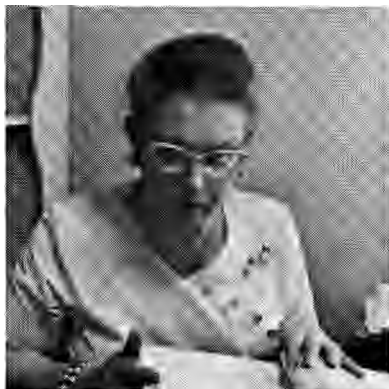


SILVER ROOTS

Martha L. Wise

It is an unfortunate fact that the early years of any breed or color tend to be less fully documented than we might wish. This is as true of silvers as of any others. We can pick up the threads in the 1880's, but so far as I know there is nothing recorded on the very early matings which resulted in the appearance of silvers.

There are those who will tell you the silvers are a man-made breed and a comparatively new color in Persians. Actually, the silver is no more man-made than any other color except perhaps tabby. It might never have arisen without human intervention, true, because in nature the tabby would dominate. It took man to single out unusual colors, mate them together in hopes of more of the same and, thus, perpetuate what in nature would exist, at best, as an occasional sport.



Mrs. Wise

From the tabby came the blacks when the factor that causes banding was absent. From the blacks came the blues, through a gene for color dilution. No one seems to know just how the silvers came to be, but they arose as a natural result of the crosses made at that time. It is extremely doubtful anyone was trying to create a new color.

Chinnie, called by Miss Simpson in *The Book of the Cat*, "the mother of chinchillas", was born in 1882. We do not know the color of either of her parents, but it is ridiculous to imagine that any cat, no matter what it's color, derives from a line that was entirely color bred before the turn of the century. Regrettable though it may be, the fact is that certain famous early blues are to be found in every silver pedigree if you go all the way back. Silver tabbies are present, too, and an occasional sprinkling of something else. These same blues, tabbies and some early silvers also turn up regularly in the best blue pedigrees, and in the pedigrees of blacks, smokes, reds, creams and even whites. If you trace to any extent, you learn to know these names and not to be surprised to find them in any early pedigree regardless of color.

Blues were a new color in the 1880's and did not have a class of their own assigned to them until 1889. Silvers were given their own class some years later, 1893 or 1894. These were the years in which a number of colors once relegated to the AOC classes were recognized, provided with standards and given their own classes. Smokes achieved their own class in 1893. A class for "orange" cats which formerly had been thrown in with brown tabbies under the heading "brown or red

tabbies" was formed in 1894. Creams were not recognized until some years later.

Silvers caught the fancy of many and quickly became known once they had achieved recognition, but they also precipitated an immense controversy that lasted for years and possibly accounts for the fact that the fancy of later years remained more aware of the fact that they were not a color appearing in nature, than it did with most colors.

The first silvers were probably a far cry from the cats we know today. Some of the early ones seem to have had a decided blue tint to the point where at times silvers and blues were confused. Probably the more so since some blues carried silver and were subject to unsound coats. Others were spoiled silver tabbies with barred legs, tinged tails and dark blotches in their coats.

Frances Simpson tells us that at one time the silver tabby class included blue tabbies as well, not the blue tabby of today, but a blue cat with darker blue markings, the forerunner of the solid blue. Miss Simpson wrote in 1903, "It is curious to read in the old catalogues of the Crystal Palace shows the titles given to the various cats by the owners, some describing their cats as 'chinchilla tabby', 'light grey tabby', 'silver grey', 'silver chinchilla', 'blue or silver striped'. We may infer that these cats were either blue tabbies or silver tabbies or something betwixt and between. I distinctly remember the large number of cats which in these enlightened days we should find it difficult, indeed, to classify. It is difficult to give a correct idea of the real colour and appearance of these cats. The coat at the roots is a peculiar light silver, not white as one might imagine until some pure white is placed beside it, and thus shades to a slightly darker tone — a sort of bluish lavender — to the tips of the coat. The Cat Club introduced the term "self silver" but this is suggestive of one color only, without shadings whatever. Another class, called "shaded silvers" was added ; but then, again, tabby markings are not shadings."

Apparently, the desirable color for tipping was a bluish or lavender tint. This is reiterated time and again in old articles written during the first decade of this century. The standard of the Chinchilla Cat Club in 1903 read "Palest silver, lavender tint preferred, nearly white at roots. No dark stripes, blotches or brown tint".

Silver breeders always learn early that silvers descend from silver tabbies. The tabby pattern that still appears on some new silver babies, the markings that appear on all of them, keep ever fresh in our minds that there is tabby in the heritage, but the complete evolution of the silver was not recorded step by step.

Miss Simpson states that silvers came from blues and silver tabbies. Miss Langston of Allington, who has been breeding cats for about fifty years, once stated in an English magazine, that ghost tabbies were the ancestors of the chinchilla. A ghost tabby is one with faint markings.

A cross between silver tabbies and blues was a popular breeding in the early days. Why, I am at a loss to explain since it seems to me both blues and tabbies would have had more to lose than to gain from

such a mating. Nonetheless, we know for certain that such matings were made and also that once the effort to produce silvers began in earnest, both blues and tabbies were used to achieve them.

Sadly enough we have no pictures of Chinnie, her mate Fluffy, nor any of their offspring. The earliest picture we have to offer is that of their famous grandson, Ch. Silver Lambkin, (Fig. 1). We do at least have something of a description of both Chinnie and Fluffy, however, thanks to the *Book of the Cat*. As we have already told you, Chinnie was a medium sized cat ". . . but was remarkable for symmetry of form rather than bulk". Both Chinnie and Fluffy I, "a very pure silver with undecided tabby markings", showed "the quality of coat and cherub face for which their descendants have been unsurpassed".



Fig. 1

The mating of Chinnie and Fluffy I, who was brought to be her mate, produced the famous Beauty, (later Beauty of Bridgegate), a male named Vezzoso and in the next litter Fluffy II. Vezzoso, "who belied his exquisite appearance by being very undomesticated", left home and became "lost in the woods" at about one year of age. During his brief show career he managed to take Best in Show at the Albert Palace in 1885.

Probably Ch. Silver Lambkin was Beauty's greatest contribution to the future, but he was by no means without siblings and half siblings whose lines have also come down to us. Silver Lambkin, however, was the sensation of his day, and a most prolific sire, whose offspring included Lord Argent and Ch. Lord Southampton, each of whom began a line of such importance that Argent and Southampton lines were the two top lines for a long period. Ch. Silver Lambkin was bred to many of his brothers' and sisters' offspring and the results of such matings again bred into the lines of his two most famous sons so that you cannot trace a silver pedigree without encountering Silver Lambkin time and again.

The chart on Page 382 shows some of Beauty of Bridgegate's offspring and a few of their offspring selected almost at random.

Argent was the cattery name of Mrs. F. Champion, an important English breeder and founder of the Silver Society in 1900, who not long after migrated to this country with her two daughters and some Argent cats. Here she continued to be most prominent and both her daughters also came to be known authorities on cats. Miss Ethel Champion became the first CFA Recorder and later performed this same service for CFF.

Ch. Lord Southampton, unlike his half brother, never left England, but his progeny did and Southampton lines played a very important part in the founding of the American silver fancy as did the Argent lines.

(FAO xaAITs AU)

('a) Hvuna

ɛ
os

ioqau Luaa / aaaly icuoTpuv .4s

LAMBKIN QUEEN
(By King Puff) (By Puff)

ssatiung uoldumonos

H ɛ
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ

utuoa uas pawl .l(D

H H H H H H
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ

(urezIN ata *to La)

4sTAL. 1ATIS
ɛSɛ
■

(umu2 Ails)

woodSP ɛl JaAIS lua.V.INT Nor' uo4dutunnos paorigD
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ
ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ ɛ

(osaaa •TID La)

THE SILVER LAMBKINS
died without progeny
(By Rahman)
BEAUTY OF BRIDGEYATE
iosEsrvaNaDsaamMad v

Lady Decies became Lord Southampton's owner and once I have seen his name prefixed with her cattery name of Fulmer, although presumably he was so well known as Lord Southampton when she purchased him that few thought to refer to him as Ch. Fulmer Lord Southampton. His purchase price was 60 pounds, nearly \$300.00, a small fortune at the time, and the highest price that had ever been paid for a cat in England.

Ch. Lord Southampton had blue in his dam's line through her sire, Ch. Bundle. Bundle was a light blue from two blue parents. Duchess's dam was a direct descendant of Chinnie and had chinchilla parents and Fluffy ex Chinnie as grandparents.

What was behind Chinnie, The Nizam, Sylvia, Fluffy I and other end of the line cats could do much to explain how silver came to be, but we may never find out. Certainly, Fluffy I must have had tabby since he had some marking, but what did he carry in addition that tended to cause the markings to be undecided?

Lady Decies also had another cat equally famous ; in fact, she was



Fig. 2

constantly referred to in articles on silvers as the "incomparable Zaida" by one writer after another. She was her ladyship's pride and joy and shared her bedroom. Her name was Ch. Fulmer Zaida, (Fig. 2), by Silver Laddie ex Silvie, born 1895. which, I believe, was a little later than Lord Southampton. Zaida was still being shown and taking top wins at quite an advanced age. Zaida's sire, Silver

Laddie, was another of those cats whose ancestry does not seem to have been recorded. Neither Dorothy Mason nor I have ever found a mention of his parents. Zaida, according to the Book of the Cat, has some fine kittens, but so far I have not found any great number appearing frequently in the pedigrees. This is, however, not the case with her sire. Silver Laddie was a busy boy. His sons included Silver Starlight, sire of Puck III, (Fig. 3), among others, and Aramis, another cat of whom we are still aware. One of his daughters, Charterhouse Pixie, was by **x**, Beauty's Daughter (I told you the chart was only a sampling) and was later mated to Beauty's ubiquitous half brother, Silver Lambkin. From this later breeding came Silver Tod Sloan, sire of Fluffy Tod, each of whom left his mark on the future.



Ng. 3

Mrs. Balding did not mention it, perhaps she disapproved of it, and I wouldn't blame her, but Beauty was also bred to Glaucus. He was a famous stud of the day, but he was also a blue. He does have Perso in his pedigree and he has a way of showing up in many color

pedigrees, though most heavily in blue pedigrees. This mating produced Burah, a female despite her male sounding name, who in turn was bred to Silver Owl, son of her half brother, the ever present, Silver Lambkin by Silver Dawn. Silver Dawn was herself a half sister of Silver Lambkin being a daughter of Puff ex Lambkin Queen.

Anyone who thinks inbreeding or even line breeding is a comparatively modern idea has just never studied old pedigrees. Girlie was the result of the mating of Burah to Silver Owl and Girlie's place in history was assured with her mating to Kohinoor, a. son of Lord Argent. Rob Roy of Arrandale came from this breeding and from him came long lines of cats carrying the name Rob Roy or versions thereof. His son, Ch. Rob Roy of Arrandale II was imported into this country and his influence was heavy.

We come now to those English cats who were imported into this country and the American bred cats of English descent. By the time cat fancying took hold in this country, much of the early ground work had been laid. Blues, silvers, smokes and creams were as readily available as blacks, whites, oranges (red is a later term) and, of course, the inevitable tabbies. So there was no need to attempt to create basic stock in any of these still reasonably new shades. Breeders who aspired to top winning lines of their own imported cats from the best of the English catteries and took it from there.

There were still those on both sides of the Atlantic who thought an occasional outcross to another color was beneficial, but they were in the minority, though often vocal enough. Most silver breeders already felt, just as most of us do today, that silver to silver is the only way and nothing else should be considered.

I have never heard of a silver producing a white kitten or a blue kitten after twenty or more generations, yet I do know brownies have been born to silvers of pure lines. Yet whether these brownies are the result of a long ago brown ancestor, or the result of some strange factor that causes the phaeomelanin to dominate over the eumelanin which should predominate in a silver, if I have properly understood what I was told by a geneticist, or just what, I don't think anyone has determined for certain yet. Miss Simpson said, "They appear in unexpected places — in a litter of chinchillas or blacks, or among our oranges, and sometimes where no brown tabby can be traced".

Around the turn of the century when we began importing silver cats, the English had added the term, "shaded silver", to the original term, "chinchilla", and we imported both terms along with the cats. In time the British decided the whole matter was too confusing, and there should be only one class, chinchilla, with preference being given to the lightest coats. The result, of course, was that English breeders were disinclined to show or breed the more heavily tipped cats, and in time most of their litters contained only chins. The use of the term, "silver", to cover both chin and shadeds was also. English, but it too fell into disuse as a name for anything but silver tabby in England. This probably accounts for the fact that they are often so confused about our shaded silvers and think they must surely come from improper breeding. Too many English breeders still think shaded silver

is an American term for blue-chin, although the term blue-chin **is** in itself an English term. Such cats being normally dark, if we had a term of our own for them other than silver-blue cross, it would not likely be blue-chin because chin signifies paleness of coat to our minds.

Who's Who in Ancestors

Although Lord Argent came to this country with the Champions, the first Argent picture we can show you is one of his grandson, Ch. Argent Splendour, (Fig. 4), born 1902 by Argent Moonbeam II ex Argent Puffy. Puffy was a daughter of Lord Argent. Moonbeam II was Lord Argent's grandson on his sire's side and a grandson of Lord Southampton through his dam.

Argent Glorious, (Fig. 5), born 1906, was by Ch. Lord Sylvester, a masked silver ex Argent de Vere. We know the masked silver, (Fig. 6), of which this unidentified cat is an example, did not breed true and was dropped because they were so few in number.

Ch. Argent Glorioso, born 1908, was a son of Argent Glorious ex Argent Fancy, and a grandson of Ch. Argent Splendour through his dam, a daughter of Splendour ex Argent Pretty Lady.

Regal Pale Face, Imp. (Fig. 8), born 1904, was by Silver Starlight ex Marguerite. As you can see she had far less type than some of the others pictured, but she was probably a lot more representative of her time than they.

The Blessed Damozel, (Fig. 9), born 1899, was five years Pale Face's senior, but considerably better even though **I** doubt this was her best photograph.

Ch. King Winter, (Fig. 10), born 1906, was a grandson of the Blessed Damozel, and a most famous cat, as well he deserved to be. Both his sire and dam, Jack Frost ex Biji, were offspring of Ch. King of the Silvers, a Lord Southampton grandson.

Ch. Mlle. Genee, (Fig. 11), born 1910, was a very fine cat for her day. She was by Silver Flash ex Queen Irene, lines this time that by pass the Argent and Southampton strains and go directly back to some of Beauty of Bridgegate's other descendants such as Silver Cloud, Burah, Silver Owl and Silver Dawn.

Genee Winter, (Fig. 12), resulted from a mating of King Winter ex Mlle. Genee and as you can see for yourself, neither Mlle. Genee, nor her daughter show any indication of tabby.

Ch. Romeo Silver Dyke, (Fig. 13), was a grandson of Al-Tarek on his sire's side and of Tintagel on the other, both of whom were sons of Lord Southampton.

Ganymede, (Fig. 14), born 1911, is a contemporary of Ch. Mlle. Genee and Ch. Romeo Silver Dyke, both of whom were born in 1910.



Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 14



Fig. 9



Fig. 11



Fig. 8



Fig. 10



Fig. 13



Fig. 12

Le Wanna Benymede, (Fig. 15), Ganymede's son by Wahoo Elvaine is a grandson of Ch. Romeo Silver Dyke through his dam. He was born in 1921.

Ch. Silver Echo of Claremont, (Fig. 16) is a bit older, 1917, and descends from both King Winter and Mlle. Genee, but on different sides of his family. Silver Echo was apparently a strong sire and his descendants are legion and played an important part in the founding of some of the most famous silver lines.

Ch. Hampton Brushwood Winter Wonder, (Fig. 17) born 1915, was a King Winter grandson although not actually of Winter breeding.

Ch. Winter Starlight II of Pequossette, (Fig. 18), born 1919, is another King Winter grandson. His sire was Winter Starlight, his dam, Theda Bara.

Ch. Phy-Ray-Oh of Pequossette, (Fig. 19), and Ch. Cloe of Pequossette (Fig. 20), litter mates born 1921, were two more who played a part in producing the famous Pequossette lines. Others were Pequossette Son O'Pax, a son of Winter Pax, of course, Pequossette Dante by Ch. Dreamland's Dante of Allington, Paxette O'Pequossette by Winter Pax ex a daughter of Winter Starlight II, and many others too numerous to mention. These two were by Lord Arrandale of Claremont ex Princess Lola. Lord Arrandale was a son of Hampton Winter Wonder, ex Brushwood Persis of San Dawn, also previously mentioned. Princess Lola carried Aldermoor and Mandalay lines which have not been previously mentioned, but it is impossible to mention all the lines. Many current breeders who have been at it for sometime are aware of Pequossette in their pedigrees.

Ch. Bebe of Ramona, (Fig. 21), was a granddaughter of Romeo Silver Dyke, (Fig. 13) ex Bobinette of Claremont. Bobinette, a daughter of Ch. Rob Roy II of Claremont traced back, of course, to Rob Roy of Arrandale on her sire's side and had Ch. Claremont Memorie of San Dawn as her dam. Bebe, bred to Ch. Merchy Jr. of San Dawn, became the dam of Ch. Hanford's King of Silverize who managed to make quite a contribution of his own.

Gr. Ch. Dawn O'Pax of Central Crest (Fig. 22) born 1923, must have been in his day, the sensation that his great grandsire, King Winter and their ancestor, Lord Southampton, were in their time. His quality is astonishing for his day, we think. His sire was Ch. Winter Pax, his dam, Ch. Vanity Fair Psyche O'Winter. Psyche, like Ch. Phay-Ray-Oh and Ch. Cloe of Pequossette, was by Lord Arrandale of Claremont. Psyche's dam was Winter Fantasie, by The Viking ex Mandalay Marvel. By now I presume you have begun to notice for yourself the strength of the Winter line, which remains recognizable generation after generation. Some show it more than others, of course, but from Ch. King Winter in 1906 to Gr. Ch. Duffy of Beverly-Serrano in the 40s, and right down to modern cats you can clearly see the family look in those cats who carry the Winter line heavily. I can see it in my own cats and I am sure many of you can see it in yours.

Gr. Ch. Silver Lion of Rosewood (Fig. 23) born 1927, was a cat who gave a good account of himself. His sire, Southern Silver Lion was the grandson of an Canadian cat, Northern Silver Lion, whose



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 18

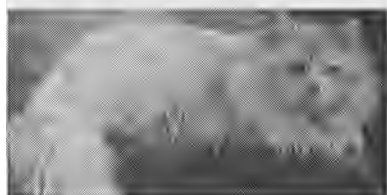


Fig. 19

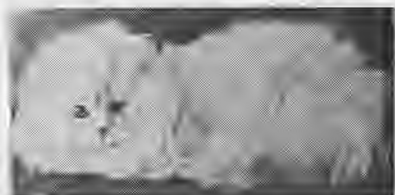


Fig. 17



Fig. 20



Fig. 21



Fig. 22

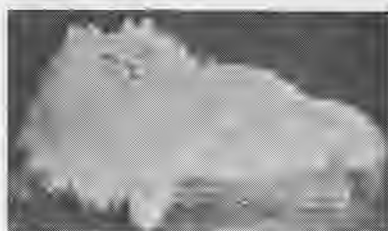


Fig. 23

stock was English. Silver Lion's dam, Lady Beautiful of Monrovia, was by Ch. Silver Echo of Claremont ex Claremont Memorie of San Dawn. Silver Lion contributed heavily to Rosewood stock, of course, and also to Scotia lines, via his son, Ch. Hazlett's Sonny Boy and to Kerry Lu lines, and many others.

Ch. Hazlett's Sonny Boy and his daughter, Ch. Wahoo Lady Cozette (Fig. 29) were founders of the Beverly-Serrano lines, and both antedated the cattery name. Sonny Boy carries the name of his breeder, Jessie Hazlett, who was the original Beverly-Serrano. When Mrs. Hazlett was ready to retire from breeding she chose as her successor, the late Vivian Peterson, who kept the name bright for many more years.

Ch. Honey Boy of Corso (Fig. 24) born 1931, was a son of Ch. Pequossette Honey Boy ex Kildare Lady Toti. Our Buddy of Corso was his full brother, Chewanna's Melody Sue was their half sister. Pequossette Honey Boy was by Ch. Phay-Ray-Oh of Pequossette ex Lady Diana III of Pequossette, a half sister of Ch. Winter Starlight II of Pequossette through their dam, Theda Bara. Diana's sire, Pequossette Chief, doubled the relationship. He was by Winter Starlight ex Mandaly Mistress, and thus a half brother of Winter Starlight II on the sire's side. Ch. My Honey Boy of Bonnie Silvers was a related cat but none of these Honey Boys should be mistaken for one another.

Ch. Bonnie Maid O'the Mist (Fig. 25) born 1932 was a half sister of the famous, Gr. Ch. Rosedere Don Claire of Arlington. Their sire was Dreamland Beau Claire of Rosedere, another Canadian cat of imported English parentage. Beau Claire was by Ch. Bonny Langherne, Imp. ex Ch. Lady Peridot, Imp. Although not closely related, both Bonny's Langherne lines and Lady Peridot's Bowood ancestry go back to Alder Moor and Hyver, with Rob Roy of Arrandale in the Langherne lines. Bonnie Maid's dam, Bonnie Lass of Ballochmyle, was an American cat, by Ch. Phay-Ray-Oh of Pequossette ex Silver Frills. The later a Winter Pax daughter, with Silver Echo of Claremont and Mandalay Marvel behind her dam. Bonnie in the names of both Bonnie Maid and her dam, Bonnie Lass, represents the cattery name of Mrs. Townsend whose Bonnie cattery begun in the 20's bred until so recently that many fanciers have known Bonnie cats.

Audrey O' the Mist (Fig. 26) born 1939 also descended from Dreamland Beau Claire of Rosedere. Her sire, Templin's Bonnie Lad of the Ozarks, was from a father-daughter mating of Beau Claire to Rosedere Merry Claire of Dreamland. Merry Claire's dam, Bonnie Silver Rose, was by Ch. Starlight Heart Bandit I ex Templin's Rosemary of Rosewood. Rosemary was a daughter of Gr. Ch. Silver Lion of Rosewood (Fig. 23) ex Juno of Rosewood. Juno was not the same cat as June of Rosewood. They were not even related.

Ch. Delphi Don Juan of Kerry Lu (Fig. 27) born 1938, is another descendant of Dreamland Beau Claire of Rosedere, this time via his famous son, Gr. Ch. Rosedere Don Claire of Arlington. Delicia of Pequossette, Don Juan's dam, was Mrs. Mood's first cat and the founder of the Delphi lines. She was a daughter of Ch. Pequossette

Fig. 24



Fig. 25



Fig. 26

Fig. 27

Fig. 28



Fig. 29

Fig. 30

Fig. 37

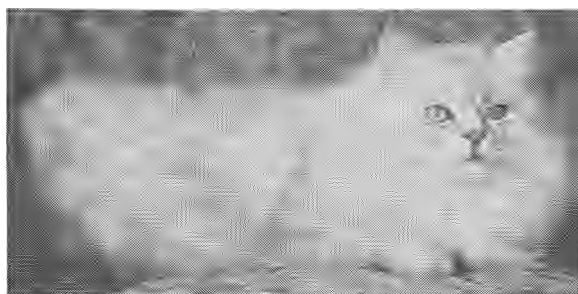


Fig. 32

Dante ex Paxette O'Pequossette. Paxette, not surprisingly, was a daughter of Ch. Winter Pax. Her dam was Ch. Harmony II of Pequossette, a daughter of Ch. Winter Starlight of Pequossette II (Fig. 18). Delicia's sire, Pequossette Dante, included Ch. Idalia of Pequossette, Ch. Hampton Winter Wonder (Fig. 17) and Claremont, Wedgewood, Mandalay and Minnesota lines, many of them heavy with Winter ancestry. Delicia's sire, however cannot be traced beyond his grandparents for lack of the English records covering that period, though no doubt if we could trace his full pedigree we would find many old familiar English friends behind Dante of Allington, Imp. Delphi Don Juan appears in many Delphi, O'the Mist, Kerry Lu and Silver Gables pedigrees to name some of the most familiar, and through them in the pedigrees of most of the lines mentioned in the current portion of this article.

Ch. Duffy of Allington (Fig. 28) is one more of the Allingtons to play a part in our pedigrees. I do not know his exact birthdate, but he was presumably born in the 30s. He never left England, but some of his descendants did, including Arlington's Leo of Allington, his grandson, and later Fanfare of Allington, his double great grandson each of whom left an indelible mark on the silver fancy.

Ch. Wahoo Lady Cozette (Fig. 29) born 1937 was by Ch. Hazlett's Sonny Boy ex Cleopatra of Hillandale. Bred to Arlington's Leo of Allington, Imp. she became the dam of Ch. Chiquita Linda and Caprice of Laguna. Chi Chi of Beverly-Serrano was her daughter by Ch. Starlight Heart Bandit II (Fig. 30). Later she went east to Mrs. Gilbert whose cattery name of Wahoo she then acquired. There she was introduced to Ch. Pequossette Dante and later was also bred to Ch. Ho Yan of Beverly-Serrano, her half brother and grandson who was by Ch. Hazlett's Sonny Boy ex Caprice of Laguna. This same breeding also produced Mitzi of Beverly-Serrano who remained at home to increase the Beverly-Serrano lines.

Ch. Chiquita Linda (Fig. 31) born 1939, was as has already been mentioned, a daughter of Ch. Arlington's Leo of Allington, Imp. ex Ch. Wahoo Lady Cozette.

Chiquita Linda bred to Ch. Starlight Heart Bandit II (Fig. 30) produced the famous Gr. Ch. Duffy of Beverly-Serrano (Fig. 32) and had she never had another kitten he alone would have placed her name on innumerable pedigrees.

Ch. Starlight Heart Bandit II (Fig. 30) born 1933 was by Ch. Starlight Heart Bandit I ex Little Chubby. Ch. Starlight Heart Bandit I was by Wedge of Wedgewood ex Silver Cleora of Gayland (not to be confused with the present Gaylands cattery). Wedge was by Ch. Roblyn II of Minnesota, who descended from a long line of Claremont cats back to the original Rob Roy II and Rob Roy of Arrandale, all of them named Rob Roy or Roblyn and all of them champions. Wedge's dam was Brushwood Persis of San Dawn whom we have, Silver Cleora was a daughter of Ch. Hampton Winter Wonder (Fig. 17) ex Silverveen of Gayland.

Gr. Ch. Duffy of Beverly-Serrano (Fig. 32) born 1941, was a

true son of his parents, Ch. Starlight Heart Bandit II ex Ch. Chiquita Linda, handsome, prolific, prepotent and longlived. I remember clearly hearing Vivian Peterson tell us at a show that Duffy had recently died at the age of twenty two years and four months. He did not spend his last years with her, I think he lived out his later years as the much loved pet of Mrs. Hazlett's daughter, but Mrs. Peterson never lost touch. Among Duffy's numerous offspring were, Gr. Ch. Michael of Beverly-Serrano, Gr. Ch. Don Roberto of Beverly-Serrano, Ch. Melody of Beverly-Serrano, Aphrodesia of Pickford Square, Silver O'Sheen of Kerry Lu, Ch. Silver Crest Alcyone of Skyland and others too numerous to mention.

Gr. Ch. Michael of Beverly-Serrano (Fig. 33) born 1944 was a son of the above, Duffy ex Mitzi of Beverly - Serrano. Mitzi was from a father-daughter mating between Ch. Hazlett's Sonny Boy ex Caprice of Laguna.

All of the cats pictured here are in the pedigrees of one or another of the breeders mentioned by my co-author under present day cats. Many lines include nearly all of them.

Walnut Hill began serious breeding with Ch. Las Lomas Man About Town, whose dam was a Silver Mesa cat, a granddaughter and great granddaughter of Gr. Ch. Sir Bedford of Pickford Square. Hayward, Kerry Lu, Nani Lei and of course, Beverly-Serrano, are some of the lines on his sire's side. His breeding to a Laguna Honda cat brought in Greenbough, Kiva, Robindale, Rosewood and more Beverly-Serrano. Gr. Ch. Las Lomas Julio was by Man About Town bred back to his dam, Gr. Ch. Walnut Hill Delight was Man About Town to a daughter of his by the Laguna Honda cat. Gr. Ch. Walnut Hill Rondo and his littermates were from Ch. Gray Ivy Aladdin and a sister of Delight. Gr. Ch. Walnut Hill Bravo is a son on Rondo.

Gray Ivy was founded with the help of a Kerry Lu bred cat, Mitzie of Gray Ivy, still alive at over eighteen. Mitzie is a granddaughter of Ch. Delphi Don Juan of Kerry Lu and carries Beverly-Serrano lines as well, of course. Mitzie's felicitous mating to Fanfare of Allington, Imp. produced among others, Ch. Gray Ivy Aladdin, who is in every Gray Ivy pedigree. From his breeding to his daughter Wee Heather Holly Ann of Gray Ivy who brought in Silver Mesa, Beverly-Serrano and a repeat of Ch. Delphi Don Juan of Kerry Lu, came Gr. Ch. Gray Ivy Toy Ann, Gr. Ch. Gray Ivy Winsome of Cardell, and Gr. Ch. Gray Ivy Peek-A-Boo. Gr. Ch. Shasta Little Bo-Peep of Gray Ivy added another line or two. The combination of Gray Ivy with Walnut Hill produced Gr. Ch. Gray Ivy Ron-D-Voo. Gr. Ch. Gray Ivy Wee



Fig. 33

Wonder and Gr. Ch. Gray Ivy Fanfare are both from Ron-D-Voo ex Winsome.

Pat Baccelli began her Sequoia lines with Gr. Ch. Walnut Hill Parfait of Sequoia, litter sister of Rondo. Her lines are all based on Walnut Hill and Gray Ivy. Gr. Ch. Sequoia Sir Laddie is from a father-daughter breeding of Parfait back to her sire, Ch. Gray Ivy of Aladdin. Gr. Ch. Walnut Hill Kaper of Sequoia, a son of Gr. Ch. Walnut Hill Rondo, is still a youngster eagerly watching the development of his first promising kits.

Gwendolyn Webb of Silver Mesa stopped showing when she was RVP for the Southwest region, feeling that an RVP should not show (which I merely report but do not agree with) and was then struck with illness, which still plagues her today, so that the Silver Mesa winners disappeared from the show rings some years ago. The Silver Mesa lines live on though through all the above lines and many others.

Dearheart combines many lines including, as do all the proceeding, the Beverly-Serrano lines which are ever present in California silvers of quality, some Silver Mesa, Rollywood, Reene's, Delphi and an Allington line from Ch. Francie of Allington, Imp. Jeanne Ramsdale now includes in her cattery the Beverly-Serrano cats from the late Vivian Peterson.

Connie Bean's Bean Ridge lines include such eastern lines of importance as Kute Kit, Edgewood and Chautaugua and such western lines as Rio Casa, Delphi and now Walnut Hill and Gray Ivy.

Kitza was founded by Ursula Zuest on Delphi stock with a Nor-Mont strain that goes back to Delphi and Arlington.

Delphi is an old name that, like Beverly-Serrano, appears in the sketches of ancestral cats. I am not completely familiar with the lines behind Mrs. Mood's current Delphis but the lovely Ch. Delphi Periwinkle is the son of Walnut Hill Pamper, a full brother of Gr. Chs. Walnut Hill Rondo, Genii, Parfait of Sequoia, Angel of Bean Ridge and Pride of Diadem. Pamper through both his Walnut Hill and his Gray Ivy lines carries the original Delphi lines and so we come full circle again. The new Delphi lines include Starlight, Beverly-Serrano and a line from Fanfare of Allington, Imp. in addition to the one supplied by Pamper.

Fanfare was almost forgotten in all this and certainly we owe him too much for his contribution to the silvers to ignore him. He carried Stourbank, Foxburrow, Thame, Porchester, Thistledown and of course, Allington lines including Ch. Duffy of Allington (Fig. 28). All important English lines that appear with regularity in our pedigrees as well as the English.

This has been pretty much off the top of my head, from memory, a handy old pedigree or two and a minimum of stud book checking; since there is not time to do more, however as I have already said, almost all the pictured cats are in all lines. Delphi, Zuest and Bean Ridge, I think would include the O'the Mist cats. Walnut Hill, Gray Ivy and Sequoia do not unless I have not yet found it and since I have Gray Ivy and Walnut Hill in my own lines they are the ones I have explored most thoroughly.



EVEJ

Biographical Note

Martha Wise is best known as secretary for the Stud Book Fanciers Association, of which she is a co-founder. Born in San Francisco, she was brought up in the east and spent four years at school in Europe before her family returned to San Francisco in the '30s. Although always fond of cats, she and her husband did not own one until after Martha quit her government job to settle down to what she thought would be a quiet life with time to keep up her home ,and freedom from the restrictions of a steady job. Cats soon put a dent in that notion and later, the SBFA abolished it completely. Because two of the founding members worked and of the four Martha had the fewest cats to care for, the job of secretary devolved upon her, just temporarily, of course!!! Since the SBFA concerns itself with long ago cats so much of her time is spent with old records that names that go back fifty, sixty and more years ago are as familiar to her as the names of last year's winners.. Martha, her husband, and the Verdare silvers including their first cat, now, eleven, live at 1990 20th Ave. in San Francisco, California.