



**JOURNAL**

**2019**

*Wherever man has left his footprints in the long  
ascent from barbarism to civilization,  
we find the hoofprint of a horse beside it*

*John Trotwood Moore*

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**ISSN 1998-5614**

Published and Edited by Gustav Karlsson © P O Box 1385, Hartenbos, 6520, South Africa  
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Wholly set up and printed in South Africa. Printed by Mosprint, Mossel Bay, South Africa  
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Journal to be distributed to its members



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# EDITORIAL

Although this is the fifteenth annual issue of the journal, it clearly appears that many South African recipients either do not read the articles, or that the information published which has been sourced from experienced contributors falls on deaf ears.

## **IN-HAND BREED CLASSES:**

On numerous cases handlers of ponies in the in-hand breed classes are requested to walk their ponies away from the judge, to turn their ponies clockwise (so that the handler does not walk between the pony and the judge) and trot back directly towards the judge, and beyond. At both the Beaufort West and the Tulbagh shows this year less than one in ten of the handlers actually did it this way, and the question must be asked WHY?. It cannot be that they were not aware of this requirement, so it can only be that their poor behaviour in the ring is so ingrained that they cannot change. But why can the young handlers not do it correctly? Only one did it the correct way. Maybe, it is time to ask the judges to place those handlers who persistently ignore the judges request down the line. It would be tragic that a pony is placed lower down the line because of the disregarding of the judge's requirements by the handler; but somehow this attitude must change. All owners of ponies are earnestly requested to instruct their handlers to show their ponies correctly.

Another aspect which needs attention is for the handler to ensure that the pony is being shown all the time while under judges' orders because the judge can at any time wish to compare two ponies and if one is not being stood up correctly at that time, could lose out to another pony which is. This does not mean that the handler must fiddle with the pony's head all the time which quite obviously is irritating to the pony. The art of showmanship must be practiced and owners of ponies must ensure that the handlers are competent and show the ponies off to their best advantage. The Welsh breeds are noted for resting one of their hind legs and unless the handler recognises this and corrects it, he is not showing off his pony to best advantage and to catch the eye of the judge. Look at the photographs of the Royal Welsh in this issue to get an indication of what is required.

The breed standard specifies 'tail well set on and carried gaily'. It is not possible for a pony to carry its tail gaily if it is so long that it drags on the ground. Not only is this dangerous for the pony, which may accidentally step on it and cause physical damage, but it detracts from the beauty of the Welsh breed.

## **QUALITY BREEDING:**

There have been a number of articles in prior journals from experienced breeders defining how they go about selecting stallions to match mares to breed the type of foal they require. All of them recommend that the breeder must have a definitive idea in their mind of what is desired and that if they don't have a mare which would possibly give them that standard, then they will not achieve their desired result. The stallion must match the mare to strengthen those aspects of the mare which are weak. It therefore comes as an unpleasant surprise when some breeders are blissfully unaware of which stallion sired the foal and has to wait on the DNA results before they can register the foal. It sometimes happens that the breeder even gets the mare wrong! It is inconceivable that this type of breeder can be considered a serious challenge to the breeder that produces the results. It should come as no surprise to the breeder who has to await the DNA results that their progeny always appear to be at the bottom of the line-up in the in-hand breed classes. Unfortunately, they do not learn their lessons and continue blissfully with this hit and miss arrangement. They will never produce any animal of quality. If your mare does not at the least produce a foal as good as she is, the breeder is not progressing. Every breeder should endeavour to have a foal better than, and at the least as good as the mare – otherwise the breeder is losing the plot.

## **INTERNATIONAL JUDGES:**

We were fortunate in having George Mitchell and Clare Granger as our joint judges for the 2019 Tulbagh Gold Medal Show. George and Clare have dominated the Royal Welsh Driving Championships for some years with George having won it for the past two years with the Section A stallion, Senny Kendall. This Journal publishes the Royal Welsh results and photographs and readers should study the conformation of these ponies and cobs and critically review their own stock to see how they match the UK animals. It would be a worth-while exercise to do this without being stable blind otherwise you will not progress beyond what you have presently, and could possibly be going backward.

While the Society is able to obtain sponsors for overseas judges, members should welcome the opportunity of showing under them. Of course, judges differ in their outlook as to what weaknesses in the conformation they will mark animals down and some judges consider some conformation weaknesses in differing degrees. It is for this reason that results of the same animals forward may differ from one judge to the next. As long as breeders recognise that the perfect animal has still not been bred, there is always something to aim for, although if the breeder ever believes that he has achieved this standard, he should then immediately stop

breeding because there will be nothing to aim for. Animals, like people, can feel 'off' one day and great the next and this will show in competition. It is more noticeable looking at the animals from within the arena and many weaknesses are more noticeable from there, so spectators outside the arena should realise this.

## **ARTICLES:**

We have a number of varying articles this year.

A visit to the Coed Coch Stud in Wales gives a view of the importance of this stud for not only the UK but also for the rest of the world, including South Africa. So many of our ponies stem from the Coed Coch imports, fortunately.

A full pictorial view of the 1999 Bloemfontein show where readers can compare their animals against their forefathers some 20 year ago – has the standard improved? If not, what can you do about it?

A few articles on the practical aspects of the ponies such as 'Understanding Shoeing', 'Conformation Wise' and 'Leg Faults' gives food for thought and a review of what the reader is doing about these matters.

There are articles on 'Blinkers' as well as the use of 'Bearing Reins'. Are they really necessary and should their use be reconsidered. The judges this year specifically mention the use of the check-rein. They found that some were not used correctly; in some cases they were not fitted correctly and in many cases they were too tight. Food for thought as well – are these being used because the training is inadequate? There is something in this Journal for every taste – it is hoped that you enjoy the read.

A few articles on old studs are in the process of preparation but could not be completed in time of this Journal, so there is something to look forward to in the 2020 Journal.

And I end on a sad note. In January this year, one of the good friends of Welsh ponies and cobs passed away at his home on the Turks and Caicos Islands. Dr Derek Moore was a Veterinarian and well known for his involvement with Pat, his spouse, in the Hydown Stud in Natal, as it was then known. Our sincere commiserations to Pat, and Michael, their son. Pat has supported this journal since its inception as many readers will know by the numerous articles written by her which have been published. These were written while she was the PRO of the South African Society and also more recently reminiscing on her involvement with the ponies in the latter part of the last century.

## **GK 2019**



*Seen with the Supreme In-Hand Champion Du Dre Cheeky Boy are Judge Clare Granger, Handler Amir Moerat and Judge George Mitchell*



*Seen here with the Supreme Single Harness Champion Bioci Pride are Judge George Mitchell, Saadiq Sasman, Judge Clare Granger, Society President Maila Samuels and Ashiq Sasman*



# BREED DESCRIPTIONS

## WELSH MOUNTAIN PONY (SECTION A)

Not exceeding 12 hands high (1,22m)

General Character	Hardy, spirited and pony-like
Colour	Any colour, except piebald or skewbald
Head	Small, clean-cut and tapering to the muzzle
Eyes	Bold
Ears	Well-placed, small and pointed; well up on the head, proportionally close
Nostrils	Prominent and open
Jaws and Throat	Clean and finely-cut, with ample room at the angle of the jaw
Neck	Lengthy, well-carried and moderately lean in the case of mares, but inclined to be cresty in the case of mature stallions
Shoulders	Long and sloping well back. Withers moderately fine, but not “knifey”. The humerus upright so that the foreleg is not set in under the body
Forelegs	Set square and true, and not tied in at the elbows. Long, strong forearm, well developed knee, short flat bone below the knee, pasterns of proportionate slope and length, feet well-shaped and round, hoofs dense
Back and Loins	Muscular, strong and well-coupled
Girth	Deep
Ribs	Well sprung
Hind Quarters	Lengthy and fine. Not cobby, ragged or goose-rumped. Tail well set on and carried gaily
Hocks	Hocks to be large, flat and clean with points prominent, to turn neither inwards nor outwards. The hind leg not to be too bent. The hock not to be set behind a line from the point of the quarter to the fetlock joint. Pasterns of proportionate shape and length. Feet well-shaped, hoofs dense
Action	Quick, free and straight from the shoulder, well away in front. Knees and hocks well flexed with straight and powerful leverage with hocks well under the body. (The introduction of the word knee into the description of the movement of a Welsh Mountain Pony is a deliberate endeavour to emphasize the true action of the breed rather than the daisy-cutting movement which has crept in over the last few years. The active flexion of both knees and hocks, originally developed to negotiate the rocks and uneven terrain of the Welsh Mountains is a vital part of this action and it is equally important that the pony’s hocks must come well under the body with powerful force to propel it forward with the characteristic free up and out movement associated with the Welsh breeds)



## WELSH PONY OF RIDING TYPE (SECTION B)

Not exceeding 13.2 hands high (1,37m)

*The general description of ponies in Section A of the Stud Book is applicable to those in Section B, but more particularly the Section B shall be described as a riding pony, with quality, riding action, adequate bone and substance, hardiness and constitution and with pony character*

## WELSH PONY OF COB TYPE (SECTION C)

Not exceeding 13.2 hands high (1,37m)

## WELSH COB (SECTION D)

General Character	Strong, hardy and active with pony character and as much substance as possible
Colour	Any colour, except piebald and skewbald
Head	Full of quality and pony character. A coarse head and roman nose are most objectionable
Eyes	Bold, prominent and set widely apart
Ears	Neat and well set
Neck	Lengthy, well-carried and moderately lean in the case of mares, but inclined to be cresty in the case of mature stallions
Shoulders	Strong but well laid back
Forelegs	Set square and not tied in at the elbows. Long, strong forearms. Knees well developed with an abundance of bone below them, pasterns of proportionate slope and length, feet well-shaped, hoofs dense. When in the rough, a moderate quality of silky feather is not objected to but coarse, wiry hair is a definite objection
Back and Loins	Muscular, strong and well-coupled. Deep through the heart and well-ribbed up
Hind quarters	Lengthy and strong. Ragged and drooping quarters are objectionable. Tail well-set on
Hindlegs	Second thighs, strong and muscular. Hocks large, flat and clean with points prominent, to turn neither inwards nor outwards. The hind leg not to be too bent. The hock not to be set behind a line from the point of the quarter to the fetlock joint. Pasterns of proportionate shape and length. Feet well-shaped, hoofs dense
Action	Free, true and forcible. The knee should be bent and the whole foreleg should be extended straight from the shoulder, and as far forward as possible in the trot. Hocks flexed under the body with straight and powerful leverage

## WELSH PART-BRED

There is no breed type for animals recorded within the Welsh Part-Bred section of the Stud Book.

Therefore they should be judged as performance animals with an emphasis placed on sound conformation and movement as well as suitability for a show or performance discipline they are likely to undertake. They should also show the characteristics of the Welsh Breed.

# TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019

## JUDGES REPORT

We would both like to thank the Welsh Pony and Cob Society, Africa, for inviting us both to judge the Tulbagh Gold Medal Show, 2019

We have had a fantastic time and were made to feel very welcome. Both George and I and our son George Jnr must say a massive thank you to Gustav, who has gone above and beyond for us during our stay.

The first day judging started with the in-hand classes, and we weren't disappointed. We had some beautiful ponies forward that all put on a fantastic show for us. We found our Junior colt champion in Hansu Master Jetsetter while reserve went to AVB Procco's Dream. Our Junior filly champion went to Dunau Fancy Me and reserve going to Vanity My Desire, both from the 2-4 year old class.

In the mare category, there were 30 mares forward. We found our senior mare champion in the beautiful Roan mare, Hen-Klo Dancer's Dream, with reserve going to the lovely elegant Sunset She's A Lady. We then moved on to the senior male classes where there were 56 entries across the board in three age groups. We found our champion in the lovely Du Dre Cheeky Boy who put up a spectacular performance moving four square and when stood up commanded you look at him. Our reserve champion came from the 10 year and over class, Hansu Savannah, another beautiful good moving pony with a lovely front. Both George and I felt he complimented Cheeky Boy well as his reserve.

Both Du Dre Cheeky Boy and Hansu Savannah went on to be our Supreme and Reserve In-Hand Champions.

Our second day of judging was the harness classes and we weren't let down. The ponies were fantastic and put up some fantastic displays for us. We found our junior champion in Sandhurst Demonstrator, a very promising young pony with a bright future, while reserve went to Bioci Mickey Blue Eyes, again, another pony for the future. The female harness champion went to Sunset Lady Pratco with reserve going to Sunset She's A Lady; both very good mares who put up a lovely display.

We then saw three heats of the 56 stallions over 5. Well, what a task it was to pick

from all these ponies – all of them sitting up and moving and showing themselves off. Our winner from Heat 1 was the outstanding pony, Bioci Pride; the winner from Heat 2 was again another spectacular pony, Lanika Blazing Spirit, and our winner from Heat 3 was another great moving pony, Hansu Vogue.

We found our winner of the Girl's fine harness in Janna with Sandhurst Demonstrator with reserve going to Athra with Lourens Ace of Spades. Both girls drove very well.

There were 22 forward in the ladies fine harness and our winner was Nezero with Du Dre Cheeky Boy and Nawahl with Lourens Ace of Spades.

There were three divisions in the under 12 year olds assisted and our three winners were Bilqees with Uyzel Tramput, Amaan with Sunset Clear Root Fire and Zara with Salvador Vincent. The winner of the under 12 year olds unassisted was Zakeel with Sunset Hard To Find.

The boys over 12 years but under 18 was won by Abduragmaan with Sunset Hard to Find. All these youngsters drove their ponies very well and all have promising futures ahead of them.

The winner of the unregistered pony was won by Aziz with Uyzel Smart 2, another good driver with a promising future.

Our champion team of four was won by a lovely team of greys for JForce Stud and reserve was another team of greys from the AVB Stud.

The under 3 year old championship went to the very promising Pajayhu Snow Master and reserve to another good pony, Bioci Keizer.

Our last day of judging found our double harness champions in the pair of beautiful typey roans, Bioci Bright Sun and Bioci Bob Dylan, while reserve went to the greys, Llandilo Voltage and Llandilo Pacesetter. Our Tandem champions again were the lovely roan ponies Bioci Bright Sun and Bioci Bob Dylan, who work so well together. Reserve champion tandem went to Radiant Royal Charter and TJ Hooker Super Star.

Then came our most difficult judging decision, the supreme harness

championship. All the ponies put up an amazing display, but our Supreme Champion went to Bioci Pride, a pony that wowed us. He sat up in his bridle proud, never rushed and was pushing off his hocks every time we watched him. A very close reserve came from another great pony, Lanika Blazing Spirit, who gave another great show and never died out.

Our biggest highlight of the show was seeing the Eight In-Hand with a full team of grey stallions; a magnificent sight that we have never seen before and was certainly the grand finale. The championship went to the JForce Stud.

We would like to thank the competitors for bringing their lovely ponies for us to judge. The quality and movement of the ponies in South Africa are very good and they were so lovely to watch.

We were asked to give our opinion and advice on the driving exhibits at the show. We felt that a lot of the ponies in the single harness classes were being driven too fast and almost racing around; so we would like to have seen them at a slightly slower pace. When a pony or cob is driven too fast it runs through itself and head carriage and action goes flat and lower, instead of being balanced and graceful.

Most of your ponies in South Africa have fantastic fronts and are very clean through the throat, making it very easy for them to sit up in their bridles. It would be nice to see some of them trained to go without their over-checks. We saw a lot of top reins that weren't being used or fitted correctly and a lot of the top reins were forced back and were too tight. The head carriage has so much to play in a pony's or cob's balance; if the head is in the right place, the rest will follow.

In England, presentation plays a very big part in our showing world and when 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> place is very close, it can be a deciding factor. So always dress and present yourselves smartly. Make sure your harness and vehicles are spotlessly clean and all of the brass on your harness and vehicles have been polished. Make sure your ponies have been bathed and trimmed and are presented in tip-top condition.

We wish all the competitors all the very best for the 2020 Tulbagh Gold Medal Show.

**George Mitchell and Clare Granger 2019**  
**Dycott Stud, England**

## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Supreme Champion: Du Dre Cheeky Boy*



*Reserve Supreme Champion: Hansu Savannah*



## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Champion Junior Colt: Hansu Master Jetsetter*



*Reserve Champion Junior Colt: AVB Procco's Dream*

## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Champion Junior Filly: Dunau Fancy Me*



*Reserve Champion Junior Filly: Vanity My Desire*



## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Champion Senior Mare: Hen-Klo Dancer's Dream*



*Reserve Champion Senior Mare: Sunset She's A Lady*

## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Champion Gelding: Ashbourne Hunter*



*Child showing greatest improvement: Ziva Gertse with Judge George Mitchell*



## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Supreme Champion Single Harness: Bioci Pride*



*Reserve Supreme Champion Single Harness: Lanika Blazing Spirit*

## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Champion Double Harness: Bioci Stud Pair of Bioci Bright Sun and Bioci Bob Dylan*



*Reserve Champion Double Harness: AVB Stud Pair of Llandilo Voltage and Llandilo Pacesetter*



## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Champion Tandem: Bioci Pair of Bioci Bright Sun and Bioci Bob Dylan*



*Reserve Champion Tandem: Radiant Stud Pair of Radiant Royal Charter and TJ Hooker Super Star*

## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Champion Fours: JForce Stud Team*



*Reserve Champion Fours: AVB Stud Team*



## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Champion Team of Eight: JForce Stud Team of Eight*





## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Under 12 Assisted D1 1<sup>st</sup>: Bilqees Domingo and Uyzel Tramput*



*Under 12 Assisted D1 2<sup>nd</sup>: Zayaad with Lanika Spirit*

## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Under 12 Assisted D2 1<sup>st</sup>: Amaan with Sunset Clear Root Fire*



*Under 12 Assisted D2 2<sup>nd</sup>: Ziva Gertse with Uyzel Sky*



## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Under 12 Assisted D3 1<sup>st</sup>: Zara van Boom with Sandhurst Demonstrator*



*Under 12 Assisted D3 2<sup>nd</sup>: Yusrah with Hansu Ilovo*

## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Under 12 Unassisted 1<sup>st</sup>: Sakeel with Sunset Hard to Find*



*Under 12 Unassisted 2<sup>nd</sup>: Zaada with Uyzel Smart 2*



## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Boys under 18 1<sup>st</sup>: Abduragmaan with Sunset Hard to Find*



*Boys under 18 2<sup>nd</sup>: Jarmaine with Hansu Ilovo*

## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Girls Fine Harness 1<sup>st</sup>: M Majiet with Sandhurst Demonstrator*



*Girls Find Harness 2<sup>nd</sup>: Athra with Lourens Ace of Spades*



## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Ladies Fine Harness 1<sup>st</sup>: Nazera Moerat with Du Dre Cheeky Boy*



*Ladies Fine Harness 2<sup>nd</sup>: Nawahl Samuels with Lourens Ace of Spades*



## TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Champion Foal under 12 months: Bella Donna Wild Spark*



*Reserve Champion Foal under 12 months: Sunset Little Bit Naughty*

# TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Sandhurst Demonstrator: 3<sup>rd</sup> in Supreme*



*Hansu Vogue: 4<sup>th</sup> in Supreme*



*Sunset Lady Pratco: 6<sup>th</sup> in Supreme*



*Sunset She's A Lady: 7<sup>th</sup> in Supreme*



*Double Harness 3<sup>rd</sup>: Ambro Pair*



*Double Harness 4<sup>th</sup>: Radiant Pair*



*1<sup>st</sup> 3 Gaited: Abdul with Ashbourne Hunter*



*2<sup>nd</sup> 3 Gaited: Zara with Uyzel Smart 2*



# TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



*Handler <12 1<sup>st</sup>: Cedrick with Du Dre Success*



*Handler <12 2<sup>nd</sup>: Zaada with Ashbourne Hunter*



*Handler <12 3<sup>rd</sup>: Hazan with Sunset Dottie*



*Handler <12 4<sup>th</sup>: Riaan with Lanika Lady Grey*



*Handler <12:5<sup>th</sup> Ziva with Salutta Shalom Bom Pêl*



*Handler <12 6<sup>th</sup>: Zara with Roux Prins John*



*Handler <12 7<sup>th</sup>: Bilqees with Adowa Connie*



*<12: Aleem with Hansu Savannah*



# TULBAGH GOLD MEDAL SHOW 2019



<12: Adam with Ashbourne Hunter



<12: Nuhaa with Du Dre Misty My Lady



<12: Mu'azzam with Lanika Mighty Spirit



<12: Denise with Lourens Ace of Spades



<12: Nawaaz with Caspian Morning Star



Boys < 18: Qaahar with Bioci Bright Sun



Girls Fine Harness: Firdones with Ashbourne Hunter



L Fine Harness: Awesa with Milano Heart on Fire

# ROYAL WELSH 2019

## THE 100<sup>TH</sup> SHOW

Despite the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society celebrating its centenary back in 2004, they have not been able to hold a show every single year. The show was cancelled during both world wars, in 1948 due to petrol rationing and most recently, in 2001 due to the Foot and Mouth outbreak. As a result, they held their 100<sup>th</sup> show this year.

The Royal Welsh Agricultural Society was established originally as the Welsh National Agricultural Society in 1904 and became 'Royal' three years later, when King George V became patron in 1907, followed by King George VI in 1936 and currently the Queen since 1952.

For the first portion of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the show was peripatetic in that it moved between sites each year, alternating between North and South Wales. It wasn't until 1963 that the show society offices moved to its current, permanent site in Llanelwedd at Builth Wells.

Although it settled at its new permanent showground, the society did not lose sight of the host county structure which had seen it in good stead during those early years. Rather than moving from county to county, as before, counties were invited to be featured each year, with a representative becoming the society's president for their term-of-office. The feature county advisory structure still remains the backbone of the society's success and the 'gold dust' that sets it apart from many other societies.

With the early aims of the society to improve the breeding of stock and encourage agriculture throughout Wales, the first show held in Aberystwyth attracted 442 livestock entries. Four years later, in 1908, 23 special trains comprising 224 cattle trucks and horse boxes arrived at the show, together with 100 passenger coaches ferrying visitors from far and wide.

This year the entries numbered 8 263; 3 068 equines of which 2 012 were Welsh Ponies and Cobs, 1 813 cattle, 3 173 sheep, 81 goats and 128 pigs.

Four days of hot weather were ideal for showing off the Welsh Ponies and Cobs. Unfortunately, a recent outbreak of equine flu had caught a lot of potential exhibitors off balance when the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society required ALL equines to have been vaccinated against equine flu; but gave notice only 14 days

before the start of the show. This impacted on the numbers forward but most classes were well-filled and competition was fierce.

**Welsh Mountain Ponies** were judged by Colin Tibbey of Bala, Wales, who had as his Champion and the winner of the Captain T A Howson Perpetual Memorial Trophy, the Grey 9 y-o Senior Brood Mare **Isllyn Sbri** by Isllyn Hafoc out of Isllyn Asbri. Reserve was the Grey 7 y-o Junior Stallion **Pendock Paige Boy** by Pendock Mirage out of Pendock Flower Girl. *(See 2013 Journal page 116)*

**Welsh Ponies** were judged by Mrs Claire-Marie Nimmo from Broxburn, Scotland, who had as her Champion and winner of the Coed Coch Perpetual Trophy, the 12 y-o Dark Chestnut Stallion, **Skellorn Bronze Soldier** by Skellorn Consort out of Bureside Penny Black. The reserve Section B was the Grey 6 y-o Junior Brood Mare, **Waxwing Persuasion** by Eyarth Beau Geste out of Cwrtycadno Perlen.

**Welsh Ponies of Cob Type** were judged by Mr Aled Lewis of Carmarthen, Wales, who had the following Champions competing for the Chetwynd Perpetual Trophy

the Male Champion, the Bay 14 y-o Stallion, **Gwenllan Madoc** by Parc Marvel out of Gwenllan Awel

the Male Reserve Champion, the Chestnut Yearling Colt, **Rhydeilian X-Pert** by Donys Dick Turpin out of Rhydeilian Seren Aur

the Female Champion, the Bay 7 y-o Junior Brood Mare, **Tycwm Abbey-Grace** by Moorcroft The Master out of Tycwm Abbey-Leigh

the Female Reserve Champion, the Liver Chestnut Yearling Filly, **Brynseion Little Lush** by Donys Importance out of Laurton Little Gem

The winner of the Chetwynd Perpetual Trophy was **Gwenllan Madoc** with **Tycwm Abbey-Grace** in reserve.

**Welsh Cobs** were judged by Mrs Julie Evans of the Haighmoor Stud at Llanfyllin in Powys, Wales, who had the following Champions contesting the George, Prince of Wales Cup –

the Male Champion, the Bay 5 y-o Junior Stallion, **Gwynfaes Cyleddon** by Gwynfaes Culhwch out of Gwynfaes Elliw

the Reserve Male Champion, the Bay 8 y-o Senior Stallion, **Gwynfaes Seren Wledig** by Gwynfaes Culhwch out of Gwynfaes Elliw

This is the first time that two full brothers contested the Male Championship at the Royal Welsh, here the younger one winning the title.



The Female Champion, the Bay 7 y-o Barren Mare, **Perthog Gwennan Mai** by Gwynfaes Culhwch out of Perthog Champ  
the Reserve Female Champion, the Bay Yearling Filly, **London Total Tempress** by Swanhill Golden Rocket out of Tardebigge Sea Empress

The winner of the George, Prince of Wales Perpetual Cup for 2019 was **Perthog Gwennan Mai** with **Gwynfaes Cyleddon** as Reserve, and winner of the Fronarth Stud Annual Award. This is the second time that Perthog Gwennan Mai has won the George, Prince of Wales Cup, having lifted it in 2015. (*see 2015 Journal p144*) However, this is the second time in 28 years that a Cob has won the cup for the second time; Danaway Crackling Rose won it in 2012 as well as last year. Perthog Gwennan Mai was also the first filly but the second Youngstock Champion who went on to lift the George, Prince of Wales Cup in 2015, the first one being Pennal Brynmor, a colt, who did it in the mud in 2009, (*see 2009 Journal page131*) his handler at the time being George Mitchell who was the joint Judge with Clare Granger at our Tulbagh Gold Medal Show this year.

Readers would have noticed that this year both the Cup winner and the reserve were by the same stallion, Gwynfaes Culhwch, who won the Prince of Wales Cup in 2002. It was last in 2011 that the winner and reserve of the Cup, Abergavenny Morning Queen and Trevallion Black Harry, were by the same sire, Travallion Harry (*see 2011 Journal p130*). In 2011 Trevallion Harry was also the sire of the reserve stallion champion, Powysvalley Mr Harry. This year, three of the four cobs contesting the cup were by Culhwch because Gwynfaes Seren Wledig is also by him. Some record. Naturally, Culhwch was the Sire Champion at this year's Royal Welsh, again.

The Tom and Sprightly Perpetual Cup was contested by the four champions of the sections in the Welsh Studbook and was won by the Section D Bay 7 y-o Barren Mare, **Perthog Megan Mai** with the Section A, Grey 9 y-o Senior Brood Mare, **Isllyn Sbri**, in Reserve

The Welsh Driving championship under judge, Mr Steve Everitt of the Terive Stud, and who will be our breed and harness judge in 2020, was contested in the Main Ring by the four Champions from the sections A and C and the section D Stallions and Mares classes, viz.,

Section A owned by Clare Granger and George Mitchell, **Senny Kendall**, a Strawberry Roan 10 y-o by Plasderw Hallmark out of Senny Kate

Section C owned by T James and AA Mountford, **Crossfield Reflection** a Chestnut 4 y-o by Crossfield Danny Boy out of Crossfield Eilona

Section D Stallion owned by Alison Butt, **Thorneyside Touch Of Class** a

Chestnut 10 y-o by Thorneyside The Boss out of Thorneyside Magic Moment  
Section D Mare owned by Mr E Emanuel, **Ddraiggoch Ruby Sundae** a Chestnut  
9 y-o by Thorneyside The Real McCoy out of Ddraiggoch Jeana Jee  
In the fiercely contested final in the Main Arena, **Senny Kendall** won the  
Championship with **Thorneyside Touch Of Class** in Reserve. Interestingly, the  
winner of the Section A, the Section D Stallion and the Section D Mare were the  
same as last year.

The Driving Sire Champion this year was Cargaron Silver Shadow owned by  
George Mitchell and Clare Granger and who has won at the Royal Welsh Shows  
many times.

This year in the Main Arena, entertainment was disappointing. The main item was  
the Atkinson Action Horses which was a mish-mash of the polished presentation  
of the display of horsemanship by Lorenzo in 2017 and the thrilling exhibition of  
riding by the Cossacks in 2007 and 2016 – unfortunately it had neither the  
polished display nor the thrilling riding and can be put down as a total let-down.  
The usual band music provided by the Regimental Band and Corps of Drums of  
the Royal Welsh Regiment was again welcomed by the crowd together with the  
entertainment of Meirion Owen and his Quack Pack, mostly for the young, Black  
Mountains Falconry, Tristar Carriage Drive, and, of course the Bolddog Lings  
Freestyle Motorcycle team, for those who like a lot of noise!, with the Royal  
Welsh Lady Ambassador, the Parade of Hounds, Inter-hunt relay team  
competition, Pony Club Mounted games, Harness trotting and many, many more.  
In addition, there are over a thousand trade stalls and hundreds of some interesting  
food and drink stalls and visitors are spoilt for choice.

There is something to interest everyone. The Royal Welsh show is so diverse that  
everyone will find some activity to watch. Apart from the sheepdog trials held on  
the hill which can be seen from the grandstand, all activities take place within the  
confines of the showgrounds.

The next Royal Welsh Show will be held from Monday to Thursday, 20<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup>  
July, 2020. Anyone who plans on attending should make timeous arrangements  
for accommodation as this is the most difficult thing to find close to Builth Wells  
during the show for obvious reasons.

**GK 2019**

## ROYAL WELSH 2019



*Section A Champion: Islyn Sbri*



*Section A Reserve Champion: Pendock Paige Boy*



## ROYAL WELSH 2019



*Section B Champion: Skellorn Bronze Soldier*



*Section B Reserve Champion: Waxwing Persuasion*

## ROYAL WELSH 2019



*Section C Champion: Gwenllan Madoc*



*Section C Reserve Champion: Tycwm Abbey-Grace*



## ROYAL WELSH 2019



*Section C Reserve Male Champion: Rhydeilian X-Pert*



*Section C Reserve Female Champion: Brynseion Little Lush*



## ROYAL WELSH 2019



*Section D Champion & GPOW Winner: Perthog Gwenan Mai*



*Section D male Champion & GPOW Reserve: Gwynfaes Cyleddon*

## ROYAL WELSH 2019



*Section D Reserve Female Champion: London Total Temptress*



*Section D Reserve Male Champion: Gwynfaes Seren Wledig*



## ROYAL WELSH 2019



*Tom & Sprightly Perpetual Cup Winner: Perthog Gwenan Mai*



*Tom & Sprightly Reserve: Islyn Sbri*



## ROYAL WELSH 2019



*Section A Driving Champion and Welsh Driving Champion: Senny Kendall*



*Section C Driving Champion: Crossfield Reflection*

## ROYAL WELSH 2019



*Section D Stallion Driving Champion and Reserve Welsh Driving Champion:  
Thorneyside Touch Of Class*



*Section D Mare/Gelding Driving Champion: Ddraiggoch Ruby Sundae*



# ROYAL WELSH 2019: HEAVY HORSE VEHICLE



*1<sup>st</sup>: Hartcliff Kaiser Chief*



*2<sup>nd</sup>: Barnacles Dan*



*3<sup>rd</sup>: Parkhall Bluebell*



*4<sup>th</sup>: Harry*



*Atkinson Action Horse demonstration*





## “THE AIR OF HEAVEN” COED COCH STUD VISITED

The name Coed Coch, in English the Red Wood, has played a notable part in the evolution of the modern Welsh Mountain Pony, so much so, indeed, that to many the words Mountain Pony and Coed Coch are virtually synonymous.

Coed Coch is situated a few short, but very uphill, miles inland from the popular North Wales resort of Colwyn Bay. Here the Denbighshire hills are rolling and wooded on their lower slopes, a softer scene by far than the harsh, brooding starkness of Snowdonia, lying to the West of the lovely Conway Valley. Nevertheless, Winter on these hills calls for all the hereditary toughness of the Welsh pony.

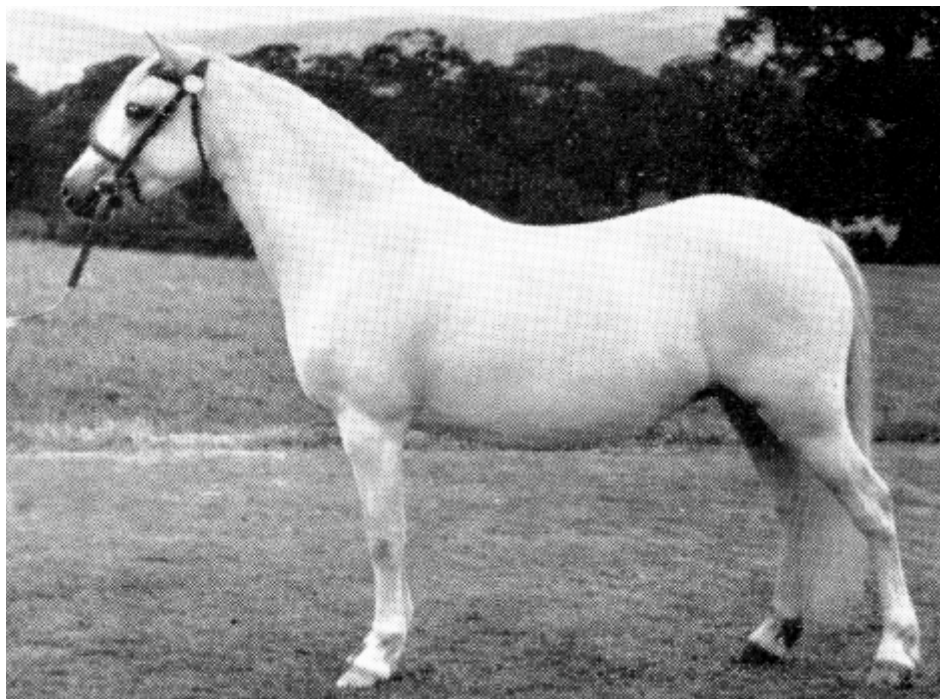


*Coed Coch Pelydrog by Coed Coch Madog, Coed Coch Madog with Shem Jones and  
Coed Coch Berwynfa with John Jones*

In this setting the late Miss Margaret (Daisy) Brodrick formed her pony stud in 1924 and continued as the breed's most staunch supporter during years when pony breeding was by no means a lucrative exercise. On her death Coed Coch passed to its present owner Lt-Col E W Williams-Wynn, and so, since his interest in the

ponies equalled that of its founder, the continuity of Coed Coch was ensured for yet another lifetime. For centuries the Wynns have been one of the great families of Wales and for all that time ponies have been reared on their lands. An ancestor of the present owner of Coed Coch was responsible for putting out the thoroughbred, Merlin, on the same Denbighshire hills in the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

Whether the Jones family have been associated with the Wynn estates for so long is not known, but what is certain is that from the beginning they have played a great part in the development of the Coed Coch stud. John Jones was stud groom for Miss Brodrick and survived to serve the present owner. His grandson Shem, is the present groom at Coed Coch and is assisted by other members of the Jones family, including his son Wynn (*see 2005 Journal p85*).



*Coed Coch Anwyled by Coed Coch Glyndwr*

Coed Coch has accordingly had the advantage of an established order and an enviable continuity of management, operating a consistent policy of line breeding for many years. The results are now for all to see in the succession of champions

that are regularly produced. All of them are to a pattern and display a distinctive Coed Coch “look” about them. Possibly this is most evident in the eye of the Coed Coch stock and in its setting on the beautiful heads. The eye may be said to be the glory of the Welsh. It is set lower than that of a horse, it is of great size and boldness and should “blaze” from the head of which it is the focal point. Beautiful heads, although essential in the Welsh, are not of course, the sole criterion of the breeder, or should not be; the set of neck to sloping shoulder, the body, quarters and limbs must be of equal merit and it would be no good to breed the one without the other.



*Coed Coch Madog*

At the base of the Coed Coch stud is a stallion, Coed Coch Glyndwr, whose influence on the breed as a whole could be held to be a category next to that occupied by the legendary Dyoll Starlight. From this stallion descend the champion Coed Coch sires of today, his grandsons and great-grandsons, Madog, Salisbri, Saled, Pryd, Pela and others. To a lesser extent Glyndwr has also influenced the Section B pony through his grandson, the red roan, Criban Victor.



Glyndwr himself was a grey but the roan colouring, passed on from his granddam, Florence, has persisted to this day in such examples as Reeves Golden Lustre and Glyndwr's first foals, Ceulan Revolt and Farnley Sirius, were both red roans.

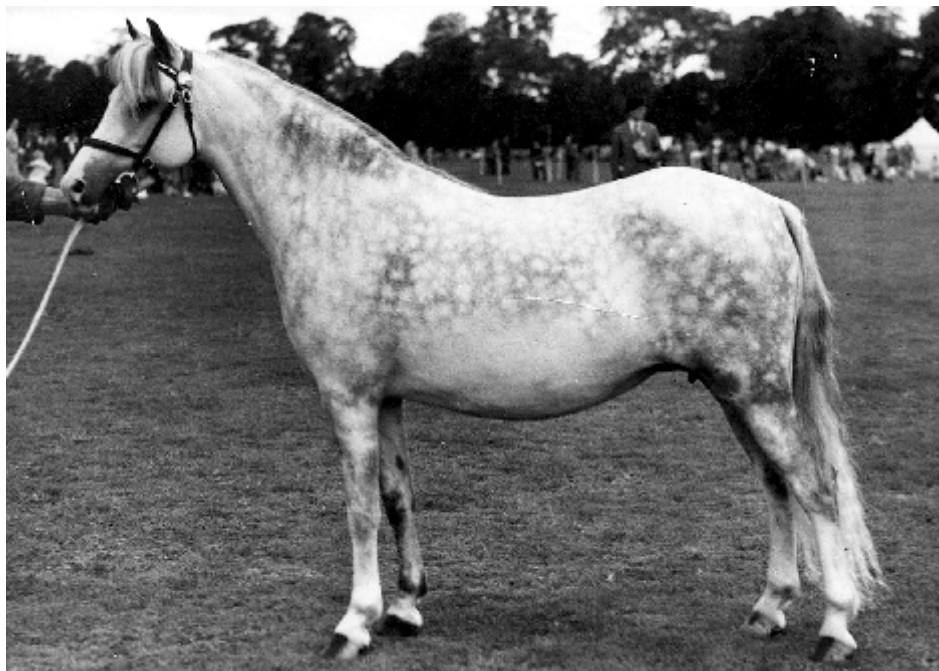
It is interesting to look at the pedigree of Glyndwr, who was the offspring of a mating between Revolt and Dinarth Henol. John Jones bought the dam, Dinarth Henol, for Miss Brodrick from John Jones and Sons' Dinarth Hall Stud at Colwyn Bay in 1933 and she produced Coed Coch Gwink in 1934 and Glyndwr in 1935. Gwink was purchased by Capt. Bassett of Ontario at the first Coed Coch sale in 1937 and was one of the first of many ponies exported by Dinarth Gwenol (swallow) but registered in the Stud Book as Henol, possibly due to Mr Jones' (ie Jones, Dinarth) almost illegible hand-writing, was seven when mated with Revolt, who was then 25 years old, and who belonged, therefore, to quite a different era.

Revolt, a red roan, was bred by Miss Eurgain Lort of Castelmai, Caernarvon, in 1909 and was described in her dispersal sale catalogue in 1913 as "a regular rustic gentleman, having such majesty of bearing and perfect in harness." Revolt, indeed, provides an example of that amalgam of blood which runs through the Welsh breeds and will provide Welsh enthusiasts with material of conjecture and argument until the last trump sounds over the hills and valleys. Revolt, to the unbounded glee of the Cob enthusiasts, who understandably become a little tired of being reminded of their breed's indebtedness to the Mountain pony, was out of the mare, Llwyn Flyaway, who was by Eiddwen Flyer (a 14hh cob) who, in turn, was the son of Welsh Flyer and went back to Cymro Llwyd, a hallowed name in the cob fraternity, through Trotting Nancy and Welsh Jack.

Through Dinarth Henol, Glyndwr traced back to the patriarch Dyoll Starlight, sire of her dam, Irfon Marvel. On her sire's side appears Bleddfa Shooting Star, almost as famous as his sire Dyoll Starlight. Shooting Star was Dinarth Henol's great-grand sire.

Glyndwr himself sired both male and female champions and his blood has remained the strongest element in Coed Coch breeding. Amongst his daughters are the famous and virtually unbeatable Siaradus (1942-62) out of Coed Coch Sirius, by Bowdler Brightlight out of the champion Coed Coch Seren. Sirius was in fact sold to Dinarth Hall for 14 gns. at a second sale, held a fortnight or so after the first, and only two days afterwards Mr Jones of Dinarth died. The mare then passed to Mr Cyril Lewis for 15½ gns! Mr Lewis was the breeder of Siaradus and also bred Coed Coch Serog and Rhydyfelin Syndod out of his mare, all being by

Glyndwr. Siaradus, now buried at Coed Coch, was the dam of the champion Coed Coch Salsbri, all being by Glyndwr.



*Coed Coch Siaradus*

Glyndwr, apart from spending the 1939 season at Criban in exchange for Mathrafal Tuppence, where he sired Criban Winston, stayed at Coed Coch until 1943, when, as Miss Brodrick was abroad on war service, he was sold to Lady Wentworth, who had been anxious to acquire him for some time. But he left plenty of sons and daughters at Coed Coch to perpetuate his line. On the male side there was Coed Coch Socyn, for instance; Coed Coch Seryddwr (the sire of Madog) who went to South Africa in 1948; Coed Coch Sidi and Coed Coch Tlws, who, after winning at the Royal, was exported to Canada in 1950.

Amongst his daughters, apart from Siaradus, was Serog, Pioden, Prydferth (dam of the champion Pelydrog), Pansy (who with Serog went to America) and Mefusen (dam of Madog) and his influence continued through Sigldin, Anwyled, Prydydd and Sidan.

When Lady Wentworth finally closed her Welsh stud, for the third time, Glyndwr went to the late Mr McNaught, the father of Mrs Mountain of the Twyford Stud and the breeder of the Clan ponies. Glyndwr stayed with Mr McNaught until 1953 producing for him and for his daughter such well-known ponies as Clan Da, Clan Music, Clan Tony and Clan Dubail and under the Twyford prefix, Moonshine, Gala and Gigi. Moonshine, indeed, as with all of Twyford strains beginning with “M” trace back to Touchstone of Sansaw, bought by Mrs Inge at the first Coed Coch sale for 34 gns. Touchstone was the dam of Dinas Moonstone, the originator of the “M” strain at Twyford which commenced when Mrs Mountain married.

Both the Clan and Twyford ponies got by Glyndwr were all stamped unmistakeably as being his sons and daughters.

Finally, Glyndwr found his last home with Miss Marguerite de Beaumont of the Shalbourne Stud, whose contribution to horse and pony breeding is inestimable. At Shalbourne he continued to sire beautiful ponies, both Welsh and part-bred, until his death in 1959.

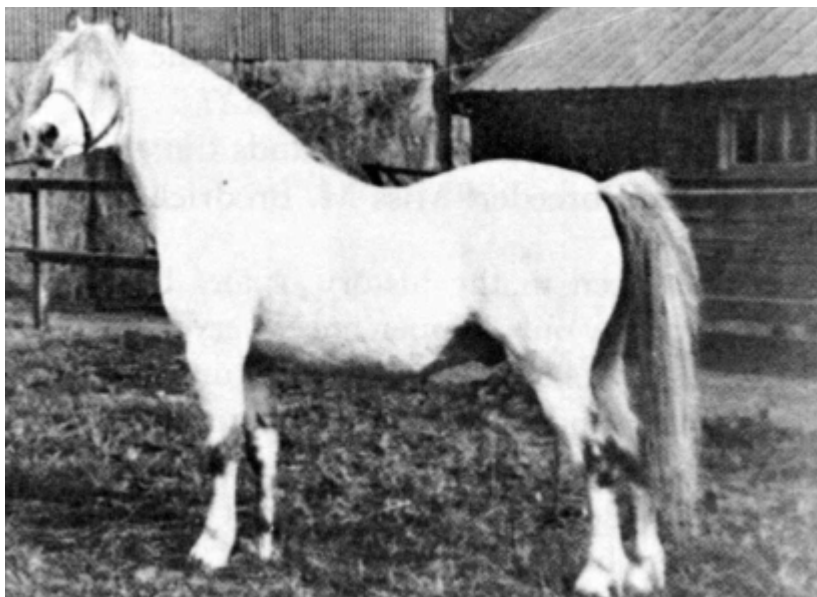
Coed Coch, from its early days, also bred Section B ponies, basing its line on the great Tan-y-Bwlch Berwyn who died, age 29, in Miss Brodrick's possession in 1953. The Section B herd was dispersed in 1959 but has been rebuilt to sizeable proportions since then and to the same line, the “father” of the herd being Berwyn's son, Coed Coch Berwynfa out of Berwyn Beauty. The mares concerned with the second Coed Coch Section B herd are Coed Coch Penllywd, Vesta and Downland Lavender. Out of these or through them have emerged the Section B Stallions Gawain, Maentwrog, Gildas, Derwas and Nye; the Penllwyd group of mares Priciau, Gwenda, Penwu and Dawn; the Vesta group (Vesta is by Criban Victor – grandson of Glyndwr), Meryl, Digon, etc., and from Downland Lavender ponies such as Coed Coch Llawrig.

Outcrosses, as will be evident, have been made from time to time at Coed Coch, Criban (the prefix of H Llewellyn Richards stud – the oldest in Wales), Downland (Mrs Cuff), Revel (Mr and Mrs Emrys Griffiths) all appear as well as those others mentioned. In general, however, Coed Coch policy is to adhere to the lines that have been so well-established.

Over 200 head are carried on the Coed Coch lands with champions as thick on the ground as Summer daisies. Here mares are bred from at three years but since Coed Coch is not concerned with haste, those that are slow to develop need not be mated until four.



Coed Coch, continuing onwards with its sure sense of strong purpose, is Daisy Brodrick's memorial and in a sense the present prosperous state of the Welsh Pony is in part hers, also. Without Coed Coch and its founder's foresight in establishing, through export, the popularity of the breed in countries remote from this quiet piece of beautiful Wales would it one can ask, have achieved its present position in this and other lands?



*Coed Coch Glyndwr*

In the garden of Plas Llewellyn, Daisy Brodrick's home and now that of Edward Williams-Wynn, lie First Flight, Miss Brodrick's "beloved hunting pony and companion" for 26 years; Tan-y-Bwlch Berwyn "a beautiful Welsh Pony stallion, noted sire of many prize winners," both of whom died in 1953 at the age of 29, and Champion Coed Coch Siaradus, 1942-1962. They are described on the plaque of blue Welsh slate in the yard at Coed Coch as the "faithful and dear friends of D.B." On that plaque is the inscription, so evocative of the pastures and woods of Coed Coch and the high, stream cut hills beyond, "The air of Heaven blew between their ears."

## **E. HARTLEY EDWARDS**

*First published in "Riding" magazine and reproduced in the Journal of the Mother Society in 1972*

## FURTHER INFORMATION

The reader is encouraged to study the article by Wynn Jones, (the son of Shem Jones, both of whom being mentioned in the article above), in the 2005 Journal (p85) titled 'THE IMPORTANCE OF STRONG FEMALE LINES' where the immense importance which Coed Coch placed on the mares of the stud is spelt out.

This article can also be accessed on the Freyja Stud website under [freyja.co.za/JOURNAL2005](http://freyja.co.za/JOURNAL2005) SECTION 3. In addition, the reader is strongly recommended to read Dr Wynne Davies's article on Coed Coch – more facts published in the 2014 Journal at page 101 and at [freyja.co.za/JOURNAL2014](http://freyja.co.za/JOURNAL2014) SECTION 6

## COED COCH INFLUENCE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

There must be very few Welsh Mountain Ponies, and indeed Welsh Ponies, in Southern Africa that do not reflect at least one Coed Coch ancestor in its five generation pedigree, such is the influence which this stud had. This influence has been enormous and of great benefit to all the ponies which are descended from these bloodlines.

A record of these ponies is given here in three sections:- a) Direct imports of Coed Coch ponies, b) Ponies with at least one parent being a Coed Coch and c) Ponies with at least one grandparent carrying a Coed Coch prefix.

### A: DIRECT IMPORTS OF EIGHT COED COCH PONIES (in date order)

**COED COCH SERYDDWR** Stallion, f1943, Grey, Export Certificate 04.12.1948, Coed Coch Glyndwr x Coed Coch Serian by Mrs Rose Lasbrey, Badgemore Stud, Constantia, Cape Town

**COED COCH PERTEN** Mare, f1945, Grey, Export Certificate 04.10.1948, Coed Coch Serbysg x Coed Coch Pioden by Mrs Rose Lasbrey, Badgemore Stud, Constantia, Cape Town

**COED COCH MOELWYN** Stallion, f1946, Light Grey, Export Certificate 06.11.1951, Tan-y-Bwlch Berwyn x Llwyn Mwci by Mrs I Lockie, Bromley, Southern Rhodesia

**COED COCH PRYDUS** Stallion, f1953, Dark Grey, Export Certificate 08.12.1954, Coed Coch Madog x Coed Coch Perlen by Mrs Cecily Niven, Aberdare Stud, Amanzi, Uitenhage

**COED COCH PALA FS2** Mare, f1959, Grey, Export Certificate 26.09.1959, Coed Coch Blaen Lleuad x Coed Coch Pluen FS1 by Miss Ida Illingworth, Foresyte Stud, White River

**COED COCH PIBYDD MOEL** Stallion, f1959, Grey, Export Certificate 10.02.1964, Snowdon Blighter x Coed Coch Pioden by Mrs J Goode, Rhaiadr Stud, Queens Mine, Zimbabwe

**COED COCH BET** Mare, f1955, Chestnut, Export Certificate 30.08.1965, Owain Glyndwr x Clan Belle by Mr and Mrs Vincent and Edna Clarke, Abergele/Bundemar Studs, Hanover

**COED COCH NEROG** Stallion, f1968, Grey, Export Certificate 20.05.1974, Coed Coch Pryd x Coed Coch Siwan by Mr Myburgh Streicher, Bukkenburg Stud, Diepkloof, Albertinia,

#### **B: TWELVE IMPORTS WITH AT LEAST ONE COED COCH PARENT**

**GREDDINGTON IFAN** Stallion, f1954, Strawberry Roan, 05.09.1955, Coed Coch Madog x Coed Coch Sidan by Abergele/Bundemar Studs

**REVEL SOCIETY** Stallion, f1961, Chestnut, 30.06.1964, Coed Coch Madog x Revel Spring Song by Torbry Stud

**VALIANT** Stallion, f1953, Grey, 28.03.1956, Criban Victor x Coed Coch Silian by Foresyte Stud

**ABERGELE NARS IIU** Mare, f1956, Dark Grey, Coed Coch Nerog x Clan Belle by Abergele/Bundemar Studs

**BUKKENBURG HELEN IIU**, Mare, f1975, Grey, Coed Coch Bari x Pendock Harebell by Bukkenburg Stud

**GREDDINGTON HOGENNIG** Mare, f1953, Grey, Coed Coch Serenllys x Eryri Eleri by Abergele/Bundemar Studs

**GREDDINGTON SIRIOL FS2** Mare, f1961, Grey, Coed Coch Planed x Gredington Iris by Rhaiar Stud

**KNIGHTON BELINDA** Mare, f1968, Coed Coch Saled x Ready Token Juliet by Hydown Stud



**MONNOW MILKMAID** Mare, f1971, Grey, Coed Coch Myfyr x Monnow Marie  
by Ponie Park Stud

**PENDOCK CAMPANULA** Mare, f1969, Bay Roan, Coed Coch Socyn x Pendock  
Phlox by Ponie Park Stud

**SHANNOCK FIESTA'S FANTACY IIU** Mare, f1959, Grey, Coed Coch Madog x  
Carno Fiesta by Shannock Stud

**BADGEMORE PASIKA IIU** Colt Gelded, f1949, Grey, Tan-y-Bwlch Berwen x  
Coed Coch Perten by Badgemore Stud

### **C: TWENTY FOUR IMPORTS WITH AT LEAST ONE COED COCH GRANDPARENT**

**FIRBY CRONOS**, Stallion, f1970, Ch-Roan, C C Blaen Lleuad, C C Peer

**HYDOWN BILBERRY**, Stallion, f1974, Bay, C C Saled

**HYDOWN BRIMFUL**, Stallion, f1975, Brown, C C Saled

**HYDOWN HUCKLEBERRY**, Stallion, f1974, Bay, C C Saled

**MONNOW PAPER BOY**, Stallion, f1971, Dk Grey, C C Samwell

**TWYFORD JOCK**, Stallion, f1963, Grey, C C Glyndwr

**VANOG LOOKOUT**, Stallion, f1956, Lt Grey, C C Twrog

**AVON GLAW**, Mare, f1962, Grey, C C Madog

**ASTLEY FILMSTAR**, Mare, f1963, Black, C C Madog, C C Sirius

**BELVOIR THEA**, Mare, f1969, Grey, C C Blaen Lleuad, C C Berwynfa

**CRIBAN SARA**, Mare, f1944, Chestnut, C C Glyndwr

**FORGE GARNET FS2**, Mare, f1965, Black, C C Proffwyd, C C Sianw

**GREDDINGTON NIWL**, Mare, f1965, Chestnut, C C Madog, C C Symwl

**HYDOWN HAVANNA**, Mare, f1972, Dun, C C Saled, C C Sianw

**HYDOWN HOLLYBERRY**, Mare, f1975, Bay, C C Saled

**HYDOWN PERRY**, Mare, f1974, Chestnut, C C Saled

**HYDOWN POPSTAR**, Mare, f1970, Cream, C C Sianw

**HYDOWN PRIMROSE**, Mare, f1975, Cream, C C Saled

**LOTTESMORE TOUCH OF GOLD IIU**, Mare, f1975, Grey, C C Madog

**READY TOKEN EASTER BLOSSOM**, Mare, f1960, Grey, C C Glyndwr

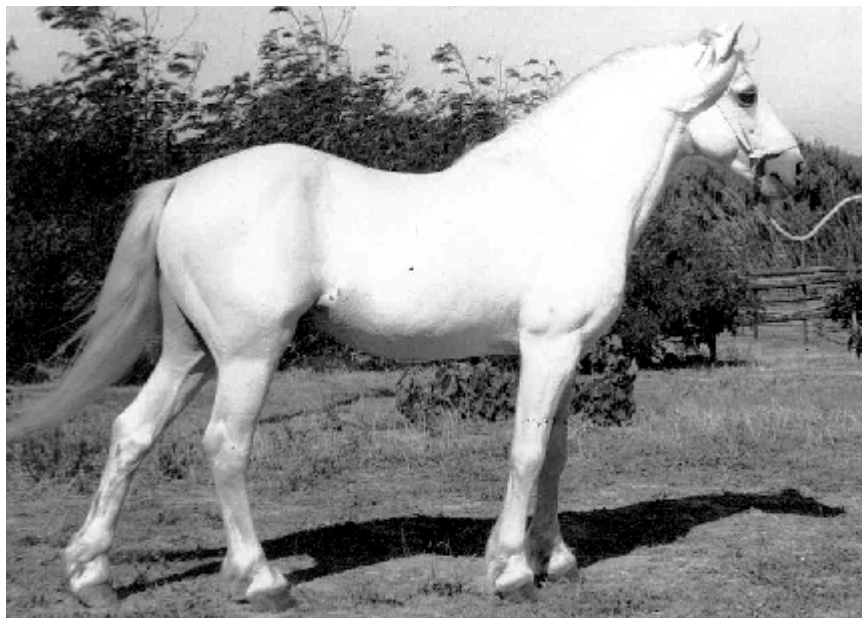
**REVEL NUN**, Mare, f1959, Black, C C Glyndwr

**TREFESGOB PRISCILLA**, Mare, f1963, Grey, C C Brenhines Sheba

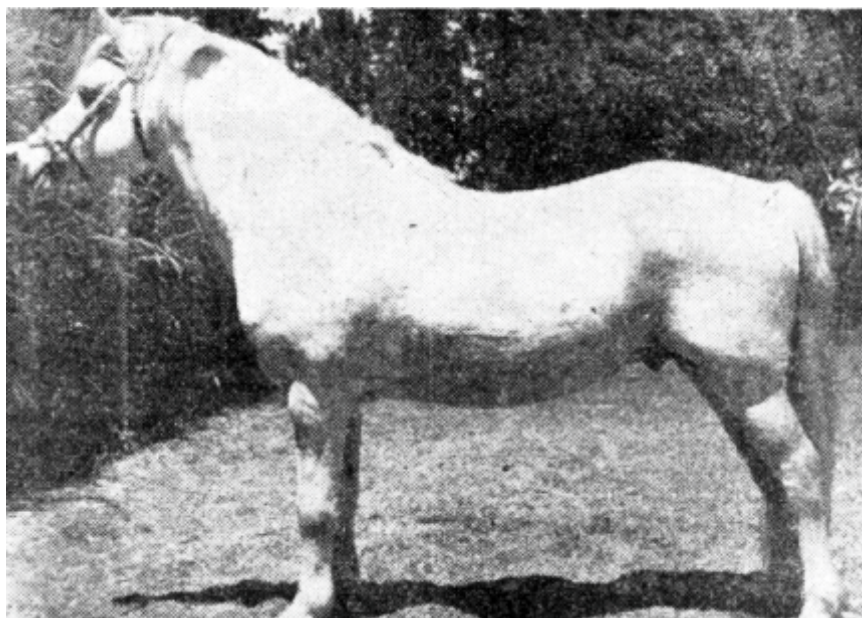
**TWYFORD ANITA**, Mare, f1969, Grey, C C Socyn

**TYDI MISTY**, Mare, f1955, Grey, C C Sid

## COED COCH IMPORTS



*Coed Coch Seryddwr*



*Coed Coch Moelwyn*

## COED COCH IMPORTS



*Coed Coch Perten*



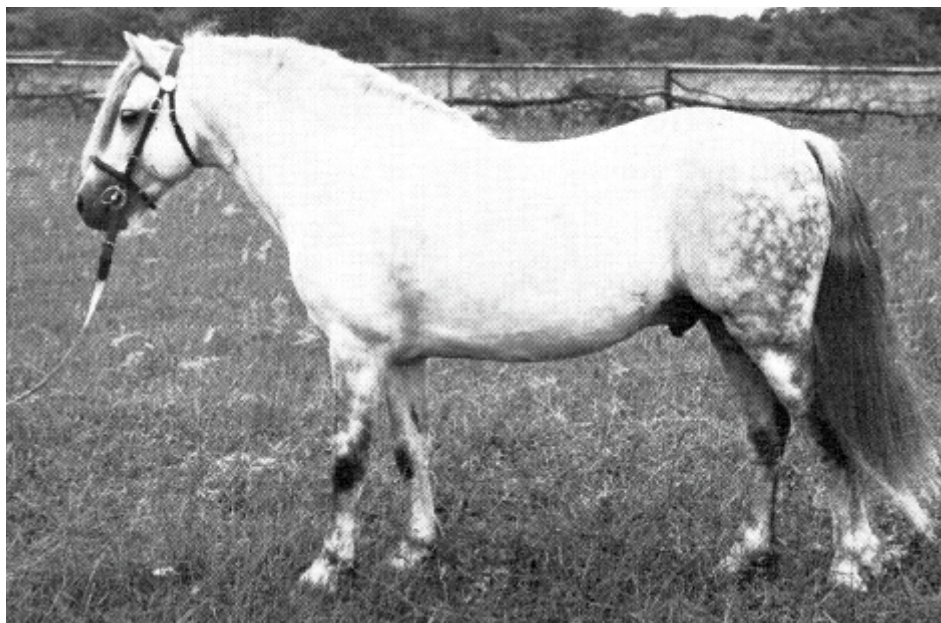
*Coed Coch Prydus*



## COED COCH IMPORTS



*Coed Coch Bet*



*Coed Coch Pibydd Moel*

## COED COCH IMPORTS



*Coed Coch Pala FS2 (with filly foal Foresyte Valiant Welsh Princess)*



*Coed Coch Nerog*

# UNDERSTANDING SHOEING

Having had the opportunity to attend most of the major shows for the last 5 years competing in shoeing competitions, I have also had time to see some pony classes judged. In these classes were some of the most beautiful ponies in the country, but when these ponies were giving a show, my attention was drawn to the way the majority of these ponies moved. To my horror some 60% either turned their feet in and dished badly, or turned them out and went wide in front; some being wide between the hocks and a few cow hocked.

Now these ponies' value would be hundreds of pounds, and yet a pound or even shillings spent on having a farrier to take a little interest in getting a pony to move correctly by trimming or shoeing would be wisely spent.

If you own a pony, have it out with someone to move it for you. Take a good look and make sure it is moving correctly. Even the slightest turn in a foot can perhaps one day put it down the line instead of on top. Watch your pony moving away from you in a straight line, for it is from this position that you can detect most. Look first at the front feet and how they leave the ground, for they must take off squarely and then they will travel forward in a direct line. However, if one heel is fractionally higher than the other (say the inside which is commonly the case) then that side of the foot is already higher and as the foot rises it is moving in an arc outwards until it reaches maximum height. It is by then some way out of line with the rest of the leg. Now it has to circle back to land on the ground, this semi-circular movement, as you know, being called dishing.

Now the feet can be trimmed to counteract this, by lowering the inside of the foot from the centre of the toe back to the end of the heel. If this can be done only by trimming so much the better, but if the pony has to have shoes, then the inside of the shoe will have to be thinned out. Do not try to thicken the outside of the shoe as this only adds weight to the foot, for remember that the lighter the shoes (I am not referring to cobs here) in comparison to the pony's use the better, which I shall explain later.

Some ponies turn their feet out which may cause them to move very wide from the shoulder down. To remedy this, treat the foot vice versa to what I have written about the foot that turns in, but remember a pony that turns his feet out very rarely dishes, and it is a far lesser evil if they do turn out slightly.

Observe now the hind legs, while still at the rear. Are the hocks in line with the rest of the leg, or are they too wide or perhaps too close (cow-hocked)? If too wide,



then trim the inside or even use a  $\frac{3}{4}$  shoe, which is a shoe which is only three-quarters the original length on the inside. With hind shoes, they can be heavier than the fore, so it may be possible to thicken the outside of the shoe, for a little weight on the hind shoe will induce a good flexible hock action.

A pony that is too close or cow-hocked can be trimmed on the outside of the foot, but here again it is far better that his hocks are under him rather than outside the pony. So do not over-trim the pony that is cow-hocked. This defect is very often grown out of.

Move your position now to watch the pony trot past you. Has he a short stumpy action, bending his knee instead of 'striding out freely and straight from the shoulder'? If he does take his foot up, observe the heel. In this case they are probably too high, thus making the angle of the foot too steep, or if shod, they are possibly too heavy. To rectify this defect, trim the heels down as low as nature will allow, but once again, if trimming is not sufficient, use very light shoes with the heels thinned out from a point half the length of the shoe. Do not stump the toe of the foot for this will only defeat the whole object.

The angle of the foot to the ground is most important, for the steeper the angle of the foot or higher the heels are from the ground, the higher the foot will rise in a steep upward direction. The knee will then bend rather sharply down again making a short stumpy stride. If the angle of the foot is of lesser degrees, or the heels are lower to the ground, then the foot will move in a less acute angle, but will travel further making a free extended stride from the shoulders, which is the movement looked for by judges.

Make an early start by taking notice of the feet of your foals when only a few months old, for you may detect signs of the feet not growing to the correct shape even at this early age. What a wonderful experience to handle a foal and trim his feet with very little serious trouble, perhaps a bit of fun. This will stand it in good stead when you next have to attend to his feet.

You will appreciate that when a foal reaches a year old, his joints and bones have become harder and have set to regular positions, making the task of correcting any malformations far more difficult, as will be the handling of such a pony which has not had any previous treatment.

Reserve any of these faults in your mind if they apply to your ponies. When next you contact your farrier explain that you believe your pony is, for example, turning his front feet in and could he possibly do something about it. In fairness to your

farrier, it is possible that he has never seen your pony move, so give him a little show, which will only take a few minutes of his time and point out what you think is not correct. At this stage, he may quite well tell you to go to hell or some other words to that effect, or that he does not know his job. However, if your farrier is at all interested in his craft, he will mentally record these faults and perhaps without showing any outwardly signs, he will try to correct them. Show your farrier that you have interest in the job he is doing on your pony and he will retaliate by having pride in his craft which is being appreciated by you.

I have had the good fortune to have show ponies for people who in my opinion are perfectionists with ponies, and nothing short of perfection will satisfy them. It is personalities such as these who have taught me what is required from the pony's point of view, trueness in action.

Of all the shoeing championships I have been awarded, including First Prize for the best shod hunter at the 1969 Horse of the Year Show, none surpassed the proudness, and with it a thumping heart, of seeing that model of a pony Treharne Tomboy giving an immaculate show to win for the second year the Fredericks Championship\*. This gives one the satisfaction that some contribution has been made by the craft, taught to me by others, along with that little extra effort to give an end product which is:-

Pleasure to the Spectator  
Proudness of the Pony  
Prizes to the Owner

## **TOM WILLIAMS F.W.C.F 1969**

*From the 1970 issue of the Welsh Pony and Cob Society Journal*

*(\*) The trophy presented to the overall winner at the Horse of the Year Show in the UK*

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*"The love for a horse is just as complicated as the love for another human being... if you never loved a horse, you will never understand." ~ Author Unknown*

*"He has galloped through young girl's dreams, added richness to grown women's lives and served men in war and strife." ~ Toni Robinson*

## CONFORMATION WISE

The basic structure of all equines is the same, due to the needs of the animal. The wild horse or pony had to graze, walk long distances without tiring, run at high speed to escape from its enemies and jump over obstacles in its path. Obviously, some horses and ponies have better conformation than others, but as breeders we should strive to produce the best structured animal possible, not only because they are aesthetically more pleasing, but because basically correct conformation is likely to produce better performance and a sounder animal. Judges in the showing are looking for these qualities and in breed classes they must be combined with breed type and character.

The head and neck act as a pendulum, and should be in proportion to the body; a big head is too heavy and a tiny head on a bigish body is not sufficient for the pendulum. The neck should be of sufficient length and strength, though not thick, except perhaps on driving animals which need to throw their weight into the collar for pulling. This latter condition also applies to the shoulder, i.e. in driving animals a somewhat straight shoulder is seen, but when breeding a riding animal one must strive to produce a good sloping shoulder with length of rein, enabling the saddle to be set well back. A sloping shoulder is combined with a sloping humerus, so that the forelegs, which should have long strong forearms and short cannons, are set square, enabling them to reach well forward from the shoulder in movement, so covering more ground. A straight shoulder is combined with a slanted humerus, causing the forelegs to be somewhat tucked under the body, therefore the forearms cannot reach forward from the shoulder, but only from the elbow. This restricts the stride, the gait is short, with excessive concussion of the forelegs, the animal covers less ground and is an uncomfortable ride.

The back should be strong and not too long, with good depth of girth, giving plenty of room for heart and lungs; the loins must be as short as possible, because the loins are the least supported part of the back. The croup should be long, level and strong, leading to good tail carriage.

The hindquarters should be long from the hip to point of buttocks, the hindlegs having good length from stifle to hock, with short cannons. The thighs and gaskins should be well muscled, enabling the hindlegs to reach well forward under the body with good flexing of the hocks for propulsion. If the stifle is too straight, the animal may be prone to lateral displacement of the patella, whereas if it is too bent the hocks are placed too far back from the body, restricting the forward reach and propulsion.

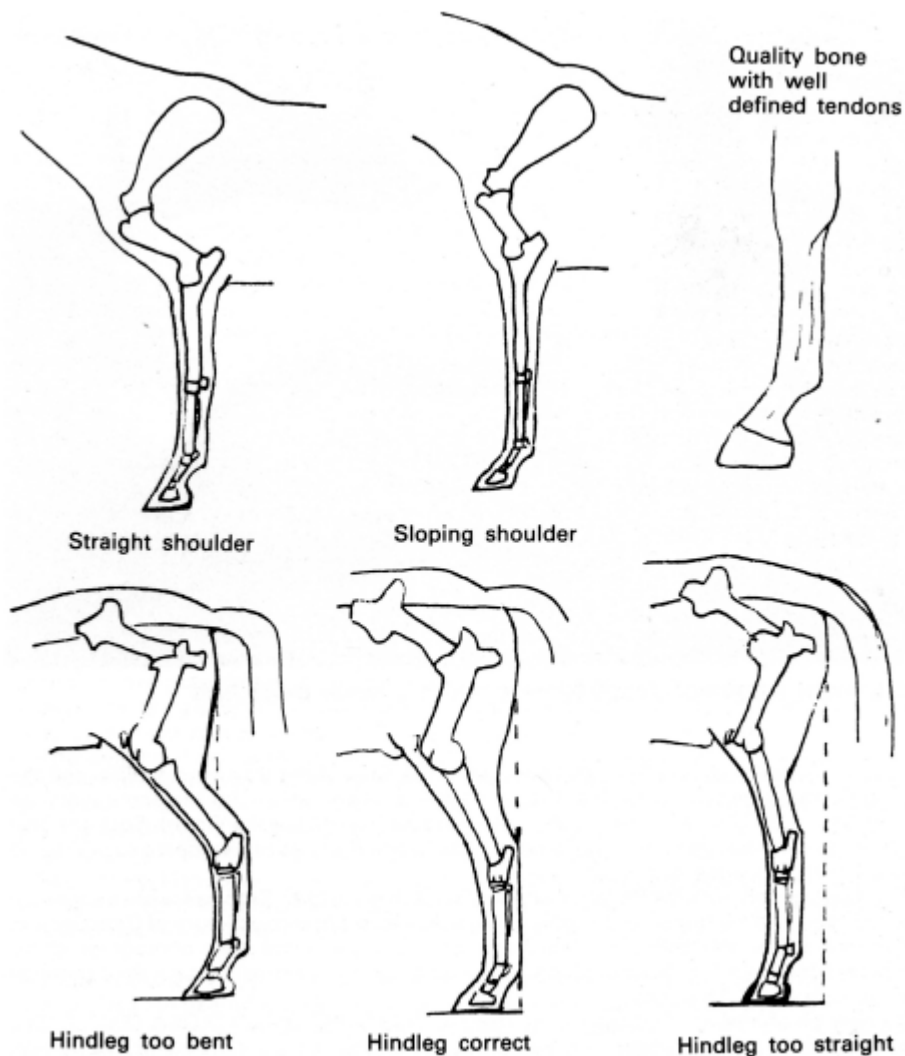
With regard to bone, quality bone is flat, with joints and tendons very well defined. Round joints and bones that are integral with the tendons do not tolerate hard work so well as quality bone.



In conclusion, as breeders of Welsh ponies and cobs, if we wish our stock to be used for riding, we must take care that the animals we produce have good conformation; we have only to read the descriptions of the Welsh Breed Standards to see what we should be breeding. (See pages 8 and 9)

## M H Hewitt 1985

*This article first appeared in the 1986 and 1987 Journals of the Mother Society*



# LEG FAULTS

“Judging is forgiveness” quoted Lt. Col. Sir Harry Llewellyn in his article printed in the Welsh Journal of Australia 1980. I endorse that remark as all horses have their faults and I believe breeders and judges alike should accentuate the positive, and maintain their enthusiasm for stock. If one dismisses an animal because of a single fault it doesn't take long to go through the list, and be left with nothing except a sour outlook. Weaknesses must be balanced against strengths, and of course most people constantly perform this juggling trick. A judge has to do it in public, a hair-raising task at times.

However, from a breeder's point of view, there are some faults that I believe judges of breeding classes should penalise heavily because of the likelihood of them being highly heritable, noting the influence successful show stock can have on a breed. A fault I personally find most disturbing is off-set cannons. (Cannons are said to be off-set when the cannon bone is not centrally located from the knee, when viewed from the front). Ten years ago, it was very uncommon to see off-set cannons on ponies, it seemed to be a fault most often seen in Arabian-bred stock. Now any line-up of Welsh ponies (particularly Section Bs) is liable to contain several bandy-legged models. Off-set cannons, as well as being anaesthetic, tend to predispose to splints, because the body throws up extra bone in the areas under stress from the uneven pressure on the cannon and knee. Of course, off-set cannons are not the only cause of splints.

The reason I think this fault should be selected against is that I believe the problem to be inherited in a DOMINANT fashion i.e. statistically, 50% of offspring of an animal with the fault will inherit the trait and have off-set cannons. Over several years I have made enquiries where possible about individuals I have noticed. In every case where I have been able to view the sire and dam, one of them has had the problem. While my private investigations cannot be regarded as research as I have no proper documentation, I personally am firmly convinced on the evidence that this fault is an inherited dominant. Consequently, the use of a stallion with off-set cannons, whatever his other advantages, poses an unjustifiable risk to the stock produced. Anyone who is seriously interested in the breed's reputation for good limbs should consider that a stallion lightly used, say over twelve mares a year, in a working life of twelve years could produce **seventy-two** foals with this fault.

If readers doubt the startling effect a dominant gene can have on a breeding population, refer to Colour Chart, English Journal 1977, p 82, where the influence of a single pony (Dyoll Starlight) is seen in the proportion of grey ponies registered. (Grey is a known dominant). In Vol. 1 of the Stud Book, ten out of 277

ponies are registered as grey. By Vol. 35, fifty-five out of 184 registrations are grey. This grey gene was probably not selected against in any way, but the implications are enormous if we look at an effect possibly inherited in the same manner that is being largely ignored by many reputable breeders and judges alike – as off-set canons seem to be.

One reason that breeders fail to recognise the highly heritable nature of this fault is that in most cases it does not become very obvious on the foal until during the second year. As the bones enlarge and mature, the canons appear to move outwards. Of course, many ponies are sold on at weaning, and the breeder does not become aware of the end result.

Take a good look around at the next show you attend. If you have not thought about this fault before, spend some time now. I believe the breed is in real danger. Remember that pattern which brought grey from less than 4% to nearly 20% in a very short time. However, if I am correct about the mode of inheritance, the solution is genetically easy, if economically difficult. It is only necessary to avoid breeding with affected stock, and the fault will disappear in one generation, as dominant genes cannot be carried down generations silently, to reappear at a later date. The alternative is to cull affected youngstock by de-registration, but I believe the economic loss involved in this method would be more wide-spread and so make this method unacceptable to most people.

### **Chris Milvain 1985**

Strathallan, Victoria

*First published in the 1985 Journal of the Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Australia*

At the time the article was written, Australia had seen the importation of several stallions that had offset canons. A couple of them were quite widely used and a lot of their progeny were affected.

Over the intervening years, those bloodlines have waned in popularity. However, there are still plenty of examples of animals with off-set canons to be seen in the show ring and in the breeding paddocks and I am still convinced that there is a dominant gene at work.

My personal rule of thumb when breeding: if you don't want to see a particular trait in the progeny, don't breed with an animal showing that unwanted characteristic, no matter how much you like and admire it in other ways. So far, so good.





Note that these photos were taken without the benefit of standing up the animal on level ground. They were quickly taken for my interest. They are not the worst off-set canons I have seen.

The legs have been darkened and the background lightened so that the shape of the leg is clear.

Top Left: stallion - You can clearly see a splint forming a 'flying buttress' on the near side leg.

Top right: 2 y-o daughter - Showing much more 'knee' on the inner surface than the outer.

Left: 4 y-o daughter - The young mare was being rested while her splint settled

**Chris Milvain 2019, Kilmore, Victoria**