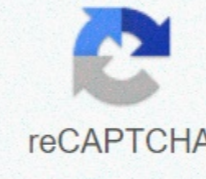




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Cardinal club kelso gamefowl history

Cecil Davis, the first Kelso game fowl

Cecil Davis, the first Kelso game fowl

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Cecil Davis, the first Kelso game fowl

The history of the Curtis Blackwell and for that matter Red Fox wold, is that Curtis Blackwell and Harold Brown fought a one eyed gamecock from Zack Abney of Prattville, Ala.His was the best shown at Orlando that year. All fowl are sold for breeding and show purposes only. Over the years, we have line bred them to have all of the things that are required to win consistently! We still use this family today as our foundation line.
PRICING. (EPISODE 2) - Duration: 7:31. SWEATER KELSO or SWEATER HATCH? Chicken Shack Game Fowl Our Birds . Unlike other gamefowl, Kelsos don't jump into the opponents knives in the air, but shuffle and weave, or side-step before launching their own air attack.
?Which combination do you like most?comment down below. Please call first. I LOVE MY BELOVED GAMEFOWL! If you send money to the old email address, it will be refunded back to you. It's a Family Tradition. Cecil Davis - The man from Tennessee. Johnnie Jumper passed away on November 2, 2011. It was a very dark day in the gamefowl world. Visitors are always welcome. WE ARE A SMALL GAME FARM LOCATED IN THE BACKWOODS OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE. He lived most of his adult life in Jackson, Tennessee, and his fowl were always fought and advertised under the ... gamefowl rooster in Tennessee at AmericanListed.com – Classifieds across Tennessee. I got my first Kelsos from John O. Fowler in Huntsville Alabama in 1972. Welcome to Clint's Game Fowl. 6:08 PM Bloodlines No comments. Cecil Davis was born and raised in and around Dry Creek, a rural community in the hill country of northern Mississippi. Ours birds are located and raised on a farm in west Tennessee. Located in Southside, Tennessee, it is operated by Mundy & Michael. SONNY POE GAMEFOWL. November 18th, 2012. 03:04 PM #26. Clint's game fowl grey's came from the south 30+ years ago. line bred by me, and tested when cockfighting was legal in Arizona Oklahoma and Louisiana. Cardinal Club Kelso. Herold Brown Red Fox Grey. It's a Family Tradition. He being my first rooster I ever owned I made a pet of him and named him "JoJo." Gamefowl History: The Origin Of The Bumblefoot Grey . Curtis was among at Zacks and learned that he had four sisters to his gamecock. Kelso Gamefowl AS Bred By JBLFAM. GOT MY BLOODLINES FROM SOME OF THE TOP COCKERS IN THE COUNTRY! They are straight comb, yellow legged fowl. Bred For Quality Not Quantity! Dirpa26. He took pride in raising the finest birds and he devoted his life to his gamefowl ... I STARTED RAISING GAMEFOWL AS A CHILD AND NEVER GREW OUT OF IT! Those crosses have been real good to us. One-two hit and then it's over. My grandfather originated the radio fowl in 1962. He is the winner of the major number of derbies in the American Union. Johnnie was respected world-wide for his expertise in breeding some of the strongest, unsurpassed gamefowl in the industry. Among the breeds offered are: KELSO WHITE HACKLE GREY We raise several different breeds and our birds are of the best quality. I have had gamefowl 62 years of my 74 years of life. I have an 82-acre farm located in northeast Alabama, set up to raise quality gamefowl. He would send cocks for me to breed from each year. A wide variety of classified ads Buy, rent, sell and find anything - gamefowl rooster listings. If you send money to the old email address, it will be refunded back to you. It a Kelso is first in the air, chances are, the stupid opponent will be jumping into his knives if sasabay siya sa talon. Tornado roundheads are a blend of three roundhead families: Alan , Bruner and Lacey. World Slasher Cup Derby Video and DVD, cockpit schedule, results, conditioning and nutrition, real property, business and hotels in the Philippines. My first gamecock was an Allen Roundhead. They also come in light orange or dark red with medium station. SABONG GAMEFOWL TV 142,991 views KELSOS. Original Lynnwood Kelso : YL Kelso Cock : Kelso Cock : Lynnwood Kelso : Kelso Cock Now In The Philippines : Albany | Birchen | Black | Dom | Grey | Hatch | Oriental | Other Fowl | Roundhead: All Fowl are for Breeding and Show Purposes Only! From 1977 until Mr. Fowler's death in 1982 I raised Kelsos for Mr. Fowler. They have put tremendous effort into perfecting several breeds to offer some of the best game fowl in Tennessee. They come about 50% dark red and 50% light red. The Famous American Gamefowl Farms and Breeders Garry Guilian. We acquired the Tennessee kelso like 11 years ago and we cross the kelso on our leipers and our bates hatch. Sabong is a cockfighting and gamefowl, gamecock portal. HOME. All fowl are bred and raised free range from 19 days old until penning age. Our Kelso comes about 50% white legged and 50% yellow legged. We have had this line of Kelso since 1977. It was probably economic necessity that prompted Cecil's move to Tennessee. I think the most enjoyable years when I was showing my cocks regularly were in the 50's through the ... Focus in the Philippines with members from all corners of the globe, cock fighting is an international and age old sport. We have over 70 years of gamefowl breeding experience. History of Kelso Bloodline The Kelso blood was named after Mr.Walter Kelso. Mr. Kelso was born on August 8, 1892, in Galveston, Texas. White Kelso He started with gamefowl after he attended a meet at Opelousas, La., and said he was so impressed with their courage and gameness. Melsim's Kelso He stated by 1927 he was doing well in the business world. He hired himself a feeder. He also stated he has close business relations with John H. Madigan and started using some of his fowl. CHARACTERISTICS Kelso's are known for Excellent Cutting, Deliberate Hitting and most of all they're Body Punchers Check this Roundhead Kelso 10 sec fastest kill video posted on our Youtube Channel More Photos of Kelso Bloodline Kelso Hatch Kelso Hatch Broodhen

White Kelso Cardinal Kelso Like us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/pinoyssabongreplay
Subscribe on our Youtube Channel: www.youtube.com/pinoyssabongreplay
Repost - Gameness (til the End) The Out and Out Kelso Family By Lou Elliott November 1974
Walter A. Kelso, who died in 1964, fought his cocks under the entry name of Olander – a type of flowering shrub that grows profusely in the semi-tropical climate of his home on Galveston Island, Texas. In the heyday of the pure old-time strains Kelso was a maverick. His Olander cocks were simply a succession of battle crosses. For example, when John Madigin died in 1942, Kelso and Bill Japhet inherited all of his Clarets, Madigin Grays, and Texas Rangers. Most any breeder would do anything in his power to keep the stock pure. However, Kelso wrote, "I immediately began infusing new blood in the Madigin hens." Kelso obtained his brood cocks from other breeders after he saw the cock fight. He was more interested in performance than he was the name of the strain. He would mate the new cock to a sister of his best pit cocks. If the cross was successful, he would add other sisters to the pen. More often than not, the pen produced worthless offspring and the cock was discarded. At any rate, that was the method used to produce the Out-and-Out Kelso family that is still the foundation stock for many of the best winning cocks fought in the major pits today. The Out-and-Out Kelso family was so-called because they were marked in the outside web of both feet. The cocks are generally black-breasted reds (ranging from a deep mahogany to light reds) with their white or yellow legs and pea or straight comb. About 1940, during the Orlando Tournament, Judge Ed Wilkins of San Antonio, Texas, fought a beautiful light blue Typewriter cock that won his first fight easily and was repeated to win a second fight on the same day. Kelso asked for and received this cock. The typewriters are a great family of game fowl made by crossing a Marsh Butcher cock with two Irish Blue hens from James G.Oakley of Alabama. The Butcher family is a cross of Grove Whitehackle (Lawman and Gilkerson) and the Marsh Gray Speeders, which are reported to be a combination of the old Santo Domingo Grays from the West Indies island of that name and Burnell Shelton's old Knob comb Blues. The Typewriter cocks were placed on a walk with some of Hill McClanahan's Claret Roundhead hens. A blue cock from this mating was bred in 1942 to two straight comb hens from Tom Murphy of Long Island, New York. Most of the cocks were Yankee Clippers that Bobby Schlesinger of Charlottesville, Virginia, had obtained from E.W. Law of Thomasville, Georgia. Duke offered to let Kelso have one of the Clipper cocks he liked. Kelso with Sweater McGinnis handling had met Schlesinger in his deciding fight at 1942 Orlando Tournament. Kelso won the fight and the Tournament but had been impressed with the quality of the Schlesinger cocks.

Kelso passed up several of Duke's easy winners and finally selected a cock that won against a Hatch cock after 58 fighting over an hour in the drag pit with the odds 100 to 40 against him. E.W. Law started these Yankee Clippers by crossing his Clarets with Dan O'Connell's Albany fowl. This Albany family was made by mating some hens that were Hatch, Foley's Ginger, Roundhead, and maybe some Pine Whitehackle (Stryker, mostly), with a Hardy Mahogany cock (Jim Thompson Mahogany and Kearney cross). The Yankee Clipper cock was mated to two of the Left-Out Kelso hens to produce the original Out-and-Out cocks that won 85 percent of their fights in major competition over a six-year period (1947 to 1953). These cocks were 1/2 Yankee Clipper, 1/4 Murphy, 1/8 Typewriter, 1/8 McClanahan. In 1951, Olander won the Oaklawn Derby at Hot Springs, Arkansas, with a ten and two score. One of the Out-and-Out cocks won a quick battle and then was repeated to also win the deciding fight. In his second win, the cock broke the tip of his wing. This was the Broke wing cock that was mated back to three Murphy cross hens (probably from the Left-Out yards). In 1955, cocks from this Broke wing yard were fought in the Oaklawn Derby and Olander won ten, lost two to split first money. At the Oaklawn Derby in 1956, Olander won four lost four the first two days of fighting and then on the last, they had a full show of the pea-comb cocks from the Broke wing yard. They won four straight to tie for first money with the Van Home entry of Kentucky. It just so happened that the Van Home entry was using cocks bred by Curtis Blackwell out of a full brother to the four final Olander winners. In 1957 Kelso advertised all of his fowl for sale except the cock he needed for the events he had promised to enter. In the ad, his bloodlines are listed as Murphy, McClanahan, Claret and Albany. It was rumored that the Broke wing yard went to a major cooker for \$ 500.00. Kelso Pedigree Table by Gameness (til the End) Based on the articles posted on this post Broke Wing Kelso Peacomb before 1951 Out and Out Kelso Hen before 1947 Yellow Leg, White Leg, Straight Comb, Peacomb Yankee Clipper Cock Duke Hulsey via Bobby Schlesinger via E.W. Law Claret Cock E.W. Law Albany Hen Dan O'Connell Hardy Mahogany Cock Mohaganmy Jim Thompson Kearney cross Whitehackle Kearney Brown Red Kearney Hatch, Foley's Ginger, Roundhead, Pine Whitehackle (Stryker) Hen Left Out Kelso Hen 1942 Blue Cock Typewriter Cock Judge Ed Wilkins San Antonio TX 1940 McClanahan Hen Hill McClanahan Claret Hill McClanahan Roundhead Hill McClanahan Whitehackle Hen Straight Comb Thomas Murphy Left Out Kelso Hen or Whitehackle Hen Straight Comb Thomas Murphy The Kelso Fowl by Gus Frithof Sr. I have before me at this time letters from W. A. Kelso, Col. John Madigin, J.M. (Milo) Frost Jr., a letter from Gilbert Courtois, who fed the Kelso cocks for 25 years and many letter from my good friend John J. Liberto, Galveston, Texas, who made hundreds of single matings for Mr. Kelso; also helped him with brooders and incubators for 32 years. In writing this data on the Kelso fowl I am not drawing upon hearsay and my imagination for facts, but rather upon my long association with these great cockers and breeders. Mr. Kelso was not the kind of man who went around telling everyone he came in contact with how he bred his chickens. The only reference I ever came across from him was a letter that was published in The Gamecock magazine for April, 1964. He had written this letter to a personal friend, who sent it in for publication a couple months after Mr. Kelso's death, February 1, 1964. It was in regards to the breeding of one family of his fowl, the Olander Peacomb Fowl. In the letter about the Olander Peacomb Fowl he stated that he bred a Blue Judge Wilkins Typewriter – McClanahan cock to two Tom Murphy's straight comb Whitehackle hens and produced the two red, "Left Out" marked hens that were later bred to a "Yankee Clipper" cock that Duke Hulsey gave him, which produced the original pea-comb fowl that won an average of 85% of their fights from 1947 to 1953. The above mentioned Blue Judge Wilkins Typewriter – McClanahan cock was bred out of my two Typewriter hens, bred to the McClanahan cock I brought down to Mr. Kelso's place, and bred there and NO OTHER Typewriter cock or hens were bred there, and NO OTHER McClanahan cock or hens were bred down there. When I left Galveston, Texas, I left Mr. Kelso a large number of stags, bred out of my Typewriter hens and the McClanahan cock I brought down there to breed to my hens. Kelso fought my fowl (young cocks) against Bobby Manziel, deceased, and they won a great main, fed by Turley Stalcup of Tennessee. Mr. Stalcup wrote me of the results of that main and asked me for hens bred the same way. I have many letters here from John J. Liberto, who helped Mr. Kelso for 32 years with his fowl, in Galveston, Texas, and he assures me that the only Typewriter hens of and the McClanahan cock (Austin-Claret-Smith Roundhead) was ever bred at Mr. Kelso's, or by him down there. Hundreds of men have written me about the Kelso Clarets, some saying they have them, others wanting information on them. Although Kelso had more of Madigin's fowl he never bred any of them pure, as he always wanted his own strain of fowl and bred towards this goal. I know this will surprise many, but there is no such fowl, as Kelso (Madigin) Clarets. However, some of his "Battle Cocks" contained some Claret blood. I fed a 13-cock main for Mr. Kelso against Gilbert Courtois, New Iberia, LA, which was fought at the Club Belvedere, near Erath, LA, which ended in a draw. Gilbert Courtois had won many mains at that time and was rated the Champion of Louisiana. The Kelso cocks I trained were half E.H. Hulsey (Pumpkins), one quarter Smith Roundheads (DeJeans) and one quarter Madigin Claret. Kelso made a main against Smutt Griffiths, Victoria, Texas; Jeff Lankard, Goliad, Texas, and others in their combination. It was a "show" of 21 and 17 pairs matched. Sam Bigham and Henry Wortham visited Kelso's cock-house and he extended them the courtesy of examining his cocks. When Kelso asked them what they though the results would be they replied, after prompting – that they felt I had "Drawn" the cocks too much and that the cocks Kelso was meeting were absolutely perfect. After Wortham and Bingham left the cock-house we soon heard the bets of 100/60 and 1000/six hundred offered. Madigin drove up and asked why the big odds. I told him that the experts had felt of Kelso's cocks and thought we had no chance. I then handed Madigin some of the cocks and he looked them over. As he was leaving the cock-house, Mr. Kelso asked him what he thought about them. He replied, "I am going to break these smart betters." J.M. Frost had an interest in our main, but withdrew his support and went with the opposition. The final score was Frithof-Kelso 11 and Griffith-Lankard 6. We won the only hack after the main and Kelso and Madigin won a great deal on the main as they were my only backers. I used 3 of J.M. Frost's Pipeliner in the main and the rest were E.H. Hulsey-Smith Roundhead-Madigin Claret crosses. Sweater McGinnis teamed up with Tom Averyt (feeder for Hill McClanahan), J.M. Frost Jr., (Pipeliner and Frost Greys), Judge Ed Wilkins (Typewriters) and other backers and challenged Kelso to fight them for a thousand dollars on each battle. We fought at Austin, Texas. We defeated the combination 8 to 3. I used one Madigin Grey that won and the rest were E.H. Hulsey-Coutois-DeJean-Smith Roundhead-Claret crosses. When Kelso fought a main against Madigin in New Orleans his cocks were Roundheads from Louisiana.

Madigin won the main 11 to 6. The Madigin Clarets completely outclassed the LA Roundheads. Kelso fought four E.H. Hulsey cocks and one Madigin Grey cock against Judge Edward Wilkins at Austin, Texas late one season. Wilkins used 5 cocks, one half Marsh Butcher and one half Typewriter. The Hulsey cocks were pumpkins (Yellow Birchen color), all lost, the Madigin Grey won. In 11 mains and hacks after the mains, I fought Wilkins over 150 battles. He told me only 5 cocks of this sum were, or had any Butcher blood in them, and this should refute the allegation of two of the "self appointed experts," who wrote articles for the Gamecock that stated that the Wilkins cocks were either 100% Marsh Butcher, or one half Butcher. Appearing in August, 1946 Grid & Steel is a report of a 9 stag main, page 36, between Walter Kelso, Gilbert Courtois feeding, and Maurice Cohen, San Antonio, Texas, fought at Berg's Mill San Antonio, Texas. Won by Kelso 6 to 3. Kelso used 5 stags bred by John Liberto, Galveston, Texas. In the February issue G&S, page 67, 1948, is a report of a main fought between Regels & Co., Alice, Texas, fed by Lee (pop) McGinnis, "Skeeter" Alford handling, against Walter Kelso, Gilbert Courtois feeding and handling for Kelso. Score 5 to 4 for Kelso. Kelso used 4 cocks bred by John Liberto, Galveston, Texas. The reason I mentioned the mains fed by myself and those fed by Gilbert Courtois for Mr. Kelso, was to show the readers that Mr. Kelso was NOT FIGHTING COL. JOHN H. MADIGIN CLARETS in any of his important mains. Upon the death of Mr. Madigin, September 16, 1942, Mr. Kelso felt heir to his fowl, which surprised many, as all thought Mr. E.W. Law would inherit them. Madigin didn't relish Mr. Law selling fowl and perhaps, this influenced his decision. Madigin's instructions were that Frank Heiland, who fed his cocks for many years, was to be given a trio of Greys and back after the main, and to be given some of the fowl if he wanted them. I was told "Sweater" McGinnis with him at the time. McGinnis didn't like the Madigin fowl and was busy killing them. He did fight some of them at Waco, Texas and most lost. When I was with Mr. Kelso, Col. Madigin would bring down a dozen or more cocks and I would place them in big pens to "freshen them up." After they had been in green grass for a month I would put them up and work them out and fight them in New Orleans Tournaments for Madigin. He would bring his green legged Regular Greys and Red and White Clarets, usually an equal number of each color. Madigin told me many times that his Red and White Clarets were the same identical fowl, bred exactly the same, contained the same blood-lines. Madigin had a dozen hens down there in large pens (Kelso's place) and we went after them while I was with Madigin. However, when I went with Kelso there were no pure Claret and Red fowl down there and I doubt that Kelso bred from them. Madigin believed that fowl bred in Canada, where he bred his fowl, and brought down to Texas, would improve them, because of the difference in climate, minerals in the ground and in the grass, would be beneficial to them. Sweater McGinnis brought down to Kelso's place a Peacomb red, yellow legged cock, heavy plumage, long wings and broad back. He was bred to Kelso's "Out and Out" marked hens and single mated to the little bluff, straight comb, Murphy hens. This cock was called the "Sweater" cock. McGinnis got a Regular Grey Madigin cock from Kelso. John Liberto, Galveston, Texas, had been breeding the cock to his Pipeline (Frost) hens for Mr. Kelso. A Perfection Grey cock was also bred to Pipeliner hens for Kelso's use. The original Madigin Perfection Greys were out of a Madigin Regular Grey named "Perfection," bred to Red Clarets hens. When Walter Kelso (Olander Club), Gilbert Courtois feeding, won the Sunset Derby in 1952, he fought 6 Yankee Clippers (Claret-Albany's), 3 Claret crosses and 3 Griffin cocks. The Bob Angelle trophy was given to Gilbert Courtois. (May issue G&S, page 17, 1952.) May 6, 1953, Kelso (Olander Club), Courtois feeding, won a main against Mr. Haalf, J.D. Perry legged, at Nine Mile Club, 6 to 4. Kelso used some of his "Little Murphy" cocks and Olander Reds, which were Typewriter-McClanahan, Old Murphy, Yankee Clipper and Claret blood. June issue, Gamecock, page 44. Mr. Kelso obtained from Bill Ruble, a peacomb, Brown Red, dark legged cock, twice a winner at Hot Springs, some day, and he was bred to the dark legged hens Tommy Murphy sent Kelso. The cocks were very game but average fighters. Tommy Gillespie, editor of the Game Fowl Breeders Journal, had been trying to get some Kelso fowl from the caretaker to Kelso's place. Kelso told his caretaker to sell them to Gillespie and keep the money. The Ruble cock was then bred to Kelso's best Buff, straight comb hens and the cocks were satisfactory. Best "Left Out" marked little hens. John Liberto let Kelso breed his dark wine red, straight comb yellow Pipeliner (Frost cock to his buff, yellow legged, Murphy hens). Sweater McGinnis fought the cock twice. After Sweater left Kelso's place to go into the army Gilbert Courtois bred him for Kelso for a few years. Kelso won mains and derbies with this mating. Later a son of the Pipeliner cock was bred the same way with excellent results. The blood of this line of fowl was in his later fowl, his very best fowl. Mr. Griffin from Alabama was walking stags for Mr. Kelso and he sent Kelso a bright red, single comb cock, that was a sensation, a five-time winner, called the Trosciar cock, because Trosciar had walked him; he was also called the \$1000 cock. Griffin also sent Kelso a dark red, peacomb, white legged cock, extra good. Some offspring from these cocks was raised and they were satisfactory. A Hennie Mathesius Hatch cock was bred by John Liberto to his Pipeliner (Frost) hens and Kelso used many of them with good results. Mr. Armand DeJean, Opelousas, LA, gave Kelso some of his Smith Roundheads and Kelso gave them to John Liberto. Later Kelso got some of them back again. I think some of the cocks I was fighting for Mr. Kelso carried this blood line. One of the Grey cocks Kelso used for his Grey colored cocks was from Carl Van Wormer, Houston, Texas. He was a Shake and I fought several times. Van Wormer rented Col. Madigin's place in Houston, Texas, after Mr. Madigin's death, from Madigin's daughter. When I visited him there he had fowl from E.W. Law, Dave Ward, Frank Shy (Narragansett) and some Albany fowl (Old Albany's). Van Wormer joined me in 5 mains, all of which I won. I let him have a Madigin Grey cock, sire of 5 cocks I fought against E.H. Hulsey and Henry Wortham, at Arcola, Texas, in our \$2000 main. Four of my Grey cocks won – the 5th cock met a 9 time winning Hulsey cock, they went up, came down flopping, dying and it was called a draw. Wortham said they were the best Grey cocks he ever saw fight in any pit. I don't know for sure if that Grey cock Kelso got was out of my cock, or form E.W. Law stock. This is the true way Kelso bred his fighting cocks and they were TOPS. Johnny Jumper, owner of Pee Jay Farm in Ripley Mississippi, is a Living Legend in the Sports of Cockfighting Hall of Fame. Before he became known in the world of cockfighting, Johnny worked at a shoe factory. Johnny raised chickens and into cockfighting but not dominant to be known. Johnny is very close friend of Cecil Davis. Cecil Davis had a lot of country walks for gamefowls. Cecil had 100 stag walks from Walter Kelso and 50 stag walks from Bill Japhet almost every year. Walter and Bill got their main breeds from John Madigin and Thomas Murphy when these two gentlemen decided to quit the sports. Both Walter and Thomas are known for breed named after them. Cecil also got all stocks of Walter and Bill and become known for Cecil Davis Kelso gamebred. Johnny got some good Cecil Davis Kelso from Cecil particularly the Out & Out Kelso families. Bill sent a stag to Cecil for country walk. Cecil then sent this same fowl when he was a cock to Johnny for training. When the time come to fight him, Cecil told Johnny not to use him because they do not know where he come – the pedigree that is. But a later time, they showed this cock twice. The first against Curtis Blackwell green legged Hatch in Alabama cockfight event. The second in Arkansas cockfight event where the owner and breed of the opponent was forgotten by years past. On both occasion, american gaff was used. This cock, now a two-time winner, is a yellow legged straight comb medium red cock. Johnny became fond of this cock as this cock will sing, as Johnny puts it, all day long like a radio. Johnny called this cock Radio. Johnny asked Cecil to ask Bill the pedigree of this cock. They were told by Bill that it was from a Whitehackle cock and Murphy hen breeding. Johnny bred this cock to a Grey hen which was a half Blueface hull Bumblefoot Grey in breeding. The offspring were too fast and has terrible performance. Then the nick of the Radio. Johnny bred this cock to a yellow legged peacomb Kelso hen. The offspring were of good performance. Johnny chose the best daughter of straight comb type every breeding season until he got 31332 of the original cock inebred offspring. These are the Radio gamebred we have known and desired until now.

The late former Philippine Congressman James Chiongbian of Sarangani entry at World Slasher Cup was very successful using Radio and Kelso from Johnny. Johnny and James were very good business friends. Philip Chiongbian, son of James, is continuing the devotion to Johnny Jumper gamefowls and uses Johnny's fowl for his King Cobra entry. Most of the big name in Philippine cockfighting already imported their Radio and Kelso stocks from Johnny. These two breeds from Johnny will remain on top of the performance decades from now. Johnny characterized his Radio as very aggressive non-stop fighting, body puncher, medium station, round body, straight comb, yellow legged, medium red and whitehackle hackle. Johnny characterized his Kelso as very aggressive high flying fighting, yellow and white legged, straight and pea comb, dark and light red. Johnny mentioned that both his Radio and Kelso are not smart but has very quick reflexes and a deliberate strong blows. Johnny Jumper Tribute cockfighting events were held at Sunset Recreational Club and Bayou Club years ago when it is legal to fight birds in Louisiana cockfight events. In these two very prestigious cockpit, Radios and Kelsos were performing well in all weapons – short knife, long knife, and gaff. Johnny also breeds Grey, Roundhead, Hatch, and Aseel breed. Johnny got a musical family background and played the guitar in band named Johnny Jumper and the Rhythm Drifters. The Pee in his farm stands for the last name of his business partner Ray Price, the musician. Johnny is always a gentleman and very good conversationalist. He does not guess what other person might say or think about a subject or why the other person did something. He say he does not know the answer. He just say what he thinks or what he knows about the subject. Johnny is love by his wife Doris, son Randy and his grandson Nathan. Johnny is a cancer survivor. He is doing well and healthy during my visit. I will leave you with Johnny's word about the Radio. "Cecil brought me a rooster to train one time... and this rooster was very noisy. He was happy, happy all the time. So, I trained him and uh I'd exercise him and he was just so noisy. He had a great mental attitude. So, I named him Radio. I gave him the name Radio cause he talked all the time. And that...that name has stuck with those chickens since 1962. And about people call "you the man that invented uh come up with the radios?" and I say well I come up with this one rooster you know and so I bred him to 1 kelso hen then I bred him back to 15/16 of them and that's how the...and I still have that family to this day. We call them Radios but they are red chickens with yellow legs. Their basic bloodline was 1/2 whitehackle 1 was telling you about and 1/2 murphy. They come from Mr. Murphy up in New York. That's what the rooster was made up of, but we still have them today and they have such a great mental attitude. That's so important...the mental attitude." – Gameness (til the End)

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