

Helmet Happenings



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From the Editor

We have some good input for this issue. Thanks to those who sent in material and keep it coming. As far as District 10 goes we are all winding down our breeding now. Giulio Marcoccia is finished and has about 75 youngsters. Gary Parsons finished at the end of June with a couple of straggler pairs still breeding. He will end up with about 50 young ones. I am the same as Gary and still have a few late pairs going. I have 88 young ones now and will end up with about 100. Last I heard from John Hoekstra he didn't have many. This is a normal year for us here in District 10. Within these numbers there should be some good ones for the fall competitions. Hope everyone else had a good year and we'll see you at the shows.



Raul "the trained eye" Delgado (left) and Don Phyl having a discussion at the 2006 NYBS in Louisville, KY.

SPREAD

By Frank Mosca

While Spread is an extremely common mutation among domestic pigeons, it's almost unknown under its genetic designation. Instead, pigeon fanciers call the effects this mutation produces self brown, black or "barless" mealy. (Some show pigeon fanciers call Ash-red Spread-- Strawberry -- especially if sooty is also included in the phenotype) Yet, no matter the fancier's name for it, each of these colors is merely an example of Spread on a different base pigment, brown, blue and Ash-red. Almost sixty years ago, W.F. Hollander noted that the pigment which provides the coloring matter in our birds' plumage came in two different arrangements. In the bars, pigment was spread out. In the rest of the feather it was clumped.

You can imagine this pigment as a batch of spaghetti. In the area of the bars, the spaghetti is laid out regularly and spaced into individual strands. In the rest of the feather, it's gathered together into small bundles. Each bundle is then laid in a regular arrangement. The color we see in any individual feather is a result of light hitting that feather and bouncing back to our retina. Where the pigment is spread out (the bars) almost all the light is absorbed and very little of it bounces back to our eye. We see black. Where the pigment is clumped, more light is bounced back to us and we see a blue-gray color. This pigment arrangement is the normal situation in the wild-type (blue bar) pigeon. Spread, however, is a mutation which upsets this normal arrangement. Somehow, it opens up the clumped pigment bundles and places the individual strands of pigment throughout the whole feather. What was once the normal situation only in the bars is now the situation throughout all the feathers. In fact, you can think of Spread as being a mutation which takes the tail bar color and paints it over the whole pigeon. Want to know what color bird you're likely to get if you add Spread to it? It's easy to imagine.

Look at a pigeon. Birds in the blue series, i.e., blue barless, blue bar or blue check, all have a black tail bar. Adding Spread to any such pigeon takes that tail bar color and paints it all over the bird. You get a black. In like manner, a brown with Spread becomes a self-brown. The dark brown color of the tail bar is spread all over the bird. Ash-red birds are a bit trickier. Not because the mutation does anything different with Ash-red, but because in Ash-reds, the tail bar is lighter instead of darker than the rest of the feather. When Spread is added to Ash-red, this lighter, ashy color is spread over the whole bird. Instead of a dark-red bird, which we might intuitively expect, we get an ashy-gray one. We get what many racing pigeon fanciers call a "barless" mealy. The bird is usually not actually barless. Barless is a totally different mutation found in the pattern series. In these so-called barless mealies, the bars are simply not seen under the Spread 'overcoat'. It's similar to what we see with blacks. We normally can't see the bars under the Spread on those birds either.

Have a loft full of blues and blue checks and want some blacks? It's easy to add Spread to your stud? Just get a black pigeon. Mate it to any bird you'd like - one of the opposite sex usually works best. Since Spread is inherited as a simple dominant mutation and is not sex-linked, some of the youngsters in the nest will be spread (blacks). If the bird you started with is heterozygous for Spread -- is carrying only one gene for Spread -- about half of your youngsters, in both sexes, will be spreads. If your original bird was homozygous for Spread -- carrying two genes for it -- all your youngsters of either sex will be Spreads. Spread inherits independently of the patterns (barless, bar, check), so each Spread bird also has one of those patterns underneath the Spread.

Therefore, any particular black pigeon is either a barless, barred or checked pigeon. If the black is a "good" black, shiny and dark, only breeding tests (or knowing the parents) will allow us to determine which pattern is hidden by the Spread "overcoat". If you happen to have brown bars or ash-red bars and want spread birds in those pigments, it'd be easiest if you could find a spread bird in those pigments, i.e., a self brown or a spread ash-red (under any of its fancier names). By getting a bird already in the pigment series you're working with, you don't have to worry about the sex-linkage of the pigment series. Of course, you can use any spread bird to introduce the mutation to your stud, though you might have to wait for the segregation of the genotype and phenotype you're looking for. But then, that's often part of the fun of breeding.

DISTRICT 8 REPORT

By James Jenson

(Due to a mix up this report did not get into the last issue as it was supposed to)

On February 2nd & 3rd we enjoyed a helmet meet with the Grand Circle Pigeon Club at Hurricane, Utah. We were disappointed when several members who had planned to come could not make the show, but those who were there had a great time. On Friday we arrived at the show, put our birds in and greeted friends. That evening Lynn Chamberlain, a former helmet breeder and bulletin editor for the A H A invited all the helmet fanciers to his home for dinner. We sure enjoyed great food, great friends, and a lot of memories. It was good to catch up on Lynn and his family. Steve Mitchell and I traveled together and were invited to stay at Tom Allen's home that night. Tom is another former helmet breeder and we sure enjoyed our stay with him, especially the hot cherry turnovers for breakfast.

Curtis Oberhansly attended the show also. He had entered just a few birds that are being kept at a friend's home, but because they were not in condition for the show, he offered to disqualify them and do the judging. We had 45 mf crested and 1 mf plainhead entered in the show. Honors in the crested birds went to James Jensen for champion with a young black cock and first reserve to James with a young red hen. This was the first show for both of these birds. Todd and Cathy Farnsworth took second reserve with a black old cock. Thanks Curtis for your help in judging. You did a great job.

There were quite a few helmets that found new homes with new breeders. Ed Zwar from Phoenix took six or seven pair home. He should be a serious contender real soon. Some went to South Dakota, and some went to local breeders in Southern Utah. We had plenty of time to relax and chat with friends. It was also nice for us from northern Utah to get out of the winter cold and enjoy temperatures in the sixties and see what the sun looks like again. This was a fun show. I plan to attend again next year. Hope we will see some of the California and Arizona breeders then.

Breeding season is just getting started in the Jensen loft. Todd Farnsworth has several babies on their own now. Steve Mitchell will be moving to his new home later this month, so he will be delayed in getting started this year. Keith Edwards says he has a couple of Plainheads that he is excited about. That's all the reports I have heard for now. I hope you are off to a good start on the season.

PUT A LOCK ON IT

By: Harold R. Strawniak

My first encounter with pigeons, specifically Helmets, goes back 49 years. It was 1958 when I set my eyes on my first Helmets. What unusual markings and color those birds possessed. This was all highly unusual for me. Prior to this my only exposure with pigeons was with feral birds. Yes those Helmets did possess unique markings and color but it was more than those distinguishing characteristics that enticed me, it was their non-stop action. Like fine tuned machines those little creatures buzzed through their loft like Dragonflies. While flying from perch to perch they would clap their wings with such force that the sound could be heard a city block away. Like little soldiers they would dance across the floor, dragging their tails with such intensity that the ends would wear off. Those birds did not rest, even while in my hands they would give a performance. The cocks would be the most free in manners, with their cooing and eye expressions, while the hens would bob and bow their heads. The whole picture came together when I released that cock bird from my hands. What a sight to see when he eagle spread his wings upon landing. After holding that position for a moment it would then get up on his toes, stretching his body upward on straight legs. With an arch to his neck and a tilt of his head, this little bird would then look at me with white pulsating eyes. It was that look that gave me a feeling that this bird was trying to tell me something, that he's invincible, ruler of the loft.

What I had experienced is not uncommon. Many fanciers have experienced the same. In 1962 when the American Helmet Association drew up their first written show standard and each revision since, the basis of the standard was written around the type of Helmet just mentioned. In the introduction of the revised 1987 written standard it's stated in part, "the Helmet is a jaunty pigeon with a peppy, active personality. When on show it should give the viewer a zestful impression of a bird with vigor and enthusiasm. Cowering or crouching in a corner are not and should not be characteristic of the breed. "Also, it's stated that the Helmet "should be sprightly in manner and stand very erect, ideally, the bird should be on its front toes with its rear toes off the surface." This type of helmet is not that common in today's lofts. Even less common in today's show rooms and the reason being a judge's preference. The A.H.A show points are distributed in such a way as to bring about a balanced bird. With our crested variety, type has the greatest value of points with 15, followed with head with 10, body 10, color 10, head markings 8, crest 7, and rosettes 6. With the greatest number of points allowed -15 for type, and station being a great part of it, one would think that ones objective would be to put more emphasis on station in their breeding program. But this is not the case.

There is so much emphasis put on head and crest by many of today's judges that ones whole breeding program is based on these two features. Many are under the premise if they produce a large head and crested bird the rest of the bird will follow, including station. You are highly mistaken if you think the rest will follow, especially station. How often have we heard a judge remark on how a particular bird is showing the ideal station and height, but by observing more closely we see that the bird is standing on bent legs like those found in heavy muffed birds such as the English trumpeters. (Ski Legs) Then there are times when a judge would be so high on a crouching bird because of its large head and crest that this bird would be worked with for countless minutes until it would perk up for a split second and awarded first place.

Most of us have heard the statement that one has to build it before one paints it. As a whole, the color of our Helmets has not improved, then it should be agreed that our Helmets have not been structurally completed, so let's complete the construction with the following formula of facts:

As with most things construction begins from the ground up, and this also holds true for our Helmets. In order for us to reach our objective of a type-one stationed Helmet, three factors have to come together. First is leg setting, followed by leg strength and ending with coop training.

The entire balance of the Helmet depends on leg setting. The legs should be placed well forward on the body and set apart more wide than narrow, anything less than this would not be acceptable. Up front legs, set wide apart will enable the chest of the bird to be pushed up and out beyond the reach of the beak. This forward thrust will slant the legs back, putting the bird on the tips of its toes. This action will eliminate ski-legs by locking them, and giving a smooth flowing line down the chest to the feet, enabling the bird to hold its balance. The neck will arch, drawing the head over the feet and the beak maintaining a horizontal position. All of the above will help us to eliminate that Capuchine look in our Helmets. We all know how important markings are, but when selecting for type-one stationed birds, don't ignore that cobby wedge shaped body.

If there were only two areas to work on to bring about the results for a cobby wedged body they would be the back and the wings. Avoid birds with flat backs. In most cases they possess thick heavy wings with protruding butts and side boards. The most valuable birds are the ones with round backs. They are the ones with wings covering their bodies like that of a beetle, with narrow wing butts tucked under their chest feathers. We should now have a well stationed Helmet type bird, but for our birds to hold that perky motion for any length of time depends on leg strength, and strong legs are absolutely a must.

Leg strength will determine how long our Helmets can endure the strenuous effort needed to hold a show stance. Strong legs are needed for that erect stance and the ability to hold it over a needed period of time. Some birds possess proper locked legs and setting, along with strength as soon as they are weaned, while others will take longer.

One of the most over looked areas in getting our Helmets ready for the show room is coop training. When it comes to showing, a lack of coop training can cause a potential champion not to place. Good coop training will bestow discipline in our birds. Discipline is a building block for the endurance needed to maintain that show stance in the show pen. We have watched and trained our birds for months, and have seen them peak. A judge has only minutes to go over the birds before making a decision. It's very important that our birds are showing their very best from the start. A well trained type-one locked legged pigeon of the tumbler family of pigeons surely should get the attention of most judges.

A pair of Helmets should not be expected to produce characteristics in which there is no evidence that they have genetically inherited them. We must not lose knowledge of the fact when building that show winner that we start from the legs and work up. It should be embedded in our minds, as show men that the most valuable Helmets are the extremely stylish ones; standing erect over locked legs.

We all perceive things differently, some things more than others, and in many cases words may not be enough to give a detailed description. When I'm asked just what does a type-one locked legged Helmet look like I could only answer that question with this; when a friend of mine goes shopping and she's asked what she's shopping for, more than not her reply would be, "I don't know, but when I see it I will know".

Copied in part from the January 1999 issue of the Pigeon Debut magazine.

What Happened?

By Bob Bollinger

As I have reflected on some of the articles in the last few bulletins, I have started to wonder, what happened to make our MFCs poor feeders? We had some great dialog in our bulletins but Tony's article made me think. (A great result of an open dialog) Tony suggested that our helmets have been meticulously bred to achieve the good looking birds we have today. Somehow, in that selection process we overlooked the parenting qualities of the birds as we focused on appearance and other show traits.

Several thoughts and ideas came to my mind as I considered this. Some of the things I questioned were:

- When did we start to see the parenting quality start to go down?
- Why did we see it mostly with MFCs vs. MFPs?
- There are many other breeds that have been around as long as or longer than helmets. Presumably the fanciers in those breeds also strived to improve the breed over the decades. Why is it that some of those breeds still raise well?
- Why can helmets raise other breed's babies better than their own and why do helmet babies seem to be more frail in the nest?
- Maybe my earlier suggestion of beak length was off track? Are there other breeds of similar size and beak structure that are good parents?

I started to do some research and found some interesting data on these subjects. First I read through Fred Smith's "Helmet Handbook". I was truly impressed at the quality of this work! I learned that at the time of printing (1982), MFCs were still considered good feeders and producers. In fact, there were many historical references in the book from the 1920's, 1940's, and others that referred to MFCs as being good producers and parents. The handbook also indicated that helmets were being actively bred as a distinct breed from the time of Fulton (1878). Moreover, as the various helmet clubs organized there was focused helmet breeding and showing going on since the 1920's. It strikes me that helmets were still good feeders in the early 1980's and presumably had been good producers for the prior 100 years. So what happened in the 10-20 years after 1982 to make them lose their parenting skills so fast?

I have also researched some other breeds. A good example of a breed still feeding is Old German Owls. These birds have been around for a while. The German club recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. OGOs are similar in size and beak structure to our MFCs. These guys do a great job of feeding! Looking at the OGO's history we find that they were bred very carefully since the 1950's as most of them were wiped out in the war and by digression of the breed in the early part of the 20th century. So here we have an example of a similar featured breed, with a tight gene pool, who have been heavily bred for the last half century and they are still good feeders!

There are many other examples of old breeds that feed well and others that don't. I am not trying to whine in this article. I am a firm believer that we can learn from the past. If we reflect on what happened to our MFCs over the years, then maybe we can work to find a way to improve our MFC's feeding capabilities. I would especially like to solicit the opinions of they guys who have been around since the 1960's and 1970's.....WHAT HAPPENED?

In Search of Shortface

By Dennis Bray

AHA members, tell yourselves how good it was to receive something fun in your mailbox. That being the AHA Bulletin. Paul, you did the club good! I know fellas, with the days getting longer and the weather nicer it will be tough to sit down and spend some time to write an article for the bulletin. Members, you read Paul's plea for letters, articles and pictures for him to put in the bulletin. Let's not disappoint this new Editor!

Tuesday November 21, 2006 in a search for Shortface Helmets, three Helmet breeders leave Washington State for Nuremberg, Germany, site of the largest pigeon show in the world. Hank, Vic and I arrived in Frankfurt where we are picked up at the airport. We are driven to Schnieder's Hotel Restaurant in a small town called RossDorf.

Early the following morning we get started with a typical German breakfast. This consisted of soft boiled eggs in egg cups, breads, rolls, cheeses, preserves, meats and sausages. After breakfast we set off on a three hour tour to Nuremberg.

The Germans pioneered the autobahn system. These super highways often carry no speed limit. We cruise safely to our destination at a smooth 100 miles per hour. The autobahns sport very picturesque views of the countryside. The cities can be noted from quite a distance by viewing the tall spires of the old gothic cathedrals that were built to last an eternity. Many towns from the medieval ages are still around. It was interesting that the outskirts of all major cities have land set aside for small garden plots or pens to keep pigeons, chickens, ducks, geese and rabbits etc.

Germany is known for its sausages of all sizes. This is traditionally washed down with a beer.

While driving to the Nuremberg Messelentrum we realize how large this show is, 33,500 birds, and all pigeons!! It has 4 show rooms in 2 buildings, each with 2 floors. We enter the show room to fine German hospitality, information booths, displays and vendors. This all comes together with 3,200 exhibitors cooping their birds. What a sight!

The next day, Thursday, we visited the pigeon museum of Karlheinz Sollfrank. Believe me; a few photos can't come close to experiencing this great exposition in person. This unparalleled collection must be seen to be believed.

Leaving the museum, we head back to the show rooms to spend the second half of our day. The show rooms are only open to foreign visitors to witness the judging. It is amazing to watch this volume of birds being judged. Comments are recorded, judging sheets compiled, and then sent to be printed in the catalogue. We are allowed to see the exhibits before the huge crowds are let into the buildings on the weekend. Common courtesies of being quiet and staying out of the judge's way are strictly adhered to.

Friday we spend the entire day in the show rooms. Unlike our Nationals, the show room is filled with thousands of visitors viewing the pigeons. We counted over twenty four buses bringing pigeon breeders and clubs to this huge event from all parts of Europe.

With some luck we find the Helmet section. First there were very large Plainheads, then a good section of Shortface. The SF were well represented in all the colours. Black was by far the best at this show.

The Show Book Catalogue is printed and sold Friday morning. It contains the entire show results, breeder's names and what pigeons are for sale. Using this catalogue Hank purchased a beautiful yellow cock (or as the Germans call it a "man pigeon") with lots of skull frontal and good colour. I purchase a red cock and 2 red hens.

Now the fun begins. We must find John Nelson among thousands of people in the 4 floors of the 2 show buildings. John is the American importer who will make the arrangements to get the pigeons back to the States. This is where luck comes in. The birds must first go through Canada customs and stay there for a 45 day quarantine period. If they make it this far, they can then be shipped to their new home in the USA. Unfortunately, during this process Hank loses his yellow cock. He is very disappointed when he gets the news from John that his bird has died. I'm fortunate enough to receive my three reds.

We did get the opportunity to visit Willi Michel's loft. Willi is a big breeder of Shortface breeds other than Helmets. He does not use feeders. He and his wife hand feed all the young.

Back to the show hall, the judging was typical European style. Each bird has a coop card on its cage. The only information listed on the card is the breed, sex, age and some numbers registered with the show Secretary denoting the exhibitor. The judges can judge 80 pigeons per day but no more than 120 per day. The entire show was judged in two days. The Show Report was completed and ready for sale to buyers, exhibitors and the public by opening time Friday, at a cost of \$15.

All the pigeons we checked out were exceptionally beautiful show specimens. The quality of these birds is the result of decades of hard work and serious selection. Some of the show birds were just breathtaking. It is a shame that the ocean places such a great distance between the birds in North America and Europe. Both types have excellent points. We need what they have and they need what we have.

The people there are fantastic. They are hospitable and friendly. We never felt out of place or like a foreigner. We felt like we had known these people all our lives. We left with many fond memories of our German trip. We never thought that the friendship Hank, Vic and I established in the early 60's would end up taking us to Germany in search of Short face Helmets. We had a wonderful time in Germany and can only hope that we can visit again someday. We thank our German friends for an experience that we will never forget.

As Ever
Dennis Bray

District 1 Report

By Karl Mike La Com

Greetings from District 1

Yes, some news from District 1 for a change. Here we are again in the beginning of the good old summer time. For Southern California that means feathers, everywhere! Personally the breeding season is pretty much over. With about 50 young "pigeons" in Los Angeles County my neighbors aren't as excited as I am. However, less than 5 months from now Bob Bollinger will be judging the Western Sectional at the Pageant in San Bernardino. To date, ten breeders are looking forward to what promises to be a great show. Look for more information from District 1!

**AMERICAN HELMET ASSOCIATION POINT SHOWS
AND
POINTS EARNED FOR THE 2006 SHOW SEASON**

COMPILED BY:
HAROLD R. STRAWNIAK
POINTS DIRECTOR

DISTRICT – SIX

HRS-B-007

NATIONAL YOUNG BIRD SHOW
LOUISVILLE, KY.
OCT. 21, 2006

YOUNG BIRD SHOW
TOTAL HELMETS – 142
TOTAL EXHIBITORS – 18
TOTAL DISTRICTS – # 3,4,5,6,7,10,12,14

MFCLC – 111
JUDGE: BOB DUNLAP
EXHIBITORS – 16
DISTRICTS – # 3,4,5,6,7,10,12,14
CHAMPION—BLACK YC # 2726
BREEDER – RAUL DELGADO

AHA M.B. POINTS

BREEDER	POINTS	PLACEMENT
RAUL DELGADO	53.75	1
DON PHY	77.40	2,3,11,12
GIULIO MARCOCCIA	59.13	4,5,8
STEVE PETTO	16.13	6
PAUL McRAE	13.44	7
TONY PATTI	8.06	9
GARY PARSONS	5.38	10

MFCLPH – 22
JUDGE: HAROLD R. STRAWNIAK
EXHIBITORS – 9
DISTRICTS – # 6,7,10,12
CHAMPION – BLUE YC # 1404
BREEDER – BOB BOLLINGER

A.H.A. M.B. POINTS

BREEDER	POINTS	PLACEMENT
BOB BOLLINGER	33.60	1,7,10,11
VICTOR CARDILLO	18.00	2
MIKE CRAWFORD	14.40	3
TONY PATTI	12.00	4
JOHN HOEKSTRA	13.20	5,9
GIULIO MARCOCCIA	7.20	6
PAUL McRAE	4.80	8

SFCLC – 4
JUDGE: HAROLD R. STRAWNIAK
EXHIBITORS – 2
DISTRICTS – # 10 AND 14
CHAMPION – YELLOW YC # 914
BREEDER – STEVE BROCKETT
POINTS – NONE

SFCLPH – 1
JUDGE: CHARLES DWIGHT
EXHIBITORS – 1
DISTRICTS – # 6
CHAMPION – YELLOW YH # 3144
BREEDER – BOB DUNLAP
POINTS – NONE

MF MUFF – 4
JUDGE: BOB DUNLAP
EXHIBITORS – 2
DISTRICTS – # 7 AND 10
CHAMPION – RED YC PH # 326
BREEDER – HAROLD R. STRAWNIAK
POINTS – NONE

TOTAL EXHIBITORS - 6
DISTRICTS - # 8

MFCLC - 67
JUDGE: GREG POLA
EXHIBITORS - 6

DISTRICTS - # 8
CHAMPION—RED OH # 541
BREEDER—JAMES JENSEN
AHA M.B. POINTS

BREEDER	POINTS	PLACEMENT
JAMES JENSEN	60.88	1,5,8,9,10,12, 13,15,17
CURT OBERHANSLY	50.74	2,3,7,11
TODD & CATHY FARNSWORTH	26.45	4,6,14,16

SFCLC - 2
JUDGE: N/A
EXHIBITORS - N/A
DISTRICTS - N/A
CHAMPION - N/A
EXHIBITOR - N/A
POINTS - NONE

DISTRICT - FOURTEEN

EASTERN HUNGARIAN PIGEON CLUB
WAYNESBORO, PA.
OCTOBER, 8TH 2006

ALL AGE SHOW
TOTAL HELMETS - 78
TOTAL EXHIBITORS - 11
TOTAL DISTRICTS - # 7,12,14

MFCLC - 43
JUDGE: BOB BOLLINGER
EXHIBITORS - 9
DISTRICTS - # 7,12,14
CHAMPION - BLACK OC # 2795
BREEDER - RAUL DELGADO

AHA M.B. POINTS

BREEDER	POINTS	PLACEMENT
RAUL DELGADO	45.20	1,3
VICTOR CLINE	50.86	2,4,6,7

STEVE COMBS	16.95	5,8
GALEN GOSHORN	4.24	9
BOB BOLLINGER	2.83	10
GIULO MARCOCCIA	1.41	11
JIM GARUS	1.13	12

MFCLPH - 25
JUDGE: VICTOR CLINE
EXHIBITORS - 3
DISTRICTS - # 7,14
CHAMPION - SILVER OC # 389
BREEDER - BOB BOLLINGER

AHA M.B. POINTS

BREEDER	POINTS	PLACEMENT
BOB BOLLINGER	89.27	1 THRU 13 PLUS 15,17,18,19,21
MIKE CRAWFORD	1.77	14,16,20

SFCLC - 10
EXHIBITORS - 1
DISTRICTS - # 14
JUDGE - VICTOR CLINE
CHAMPION - RED OH # 652
BREEDER - JOE PELLIGRINO
POINTS - NONE

EASTERN SECTIONAL

ROCHESTER PIGEON FANCIERS
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
NOVEMBER 5TH, 2006

ALL AGE SHOW
TOTAL HELMETS-109
TOTAL EXHIBITORS-8
TOTAL DISTRICTS # 7,10,12,14
MFCLC-76

JUDGE: RAUL DELGADO
EXHIBITORS-8
DISTRICTS # 7,10,12,14
CHAMPION-RED OC # 1249
BREEDER-MIKE CRAWFORD

AHA M.B. POINTS

BREEDER	POINTS	PLACEMENT
MIKE CRAWFORD	48.41	1,15
GALEN GOSHORN	64.86	2,3,19

PAUL McRAE 71.91 4,5,6,8,12,13,18,20
 STEVE COMBS 11.75 7
 BOB BOLLINGER 9.87 9,16,17
 TONY PATTI 6.11 10,14
 VICTOR CLINE 2.35 11

MFCLPH-20

JUDGE: RAUL DELGADO

TOTAL EXHIBITORS-4

TOTAL DISTRICTS # 7,10,12

CHAMPION-YELLOW OH # 2451

BREEDER-TONY PATTI

AHA M.B. POINTS

BREEDER	POINTS	PLACEMENT
TONY PATTI	37.50	1,9,10
MIKE CRAWFORD	57.90	2,4,5,7,13
BOB BOLLINGER	26.40	3,8,11,14
PAUL McRAE	10.20	6,12

SFCLC-NONE

SFCLPH-NONE

MUFFS-13

JUDGE: RAUL DELGADO

EXHIBITORS-2

DISTRICTS # 12

CHAMPION MFMC DUN OC # 851

BREEDER-TONY PATTI

POINTS-NONE

CHAMPION MFMPH ASH-YEL. OC # 12

BREEDER-HAROLD JONES

POINTS-NONE

CHAMPION SFMPH RED OH # 8

BREEDER-HAROLD JONES

POINTS-NONE

N.P.A. NATIONAL

HRS-B-007

IOWA STATE PIGEON ASSOCIATION
 DES MOINES, IOWA
 DECEMBER, 8TH 2006

ALL AGE

DISTRICT DIRECTOR-WES PFADENHAUER

TOTAL HELMETS-103

TOTAL EXHIBITORS-14

DISTRICTS-2,3,4,6,10,11,12

MFCLC-71

JUDGE: BOB DUNLAP

EXHIBITORS-11

DISTRICTS-2,3,4,6,10,11,12

CHAMPION-BLACK YC # 2726

BREEDER-RAUL DELGADO

AHA M.B. POINTS

BREEDER	POINTS	PLACEMENT
RAUL DELGADO	60.25	1
DON PHY	128.35	2,4,5,8,10,11, 12,16,18,23
GIULIO MARCUCCIA	75.94	3,6,9,13,14,17, 19,20,22,24
DENNIS BRAY	15.06	7
HENRY EBBELAAR	1.81	15
BOB LIEN	1.81	21

MFCLPH-13

JUDGE: CHARLES DWIGHT

EXHIBITORS-5

DISTRICTS-2,6,10

CHAMPION-YELLOW OC # 158

BREEDER-DENNIS BRAY

AHA M.B. POINTS - NONE

SFCLC-10

JUDGE: CHARLES DWIGHT

EXHIBITORS-4

DISTRICTS-2,6

CHAMPION-RED YC # 837

BREEDER-DENNIS BRAY

AHA M.B. POINTS - NONE

SFCLPH-4

JUDGE-HENRY EBBELAAR

EXHIBITORS-3

DISTRICTS-2,4,6

CHAMPION-BLUE YH # 159

BREEDER-DON PHY

AHA M.B. POINTS - NONE

M.F. MUFFED-5

JUDGE: BOB DUNLAP

EXHIBITORS-2

DISTRICTS-3,6

CHAMPION-RED OH # 924

BREEDER-JAKUB SHUSTER

AHA M.B. POINTS - NONE

POINTS EARNED IN THE YEAR 2006

SHOW SEASON

DISTRICT – TWO

HRS-2006

JIM GARUS	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.8 TH E.H.P.C. PA.	1.13	-----
HENRY EBBELAAR		
DEC.8 TH NPA NAT.IOWA	1.81	-----
DENNIS BRAY		
DEC.8 TH NPA NAT.IOWA	15.06	-----
BOB LEIN		
DEC.8 TH NPA NAT. IOWA	1.81	-----

DISTRICT – FOUR

DON PHY	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	77.40	-----
DEC.8 TH NPA NAT.IOWA	128.35	-----

DISTRICT – FIVE

STEVE PETITO	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	16.13	-----

DISTRICT – SEVEN

BOB BOLLINGER	MCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.1 ST READING,PA.	-----	65.34
OCT.8 TH E.H.P.C. PA.	2.83	89.27
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	-----	33.60
NOV.5 TH ROCHESTER,N.Y.	9.87	26.40
JAN.13 TH LANCASTER,PA.	57.42	-----

VICTOR CARDILLO	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.1 ST READING,PA.	10.63	3.60
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	-----	18.00
STEVE COMBS	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.8 TH E.H.P.C. PA.	16.95	-----
NOV.5 TH ROCHESTER,N.Y.	11.75	-----

MIKE CRAWFORD	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.1 ST READING,PA.	-----	9.72
OCT.8 TH E.H.P.C. PA.	-----	1.77
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	-----	14.40
NOV.5 TH ROCHESTER,N.Y.	48.41	57.90

JAN.13TH LANCASTER,PA. 47.56 -----

GALEN GOSHORN MFCLC MFCLPH

OCT.8TH E.H.P.C. PA. 4.24 -----

NOV.5TH ROCHESTER,N.Y. 64.86 -----

DISTRICT – EIGHT

TODD & CATHY	MFCLC	MFCLPH
FARNSWORTH		
NOV.3 RD S.L.CITY	26.45	-----
JAMES JENSON	MFCLC	MFCLPH
NOV.3 RD S.L.CITY	60.88	-----
CURTIS OBERHANSLY	MFCLC	MFCLPH
NOV.3 RD S.L.CITY	5074	-----

DISTRICT – TEN

JOHN HOEKSTRA	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	-----	13.20
GUILIO MARCOCCIA	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.8 TH E.H.P.C. PA.	1.41	-----
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	59.13	7.20
DEC.8 TH NPA NAT.IOWA	75.94	-----
PAUL McRAE	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	13.44	4.80
JAN.5 TH ROCHESTER,N.Y.	71.91	10.20
GARY PARSONS	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	5.38	-----

DISTRICT – TWELVE

RAUL DELGADO	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.8 TH E.H.P.C. PA.	45.20	-----
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	53.75	-----
DEC.8 TH NPA NAT.IOWA	60.25	-----
TONY PATTI	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.21 ST N.Y.B.S. KY.	8.06	12.00
NOV.5 TH ROCHESTER,N.Y.	6.11	37.50

DISTRICT – FOURTEEN

HRS-B-007

STEVE BROCKETT	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.1 ST READING,PA.	15.94	-----

JAN.13 TH LANCASTER,PA.	17.40	-----
VIC CLINE	MFCLC	MFCLPH
OCT.1 ST READING,PA.	34.00	-----
OCT.8 TH E.H.P.C. PA.	50.86	-----
NOV.5 TH ROCHESTER,N.Y.	2.35	-----
JAN.13 TH LANCASTER,PA.	4.35	-----
BRANDON JEFFREY	MFCLC	MFCLPH
JAN.13 TH LANCASTER,PA.	14.87	-----

MASTER BREEDER POINTS EARNED BY THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITORS FOR THE 2006 SHOW SEASON FOLLOWED BY THEIR ACCUMULATED POINT TOTALS.

MFCLC		
	2006	TOTAL
DIST. - 2		
DENNIS BRAY	15.06	266.17
HANK EBBELAAR	1.81	73.94
JIM GARUS	1.13	546.31
BOB LEIN	1.81	20.38
DIST. - 4		
DON PHY	205.75	4711.96
DIST. - 5		
STEVE PETITO	16.13	213.00
DIST. - 7		
BOB BOLLINGER	70.12	1817.42
VIC CARDILLO	10.63	242.54
STEVE COMBS	28.70	115.62
MIKE CRAWFORD	95.97	2038.91
GALEN GOSHORN	69.10	105.57
DIST. - 8		
TODD & CATHY FARNSWORTH		
	26.45	295.29
JAMES JENSEN	60.88	4615.50
CURT OBERHANSLY	50.74	467.24
DIST. - 10		
GIULO MARCOCCIA	136.48	142.99
PAUL McRAE	85.35	85.35
GARY PARSONS	5.38	450.36
DIST. - 12		
RAUL DELGADO	159.20	1711.62
TONY PATTI	14.17	3410.81
DIST. - 14		

STEVE BROCKET	33.34	54.31
VIC CLINE	91.56	454.66
BRANDON JEFFREY	14.87	14.87

MFCLPH		
	2006	TOTAL
DIST. - 7		
BOB BOLLINGER	214.61	1101.15
VIC CARDILLO	21.60	909.68
MIKE CRAWFORD	83.79	2242.32
DIST. - 10		
JOHN HOEKSTRA	13.20	16.34
GIULO MARCOCCIA	7.20	7.20
PAUL McRAE	15.00	15.00
DIST. - 12		
		HRS-B-007
TONY PATTI	49.50	205.32

THERE WERE NO POINTS EARNED IN THE 2006 SHOW SEASON FOR THE SFCLC AND SFCLPH VARIETIES.

H.R.S
A.H.A.-2006
POINT SHOWS
A.H.A. B-007

District 7 Report

By Bob Bollinger

The early shows and swap meets are just about ready to start here in the East. The first gathering will be at the EHPC summer show in Waynesboro, PA in June. This is the site of the great District 14 meets that we have been seeing in the last few years. I have talked to some fanciers who are planning on attending. Everyone seems to be excited to get out and chat about pigeons. Summer shows and early shows are never much for showing pigeons but they are a great excuse for pigeon friends to gather and have fun!

Breeding and helmet production are near an all time low here in District 7 and central PA in particular. As I have talked with several fanciers my unofficial count of show able babies is 2 MFPs and 11 MFCs weaned and on the floor for 4 of us combined. The good news is that everyone seems to be looking forward to the upcoming show season. The shows will probably not be big but we will have fun!

Final Line Ups Western Sectional 10/11/06 Grants Pass Oregon



MEDIUM FACED CRESTED

73 MFC shown

Judge: Gary Parsons

9 exhibitors: Jim Garus, James Jenson, Todd Farnsworth, Kathy Farnsworth, Dennis Manning, Hank Ebbelaar, Dennis Bray, Karl LaCom and Mike Larson

PLACE	BAND #	CLASS	COLOR	EXHIBITOR	POINTS
1	1336	yh	red	Garus	
2	508	oh	red	Jenson	
3	1147	oh	black	Farnsworths	
4	426	oc	red	Jenson	
5	527	yc	black	Farnsworth	
6	616	yc	red	Jenson	

PLACE	BAND #	CLASS	COLOR	EXHIBITOR	POINTS
7	1330	oh	yellow	LaCom	
8	283	yh	yellow	Ebbelaar	
9	2414	yc	yellow	LaCom	
10	1326	oc	yellow	LaCom	
11	2090	oc	black	Garus	
12	625	yh	black	Jenson	
13	633	yh	dun	Jenson	
14	1702	yc	blue	Larson	
15	1703	yh	blue	Larson	
16	7315	oc	dun	LaCom	
17	620	yc	dun	Jenson	
18	3389	oh	dun	LaCom	
19	2312	oh	blue	Bray	

**Final Line Ups
Western Sectional 10/11/06 Grants Pass Oregon**



MEDIUM FACED PLAINHEAD

18 MFPH shown
 Judge: Gary Parsons
 2 exhibitors
 Exhibitors: Dennis Manning, and Dennis Bray

PLACE	BAND	CLASS	COLOR	EXHIBITOR	POINTS
1	1852	oc	red	Manning	
2	643	oh	yellow	Manning	
3	2202	yc	blue	Manning	
4	634	oc	ash red	Manning	
5	2265	yh	yellow	Manning	

PLACE	BAND #	CLASS	COLOR	EXHIBITOR	POINTS
6	2259	yh	silver	Manning	
7	815	yc	yellow	Bray	
8	2270	yc	ash red	Manning	
9	2205	yc	red	Manning	
10	132	oh	red	Bray	
11	2235	yh	red	Manning	



Short Face Crested

8 SFC shown
 Judge: Gary Parsons
 2 exhibitors
 Exhibitors: Hank Ebbelaar, Dennis Bray

PLACE	BAND	CLASS	COLOR	EXHIBITOR	POINTS
1	257	yh	red	Ebbelaar	
2	282	yc	red	Ebbelaar	

**Final Line Ups
 Western Sectional 10/11/06 Grants Pass Oregon**

Short Faced Plain Head

SFPH shown
 Judge: Gary Parsons
 1 exhibitor
 Exhibitor: Dennis Manning

1	2260	yh	red	Manning	
2	2286	yc	dun	Manning	

Short Faced Crested Muffed

1 SFC muffed shown
 Judge: Gary Parsons
 1 exhibitors
 Exhibitor: Dennis Manning

1	729	yh	yellow	Manning	
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