

Ten Years Research into Golden Retriever Ancestry

by Elma Stonex

First published in the Golden Retriever Club of Scotland's 1964 Handbook

It is very nice to be given the opportunity here to say something about breed history, so much of which lies in Scotland and on which such a mass of new information has gradually come to light in the last decade. The indisputable facts, first published in 1952, made the clear central piece to a kind of jigsaw puzzle whose details took a considerable time to sort out, and the complete picture was officially recognised by the Kennel Club in 1960. Hoping not to be a bore, I am going to make the whole thing as clear as possible both for the future, and for anyone who still feels reluctant to discard the old romantic story of Golden Retriever descent from a troupe of Russian circus dogs – for which there is no foundation in fact.

Undoubtedly a rather similar breed to Goldens existed for more than a century in Russia. Oliver Goldsmith (1847), and General Hutchinson a year or two after mentioned “the Russian dog” as an excellent retriever from water, Stonehenge a little later wrote of “Russian Setters” (though General Hutchinson’s illustration of these is like a rough-coated English Setter); and about 1890 another gundog authority, William Lort, gave an enthusiastic account of shooting and retrieving setters of two types – either fawn-coloured and straight-coated, or deep liver and curly-coated in east Russia. Lt Colonel Allsebrook (owner of a post war champion Golden) also told me he had shot over dogs resembling Goldens while on military service in Siberia and Southern Manchuria in 1919.

The Russian origin story appears to have emanated from Colonel the Hon W Le Poer Trench who had his first yellow retriever in 1883 and championed a “Russian Retriever or Tracker” origin for the breed, without, as far as one can see, any evidence, let alone proof, of any importation whatsoever. His belief and enthusiasm that some were imported in 1858 seems to have carried away the Guisachan keepers, and also the late Mrs Charlesworth, who in spite of the late Lord Illchester telling her that she was quite wrong, gave a Russian origin without alternative in her books on the breed, so that it became accepted by the general public. But there were always arguments, for a number of knowledgeable people said the truth was much simpler and that the breed really descended from rare yellow “sports” born of black wavy-coated retrievers. A good deal of evidence supported them.



Hunting Party circa 1898 believed to show Lord and Lady Tweedmouth (centre). Note the Golden Retrievers and Pointers.

The retriever had begun to gain in popularity as a gundog in the 1860's, and separate Kennel Club registers for Curly-coats and Wavy-coats started a few years later. In 1867 Stonehenge wrote that retrievers were nearly always a cross of setter with Newfoundland having a smooth or wavy coat, or of a water spaniel, "generally Irish", with Newfoundland when the coat would be curly, and gave black, liver, black-and-tan, or brindled as the colours and the maximum height 24 inches. Yellow-coloured puppies from black parents were not uncommon at that time, and Vero Shaw mentions having seen some in Dr Bond Moore's retriever kennel (Moore's dogs were enormous, no doubt with Newfoundland blood) and being told they were not rare. An article in "The Field" in 1922 said that "...the valued strain of yellow Labradors in possession of Capt Radclyffe at Wareham...is not to be confused with the yellow retrievers which have existed for many years on the Border." This was the background on which the sceptics of the Russian story based their disbelief, and conclusive facts were to come.

In 1952 the late (6th) Earl of Illchester, historian and sportsman, in a "Country Life" article "The Origin of the Yellow Retriever", revealed that his great-uncle Sir Dudley Marjoribanks, the first Lord Tweedmouth, whom all acknowledge to have started Golden Retrievers as a definite breed, had carefully kept a stud book and notes in his own handwriting recording every dog (of several different breeds in his kennel, and the matings he had made, from 1835 onwards. This proved that the old story of six or eight Russian circus dogs arriving at his Guisachan, Inverness-shire, estate in 1858 could not be true, for not only were there never more than four retrievers in it up to 1866, but no kind of foreign breed or importation was ever mentioned. If any had been acquired, and in such numbers as the legend said, it must surely have been an outstanding entry. The third Lord Tweedmouth told famous canine authority, Mr Croxton Smith, that his grandfather told him his first yellow retriever had been a single yellow from a litter of black wavy-coats, which he had bought from a Brighton cobbler who had got him from a keeper. The 1865 entry of Nous, which everyone agrees to have been Lord Tweedmouth's first yellow retriever, reads "Lord Chichester's breed. Puppies June 1864. Purchased at Brighton. (Breed can be taken to mean "bred by", it occurs all through the records). The only possible Russian connection here could have been if the Earl of Chichester had fought in the Crimean war and brought back a dog or dogs, and Lord Tweedmouth have somehow known Nous to be a descendant. But that is only a suggestion of how the story given to Colonel Le Poer Trench and Mrs Charlesworth might have started.



**Nous with gamekeeper
Simon Munro circa 1872**



Gamekeepers and stalkers at Guisachan circa 1872

In Lord Tweedmouth's stud book, three dogs are entered as Tweed Water Spaniels, and one of these, Belle, a bitch given by Mr David Robertson MP, and entered in 1867 as "Ladykirk breed" (i.e. bred at Ladykirk on the Tweed) was mated to Nous in 1868, the resulting litter of four yellow puppies being the root foundation of Golden Retrievers as a distinct breed. Neither the Kennel Club nor the Natural History Museum, Lord Illchester said, could tell him what Tweed Water Spaniels were, and he was very interested in the description of a Water Dog I had come on in a search for possible origin clues when writing my book. This was in an 1815 book written by Richard Lawrence and sounded like a big spaniel, used for wild-fowling on the Border coasts. Lawrence wrote, "Along the rocky shores and dreadful declivities beyond the junction of the Tweed with the sea of Berwick, Water Dogs have received an addition of strength from the experimental introduction of a cross with a Newfoundland dog..." He said its descendant the Water Spaniel was of different colours, but that "the liver-coloured is the most rapid of swimmers and the most eager in pursuit." Later I found Stonehenge said of Water Spaniels, "May be classed as English or Irish, besides which there is the Tweedside breed, which resembles a good deal in appearance a small ordinary English retriever of a liver colour." Dalziel also wrote in 1881 that one variety of Irish water Spaniel "was known as the Tweed Spaniel having its origin in the neighbourhood of the river of that name," and that they were "very light liver colour, so close in curl as to give the idea that they had originally been a cross from a smooth-haired dog..." (Authorities say that the term liver covered all the sandy colours from yellow to brown). Finally Mr Stanley O'Neill, who has great knowledge of Retriever origins, wrote me fascinating news, "it will astonish you to know that I was I was asking about Tweed Water Spaniels as early as 1921 from acquaintances from the Border. But I had no inkling that they were connected to Golden Retrievers until a few years ago when I read an article of yours about it."

Breed: Yellow Retrievers Sex: Bitches Colour: Yellow Bred by: Owner 1st Lord Tweedmouth Guisachan, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire	<p style="text-align: center;">PEDIGREE OF PRIM and ROSE The last two yellow retrievers recorded by Lord Tweedmouth Pedigree taken from particulars in Lord Tweedmouth's Stud Book. Colour only given where actually recorded by Lord Tweedmouth, or for 'TRACER' line from KC Stud Book</p>			Date of Birth: 1889
NOUS (1884) Yellow. One of four yellow puppies	Jack (1875) Hon E Marjoribanks 2 nd Lord Tweedmouth	Sampson, red setter. Hon E Marjoribanks 2 nd Lord Tweedmouth		
		Cowslip (1868), yellow, one of four yellow puppies.	Nous, yellow retriever, bought 1864, died 1872 Belle, Tweed water spaniel, given 1867, from Ladykirk	
	Zoe (1877)	Sambo (Sir Henry Meux's presumed black flat or wavy coated retriever.		
		Topsy (1873)	Tweed, Tweed water spaniel, given 1872, from Ladykirk Cowslip (1868)	Nous, yellow retriever, 1864-1872 Belle, Tweed water spaniel Shot, half brother to Old Fag Bena, sister to Bess (Labrador)
QUEENIE (1887) Black. One of ten black puppies.	Tracer, black, Flat or Wavy coated retriever. Full brother to Ch Moonstone.	Zelstone (1880), said to be half bred Labrador	Ben (1877) Bridget	
		Think, black	Dusk (1877) Ch Wisdom (late Jenny), black (1875)	Thorn (late Bob) 1873, by Victor (1869) x Young Bounce Lady in Black by Paris (1870) x Lady Bonnie Moliere (1869) Maude
	Gill (1884), yellow	Jack (1875)	Sampson, red setter	
			Cowslip (1868)	Nous, yellow retriever, 1864-1872 Belle, Tweed water spaniel
		Zoe (1877)	Sambo (presumed black)	
			Topsy (1873)	Tweed, Tweed water spaniel Cowslip (1868) by Nous x Belle

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Facsimile of entries in the handwriting of Lord Tweedmouth on Guisachan note-paper found in the Guisachan Stud Book. The entry regarding Tweed Water Spaniels is of special interest.

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Mr O'Neill had an uncle who bred Curly-coats and as a small boy that coast seemed a world of Curlies. The fishermen, however, told him they were Water Dogs, not Curlies. He argued back that Water Dogs were Newfoundlands.



A Water Dog, from a painting by John Charlton, England 1864

In 1903 they went north from Newcastle, and (he thinks at Alnmouth) he saw men netting for salmon, with a dog with a wavy or curly coat. "It was a tawny colour, but wet and spummy it was difficult to see the exact colour or how much was due the bleach and salt. Airing my knowledge I asked these Northumberland salmon-net men whether their dog was a Water Dog or a Curly. They told me he was a Tweed Water Spaniel. This was a new one on me and I had a nasty suspicion my leg was being pulled. This dog looked like a brown Water Dog to me, certainly retrieverish and not at all spanielly. I asked if it came from a trawler and was told it came from Berwick. Nearly twenty years after, Mr O'Neill was authoritatively told by Berwick people that Tweed Water Spaniels were more or less the same as the east coast Water Dogs, the only difference being that browns and yellows predominated on the border.

From these descriptions it is not difficult to see why Lord Tweedmouth chose to use Tweed Water Spaniels to build up a yellow retriever breed.

Now referring back to the first cross litter of four by Nous out of Belle – half yellow wavy-coated retriever of unknown pedigree, half Tweed Water Spaniel. The only dog, Crocus was given to the Hon Edward Marjoribanks (second Lord Tweedmouth), Cowslip and Primrose Lord Tweedmouth kept, and Ada was given to his nephew the fifth Earl of Illchester. She began the Illchester strain in which black crosses were freely used, and it was found that a black dog and a yellow bitch produced yellows, while some of each colour came from a yellow dog and a black bitch.



Crocus



Henry Edward, Fifth Earl of Ilchester, with Ada. By the Hon H Graves 1875



The Hon Mary Marjoribanks, daughter of Lord Tweedmouth with Cowslip or Primrose

In 1959 Lord Tweedmouth's grand-daughter Marjorie, Lady Pentland, very kindly lent me his invaluable stud book, and from it I have been able to see how thoughtfully he worked out the evolution of the yellow breed in the period from the first litter of 1868, to 1890 when the book ends. Cowslip was mated to Tweed, another Tweed Water spaniel from Ladykirk in 1873, and four years later one of their puppies Topsy was put to a black retriever, Sambo. From this mating a bitch called Zoe was retained, and in 1884 mated to her grand-dam Cowslip's son Jack (sired by Sampson, a red setter). Two of their yellow puppies were Nous (a second Nous) and Gill, into whose pedigree Cowslip and Tweed came three times in four generations. Evidently then Lord Tweedmouth felt an outcross must be brought in and mated Gill in 1887 to Tracer, a full brother to the famous black Flat or Wavy-coat Ch Moonstone. Ten black puppies resulted!



Ada, originator of the Ilchester breed of yellow retrievers. A painting by L Goddard 1873

But perhaps this was not unexpected, and line-breeding was then continued by putting one of the blacks, Queenie, back to her dam's litter-brother, the second Nous. Their two yellow puppies, Prim and Rose, born in 1889, were the last recorded by Lord Tweedmouth who died in 1894. It must be borne in mind that besides this clear line of planned yellow line-breeding, and another similar one in which Zoe had several litters by Sweep (black) recorded as bred by Lord Ilchester and a descendant of Ada, Lord Tweedmouth sent a number of youngsters he bred, or dogs he was given, to "out-keepers" on neighbouring estates he had leased like Affric, Aultbeath, and Kerrow. Others he gave away to friends in England and Scotland, and there is no doubt of course that a good deal of crossing with Flat and Wavy-coats, Curly-coats, and Irish Setters must have been done by gundog men who cared nothing for pedigree but only for performance. At some time during the early 1890's a sandy coloured Bloodhound was used as a cross by Lord Tweedmouth, and the late Lord Ilchester who saw the slip of paper on which this was recorded told me that the early descendants of this cross, which he had known at Guisachan, were darker-coloured, very big, powerful and ugly, and some inclined to be savage.



Simon Fraser stalker at Guisachan in 1903 with Comet, Conan and Ginger

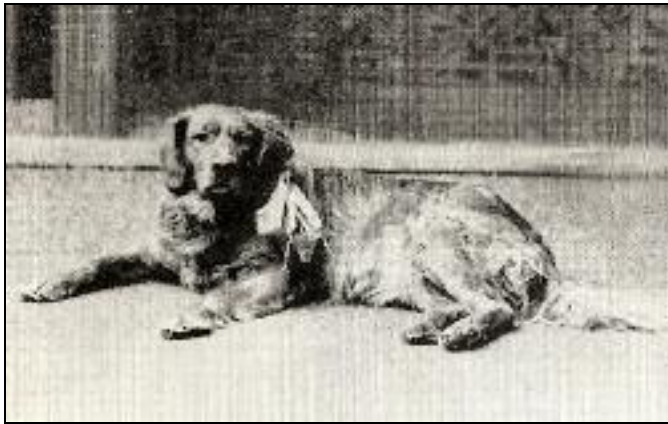


The Ilchester Estate, Melbury

Most unfortunately, the second Lord Tweedmouth kept no records of the dogs that he bred at Guisachan from 1894 until 1905 when the estate was sold, and hardly any were registered. As a young man he had Crocus from the first litter, and also owned the red setter Sampson and its son Jack, both used in his father's breeding operations. When he was living at Bushey, Hertfordshire, his name is in Vol1 of the Kennel Club Stud Book as the owner of "Sultan, a liver-coloured retriever dog, whelped 1867, by Moscow, a liver-coloured dog out of a Tweedside spaniel." In 1867 his father's stud book records a bitch puppy, "Sent from The Hall, Bushey, Edward's", almost certainly one feels a litter-sister to Sultan. Named Alma she was sent to Aultbeath (leased shoot) and is only once mentioned again in the book, in 1869, when she had a litter to Garry. Garry was by Paddy (a retriever bought at Brighton in 1854) out of Gyp who was bred at Guisachan in 1859 by Col out of Steam. It has been asked – does her name and Moscow's mean a Russian dog came in somewhere? Perhaps one did – but that would not make a Russian origin for the breed! The dog Moscow is not in Lord Tweedmouth's stud book, and of course he may not have belonged to Edward Marjoribanks but to some friend. This particular line was obviously of no interest to Lord Tweedmouth as any puppies Garry and Alma had in 1869 are never mentioned.

Although there were no records after 1890 a few Guisachan names of the turn of the century have come through to us as parents of registered dogs. Some are Rock, Conon, Lucifer, Amber, Lute, Brass, Glen, Cruna, and Haddo. So, with a tantalizing gap of apparent complete opacity from 1890 to the start of the oldest pedigrees in 1901, it was a most exciting discovery to find among papers Lady Pentland lent me a letter written to her in 1946 by John MacLennon, one of the family of Guisachan keepers, in which he said "Mr L Harcourt" (the first Viscount Harcourt of the Culham pioneer kennel of Goldens) "got the foundation of his breed from two puppies he bought from me when I was at Kerrow House. The mother of these pups was out of a bitch called Lady belonging to your uncle Archie Marjoribanks".

The latter was Lord Tweedmouth's youngest son who took Lady to Texas in the early 1890's and visited Ottawa in 1894 (when from photos she appears about three or four). He returned to England in 1897. Lady could have been a daughter of Prim or Rose, the last puppies recorded by Lord Tweedmouth, but we can never be certain as all who might have known are dead. It is obvious that whoever her parents were they were bred at Guisachan from the original Nous and Tweed Water Spaniel blood. This letter gives the key to the whole breed's descent from Lord Tweedmouth's original matings. For it follows that Lord Harcourt Culhams, notably Culham Brass and Culham Copper, are behind all of the four famous matings of the 1920's. To these some time ago I was able to trace, with the help of James Palmer Douglas' tremendous work on 1900–1925 registrations, that quite ninety-nine percent of all Goldens today go back. Lady is the biggest link of all, but there are a number of Guisachan-bred dogs behind these four matings too. Conon whose pleasing 1903 photograph is well-known is the sire of Proud Ben (1909) who is twice behind the Heydown kennel through his grandchildren Stella of Fyning and Astley Storm. Conon was also the sire of several Culhams.



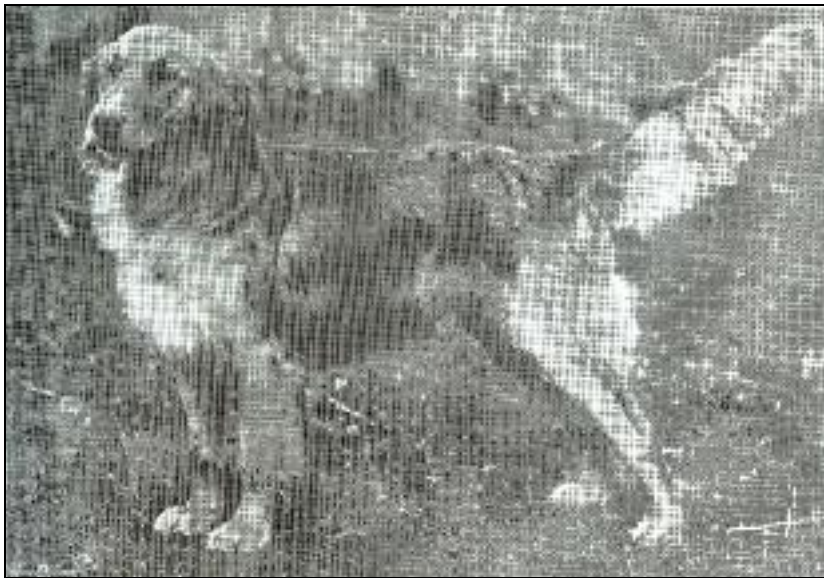
The Hon Archie Marjoribanks' Lady, Ottawa 1894



The Hon Archie Marjoribanks and Lady



The first Viscount Harcourt's Culham Brass (1904) retrieving to a keeper



Culham Copper (1908)

Another very important Tweedmouth dog was Rock, the sire of Wavertree Sam born in 1903. I have lately discovered Wavertree Sam was formerly the unregistered Faithful Sam; he appears under both names at the back of the early pedigrees, and was sire of Ingestre Tyne (1905) which in several matings to Ingestre Scamp (1906) produced Yellow Nell (dam of Noranby Sandy), Klip and Beena (these last two incidentally reported at shows as "very dark" and "too red"). Macdonald of the Ingestres closely line-bred to Tyne and Scamp and they are heavily behind the whole breed today. Interesting too, was Lucifer, "Golden Flatcoat", the sire of Don of Gerwyn, the liver Flatcoat winner of the IGL stake in 1904. (Until 1913 Golden retrievers were registered as Flatcoats, and only defined by colour.) Don's dam was the open stake winner Rust, a liver-coloured grand-daughter of the black Flatcoat Ch Taut. The influential recorded links of Guisachan-bred Lady, Conon and Rock, prove the direct descent of today's Golden retrievers from the first Lord Tweedmouth's thoughtfully planned matings to create a new yellow retriever breed by line-breeding on a foundation of yellow retriever of unknown antecedents and two Tweed Water Spaniels. The roots of the breed lie in Scotland and the Border country.

As a postscript I feel one point needs clarification if possible. From time to time over the years there have been reports of huge, very light-coloured Golden Retrievers in the Scottish Highlands, with quite different descriptions to the known photos of Nous, the photos and paintings of Crocus, Ada and Cowslip from the first 1868 litter, which are all of surprisingly modern type, and those of Lady. These reports are well illustrated by the Richard Ansdell painting 'The Highland Gamekeeper' (1875) in which there is an immense, unwieldy Golden of Newfoundland type, with a dipping back – rather like some of the photos of Col Le Poer Trench's dogs, although not so profusely coated. There have been some throwbacks to these huge dogs too, Mrs Charlesworth's Noranby Tweedledum about 1912 was one, and I had another in 1933 in a normal-sized litter from winning parents, and so no doubt were similar ones in Argyllshire about 1916 which were described to me. It is important to remember that retriever beginnings were very mixed indeed. In the early stud books of the 1870's one sees the parents of several Wavy-coated retrievers (whose ancestry is so closely interwoven with Labradors) given as Newfoundlands. Newfoundlands in the middle of the last century fell into two different types, both first rate swimmers. The fore-runners of those shown today were described by Colonel Hawker in his 1825 book as "As big as a jackass and as hairy as a bear", and the much more lightly-made type called the "St John's" Newfoundland which Colonel Hawker said was "By far the best for every kind of shooting", and described as very much like a modern Labrador. So it is fairly obvious that both types, the heavily built with tremendous coats and the racy and shorted coated, must have been hopefully imported by pioneer retriever breeders of those days to help develop the new breed. Following this, in considering the pale-coloured outsize Highland dogs, it is worth remembering that a strain of white Labradors was kept at Argyllshire. These were said to have originated from a dog named "Sam", a descendant of black Labradors imported by the Duke of Buccleuch, and that "three of Sam's litters were all buff coloured, except for one white bitch" (The Field 1922). Also to be remembered are the Water Dogs of the Tweed with their Newfoundland cross mentioned by Richard Lawrence in 1815, and Dr Bond Moore's enormous Wavy-coats.



The Gamekeeper by Richard Ansdell

PEDIGREE A

These pedigrees A, B and C have been traced by Mrs Elma Stonex. These are the foundation pedigrees of the Golden Retriever Breed and to them fully 99% of post war Golden Retrievers can be traced. This is the first occasion on which these pedigrees have been published.

Note: CONON and WAVERTREE SAM's sire ROCK were both Lord Tweedmouth's dogs. WAVERTREE SAM was formerly FAITHFUL SAM and appears under this name in some pedigrees. His name was changed in 1907.



Ch Cubbington Diver (1924)

Bred by: Capt Escombe Sex: Dog Colour: Yellow Owners: Diver, Mrs Cottringham Fionn, Mrs Morgan	PEDIGREE OF CH CUBBINGTON DIVER and CUBBINGTON FIONN Diver: Winner of at least 15 CCs Sire of 5 Chs			Date of Birth: 23 October 1924
CH HEYDOWN GUNNER (1921) also Ch Heydown Grip and Heydown Gurth	Glory of Fynning (1916)	Normanby Balfour (1911)	Culham Brass (1904)	Dust (1901)
			Normanby Beauty (1906)	Chlores
		Stella of Fyning (1914)	Astley Storm (1912)	Culham Coffee
			Griff (1910)	Paddiford Duchess Proud Ben (1909) Red Queen (1905)
	Stagden Cross Pamela (1920)	Prior (1913)	Paxil Brian (1911)	Crane Point (formerly Scamp)
			Culham Bronze (1908)	Inez (by Rajah) Culham Brass
		Stagden Cross Honey (1919)	Ingestre Ben (dec 1915)	Culham Rosa (1903)
			Top Twig	Ingestre Bunty (1915)
			Rossa	Klip (1911)
			Ingestre Rubina	Culham Brass
ONAWAY (1922) also Haulstone Dan, Amber Dimple, Balcombe pride and Haulstone Rusty	Ch and FT Ch Balcombe Boy (1919)	Culham Tip (1913)	Culham Copper (1908)	Culham Brass
			Beena !1911)	Culham Rossa (1903) Ingestre Scamp (1906) Ingestre Tyne (1905)
		Culham Amber II	Ottershaw Sovereign	Ch Noranby Campfire (1914)
		Ottershaw Blush	Ballingdon Floss (1914)	
	Balcombe Bunty	Ottershaw Brilliant (1919)	Culham Tip (1913)	Culham Copper (1908)
			Honey	Beena (1911)
		Syrup (1919)	Honey	Honey
			Honey	Honey
			Honey	Honey
			Honey	Honey

PEDIGREE B



Ch Cornelius (1921)



Ch Flight Of Kentford (1921)

Bred by: Messers Collins & Cowell Sex: Dog Owner: Cornelius, Mrs Even-Swinden Flight, Hon Mrs Gregg		PEDIGREE OF CH CORNELIUS and CH FLIGHT OF KENTFORD Cornelius, KC Stud Book No 28 DD. Wins at Trials Sire of 1 FT Ch, 2 Chs Flight, Wins at Trials, Sire of 3 Chs, 1 Sh Ch Exported to India where he became Ch and FT Ch			Date of Birth: 13 June 1921
BINKS OF KENTFORD	Ch Noranby Campfire (1912)	Culham Copper (1908)	Culham Brass (1904)	Dust (1901)	
			Culham Rossa (1903)	Chlores	
		Normanby Beauty		Harold (1901)	
				Nellie	
	Noranby Dandelion (1913)	Ingestre Dred (1908)	Ingestre Scamp (1906)	Sailor	
			Ingestre Tyne (1905)	Duchess	
				Wavertree Sam (1903)	
		Ingestre Luna (1910)	Ingestre Scamp (1906)	Corrie II	
Ingestre Tyne (1905)			Sailor		
			Duchess		
BALVAIG (1920)	Rust	Rust Boy (1914)	Normanby Balfour (1911)	Wavertree Sam (1903)	
			Scotter Prim	Corrie II	
		Glanduff Wanda (1915)	Normanby Balfour (1911)	Culham Brass	
			Betty	Normanby Beauty	
	Dinah	Normanby Sandy	Sandy of Wavertree (1907)		
			Yellow Nell (1908)	Morning Star	
		Bess Brass		Ingestre Scamp (1906)	
				Ingestre Tyne (1905)	

PEDIGREE C



Ch Michael Of Morton (1924)



Rory Of Bentley and Ch Michael Of Moreton in 1925

Bred by: H L Jenner Sex: Dog Owners: Noble, H Woodhouse Michael, R L Kirk		PEDIGREE OF CH NOBLE OF QUINION and CH MICHAEL OF MORTON Michael, KC Stud Book No 1392 GG Winner of 17 CCs Sire of 7 Chs Winner at Trials Noble, Stud Book No 1897 FF Winner of 3 CCs			Date of Birth: Noble, 10 Feb 1925 Michael, 12 May 1924
RORY OF BENTLEY (1915)	Normanby Balfour (1911)	Culham Brass (1904)	Dust (1901)	Battle	
			Chlores	Smut	
	Columbine (1911)	Normanby Beauty (1906)			Sulphur
					Melody
		Primrose Nell (1909)	Sandy of Wavertrees	Morning Star (1905)	
AURORA (1931)	Triumph (1913)	Paxhill Brian (1911)	Crane Point (formerly Scamp)	Ingestre Scamo (1906)	
			Inez	Ingestre Tyne (1905)	
	Amber (1918)	Columbine (1911)			
			Primrose Nell (1909)	Sandy of Wavertrees	
				Yellow Nell (1908)	
			Ch Noranby Campfire (1912)	Culham Copper (1905)	
			Ballingdon Floss (1914)	Normanby Beauty	
				Astley Storm (1912)	
		Ottershaw Eclipse		Leone (1912)	

Owing to the lack of space we cannot give extended pedigrees, but the following list completes the pedigrees where known.

- Beena, by Ingestre Scamo ex Ingestre Tyne;
- Culham Coffee, by Culham Copper ex Culham Lassie;
- Harold, by unknown dog ex Nancy;
- Ingestre Bunty, by Bunty ex Beena;
- Ingestre Rubina, by Rajah ex Bess;
- Kilp, by Ingestre Scamp ex Ingestre Tyne;
- Leone, by Hector ex Shulagh;
- Paddiford Duchess, by Proud Ben ex Red Queen;
- Proud Ben, by Conon ex Faithful Lady (Faithful Lady was litter sister to Ingestre Tyne)
- Red Queen, by Admiral Togo ex Yellow Jubilee;
- Top Twig, by Culham Copper ex Yellow Nell