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The rise and fall of the Ben Brush line

by Rommy Faversham

For much of the first four decades of the twentieth century, the male line of Ben Brush furnished American race cards and winner's circles with a distinct and continuous supply of equine talent. Designed to perform best in sprints and at middle distances, the line served the evolving racing and breeding industry as a valuable source of speed and durability. During these formative, if not golden, years of racing, there was quite often a Ben Brush in the frame.

Ben Brush represented one of three tail-male lines predominating the pedigrees of noted American runners during the first forty plus years of the twentieth century. The triumvirate of Domino, Fair Play and Ben Brush, though quite different in character, all shared similar development during the 1870s, 80s and 90s by the unions of their respective patriarchs with mares descending from the great Lexington. As the once dominant Lexington sire line began to fade into oblivion, essentially consumed by itself, the fortunes of its successors, in particular this new triumvirate, continued to improve. This was described in the "Rise and fall of Lexington's sire line", Thoroughbred Times, June 3, 2006.

The male line of Ben Brush was initiated by Bonnie Scotland (1853, GB), the well bred son of Iago (GB) and everlasting English matriarch, Queen Mary (GB). Classic-placed in England, Bonnie Scotland was imported to New York in 1857, just months after his half-sister Blink Bonny (GB) had become only the second filly to capture both the Oaks and Derby Stakes at Epsom.

Standing at semi-secluded farms in Ohio and Illinois for most of his first 15 years of stud duty, Bonnie Scotland received limited opportunities. One of his first runners of note was Frogtown, a bay colt out of the Lexington mare Ada Cheatham, who lowered the American record for the 1 1/4 mile distance in 1872, bringing about renewed interest in his sire.

Interestingly, Frogtown is reported to have been owned by General George Armstrong Custer who, besides his famous military career, was well known as a Turf writer during the post-Civil War era. Custer is said to have later used Frogtown as a cavalry mount sometime prior to his ill-fated Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876.

At the age of 19, Bonnie Scotland was moved to legendary Belle Meade Farm, near Nashville, Tennessee, before the start of the 1873 season. Bred to a better and larger collection of mares, he became one of America's premier stallions. With the deaths of Lexington and *Leamington, Bonnie Scotland emerged as the leading living U.S. sire in 1878-79 as well as the overall leader in 1880 and '82. He became particularly consistent as a source of brilliant juveniles, getting a total of five winners of the prestigious Young America Stakes run at the nearby Nashville course. Many of Bonnie Scotland's best offspring including his champion sons Luke Blackburn, George Kinney and Bramble were campaigned by the celebrated Dwyer Brothers, Philip and Michael, a pair of Brooklyn butchers who became two of the most successful American horse owners of the late 19th century.

Lexington-line mares proved to be pivotal in Bonnie

Scotland's success at stud. Fourteen of his 21 stakes winners were out of the daughters of Lexington or his son, former Belle Meade stallion Jack Malone. Bonnie Scotland's tail-male heir, Bramble, had a granddam sired by Lexington. When Bramble later returned to Belle Meade to replace his deceased sire, the benefits of accumulating Lexington strains continued. Seven of Bramble's eight stakes winners were inbred to Lexington including his best son, the foundation sire, Ben Brush.

After winning his first five races in the Midwest as a two year old, Ben Brush was purchased for a hefty \$15,000 by Mike Dwyer who had previously campaigned his sire Bramble when partnered with brother Phil. Ben Brush completed his juvenile season with 13 wins in 16 starts and then made his three year old debut in the 1896 Kentucky Derby winning it by a nose. He raced through the age of four and was considered a champion each of his three seasons.



BEN BRUSH

With no interest in breeding, Dwyer sold Ben Brush to James R. Keene, owner of Castleton Stud outside of Lexington,

Kentucky who was looking for a stallion to help replace the great Domino who had died in 1897 after siring only two crops. At Castleton, under the management of Foxhall Daingerfield, Ben Brush flourished. His third crop of 1901 included champion juvenile and Belmont Stakes winner Delhi as well as the game handicapper Broomstick. In subsequent crops, Ben Brush produced the champions Sweep and Pebbles and led the American Sires' List in 1909 when Sweep was the nation's best two year old.

Table 1 features the most important representatives of the Ben Brush sire line from Bonnie Scotland to Broomstick and Sweep.



BROOMSTICK

Young Broomstick changed hands several times before he was secured by eminent breeder Harry Payne Whitney for whom he became a foundation sire. Broomstick's dam *Elf, by Galliard, had originally been imported from England as a weanling in 1893 by J.R. Keene. In 1900, the unraced mare was bred to Ben Brush (a mating designed by Daingerfield) but

subsequently sold for a paltry \$250 when veterinarians at Castleton believed her to be barren. The unexpected colt ultimately became part of a ten yearling package put together by his official breeder, Col. Milton Young, and sold to coal magnate Captain Samuel S. Brown.

The small, early to mature Broomstick enjoyed a fine racing career under Brown's silks. At two, he captured the Juvenile, Expectation and Great American Stakes. At three, Broomstick won six of 15 races including the Travers Stakes and the Brighton Handicap, setting a new American mark of 2:02 ⁴/₅ for the mile and a quarter - a record time not bested for almost a decade, and then by his own son, Whisk Broom II.

After Capt. Brown's death, H.P. Whitney purchased Broomstick for \$7,500 at the former's dispersal in November of 1908. This on the advice of Whitney's trainer, Andrew Jackson Joyner, who had already been well pleased with a yearling he had recently broken who hailed from Broomstick's first crop. Joyner had previously bought the young colt, subsequently named Whisk Broom II, for \$2,500 from the Brown estate for the Whitney account. With the prohibitions on racing in New York between 1908 and 1913, Whisk Broom II was sent to England where H.P. Whitney maintained a stable under the trainership of Joyner. There, Whisk Broom II was Classic-placed when found to be several pounds behind the best of his contemporaries. When racing returned to New York at Belmont Park on May 30th, 1913, the six year old Whisk Broom II was there to capture the Metropolitan Handicap. After taking the Brooklyn Handicap, Whisk Broom II completed his racing career by winning the 1 1/4 mile Suburban in a spectacular, but highly controversial official time of 2 minutes - flat. It also marked the first time in one season that a horse had ever annexed this trio of premier events - the so-called Handicap Triple Crown. An injury soon hastened Whisk Broom's retirement to the Whitney Stud - it, too, soon relocated from

New Jersey to outside of Lexington. There, Broomstick and the best of his returning sons filled the paddocks with promising foals, many that ultimately carried the eton blue and brown racing colors of the Whitney family to stakes glory.

The second main branch of Ben Brush was established by Sweep, who was raced by his breeder, J.R. Keene and considered the best of his generation. Described by famed New York handicapper W.S. Vosburgh as “a sterling little race-horse”, Sweep won the Futurity at two and the Belmont Stakes and Lawrence Realization at three. After Keene’s death, Sweep was sold for \$17,500 at his master’s 1913 dispersal and relocated from Castleton to nearby Glen-Helen Stud.



SWEEP

Whereas Broomstick (69 SWs from 280 foals) was bred to a relatively small but primarily elite collection of Whitney broodmares, Sweep (48 SWs from 395 foals), marketed at a much lower stud fee, became best known as a successful commercial stallion. Perhaps the better runner, Sweep serviced a

much larger annual book of mares than Broomstick, albeit of much lower collective quality. Both Ben Brush stallions became multiple leading U.S. sires, Broomstick from 1913 to 1915 and Sweep in 1918 and 1925.

Table 2 is a listing of key representatives from the Broomstick branch of the Ben Brush sire line. Prominent tail-male descendants of Sweep are listed in Table 3.

The individual horseman most closely linked with the overall success of the Bonnie Scotland / Ben Brush line was James G. Rowe, Sr., easily one of the greatest trainers in American history. During the late 1870s and 80s, Rowe was responsible for conditioning most of the great champions campaigned by the Dwyer Brothers, including Bonnie Scotland's best sons, Bramble, Luke Blackburn and George Kinney. After the Dwyer stable broke up, Rowe gained more success when handling the charges of James R. Keene. With Keene, Rowe saddled the majority of Ben Brush's best offspring including his champion sons Sweep and Delhi. When Keene later died and his bloodstock dispersed, James Rowe accepted the training duties for the prominent H.P. Whitney barn. There, he honed the racing skills of many of Broomstick's best progeny including his best son, Whisk Broom II, and his best daughter, Regret, who became the first filly to capture the Kentucky Derby in 1915. In turn, Rowe trained most of Whisk Broom's best offspring, including the 1917 foals, John P. Grier and Upset, who became Man O' War's two most worthy adversaries during his legendary juvenile and sophomore seasons of racing. Rowe also trained Whisk Broom's champion sons Whiskaway and Whiskery for Whitney during the mid-1920s. In all, ten of the 29 American champions that demonstrated tail-male descent to Bonnie Scotland were prepared by this one man. Training for Keene and Whitney, James Rowe was also instrumental in the development of the lines of Domino and his son, Commando.

The Keene and Whitney breeding and racing dynasties

were advanced by a powerful and reversible affinity that developed between the lines of Ben Brush and Domino yielding many of that era's top runners. In the case of Broomstick and Sweep, many of their best offspring were inbred to Queen Mary - the family of Bonnie Scotland. Whitney also enjoyed success inbreeding to the families of Ben Brush and Broomstick.

Descendants of Ben Brush proved themselves to be well adapted to the rigors of early twentieth century American racing. Representatives were characteristically short-legged, but long-bodied. Never noted for their refinement, the well-muscled Ben Brushes often appeared coarse or plain, particularly about the head. More importantly, they were generally found to be even-tempered and tractable, as well as sound and courageous. Renown horseman Eugene Leigh, who owned Bramble at stud and co-owned the young Ben Brush, acknowledged, "horses of this [line] always trained like good soldiers, done their work well, put their noses in the feed box, and kept them there as long as there was an oat left. There was no 'yellow dog' in their blood". For good measure, they were shown as a group to excel on an off-track.

The general racing character (typology) of the Ben Brush line was one of brilliance. This usually manifested itself through the generation of precocious two year olds, many who battled with their peers from the mercurial Domino line for top honors within the juvenile divisions. They were particularly prominent each summer at Saratoga in that track's premier freshman events. At three and beyond, however, Ben Brushes were generally shown to lack the stamina enjoyed by the Fair Plays and other stout lines and remained relatively sub-classic in nature - best up to nine furlongs or less. As time went on, even fewer representatives attained what breeding theorist Franco Varola referred to as transbrilliance - the ability to transcend brilliance and reach classic proportions.

The Ben Brush line reached its peak, not coincidentally, around the same time as the deaths of James Rowe, H.P. Whitney, Broomstick and Sweep, all four succumbing within a two year span between 1929 and 1931.

The Broomstick branch became vulnerable soon thereafter when it failed to flourish at the subsequent stud farm of Harry Payne's son, C.V. Whitney.

A final haven of glory for the Ben Brush line developed in California after that state's quarter-century ban on pari-mutuel racing was rescinded in 1933. Man O' War's well-storied grandson Seabiscuit may have been the premier California-based Thoroughbred of his time, but many of his top local rivals were the descendants of Ben Brush. The best of these was Rosemont, a son of the Sweep stallion The Porter. Rosemont was probably the best racehorse from the 1930s never to have been deemed a champion. His greatest triumph was a nose victory over 'The Biscuit' in the 1937 Santa Anita Handicap. Getting the nod in this particularly rich event, The Porter went on to earn the year's sire championship - the last ever for a Ben Brush-line stallion.

By the end of World War II, Ben Brush was no longer a consistently influential sire line in any Thoroughbred division, including the juveniles. What were the causes of this decline?

Perhaps, in part, it was the line's relative lack of classicity and stamina that ultimately led to a vicious cycle of decreasing opportunities for its representatives at stud. In his definitive tome, "Racing in America 1866-1921", Vosburgh speculated that the majority of Ben Brushes were non-stayers because they were particularly broad or wide across the chest - "a conformational drawback to a horse's capacity to stay over a considerable distance".

Originally, the line's perpetuation had been enhanced by its general tendency to produce better males than females. By the

1930s, this, too, began to change as the daughters of Ben Brush-line stallions became important producers for competing lines. Broomstick became America's leading broodmare sire in 1932 and 1933 when his maternal grandson Equipoise was considered a two-time Horse of the Year. Later, Sweep became the only broodmare sire of two Triple Crown winners, War Admiral in 1937 and Whirlaway in 1941 - the same years he, too, was leading U.S. Broodmare Sire.

Additionally, the Ben Brush line appears to have encountered an increased incidence of infertility with each succeeding generation. Interesting, since some of genetic controls over fertility are believed to exist specifically on the Y chromosome.

In any event, the overall result was a gradual decrease in the issue of superior runners and, in turn, sires. This, ultimately, led to the line's virtual extinction from the breeding landscape.

The last truly exceptional descendant of the Ben Brush line was Hillsdale who enjoyed an outstanding four year old season in 1959 when capturing ten important stakes races including the Strub Series at Santa Anita. During this campaign, Hillsdale outran the great Round Table on both of two occasions and might have earned Horse of the Year honors, if not for a head loss to Sword Dancer in the Woodward Handicap.

The last vestiges of the Ben Brush male line are the obscurely-bred offspring of Hillsdale's grandson, the Ohio-based stallion Go Knobs (1975), whose lone stakes winner from 15 total foals was a gelding named Go Doc Go (see Table 3). The final stakes victory for a tail-male descendant of Ben Brush went to Go Doc Go in the \$30,000 Richard A. Kirchenberg Memorial Handicap at Beulah Park in November of 1993. The last race of any kind taken by a Ben Brush representative came on July 15, 1998, when Go Doc Go prevailed in a \$4,000 claimer at Thistledown.

When all of Go Knob's few remaining offspring reach their life's end in the next several years, it will officially mark the extinction of this once great line.

With the demise of both main branches of Ben Brush, the longest surviving American male line becomes that of Eclipse (1855, GB), imported to the U.S. in 1859 and ultimately spread through his paternal great-grandsons Domino (1891) and Plaudit (1895). Viable contemporary tail-male representatives of Domino include Broad Brush and his sons. Currently viable tail-male descendants of Plaudit include Holy Bull and his sons. These are the last pair of patrilineal remnants of, yet, another long-standing American male line precariously holding on.

**Table 1 The Ben Brush Sire Line: from Bonnie Scotland to
 Broomstick & Sweep**

Champions and Racing Hall of Famers in **BOLD CAPITALS**

Bonnie Scotland (leading sire 1880, 1882; 21 SWs)
|Caledonia (1863; Young America S.)
|Bathgate (1874; Young America S.)
|Belle of the Meade (f., 1874; Young America S.)
|Bombast (1874; Champagne S., Withers S.)
|Barrett (1875; Jerome H.)
|**GLIDELIA** (f., 1877; Alabama S., champion 3 yo filly)
|Bessie Belle (f., 1879; Young America S.)
|**GEORGE KINNEY** (1880; Belmont S., Jerome S., champion at 2 & 3; 4 SWs)
|**LUKE BLACKBURN** (1877; Miller S., 25 of 39 sts., Hall of Fame; 4 SWs)
| |**PROCTOR KNOTT** (g., 1886; Futurity S., champion 2 yo colt)
| |Uncle Bob (1887; American Derby)
|**BRAMBLE** (1875; Young America S., Saratoga Cup, champion at 4; 8 SWs)
| |Biggonet (f., 1883; Spinaway S., Withers S., Molly Pitcher S.)
| |**CLIFFORD** (1890; Champion at 3 & 4, 42 of 62 sts.; 8 SWs)
| |**KENNYETTO** (f., 1904; 3 yo filly champion, Alabama S.)
| |Prince of Melbourne (1897; Lawrence Realization, Brighton Cup; 1 SW)
| **BEN BRUSH** (1893; Hall of Fame, Kentucky Derby, lead. sire 1909; 17 SWs)
| |Theo. Cook (1900; 5 SWs)
| |Duster (f., 1900; Spinaway S.)
| |**DELHI** (1901; Belmont S., Brooklyn H., Hopeful S., champion 3 Y0; 8 SWs)
| | |**DOMINANT** (1913; Hopeful S., champion 2 yo colt; 6 SWs)
| | |**DICE** (1925; Juvenile S., champion 2 yo colt)

- | |Gretna Green (g., 1904; Carter H., SW at 2,3,4 & 6)
- | |PEBBLES (1912; Matron S., 2 yo colt champion; 2 SWs)
- | |Lorraine (f., 1917; Kentucky Oaks)
- | |BROOMSTICK (1901; Travers S., Hall of Fame)
- | |SWEEP (1907; Belmont S., champion at 2 & 3, Hall of Fame)

Table 2: The Broomstick Branch of Ben Brush

- BROOMSTICK (1901; Travers S., Hall of Fame; Lead. Sire 1913-15; 69 SWs)
- |MERIDIAN (1908; Kentucky Derby, champion 3 YO colt; 5 SWs)
- |Buckhorn (1909; Brooklyn H.)
- |Sweeper II (Fr.,1909; English 2,000 Guineas; 11 SWs)
- | |Golden Broom (1917; Saratoga Special; 12 SWs)
- | | |Polydor (1925; Interborough H., Jamaica H., Paumonok H.)
- | | |Gold Foam (1932; Travers S.)
- | |Osmand (g, 1924; Jerome H, Toboggan H (2X), Carter H (2X), 2nd Ky Dy
- |Holiday (g., 1911; Preakness S.)
- |REGRET (f., 1912; Kentucky Derby; champion at 2 & 3; Hall of Fame)
- |Thunderer (1913; Futurity S.; 5 SWs)
- | |Worthmore (1921; Breeders' Futurity, Toboggan H.; 4 SWs)
- | | |Tulachmore (1940; Long Branch H., Bryan & O'Hara Mem. H.)
- |CUDGEL (1914; Havre De Grace H., Brooklyn H., chmp. at 4 & 5; 27 SWs)
- | |FLUVANNA (f., 1921; Demoiselle S., champion 2 YO filly)
- | |Aquastella (f., 1926; Alabama S.)
- | |Milkman (1927; stakes-placed; 13 SWs)
- | | |Pasteurized (1935; Belmont S.; 1 SW)
- | | | |Woodchuck (1948; Paumonok H., Equipoise Mile; 9 SWs)
- | | | |Winning Shot (1956; Connaught Cup H.; 15 SWs)
- | |Mrs. Rabbit (f., 1945; Santa Susana S.)
- |Escoba (1915; Bashford Manor S., Breeders' Fut. 2nd Ky. Derby; 1 SW)
- |Tippity Witchet (g., 1915; Maryland H., 78 of 266 sts.)
- |Dr. Clark (1917; Agua Caliente Cup, sire's richest offspring)
- |Wildair (1917; Metropolitan H., Delaware H., 3rd Preakness; 13 SWs)
- | |Canter (1923; Pimlico Futurity, Sanford Mem. S.; 8 SWs)
- | |Sir Harry (1924; Agua Caliente H., 2nd Preakness)
- |Broomspun (1918; Preakness S.)
- |Nancy Lee (f., 1918; Kentucky Oaks)
- |Crocus (f., 1918; Beldame H.)
- |Transmute (1921; Tremont S., 2nd Preakness; 10 SWs)
- | |Erin (f., 1927; Gazelle H., Rosedale S.)
- | |Dit (g., 1937; Wood Mem. S., Sussex H., 3rd Ky. Derby)
- |Blondin (1923; Empire City H., 2nd Preakness; 4 SWs)
- | |ADVISING ANNA (f., 1930; Quickstep H.; champion at 4)
- |Cantankerous (1924; Initial H.; 2 SWs)
- | |Cute Trick (f., 1938; Santa Susana S.)
- |Bostonian (1924; Preakness S., Riggs Mem. H.; 11 SWs)
- | |Fiji (f., 1931; Kentucky Oaks, Latonia Derby, Latonia Oaks)
- | |Maedic (1934; Hopeful S., Sanford S., Flash S.; 4 SWs)
- | |Harvard Square (1938; Remsen H., Roseben H.)
- |Saxon (1924; Wood Memorial S.; 3 SWs)
- | |King Saxon (1931; Metropolitan H., Carter H., San Diego H.)
- |Brooms (1925; Hopeful S.; 15 SWs)
- | |Indian Broom (1933; San Carlos H, Marchbank H. (2X), 3rd Ky Derby)
- |Beacon Hill (g., 1926; Travers S.)
- |Flimsy (f., 1927; Pimlico Oaks)

|Halcyon (1928;; Queens County H., Jamaica H.; 13 SWs)
 | |Parasang (1937; Carter H., , Vosburgh H., Saranac S., La Jolla H.)
 | |Loyal Legion (g., 1944; Maryland H., Washington H.)
 | **WHISK BROOM II** (1907; Metropolitan H., Hall of Fame; 26 SWs)
 | |Upset (1917; Sanford Mem. S., Latonia Derby, 2nd Ky. Derby; 11 SWs)
 | | |Misstep (1925; Washington Park H. (2X), 2d Kentucky Derby); 4 SWs)
 | | |Windy City (1926; American Derby)
 | | |Upset Lad (1926; Florida Derby)
 | |Nedna (f., 1919; Alabama S., Havre De Grace H.)
 | | **WHISKAWAY** (1919; champion 3 YO colt; 8 SWs)
 | |Backbone (1922; Wood Mem. S., 2nd Preakness S.; 3 SWs)
 | | **WHISKERY** (g., 1924; Kentucky Derby; 3 YO champion colt)
 | | **DIABOLO** (1925; Saratoga Cup, Saratoga H., champion at 4; 15 SWs)
 | | |White Cockade (g., 1933; Withers S., Youthful S.)
 | | |Teufel (1933; Wood Memorial S.; 1 SW)
 | | |Mars Shield (1934; Kentucky Oaks)
 | |Victorian (1925; Preakness S., Withers S. Agua Caliente H.; 7 SWs)
 | | |Gillie (g., 1932; Santa Anita Derby)
 | | | |He Did (1933; Santa Anita Derby, Carter H.; 9 SWs)
 | | | |With Pleasure (1943; Equipoise Mile H., Vosburgh H.; 5 SWs)
 | | | |Lincoln Road (1955; Jersey S., 2nd Ky. Derby; 1 SW)
 | | | |Arise (1946; Travers S., Carter H.)
 | |Valevictorian (1933; Woodward S.)
 | | |Can't Wait (1935; Saratoga H., Washington H.; 1 SW)
 | |Twitter (f., 1925; Spinaway S., Ladies H.)
 | |John P. Grier (1917; Aqueduct H., Queens County H.; 27 SWs)
 | | |Atlantis (f., 1926; Spinaway S., Schuylerville S.)
 | | |Hi-Jack (1927; Sanford S., 2nd Futurity S.; 1 SW)
 | | |Golden Way (1930; Aqueduct H., Jerome H.)
 | | |Stand Pat (1931; Santa Margarita H., Stars & Stripes H.; 8 SWs)
 | | |Boojum (1927; Hopeful S.; 7 SWs)
 | | |Snark (1933; Metropolitan H., Suburban H.; 6 SWs)
 | | | |Slide Rule (1940; Jerome H., Peter Pan H., Cowdin H.; 3 SWs)
 | | | | |Decimal (1952; Toboggan H.)
 | | | | |Nance's Lad (1952; Vosburgh H., Toboggan H.; 1 SW)
 | | | |Harmonica (f., 1944; Coaching Club American Oaks, Suburban H.)
 | | | |Thingumabob (1936; Arlington Futurity)
 | | | |Boojiana (f., 1941; Matron S., Top Flight H.)
 | | | |Burg-El-Arab (1942; Tremont S., 2 for 2; 3 SWs)
 | | | |Enfilade (f., 1943; Santa Susana S., National Stallion S.)
 | | | **EL CHICO** (1936; Hopeful S., champion 2 YO colt, died)
 | | |Jack High (1926; Hopeful S., Metropolitan H., Tremont S.; 15 SWs)
 | | | | **HIGH FLEET** (f., 1933; CCA Oaks, champion 3 YO filly)
 | | | |Knave High (1934, non-winner; 5 SWs)
 | | | | | **BLUE SPARKLER** (f., 1952; Molly Pitcher H., champion at 4)
 | | | | |Andy K. (1937; Champagne S, Arlington Fut, 3rd Belmont S; 3 SWs)
 | | | | |With Regards (1939; Arkansas Derby, Paumonok H.; 7 SWs)
 | | | | |Hour Regards (1950; Del Mar Futurity)
 | | | |Lucky Draw (g., 1941; Juvenile S., Wood Mem. S., Peter Pan H.)

Table 2: The Sweep Branch of Ben Brush

SWEEP (1907; Belmont S., champion at 2 & 3, Hall of Fame; 48 SWs)
 |Pen Rose (f., 1916; Gazelle S.)
 |Regalo (1916; f., Blue Grass S., Ashland Oaks)

|Sweep On (1916; Grand Union Hotel S., Whirl S., 2nd Belmont S.; 11 SWS)
 | |Primulus (f., 1933; Santa Margarita H., San Francisco H.)
 |Leonardo II (1918; Hopeful S., Withers S., 3rd Belmont S.; 2 SWS)
 |Bon Homme (1918; Pimlico Autumn H.; 12 SWS)
 | |Alexander Pantages (1925; San Diego H., Agua Caliente Cup; 5 SWS)
 |General Thatcher (1920; King Edward Gold Cup, Frontier H. (2X); 2 SWS)
 | |**TAMBOUR** (f., 1928; Selima S., CCA Oaks, champion filly at 3 & 4)
 |**UNTIDY** (f., 1920; Alabama S., Kentucky Oaks, champion 3 YO filly)
 |Whetstone (f., 1921; Ladies H.)
 |Cinema (f., 1923; Spinaway S.)
 |Sweepster (1924; Remsen H.; 19 SWS)
 | |Sweepida (g., 1937; Santa Anita Derby, Will Rogers Mem. H.)
 |Sweep All (1928; Endurance H., 2nd Ky. Derby; 8 SWS)
 | |Big Flash (1937; Hollywood Derby, Del Mar H.)
 | |Bay View (1937; Santa Anita Handicap)
 |**ETERNAL** (1916; Hopeful S, champion 2 YO colt, Brooklyn H.; 12 SWS)
 | |Ariel (1925; Saratoga Special, Youthful S.; 33 SWS)
 | | |Airflame (1934; Tremont S., Carter H., Santa Barbara H.)
 | | |Arigotal (1935; San Mateo H.; 4 SWS)
 | | |Hubble Bubble (f., 1944; Santa Susana S., San Vicente H.)
 | | |Ariel Lad (1939; Interborough H., Fall Highweight H.)
 | | |**EDUCATION** (1944; Breeders' Futurity, champion 2 YO colt; 6 SWS)
 | |Okapi (1930; Toboggan (2X); 11 SWS)
 | | |Gannet (1937; Tremont S., Youthful S.)
 | | |Safeguard (f., 1942; Test S.)
 | |Xalapa Clown (1936; Ardsley H., 2nd Santa Anita Derby; 1 SW)
 | |Aletern (1939; Suburban H., Potomac H., Sheridan H.; 1 SW)
 |The Porter (1915; Laurel H, Havre De Grace H, lead. sire 1937; 33 SWS)
 | |Time Maker (1925; stakes-placed; 4 SWS)
 | | |Time Supply (1931; Massachusetts H., San Antonio H.; 3 SWS)
 | |Toro (1925; American Derby, Latonia Derby, 3rd Ky. Derby; 7 SWS)
 | | |Toro Nancy (f., 1932; Arlington Futurity)
 | | |**FOREVER YOURS** (f., 1933; Spinaway S., champion 2 YO filly)
 | | |Blue Sheen (f., 1933; Acorn S.)
 | |Two Bob (f., 1933; Kentucky Oaks, dam of champion Two Lea)
 | |Flying Scot (1934; Classic S., Withers S.; 1 SW)
 | |Inhale (f., 1935; Demoiselle S., Astoria S., Youthful S.)
 | |Heather Broom (1936; Blue Grass S., Saranac H, 3rd Ky. Derby; 4 SWS)
 | | |Uncle Miltie (1948; Champagne S.; 1 SW)
 | |Porter's Mite (1936; Futurity S., Champagne S.)
 | |Viscounty (1936; American H., San Francisco H.)
 | |Haltal (1937; Clark H., Dixie H., Saratoga H.; 10 SWS)
 | | |Marta (f., 1947; Ladies H., Top Flight H., Beldame H.)
 | |Porter's Cap (1938; Santa Anita Derby; Washington Park Fut; 3 SWS)
 | |School Tie (g., 1943; Lawrence Realization)
 | |Rosemont (1932; Santa Anita H., San Antonio S, Withers S.; 13 SWS)
 | | |**BED O' ROSES** (f., 1947; Selima S., Matron S, champion at 2 & 4)
 | | |Imasmoothie (g., 1950; Pimlico Futurity)
 | | |Rich Tradition (f., 1956; Selima S., Spinaway S.)
 | | |Thinking Cap (1952; Travers S., Lawrence Realization; 4 SWS)
 | | |Smart (1959; Manhattan H., Massachusetts H.; 4 SWS)
 | |Aneroid (1933; Riggs H., Carter H., San Antonio H.; 0 SWS)
 | | |Take Away (1940; 2nd Bashford Manor S.; 1 SW)
 | | | |Hillsdale (1955, Hol. Gold Cup, Malibu S, Californian S; 8 SWS)
 | | | |Acroterion (1962; 3rd Westchester S.; 3 SWS)
 | | | |Winter Solstice (f, 1972; Monrovia H (2X), S Monica H (G2)
 | | | |Hi Q (f., 1966; Vanity H., Ramona H.)
 | | | |Knobs (1962; 2 SWS)

| | | | | |Go Knobs (1975; Graduate S.; 1 SW)

| | | | | |Go Doc Go (g., 1988; Buckeye H., R.A. Kirchenberg Mem. H.)

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