1992 and was a son of *Mo-Ka Blue Eyes* 1980374 (by *Cal-Clark Board Chairman*) and *Humphreyholm Troy Charm P* 13513175 (GP-81) who was a daughter of *Moody's Pat Troy* (VG-86). One of the best daughters of "Blue Boy P" was *Humphreyholm Blue Top P* 15526256, born in 1994, who was the dam of *Humphreyholm Juror Topsy* 121489320 (VG-85). Another high scoring cow was *Humphreyholm Pine P* 17210592 (VG-85), born in 1996. She was a daughter of *Humphreyholm Blue Shaine P* (G-79) and the homebred bull, *Humphreyholm Burt Shine P*, a son of *Juniper Cleitus Burt* and *Humphreyholm Ryshine P* 13799640 (VG-87) mentioned earlier.

Roger Humphrey had a milking herd of about 35 cows plus a similar number of young stock when Larry Specht visited him in the spring of 1997. The last group of Holsteins at Humphreyholm Farm were registered in 2003. At that time, the Humphrey family continued to operate the farm which was settled nearly two centuries ago.

W. E. Humphrey was a brother to Roger and lived nearby. He had a keen interest in the herd and in the polled trait. Larry Specht visited with W. E. Humphrey and obtained a substantial amount of background information concerning the history of polled Holsteins at Humphreyholm Farm.

*References cited: Grant, Terrence; Dairy Farming With Registered Holsteins In Livingston County, New York (2015), pp. 386-389.*

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## CHAPTER IV

### HARRISBURG REGISTRY ASSOCIATION & POLLED HOLSTEINS

Few people in today's Holstein industry remember, or even know about, the "Harrisburg Registry Association." Started by Dr. Howard C. Reynolds in 1925, the association was a low-budget enterprise and offered a low-cost registry system for breeders of Holstein cattle. It did not disclose its membership list or its finances. The association issued registration certificates that were accepted by the state for T. B indemnities, but it had trouble being accepted as a bona fide registry organization by other agencies. As the name indicates, its headquarters were located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Breeders who opposed the policies of the older "Holstein-Friesian Association of America" organized this new association. Their main objections targeted the spending policies of the "Brattleboro" Association, including its proposal to develop an Extension service and the large salaries it paid to its officers. It is not surprising that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America did not support efforts by Stevenson and others to promote the polled trait. Even 30 years later, U. S. Holstein delegates at their 1952 convention rejected a suggestion that polled animals be identified on the registration certificate, citing the difficulty of being sure of the presence of the polled character when registering young calves.

Organizers of the Harrisburg Association started a semi-monthly publication in order to express their views. It was called the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, and Reynolds was the editor as well as manager of the new organization. The first issue appeared in January 1922. It was published on a regular basis until the early 1930s and then somewhat sporadically for the next several years. The last known issue was published in April 1937.

Dr. Reynolds died in 1942, but the registry work continued under the direction of longtime secretary, Ruth B. Watkins, who had at one time worked at the Brattleboro office. In 1966 declining business volume led to an agreement in which the national association took over the records and finances of the Harrisburg association. At that time it was estimated that there were about 300 members, all of whom were given the opportunity to sign up as members of the national association and to reregister their animals and the pertinent ancestry in the Holstein-Friesian herd book. Herd books from the early 1960s reveal that a number of breeders had already returned to the national association. After 41 years, the Harrisburg Association quietly left the scene. By July 1967, the Holstein-Friesian Association reported that 154 memberships and 12,668 animals (4,850 living) had been added to the files. Many more registrations were lost because of this rift, which did not heal for more than four decades.

#### **How does this information relate to polled Holsteins?**

One of the backers of the Harrisburg Association was George E. Stevenson, the major breeder of polled Holsteins at the time and a huge promoter of the trait. Even though Stevenson was at one time Vice-President of the National Association, he did not hesitate to criticize the national office and used the Harrisburg paper to publicize his polled interests and to express his viewpoint on many issues. The Harrisburg Breeder and Dairyman carried many articles on the value of polled Holsteins, and much of its advertising revenue came from breeders of the polled trait. At one point, the directors of the new association decided to issue a registration form just for polled animals. Stevenson paid for the design and production of the new certificate, which indicated in bold letters that the animal was polled. A dairyman friend of mine found one of these certificates some 40 years after it had been issued, and it motivated me to find out more about the registry association that had produced it.

**CHAPTER VI**  
*WALTER SCHULTZ*  
*NICOLLET, MINNESOTA*  
*& UPPER MIDWEST HERDS*

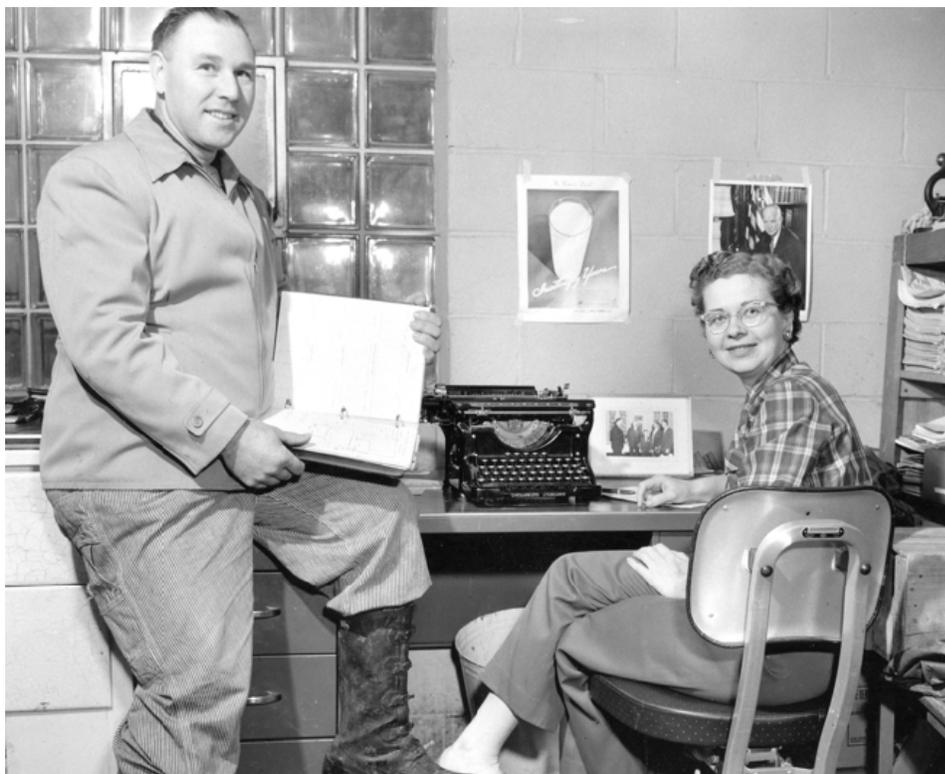
## WALTER SCHULTZ, SHUR-POLL FARM, NICOLLET, MINNESOTA

**Walter Schultz of Nicollet, Minnesota**, became the leading promoter of polled Holsteins in the United States in the late 1940s. In the late 1940s Schultz purchased polled animals from Minnesota and Wisconsin, including four head from the St. Croix County Institutional herd (St. Croixco) of New Richmond, Wisconsin. He also made trips to New Mexico, Iowa, Idaho, and Pennsylvania to purchase polled stock.

Schultz organized a group of Minnesota breeders interested in the polled trait and ultimately expanded his breeding and marketing efforts to include herds in seven midwestern states.

Schultz chose the “Shur-Poll” prefix for his herd. His efforts to breed for the polled trait began in 1946 with the use of several bulls purchased from Tilney Farms, Lewisville, Minnesota. He then obtained *Intermountain Progressor Lad* (Idaho-bred) and two Lillywhite Ranch bulls from Aztec, New Mexico. These were *Lillywhite Peerless Sir Mat* and *Lillywhite Supreme Fayne*. The latter bull was used extensively in the early 1950s and had calves registered to him as late as 1961. The bull, *St. Croixco DeKol Echo*, born on January 24, 1954, was in service from 1956 to 1970 in the Schultz program. His polled dam was by *Pabst Jess* (horned) and out of *St. Croixco Rachel Ormsby Echo*. She in turn was out of *St. Croixco Queen Ormsby Echo*, a polled animal that Schultz purchased in 1948. “Ormsby Echo” was a daughter of the polled cow *Queen Alexina Echo*. Another prominent bull, *Gray View Sky Satin*, was used heavily from 1963 to 1970. Schultz made one trip to Pennsylvania in 1948 and purchased several polled calves. One was the bull, *Ben Jolie Piebe Plum*, who saw service in Schultz’s herd and in the herd of Edwin Wegenast of Henderson, Minnesota.

Walter’s son Douglas used the Do-Pol prefix, and much of the information about the Walter Schultz operation was obtained from Douglas and his wife Judy who have operated the home farm since Walter Schultz’s death in 1974. They provided unlimited access to the Shur-Poll and Do-Pol herd record books. I appreciate the Schultzs’ many contributions to this history.



*Walter and Cora Schultz in the office in their barn, about 1952*

Douglas Schultz started registering polled Holsteins in his name in 1960 and continued until 1995, when he sold the dairy herd. The herd included a total of 85 head of all ages.

He carried on the program and put many polled sires in herds in Minnesota and the surrounding states. He used Burket-Falls bulls, as well as Shur-Poll and Do-Pol sires, and he mated many of his best females to prominent AI sires in order to get outcross genetics into the polled population.

Both Walter and Douglas Schultz were farmer breeders and cattle dealers who over a period of almost fifty years sold or leased more than 3,600 polled bulls, bred by them and others, to herds in Minnesota and elsewhere.

Many of the herds that used Schultz’s sires kept only grade cows, and records of parentage were not available. However, Schultz did work with a number of dairymen who had registered cattle and who sold polled stock to other herds. What is known about the involvement of these herds is presented in Appendix B. A list of herds with registered cattle that were important to Schultz’s plan for increasing the number of polled cattle follows:



**Walter A. Schultz**  
(1909-1974)

Walter Schultz was born July 13, 1909 at Kasota, LeSueur County, Minnesota and died of a heart attack on March 4, 1974. Walter Schultz approached life with optimism, passion and perseverance. He was highly energetic and crowded an amazing amount of activity into 65 years; a lifespan that is remarkable for many accomplishments as well of for the diversity of those activities.

Walter Schultz was above all a farmer, but he was an entrepreneur, a salesman and a family man. He left a lasting legacy that deserves to be remembered.

Walter Schultz grew up on a family farm in LeSueur County and attended local schools. He credited 4-H Club activities for early inspiration. In 1925 at the Nicollet County Fair he received the award for the champion dairy calf and was the champion dairy judge. A few weeks later, at the Minnesota State Fair he received first prize for his purebred registered Holstein dairy calf and won a trip to the 1925 International 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

In 1926, he won awards at the Nicollet County Fair for his champion barrow, champion steer, champion dairy calf, and was the champion dairy judge for the second year. That same year, his Holstein heifer



**The Schultz and Rendall Portable Grocery delivery van (about 1935)**

Walter Schultz was an entrepreneur. Before he started his polled Holstein herd, he was in the grocery business. He approached retail food marketing with the same ingenuity he used to breed cattle. Together with Cliff Randen, he started in the grocery business in 1933 with a portable grocery truck. The Ford truck chassis was modified to carry egg cases under the walk-in store. Walter's idea was to trade eggs for groceries with rural people in Nicollet and surrounding counties. The truck carried up to 1,000 items—everything from Wheaties to overalls. The sign on the truck read, "Costs you less at your door, why pay more?" Local kids remembered the bi-weekly visits as they were always given treats, bananas, etc.

calf topped her class at the Minnesota State Fair, and his Angus calf steer was named reserve champion at the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul.

It was during the 1926 fair that Walter was inspired by an incident that helped shape his life. He was getting a calf ready for showing, when, bothered by flies, the calf swung its head and gored him above the eye. He was so angered that he resolved then and there to do something to rid cattle of horns. That incident later influenced the raising of Polled Holstein cattle.

In 1927, Walter graduated from St. Peter High School and took a job selling minerals as livestock feed for the Oelwein Chemical Company. During the winter of 1929, he enrolled at the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture but because of the depression he left the University after one quarter.

At Oelwein Chemical Company, Walter became one of the company's top salesmen but left the company and in 1932, began work as filling station attendant until 1933, when he sold a carload of Washington apples door-to-door from his Model "A" Ford. He bought other produce from a market in Mankato and continued selling door-to-door in the surrounding counties. In April 1933, he bought a truck and had a body

built to his design as a grocery store on wheels. At this time, he handled 3,000 different items and grossed \$18,000 in the first ten months. That happened at the depths of the Great Depression.

October 10, 1938 was an important day in the life of Walter Schultz. On that day, he bought his first farm, obtained a job as an automobile salesman and met Cora Juliar, his future wife.



*Schultz Grocery's "grand closing sale," October 1938. From left: Cliff Randen, Lyle Rendall, Barney Isberner, and Walter Schultz.*

Of Randen's experiences with Schultz Grocery, his wife, Evelyn wrote, "He was first with 'A Grocery on Wheels.' No visitor was more welcome in rural Nicollet, Sibley, and Le Sueur County farmyards in 1935, 1936, and 1937 than 20-year-old Clifford E. Randen and the 'Portable Grocery' on wheels. Local farmers welcomed the grocery truck because it often saw the truck for a sweet treat such as chewing gum, candy or other goodies. 'Cliff,' as he was affectionately called, was a favorite of rural Nicollet, and traveled country roads with the 'portable grocery' from 1933 until about 1937."



In 1934, Walter opened a grocery store in Nicollet, at a site where six predecessors had gone broke. Through aggressive and imaginative merchandising methods, this store was built up into one of the most successful stores in the area. In 1937, he sold the store and the truck and purchased a similar combination in LeSueur, which he sold in 1938.

*During the mid-1930s, Walter Schultz and Lyle Rendall purchased the grocery store in Nicollet, Minnesota from Rabe Mercantile. In 2017, the building was home to the Mug 'n' Jug. The store employed up to six people until it closed in 1938, including Barney Isberner and a young school boy, Cliff Randen.*



*The Schultz farm, Nicollet, Minnesota (June, 1986)*

Walter Schultz continued to sell automobiles until 1941, meanwhile operating the farm with his brother-in-law. This farm consisted of two hundred acres, seventy-five acres of which were tillable and the rest was ponds and swampland. Conditions were bad, with the deep well dry and the buildings collapsing. After he moved to the farm in 1941, Schultz purchased the adjoining two hundred forty acres of land, laid twenty-three miles of tile, hauled in 22,000 yards of fill, drained a sixty-acre lake into a ten-acre swamp (enabling him to plant corn on the land during the next year), and converted to full production all but forty acres of the land.

In 1942 Mr. Schultz obtained his first Polled Holstein stock, consisting of eight cows. A year later he purchased his first bull, and in 1946, he started testing production. It was in 1947 that he first sold a bull, and during the next nineteen years, the same customer bought nine others from him.

In 1948, just after purchasing automatic milking equipment, Schultz's barn burned to the ground, resulting in such financial loss that he could not immediately replace it. He took the next three years to design what he considered to be the ideal dairy barn. He designed various layouts and discarded them as unsatisfactory, until he hit upon the idea of designing a barn that would conform to the natural instincts of a cow.

He took what he calls "the twenty-four-hour course in dairy farming," observing every move a cow made for a full twenty-four-hour period. At the end of his observations he had discovered facts about a cow's natural habits that could not be found in any text book. Mr. Schultz then designed and built, in 1951, what was to become one of the most copied dairy farm layouts in the world, utilizing the most modern equipment available.

The Schultz farm had one of the first modern milking parlors in Minnesota, and one of the first bulk milk tanks in operation in the Northwest three and one-half years before there were any bulk milk tank trucks available to pump the milk out for transportation to market. Schultz kept a guest book which still survives that shows that the farm was visited by more than 25,000 persons between 1951 and 1956, with representatives from every state in the United States and every nearly continent in the world. Engineers from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, the College of Agriculture of the State University of Ohio at Columbus, and the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri at Columbia came to observe the arrangement of the buildings, and to design their own dairy operations on a similar pattern. Manufacturers of dairy equipment also sent engineers to observe the set-up. In addition, more than five hundred agricultural classes from surrounding states visited the farm.

**Walter A. Schultz**  
(1909-1974)

It has also been the subject of many articles in farm journals, newspapers, and in advertisements of manufacturers of dairy equipment. During the year 1966-67, Mr. Schultz enlarged, modernized and automated the entire feeding operation, the largest improvement he has made since the dairy set-up was organized. In 1967 a tank with a capacity of 4,000 gallons of molasses was installed seven and one-half feet underground. The molasses will be mixed into all three types of silage by a 125-foot auger, along with a concentrated mixture of proteins, minerals, salt and vitamins.

As a result of the publicity from the dairy operation, the Polled Holstein cattle operation has also grown. More than 2,000 herd sires have been sold in Minnesota, South America, and twenty-three other states, as well as in eighty-five counties in Minnesota. Mr. Schultz has driven more than a million miles, delivering these bulls throughout the United States. He has now become the world's largest producer of Polled Holstein sires.

In 1927 at the Nicollet County Fair Mr. Schultz again received four awards: grand champion fat barrow, grand champion baby beef, grand champion Holstein calf, and grand champion dairy judge. At the Minnesota State Fair in that year he took first prize for a two-year-old dairy heifer and first prize

as the champion dairy judge. His steer was named grand champion of all breeds at the 1927 Junior Livestock Show. Also in 1927, he won a trip to the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee, with the top three dairy judges from the State Fair. The team won second place for Minnesota in team judging and repeated their performance at the Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. Schultz was unofficially named the outstanding 4-H Club boy in Minnesota. In 1928, he was state president of the 4-H Club Federation and also president of the Nicollet County 4-H Club Federation. Further, Mr. Schultz was awarded the first state 4-H Alumni Achievement Award, and in 1954 won the National Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award.

Mr. Schultz has also found time to serve as the State executive and regional director of the American Dairy Association for eight years, and has been a member of the Minnesota Farm Manager's Organization since 1948. He is a board member and president of the Tri-County 4-H Show and Sale, and for fifteen years has been a 4-H adult leader. His religious membership is with the Scandia Grove Lutheran Church and he has been a trustee of the Immanuel Hospital Board in Mankato since 1962.

In St. Clair, Minnesota, on February 21, 1941, Walter Schultz was married to Cora Lydia Tuliar. She is a native of St. Clair, born August 25, 1919. After her high school graduation, she was employed by Brett's

Department Store in Mankato and Minneapolis. Currently she is a former chairman of the Ladies Aid and the Parent-Teachers Association. In addition, she is chairman of the board of directors of the Nicollet County Mental Health Association. Her favorite hobby is the collecting of antiques. Her parents, Aaron Walter and Rosa Amelia (Hageineister) Juliar, were both born in Minnesota. Her mother was born in Beauford on November 6, 1889, and her father in St. Clair on December 6, 1888. Her father was also a farmer.

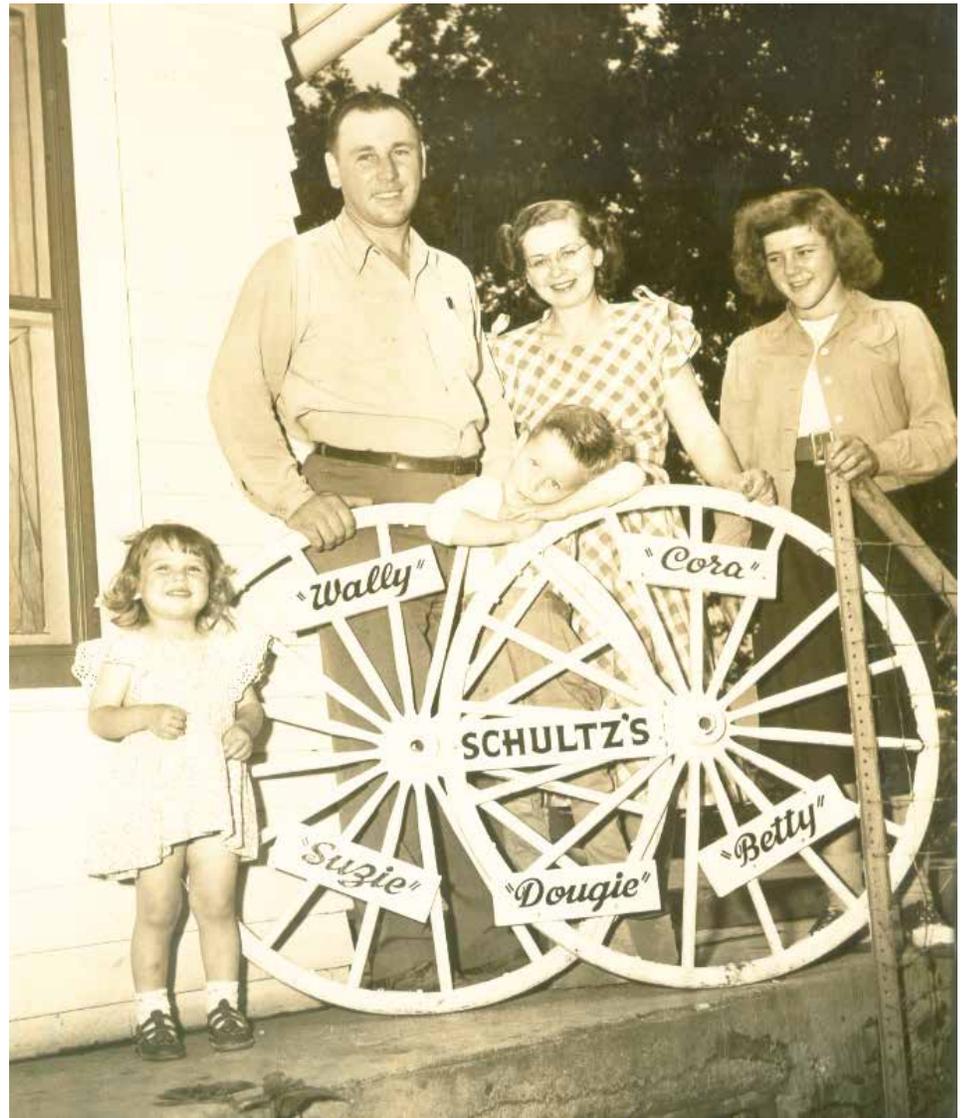
Mr. and Mrs. Schultz became the parents of three children: 1. Douglas Alan, born in St. Peter on January 23, 1944. 2. Susan Rose, born November 6, 1945. who married Wilbert Pautsch. 3. Melody Meta, born in Mankato on April 2, 1956. They also raised a foster daughter, Betty Hughes, from the age of twelve; she is now married and living on her husband's farm near Tracy, Minnesota.

History of Minnesota; Lewis Publishing Company

six predecessors had gone broke. Through aggressive and imaginative merchandising methods, this store was built up into one of the most successful stores in the area. In 1937, he sold the store and the truck and purchased a similar combination in Le-Sueur, which he sold in 1938.

October 10, 1938 was an important day in the life of Walter Schultz. On that day, he bought his first farm, obtained a job as an automobile salesman and met his future wife.

He maintained the job selling automobiles until 1941, meanwhile operating the farm with his brother-in-law, Sid Zondrager. This farm consisted of two hundred acres, seventy-five acres of which were tillable and the rest was submerged or swampland. Conditions were bad, with the deep well dry and the buildings collapsing. After he moved to the farm in 1941, Mr. Schultz purchased the adjoining two hundred forty acres of land, laid twenty-three miles of tile, hauled in 22,000 yards of fill, drained a sixty-acre lake into a ten-acre swamp (enabling him to plant corn on the land during the next year), and converted to full production all but forty acres of the land.



*Walter and Cora Schultz Family, Nicollet, Minnesota  
Pictured L-R: Susan, Walter, Cora, Douglas, Betty Hughes*

<i>Registered Holstein herds that worked with Walter Schultz in his polled breeding plan</i>		
<b>Herd owner</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Location</b>
C. E. Crossman	Polled	Princeton, MN
Edwin Wegenast	Wegenast	Winnebago, MN
Merle Kolander	none	Heron Lake, MN
Melvin Kullhem	Melku	Buffalo Lake, MN
Raymond Compart & Sons	Pride Pold	Nicollet, MN
Hamilton Nelson & Son	Tru-Pol	St Peter, MN
Kenneth & Leroy Donnay	Sunkist	Glencoe, MN
Ernst Duesterhoeft	E & A Acres	Hutchinson, MN
Walter Miller	Alfalfa Acres	Lake Crystal, MN
Walton Miller	Walton Miller	Lake Crystal, MN
Russell Thompson	Lane Ridge	Nicollet, MN
Nottleman Bros	Supreme	Ivanhoe, MN
Herbert Struss	Struss	Stillwater, MN
John Scott	none	Foley, MN
Robert Zoubek	Zoubek	Montgomery, MN
Gerald Wise	none	Nicollet, MN
Strobel Bros	Strobel	Henderson, MN
James D. Poll	Polls	Granada, MN
Ralph Bindle	Bindle	Reedsburg, WI
Oscar E. Koenig	Dominion	Tampico, IL
O. E. Pritchard	Four-Pines	Maple Park, IL
Anton J. Pottlebaum	none	Alton, IA
Elmer Becker	E. Becker	Watkins, IA
Harold J. Miller	Southshore	Hazen, ND
Lorry Madsen	Swan Villa	Wheatland, ND
John & Delmar Schade	Dakota	Bowman, SD
Marvin Morlock	Mar-Mor	Eureka, SD

The farm's modern dairy was started in 1951 and new buildings were added as often as they could be afforded. As the county ditch system improved, the huge task of draining swamps was undertaken. Today the farm has about 20 miles of tile lines which have been installed over the last 56 years. A diverse crop plan, including a lot of alfalfa and manure, has enabled the farm to produce high yields of corn, soybeans, sweet corn, peas, wheat, oats and pasture.

Walter Schultz suffered a fatal heart attack in 1974. Doug decided that his father's legacy should live on and bought the farm from his mother the next year. Doug and Judy kept the dairy and breeding stock business going with part-time help from neighbors, foreign exchange students, and their four children until 1994. As the chil-

dren—Daniel, Darin, Jean and Jonathan—grew up and followed other careers, Doug and Judy decided it was time to disperse the herd. Some of the top cows were donated to the University of Minnesota for polled genetics research.

Doug wrote, "Recently the DNA of the polled gene was discovered and I know my dad would have been thrilled to see how this will enhance his goal of breeding the horns off the modern dairy cow."

Since the herd was dispersed, Doug and Judy have raised smaller groups of heifers for local dairy farmers, and currently for Paul Swenson. He also continues to promote the polled idea whenever possible and still sells a few bulls now and then. He also does custom silage chopping around the county.

#### **Other Minnesota herds that cooperated with Walter Schultz:**

Other Minnesota herds that participated in breeding polled Holsteins were those of Alfred Anacker, Stan Fredin, Melvin Hahn, William Henschen, Ed Johnson, William Lacey, John Rohe, and Charles Sunderman. Most provided one or more sires for Schultz's program.

*Much of the information on Minnesota herds was made possible with the help of Ms. Pauline Bratt, Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Holstein Association for many years. Her assistance in locating herds and providing addresses and telephone numbers was of considerable benefit to this project.*



Walter Schultz pictured above about 1950. He

## WALTER SCHULTZ, SHUR-POLL FARM, NICOLLET, MINNESOTA



. Photo taken in 2005.



Schultz's pickup advertised what he believed in, photo about 1962

In the 1950s and 1960s, some 20,000 people from every state and many foreign countries came to the farm to view what was considered one of the most modern dairy set-ups of the time. As a result, Walter Schultz became known as a prominent breeder and promoter of Polled Holsteins. Over 3,600 bulls which carried Schultz's polled genes were sold to repeat customers. In speaking of horns, the farm's slogans were: "We don't cut, saw, or burn them off, we breed them off" and "Tomorrow's cattle today."

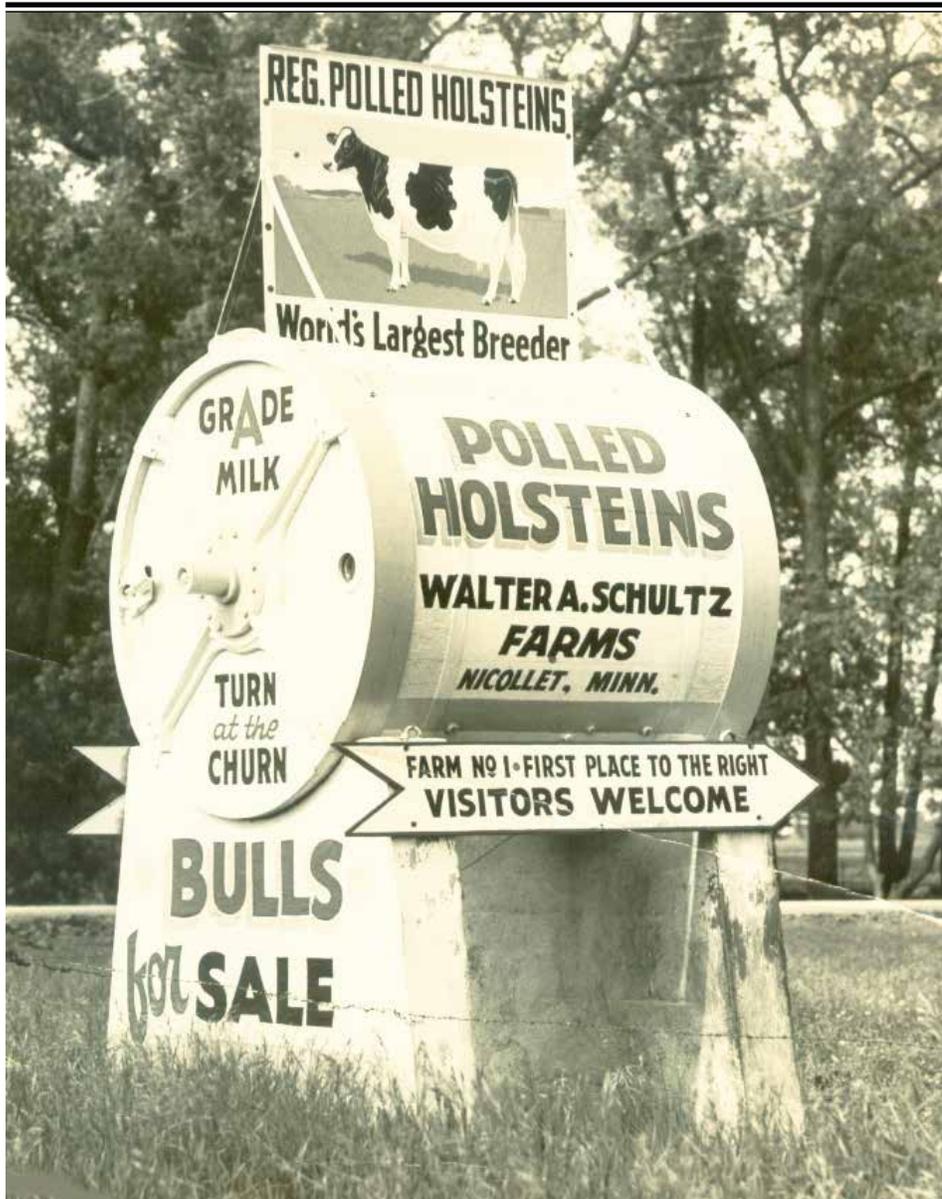
Walter Schultz purchased the farm from Johanna Enter in 1938 and had a very humble beginning. The house burned down in 1939. The land had been rented for several years and the fields were very low and

wet. There wasn't a source of drainage for 10 years. Eighty acres and swamp pasture were all that could be used. Walter was 30 years old when he bought the farm—and met his future wife, Cora, the same day. He also took a job selling Ford cars that day, and continued to do that for three years to subsidize the farm. Cora took care of 400 chickens which also helped to pay the bills.

Walter and Cora raised three children on the farm—Douglas, Suzanne, and Melody. Walter's sister and brother-in-law bought the 240 acre A.P. Anderson farm across the highway in 1941. Several years later, they sold it to Walter. The huge barn on that farm burned down in 1948.



The Schultz dairy herd in front of the farm's modern barn in the early 1960s.



### ***The churn at the turn: A Minnesota landmark***

*This symbol of a bygone era is a landmark that has stood at the intersection of Minnesota Highway 111 and Nicollet County Road #15 since 1961.*

Walter Schultz heard that the creamery at Rogers, Minnesota just west of the Twin Cities wanted dispose of their old butter churn. For many years, Minnesota led the nation in butter production and nearly every creamery had a churn similar to that shown above. The churns eventually were powered by electricity and move on a pivot. A trap door allowed the operator to pour milk into the churn. A door with a large latch was opened and there was a window to see into the churn. The churn above held about 500 gallons of cream. Ten pounds of cream were converted into one pound of butter.

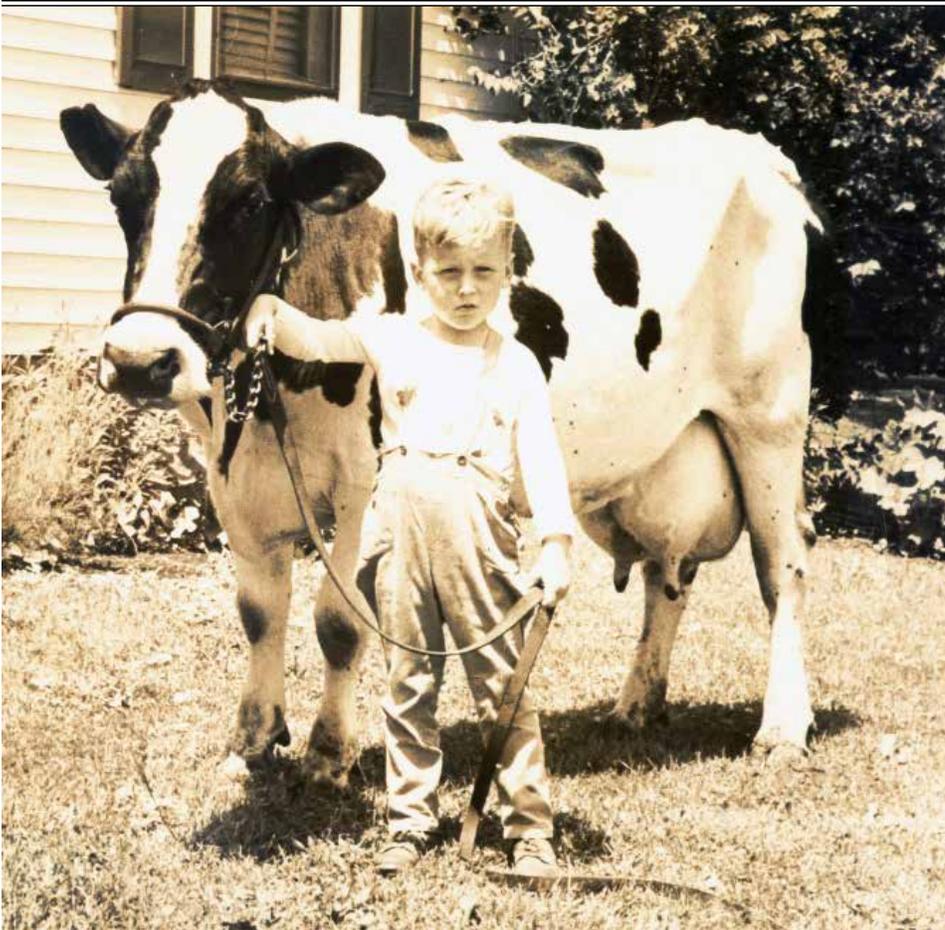
Modern processing techniques eventually made such churns obsolete.

Walter Schultz purchased the churn for \$25.00 when the Rogers creamery closed and hauled the 1500 pound piece in his pickup truck to his farm near Nicollet. He told his wife Cora that the churn was going to be his monument. Walter and Douglas Schultz used the churn as a “billboard” to promote their herd of polled Holsteins from 1961 until the herd was sold in 1994.

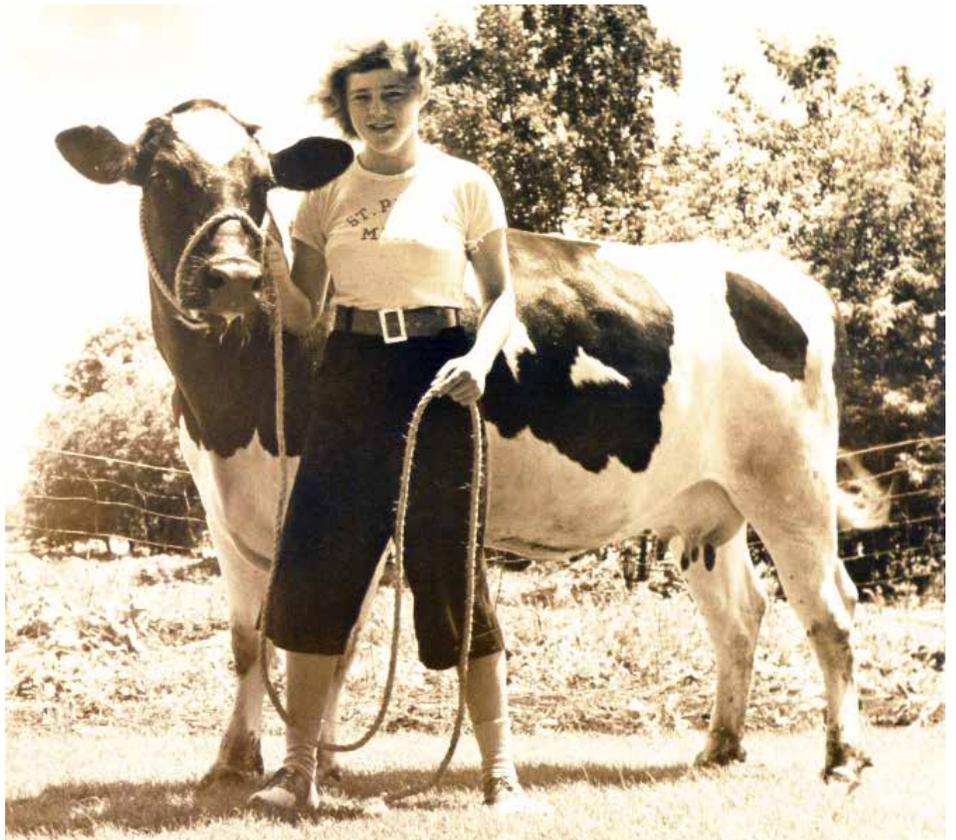
The monument still stands and efforts to take it down have met with strong resistance..

*The old butter churn at the corner of Highway 111 and Nicollet County 15 identified and advertised Walter Schultz's farm. Walter considered it a monument. The churn was purchased from the Rogers, Minnesota creamery for \$25.00 in 1961. The 1,500 pound wooden churn has a metal rim. Over the years it was decorated with different signs. It sits in a concrete cradle. Pillars below the base go underground two or three feet*

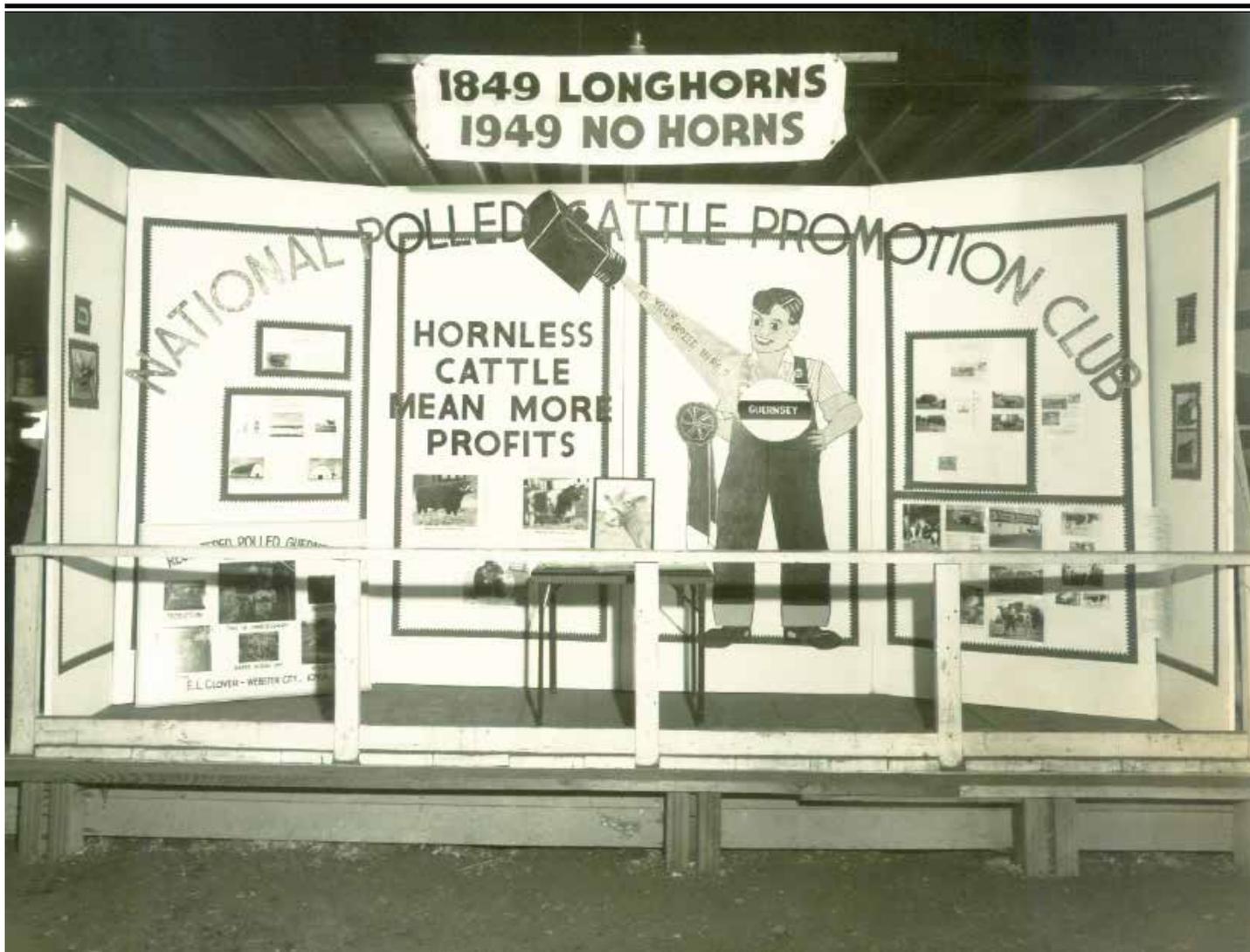




*Douglas Schultz, age five, seen above with "Old Muley," a grade Holstein that was the foundation of Walter Schultz's polled herd in 1947. The inscription on back of picture reads: "My first polled Holstein cow, age 16 on the picture; got to be 18 years old, udder still sound."  
Walter Schultz*



*At Right: 1st prize Grade Holstein Sr. Yearling, Minnesota State Fair 4-H Show (1947). This polled heifer named Shirley was shown by Betty Hkughes, foster daughter of Walter and Cora Schultz.*



*Walter Schultz was instrumental in organizing the National Polled Dairy Cattle Club in February 1949 in Fargo, North Dakota. Schultz served as president of the organization which represented cattle producers from 40 states and several foreign countries. The club was open to all beef and dairy breeds, but sufficient resources were not available to sustain the organization for more than a few years.*

**NATIONAL POLLED CATTLE CLUB**  
**ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 23, 1949, FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA**  
*Eleven breeds, 33 US states represented, also Canada, Turkey and South Africa*

President -- Walter Schultz, R. No. 2, Nicollet, Minn.  
Vice-President -- Lucien R. Anderson, Hendersonvill, Tenn.

Executive Secretary - Treasurer -- Cap E. Miller, Clarinda, Iowa  
Asst. Executive Sec. --Treas. --E.L. Clover, Webster City, Iowa

## TILNEY FARMS, LEWISVILLE, MINNESOTA

**Tilney Farms, Lewisville, Minnesota** was started in 1885 by John S. Tilney, a New York City investor who bought a considerable amount of land from the railroad and established a number of farms operated in partnership with individual farmers. Early farm operations were mostly beef and hogs. Dairying began in about 1915, and registered cattle were introduced in the 1930s. A production-testing program started in 1943. AI service was developed in the late 1940s and was also offered to herds outside the Tilney Farms operation. A Tilney Farms brochure from that time reported that there were 18 dairy units with a total of 5,600 acres. The average farm operation was made up of 320 acres of land, plus 20 or more milking animals, and with 200 to 300 head of hogs raised and sold each year. The herds were dispersed over a period of years, and dairy operations ceased in the 1970s. Corn and soybeans then became the principal enterprises.

Larry Specht met with Mr. Edgar Urevig in the fall of 1997, and he provided me with much of the information about Tilney Farms. Mr. Urevig became general manager of Tilney Farms in 1943 and witnessed first-hand the farm operations over the next 50 years. Urevig was 82 years of age at the time of Dr. Specht's visit, and, although no longer involved in the management of Tilney Farms, he was active and maintained an office in the Tilney Farm building in Lewisville.

The Tilney farms dairy herds used the "Tilfa" prefix and bred several bulls used by Walter Schultz and others interested in the polled trait. These herds were made up of both registered and grade cattle. Starting in the late 1930s, the purebred cattle were registered in partnerships between Tilney Farms and the individuals who operated the farm units. Those most often mentioned were Charles Hiatt, Carl Tetzloff, Ray Davis, Ed Sanders, Maurice Van Norman, and Roy Phipps and Sons.

Tilney Farm #16, operated by Charles Hiatt, was the most prominent of the registered herds. It was the home of *Gill Hill Jane Mercedes* and most of her offspring. She and other females with the Gill Hill prefix were purchased from the Frank Gillis (Gill Hill) herd of Glenwood City, Wisconsin. The group of young cows, with *Gill Hill Jane Mercedes* as the key contributor, introduced the polled gene into the Tilney Farms dairy herd. She was the hub of the breeding plan that produced a number of polled animals.

**PRODUCTION -  
CONFORMATION -  
POLLED**

**Write for our folder giving information on Polled Holstein Sires in use by our organization.**

**Semen Available**

**THE TILNEY FARMS**  
**Lewisville, Minnesota**

Tilney Farm #16, operated by Charles Hiatt, was the most prominent of the registered herds. It was the home of *Gill Hill Jane Mercedes* and most of her offspring. The Charles Hiatt dairy unit was dispersed on November 12, 1949. The sale included *Gill Hill Jane Mercedes*, two daughters, and one son; all were polled.



**Edgar Urevig**  
(1915-2009)

**Edgar Urevig** was hired in 1943 by the Tilney Farms as their general manager and held that position for over 40 years.

Urevig was born at Red Wing, Minnesota in 1915. He attended a rural school in Goodhue County and graduated from the School of Agriculture University of Minnesota. He began working with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association in Watonwan County, Minnesota in 1938.

He was an active member of many agricultural organizations on the local, state and national levels. He was the past president and honorary member of the MN Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Association. He was a founding member of the National Polled Cattle Club and represented the Holstein breed as its director in 1949.

Edgar Urevig felt the only way that farming could become more efficient and financially sound was through research and development. His main goal was that every tenant on a Tilney Farm should be able to buy his own farm after 8-10 years. Urevig was closely involved with improving livestock production. Under his leadership, Tilney Farms developed and Artificial Insemination program and offered semen to other herds in the area. Some of the bulls whose semen was offered were polled.

Urevig and his wife (Evelyn Tande) traveled extensively throughout the U.S. and abroad. He was able to observe and study agriculture systems in other countries. Edgar Urevig was 94 years old when passed away on October 3, 2009 at Madelia, Minnesota.



**Gill Hill Jane Mercedes 2066533 (Very Good)**

Born: November 22, 1938

Sire: Mercedes Ormsby Supreme ####

Dam: (Name & ##)

*No other Holstein female matches her contribution to the early history of the polled trait.*

*Gill Hill Jane Mercedes* 2066533 was born on November 22, 1938, and was purchased as a young animal by Tilney Farms. Her sire, *Mercedes Ormsby Supreme*, had been used in the Gill Hill herd from 1936 to 1938. There were at least 23 progeny of the bull with a Gill Hill prefix, but only *Gill Hill Jane Mercedes* is identified as a polled animal. Her sire, *Mercedes Ormsby Supreme* was a polled son of *Sir Alexina Supreme*, a polled bull bought from Hargrove and Arnold by St. Croixco in 1932 and found in the pedigrees of the St. Croixco females bought by Walter Schultz.

Notes from the Tilney Farms #16 herd dispersal, held on November 12, 1949, show that *Gill Hill Jane Mercedes* was sold to Krueger Brothers of Truman, Minnesota. The October 20, 1950 issue of *Holstein World* had a joint ad between Tilney Farm and Krueger Brothers that pictured her. One polled daughter, *Tilfa King Belmont Jane*, was sold to Smith Brothers of Milaca, Minnesota. Her oldest daughter *Tilfa Belmont Jane* was purchased by Lawrence

Prom of Harvey, North Dakota.

"Jane Mercedes" had a polled son, *Tilfa Admiral Jane Best*, who went to Melvin Kullhem of Buffalo Lake, Minnesota. This bull had several progeny born in 1951 and next appeared as a sire in the Hamilton Nelson herd in 1954, where he produced several sons that were put into Schultz's program. Four additional polled sons of *Gill Jane Mercedes* were *Tilfa King Belmont Mercedes*, *Tilfa King Belmont Lad*, *Tilfa Pietje B Mercedes*, and *Tilfa Pietje B Grand*. The *Tilfa King Belmont Mercedes* bull was one of the first sires that Schultz used when he started his polled program.

The first known son of "Jane Mercedes" was *Tilfa Colantha Jane Supreme*, born January 1, 1942. His sire was *Tilfa Colantha Mercedes* (horned). The breeder is listed as Roy F. Crowley who was general manager of Tilney Farms at that time. The bull was sold to Lorence Graplar of Granada, Minnesota, and it sired three sons registered by Graplar. There is no mention of the bull being polled, and nothing else is known about him.

One other son, *Tilfa Jane Supreme*, sired by the polled bull, *DeJonCo Admiral Ormsby Emperor*, was born July 16, 1950. An inquiry to the Holstein Association revealed that he had 48 progeny recorded from four

different herds with birth dates from late 1952 up until 1960. The bull has a Canadian registration number and was used in the herd of John Graham of Embro, Ontario. Frank Butcher of Holly Hill and later Sumter, South Carolina, acquired a number of the Canadian-bred progeny and registered them in the U. S. herd book. There is no mention of the bull being polled.

According to the ages at calving, given on her lifetime performance certificate, *Gill Hill Jane Mercedes* should have calved in 1941; however, no record of registered progeny has been found of her calving that year.

Polled Holstein breeder Tom Howat wrote in a March 1953 letter to Joseph Carpenter that "Jane Mercedes" had calved with a bull calf by the horned bull, *Pabst Regal*. It was born February 8, 1952, and was registered as *Tilfa Pabst Regal*. The breeder is listed as Tilney Farms and Krueger Brothers. It is not known if the animal was polled, but he did have 23 registered progeny. Most of them were in the Howard-Home herd of Whitewater, Wisconsin. Howat's letter also said that all of "Jane Mercedes'" offspring, two females and eight males, were polled.

There is evidence that both daughters and five of her sons were polled, but no proof has been located on the other three males. It is unlikely that *Gill Hill Jane Mercedes* ever calved again. At thirteen years of age, she had a lifetime butterfat total of over 6,000 pounds. No other Holstein female matches her contribution to the early history of the polled trait.

## MINNESOTA POLLED HOLSTEIN HERDS

**REGISTERED POLLED  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

My herd sire now is a polled bull, DeJonco Admiral Ollie Romeo R. No. 1074928. Sired by a proven sire, and from a dam with over 700 lbs. of fat in her last lactation.

My cows are from well-known breeding of Governor of Carnation R. No. 629472, and Pabst Burkwayre R. No. 914051. Many of these cows have ancestors with records well over 1000 lbs. of fat, and testing better than 4% fat.

I am testing by D.H.I.A., and have cows making over 400 lbs. fat on 2X a day milking and under ordinary farm conditions.

**C. E. CROSSMAN**  
Princeton, Minn.

*Crossman advertisement in 1950*

**C. E. Crossman of Princeton, Minnesota** began breeding polled cattle in 1949, starting with the polled bull, *DeJonCo Admiral Ollie Romeo*. He used the prefix "Polled."

Crossman worked for Walter Schultz during the early 1950s and acquired a number of polled cattle before he moved to Princeton in 1956 to establish his own herd. He had a dispersal of 42 registered polled Holsteins on October 30, 1965. This may have been the first herd dispersal of polled Holsteins ever held in Minnesota. Locating a catalogue of the sale would be of considerable help in expanding the information about this herd.

*Polled Cleo P* was a year old female at the time of the sale. She had seven progeny and established the polled trait in the John Scott herd of Foley, Minnesota.

## MINNESOTA POLLED HOLSTEIN HERDS

**Edwin Wegenast of Winnebago** was one of the earliest cooperators with Schultz. His cattle were registered using his last name as a prefix. His first polled bull was *Ormsby Fobes Echo Lad*, bred by the Robinson Poultry Farm. "Echo Lad" was followed by *Tilfa Duke Belmont Johanna* and then by *Ben Jolie Piebe Plum*. Several Wegenast cows appear in the pedigrees of animals in the Raymond Compart & Sons herd in the early 1950s.

**Merle Kolander of Heron Lake** bought a half interest in the bull *Polled Promoter Pride* (Intermountain Institute breeding) in August 1949 from Schultz. He also obtained the polled cow *DeJonCo Admiral Ollie Maud*, and she had four progeny in the Kolander herd. Schultz bought two of her sons for his program and purchased two polled daughters of "Promoter Pride" for his own herd. Kolander bred the polled sire, *Ollie Sir Mat*, used in the Anton J. Pottebaum herd of Alton, Iowa.

**Melvin G. Kullhem (Melku) of Buffalo Lake** paid \$1,000 for *Tilfa Admiral Jane Best*, a polled son of *Gill Hill Jane Mercedes* at the November 12, 1949, dispersal of the Tilney Farms & Charles Hiatt herd. Nothing else has been learned about this herd, although the Melku prefix is in the names of several Tilfa-bred sires. It appears that Kullhem worked for Tilney Farms at one time. A Tilney Farms ad in the January, 1941 issue of *Holstein-Friesian World* mentions that "Mike Kullhem" was the "Tester in Charge."

**Raymond Compart & Sons (Pride Pold) of Nicollet** were early cooperators with Schultz's plan to breed polled Holsteins. Polled animals were in the Compart herd from 1952 until 1968. Several dams bred by Ed Wegenast helped establish the trait in this herd. Early on, they used Lillywhite bulls and several Tru-Pol sires from Hamilton Nelson's herd. Schultz utilized a number of polled sires bred by Compart as he moved polled sires from one cooperator herd to another. Compart bulls were also sold on consignment by Schultz to other herds in Minnesota and nearby states.

**Hamilton Nelson (Tru-Pol) of St. Peter** was among the early polled breeders and used some of the first polled bulls that Schultz

acquired. Volume 117 of the *Holstein-Friesian Herd Book* shows three females born in 1950 that were sired by *Tilfa Belmont Lad Sunny*. This bull was a polled sire, bred by Tilney Farms, and from a polled son of Gill Hill Jane Mercedes. Born in 1946, he was one of the very earliest of Schultz's sires and was also available from the Tilney Farms AI Breeding Service. Another Tru-Pol sire that saw heavy use early on in Schultz's program was *Tru-Pol Belmont Progressor Lad*. Schultz, Crossman, and Nelson used him from 1953 to 1960. Tru-Pol Marksman was the last Nelson-bred bull used by Doug Schultz in the early 1980s.

**Kenneth & Le Roy Donnay of Glencoe** were brothers and registered cattle with the Sunkist prefix that was first used by their father, G. P. Donnay. The Donnay herd had their first polled calf in February 1956, sired by the Hamilton Nelson bull, *Tru-Pol Jen Progressor*. About 20 different bulls were used in the Donnay herd through 1970. The Tru-Pol bull apparently introduced the polled trait. He was followed by *Lillywhite Count Sir Rue* and *Lillywhite Supreme Fayne*. In 1960, the first Schultz-bred polled bull was used, *Shur-Poll Rocket Maid Lad*. A second Schultz-bred bull (*Shur-Poll Hallrose Maid Lad P*) was introduced in 1962, followed by *Gray View Sky Satin*. A third Schultz bull, *Shur-Poll Ester Burke Lad Joe*, was purchased in 1963. The *St. Croixco De Kol Echo* sire had progeny recorded in 1966. From 1966 to 1969, a series of homebred bulls were used, and then the fourth and last Schultz-bred bull went into service in 1969. He was *Shur-Poll Burke Echo Lad P*. All of the bulls named were known to sire the polled trait. In 1970, two homebred bulls from polled sires were used. After that, only progeny of horned AI bulls were registered.

Starting in the early 1960s, Donnays used the letter P in naming their cattle. This was of considerable help in tracing the polled trait. Walter Schultz bought a number of bulls from the Donnay herd and put them in other herds that were a part of his clientele, however most of them went to grade and/or untested herds, and no records are available. I visited the Donnay herd in October 2002. Although John Donnay has taken over the operation from his father LeRoy, However, Leroy was still taking an ac-

tive interest in the herd at that time and lent me a notebook of information that he kept on his early days of breeding polled cattle.

**Ernst Duesterhoeft (E & A Acres) of Hutchinson** was active with polled cattle from 1950 until about 1970, during which time he bred a number of polled sires that were used in other herds. He started by using bulls from the Walter Schultz and Hamilton Nelson herds. One of the early bulls in Schultz's program, *Shur-Poll Ormsby King Piebe*, sired *Colantha Bell Dina Ormsby*, who gained considerable local fame for her owner with a string of 14 calvings between August 1954 and November 1968. The first two were bulls; all of the rest were heifers. One of her sons went back into Schultz's program, and several of her daughters had sons that went into other herds working with Schultz. I suspect the cow was polled.

In late 2002, I stopped at the E & A Acres herd, now operated by son Allan. The herd has not bred for the polled trait since the late 1960s. However, E & A-Acres Airliner Elita, bought at a Watertown, South Dakota, sale by Gordon Larsen of Litchfield, Minnesota, had a March 2002 heifer calf. This animal, E & A-Acres Permission Eunice, was verified as being polled.

Walter and Walton R. Miller (*Alfalfa Acres* and *Wally's Pride*) of Lake Crystal are likely the same herd with a gradual change of ownership. Alfalfa Acres used polled sires from 1957 to 1969. In the last two years, several of the calves were from *Wally's Pride* dams. The latter prefix appeared in 1964 and continued at least through 1969. Virtually all of the 20 or so sires of the polled animals were supplied by Walter Schultz's program. The two prefixes were responsible for nearly 40 bulls that went into herds using polled sires.

28

**Russell Thompson (Lane Ridge) of Nicollet** was with Schultz's program for at least ten years starting in the mid-1950s. In 1959, he began to use the Lane Ridge prefix and provided eight bulls to Schultz. The best known was *Lane Ridge Choice*, who was a son of *Lilac Hill Curtiss Choice* and out of the polled female, *Lane Ridge Pearl*. Schultz also bought the female *Lane Ridge Zelda*, for his own herd. She produced two female and six male calves. All of the bulls were put