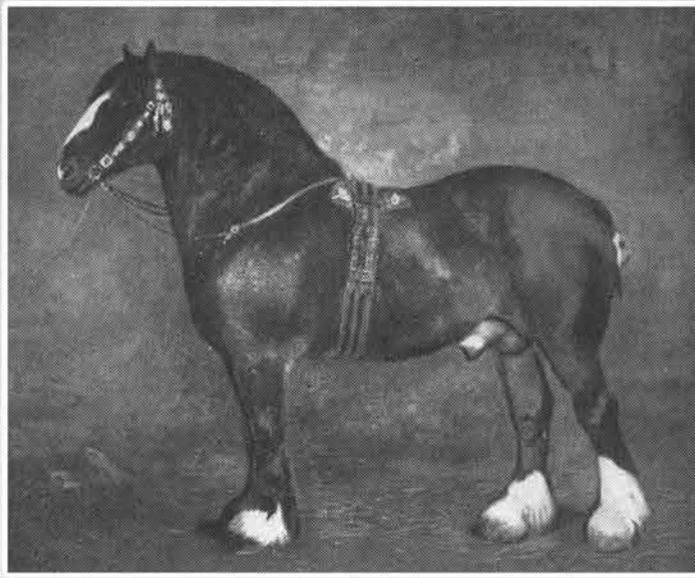


In the Clydesdale breed, there are two lines of breeding: the Darnley line; and the Prince of Wales line. There were contemporaries and easily the two most celebrated stallions of their day. While both were outstanding show horses, their lasting fame came from their ability to produce the best show horses and the best breeding horses of their time. These bloodlines have continued right on down to the present. In fact, it's safe to say that there isn't a Clydesdale in the world today that doesn't trace back on the stallion side of the pedigree directly to one of these two horses. We examined Darnley and his offspring in Spring 2004 issue of *The DHJ*. This is the Prince of Wales' story.



PRINCE *of* WALES

by Jim Emmons

Prince of Wales was foaled in 1866. His breeder, James Nicol Fleming, showed the Prince's dam, Darling, at the 1865 Highland Show. This venue, along with the Glasgow Stallion Show, were and still are considered the two most consequential shows in Scotland. Darling won the yeld mare class (at the 1864 Highland, she was the first place 3-year-old). While at the show, she came into season. Fleming had her bred to General, the first place 3-year-old stallion owned by David Riddell. The next year, she produced the colt who became famous as Prince of Wales.

General had placed third in his class at the 1864 Highland. His sire was Sir Walter Scott, the winning aged stallion at the 1860 Highland Show. The Highland Show was not held in 1862. Instead, there had been a large show at Battersea (London) to celebrate the 25th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Sir Walter Scott won the aged stallion class at this show. He was a medium-sized bay horse that was

very correct. He was exceptionally good-moving, which was a trait that he passed on to his offspring repeatedly. His grandson Prince of Wales possessed this same great animation at the trot. The sire of Sir Walter Scott was Old Clyde, alias Clyde Boy. His sire was either Scotsman or an unnamed 2-year-old.

The Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland was formed in 1877. The first volume of the Clyde

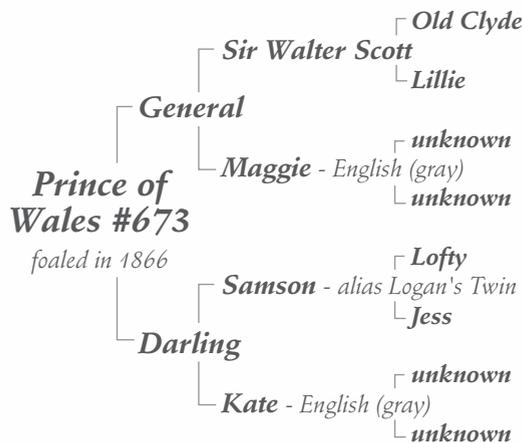
stud book came out a year or so later. The man who compiled most of the pedigree information and wrote the history of the breed that appears in this stud book was Thomas Dykes. He had helped clerk the Glasgow Stallion Show for a number of years and was familiar with many of the Clyde breeders as well as the horses. It is interesting to note that Darnley could be traced back on his sire's side of his pedigree ten generations to Glancer, a horse foaled in 1810. His dam, the Shotts Hill filly, aka the Lampits Mare, was foaled in 1806. Prince of Wales could only be traced four generations on his sire's side.

Prince of Wales and Darnley were out of mares sired by Samson, alias Logan's Twin. He was the most important sire of good breeding mares in the early days of the Clyde stud book. His sire, Lofty, won at the Glasgow Stallion Show in 1856 and his dam, Jess, placed first at the Highland in 1852.

Before the advent of the Clydesdale Stud Book and the Shire Stud Book a few years later, Scottish horses and English horses crossed the border all the time. English horses were taken north to help improve size and draftiness, while Scottish horses went south in an effort to tidy up the legs.

Both granddams of Prince of Wales were gray mares that came from England. The dam of General, Maggie, was the first place yeld mare at the 1857 Highland Show.

Darling, the dam of Prince of Wales, had a great record as a broodmare. Her daughter, also named Darling, was the winning yearling filly at the 1869 Highland. She was second, how-



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Darnley—the "other" foundation sire of the Clydesdale breed. His daughters crossed very well with Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales continued

ever, in 1870, 1871 and 1873. Her son, Prince Arthur, was second at the 1873 Highland and third in 1874. He was later exported to Australia. Darling's son, Prince Charlie #624, was sold to New Zealand as a 2-year-old in 1871. Darling's daughter, Kate, was the dam of Marquis, the winning aged stallion at the First Annual Show of the American Clydesdale Association held at Chicago in 1884.

Another of her daughters, Young Darling, was the dam of two famous stallions: Cairnbrogie Kerr and Cairnbrogie Stamp. "Stamp" was the first place 2-year-old at the 1886 Highland and Champion Male the next year. Cairnbrogie Kerr was imported as a 2-year-old by Robert Holloway, Alexis, Illinois, in March 1881. That was the year that the Clydesdale boom started in the U.S. Holloway imported a total of 109 head that year. Powell Bros., of Springboro, Pennsylvania, however, topped him by bringing over at least 124 Clydes. Holloway sold Cairnbrogie Kerr to J.W. Bridenthal of Larchland, Illinois. At the 1883 Chicago show, he won the sweepstakes as Best Stallion of The Show in an all-breed class of 35 head. After the show he was sold to the Clydesdale Horse Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was exported back to Scotland. He was soon sold to His Grace The Duke of Portland for a reported \$7,000. In his possession, the horse won his class at the English

Royal Show in 1884. In July 1887, he was re-imported by Galbraith Bros. Janesville, Wisconsin. In November 1888, Holloway bought the horse again.

The Galbraith Bros. were sons of Alex Galbraith, Croy Cunningham, Killearn, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Alex was a prominent and influential stallion owner in Scotland, starting in about 1830. His sons, Alex, Archibald and James ran the business in Janesville, while their brother John stayed in the homeland to run the home farm and purchase the horses (Clydes, Shires, Suffolks, Cleveland Bays and Hackneys) to be sold in America. In one of the Galbraith ads from the 1880s, they stated that they currently had on hand (in Janesville) 85 Shire stallions, 65 Clydesdale stallions and 50 stallions of other breeds! They also reported that their sales had been "brisk".

Alex Galbraith served at least two terms as President of the American Association of Breeders of Shire Horses during the 1880s. From 1895 to 1905 he was Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association. From 1908 to 1916, he served as President. Alex was very familiar



with Clydesdale breeding in Scotland before the formation of the breed societies. He was also familiar with the career of Prince of Wales. In the July 11, 1894 edition of *The Breeder's Gazette*, he wrote the following article:

Recollections of Some Old-Time Clydesdales

To *The Gazette*:

The rinderpest, or cattle plague, swept all over Scotland with dreadful havoc during the season of 1866, and for fear of spreading the disease but few shows of any importance were held that year.

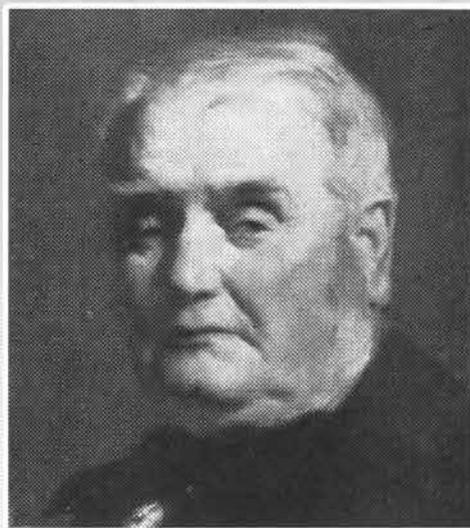
In 1867 Mr. Samuel Clark's Young Lofty (987) was the champion-winning the Glasgow premium and first at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show, also held at Glasgow that year. The latter could not be called a popular decision, however, the runner-up being no less than the well-known Shire horse Tintock, owned by Mr. A. Galbraith. Tintock was a larger, more massive horse than Lofty, of a rich brown color and very perfect in his conformation. He had much more quality than almost any Shire horse of his day, and but for the fact of his having come from England being generally known, and a very strong, unreasoning prejudice existing in Scotland against English horses, he would in all probability have topped the class. Young Lofty was a beautiful bright-bay horse of medium size and splendid action. His chief defect was a decided fullness in the hocks, which in America would not under any circumstances be overlooked. He was a fairly successful breeder but by no means the equal of Tintock, who, considering the short season he was in Scotland and the scant opportunities allowed him, left a crop of the best fillies in the country, most of whom turned out show mares and very successful breeders. Tintock's progeny were almost entirely female. He was imported into Canada that fall by the late Mr. Simon Beattie and proved a great success in the Dominion, both in the show-ring and the stud. Young Lofty went to honors first prize at the Royal Show in 1870, and doubtless accomplished much good by leavening the progeny of the coarser Shire mares than so plentiful in the South.

This same Highland Society Show at Glasgow [in 1867] was memorable by reason of the world-famed Prince of Wales having here made his debut. He was exhibited by his breeder, Mr. James Nicol Fleming—a gentleman who has since experienced many unpleasant vicissitudes—and was awarded second prize in the yearling class. Mr. Riddell, the owner

of the first-prize colt that day, with characteristic foresight was desirous to get hold of Mr. Fleming's colt by tempting him with a goodly sum of money in addition to giving him the first-prize winner in the same class, but all to no purpose. Mr. Fleming evidently thought that if the young Prince would be an acquisition to Mr. Riddell's

stud he was a good article to keep. At this age the Prince of Wales was by no means a sensational colt. He had many good points and several defective ones, but was clearly of the improving kind, and made great progress from this time until he next appeared as a 2-year-old and easily swept the boards. As all Clydesdale men know, Prince of Wales was sired by General, and his dam was Darling, a most excellent mare got by Samson, alias The Twin. Darling's dam was a gray mare, said to have come from England and generally admitted to have been a Shire mare. It is rather remarkable that the granddams of the Prince on both sides should have been gray mares and both have hailed from the South. This fact is a very forcible argument in favor of the admixture of Shire and Clyde blood and is never lost sight of by the advocates thereof, seeing the Prince of Wales had apparently 50% each of Scotch and English blood.

If the greatest men are not necessarily those with fewest faults or vices then it may be added that the greatest horses have not been those with the fewest defects either. Prince of Wales was by no means a faultless horse individually. I could name several—ancient and modern—with which fewer flaws could be picked. His head was certainly not a model, being decidedly Roman in cast, thereby indicative of his Southern ancestors. Twenty years ago the remark was common in Scotland, referring to some colt, "He has not a nice head; it is a real Prince's head." Then, again, his hocks were considered too straight and Americans might think he carried too light a middle piece to suit their taste. But even making allowance for those



David Riddell was the leading stallion owner in Scotland for nearly 30 years. He owned both Prince of Wales and Darnley.

defects, and I think they will be generally admitted, no draft horse of the century probably ever called out the enthusiasm of intelligent breeders as he did. As a show horse he was practically invincible—his elegant form and bold, dashing action being as captivating to the casual observer as to the critical connoisseur.

With the exception of old Topsman, which has been aptly called "the show horse of the century," I cannot recall

any other Clydesdale or Shire stallion that I think could out-show the Prince of Wales when in his prime. Although possibly not so perfect individually as Darnley he made a more attractive show horse. People admired Darnley, but they became enthused and were carried away by Topsman and the old Prince.

Prince of Wales was great in the show-ring but infinitely greater in the stud, and especially during his latter years—the Darnley mares in the South of Scotland seeming to suit him better than the Shire mares selected for his use by Mr. Lawrence Drew at an earlier date. Although a splendid stock-getter generally he was not a uniform breeder at all. All colors came from his loins, including grays, roans, blacks and chestnuts, and they sometimes varied greatly in shapes and quality, but almost without exception they possessed some real merit with vitality and action in a very marked degree. The best existing picture of the old Prince is probably the oil painting in the rooms of the Clydesdale Horse Society—painted when the horse was about ten or twelve years old—but no picture can do full justice to the horse as he appeared in the show-rings in his younger days.

David Riddell was the most active stallion owner in Scotland from the 1860s well into the 1880s. Besides showing a large number of top stallions at the leading shows, he leased out more studs than anyone and sold more horses for export than any other individuals.

After he purchased Prince of Wales, he showed the horse with great success. Prince won at the

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Prince of Wales continued

English Royal and the Highland Show in 1869 as a 3-year-old. The next year, at the Highland, he was defeated for just the second time, placing second in the aged stallion class to Rantin Robin, who was later exported to Australia. The same outcome (almost) befell Prince of Wales. In an 1891 article, Thomas Dykes wrote that Lawrence Drew bought the Prince from Riddell literally from the ship's side. The price was \$7,500.

In 1869 Prince of Wales was hired

to serve mares in the Carrick district in Ayrshire. In 1870, 1871 and 1872, he was traveled in the Glasgow district.

At the 1870 Highland, the first daughter of Price of Wales won the yearling class. She was conceived when he was just a 2-year-old. Her name was Knox's Rosie and she might have been the best female that he ever sired. She won again at the 1871 Highland. That day the first and second 2-year-old mares, the first and second yearling mares and the third place yearling stallion were all sired

by Prince of Wales.

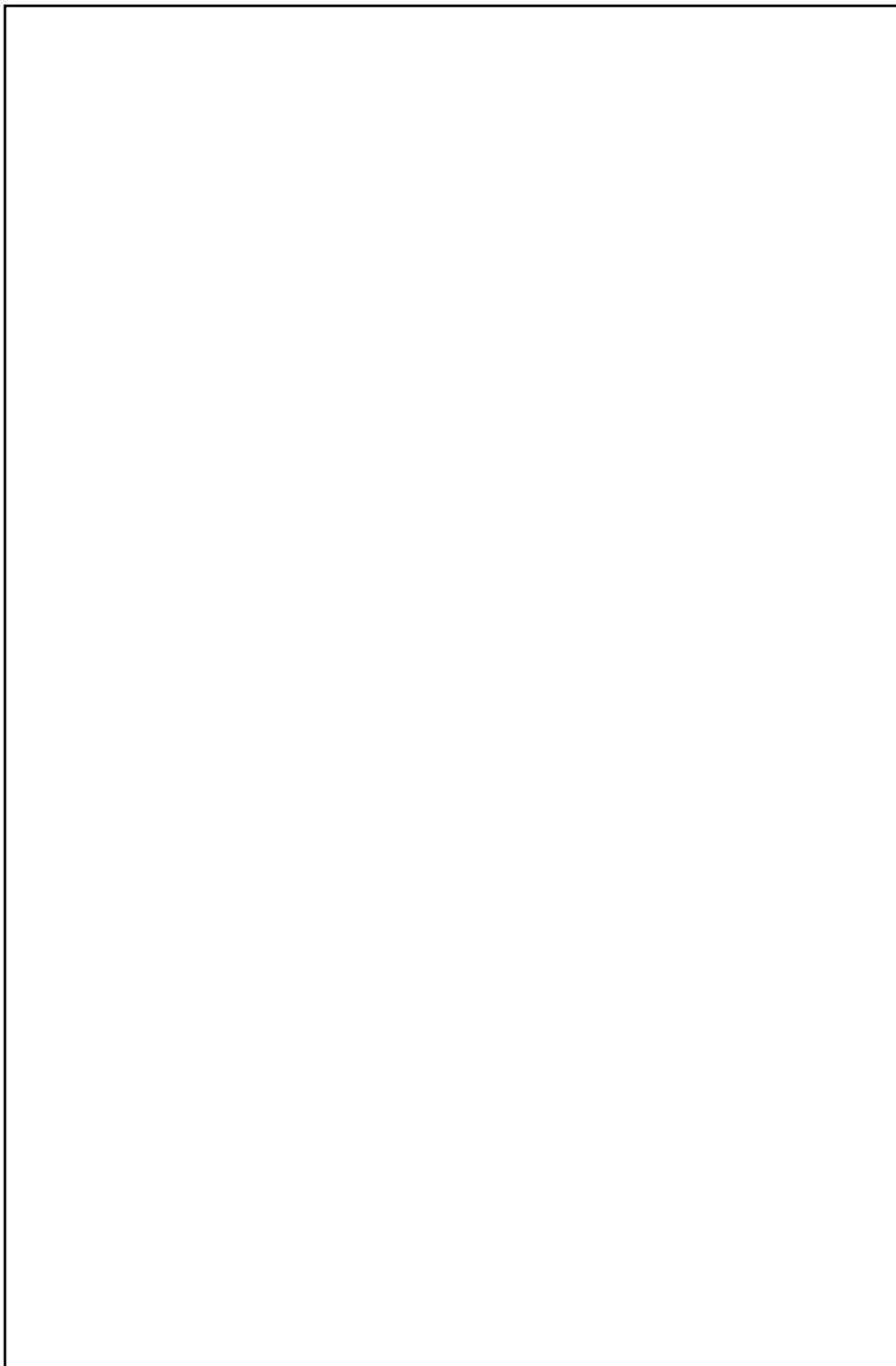
At the 1872 Highland, Prince of Wales won the aged stallion class for Drew. At the 1873 Highland, Knox's Rosie won the broodmare class.

Lawrence Drew was already one of the top breeders of livestock in Scotland when he purchased Prince of Wales. Many of Drew's best mares came from England. While many of the offspring of Prince of Wales and these English mares were great show animals, as breeding horses they were not nearly as successful.

Drew held annual sales of livestock at his Merryton Stud, of both cattle and Clydesdales. Before the start of the Clydesdale Society and the rules regarding entry into the Clyde Stud Book, few breeders really cares about the mixed blood in many of the horses. Drew's Merryton Stud and his chief stallion—Prince of Wales—were famous throughout the livestock world.

In 1877 the *real* Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VII, came to view the famous breeding establishment. Thomas Dykes wrote about the visit in *The Breeder's Gazette*: "The Crown Prince of Austria was there that day and also the Prince Imperial of Germany, who jumped on the back of the 3-year-old stallion Lord Harry, now owned in Canada." The Prince Imperial was married to the sister of the Prince of Wales and they were close friends. Unfortunately he lost his life to cancer two years later and his oldest son became Kaiser of Germany until the end of World War I.

When Riddell owned Prince of Wales, the horse was available at reasonable terms for breedings and he got a lot of mares and consequently left many offspring. That all changed when Drew took ownership of the horse. Drew, of course, bred his own mares but anyone else had to pay a stud fee of \$200. This was many times the amount that anyone else was charging. Because of this, Prince of Wales covered nowhere near the number of mares in his prime that one would expect. Despite this, he still produced many top horses. Lord Harry was first at the Highland as both a yearling in 1875 and as a 2-year-old the following year. He was the sire of Minnie Harry who was bred in Scotland and foaled in America. She was first at the 1884 American Clydesdale Association Show in Chicago as a yearling and again as a 2-year-old.



Never Mind Him was the first place aged stallion at the 1874 Highland. Prince George Frederick was second to Lord Harry at the 1875 Highland and first at the same show in 1877. He was imported by Robert Holloway.

Prince of Altyre won at the 1878 Glasgow Stallion Show. St. Lawrence won at Glasgow in 1882 and 1883. He was out of a Scottish mare and was one of the best breeding sons that Prince of Wales left during the time that he stood at Drew's. He was the paternal grandsire of Royal Gartley, who won the Cawdor Cup in 1895 and 1896 (*The rule that the award could only be won once wasn't instituted until 1902*).

Duke of Hamilton was another good breeding son in the early period. He was bred by Lawrence Drew. His dam was Scottish. Drew sold him as a yearling at one of his Merryton sales. He brought \$5,250, which was a record price for a yearling at the time. Duke died when he was a 3-year-old, but he had already sired two Glasgow winners: Lord Hopetown in 1885 and 1886, and Young Duke of Hamilton in 1887. He was also the sire of the imported Bella Waddell. She was the first place aged mare at Chicago's American Clyde Show in 1886. Lord Douglas was undefeated as a yearling in 1879. He was first at the Stallion Show in 1881 and was then sold to America. He died at the 1881 Chicago Show. His full-brother, Prince George of Wales, was imported by Galbraith Bros. in 1882. He won the aged class at both the 1882

Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs, which were held in Rochester and Fond du Lac, respectively, that year. He was later sold back to Scotland where he sired Prince Lawrence, the winning aged stud at the 1887 Highland.

Luck's All Was bred by Drew and sold to David Riddell. As a 3-year-old, he was first at the 1876 Highland. At the 1879 Highland, he again won his class and received the Cup for Champion Male. Riddell sold him to Australia in 1880. Luck's All was badly misnamed.

In the December 16, 1886 *Breeder's Gazette*, the following appears: "The vessel in which he was shipped was never heard of again after leaving port."

Possibly the best stallion bred by Drew and sired by Prince of Wales and out of an English mare was Prince of Avondale. He was first at the Highland as a yearling and again as a 2-year-old in 1881 and 1882 respectively. He won the 3-year-old class at the Glasgow Stallion Show in 1883 and then the aged class the next year. Prince of Wales was a bold mover. Prince of Avondale was even more so. His dam was thought by many to have some Cleveland Bay breeding behind her. He was the sire of two exceptionally good mares: Rose of Banknock and Sunray,



First at the Highland in 1881 & '82, and winner at the Glasgow Stallion Show in 1883 & '84, Prince of Avondale was quite possibly the best-moving son of Prince of Wales.

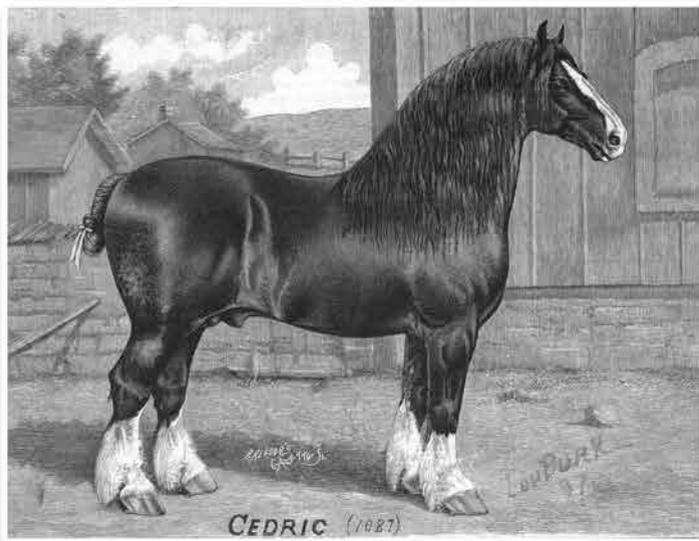
Great Britain and Ireland had rules for registry requiring that a stallion or mare foaled before 1890 must be got by a registered (numbered) sire, and his dame must be got by a registered (numbered) sire. Hence, the produce of these two mares were allowed to be registered, providing that the sire of said foals were registered stallions. Prince of Wales was in the stud book as were others who were used before the advent of the Clydesdale Society.

Sunray was the dam of Prince of Millfield, by Orlando. Orlando was a son of Prince of Wales, and was out of a Darnley mother. Prince of Millfield was the first place 2-year-old and Reserve Champion at the 1893 Glasgow Stallion Show. He was one of the largest 2-year-olds ever shown there and he could move like his ancestors.

Sunray's daughter Merry Sunshine, by Queen's Own, was the dam of Marcellus, the Cawdor Cup winner of 1903 and one of the best sons of the great Hiawatha. Also a son of Prince of Wales, Queen's Own was imported by the Graham Bros. from Clairmont, Ontario, Canada.

Many sons and daughters of Prince of Wales were imported during the 1880s. Galbraith Bros. scored their first big win in America when their son of Prince, named Glencoe, won the aged stallion class over all breeds at the 1881 Chicago show. Prince of the North was imported by Robert Holloway in March of 1881 and immediately sold to George Pickrell, Wheatfield, Illinois, along with a good imported filly. They were both 2-year-olds. The first group of

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As a 12-year-old, Cedric was first at the 1887 American Clydesdale Show, held in Chicago. He may well have been Prince of Wales' best breeding son.

GEORGE PICKRELL

When we talk or write about horses, we often times fail to mention the people involved with them. Many of them are quite interesting and/or historical. Such is the case with the story of Prince of Wales.

When Cairnbrogie Kerr was sent back to Scotland, he was sold to His Grace the Duke of Portland. He served as the President of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1886. His oldest daughter married the oldest son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore, who served as President of the Society in 1880. They raised ten children. The ninth was Elizabeth, born August 4, 1900. She married Prince Albert, the second-oldest son of His Majesty King George V. When George passed away and his oldest son King Edward VIII gave up the throne, Prince Albert became King George VI and Elizabeth became Queen. Their daughter is the present Queen Elizabeth II.

Of much humbler birth was George Pickrell of Whitefield, Illinois, owner of Prince of the North. He was born in 1831. In the early 1850s, he and two other young men set out for California, dodging hostile Indians and driving a span of mules. After two years, they returned the same way. In 1861, Pickrell helped raise two companies of Illinois soldiers who were assigned to the 11th Missouri Regiment. He served as Division Quartermaster.

Robert Holloway, owner of Cedric, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He graduated from Kentucky Military Institute and Transylvania University in Lexington. In 1851, he began the practice of law at Monmouth, Illinois. He acquired 7,000 acres of land in Warren County and cofounded the town of Alexis in 1870. He helped organize the American Clydesdale Association in 1879. He served as the first President. Holloway was the owner of at least 240 of the 1,050 entries in the first volume of the American Clydesdale Stud Book put out in 1882. Holloway passed away in 1906.

In 1892 a severe economic depression all but wiped out the importing business for the rest of the decade. Years later, Alex Galbraith wrote that when the panic hit, he had a load of horses at sea. Not only would they be hard to sell (if not impossible) but the Galbraith Bros. were holding notes on hundreds of horses of all breeds for which the owners could no longer pay. Two of the Galbraith Bros. (James and John) ended up back in Scotland. Archibald moved to Oregon and then to Spokane, Washington, where he continued as a horse dealer. Alex remained in Janesville, Wisconsin, to see what of the business could be salvaged. He also taught some courses at the nearby University of Wisconsin and wrote many articles for *The Breeder's Gazette*. By 1899, the importing business was starting to recover and Galbraith brought over 12 Clydes. The next year (1900), the International Livestock Show started in Chicago and he was one of the first Clydesdale exhibitors to this new venue. At the 1901 International, Galbraith had the Grand Champion Stallion on Prince William Jr., a son of Cedric bred by Robert Holloway. By 1908, he had moved the business to Dekalb, Illinois, and Brandon, Manitoba. Later, he and his business finally ended up in Edmonton, Alberta. Alex Galbraith judged the various draft breeds at the International more than any other man. When the great Percheron stallion Laet was Grand Champion there, Alex was one of the three judges officiating.

Nehemiah Palmer Clarke was born in Hubbardstown, Massachusetts, in 1836. He spent part of his childhood in Kentucky before moving on to Wisconsin and, finally, St. Cloud, Minnesota. He became heavily involved in many businesses, especially lumbering and hardware. During the Black Hills gold rush, he operated ox trains from St. Paul, carrying mail and hardware. In the late 1800s, his annual lumber sales exceeded \$150 million (that would equate to approximately \$3.75 billion in 2015 dollars!). N.P. Clarke was more "depression-proof" than most Clydesdale breeders and importers. In July and August of 1892, he imported 32 stallions and 14 mares from Scotland. The next year, he brought over 15 head, including Prince Patrick, by Prince of Wales. He was Grand Champion Stallion at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. Those 15 Clydes that Clarke imported in 1893 might have been the only ones to come to North America that year. In 1894, I could find no record of any Clydesdales coming to North America.

N.P. Clarke served as President of the American Clydesdale Association from 1889 to 1894, and from 1897 to 1905.



James Kilpatrick. The Kilpatricks of Craigie Mains sold Prince of Albion for \$15,000. They got his full-brother, Prince of Kyle, as a yearling for \$8,000. He was their first Cawdor Cup winner (in 1893).

Prince of Wales continued

foals sired by Prince of the North was so outstanding that efforts were made to return the horse to Scotland. Pickrell turned down an offer of \$5,000 for the horse.

The best son of Prince of Wales to come to North America was Cedric. His mother was Knockdon Maggie, by Ivanhoe #398. He was sired by Sire Walter Scott, the grandsire of Prince of Wales. The dam of both Ivanhoe and Knockdon Maggie was the great show mare London Maggie. She was first at the Highland in 1861 and 1863, second in 1859 and second at the London Show at Battersea in 1862. Knockdon Maggie developed an infection her head. Her owner, James Nicol Fleming (the same man who bred Prince of Wales), didn't think that she would survive so he gave her to Professor James McCall, a teaching veterinarian at the college at Glasgow. He figured that if she died, at least they could get some benefit from treating her. Amazingly, she got well again. The next spring (1874), McCall had her bred to Prince of Wales. The resulting foal was Cedric. He was a medium-sized dark bay with four white feet and white on his face. He was blessed with exceptional feet and, like most of the Prince of Wales offspring, he was a great mover—especially when trotting. His pasterns were considered to be too long and sloping for the times, although breeders tastes in that regard would change over the years.

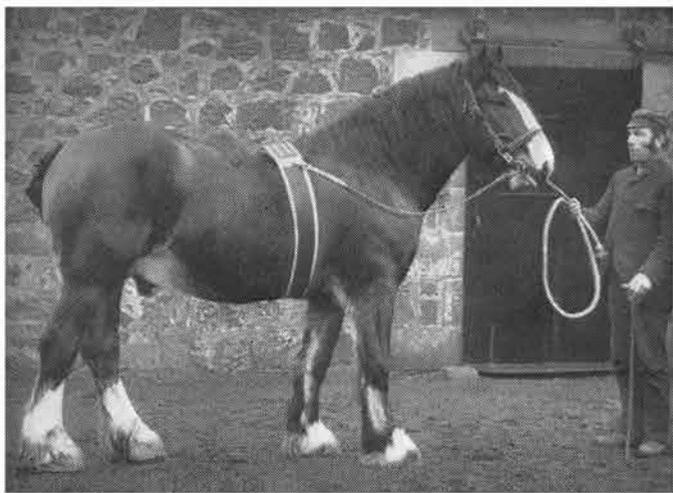
Cedric was lightly used at stud and then was sold for export in September of 1881 to Raeside Bros. Waukegan, Illinois. They sold him and three other imported stallions to Lawton and

Webb Bros., Buda, Illinois. One of the three was a yearling son of Cedric, British Prince.

Cedric stayed there until Robert Holloway went to a sale in 1886 and noticed the great feet and legs on some of the young sale animals. He



If you've not seen this famous photograph, "Dignity & Imputence" by now, you must be new. This gray Clyde stallion (often mistaken as a Shire), Kuroki 12629, was owned by the Iowa Agricultural School (later Iowa State College). Shown at the Chicago International on two occasions, in 1907 & 1908. In 1907, Kuroki placed 3rd in the aged stallion class (the winner ended up Grand Champion). The following year, Kuroki was 5th in class; and again, the class winner was crowned Grand Champion. Why is this pertinent? Kuroki was sired by Prince Shapely (by Cedric), one of the two full-brothers imported to Scotland by Andrew & William Montgomery in 1895. Kuroki's dam was by Baron's Pride.



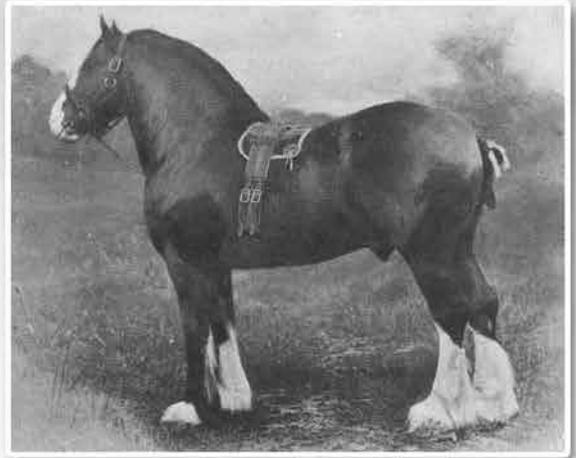
Prince of Albion won his class four times at the Highland, 1887-1890, and was crowned Champion in 1889. He was sold as a 2-year-old for \$15,000—a record in Scotland until 1911, when Baron of Buchlyvie sold for \$47,500.

inquired about the sire and found out that he was on a nearby farm. He hired a buggy and went out to have a look. He bought Cedric that same day and started using him in 1887. At that time, Holloway owned what was considered to be the largest and best herd of Clydesdale broodmares in the world.

At the 1888 Chicago show, Cedric's first foal born at Holloway's, Minuet, won the filly foal class. Each year, Cedric left more good foals that made their mark in the show ring for Holloway.

In 1893 the first truly "World" Clydesdale Show as held in Chicago at the World's Columbia Exposition. It boasted an entry of 156 head of Clydes from 37 exhibitors. The 4-year-old stallion class was won by Prince Patrick, a son of Prince of Wales. He was then named the Grand Champion Stallion. N.P. Clarke had purchased him from A. & W. Montgomery. They were the leading Clyde firm in Scotland by the 1890s. Two sons of Cedric took second and third: Prince of Quality and Handsome Prince. Prince of Quality would eventually be purchased by Montgomerys and be shipped to Scotland. Handsome Prince would later be owned by McLay Bros., Emerald Grove, Wisconsin, where he would sire Handsome Darling. She was the Grand Champion Mare at the first Chicago International in 1900. In the 2-year-old class, Holloway's Prince Attractive, by Cedric, won, and was then received the special award for Best Stallion Bred in America.

Cedric was famous on both sides of the Atlantic. Andrew and William Montgomery were two of the most important Clydesdale owners in Scotland. Andrew owned the great breeding horse MacGregor. The brothers had recently acquired

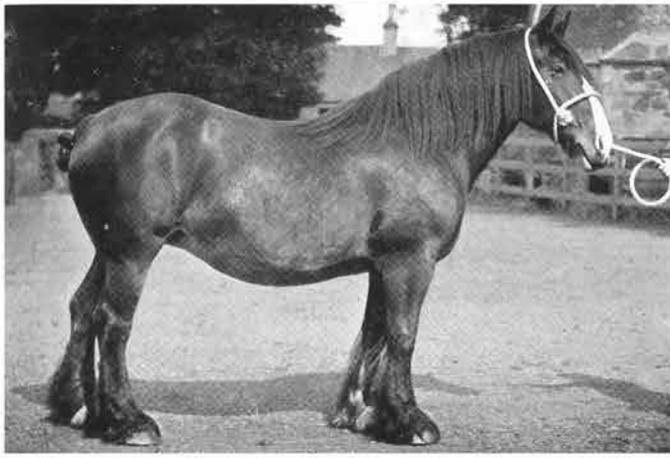


Baron's Pride was possibly the greatest breeding horse of all time. His paternal granddam was sired by London Prince, a son of Prince of Wales, his dam was the great show mare London Maggie.

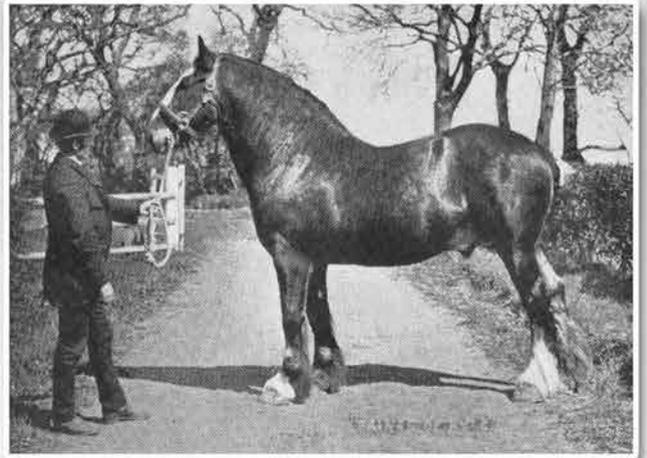
his full-brother, Flashwood, who was a younger, bigger and better show horse, and was starting to leave some top offspring. The brothers had also found a new young horse that was Champion for them at the 1894 Highland Show—Baron's Pride. He would become perhaps the greatest breeding horse of all time. Montgomerys thought enough of Holloway's breeding program, and of Cedric, that they were determined to procure some sons of the old horse for breeding purposes in Scotland. Andrew Montgomery visited Holloway's famous Durham Lawn Stable in the fall of 1895 determined to buy. He picked out the full-brothers Prince Sturdy, Prince Shapely and Prince Superior, ages three, two and a yearling. Holloway would not part with Prince Superior. Montgomery got the two brothers, plus the 3-year-old Fickle Fortune's Princess. In the next five years, Montgomerys imported ten more sons of Cedric to Scotland. They also imported five more daughters and five granddaughters of the horse. The daughters included Fickle Fortune Princess II. Bred to Baron's Pride, she produced Cedric Princess, who won the Cawdor Cup in 1903. In 1910, Cedric Princess was exported to New Zealand.

In March of 1884, Lawrence Drew passed away. His horses were dispersed on April 17, 1884. Of the 63 head in the sale, only two were registered Clydesdales: a 5-year-old mare named Buchley, and the great Prince of Wales, then 18 years old. He was purchased by David Riddell

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Four times a class winner and twice a Champion at the Highland (1884-1887), Moss Rose was the winner of the Cawdor Cup in 1894 & 1895.



Prince of Kyle, winner of the coveted Cawdor Cup in 1893, and many times a Champion.

Prince of Wales continued

for £945 (\$4,725), the top price of the sale. Most of the best were brought by Riddell. The prices were quite low when compared to what registered Clydesdales were selling for at public auctions in Scotland.

Riddell now owned the two best stallions in Scotland: Darnley and Prince of Wales. He dropped the breeding fee for Prince of Wales and immediately booked many more mares. Even at the age of 18, the most productive years were still ahead of the old horse.

In 1886, a Prince son, Prince of Albyn, won the 3-year-old class at Glasgow. Later that year he was exported to Australia.

While Prince of Wales bred relatively few mares at Drews', Riddell's top stallion, Darnley, was used heavily. His daughters proved to be some of the best broodmares of the breed.

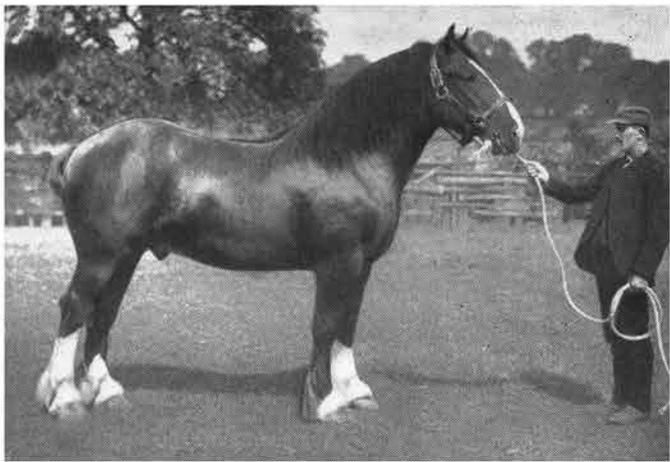
Now Prince of Wales was used on those mares with great results.

One of the first offspring of this combination was Prince of Albion. He was first as a yearling at the 1887 Highland Show for James Kilpatrick of Craigie Mains. The next year Kilpatrick won the aged stallion class at the Stallion Show with another son of Prince of Wales, named Knight of Ellerslie. At the Highland that year Prince of Albion won the 2-year-old class. A son of Prince of Avondale stood second. Prince of Albion was greatly admired and considered the best son that the old horse had sired. The Duke of Portland requested a closer look at the colt. It was reported in the papers that Prince of Albion had been sold to the Duke for a record \$15,000. There was no sale. A few weeks later, a representative for John Gilmour contacted Kilpatrick about the colt. He said the

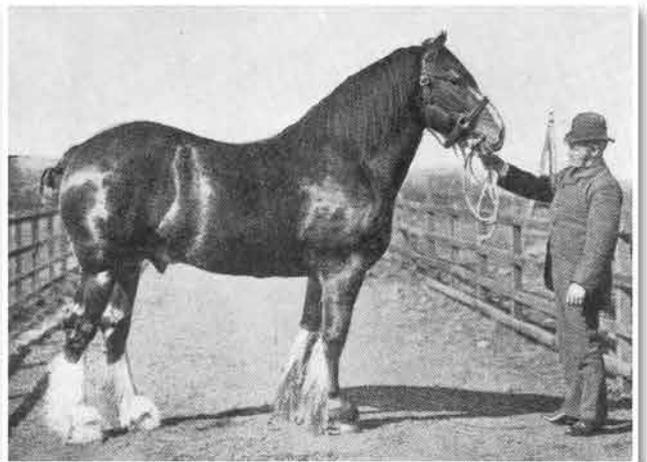
price would be \$15,000 ... which was agreed to. To put this in perspective, in today's dollars, this would amount to \$375,000!

John Gilmour had already established his Montrave Stud with the best group of mares in Scotland. The pride of Montrave was Moss Rose, foaled in 1881. She was sired by Dunsmore Prince Charlie, a son of the great Knox's Rosie. Moss Rose was beaten once as a yearling and once as a 2-year-old, but never again. She was first four times in a row at the Highland Show and won Champion Cups in 1884 and 1887. The 1885 and 1886 shows did not have a Champion mare.

The Cawdor Cup is the most important prize in Scotland. It was first presented in 1892 at the Highland Show for females, and at the Glasgow Stallion Show for males. Moss Rose won the Cup in



Prince of Carruchan, winner of the Cawdor Cup both in 1894 & 1897, this horse was also Champion at the Highland in 1891 & 1893.



Prince Alexander was the first winner of the Cawdor Cup, in 1892. He'd already been Champion at the Highland in 1890, and at the 1891 English Royal. T.H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ontario, Canada, imported him in September 1905.



Hiawatha won the Cawdor Cup a record four times. He was also a great breeding horse.

1894 and 1895 at the age of 13 and 14! She had already produced two daughters that had won the Cup: Queen of the Roses, by Prince of Albion in 1893; and Montrave Maud, by Prince of Wales, the Cup winner in 1896 and 1898.

In November of 1888, Kilpatrick got a full-brother to Albion. Prince of Kyle was just a yearling, but cost him \$8,000. It would prove to be a good investment. In 1893 he would

win the Cawdor Cup.

On December 31, 1888, Prince of Wales died. His last foals arrived in 1889. The crop included two Cawdor Cup winners.

1889 was a banner year for Prince of Wales offspring at the shows. Prince of Albion was Champion at both the English Royal and the Highland. Prince of Kyle was the top 2-year-old at all the big shows except the Highland (He wasn't shown there as Kilpatrick was one of the judges). At Ayr, the top three yearling fillies and the first and third place yearling stallions were

all sired by Prince of Wales and out of Darnley daughters who were 2-year-olds when served. At the Highland, besides Prince of Albion winning the Championship, Orlando and Gallant Prince were first and second in the yearling stallion class, and Scottish Snowdrop won the yearling fillies. All three yearlings were of a Prince of Wales/Darnley cross. Scottish Snowdrop remained undefeated as a yearling, a 2-year-old and a 3-year-old

... while being shown at every large show in Scotland.

1890 was an even better year for the Get of Prince of Wales. Prince of Kyle was the first place 3-year-old and Grand Champion at the larger shows in Scotland leading up to the Highland, where he was, once again, absent. That year, Kilpatrick turned down an offer of \$15,000 for him. In the yearling stallions, Handsome Prince, by Prince of Wales, and Rosemount, by Prince of Albion, fought for the top honors all year. There was a sensational yearling mare first shown that year—Lady Louisa, by Prince of Wales, out of a Darnley mare. She was thought by many at the time to be the best yearling mare ever seen. She is most important in the history of the Clyde breed as the maternal granddam of the great Bonnie Buchlyvie.

At the 1890 Highland, Prince of Albion won his class for the fourth year in a row and was greatly admired. Bonnie Prince, by Prince of Wales, took second in the class. Two sons of the old horse were first and second in the 2-year-old class as well: Prince of Carruchan and Orlando.

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Prince of Wales continued

The top yearling, Prince Alexander, pulled off an upset when he was named the Champion Stallion. He was yet another Prince-Darnley cross. He had been purchased earlier that year by William Renwick for \$6,000. In the female division, Scottish Snowdrop was the top 2-year-old and Montrave Maud, by Prince of Wales, out of the great Moss Rose, won the yearling class.

At the 1891 Highland Show, Prince of Carruchan was the Champion Stallion. His full-sister, Irene, took the 2-year-old class. Their half-sister Sunrise, by Darnley, won the broodmare class and was crowned Champion. The first place 3-year-old mare, Scottish Snowdrop, was out of a full-sister to Sunrise. The dam of Prince of Carruchan, Irene and Sunrise was the great broodmare Duchess of Challoch, by Old Times. The dam of Old Times was Hawkie, a full-sister to Darling (dam of Prince of Wales). In 1883, when Duchess was a yearling, she was purchased by Robert Holloway. However, when the time came for her exportation, she'd been injured. As a consequence, she was left behind in Scotland and resold to John McCaig, who bred all three of these Champions. Prince of Carruchan won the Cawdor Cup in 1894 and 1897. In 1892, Irene was the first mare to win the Cawdor Cup.

The Cawdor Cup was first offered at the 1892 Glasgow Stallion Show. In a class of 88 aged stallions, the winner was Prince Robert, by Prince of Wales. His dam was sired by Steels Prince Charlie. His dam was sired by Samson, alias Logan's Twin, making her a half-sister to the dams of Prince of Wales, Old Times and Darnley. Prince Robert was a 5-year-old. He was a large horse with a lot of leg under him. Out of 72 entries in the 3-year-old stallion class, the winner was Prince Alexander. He was a good-sized and classy mover, but so was Prince Robert. After a great deal of examination and discussion, the SEVEN judges, by a vote of four to three, awarded the Cup to Prince Alexander. He was a good (but not a great) breeding horse. The same thing could be said for most of the sons of Prince of Wales. The daughters were in the same boat.

Ultimately, the most important son of Prince of Wales was Prince Robert. He, along with Prince of Albion, were the only two sons to sire

a Cawdor Cup winner. For Prince Robert, it was the great Hiawatha who took the Cup in 1898, 1899, 1901 and 1902. In 1900, there was no competition held for the Cawdor Cup. Hiawatha was called the best show horse the breed ever produced up to that point in history. Like his sire, he had a lot of leg. He took his sweet time to fill out—the older he got, the better he looked. Hiawatha was a great breeding horse. He sired three Cawdor Cup winners and his daughters were great broodmares.

Every Clydesdale today that is a direct descendant of Prince of Wales traces back to him through Hiawatha. 🐾

*Archibald McNeillage served as Secretary of the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain & Ireland from 1877 to 1929 (52 years). He wrote a regular column in **The Breeder's Gazette** during the 1800s. Much of this story has been drawn from those columns.*