

## THE LLEWELLIN SETTER

### From notes by the late Wm Humphrey (without alteration).

*Editor's (Derry Argue) Note: These notes are important because they explain the close inbred nature of these setters and their contribution to today's working and field trial dogs. The lists of long dead dogs may seem rather tedious to readers but they do give an accurate picture of the importance of the Llewellyn setters and the background to them.*

This pure breed was founded and later perfected by the late Mr. Richard Llewellyn Purcel Llewellyn in 1871, and in accordance with the American Field Dog Stud Book, is that the Llewellyn setter is constituted of the following setters:

Barclay Field's "Duke" and The Laveracks, Armstrong's "Kate" and The Laveracks, Statter's "Rhoebe" and The Laverack's. Armstrong's "Kate" is a sister to Barclay Field's "Duke". The issue of these setters are registered in that Stud Book as a separate breed. It is from this great foundation from which the breed were built. I am sure that but for the foresight of the above American Ruling body by granting the breed its separate registration, this most valuable of all breeds of setters today would have, like the Laveracks and others that were once so highly valued, long ago been lost.

"Duke" was bred by that old time prince of sportsmen, the late Sir Vincent Corbett of Acton Reynold, Shropshire. He was one of the leading figures in the early days of field trials. It was on his fine estate that the old field trial National Society for many years held their Spring field trials. "Duke" was by Sir F Graham's "Duke" and out of Sir Vincent Corbett's "Slutt". "Duke" competed at the National field trials, 1866, was first setters stakes and the following year he won this stake again, and two first and second the following year, and first and two seconds 1870. Thos. Statter's "Rhoebe" was bred by her owner. She was by Hackett's "Rake" out of breeder's "Psyche", who was half Gordon and Southesk blood. She competed twice in field trials, was not placed, but it can be said of her that she was the greatest field trial producing dam of all time. She was the dam of the winners of the National field trial champion stake three years in succession, and was the grand dam of the winner of this stake the following year. This great achievement has never been equalled by a breeder or dam in the history of field trials.

The first National Champion Stake was competed for at Acton Reynold in 1869. In the following year it was won by Barclay Field's field trial champion "Bruce" the first dog of this new breed. He was by Laverack's champion "Dash II" and out of Statter's "Rhoebe". "Bruce" was also first in the Shrewsbury Stakes, second all-age stake and first brace stake the following year, and first all-age and brace stakes the following two years. "Bruce" is the sire of the following field trial winners, Barclay Field's "Rock", Lonsdale's "Clown" and Bevan's "Bruce", whilst Llewellyn's field trial champion "Dan" won this stake the following year. He was also first at Bradford Stakes and first brace stake with his brother "Dick". This is the only time "Dan" competed, due to an injured shoulder. "Dan" was a black, white, and tan whelped 1869. He was the son of Barclay Field's "Duke" and Statter's "Rhoebe". "Dan" was the sire of the following winners: Llewellyn's "Count Dick", show bench winner, his "Countess Bear", winner of the first Kennel Club Derby 1875, his "Countess Moll", field trial and show bench winner. These were out of his famous Laverack bitch dual champion "Countess". He was also the sire of his champion "Novel", who was also a field trial winner, also the sire of Burgess' American field trial winner, "Queen Mab", likewise Llewellyn's "Norma" runner up in the field trial champion

stake, also his "Nora" a field trial winner. These were out of the Laverack bitch "Nellie". He is also the sire of his "Leicester", bench winner in England and America, also "Lincoln", winner at American field trials, likewise Llewellyn's "Leda", winner both at field trials and on the show bench, also Llewellyn's "Laurel", a field trial winner. These were out of the Laverack bitch "Lill II". He was also the sire of one of the two greatest American producing sire's, Bryson's "Gladstone", who was out of Llewellyn's Laverack bitch "Petrel". He was also the sire of Bergundthal's American "Rake" who was out of Llewellyn's "Ruby". This bitch was by Statter's dog "Fred III" and out of his "Rhoebe". "Dan" was also the sire of Lowe's "Rhoda" and Llewellyn's "Ginx Baby".

It must be borne in mind that Mr Llewellyn never allowed his dogs to be used by other breeders and were only used for his own breeding purposes. After these first exportations of Mr Llewellyn's and Mr Laverack's breed to America, practically every field trial winning setter of note in that country came from these breeders' dogs. Llewellyn's "Dick" and his "Daisy" are brother and sister to "Dan". "Dick" won first and third all age stakes and first brace stakes with "Dan". There is no question that at this period he was convinced that not only was he purchasing the outstanding field trial setters in Great Britain outside the Laveracks when he purchased "Dan" and others from Mr Thos. Statter, paying hundreds of pounds for these dogs that they were best suited with the Laveracks that he already owned for the purpose which he had in view, that was the breeding of a strain that at a future date was to bear his name. From these early crossings came the greatest dual purpose setter in history. The success of this new strain was at once taken up by breeders in nearly every country which indulged in field trials. Through these early foundation dogs his name as a breeder and owner became world famous. This grand breed owes everything not only to Messrs Laverack and Llewellyn, but also to Messrs Statter, Edward and John Armstrong.

Statter's "Daisy" is sister to "Dan". She was the dam of Statter's "Bess", also Barclay Field's "Rock", likewise the same owner's "Rake", both field trial winners, and the same owner's field trial champion "Daisy". "Rake" was by Statter's Laverack dog "Fred III", brother to Pilkington's "Lill" and out of Statter's "Rhoebe", whelped 1870. This dog was equal first with "Rock" and third all-age stake 1873. The same owner's "Rose" is sister to "Rake" and was second National field trials 1872 and later winner of two firsts. Llewellyn's "Ruby" is also a sister to these setters, winning two firsts and two seconds and one third at field trials, and was the dam of Llewellyn's champion "Remus". Statter's field trial "Rob Roy" was whelped 1871. He was by Laverack's champion "Fred II" and out of Statter's "Rhoebe". He was first all-aged stake, second brace stake and the winner of the National Champion Stake 1872. He went to America in 1876. He sired one field trial winner in the States who was "Maggie May". However, several of his daughters were the dams of field trial winners. In this country he sired Lord Downe's "Bess", field trial winners Statter's "Belton" and "Bess" by Col Platt's Laverack dog "Dash" and out of "Daisy", sister to "Dan".

"Belton" went to America in 1875. He sired five field trial winners in that country including Sanborn's field trial champion "Nellie", "Belton II", "King Dash", "Fleet III", and "Baron Blue". Amongst the early famous field trial setters in America that carry his blood lines are "Mowhawk II", "Marie's Sport", "Hardwick", "Topsy Rod", etc. "Nellie" was a grand daughter of Llewellyn's champion "Prince" and "Dora", sister to "Dan". She won the champion stake 1877 as a puppy against thirty competitors. She has also one first, two seconds, and one third to her credit. She also bred winners to "Gladstone" and "Count Noble".

Statter's "Gay" is brother to his "Bess" who was third puppy stakes 1873. Barclay Field's "Rock" is by his field trial champion "Bruce" and out of Garth's Laverack bitch, "Daisy", who is an outstanding field trial and show bench winner. "Rock" was first National field trial. This dog went to America about 1875. He was never owned by Mr Llewellyn, much less going from his kennel, as stated by Mr A F Hochwalt in his American book "Pointers and Setters of America". "Rock" won special for the best setter at Boston Show 1878. Barclay Field's "Rake" is by Laverack's champion "Dash II", out of Statter's "Daisy", sister to Llewellyn's "Dan". "Rake" was second all-age and brace stakes National 1876, whilst the same owner's field trial champion "Daisy" is sister to "Rake". These were also bred by Thos. Statter. "Daisy" was first puppy stake and winner of the National champion stake and divided first with "Ginx Baby" 1873, in the following year was first brace and second all-age and in 1876 second brace stake. Smith's "Dart" was owned by L H Smith of Canada. She was bred by Mr Llewellyn and was the daughter of his champion "Prince" and his "Dora", sister to his "Dan". "Dart" was champion New York Show and was the dam of six field trial winners, five of which were by "Leicester". These produced great winners. L Adams' American field trial champion "Drake" was bred by Mr Llewellyn, whelped 1874. He was by Llewellyn's champion "Prince" out of "Dora", "Dan's" sister. "Drake" was winner of the American field trial champion stake 1876 and 1878 winner of two brace stakes, one with Armstrong's "Dash III".

"Drake" was also a show bench winner. He died without leaving any issue, whilst the same American owner's "Duke" is litter brother to "Drake" and was third at field trials. It is said that he was more brilliant than his brother, but he died soon after arriving in America. Mr Llewellyn's "Druid" is brother to "Drake" but a year older, and was exported to America 1877. Both these dogs are included in the eight greatest field trial producing sires in America. Whilst "Druid" was in this country he was a high class field trial and show bench winner. He was second all-age and brace stakes. In the States as a sire he exercised a wonderful influence on the breed, he sired show bench champions and five field trial winners.

Champion "Remus" was also owned and bred by Mr Llewellyn, whelped 1874 and was a son of his champion "Prince", and his "Ruby". He was champion Agricultural Hall, Crystal Palace, Kendal, Birmingham, and Alexander Palace, whilst "Lofty", also owned and bred by him, is a daughter of champion "Prince" and out of his "Leda". She was first and cup for best setter and pointer Leeds Show. Mr Llewellyn's "Count Dick", "Countess Bear" and his "Countess Moll" are by his field trial champion "Dan" and out of his dual champion "Countess". "Count Dick" was a show bench winner, and the sire of his dual champion "Count Windem", also his "Countess II". "Countess Bear" was the winner of the first Kennel Club Derby 1875, and second all-age stake National the following year. She was the dam of his field trial champion "Dashing Bondhu" and his "Baffle", champion at Birmingham 1881. Mr Llewellyn sold "Countess Bear" to an American breeder, with his field trial champion "Sam", for a high price, but regretted doing so, and purchased her back at the figure at which he had received for the brace. This issue of "Dan" and "Countess" were what he termed as his "Count" and "Countess" family.

"Countess Moll" was, like her sister, lemon and white. She was second all-age stake 1875 and first all-age stake the following year; she was also a winner on the bench. Mr. Llewellyn's "Nora", "Norna", champion "Novel", likewise "Queen Mab" in America, are by his field trial champion "Dan" and out of his Laverack bitch "Nellie". "Novel" was champion at Birmingham twice and once Alexandra Palace. She was second all-age and brace stakes 1878, first all-age and brace stakes Kennel Club 1880 and was the dam of his "Dan Wind'em" and "Dick Wind'em", both field trial winners. "Nora" was first National 1877, second all-age and

brace stakes 1880. She was the dam of that greatest of all producing sires in America, "Count Noble" and "Count Nailor". Mr Llewellyn always claimed that "Nora" was the greatest setter bitch that he had ever owned. He refused many tempting offers from American breeders for her, ranging as high as a thousand pounds. Nothing induced him to part with her.

"Norna" was whelped a year later, in 1877; when a puppy she was second in the champion stake and was first puppy stake and was the dam of his "Countess Rose" and "Rebel Wind'em", both field trial winners. Mr Burgess's of America "Queen Mab" was a show bench winner and produced field trial winners. Mr Llewellyn's "Leicester" and "Lincoln" of America are bred by him and are by his field trial champion "Dan" and out of his Laverack bitch "Lill II". "Leicester" was owned by Mr Smith of Canada, exported 1875. He was a big winner on the bench, being champion New York Show 1876 and was the sire of six field trial winners in The States, and ranks as one of the eight foundation builders of field trial winning setters with "Lincoln" his brother, in that country.

It is through "Lincoln's" son, "Gleam", that came the famous field trial winning "Gleam" family. "Lincoln" was second all-age stake and first brace stake, although he only sired three field trial winners in that country he exerted tremendous influence on the American setters. Mr Llewellyn's "Leda" is sister to these dogs. She was an outstanding show bench winner. At field trials she was first all-age stake and second with "Druid" brace stakes.

"Gladstone" was owned by Mr P H Bryson of America and bred by Mr Llewellyn, whelped 1876. He is son of breeder's celebrated "Dan" and out of his Laverack bitch "Petrel". "Gladstone" was a prominent winner at field trials and on the show bench. At field trials he has first puppy stake and third brace stake 1877, and later first all-age and second brace stakes. Although he has only a few placings, it is his record as a sire that, like "Count Noble", will ever keep his name famous as one of the greatest field trial setter producers in America. He sired twenty-five field trial winners, gaining fifty placings.

Mr Llewellyn's "Laurel" is sister to "Lincoln". She was first all-age stake Kennel Club, second Devon and Cornwall. Despite Mr Hochwalt's absurd abuse about "Lill II" in his book "Pointers and Setters of America", I consider that her issue speak for themselves, neither do I agree with his remarks about "Petrel" being a very ordinary looking weedy undersized bitch. These absurd statements cannot be taken from her record. "Petrel" was champion at Birmingham Show 1876. Surely this does not fit in with his remarks. Mr Llewellyn's "Jasper Remus" and "Jewel Remus" and by his champion "Remus" and out of his Dashing Lass". Both were show bench winners. JW Knox's of America "Stafford" was by Bergundthal's "Rake" and out of Smith's "Dart". "Stafford" was second in the American Champion Stake and second brace stake. He was the sire of six field trial winners in The States and he ranks with the eight principal setter stud forces in that country. He was bred by Mr Llewellyn and went to America in 1876.

Sanborn's "Dan" is another field trial winner in that country, but he is by "Rake" and out of "Fairy". "Pride of the South" another American field trial winning dog was bred by Mr Llewellyn, a son of "Leicester" and Smith's "Dart", he divided second Derby Stakes' second brace stake and in 1877 was second in the American Champion Stake. Smith's "Paris" was whelped 1874 also bred by Mr Llewellyn and is a brother to "Pride of the South". This dog's show bench and field trial winning exceeds most of the great dogs of his day. He was champion and won cup for the best setter New York Show 1876. At field trials his placings

were as follows: second Derby, third brace stakes and third American Champion Stake 1875. In the following year he was again third in the champion stake and second brace stake.

He was the sire of Harrison's "London", a field trial winner. Bryson's "Maude" is sister to "Paris". She was first puppy stake and second brace stake, and was a producer of field trial winners. It can be said that the late Mr Llewellyn is the only person in Great Britain and probably the World who has owned dual champion setters, more so, he is the only owner and breeder throughout setter history who successfully produced dual winners of the highest standard. His dual champion "Count Wind'em" was whelped 1877, and was by his "Count Dick" out of his Laverack bitch champion "Phantom", being a grandson of his famous "Dan", "Countess", "Prince" and "Lill II", the latter being one of Mr Llewellyn's setters that Mr Hochwalt so jealously made such absurd statements about. Mr Llewellyn refused many flattering and tempting offers for "Count Wind'em". One American breeder offered twenty-two hundred pounds, and later asked him to state his own price, this breeder being so determined to acquire "Count Wind'em" and "Nora" but they remained in his kennel.

"Count Wind'em" was the founder of what he termed as his "Wind'em" family. On the show bench "Count Wind'em" was champion at Birmingham 1880, Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace the following year. At field trials he was first all-age stake 1879 and first all-age stake the following year, according to our Kennel Club Ruling qualifying him as a field trial champion. Mr Llewellyn's "Countess II" is sister to this dog, and was third Crystal Palace. These setters were three-quarters Laverack blood.

Mr Llewellyn's "Count Noble" was whelped 1879. He was a son of his "Count Wind'em" and out of his "Nora". He was exported to America by Mr Llewellyn 1880. He was owned by the late Mr D Sanborn and was placed five times in the principle field trials in that country. Like Gladstone it was not his field trial record that made him so famous. He sired thirty field trial winners, gaining about sixty placings. In this respect he excelled "Gladstone". Amongst his most brilliant sons which became founders of illustrious families in The States are field trial champion "Gath", the founder of that "Gath" family, likewise field trial champion "Count Gladstone IV" who also founded a great field trial winning family.

From these eight foundation builders came the following fourteen early field trial champions, in the States, "Antonio", who was a double champion, "Count Gladstone IV", "Gath", "Jessie Rodfield Count Gladstone", "Gath's Mark", "Lady's Count Gladstone", "Chance", "Count Gladstone", "Toney's Gale", "Count Gladstone II", Prince Rodney", "Mowhawk II", "Prince Whitestone", and "Joe Cunninghams". Both "Gladstone's" and "Count Noble's" names will ever live in the history of field trial setters in The States. "Count Fred" and "Count Nailor" are brothers of "Count Noble" and were field trial winners. Mr Llewellyn's "Countess Rose" is sister to these dogs. She was third Kennel Club Derby and first puppy stake National, and first brace in two brace stakes later, also winner on the bench, whilst his "Rebel Wind'em" is by "Count Wind'em" and out of his "Norna". She divided first and second Kennel Club Derby, with his "Sable Bondhu" 1882. "Count Noble" carries a preponderance of Laverack blood, his sire being three-quarters and his dam half Laverack. Mr Llewellyn's "Countess Plover" and "Prim" are by "Count Wind'em" and out of his Laverack bitch champion "Princess". They are show bench winners, whilst his "Dan Wind'em" and "Dick Wind'em" are sons of "Count Wind'em" and his champion "Novel". "Dan" was second puppy stake and "Dick" was third Kennel Club Derby. Mr Llewellyn's field trial champion "Sam" was bred by Mr John Armstrong. He was a liver and white and was a son of the Laverack dog

Cartmel's "Rall" and out of Armstrong's old "Kate", dam of Armstrong's "Dash II". "Sam" was first all-age stake 1875. He was purchased by Mr Llewellyn at a high figure and later sold by him with "Countess Bear" to an American breeder. He was the sire of Lord Downe's "Dan" and his young "Sam". also Armstrong's young "Sam", all field trial winners. He is also the sire of Llewellyn's "Baffle", champion winner at Birmingham. "Baffle" was out of his "Countess Bear".

This early history of the breed brings me to the second most important event of the breed with the introduction of John Armstrong's field trial champion "Dash II". He was bred by Edward Armstrong and was black, white and tan, whelped 1874 and was by Laverack's "Blue Prince" and out of Armstrong's old "Kate", who was by Laverack's champion "Dash II" out of "Kate", sister to Barclay Field's "Duke". He was only shown once, gaining first Belfast. At field trials he was second puppy stakes National 1875, the following year first all-age and brace stakes with his sister "Daisy", and the winner of the Champion cup stakes. In the following year, first all-age stake and cup for the best setter or pointer, and the winner of the Champion Cup Stake. In 1878 he was first all-age stake and second in the Champion Cup Stake.

The late Mr George Brewis purchased this dog from Mr John Armstrong 1876 and sold him to Mr Llewellyn after his last appearance at field trials 1878 for the highest price ever paid for a setter in this country. Mr Llewellyn valued this dog so highly, and was determined to have him at whatever cost. This dog, and his "Countess Bear" and other bitches were what he claimed as his "Dashing" family. The following quotations are from an old Sporting Press, 1876: "Dash II" is rather more than three-quarters Laverack blood, whilst his grand dam, "Kate" was own sister to Mr Barclay Field's "Duke". Since I have been cognizant of this fact, as there used to be a mystery about "Kate", the reason why I have mentioned these facts about this dog's breeding is that the grossest injustice has been done to Mr Llewellyn by Mr A F Hochwalt, author of "Pointers and Setters of America". How any man, such less a person of so high a press reporting standard as Mr Hochwalt, can level such gross, unfounded charges against any person? No writer could have written with a more jealous, bitter, poisoned pen. Not only are his statements utterly untrue, but so are many other references in his book equally so. As I have pointed out, that at the time when this dog's correct breeding was given 1876 the dog was neither owned nor bred from by Mr Llewellyn.

"Dash II" was owned by the late Mr George Brewis, one of the finest sportsmen in this or any other country. Mr Brewis' "Daisy" is sister to "Dash II" and was a field trial winner, and when bred to the Laverack dog "Tam O'Shanter" was the dam of champion "Sir Alister". They were also the parents of Platt's "Wild Rose", bench and field trial winner. Armstrong's "Dash III" was whelped in 1876 and is brother to "Dash II". He was also owned by Mr Llewellyn, who sold him to America. He was a field trial winner in both countries. He is the sire of Lord Downe's "Sam III", who was out of Hollin's "Silk II" who was a field trial winner. He is also the sire of Hartley's "Phyllis". The first breeding that Mr Llewellyn made with "Dash II" was with his "Countess Bear", the bitch he had purchased from America. From this breeding came his field trial champion "Dashing Bondhu", the first of his "Bondhu" family who was a great field trial producing sire. His "Dashing Beauty" was sister to this dog, and was as field trial winner, the same year, a further son of "Dash II" and his "Countess Moll", "Dashing Monarch", he was a field trial winner in America.

In 1881 Mr Llewellyn again won the Kennel Club Derby with his "Dashing Ditto" a daughter of "Dash II" out of his "Rifle". She was a daughter of "Dan" and "Nellie". In the following year he again established a record for the winning of the Kennel Club Derby Stake by having four puppies left in for the final, namely "Rebel Wind'em", "Sidney Bondhu", "Star Bondhu" and "Sable Bondhu". He withdrew the three former and allowed "Sable Bondhu" to meet the winning pointer for the best of both breeds. "Sable Bondhu" was declared the winner, with "Star Bondhu", "Sidney Bondhu", "Sable Bondhu" and "Rebel Wind'em" as dividing first and second setter Kennel Club Derby. These "Bondhu" puppies were by his "Dashing Bondhu" and out of his champion "Novel"; daughter of "Dan" and "Nellie".

In the following year 1883 he again won this Blue Ribbon Stake for the fourth time, three years in succession. This time the winner was "Dashing Clinker", son of "Dash II" and his "Countess Rose", a daughter of "Count Wind'em", and his "Norna". A further daughter of this breeding, "Dashing Novice" was second at the National. The last dog that he exhibited on the show bench was "Pet Bondhu" 1882. The following is some of the early achievements of the Llewellyn setters, which were bred by Mr Llewellyn: dual champion "Count Wind'em", field trial champion "Dashing Bondhu", American field trial champion Adam's "Drake" and field trial champion "Daphne D". He also owned field trial champion "Dan". field trial champion Armstrong's "Dash II", dual champion "Countess", field trial champion "Sam" and champion "Prince", whilst he bred and owned champion "Remus", champion "Novel", champion "Phantom", champion "Princess", champion "Puzzle", also "Laurel", "Countess Moll", "Nora", "Norna", "Stafford", "Pride of the South", "Paris", "Gladstone", "Count Noble", "Leicester", "Lincoln", Bergundthal's "Rake" and "Druid".

It can be said that every great field trial setter in the States is a descendant of these great dogs, many of which carry a preponderance of Laverack blood. From 1865 to 1881 this pure Llewellyn breed have the following winnings to their credit, one dual champion and six field trial champions, with forty first at field trials and twenty show championships. My records of the American events are only limited for this period, which are two field trial champions and three bench champions. In the remaining group of English setters in Great Britain there are only two field trial champions, namely Macdona's "Ranger" and Lloyd Price's "Queenie", with thirty bench championships. Fleming's champion "Dandy", a Gordon setter, won the first field trial stake ever held in 1865. The field trial winnings of the Gordon and Irish setters for this period areas follows: Gordons, fourteen firsts, Irish, six firsts. Out of the fifteen highest field trial producing setter dams in the States in 1912, the following seven Llewellyn bitches were in great prominence: "Jessie Rodfield", "Po-Peep", Smith's "Dart", "Louise Danstone", "Ruby Girl", "Sue" and "Georgia Belle". . "Jessie Rodfield" and "Po-Peep" head the list.

Mr R Ll Purcel Llewellyn died 1925, aged 85 years. He is buried at Stapleton, Dorrington, Shropshire. All the setters in his kennel at the time of his death came into my possession. The late Mr H C Hartley commenced the breeding of his Llewellyn setters with "Romp", 1876. Without question this breeder had the finest kennel of both Laverack and Llewellyn blood in the world. He was not interested in field trials or dog shows, he bred his dogs for his own sporting pleasure, neither did he sell any nor allow other breeders to use his dogs outside Mr Llewellyn and myself. He died in 1941 and was the oldest breeder of setters in the world. At his death all the dogs in his kennel came into my possession. The same can be said of the late Mr Laws Turner. He first commenced his working kennel of setters with pure Laveracks.

The first Llewellyn he owned was "Jubilee", bred by Mr Llewellyn. He was a son of his "Satin Bondhu" and his "Rhoebe Wind'em", who was a grand daughter of "Count Wind'em" and champion "Novel". "Satin Bondhu" was a son of "Dashing Bondhu" and "Duchess Placid", daughter of "Dashing Duke" and champion "Phantom". As a boy I not only trained "Jubilee" but took him with other dogs to Ross-shire, Scotland, for the grouse shooting 1897. I still maintain that despite the fact that since that early period "Jubilee" was the greatest bird dog I have ever seen. In that year "Jubilee" was bred to Mr Turner's Laverack bitch "Hatfield Jill", a daughter of Hartley's "Rogue II" and "Lady Clare".

From this litter Mr Turner gave me "Countess Bondhu", later Mr Llewellyn allowed me to breed her to "Royal Wind'em", son of Mr Hartley's Laverack dog "Bravo" and Mr Llewellyn's "Lill Wind'em". I still have in my kennel much of this great breeding. Mr Laws Turner gave me the last of the great setters owned and bred by him in 1932, and from these dogs I bred some of the best field trial setters ever bred, namely Horsford's "Dashing Drake", "Dan", "Bravo", and "Roselind". Without question, Messrs Hartley and Laws Turner's setters were higher up in Laverack blood than any other setters.

Before closing this brief history of the Llewellyn breed, it is only fitting to point out further misleading and accurate statements by Mr Hochwalt in his book with references to "May Fly", "Count Gleam" and other setters of that period owned by Mr Llewellyn. He states that these two dogs were bred by Mr Llewellyn and sired by his "May Prince" and that "May Fly" was exported from his kennel. These statements are certainly not true. These dogs were bred by the late Mr Thos Bland and were sired by Mr Elias Bishop's "May Prince". "May Fly" was owned and sold to America by the late Mr Herbert Mitchell. Although these setters were high up in his own breed, they were never bred from by Mr Llewellyn. He purchased them at a time when distemper nearly wiped out his kennel.

This brief history of the breed commenced with the late Mr Barclay Field's "Bruce", winner of the National champion stake, 1870, to the more recent fine performance of my own brilliant Llewellyn dog, "Yankee Bondhu", winner of the first Irish field trial champion stake, 1946, a matter of seventy-six years. "Yankee Bondhu" is the son of Mr Hartley's "Nydius", and out of the American imported Llewellyn bitch "Horsford Kitty Wind'em". The late Mr Edward Laverack had his kennels, also Mr Llewellyn and likewise myself, in this fine sporting country of Shropshire, and it is quite possible that this county will be the last in which the breed will be bred in its native land. This brief history is taken from the manuscript I have compiled, "The Field Trial History of The Setter, Falconry, and Foxhunting", which I hope may be published in the near future.

Several pure Llewellyn setters during recent years have been most successful at the Irish field trials. These are all bred from the issue from my own kennels. The breed has also been in great favour in Portugal, Mr Daniels Lane has for several years owned a very fine kennel. These were bred from stock from my kennel. The first field trials held in Portugal were won by Mr Lane's "Horsford Dashing Dolly", bred by me, who was also a field trial winner in this country. She is bred from Mr Law Turner's old breeding. In 1946 Mr A J d'Ans of Belgium had established a very powerful kennel of this breed. All his foundation stock came from my kennel. Due to this gentleman's great efforts, the Kennel Club Belge has granted the breed separate registration in conformity with the ruling of the American Field



Dog Stud Book, and it is hoped by these wise actions, the breed in its present purity may be preserved in Europe.

My first meeting with Mr Llewellyn was at the National field trials 1892, and I well remember seeing the final between his "Satin Bondhu" and the great setter field trial champion "Fred Wind'em". I went with my father who was running one of his pointers, I noticed a tall upright man, always alone and away from other people; this aroused my sympathy. I made my way to this lonesome, and I believed poor, person and entered into conversation with him. To my surprise he knew my name and said how pleased he was that I had come along to talk to him. During our chat I enquired if he could sell me a setter puppy cheaply, and if he had any luck, pointing out how important it was that both he and my father should win, as the money would be much more useful to them than to the better-off competitors. With this he agreed. He told me that the dogs that he and his breakers were holding were "Belle Bondhu", "Coquet Bondhu" and "Satin Bondhu". Until he had told me that I was not aware that I was talking to the great Mr Llewellyn that I had heard so much about. He enquired which I preferred, setters or pointers. I replied that I loved setters but did not like pointers as they were usually headstrong and needed a lot of whip. He replied, yes, that was due to their having foxhound blood, and that hounds need the whip. From that period to the time of his death we enjoyed each others friendship and trust, so much so it was his wish that I should have all his breeding records and write the history of his breed. This I have done to the best of my humble ability. Even as a boy of nine years of age I knew a good dog when I saw it in action, and I was greatly interested in the final between these two dogs, "Fred Wind'em" and "Satin Bondhu". I had heard so much praise of the former who was the ultimate winner. They were a grand brace, and possessed immense boldness and independence, with that true setter merry style.

The first two dog shows were held 1859 at Newcastle and Birmingham, and were organised by the late Mr R Brailsford, father of the late Mr William Brailsford, who was the promoter of the field trials. He was secretary of the old National field trial society, founded 1866, in which year it held its first field trials. Mr William Brailsford was for many years in charge of the famous Ightfield Kennels, owned by the late Mr A P Heywood Lonsdale. In 1890 Mr Lonsdale sent to America for competition at field trials a strong team of his best dogs, and they were most successful. They were handled by Messrs William Brailsford and Angus Cameron. The latter had been previously Mr Llewellyn's chief trainer and it was no doubt due to him in great measure that made Mr Llewellyn's dogs so famous. It can be said that the late Mr Lonsdale, and later myself, are the only persons in Great Britain who have taken dogs to the States and successfully competed at field trials.

"American Field", Sept. 24th, 1938. "The widespread interest created by publication of the articles pertaining to setter breeding and the re-establishment of the Setter as the major winner in American field trials is indicated by a recent communication from Mr William Humphrey of Minsterley, Shropshire, England. Mr Humphrey is universally regarded as one of the most successful setter breeders in Great Britain. The victories achieved by his dogs in leading trials are fitting testimony to the individual excellence and field prowess of these setters. He has fancied straight bred Llewellyns for many years, and still regards this strain of breeding as the most desirable. William Humphrey gave us the privilege of looking over his manuscript dealing with not only great birds dogs of the past, but telling something about Mr Edward Laverack, R L Purcell Llewellyn and other important breeders of England, while discussing their theories and breeding practices. The Humphrey Manuscript represents an exhaustive work, and it is hoped that in the not too distant future this may be available in book form."

Aus der Homepage von Derry Agrue “Zwinger Adwie” entnommen!