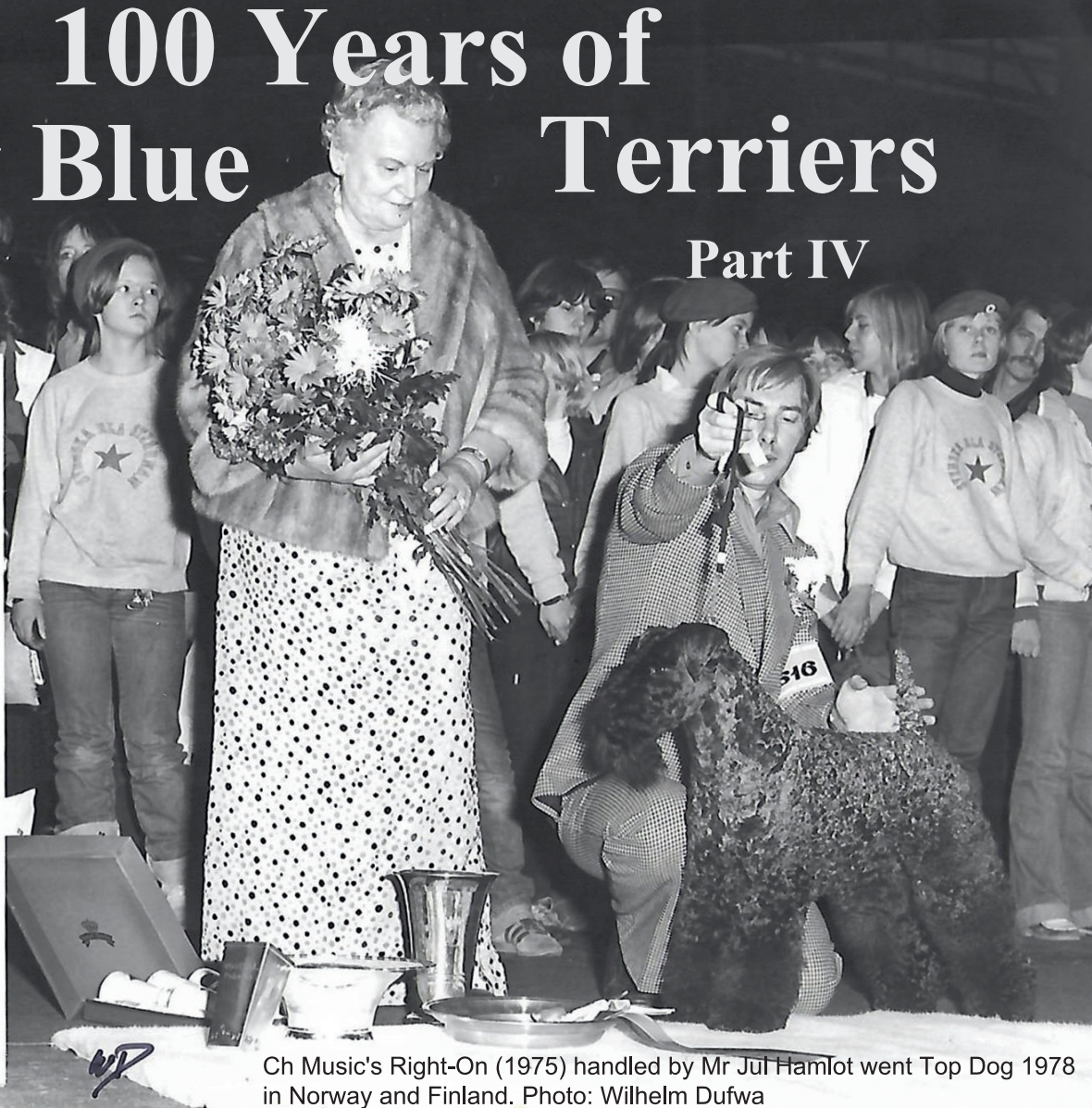


100 Years of Kerry Blue Terriers

Part IV



Ch Music's Right-On (1975) handled by Mr Jul Hamlot went Top Dog 1978 in Norway and Finland. Photo: Wilhelm Dufwa

Kerries Going Worldwide

Text by Tiina Hallsten

Photos kindly provided by Private Collections of Tiina Hallsten, Jul Hamlot, Paula Hekkinen-Lehkonen, Mia Lundsten, Charlotta Mellin, Ilona Shur, Hannele Virtanen and the Historical Archives of the United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club.

Published here by their permission. Unauthorized use of photos prohibited.

Kerry Blue Terrier is a breed that has travelled a lot already from the early days of the breed. In the 1920's and 1930's some Kerries were shown at the shows and some litters were bred here and there. Kerries were exported from England and Ireland not only to America and Europe but all over the world. But no serious Kerry breeding took place until well after World War II as there were a lot of custom regulations and restrictions according to travelling and currency. When the communication and travelling between countries and even between continents became easier with the developing technology and opening of the world, it made it even more common for Kerry Blues to travel. Nowadays same bloodlines are found all over the world.



Ch Muircroft Thora (1930) went to India to the Maharajah of Pirhapuram already in the 1930's.

Scandinavia

The first Kerries to arrive in Scandinavia came from England in 1929. That was Berit Thesen-Byström (Tärnstugans kennel) who imported a pair of Princeton Kerries to Sweden. Her breeding provided the first Kerries to Denmark, Finland and Norway in the beginning of 1930's and at those times there was some breeding in each of these countries. It was really Berit's sister Kerstin Thesen who did the work building up the breed after WWII. She continued with Tärnstugans stock and bred Gäddvikens Kerries for thirty years from 1939 and provided breeding stock to several kennels in Scandinavia. Danish Fuglegaardens kennel (Aase and Verner Parkild) imported Gäddvikens Goldflake in 1946. This was the beginning of a long co-operation with these two kennels and they imported breeding stock mainly from England. Fuglegaardens bred Kerries for over fifty years.



Int Ch Lochlannaigh Embassy Man (1976) followed the footsteps of his Music's relatives and went Top Dog 1980 in Finland. Photo: Paula Heikkinen-Lehkonen

In Norway Knut "Eddie" Egeberg had imported Fuglegaardens Music from Denmark already in 1949 and the first Music's litter was born in 1950. By the end of the 1950's Egeberg had imported several Kerries from England. Roundway Bryony (1961) and Ch Carholme Charles (1962) followed him to Canada and most of his dogs went to Solveig and Torbjörn Aasheim (Lochlannaigh kennel) who had their first litter in 1963.

Lochlannaigh Rustling Silk (1971) with Jul Hamlot. Photo: Wilhelm



Jul Hamlot (Casa de Oro kennel) bought Ch Lochlannaigh Rustling Silk (1971) who had first litter in 1972. Hamlot also campaigned Ch Music's Right-On (1975) who went Top Dog 1978 (all breeds) both in Norway and in Finland. Music's Kerries dominated show rings in Scandinavia in the end of the 1970's and promoted the breed to become more known. Music's dogs and their descendants from Lochlannaigh and Casa de Oro provided breeding stock to several kennels all over Scandinavia. Both Lochlannaigh and Casa de Oro stopped breeding at the end of the 1980's.



Ch Casa de Oro La Cumparsita (1978) was imported to Finland and became the foundation bitch for Blue Moonlight kennel. Handled by owner Seija Nevalainen Photo: Paula Heikkinen-Lehkonen

In Finland Kirsti Smith (Cicca kennel) began breeding in 1962 with Bemel bloodlines. Ch Bemel Offa (1962) was the sire of Ch Cicca King (1963) and Ch Cicca Little-Lord (1963). Eva Corander (Geijes kennel) began breeding in 1964 and from the first litter she kept a bitch, Geijes Dark Azure Starshot who was the cornerstone of the kennel. Bred to Little-Lord she produced the famous Ch Geijes Dark Azure Valentino (1967) who was almost undefeated and dominated the show rings until mid 1970's. There were several kennels breeding with Cicca and Geijes stock in the 1970's but these bloodlines continued only through Geijes breeding. Mia and Aya Lundsten took over kennel Geijes after their late grandmother in the beginning of 1980's.

Merry Blue kennel (Marjukka and Pekka Sarkanen) began with Ch Geijes Jasmin (1974) who had a litter in 1978 by Ch Lochlannaigh Zeal (1974). Tiina Hallsten (Slievemish kennel) began with Ch Merry Blue Violet (1984) who had her first litter in 1988 sired by Ch Blue Heaven's Falling in Love With (1985). In the beginning Ch Gillycuddy Cliara's Choice (1986) and Ch Trefoil's Hairy Kerry (1983) added more width to the base of Slievemish breeding.



Ch Lingus Molly Maguire (1986) handled by her breeder Ulla Lethenström Photo: Kirsii Hallsten-Karvinen

In Sweden Ulla Lethenström (Lingus kennel) had begun her breeding already in 1970 with several English imports including Ch Quillidan Miss (1968) and Ch Chasepark Ace of Trumps (1974). Together with Solveig Lamme (Mikehill's kennel) the famous Ch Binate Plantagenet (1973) was imported and he sired



Ch Geijes Dark Azure Valentino (1967) was Top Terrier 1970 in Finland. Photo: Geijes kennel

amongst others Ch Lingus Trend Setter (1980). In the 1980's Lingus kennel had a fresh start with Arkama Kerries including Ch Arkama Total Eclipse (1982) and the famous Ch Arkama Denhams Helluvafella (1980) who was Top Terrier 1986 in Sweden. Lingus kennel bred Kerries for forty-five years and had a great influence in the breed in Scandinavia. Many kennels, including Rollick's, Gaeltacht (Hannele and Pekka Virtanen) in Finland and Shyloch in Norway have begun breeding with Lingus Kerries.

Charlotta Mellin (Rollick's kennel) began breeding in 1981. Her Ch Lingus Trend Setter was a brilliant show and stud dog and a daughter of him, Ch Lingus In-the-Rough (1984) was an important brood bitch for the kennel. From the United States came Ch Maygate's Bogy Blue (1989) who went Top Terrier 1992 and he has sired winning stock in many countries. During the years Mellin has imported several dogs that have been used widely. Helge Kvivesen (Shyloch) began in 1991 and has had co-operation with Rollick's since. He has been doing a lot of winning in Scandinavia. The most known must be Ch Shyloch Navigator to Edrus (2010) who went Top Terrier 2012 in Norway and BOB at Cruft's in 2013.

In Denmark Anne-Marie Poulsen (Gillycuddy kennel) had started with Kerries already in mid 1960's and had her first litter in 1971, but she also had a fresh start in the beginning of 1980's with Ch Liathghorm Annie's Elf (1980), Little Extra von Herzogschloss Celle (1980) and several imports from Louisburgh kennel including Ch Louisburgh Mowing the Wind (1976) who went Dog of the Year 1982 in Denmark. Gillycuddy kennel provided breeding stock to several kennels before closing in the end of the 1980's.

Northern Europe

In Germany the two pioneers of the breed were kennel Haus Hossner of Hilda Hossner and kennel vom Herzogschloss Celle of Hildegard Kaiser & daughter Frauke Korte. Kennel Haus Hossner (founded 1936) bred Kerries for fifty years and kennel Herzogschloss Celle (founded 1948) for some forty years. In the 1970's it was very popular to import new breeding material and they both imported English and American dogs. Herzogschloss Celle renewed their breeding stock with Ch Fellbrin's Lady Meg of Kenrob (1974), Kearnach Shenanigan (1969) and Gillycuddy Jasmin (1981) and by using the Louisburgh males available at that time. Herzogschloss Celle provided breeding material widely, one of the last ones was Ch Xambo v. Herzogschloss Celle (1984) who left offspring in several countries.

Canis-Burg (Fritz Wilke) Kerries were bred for twenty years from the end of 1960's. One of the brood bitches was Ch Herbet's Chanel from Herzogschloss Celle lines. In the 1980's Wilke imported several Louisburghs including Ch Louisburgh Brigin (1981) as a brood bitch and Ch Louisburgh Souvenir (1982) who was widely used. Ch Roy v.d. Canis-Burg (1979) and Ch Future-Miracle v.d. Canis-Burg (1985) were important studs used heavily throughout Europe.

Walter Pfenning of Penny's kennels started in 1974 with English bloodlines and was active for over 30 years. At the end of the



Ch Gillycuddy Ring of Kerry (1984) bred by Anne-Marie and Peter Puolsen Photo: Rasmussen

1980's he imported an American male Ch Paxon's Penny's Pit (1986) who was one of the most used studs at his time. The bitch Louisburgh Peighsin Gogo (1982) was acquired to complete the restart. Ch Penny's D'Lara (1988) went to Kordes kennel in Denmark and Ch Penny's Oliver of Lunabrook (1992) went to England.

In the 1980's and 1990's there were a lot of dogs imported from Louisburgh kennels and most active was Wolfgang Grünh (kennel Mellensee). The most known of his imports were Ch Louisburgh See An' Notice (1982), Ch Louisburgh Tur Ceatha (1991), Ch Louisburgh Sea Spray (1992) and Ch Louisburgh Gadhair Gorm (1994) who offered new breeding material throughout the continent.



Wolfgang Grünh imported many successful Louisburgh Kerries, one of them was Ch Louisburgh Gadhair Gorm (1994) Photo: Kordes kennel

In the Netherlands breeding of Kerry Blues really started in the beginning of 1970's and in the beginning there were kennels Dingle Bay (Jan Jansen), of the Heath Park (Theo van Vosselen) and Tralee Bay (Petronella Heesen Laamers) plus handful of imports to start with: Torquil Gipsy Ribbons (1965), Underbridge Ursari (1965) and Ch Binate Blue Impressario (1967) from England and Ch Kerryglen's Leader of Trucote (1963) and Ch Trucote Captain William (1968) from the States.

Then came along kennels van Wambeke (J Timmermans-Schmacks), van Daelenbroek (Mieke and Jan Heemels) and of Three Corners (Hans Duitman) with imports Ch Liathghorm Aqua Velvet (1977), Ch Trefoil's Aemon for Action (1978), Liathghorm Biddy (1981) and Ch Tara Berg (1981).

There have been several kennels breeding on with the stock from mentioned kennels and to name some there are Tweestromeland (W.H.A. Kersten) from 1992, Typical Irish (Alice Bathoorn) from 1993, Katebel's (Maarten & Herma Ebeling) from 1993 and also vom Rheinhorst (Christa Roovers) from 1986 in Germany.



Ch Master Rathlin v. Daelenbroek (1985) with his Spanish owner Luis Cayola Cortes (Ibiut's kennel)
Photo: Tanja Sonnenschein



Ch Trucote Captain William (1968) was one of the important stud dogs in the Netherlands. Photo: Ludwig

The most influential kennel has been van Daelenbroek. They had their first litter in 1979 out of Ch Christobel van Wambeke (1976). They have imported a fair share of dogs during the years and travelled around Europe to mate their bitches to the best males of the time. Their breeding has had influence in many countries and the most known of them are Ch Master Rathlin v. Daelenbroek (1985) who went to Spain, Ch Travelling Man v. Daelenbroek (1990) who went to the States as well as Ch Geoffrey v. Daelenbroek (1983) who went to Belgium and Ch Equinox Eden v. Daelenbroek (1989) who stayed at home.

Southern Europe

In Spain it wasn't until in the beginning of the 1990's when the breeding of Kerries really started. Francisco Lazaro and Rafael Sainchez (Costa D'or kennel) laid the foundation for the breed in Spain by purchasing some outstanding Kerries from England. Male Toristan Last Shilling and Granemore bitches Cassca and Mellisuga laid the foundation. A daughter of Costa D'or Adelaide, Water Resistant Pelandruska, became a foundation bitch for Chapeau Terriers kennel of Pedro Quesada and Rosana Garcia.

La Cadiera kennel (Miguel A. Garcia and Maribel de Luna) began with Costa D'or Dreamtime (1994), Ch Chelines Blue-Danube (1997) bred by Alberto Velasco and Ch Ibiut Prays Blue (1995) bred by Luis Cayola Cortes and soon they got Ch Arigna Oskar (1994) and Arigna

Anu (1997). They have imported and exported several specimens over the years. La Cadiera has been a very productive kennel and they have provided stock for many kennels home and abroad. Some of their best include Ch Scarlett O'Hara de La Cadiera (1999) and Ch El Virginiano de La Cadiera (1999), the latter one went to Una Rigney (Arigna). Also Vaya Tela kennel (Marian Banos & Jose Luis Luque) began with La Cadiera dogs.

In Italy Roberto & Giovanni Tasselli's Balboa kennel began with Ch Arkama Tailormade (1982) and they continued the co-operation with Arkama kennel with success. Ch Balboa King Regal (1983) who was Top Dog 1986 (all breeds) in England and Ch Balboa El Cid (1994) was widely used in breeding in Europe.

Maria Pia & Graziano Menotti's Aran kennel in Italy began with Ch Nostaw Bo Didley (1982), a daughter of Ch Louisburgh Suirvale Edmundo (1977). The matings by Ch Clanciarrai Stormer (1984) with pure Louisburgh breeding, produced Ch Aran Ardpatrik (1987) and Ch Aran Bailebrigin (1990). They had very limited breeding just for two decades but succeeded to produce several famous specimens of the breed, one of them was Ch Aran Ferbane (2001) who went to the States. Many kennels all over have had breeding stock from Aran. Ch Aran Foynes (2001) went to Beata and Claudio Zanovello (Beclau kennel) who had been breeding since 1992. Their most well-known studs are Ch Beclau Boywonder (1999) and Ch Beclau Blueflit (2002). Montse Sainchez and Carlos Diaz (Irisfingel kennel) started with Ch Aran Feeny (2001). Most known of their breeding is Ch Irisfingel Beltanie (2006) who has left nice offspring in many countries.



Ch Beclau Blueflit (2002) Photo: Marina Belyaeva



Ch Scarlett O'Hara de La Cadiera (1999)
Photo: Tiina Hallsten



Ch El Tukan Azul de Chapeau Terrier (1997)
Photo: Tiina Hallsten



Ch Balboa El Cid (1994) handled by his breeder Roberto Tasselli Photo: Tanja Sonnenschein

Eastern Europe and Russia

In Czech Republic the first serious breeder in the breed was Ruzena Votavova (Arkun kennel) who started with English bloodlines in 1940 and bred quality Kerries for over thirty years. Zuzana Ledererova (Modrovous kennel) started with the stock from Arkun kennel at the end of 1950's and continued until 2000. She renewed her breeding program with importing first Gillycuddy Solitaire (1981) and later Ch Gillycuddy Hearty Hannah (1988) and combining successfully Louisburgh studs to her breeding producing dogs like Ch Yannick Modrovous (1983) and Ch Lawrence Modrovous (1995).

Braudag kennel (Dagmar Rundt) had the foundation on a bitch from Modrovous bloodlines. She imported a German male Ch Henry v. Mellensee (1989) who was from v. Herzogschloss Celle bloodlines. Bred to his halfsister Tessy Braudag (1988) they produced Ch Xenie Braudag and Ch Arabella Braudag (1995). She imported a male from Eastern Germany, Ch Olido v. Landsberg (1997) who was out of Louisburgh bloodlines and was used for breeding in many countries and has offspring worldwide. Braudag Kerries were bred for twenty years and they were imported to several countries.

Ch Faye Modrovous (1987) went to kennel Badacsonyalja (Elisabeth Gyarmaty Denesne) in Hungary. Later Ch Vretta v.d. Canis-Burg (2002) joined the kennel. Ch Julian Modrovous (1993)



Ch Kerrydom Court Hero at Rollick's (2005) was widely used in breeding. Photo: Charlotta Mellin



Ch Olido v. Landsberg (1997) handled by Honza Rundt. Olido was used widely in breeding throughout Europe Photo: Hannele Virtanen

was exported to Slovakia to kennel Kerrydom Court (Zuzana Szovenyi). Julian with Anneliese Modry Kerry (1989) laid the foundation for the Slovakian Kerry breeding. Szovenyi bred Kerries for twenty-five years in small-scale but yet exported Kerries to several countries. Jaroslava Poulova (kennel Blue Ivanhoe) bought Ch Kerrydom Court Dhaulagiri (1999) who later became a brood bitch for Edbrios kennel as Jarka married Philip O'Brien, Ch Kerrydom Court Hero at Rollick's (2005) went to Sweden and Ch Kerrydom Court Justine (2007) went to Spain (Vaya Tela).

In Hungary Dinnyesvarosi kennel (Katalin Burovincz) began in 1999 with two bitches from Louisburgh bloodlines, Ch Acracadabra Jenny (1997) and Terciopelo de La Cadiera (1999). The basis for the kennel was laid by combining her bitches with males from Louisburgh lines. Exports of Dinnyesvarosi can be found all over the world.

In Russia the pioneers for the breed were Dr A Kozlowsky and Alexandr Ivanov. They founded the Irish Hippy club that controlled breeding and registration of the Kerries. The first litter was born in 1976 under the Irish Hippy name and at the beginning the breeding was based on imports from Eastern Germany. About the same time the breeding started in Leningrad (Saint Petersburg). There are several dogs that have been very influential in the breeding program, such as Ch Milord vom Figaro (1980) and Ch Roy v.d. Canis-Burg (1979) from Western Germany, Ch Sidi Bell Hugy (1981) and Sidi Bell Nord (1981) from Hungary and Falk Perla (1980) from Czech and the descendants of Finnish bred Dolly (1976). Later on came Blue Moonlight Passito Moscato (1988) and Slievemish Nordic Kerry (1989), both also from Finland. As importing dogs was not easy, many of the Kerries had completely Russian bred ancestors by the beginning of 1990's which made a strong base for the Russian breeding. After the borders opened and Russia joined the F.C.I., it was time for private kennels to start breeding and importing new



By the beginning of 1990's there was a strong Russian base for Kerry breeding. Pictured Ch Ratelli Irish Hippy (1990) Photo: Koirautiset

breeding material. Some important names are Ch Lingus Zhivago (1992) from Sweden, Austrian bred Ch Anatol v.d. Burg Forchtenau (1993) from Balboa bloodlines, Ch Aran Donaghmore (1993) and Ch Beclau Blueflit (2002) from Italy, Ch Arkama In Command (1995), Ch Kamaghan Thriller and Ch Torum's Smokey Chisholm (2002) from England.

Australia and New Zealand

Some Kerries were imported to Australia by Dr Kyle Gault in 1935 from England. Shortly after WWII Mable Crabb (kennel Gandria) returned from England with her Kerries and made the way for the breed with the great Ch Gay Lady of Gandria (1944).

Young David Roche (Fermoy kennel) started with some of Dr Gault's breeding, but went on to import several Kerry Blues in 1950's, including Ch Breezehurst Bokita (1950), Ch Tregoad's Vicky's Cappy (1957) and Ch Wulfreda Rhapsody (1958). With his quality breeding stock he supplied Kerries all over Australia and New Zealand. Later he imported many famous Kerries like Ch Granemore Kilfenora (1977) and Ch Bluefire's Double Trouble of Fermoy (1989).



David Roche of Fermoy Kerries presented numerous Best in Show Winners during his long career.

In Tasmania Richard Watson (Sinnfein kennel) began with a bitch carrying Fermoy's bloodlines, Ch Thomond Irish Rose. He imported several influential studs such as Ch Kennick Mulligatawny (1967) and Ch Kennick Himself (1983).

Mokropsy kennel (Sue Kubasek) bred for two decades from the late 1970's starting with Ch Hallsblu Stylist (1978) and Chasepark Blue Rose (1974). Pharno kennel (Derek and Dee Hyde) started in the late 1970's with Ch Ainsbury Smokey Sam of Granemore (1973) and Ch Granemore Donegal (1973).

In New Zealand Kamagh kennel (Geoff and Cathie Withfield) began with Ch Arkama Denham's Hot Gossip (1980) and they have imported several Kerries and been showing them with success since.

These bloodlines have barely made it through the years till today as there has been a lot of imports influencing in the breeding. There are some enthusiastic breeders working, Olizure (Barry & Pauline Oliphant), Regenstauf (Tiffany Ninnies) and Legeartis (Anastasia Shadrina).



Ch Callaghan of Leander (1974) was born in the States and went via England to South Africa Photo: Colin Smith



Ch Louisburgh Row! N' Dust (1983) made history in South Africa by beating the former title for the most Best In Show wins at the time.

Rest of the World

Also in Asia, in South Africa as well in South America there has been Kerry Blue Terriers shown and even bred. But in many cases breeding died out before it really started and mostly it has been showing world-class imports, such as in South Africa Mr and Mrs Griffin's Ch Louisburgh Row! N' Dust (1983) and Mrs Streatfield's Crufts 1979 Best in Show Winner Ch Callaghan of Leander (1974).

Today the dogs travel more than ever and today's breeding is universal. Same bloodlines are found all over the world - the world has become small.

Sources:

- * Kerry Blue Terriers in Russia and Kerries in Germany Articles by Tanja Sonnenschein
- * 20 Jahre Kerry Blue Terrier zuch in Deutschland Article by Horst Herberts (der Terrier 10/1998)
- * Kerry Blue Terriers in Spain Article by Luis Castro
- * Kerry Blue Terriers in Czechoslovakia Article by Jaroslava Paulova
- * Kerry Blue Terrier Club of the Netherlands 50th & 60th Anniversary Books 1989 & 1999
- * Kerry Blue & Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of Finland Handbooks 1983 & 1995
- * USKBTC Historical Archives
- * USKBTC Pedigree Data