



By Max Agnew

## The real story of Globe Derby (Part 1)

**This is the first of three parts of a special feature on the life of our greatest ever pacing sire Globe Derby, with certain changes to what was originally thought was how this great horse came to be bred.**

Ken Dyer, long time Keeper of the Stud Book, also points out how the two books written years ago about this stallion, along with hundreds of articles down through the years, all failed to explore the machinations of the involvement of one-time owner Joseph Corby and his crafty schemes in the early racing career of the pacer.

We set out to correct both in Part 1 here, about a horse that in hindsight might well have been the best sire of pacers in the world leading up to the Second World War when many US breeders were still more into breeding trotters.

James Rutherford, the American who came to Australia in 1852 to look for gold and made his mark operating the famous coaching line Cobb & Co, has for a great many years been given the credit for also breeding the great Globe Derby.

Such a claim does a grave injustice to the man actually responsible for bringing together his stallion Mambrino Derby and the unflattering looking mare Springheel (so named because of its walk) in a love match that produced a progenitor so great that Globe Derby hastened the evolution of the pacing gait in this country by years.

Rutherford had been born in New York State in 1827, firstly becoming a young schoolteacher until deciding to give that up and join his brother on the gold fields of California. When arriving at the docks, he found no boat was scheduled that week for the west coast, with much talk there of the ship *Akbar* leaving that day for Melbourne where the successful gold fields of Ballarat and Bendigo were then producing more gold than California was, and he quickly decided on making this trip across the Pacific instead.

For a time he did work the gold fields at Bendigo, but most of the best claims were all taken. In 1857 he went to work for Cobb & Co. When learning how more than one of the then owners of the coaching company were thinking of taking their money and returning home to the US, Rutherford was able to chase up several folk he knew who had struck it rich and had them buy out Cobb & Co with him becoming its general manager.

One of his early decisions was moving their headquarters from Victoria to Bathurst, taking with them hundreds of horses and many coaches. Before long he was the best known name in the district having been elected to more than a dozen committees, especially those serving the communities needs. He was also mayor for one term. He became the one who helped pull Lithgow Ironworks out of debt, and personally developed it into a huge operation.

In the late 1870's he purchased the land known as 'Hereford' that overlooked the eastern end of Bathurst, building a large and tall residence where he would entertain regularly. He used its hundred and more acres to run numerous youngsters from imported horses he had brought out from the US in 1882 for their trotting blood to help improve carriage horses. He did race two of these trotters at one agricultural show at Bathurst when a director there, but had so much on his plate he did not worry much after that about the fledgling sport of trotting.

It was his good fortune that his next door neighbour was studmaster and breeder of standardbreds, Charlie White. The good fortune being that White had long been a competent chef and on moving to Bathurst had purchased and operated a hotel in the main street that would become known as the 'Knickerbocker.' He had earlier raced greyhounds, but in Bathurst he became wildly enthusiastic of trotters and pacers, for a time mixing hotel operations with having stallions and a few broodmares at his property next to 'Hereford' prior to selling the hotel.

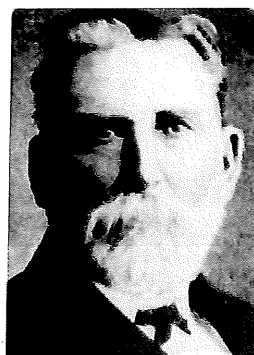
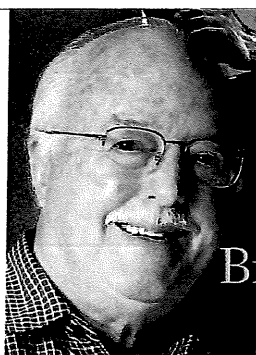
With the White home only metres from the adjoining fence to his American-born neighbour, Rutherford had been quick to make use of White's cooking talents and had the studmaster preparing the meals for each of 'Hereford's' entertainment evenings, actually having one of his staff erect a style across the adjoining fence to enable Mrs White and daughter to carry large pots of prepared food across for the delight of guests.

It seems Rutherford and White became good friends, as it was the wealthy American-born who made the offer to his neighbour of how Charlie could borrow any of the trotting broodmares roaming 'Hereford' no longer being used to breed carriage horses, with White taking them home and breeding them to his own stallions.

With such a move these days you simply would fill in and lodge a lease form. Back then, and for years later, having a loan of a trotting horse went on purely as a gentleman's agreement as there was no need to have them registered until ready to go to the races.

White was more than happy to accept Rutherford's offer of 'borrowing' several of the 'Hereford' broodmares in the breeding season, then after the

Pictured: Ken Dyer (left) and James Rutherford (right)



foals were weaned off their mothers, Charlie was given the choice of taking two of these back for himself; leaving the other one or two running around Rutherford's paddocks.

The arrangement seemed to work well for several years until early in 1911 when White went to look over the latest results from having bred several mares from next door. It is never simple to try and select what you consider might turn into the best when several horses or weanlings are involved. It was here that White passed over the one that would later be known as Globe Derby.

In September of that very year while on a trip to check over his numerous properties in Queensland, the 83-year-old Rutherford died suddenly from an attack of bronchitis while in Mackay. With such a varied estate he was leaving behind with property in NSW and Queensland at the time of his passing, the executors had several staff spend many days making a note of everything Rutherford had owned, including all of the horses on the property at Bathurst.

Even when the dispersal sale of the horses at 'Hereford' went up for auction on November 30, 1911, Charlie White again overlooked the colt from Springheel and his stallion Mambrino Derby, preferring to buy other lots that included a broodmare or two.

### **Differs greatly**

All of the above differs greatly from what was published in the two books written years ago about the breeding of the famous horse, but fully confirmed to me on a visit to White's then elderly daughter at Bathurst almost 30 years ago. She had long accepted had her father not borrowed the mare Springheel and bred her to their stallion Mambrino Derby, there would not have been a Globe Derby.

Some historians would have you believe that several years after ending his time breeding to improve carriage horses that Rutherford suddenly got the urge to up and breed Springheel to one of White's stallions – and presto, along came the great Globe Derby!

When Charlie went to select the young-uns in 1911 to take home for himself as he had been for several years, he had failed to see greatness in the colt from the ungainly looking Springheel that became Globe Derby. Had he taken this one home, he would surely have made himself a fortune. But that's the way of the breeding game, a fact accepted by his daughter during our discussions that day when visiting her.

Charlie White of course had a second chance to have owned Globe Derby. This was at the dispersal sale of the horses at 'Hereford' at the end of that November.

To some who knew Charlie White, he came across as a real character. He was built like a jockey being not much more than five foot nothing, and was capable of being rather brash and confident. In fact, press reports of those times when writing about his racing or breeding would often use his ~~the~~ nickname of 'Cocky' White in reports.

So, when in his twilight days (1930) when learning how Vic Dullard (owner/editor of *Australian Trotting Record*) was planning on writing a book about this wonderful horse Globe Derby, the usually placid Dullard, then merely four years into harness racing professionally, was quick to give old Charlie the brush-off when receiving a letter from him stating how it was he (White) who had actually bred the great horse. Dullard's brief comments about Charlie in his fine work *Globe Derby's Greatness* were rather harsh and far from flattering.

The story so many writers down through the years in following Vic Dullard's account, merely took it for gospel, repeating how Dugald Hastie purchased the unnamed yearling colt from Springheel at the dispersal sale for 25 guineas, later selling it to Jack Nader and Jack Harpley, with the colt then sold on to Joseph Corby who named it Cyril C, after his son.

Starting for the first time as a late three-year-old on May 29, 1914, it was backed into odds-on favourite, but fell when severely interfered with in running. Licking his wounds, Corby then had a plan, taking the pacer down to Melbourne for two starts, where there was little money for it, finishing unplaced.

John Wren and his stewards were aware of the plunge on the horse at its only previous start, and were quick to pounce, disqualifying connections for 12 months for failing to allow Cyril C to run on its merits.

Leased to Charles Bellman, the horse resumed racing in 1915 in Sydney with a 'new' name of Globe Derby and driven by Frank Batt. Heavily backed again, it won easily in Sydney.

Ken Dyer says how on the face of it, these facts seem reasonable, but the real story is not as simple as that as the young stallion was used as part of a plan by the big-betting Corby.

"A realistic appraisal of the circumstances and new information that has come to light, makes it quite clear that the Corby's, knowing they had a budding champion, had decided to delude the general public a little in order to gain a betting advantage with the horse's first start."

"When Hastie purchased the colt at that dispersal sale, he allowed it time to grow, with him coming to like what he saw. He later travelled the three-year-old around the Spring Shows in the Temora district where its name was listed as Globe Derby. This runs counter to the conventional story that it was not known as Globe Derby until 1915."

Dyer, who has studied pedigrees since becoming the NSW Registrar some 63 years ago, today lives in retirement in the Hawkesbury district of NSW. He believes Globe Derby was given that name before being sold to Jack Nader and partner Jack Harpley who then made a profit when selling it to known punter Corby of nearby Stockinbingal.

"The low level of prizemoney in 1913 led to many owners getting up to tricks to recoup their costs," points out Dyer. "So when Corby left the registering of the colt to just before its debut at Epping (Harold Park), he put it in the name of Cyril C.

"Anybody who had seen Globe Derby displaying considerable natural ability before then and was watching out for it going to the races for the first time would have been looking for the name in the newspapers in vain," he said.

"After completing the 12 months disqualification down at Richmond, Joseph Corby then did two things hoping to get a better price. The first was to revert back to its proper name of Globe Derby, and secondly, to lease the pacer to his friend Charles Bellman."

Despite not having won a race, the handicapping system of those days saw this young pacer placed off 35 yards behind in Sydney when it won as Globe Derby by six lengths after being heavily backed into odds-on favourite.

At last, this outstanding pacer was on its way at the racetrack.



By Max Agnew

## Globe Derby promotes pacing (Part 2)

**In our last issue (Winter) we brought you Part 1 of the story of Globe Derby, Australia's most remarkable sire of pacers. In hindsight, he was surely even better than the handful of struggling pacing sires then in the US, a period when the trotter there was far more popular than the pacer in all but one state.**

**A reader has asked can we provide additional information regarding Globe Derby's sire Mambrino Derby, a stallion it seems has rarely been mentioned in any great detail down through the years. So let's begin Part 2 with a look at this Victorian-bred stallion that came to sire Globe Derby in NSW.**

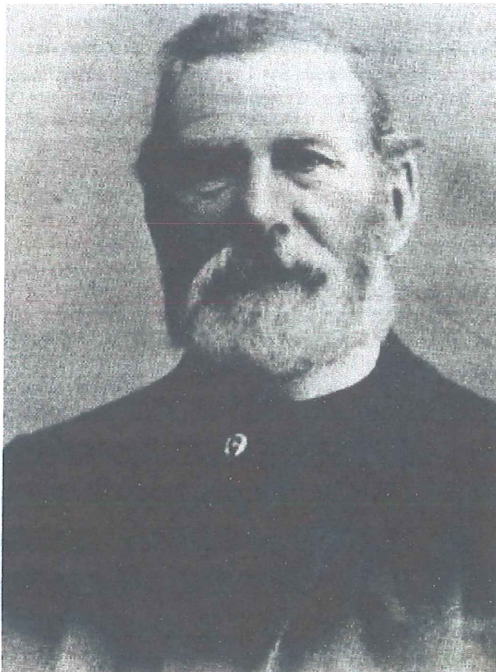
John Robertson owned both sire and dam of Mambrino Derby, the tall and gangling colt he bred in 1905. It would later sire the great Globe Derby

John Robertson will long be remembered as the sportsman who, on the retirement of the great New South Wales trotter Fritz in the early days of the 20th century, then had the pleasure of owning not only the nation's latest top trotter of the day Osterley (Childe Harold), but also owned Mystery, the then best performed pacer in the land.

Robertson bred Globe Derby's sire Mambrino Derby in 1905 at his 'Truganina Stud' just north of Werribee. By Owyhee, a trotting stallion he had imported from the US, this colt was from Robertson's imported mare Lucretia (by Mambrino Boy Jnr).

The story of the sire line of Owyhee I believe is the finest example you are likely to find in our Stud Book of the changeover from the trotter to the pacing gait at a time when trotters ruled supreme in the US, simply because most American enthusiasts then had no time for the use of hobbles to keep pacers at their gait.

When students of standardbred bloodlines in America discuss the legacy provided to harness racing by the influential Hambletonian, a pure-gaited trotter with no pacing genes in him, it would be rare if they go beyond the deeds of five of his sons that were special – George Wilkes, Electioneer, Dictator, Happy Medium and Strathmore – all trotters.



With hindsight and the aid of computers today, in many cases we can discover even more details than was likely back in those good old days when pacers in the US were unfashionable and breeders did their best to steer clear of them.

Somewhere in the make-up of that fifth son of Hambletonian, Strathmore, there had to have been a few rare genes that would enable him to pass on a desire to pace when certain circumstances came together in the breeding barn.

Because of a gap in the pedigree of its dam (Lady Waltermire) that no one has ever been able to fill, it seems highly likely a neddy with some pacing genes entered the picture through this gap – achieving what years later can be the thanks by Australians for this intrusion into her pedigree.

Such circumstances obviously came together when Strathmore the trotter sired several pacers that upset their breeders keen to have bred trotters. The best of Strathmore's progeny was Steinway.

When Steinway later began leaving an increasing number of pacers, this stallion was given the cold shoulder by breeders. It was not until this horse was 20-years-old that he was sent off to auction and purchased by an owner from Indiana, the one state in the US where pacers were accepted – probably because Indiana was situated well away from the trotting states nearer the eastern seaboard.

For the record, Steinway sired 14 trotters and 27 pacers. From his progeny he left 12 siring sons who in turn sired 44 trotters and 122 pacers.

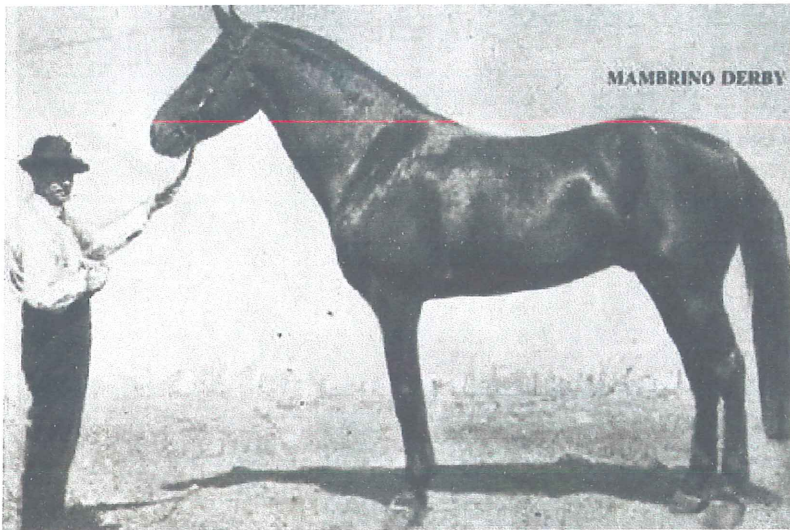
Among his trotters was a colt named Charles Derby. He was reported to have been a handsome looking horse, but at stud he continued the remarkable trend away from the trotting gait, coming to sire 13 trotters and 35 pacers. In turn, his 15 siring sons would leave 25 trotters and 114 pacers. Among his smart trotting sons on the track was Owyhee.

When Victoria's John Robertson went looking to import a trotter to stand with Osterley and Grey Hawk at his farm, he was pleasantly surprised to find such a well-bred trotter as Owyhee to be within his budget, and snapped up this then lightly used sire standing in California.

It is not clear if Robertson realised at the time how Owyhee had sired just four to the races in the US – three trotters and one pacer.

In Australia, this line-bred stallion to Hambletonian would sire 51 pacers and no trotters that were registered!





White Charlie White was jockey-size, this picture of him holding his pacing stallion Mambrino Derby gives an idea of how tall this sire of Globe Derby was when at stud at Bathurst

While Robertson was not adverse to the pacing gait, he had bought his imported horse hoping to breed faster and better gaited trotters.

It is history in his new country how this stallion would hasten the rise of the pacing gait in Australia having 27 siring sons that between them left six trotters and 191 pacers.

We know Charlie White of Bathurst purchased Mambrino Derby from Robertson when a yearling. It was tall and gangling even at that early age.

However, when going over details published in newspapers of the day when Robertson held a dispersal sale at Werribee on December 14, 1905, I have found the 50 lots listed were all sold, including some of his broodmares and many youngsters sired by Osterley, Owyhee or Grey Hawk, but none that matches the colt he had bred by Owyhee from Lucretia. This suggests White must have purchased his yearling privately from Robertson that year.

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There were several references in the Bathurst newspaper at the time quoting White stating he had bought Mambrino Derby with the idea of racing it for a time and then standing it at his 'Carwynan Stud' next door to the property where the wealthy and aging James Rutherford lived overlooking the eastern side of Bathurst, a suburb named Kelso.

In the previous issue of *Trackbred* we told you how White came to breed Globe Derby without actually ever signing its ownership papers. This was in following his practice of borrowing mares from Rutherford to put to Mambrino Derby.

Had he taken out a lease on these mares as he did when training and racing several earlier offspring from his neighbour's mares, history would have been very much different for White.

Charlie had grown up in Adelaide learning the trade of baking and being a pastrycook and chef. He had always enjoyed being around horses, and when in his 20's, along with a mate, were contracted by

cattle baron Stanley Kidman to drive a large herd of cattle over the 1500 miles from Adelaide to Queensland. White later divided his time between Melbourne and Sydney.

When the first English cricket team came to Sydney, he was engaged to cook for the players and officials. He would show his versatility as when moving to Melbourne he operated his own butcher shop.

After purchasing a hotel in the main street at Bathurst he added to his wealth and opportunities to show his expertise as a chef. He sold his hotel in 1903 wasting no time purchasing a small farm next to Rutherford and naming it 'Carwynan' where his first trotting sire was the disappointing Caloola.

He fared much better when he raced the handy mare Fidget on lease from James Rutherford, which during a successful career on the track took him across to race in New Zealand at one stage where his winnings there helped him purchase his next stallion, Mambrino Abdallah. It would sire 58 pacers and two trotters before its death in 1912.

Meanwhile, 'Cocky' White was having good fun racing and training the pacer Mambrino Derby he had purchased from Robertson.

The colt had 10 starts as a two-year-old for six wins and three seconds, usually against older horses and often in strong company at show meetings around the Bathurst district, and over at Orange, Dubbo and Wellington.

Keen to have Mambrino Derby used at stud, White bred a few mares to it when the colt was a three-year-old, including several he had borrowed from Rutherford who no longer had use for these mares at his advancing years.

In those times many a stallion combined racing with stud duties, but in its second stud season, White gave his horse a few months off from racing. When later twice racing the big pacer in Sydney, in both events it finished second, suggesting Mambrino Derby did possess above average ability.

Among the mares he bred his stallion to during its second season was Springheel, the daughter of Fidget. This labour of love would produce the mighty Globe Derby as told in our previous issue of *Trackbred*.

Also that season he borrowed Fidget, the mother of Springheel and a daughter of the outstanding trotting sire Vanclave; to breed her to his big sire.

In an interview with White's daughter some 30 years ago, she told me how her father after breeding several mares officially owned by Rutherford that he could breed to Mambrino Derby, these would later be taken back to his neighbour and left in the front paddocks of 'Hereford'.

Several weeks before each mare was due to foal, White would then move these to a back paddock behind Rutherford's large home where he could keep a close eye on them from his stables which were close to the fence adjoining his neighbour.

Another fine pacer Mambrino Derby would later sire was Minton Derby in 1917 from the mare Mignonette, a daughter of White's Mambrino Abdallah. By the time this colt went to the races for C. W. Griffin of Granville, NSW, the much older Globe Derby had become a big name on the racetrack.



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Minton Derby was a smart pacer coming to almost match Globe Derby’s track performances, though it would always remain in the shadow of the great progenitor.

### Globe Derby sold

After the passing of James Rutherford in 1911, the executors of his estate began sorting out his many assets, with the horses then in his name at ‘Hereford’ going under the hammer on November 30 across the Macquarie River at the Bathurst Showground, later to be the home of Bathurst harness racing for many years.

Details of the sale printed that week in the *Bathurst Times* I went through on a stay in Bathurst while writing a publication for the club, revealed Temora blacksmith Dugald Hastie bought the yearling colt by Mambrino Derby from Springheel (Globe Derby) for 25 guineas, and not Charles White as some historians would later claim, a wrong often copied by later writers.

Where the mistake probably initially came from is that Springheel was indeed sold that day with a colt foal at foot – a full brother to Globe Derby – for 25 guineas. And guess who bought this package? None other than Charlie White!

Because Vic Dullard, then owner of the *Australian Trotting Record* when beginning to write his book *Globe Derby’s Greatness* in the late 1930’s, overlooked White’s involvement with Rutherford; modern day writers have continued dealing White a dud hand ignoring him as being the one responsible for breeding Globe Derby.

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One of the lots White purchased at the Rutherford dispersal sale was a filly by Mambrino Derby from old Fidget, the mare White had earlier raced on lease. He named it Lucap. So safe did she become at the pacing game that Charlie would race her without hobbles!

When successful promoter John Wren introduced the first Derby ever held in Australian harness racing at his Richmond track on Friday, March 6, 1914 (along with a Derby for trotters that day), Charlie White won the blue-ribbon event for pacers with Lucap, driving it to beat the odds-on favourite Maori Land (Ribbonwood) with Derby Chimes (Abbey Bells) third.

Derby Chimes by the way was from the imported mare Norice (by Charles Derby). She became the founder of the family that would later produce the likes of Mount Eden, Nicotine Prince, Tuapeka Star, Adios Court, Hubert Campbell, Harogwen, Modulation, and dozens of other smart pacers.

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The stake money aspect of Wren’s two Derbies that day won by Lucap and Lucid was so impressive that it would not be matched until 1948 when General Dixie (Les Chant) won the Victorian Pacing Derby at the Melbourne Showgrounds in beating Tivoli Star (Bill McKay). Tivoli Star was a grandson of Lucap!

The two winners of Australia’s two Derbies in 1914 – Lucap and Lucid, the latter bred and raced by Hugh Cameron, both travelled to Melbourne two weeks before Derby Day by train from NSW.

Because Globe Derby for the first four years on the racetrack had been raced for betting purposes and included that 12 months disqualification when caught for not trying by Wren and his fellow stewards, little is to be gained by highlighting his racing record, except to point out when he was well backed and won, such performances elevated this horse to be as good as any pacer in Australia at that time.

Had it not been for the truly remarkable siring ability this horse possessed, the name of Globe Derby the pacer would have faded long ago.

When the Ballarat owner of the outstanding pacer Happy Voyage, then leased to A. G. Hunter for racing purposes, refused to sell the horse to this breeder, Hunter moved to purchase Globe Derby when its connections believed it was no longer a reliable betting proposition being off a difficult back mark in its racing. Hunter was a non-bettor, very keen to have a good stallion to breed to his mares, and give pacing exhibitions from time to time.

A. G. at that time had numerous handy horses which were trained for him by Billy Tomkinson, a truly outstanding horseman and athlete. When troubled knowing how his trainer was also a man who loved setting up a horse for a betting plunge, Alex Hunter decided to remain loyal to his trainer believing it was better for both parties if he leased the aging Globe Derby to Tomkinson for its last few starts.



As was so often the case, many a stallion of note back then, and others not well known at all, often was bred to mares while racing. Few if any breeders then seemed to believe there might be some correlation to racing ability with siring ability.

Unlike the situation in America where the trotting gait held sway over the pacer by a long way, Australians were finding how many of our trotters were unreliable when placed under pressure racing on tracks of various shapes and sizes with these trotters often downing tools and going off-stride. Unlike in the US, many Aussies found little wrong placing hobbles on those that favoured the pace.

It was a period when more and more pacers were coming to light from uncertain female lines, even though their breeders might well have set out to breed a square-gaiter.

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Just about every enthusiast who then followed the trotting sport subscribed to the *Australian Trotting Record*, a weekly journal which had begun in Melbourne in 1906. It usually consisted of 12 pages providing the results of racing around Australia with the breeding of each placegetter, along with snippets of news. For a great many years it would be the trotting man's 'bible'.

In the final months of the First World War, readers began to notice how more and more winners were appearing in the columns of the *Trotting Record* that

were sired by this horse Globe Derby, despite only a handful of mares having been bred to it in any of its first seasons at stud.

The day came when it was mentioned how his latest winner had actually been from a draught mare served earlier by this interesting stallion.

Two points began emerging from his winners. Firstly, it seems this horse did not sire trotters, usually only fast and tough pacers.

Secondly, many a breeder in writing to the *Record* came to point out how their mares had never previously produced a winner when supporting different sires. When bred to Globe Derby, they had come up with a handy pacer the very first time.

As numerous extra smart progeny by this exciting sire began making a name on the racetrack, when coming into the ownership of Alex Hunter, it was for the first time then owned by a breeder keen to promote Globe Derby as a sire leaving classy pacers. And with better mares than the horse had served when previously living in NSW, Hunter had good reason to be confident the best was yet to come.

Tomkinson often raced his team of horses in Sydney, and in the biggest event on the NSW racing calendar in 1922, after a betting plunge on another pacer from this stable, every man and his dog could see he was not trying with Globe Derby coming off its back mark in the Sydney Thousand.

He knew he was in strife with stewards in the manner this race unfolded, and this outstanding horseman was quick to flee the country to New Zealand, with Hunter taking back his then 12-year-old stallion where it would mix breeding with giving exhibitions of its pacing prowess.

The legend of Globe Derby as a super sire was about to be born!



The imported trotter and sire Owyhee leads Osterley, the then No 1 trotter in Australia, during work at John Robertson's training track near Werribee. Owyhee would become the grandsire of Globe Derby





By Max Agnew

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## He took us forward from Stone Age

Some 40 years ago when coming to understand how the sire Globe Derby advanced the pacing gait in Australasia by many years, my first thought then was how we needed to keep this sire-line going. Later the penny dropped how this was NOT the way Mother Nature operated.

In horse breeding, just when a truly great sire-line is on the way out, another with different attributes has always emerged – and not always from where expected to be the next great progenitor to assist in a changing world.

All great sire lines will eventually be brushed aside when no longer capable of withstanding change from a more modern line suited for delivering new attributes.

The good old days will not be so good if persevering with a sire-line when it's fading into mediocrity.

It can take time for a new outstanding breed-builder to be recognised and accepted, with many breeders supporting other promising young stallions in the hope this will be the sire most likely to lead to greatness and contributing much to the progress of the breed.

When Globe Derby was first introduced to the breeding caper while still racing in NSW, there had been no outstanding pacing sire come before to have left good quality mares and begin a foundation of building a reliable gene pool.

For this reason, among the few mares the Bathurst-bred stallion made love to in its first years included some of the most unlikely producers of winners you could possibly find, including one draught mare with the resultant foal becoming a winner at the pace.

When he began siring winners from mares that previously had been failures, Globe Derby was looked upon with much curiosity. There had been no rush by breeders at first to send mares to his court. Only when curiosity gave way to recognition that here was a stallion of great interest did a waking begin.

Suddenly, NSW breeders were interested in this big pacer. But he no longer was in that state, having moved to Victoria to be part of A.G. Hunter's team he raced while serving a handful of mares before finally being retired to the breeding barn.

If you recall how in Part 1 and Part 2 we explained how the American-born James Rutherford was earlier given the credit for breeding this stallion after passing on, some papers that came to light in more recent times of Alex Hunter preparing to send Globe Derby across to Perth for exhibitions at Gloucester Park, actually in his own hand wrote how the horse had been bred by Charlie White, and not Rutherford.

But enough of that! Let's concentrate on the horse itself as a sire.

Despite never having more than 40 mares in a season and living through a world war and then the Great Depression when breeders tightened their belts, Globe Derby was still able to sire 313 winning pacers and two trotters when race meetings were few and far between.

Many a breeder to have bred a colt by Globe Derby did use the knife if not wanting to have a stallion running around their property, while others registered their horse to enable it to serve a mare or two for themselves.

The well known Victorian studmaster the late Bill Hanson (the last owner of Maori's Idol) enjoyed telling me the story of how his father (Jim) once bred a colt by the great horse. Because they already had two stallions at stud on their property near Woodend, his father made the decision to geld it when the three-year-old was becoming quite full of itself.

A neighbour up the road heard of this and arranged to bring a mare on season down to Jim Hanson to have it served by the Globe Derby colt. Later that day this youngster was gelded. Four years on the resultant foal from its only mating won the 1932 Victoria Derby.

There were no fewer than 70 sons of the great horse that became sires, with some serving only a handful of mares for the owner to race, while others became the backbone of Australian pacing for many years.

While Globe Derby was leaving sons to pass on his blood, you can count on less than two hands the number of daughters he left that would later produce classy winners. Perhaps this was largely because at the time breeders found it difficult to find a reliable outcross sire, as all the big success stories then were Globe Derby and his sons/grandsons, though a few of his sons at stud did later become known for numerous outstanding daughters they sired.

Globe Derby did more for pacing in Australia than any other sire, yet he also made his mark in New Zealand. He had 14 siring sons stand across the Tasman, two of these not only made spectacular contributions to the breeding scene there, but have kept his bloodline lasting longer in New Zealand than Australia with probably the very last of his siring line being a nedly named Magic Indy Eyre that was still around in the 2015 season.

Victor Rolton, at Harness Racing New Zealand, tells me he believes that Magic Indy Eyre will be remembered as the very last of the Globe Derby line in Kiwi land!

### Walla Walla

One of the last of his sons bred in NSW when the horse was at Stockinbingal would be his best foaled in that state. This was the 1922 colt named Walla

Walla. It was not broken-in until aged four with its racing career delayed until 1928 when it wasted little time making a huge name for itself.

After numerous victories and the handicapper began placing it off backmarks, this did not unduly worry owner/trainer Les Martin because the horse had developed a bad habit of easing up in its races when reaching the lead. By coming off a tough handicap it was then possible to time its finishing burst to catch its rivals close to the post.

Such was the fame that grew about it standing up rivals from difficult handicaps that a phrase came to be known in Australian sport – 'Further back than Walla Walla.'

On the old and then rather slow Harold Park track in the 30's, Walla Walla went a mile in 2:04.2 at a time when no pacer outside of the US had gone near two minutes for the journey. This stallion later matched its racing record at stud when many of his 158 winners became well known pacers with Radiant Walla in 1938 a winner of the Victorian and NSW Derby's.

Another son was Wirra Warra, second to Lawn Derby in the 1934 Sydney Derby. After losing its sight, Wirra Warra was sold for one shilling to a breeder where it would sire Apmat, the horse Bert Alley took to America where it won the big International Pace beating the best there - Bye Bye Byrd.

Robert Derby was a 1924 foal, the best horse ever to be bred by Alex Hunter. It was from his smart mare Honest Kate and topped the Hunter dispersal sale when he was leaving the trotting sport in 1927.

The colt looked awesome in winning the 1928 Victoria Derby for W. J. O'Shea before an injury ended its racing days. The handsome looking Robert Derby went on to be a fine sire with 308 winners, with his best progeny being Lawn Derby and the filly Miss Lawnham that beat the boys in the 1940 NSW Derby.

Lawn Derby began racing in 1934 and not long after won the NSW Derby. After the race it was discovered how someone had tried drugging the pacer to try and prevent it winning the blue ribbon classic, but to no avail. Lawn Derby would be the first pacer outside of the US to break two-minutes for the mile, achieving this on a trip to New Zealand.

Like a few others of this tribe, Lawn Derby was so well-gaited that he often raced unhopped. He too became a fine sire of 270 winners. His son Peak Hill looked like following in Lawn Derby's footsteps but died during its first season at stud, leaving less than a dozen foals. One of these would become Silver Peak, the first champion pacer at the Melbourne Showgrounds after night trotting began there in 1947. In turn, Silver Peak sired the outstanding filly Argent, winner of Victorian and NSW Derby's, along with the Oaks for both Sydney and Melbourne. A remarkable record never been equalled.

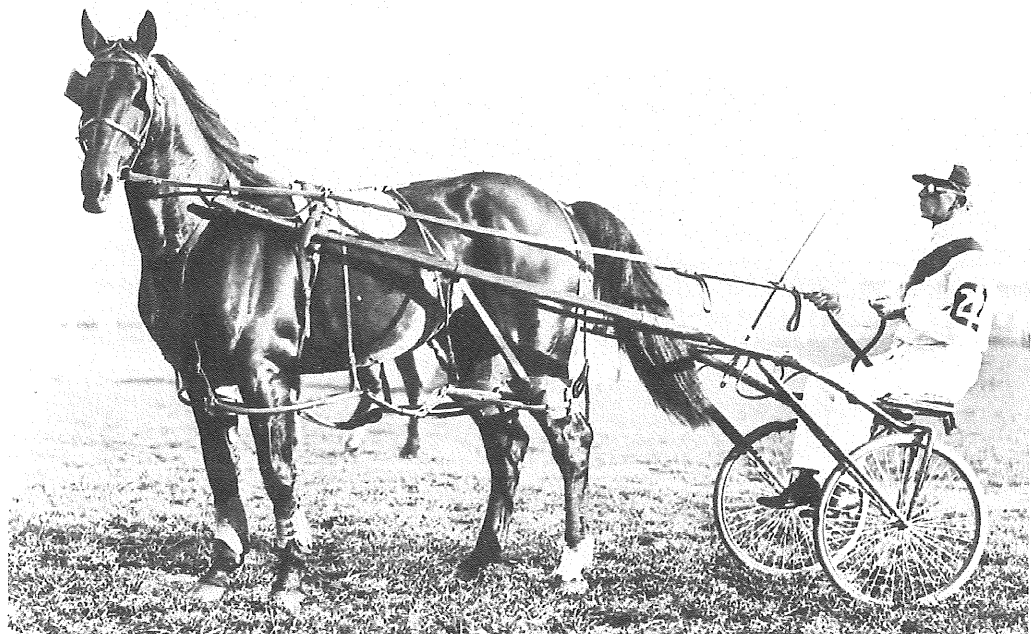
Lawn Derby also sired Ribands, a much publicised pacer that was the first to better two-minutes for the mile within Australia. The previous record had been held by another son of Lawn Derby – Inter Dominion champion Avian Derby. It had earlier time-trialled in exactly 2:00 for the mile with one of the three clockers being a youthful Ken Dyer.

Robert Derby also sired Radiant Robert, sold to South Australia's Wally Bowyer. Never bred to more than 40 mares in any one season, Radiant Robert sired 318 winners, including Inter Dominion winner Radiant Venture, and Merchant, whose victories included an A.G. Hunter Cup.

Robert Derby is also remembered for siring the full brothers Admirer (winner of four Derby's) and Amorous, one of the finest in the nation in his day. Two of Admirer's 1945 daughters were Adistar, dam of Inter Dominion winner Minuteman, and Dixie Love, dam of sires You Crovottie, Future Raider, Future Monarch and Future Intangible.

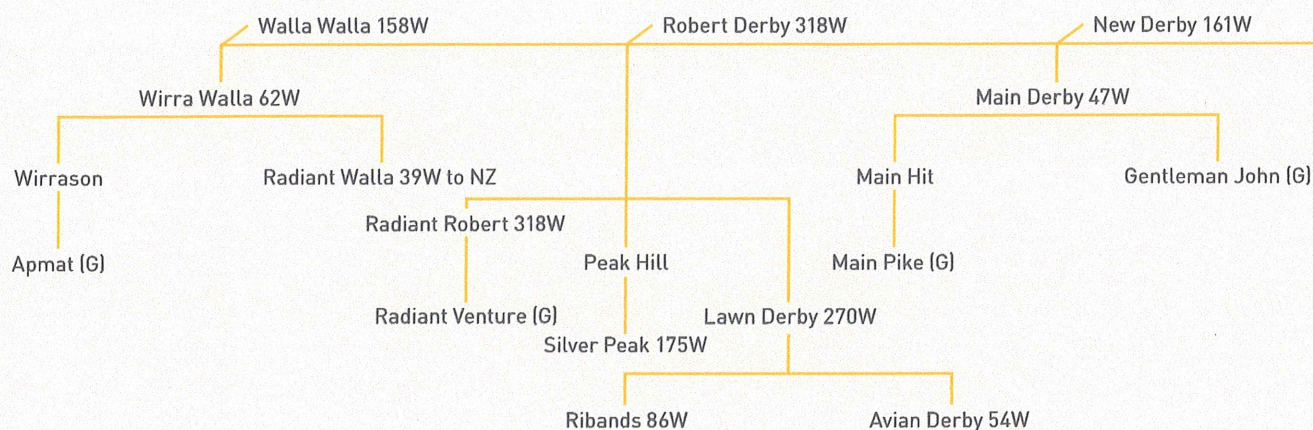
There were many at Harold Park who believed the best pacer by Robert Derby was the gelded Uncle Joe that never raced outside of NSW. He must have been one hell of a pacer as he beat Ribands four out of five times. According to his trainer/driver Bert Alley, Uncle Joe was streets ahead of its stablemate, Apmat.

The mid-northern centres of South Australia around the districts of Snowtown and Port Pirie have long been strong areas for the standardbred, with many a farmer there being horse breeders in the 1930's and beyond. One such breeder was A. F. Bussenchutt of Paskeville, later becoming a studmaster and naming his property Highbury Stud.





# Globe Derby



There were many successful siring sons of Globe Derby not listed in the above graph, but few that became part of this legendary sire-line, though in many cases they did sire a notable pacer or two, with Inter Dominion winners and classic performers a plenty.

This horseman had stood more than a dozen standardbred stallions before obtaining Radiant Derby in 1939, a close relative to the outstanding Walla Walla. It was said how Radiant Derby was a beautiful individual, yet another of the Globe Derby breed that looked almost like a thoroughbred. An associate sire at the time was the former star pacer Pedro Pronto, sold to Bussenchutt by Tasmania's Edgar Tatlow when the horse was 17 years old.

Bussenchutt was a brother-in-law of breeder George Brooks the man who purchased from Tatlow the handsome looking Van Derby early in the war. After standing at the property of Brooks for its first season, adjacent to Parafield Aerodrome, Van Derby was then leased to Bussenchutt where the horse could do no wrong as a sire.

He sired far too many smart pacers to list them here, but veterans of South Australian harness racing and beyond will remember the likes of Minor Derby, Tycoon, Inter Dominion winner Young Pedro, Prefix, Nevamaid, Para Derby, Van White, Brazen Van, Taminga, Gay Patrol, Erin Derby and of course twice winner of the South Australia Cup and another Inter Dominion champion, Bandbox (grand-dam of Pure Steel).

The aging Bussenchutt was to admit how it had taken years for him to come to understand the importance of using well credentialled broodmares, which he stated meant that his first stallions were bred to many a sub-standard mare. This studmaster retired in 1946 with his son Kevin continuing on. His father lived in retirement at Kadina until his passing in 1951.

It is history now how the Brooks family fared extremely well breeding to their three-quarter brother of Lawn Derby, remaining a most respected name as vendors at some of our largest yearling sales.

Van Derby left many siring sons, but strangely few of them would become household names. Mother Nature was moving in strange ways, and this son of Ayr was like several other sons of the great sire,

then becoming accepted as broodmare sires that included much quality with their offspring.

Avian Again for example later sired the outstanding mare Angelique. A daughter of Robert Derby (Chevro) would produce the dam of Richmond Lass, an Inter Dominion champion after having won the Oaks in Victoria, NSW and South Australia.

Interestingly, before being sold to the Brooks family, Edgar Tatlow had bred Van Derby to his mare Ayr, producing a colt that he later sold to NSW to a breeder at Temora where Van Ayr would sire 233 winners.

Perhaps the last of the wonderful sons Globe Derby sired for Edgar Tatlow at his Tasmanian property Globe Derby Lodge, a few miles out of Launceston, was the 1934 colt also from Ayr. Named Springfield Globe, it too became an Inter Dominion champion and later the sire of 299 winners on both sides of the Tasman.

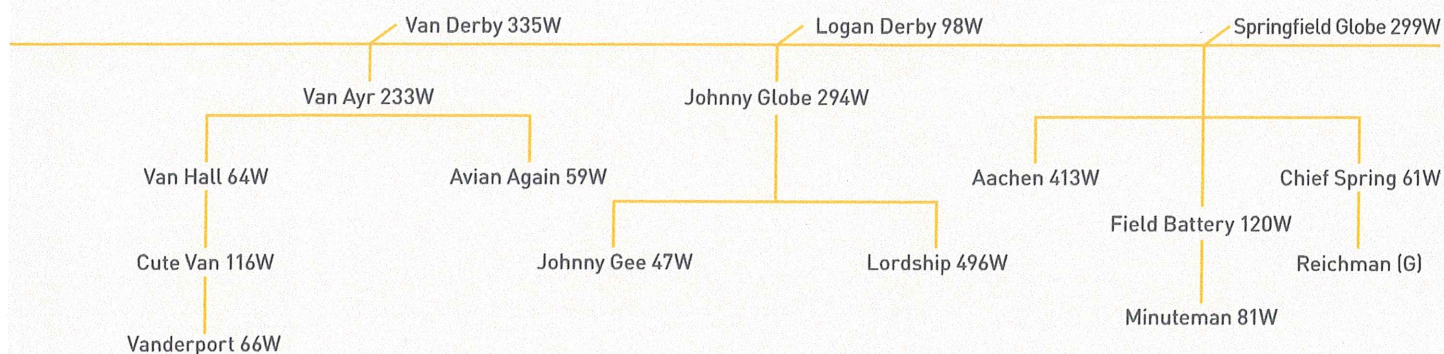
Sons of Springfield Globe to become successful sires in Australia included Aachen, a winner of its first 20 starts and later to make No 1 sire in Australia; Sheffield Globe, twice winner of the A.G. Hunter Cup; Globe Direct, Springflex and Field Battery, the sire of Inter Dominion champion Minuteman. Another was Bylaw.

Despite going blind in his last years, with tender loving care from owner/studmaster Dick Bengier, this stallion went on siring winners. He would be the last commercial sire of the Globe Derby line in Australia.

Van Hall with 64 winners and then its son Cute Van (116) raised the hopes of some for a comeback of this bloodline, but its best son Vanderport was to hit a brick wall at stud.

Logan Derby was foaled in 1930 and was not your typical Globe Derby male being small and rather weedy like his dam Belle Logan. But when taken to Perth for the first Inter Dominion Championship in 1936, this little fellow went through the series unbeaten.





While Robert Derby and other siring sons contributed greatly to improving the breed here, Logan Derby began a remarkable sire-line in NZ to carry the precious Globe Derby blood through to recent years. The last of this line, Kurahaupo Lord stood in Australia, but had just six winners.

Several years on when he had chalked up 58 wins and his Launceston owner Harry Barnes had just died, the stallion was sold to Perth's top administrator J. P. Stratton who then sent the stallion across to New Zealand where it would cover itself in glory by establishing a wonderful siring line through his son Johnny Globe (294 winners) who in turn sired Lordship (496).

By the way, the best daughter by Johnny Globe was one of the few trotters to emerge from this pacing family – but what a trotter Gramel became in Australia, though later a failure as a broodmare. .

For many years the biggest race in Tasmania was the Launceston Easter Cup. Just look at how Globe Derby came to make it his own with such winners: 1928 Vendome (by Globe Derby). In 1929 it was Walla Walla (Globe Derby), 1931 Warinda Derby (Globe Derby), 1934 Evicus (Globe Derby), 1937 Lawn Derby (Robert Derby), 1938 Logan Derby (Globe Derby), 1939 Jean Logan (Globe Derby), 1940 Our Globe (Globe Derby) and 1941 Bruce Walla (Walla Walla).

His son Our Globe also had the distinction at one Hobart meeting of siring every winner on the program!

Another outstanding son of Globe Derby bred by A.G. Hunter was New Derby. He usually lost ground at the start of his races, but he still won many races possessing great speed and setting records on trips to New Zealand and Perth to give exhibitions. Perhaps his best son was Main Derby, who seemed to race better unhoppled. Not bad considering his third dam had been a thoroughbred!

An older brother of Springfield Globe was Our Globe. Standing in Tasmania did not lead to a great many opportunities with so much rivalry there, but he did sire 158 winners.

### Standing in New Zealand

New Zealanders had seen enough of the progeny of Globe Derby crossing the Tasman and collecting the spoils not to have been impressed with the stallion, and it was not surprising that 14 of his sons came to

stand there. Most of these were not well known, but Logan Derby was about to make up for that.

Logan Derby would later leave 10 siring sons. Among these was the outstanding Johnny Globe. But when first going to stud he ran into the bias against colonial-bred sires, and had just 10 mares. But from those humble stats would emerge Lordship, one of the truly great pacers and sires in the Dominion.

Johnny Globe would leave 24 siring sons at stud there, including Johnny Gee.

While the name of Johnny Globe has been swamped in the minds of Australians through the deeds of Lordship and Johnny Gee, two lesser known sons of Johnny Globe – Berkleigh and Waratah – were both active at stud up to the 1990 season.

Lordship left numerous top class pacers, including Lord Module. At a time when prizemoney was not so great, the progeny of Lordship won a total of \$8,523,376. He would later have 39 siring sons at stud in New Zealand.

Among these was Kurahaupo Lord whose last season at stud was 2013. Another with longevity by Lordship was General Grace – he was active until 2011.

Springfield Globe was winding down its racing career with a trip to New Zealand when it was decided to retire the horse. Arrangements were made for it to stay as a sire where it spent four seasons before returning to Australia.

Of the handful of sire-lines that have made contributions to Australian breeding, none have even come close to matching the deeds of Globe Derby, for he was the one that took breeding here from the Stone Age, through to the modern day speed explosion.