

A visit to Ton Brouwers in St. Michielsgestel - Part 2

The 50th Anniversary of the Frillback, Schmalkalden Moorhead and Trumpeter Club.

Text and Photos: Nico van Benten. Drawings: Jan de Jong

The following is short information on all the breeds of the Club; not the standard description, but short stories on the breeds, seen from a rather different kind of view. If you are looking for the Standard description for the breeds, then we advise you to examine the official Standards of Perfection of your Union.



Altenburger Trommelduif (NL) – Drawing: Jan de Jong -
Altenburger Trommeltaube (D)
Altenburg Trumpeter (GB)
Tambour d'Altenbourg (F)

After the Arabian Trumpeter, the Altenburg Trumpeter is the most popular trumpeter breed. In The Netherlands there is real top quality on hand. We have 9 serious breeders of this breed, among those is our member W. Nieuwenhuis, who participates regularly in German shows. In Germany there are often about 800 Altenburg Trumpeters penned at the lager or Club Shows.

The Altenburg Trumpeter has a confiding nature, it is a good

parent that raises his young perfectly easily and it is an ideal breed to free fly. It is not very susceptible to diseases. The breed is recognised in many colour varieties and it is the most 'trumpeting' (Vocal) breed of all the Trumpeter breeds.

In Germany there are even competitions on trumpeting! Both the male and the female can trumpet, but the cock will do it more often. Besides that, the Altenburg will coo as well, just like all fancy pigeons do.

Right: This Altenburg Trumpeter gained the highest ranking (97 points) 7 times! Besides that it was winner of a Champions Certificate of the NBS (Dutch Pigeon Association.)

Photo + Owner: D.J. Hamer



Some additional information:

Altenburg is in the German federal state of Thüringen in the district Altenburger-Land. The distance from St Michielsgestel is 650 km and it is 50 km south from Leipzig. The city of Altenburg has 39.000 inhabitants and it was already mentioned in the year 976. For years it was the capital of Sachsen-Altenburg, but today it is 'only' a nice, quiet and shady city. Altenburg is known for being the town where the traditional game of Skat (playing cards) was developed and it was also the town where the German writer Ingo Schulze situated his novels.

Want to know more about Altenburg?

Ingo Schulze, Simple Storys.

**Ein Roman aus der ostdeutschen Provinz (DTV),
313 blz, € 9,-, ISBN 3423127023.**

Ingo Schulze, Neue Leben.

**Die Jugend Enrico Türmers in Briefen und Prosa (Berlin Verlag),
789 blz, € 24,-, ISBN 3827000521.**





Arabische Trommelduif (NL)
Arabische Trommeltaube (D)
Arabian Trumpeter (GB)
Tambour d'Arabie (Rieur du Soudan) (F)

This breed originates from Mekka (Saudi Arabia) where it is descended from a wild rock trumpeter pigeon. The breed was only recognised and taken up in the Club in 1980. Since that time it has grown enormously in popularity. It became the most popular trumpeter breed in The Netherlands and all over Europe.

The German magazine 'Geflügel-Börse' published the first article on the Arabian trumpeter in the year 1910.

Above: Arabian Trumpeter white young female, 97 points.

Owner: S v/d Ven. Photo: D.J. Hamer.

Right: Arabian Trumpeter yellow-atlas young male, 95 points. Owner: Comb. Arbeider. Photo: D.J. Hamer.



After that it was not until 1960 before Matthias Holler imported the first Arabian Trumpeters. These first birds were red chequered, red, red silver barred, a dull kind of black and two atlascoloured. They differed a lot in type, especially in head shape and height of stance. Some of them had hang wings and the beak colour varied from light to dark, but one thing was common on all the pigeons: they all had a small dewlap. In 1963 the first Arabian Trumpeters were exhibited and brought for recognition at the National Union Show. From that time the demand for the Arabian Trumpeter really burst out and the breed spread around quickly.



Left: Arabian Trumpeter Red pied old male, 96 points.
Owner: J. Raaijman. Photo: D.J. Hamer

In the Netherlands there are at least 10 breeders occupied with this breed and these fanciers have top material on hand, also in Germany they are shown in big numbers at the larger exhibitions. The breeding of the Arabian Trumpeter cannot keep up the demand on the breed, so we may presume that this breed is to be found in the lofts of many more fanciers.

The Arabian Trumpeter has a kind and confining character, has little demands on housing and is hardly susceptible to diseases. The breed has a high egg production and excellent breeding qualities. In practice the breed is often

used as a foster parent for raising other, even larger breeds. It is a very good flyer and is certainly not shy! A minus is that this smallest Trumpeter breed is also the biggest noise maker. It has a different trumpeter sound which can go on day and night and which some people may find quite annoying. It is known that several fanciers had to give up the breed because of this. Some Trumpeter experts state that the Arabian Trumpeter is closely related to the Turkish 'Kumru' (Laugher). The Arabian trumpeter appears in white, black, red and yellow, plus in diverse barred, chequered and pied varieties. The smoky factor causes a typical colour change in the feathers, beak and nails of the blue black barred and yellow barred; at the Arabian trumpeter we call these respectively atlas coloured and yellow-atlas coloured.



Bernburger Trommelduif (NL) – Tekening Jan de Jong -
Bernburger Trommeltaube (D)
Bernburg Trumpeter (GB)
Tambour de Bernbourg (F)

This breed descended from the Double Crested German Trumpeter and Saxon Monk, causing that the Bernburger trumpeter is much like the Double Crested German Trumpeter. *The Dresden Trumpeter also originated from the Double Crested German Trumpeter, so the form of the shell crest and oval beak crest are identical on all three mentioned breeds.*

The difference concerns mainly the marking. The Bernburg trumpeter is monk marked, has 7 to 10 white outer flights, white foot feathers and a white tail, including upper and under tail coverts. With its partial descent from the colour pigeons, they are expected to meet the highest demands on the feather colour.

Right: Bernburg Trumpeter old male, 97 points. Owner: J. Neefs. Photo: D.J. Hamer.



The fertility of this breed is good, but the feeding of its young it can perform rather poorly, so they may often need foster parents.

Due to this, and the many difficulties in breeding the correct colour, marking and structure, there are only a few fanciers on the breed, and that also holds for Germany. They are not shy, but also not confiding and not really good flyers either.

Some additional information:

The city of Bernburg that has given her name to the breed is in the German state Sachsen-Anhalt, close to Leipzig. The town was give city rights in the year 961. The distance from St. Michielsgestel is 560 km. Bernburg is an industrial city with about 33.000 inhabitants. In myths and legends from 1500 *Tijl Uilenspiegel* is mentioned as local inhabitant and 'the rascal of Bernburg'. In 1867 the Belgian writer Charles de Coster embroidered on this theme and recreated *Tijl Uilenspiegel* as a Flemish rascal in his picturesque novels.



Boecharijse Trommelduif (NL)
Bucharische Trommeltaube (D)
Bokhara Trumpeter (GB)
Tambour de Boukharie (F)

Originating from Bokhara/ Kazachstan (Russia) and introduced in Europe via Iran (former Persia) in the year 1872. The Bokhara trumpeter is the ultimate Trumpeter and almost certain the ancestor of all Trumpeter Breeds.

Above: Bokhara Trumpeter female. Owner: Claus Jensen (Denmark). Photo: D.J. Hamer.

A really imposing and, according to many, majestic pigeon; a breed that will grab your attention immediately! It is kept and bred worldwide and respected everywhere.

Hans Diehl, being a Club member for 25 years, has had the Bokhara Trumpeter under his protection for all those years. I asked him to describe the breed in three words. The answer came quick; history, stubbornness and 'completeness'. The history of the breed is a rich one; just can see for your self in the many pigeon books. The completeness is easy to see; so many feathers and so much structure on a pigeon of that size! That really commands respect, because this is not seen on any other breed.



Right: The loft with Bokhara Trumpeters of Zuhair Haji, from the Kingdom of Bahrain. Photo: Zuhair Haji

The stubbornness you just have to take for granted! and respect it, although this means that you may have to wait for two years until you finally know whether you have a cock or a hen. And don't try to assign their nest place, for that is inane with this breed; The Bokhara will make up its own mind on where to lay its eggs. This will probably and favourably be right behind the loft door, where they have the biggest chance to be crashed when you come in. The consequences are that you will need often foster parents to raise a satisfactory number of youngsters

Another point of interest is the sight of the breed; we must pay attention that the large round rosette on the front head, which in size should reach to the point of the beak, does not obstruct the sight. This requires enough support feathers. The Bokhara does not fly; put it down on the ground and it will stay there. That is why many 'foreign' breed specialists and judges put the Bokhara down on the ground and from above make their judgement on the bird and his foot feathers. Several years ago, during the Bokhara trumpeter World Championship in The Hague (NL) we have observed this with amazement.



Left: Bokhara Trumpeter young female, at the Oneto 1997 show. Owner: J. Speek. Photo: D.J. Hamer



Dresdener Trommelduif (NL) – Tekening Jan de Jong -
Dresdener Trommeltaube (D)
Dresden Trumpeter (GB)
Tambour de Dresde (F)

The Dresden Trumpeter originated from crossings between the Double Crested German Trumpeter and a shield marked colour pigeon, whereas to become a Bernburg Trumpeter, the Double Crested German Trumpeter was crossed with a Saxon Monk pigeon. This means that both the Bernburger and the Dresden Trumpeter resemble the Double Crested German Trumpeter very much. The form of the shell crest and oval beak crest

are identical on all three mentioned breeds. The difference concerns mainly the marking.

The Dresden Trumpeter has a white shield marking, which at the red and the yellow variety only appears after several years, while at the black variety this white wing shield is already present at the young bird. The breed appears only in red, yellow and black. The fertility of this breed is good, but the feeding it's capacity for its young is rather poorly developed, so they may often need foster parents.

Due to this, and the many difficulties in breeding the correct colour, marking and structure, there are only a few fanciers on the breed, and that also holds for Germany. They are not shy, but also not confiding and not really good flyers either.



**Photo above and left:
Bernburg Trumpeters at
the show in Germany.
Photos: Mick Bassett.**

Some additional information:

Dresden is the capitol of the German State of Sachsen (Saxon). It is situated along the river Elbe and it has 490.000 inhabitants. Because of its beautiful architecture it is also called 'Florence at the Elbe'. In the year 2002 the city was ravaged by heavy rains and the flooded Elbe. An 18 km long part of the Elbe valley, amongst that a part of the city of Dresden, is declared UNESCO world heritage. The distance from Holland is some 700 km and it is about 100 km east from Leipzig.





Duitse Dubbelgekapte Trommelduif (NL)

– Tekening Jan de Jong -

Deutsche Doppelkuppige Trommeltaube (D)

Double Crested German Trumpeter (GB)

Tambour Allemand à Coquille et Visière (F)

Created in Germany by means of a Russian Trumpeter and Saxon Colour pigeons. Later this newly created Double Crested German Trumpeter was used – together with the Sachsen Monk Pigeon – to create the Bernburg Trumpeter and again other crossings with Shield

Pigeons resulted in the Dresden Trumpeter. This is the reason that both Bernburg Trumpeter and Dresden Trumpeter are so close to the Double Crested German Trumpeter. The form of the shell crest and the oval beak crest is the same on all three mentioned breeds. The main differences lie in the colour and marking.

Right: Double Crested German Trumpeter, at the Oneto 1998 Show, 97 points. Owner: J. Speek. Photo: D.J. Hamer

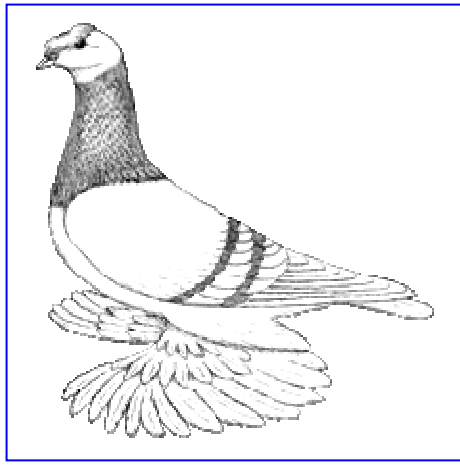


Left: Double Crested German Trumpeter old male, 96 points. Photo: D.J. Hamer.



Different from the Bernburg Trumpeter and Dresden Trumpeter, The Double Crested German Trumpeter appears in quite a range of colour varieties, such as barred, chequered, white-barred, white - chequered, mottled head and with and without rose wings, tigered and mottled. The fertility is good, but the feeding it's capacity for its young is rather poorly developed, so they may often need foster parents.

Due to this, and the many difficulties in breeding the correct colour, marking and structure, there are only a few fanciers on the breed, and that also holds for Germany. They are not shy, but also not confiding and not really good flyers either.



Duitse Snavelgekapte Trommelduif (NL)

- Tekening Jan de Jong -

Deutsche Schnabelkuppige Trommeltaube (D)

Beak Crested Trumpeter (GB)

Tambour Allemand à Simple Visière (F)

This breed is descended from the Double Crested German Trumpeter and colour pigeons. As origin of the breed we recon the German states Saxon and Thüringen. Different from what one should expect, regarding the description of the Double Crested, the character of the Beak Crested Trumpeter is calm.

Another difference with the earlier described breeds is the fact that the Beak Crested has a slim neck. The production is good and it is very capable of raising its young. The recognised colours are the same as with the Double Crested German Trumpeter. Short to say, less breeding problems and easier to keep and manage, resulting in a bigger popularity, especial in Germany and for that reasons it is more often seen at the Shows.

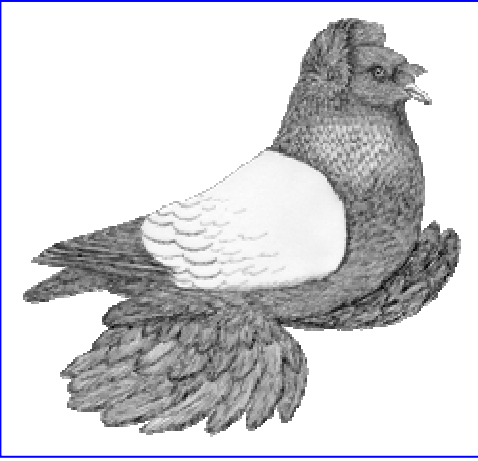
Right: Beak Crested Trumpeter white young female. Owner: Comb. Arbeider. Photo: D.J. Hamer.



Left: Beak Crested Trumpeter yellow pea young female. Owner: Comb. Arbeider, 97 points. Photo: D.J. Hamer.

Right: Beak Crested Trumpeter yellow pea young female. Owner: Comb. Arbeider, 97 points. Photo: D.J. Hamer.





**Engelse Trommelduif (NL) – Tekening Jan de Jong -
Englischer Trommeltaube (D)
English Trumpeters (GB)
Tambour Anglais (F)**

For several years now this breed is recognised in the Netherlands, but we hardly see it on the Shows. The English Trumpeter is said to be a 'fancy'-creation of American (USA) breeders, but the breed was developed and standardised in the UK and then adopted by the Americans; it then completely lost popularity in the UK and became an American

Breed. It comes in a very rich colour variety and with an extremely big and well developed muffing. This pigeon is also descending from the original Russian and / or Asian trumpeter and according to historical stories it came at the end of the 19th century from England to Canada and the USA, where it was finally bred into this extraordinary type and feature. Compared to other Trumpeter breeds we see the following difference: The English trumpeter has no beak rosette, but only a small bunch of feathers on the forehead, slightly bending forward. Besides that the body is broad, firm and compact which makes the bird look rather short.



Above: English Trumpeter old female, best of the breed. Owner: Ard Paploma. Photo: D.J. Hamer.

Left: English Trumpeter. Owner: Bob Nolan USA 2006. Photo: D.J. Hamer.

Below: English Trumpeter old male. Owner: M. Barbeito. Photo: D.J. Hamer.



High demands are made on the broad, full crest and crest-rosettes at the back of the head. An all over high grade of perfection is wanted in the breed. In the USA the English Trumpeter is one of the most popular Exhibition Breeds and is showed in big numbers and varieties. In the Dutch Breeders Club we have good material on hand. As far as we know this breed has a calm character and can raise its own youngsters.



This article consists of 3 parts; continue to read in part 3 for more club breeds . . .