

BRITISH ICELANDIC
SHEEP BREEDERS
GROUP

FLOCK BOOK
Volume IX
1996

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	[REDACTED]	Flock 1
CHAIRMAN	[REDACTED]	
SECRETARY	[REDACTED]	Flock 7
TREASURER	[REDACTED]	Flock 45
COMMITTEE MEMBERS	[REDACTED]	Flock 17, [REDACTED] Flock 13

REPORT - Secretary

In 1996 the Group attended a major show for the first time, namely 'Sheep 96', which is the largest sheep event in the country and is held bi-annually on the Three Counties Showground at Malvern. This was a communal effort by the committee - [REDACTED] providing the sheep, while [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] looked after the stand. The show boasted record attendances, and this was reflected in the numbers of people who stopped to look at our display. There were an encouraging number of serious enquiries, including one from a group of Dutch sheep breeders, who unfortunately went away disappointed because of the present restrictions on the export of breeding stock.

This summer the Group will be represented at the following events; details can be obtained from the persons named below.

June, Sunday 29th. Sheep and Fleece Day, 11.30 - 4.30. Rose Ford, Wilcote Grange Farm, nr. Finstock, Oxon. [REDACTED]

July, Sunday 13th. RBST Dorset Support Group, Rare and Minority Breeds Show. Shaftesbury and Gillingham Showground, Motcombe. Shaftesbury, Dorset. [REDACTED]

August, Tu., Wed., Thur., 19 - 21, the Pembrokeshire County Show, Haverfordwest. [REDACTED]

August, Thur, 21st., the Denbighshire and Flintshire Agricultural Show, Denbigh. [REDACTED]

There is no show at Shepton Mallet this year.

As always the list of members will be given to those interested in acquiring stock, but if anyone wishes to prepare their own 'For Sale' list, they should send it to the members listed above for display on the stand. Their addresses are in the back of the Flock Book.


The low number of bloodlines among the polled animals is still a cause for concern. In January 1996 [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] attended a Basic Genetics Workshop at Liverpool University organised by the RBST, this was partly in order to seek advice on breeding polled rams from pure bred horned/pollled crosses, that is rams that are genetically Pp. Any member wishing to talk this over is welcome to contact [REDACTED]. Copies of the article on the subject are still available. Wool samples from both Icelandic and Danish imported stock have been sent to Liverpool University for use in their DNA Research Programme. Samples for a similar programme at the Institute of Zoology were sent from Iceland. These research programmes should lead to a greater understanding of the origin of sheep and cattle breeds.

The Flock Return form and Membership form for 1997 are not enclosed with this Flock Book. They will be sent out in September with a request that they are completed within one month. The hope is that this will make the preparation of the Flock Book a less drawn out procedure.

[REDACTED] Secretary, May 1997.

REPORT - Treasurer

Balance as at 13 May, 1997	£ 354 - 07
Outstanding for:	
Flock Book 1996 - printing, paper, folders and postage	£ 51 - 00
Balance remaining	£ 303 - 07

 May 1997

ABBREVIATIONS

P = pure, 100%

UP = upgraded, 95% and over

It is up to flock owners to describe their animals as they think fit, but it is not necessary to go into detail. The colour of the fleece should be determined by looking at the roots of the wool fibres. The colour of the outer coat will be affected by fading, so should not be described.

Polled Stock

If a ram has no horns, or only small scurs he is polled and will not carry a gene for horns so cannot pass them on to his lambs.

If a ewe has no horns or only small scurs she may be carrying one gene for polled and one for horned. It is a matter of chance which she will pass on to her lamb.

Some flocks which have polled ewes descended from polled ewes imported by fl. 1 or fl.17 should breed true for the polled gene. This is indicated in the flock heading.

Volume IX should be inserted at the back of your flock book folder.

Name

Flock

Address

[REDACTED]

1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has retained her flock but has ceased breeding sheep. She has no stock for sale.

Name

Flock

Address

[REDACTED]

5 Shelan

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has ceased breeding pure Icelandic sheep, but still owns a wide variety of crossbreds producing interesting fleeces.

Name

Flock

Address

[REDACTED]

6 Springfield

[REDACTED]

No/Name.

D.O.B.

Description

Sire

Dam

Males

Females

No animals to register this year. She hopes to have some pure polled stock for sale in 1997.

Name

Flock

Address

7

This flock contains polled ewes and rams which are from polled stock and should breed true.

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
Boru	1.4.96	P, grey, twin, horned	Daedalus purple 1 CHA	329/90 import
<u>Females</u>				
G79H Aconite	11.4.94	P, black, white markings on head and side, horned, ex fl.18	"	H.Acacia
191 white Bounty	29.3.96	P, brown, white facial markings,twin, polled	Gold 3 Agamemnon	101/blue Hope
193 white Bruna	31.3.96	P, brown, twin, true polled	"	50w Jutta
194 white Blanche	31.3.96	P, white with brown collar, twin, polled	"	"
195 white Bella	1.4.96	P, black, twin,horned	146 Alpha	329/90
196 white Bonny	3.4.96	P, brown and white, horned	"	103 blue Bubble
<u>Registration from 1995</u>				
179 white Anella	12.4.95	UP, brown and white, twin, horned,	146 Alpha	R 33 Magnella 2

Deceased - 138/90 ex fl. 18, 188 white Amity 1995.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	13 Cae'rddraig	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
TY 067 C. Luke Bach	30.4.96	P, pale grey, single. polled	C. Janu ap Bjorn	C.Jooles
<u>Females</u>				
TY070 C.Luned	2.5.96	P, moorit/pale grey with moorit face and legs, twin. polled	"	(Joly) Heskii
TY072 C.Llinos	4.5.96	P, black, twin horned	"	(Joly) Skutorg
TY077 C.Lloe	4.5.96	P, pale grey, white chest, twin, polled	"	"
TY068 C.Lonu	7.5.96	P, red moorit, twin. polled	"	(Joly) Jofrid
TY069 C. Lafridd	7.5.96	P, pale moorit/pale grey, moorit face and legs twin. polled	"	"
TY074 C. Lulea (Lulu)	27.4.96	93.75%, B.W.M. x. pale moorit/grey. moorit face and legs, single. polled	"	C. Jenna
TY075 C. Leah	28.4.96	UP, 98.44%, black. single, polled	"	C.Isagudun
TY076 C.Llio	4.5.96	UP, 99..22%, pale grey, twin, polled	"	C.Ginnie
TY073 C.Lowri	5.5.96	UP, 98.44%, pale grey, twin, polled	"	C.Ceri
TY078 C.Lloda	23.7.96	P, pale grey, single. horned	C. Jestatjor	C.Icetja
TY079 C.Llair	4.8.96	75%. BWM x, black. twin, polled	"	C.Ebony

It is possible that the pale grey animals with the moorit face and legs listed above are showing the tan colour which occurs in the same group of genes as white and grey. This colour is often associated with white; it accounts for the tan faces and legs of white lambs and also the reddish hairs which sometimes occur in a white fleece.

Deceased - [REDACTED] Kate, [REDACTED] Jofrid, C.Hope, C. Glain, I. Tjornes
Sold - C.Knut to fl. 71

NameFlockAddress

17

This flock contains polled ewes and rams which are from polled stock and should breed true.

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
37 GRI Grimaldi	28.3.96	P, black/white, twin, polled - true	Grinn	Fancy
40 GRI Garfunkle	28.3.96	P, white, twin, polled - true sold to fl. 51	"	Fiona
10 DIO Goldfinger	28.3.96	P, apricot, polled - true	Dionysus	Amaryllis
27 GRI Goliath	3.4.96	P, white, single, polled	Grinn	Emily
34 GRI Gregor	5.4.95	P, white, twin, polled - true	Dionysus	Fay
36 CHA Geronimo	7.4.96	P, white/black, triplet, polled	Ezra	Deborah
37 CHA Gerontius	7.4.96	P, black, triplet, polled	"	"
17 DIO Gunnar	9.4.96	P, white/black, twin, polled, sold to fl. 7	Dionysus	Ceanothus
44 CHA Garibaldi	15.4.96	P, white/black, single polled, sold to fl. 66	Fazakerley	Floella
----	Details to be given in 1997 Flock Book.			
Galileo				
<u>Females</u>				
38 GRI Giaconda	28.3.96	P, white, twin, polled - true	Grinn	Fancy
39 GRI Gilda	28.3.95	P, black, twin, polled - true	"	Fiona
5 DIO Geniveve	29.3.96	P, apricot, triplet, polled - true	Dionysius	Damerell
6 DIO Gabrielle	29.3.96	P, white triplet, polled - true	"	"
7 DIO Greensleeves	29.3.96	P, white, triplet, polled - true	"	"
DIO 8 Gina	30.3.96	P, apricot/white, single, polled - true,	"	Eurydice
9 DIO Ginevra	30.3.96	P, black, twin, polled - true	"	Amaryllis
11 DIO Geranium	1.4.96	P, apricot, twin, polled	"	Eglantine
12 DIO Geum	1.4.95	P, apricot, twin, polled	"	"

Flock 17 continued

13 DIO Grace	1.4.96	P, white, single, polled - true	"	Europa
19 DIO Gloriana	2.4.96	P, black/white, polled	Florian	Faerie Queen
20 DIO Galina	2.4.96	P, black, single, polled - true	"	Fenugreek
21 DIO Gemma	2.4.96	P, white, single, polled - true	"	Florence
14 DIO Godiva	3.4.95	P, white, single, polled	Dionysus	Epiphania
29 GRI Gazelle	3.4.95	P, apricot, twin, polled	Grinn	Hekla
28 GRI Gaillardia	3.4.95	P, white, single, polled	"	Eider
30 GRI Genie	4.4.96	P, white single, polled - true	"	Dahlia
15 DIO Gorse	4.4.95	P, apricot,/white, single, polled - true	Dionysus	Bianca
16 DIO Gillyflower	4.4.96	P, apricot/white, twin, polled - true	"	"
31 GRI Goldie	4.4.96	P, apricot, polled - true	"	Odian
32 GRI Gilda	4.4.96	P, apricot, twin, polled - true	"	"
33 GRI Gypsophila	5.4.96	P, white, twin, polled - true	"	Fay
35 GRI Gentian	5.4.96	P, white, polled - true	"	Freda
36 GRI Graziella	5.4.96	P, white, twin, polled - true	"	"
32 CHA Guillemot	7.4.96	P, black/white, triplet, polled	Ezra	Heimay
33 CHA Goosander	7.4.96	P, black/white, triplet, polled	"	"
34 CHA Greylag	7.4.96	P, black/grey/white, triplet, polled	"	"
18 DIO Gudrun	9.4.96	P, black/white, twin, polled	Dionysus	Ceanothus
41 GRI Gallilea	15.4.96	P, white, twin, polled	Grinn	Elin
42 GRI Godetia	15.4.96	P, white, twin, polled	"	"
43 CHA Genista	15.4.96	P, black, single, polled	Fazakerley	Francesca
45 CHA Ginny	15.4.96	P, twin, black, polled	"	Felicia

Flock 17 continued.

38 CHA 16.4.96 P., black, twin, polled Ezra Cordelia
 Grapeseed sold to P. Lyons, Lymington

39 CHA 16.4.96 P, black, twin, polled Ezra Cordelia
 Galingal

Upgraded ewe lambs - breed of cross not given where uncertain

3 DIO 28.3.96 UP, black, twin, polled Dionysus Araminta
 Golliberry

4 DIO Gypsum 28.3.96 UP, white, twin, polled " "

46 CHA Ginko 15.4.96 UP, black, single, polled Fazakerley Flitter

Omitted from 1994 return

1 HA Elin 15.4.94 P, twin, polled Hagar fl.9 9Nene

Sales

Ram lambs registered above

40 GRI Garfunkle to fl. 51.

44 CHA Garibaldi to fl. 66.

17 DIO Gunnar to fl.7.

Ewe lamb registered above

38 CHA Grapeseed to [REDACTED]

Ewes born 1994

10 HA Evadne, 1994, retagged 15 HA, to [REDACTED]

3 HA Elvira, retagged 23 HA, to [REDACTED]

9 HA Euphorbia, to [REDACTED] fl. 62.

Exchange

21 GRI temp. orange Flavius, 1995, retagged gold 44GRI, to fl.19.

Acquired from fl 19. Harald 15Z600161 1990 import, ex fl.44.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
-				
<u>Females</u>				
-				

The remaining ewes from the [REDACTED] Fl. No 18, have been sold to [REDACTED], with the exception of the only pure bred ewe, G79H 1994, which has been sold to flock 7.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	19 Monks Hall	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>DO.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
Gold 44 Gri Flavius	12.4.95	Pure, brown, polled, ex fl. 17	Grinn	Demeter
<u>Females</u>				
G18 Lara	23.3.96	U.P., Shetland x, apricot, twin, polled	Harald	Frijoska
G19 Liza	23.3.96	U.P., Shetland x, black, twin, polled	"	"
G22 Lola	8.4.96	U.P., Cotswold x, cream, twin, polled	"	Honey 2
G20 Leonora	3.4.96	87.5%, Wensleydale x Kent x, grey, single, polled	"	Hazel
G21 Lila	9.4.96	UP, Cotswold x, apricot, single, polled	"	Jona

Exchange - Harald to fl. 17.
 Sold - G13 Honey 4 and G14 Katrine to [REDACTED]
 Some shearling ewes and ewe lambs for sale.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	24 Breachacha77	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
-				
<u>Females</u>				
N1	4.96	75%, black, single polled	00410 10Z6 moorit	1991/25 black
N2	4.96	75%, moorit, single, horned	"	1990/24 moorit
N3	4.96	75%, moorit, single, horned	"	1990/23 moorit
N4	4.96	75%, moorit, twin, polled	"	1990/20 moorit
N5	4.96	75%, moorit, twin, polled	"	"
N6	4.96	75%, moorit, single, polled	"	1991/24 grey

Name

Flock

Address

27 Wrekin

Only horned stock, all pure

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
No males kept				
<u>Females</u>				
The ram used is 130, 1992, ex fl. 45.				
E.I.H. 51	7.4.96	P, grey, twin, horned	130	EIH 3
E.I.H 45	9.4.96	P, white, single, horned	"	EIH 29
E.I.H. 46	10.4.96	P, white, tan markings on head, twin, horned	"	EIH 29
E.I.H. 57	10.4.96	P, white, tan markings on head, twin, horned	"	EIH 29

Deceased - E.I.H.3.

Sold - E.I.H.51 to fl. 67.

For sale - E.I.H. 45,46, and 57 above.

45

Only horned stock, all pure

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
None registered this year				
<u>Females</u>				
184	22.4.96	P, white twin, horned	RMi90	142
127	15.5.96	P, brown, single, horned	167	154
183	11.45.96	P, pale brown, twin, horned	167	72
181	5.5.96	P, brown, triplet, horned	167	16Z6 651
182	29.4.96	P, brown, twin	RM190	LH83

Sold

181, 182 and 183 above all to fl. 67.

Name/Flock

Flock
50

Address

No/Name
Males

DOB

Description

Sire

Dam

Females

No return received this year.

Name

Flock

Address

53 Foxhill

No/Name
Males

D.O.B.

Description

Sire

Dam

Females

No lambs retained for breeding this year.

Name

Flock

Address

54

No/Name
Males

D.O.B.

Description

Sire

Dam

Females

Beatty
Bertha

23.2.96
"

87.5%, Shetland x, grey/black, twin, polled
" " " black " "

17RN
Bragi

Abbey
"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>		
	55 Honorwood			
<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
0028 H. Barnabas	10.4.95	P, white, twin, polled	5GRI Balthazar ex fl. 17	0016 RN ex fl. 6
0029 H. Bartholomew	10.4.95	P, white, twin, horned	"	"
<u>Females</u>				
0038 H. Camellia	2.4.96	P, pale moorit, triplet, polled	"	0015RN ex fl.6
0039 H. Cattleya	2.4.96	P, moorit, triplet polled	"	"
0040 H. Cyclamen	2.4.96	P, grey, single, polled	"	0011 H. Alyssum
0041 H. Crocus	4.4.96	P, grey, twin, polled	"	8RN ex fl.6
0042 Cineraria	4.4.96	P, pale grey, twin, polled	"	8RN ex fl.6
0048 Clarkia	11.4.96	P, brown/black, twin, polled	"	13RN ex fl.6
0049 Celandine	13.4.96	P, dark grey, single, polled	"	16RN ex fl.6
0037 Campanula	1.4.96	UP, 96.87%, grey, single, polled	"	TY010 Dreamer ex fl.13
0045 H. Crossandra	6.4.96	UP, 92.18%, grey, twin, polled	"	18 Clover ex fl.12

Sold - 0049 Celandine, listed above, to

Bought from fl.73, Amber, 1996, white, polled sire 0012 H. Andrew.

Deceased H. Bluebell, 1995.

Corrections to 1995 Flock Book

0015 H. Bryony, 26.3.95, is UP 96.87%, not 93.75%, and her dam, Heidi, is ex fl.13 not fl.1.

Stock for sale. Rams for sale, hire and exchange.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	58	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
-				
<u>Females</u>				
Licorice	13.4.96	87.5%, black, twin polled	Johann Haraldson	N9 Guillemot
Coffee	13.4.96	87.5%, moorit, twin, horned	"	"

Deceased Thor, d.o.b. 26.3.95.

Culled N9 Guillemot (black), N13 Curlew (moorit)

Sold to [REDACTED] FL. 73.
 Ram, Johann Haraldson, ex fl. 63, pure.
 Ewes N7 Kittiwake, N1 Lapwing, N10 Wheatear, N11 Shearwater.

Correction to 1995 Flock Book. Midnight 1995 ewe lamb ex fl.64 is 87.5%.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	60	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
<u>Females</u> -				

No lambs born this year are to be registered.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	61 Surestead	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
<u>Females</u>				

No return received this year.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	62	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
0				
<u>Females</u>				

[REDACTED] are moving and the flock being sold. Two pure bred white ewes are still for sale, as are some cross bred stock in a variety of colours. The ram has been sold to fl. 7. Please phone them on their new number which is [REDACTED]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	63 Kinabalu	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
K. Blackie	16.4.95	70%, black,	Shetland	Grizelda
<u>Females</u>				
E.T.H. 68 K. Brigitte	10.4.96	P, black/dark grey, twin, polled	EIH 42 W.Ernie	EIH 8 Isobella
E.T.H.70 K.Isolda	12.4.96	P, black/dark grey, triplet, horned	"	10Z6384 Ilse
E.T.H.79 K.Ingeborg	7.5.96	P, white, twin, horned	"	Ingrid
E.T.H.82	30.4.96	80%, Shetland X, white, twin, horned	"	K.Trouble

Late registration 1995, K. Blackie above. This ram is to be used on a small flock of Shetland x Icelandics. The other flock will remain pure bred.

Name

Flock

Address

64

No/Name

D.O.B.

Description

Sire

Dam

Males

Females

1	3.4.96	black, twin, polled	Johann	Sepia
	3.4.96	black, twin, polled	Haraldsson	Sepia
	5.4.96	brown, twin, polled	fl.58	Brown Sugar

This flock has been discontinued. Four ewes, 1994 Sepia and Brown Sugar, by 00410/10Z6, fl. 24, out of 304 1989 fl. 24, and 1994 Cherry Blossom and Ebony, by the same ram out of 302 1989 fl. 24, have been sold to [redacted] fl 73. The other sheep have been sold locally.

Name

Flock

Address

66

No/Name

D.O.B.

Description

Sire

Dam

Males

Females

No return received this year.

Sold two ewes to fl. 73

[redacted]/0605 93

[redacted]/0888 95

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	67	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
W-F6 Ebony	22.4.96	P, black, twin, horned	125 blue Old Spot	W-F1 Black Bess
W-F8	29.4.96	P, black, twin, horned	"	E.I.H.10 Hey
<u>Females</u>				
W-F7 Amber	22.4.96	P, brown, twin, horned	"	W-F1 Black Bess

Deceased

W-F5 Sooty, 9.4.95, P, black, twin, horned

Sold

W-F8 to [REDACTED]

Bought

From fl.27, ewe lamb, E.I.H.51, pure, grey.

From fl. 45, 3 pure ewe lambs, 181, brown, 182, brown, 183, pale brown.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	68	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
005 KP Galahad	24.3.96	P, black, twin, horned	23 RN Gunnar ex fl.6	8 P1 Eloise ex fl.17
<u>Females</u>				
All dams are ex fl. 17				
003 KP Grace	23.3.96	P, brown, twin, polled	"	5 PI Ermintrude
004 KP Gretel	23.3.96	P, black, twin, horned	"	"
006 KP Guinivere	24.3.96	P, black, twin polled	"	8PI Eloise
007 KP Gabrielle	30.3.96	UP, 98.5%, brown, twin, polled	"	006 CHA Daffodil
008 KP Gwendoline	30.3.96	UP, 98.5%, brown, twin, polled,	"	"

Deceased

22 GRI Dozmary

Name	Flock	Address
[REDACTED]	69	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
	4.96	P, black, twin, horned	152 ex fl. 45	158 ex fl. 45
<u>Females</u>				
	4.96	P, badgerface, twin, horned	"	"
	4.96	P, brown, single horned	"	153 ex fl. 45

Tag nos. will be entered next year.

Name	Flock	Address
[REDACTED]	70	[REDACTED]

<u>No/Name</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
03 MBH	10.4.96	P, coloured, polled/horned cross	CHA 15 Freddie	OF231 080 Erica
<u>Females</u>				
50 MBH	20.4.96	P, black, polled/horned cross	"	OF231 055 Fenella

For sale
The two lambs registered above.

Name	Flock	Address
[REDACTED]	71	[REDACTED]

<u>Name/No</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
<u>Deceased</u>				
E.I.H. 36	4.95	P, grey, single, horned, ex fl. 27	RM190	E.I.H. 17
<u>Females</u>				
<u>Deceased</u>				
162	29.4.95	P, brown, single, horned, ex fl. 45	144	3Z6137

No lambs to register this year due to loss of ram in the Autumn, see above.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	72	[REDACTED]

<u>Name/ No</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
-				
<u>Females</u>				
Correction to 1995 Flock Book				
174	born in 1995 not 3.5.93	P, white, twin. horned, ex fl. 45	10Z6 1273 EIH 27	ex fl.27

No registrations received this year.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Flock</u>	<u>Address</u>
[REDACTED]	73	[REDACTED]

<u>Name/ No</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
-				
<u>Females</u>				

No return received for 1996

Name
[REDACTED]

Flock
73

Address
[REDACTED]

This return will be re-printed in the next flock book with degrees of purity added.

<u>Name/ No</u>	<u>D.O.B.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sire</u>	<u>Dam</u>
<u>Males</u>				
Johann Haraldson	31.3.94	P, brown, twin, horned ex fl.63, bought from fl.58	Harald ex fl. 7	10Z6 385 ex fl.21

Females

N7 Kittiwake	1993	brown, small horns
N1 Lapwing	1993	brown, twin, horned
N10 Wheatear	1993	brown, twin, polled
N11 Shearwater	1993	black, white belly, twin, polled

The following ewes, bred by [REDACTED] fl. 64, from fl. 24 stock, were bought in 1996.

Sepia	1994	Brown, twin	00410/ 10Z6	304 1989
Brown Sugar	1994	Brown, twin	"	"
Cherry Blossom	1994	Black, twin	"	302 1989
Ebony		Black, twin	"	"

The following two ewes were bred by [REDACTED] in 1986, were bought from [REDACTED]

239/1986	1986	Brown, polled
310/1986	1986	Brown, polled

The following two ewes were bought from [REDACTED] fl. 66.

[REDACTED]/0605 93	Black, horned	Augustus P, ex fl. 17
[REDACTED]0888 95	75%, Gotland x, black	

STOCK FOR SALE AND / OR EXCHANGE

Most flocks have stock for sale or exchange. This list is only a supplement to the list of breeders to bring attention to particular animals which are on offer this spring.

Flock 62, [REDACTED] This flock is being discontinued. All stock is for sale including two pure, white ewes.

Flock 6, [REDACTED] polled ram lamb.

Flock 7, [REDACTED] horned pied animals.

Flock 13, [REDACTED]
Various stock for sale

Flock 17, [REDACTED] polled stock

Flock 19, [REDACTED] Shearling ewes and ewe lambs.
two UP black ewe lambs

Flock 27, [REDACTED] white ewe lambs for sale.

Flock 45, [REDACTED] ewe lambs.

Flock 55, [REDACTED]
Rams for sale, hire and exchange. Ewes and ewe lambs for sale.

Flock 66, [REDACTED]
crossbred ewe lambs for sale

Flock 70, [REDACTED] Pure ram b. 1996 and pure ewe b. 1996.

Please let us know if you are considering selling any pure bred animals. Blood lines have been lost when the sheep have been sold through the markets.

LIST OF BREEDERS

Name and Flock No. Address & Tel. No.

[REDACTED]	50	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	60	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	73	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	69	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	7	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	19	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	73	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	55	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	58	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	70	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	53	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	63	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	27	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	71	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	1	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	18	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	6	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	68	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	72	[REDACTED]

Continued overleaf.

List of Breeders continued.

[REDACTED]	17	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	24	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	45	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	13	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	67	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	61	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	66	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	54	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	60	[REDACTED]

INDEX BY COUNTY

Devonshire	54 -	[REDACTED]	61 -	[REDACTED]
Dorset	60 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Gloucestershire	67 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Hampshire	17 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Hertfordshire	50 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Kent	19 -	[REDACTED]	53 -	[REDACTED]
Lancashire	63 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Oxfordshire	7 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Shropshire	27 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Suffolk	70 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Staffordshire	45 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Warwickshire	68 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
West Midlands		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Wiltshire	1 -	[REDACTED]	6 -	[REDACTED]
Yorkshire	69 -	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
WALES	13 -	[REDACTED]	55 -	[REDACTED]
	72 -	[REDACTED]	73 -	[REDACTED]
SCOTLAND	24 -	[REDACTED]	58 -	[REDACTED]
	73 -	[REDACTED]	66 -	[REDACTED]

Is the Icelandic Sheep a British Primitive?

by [REDACTED]

Perhaps we shall know the answer to this when the RBST commissioned research programme at Liverpool University is completed. They are carrying out DNA sampling of British sheep breeds, including the Icelandic sheep. Liverpool University is working closely with the Institute of Zoology in London, where a similar programme, studying British and some continental sheep breeds, one of which is the Icelandic, is taking place. It is generally thought that this breed was taken from Norway to Iceland by the Viking settlers who started to colonise the island after 870 AD. However, I believe there are good reasons to think that this primitive sheep originally came to Scotland with the Iron Age invaders, or developed there, and was taken to Iceland by early Irish voyagers in the 6th century.

The Icelandic Sheep

It is puzzling that the Vikings colonising Iceland between 870 and 930, are thought to have taken with them such a primitive animal. Throughout the Iron Age (c.500 BC - c.100 AD) sheep were being selected to give a fleece of a more uniform structure in which the kemp was replaced by hairs and the fine wool became coarser. Surely the Vikings would have chosen an 'improved' sheep, which did not moult, had wool of one length, and was shorn rather than plucked. However, the Icelandic has all the hallmarks of an Iron Age sheep as listed in Dr Ryder's 'Sheep and Man'. It is horned in both sexes, occasionally four horned; comes in moorit, black, grey and white; has a dual coat with long, comparatively coarse outer hairs, with an undercoat of soft, short wool which moults; has a very short tail (at birth only c70mm, 1.6mm longer than the Soay); some animals are long in the leg, none have a stocky build. Moreover in general appearance it looks more like a large North Ronaldsay, a sheep representative of the Iron Age, than the pictures I have seen of primitive sheep from the Norwegian Islands. However, the multiple horns, which one hundred and fifty years ago were considered to

be the principal peculiarity of the Icelandic, leads one to suppose that the now extinct multi-horned, multi-coloured sheep of the Hebrides was probably its nearest British relative. The coat of dual fibres - the outer hairs approximately 52 microns, staple 21cm, the soft underwool approximately 27 microns, staple 6cm; suggests an early type of fleece. The Icelandic is clearly typical of an Iron Age sheep.

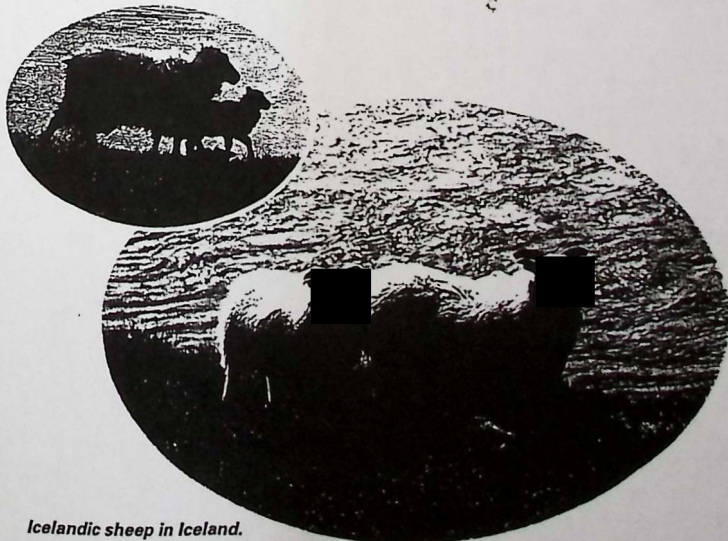
The Icelanders

The same problem with the sheep, namely that they are too primitive to make it likely that they arrived with the Vikings, also applies to the Icelanders, who have a blood group typical of pre-Celtic peoples, not of Scandinavian nations. The various races of our own species differ in many ways, one being the frequency in which the various blood groups are found. Scandinavia is relatively high in the A group. In contrast Scotland, Ireland, North Wales and Iceland show a high O frequency and low A frequency. In other parts of Europe this OA combination is only found in the Basque-speaking parts of France and Spain, in Sardinia and Crete. Some of these areas still show traces of ancient pre-Indo-European languages, for instance Pictish in Scotland, and remains of pre-Celtic languages in Irish Celtic, while in the Basque language we have a living representative of this group. Why should Iceland show this dominance of a blood group associated with lands to which

the pre-Celtic people had been pushed by successive invasions? One solution given in the literature is that the Vikings brought slaves from Scotland and Ireland. Would it not be reasonable to assume that they enslaved and interbred with an existing Irish population, and took from them their flocks and homesteads? To find a justification for this supposition it is necessary to look at the movement of peoples during the Iron Age and the early Christian era.

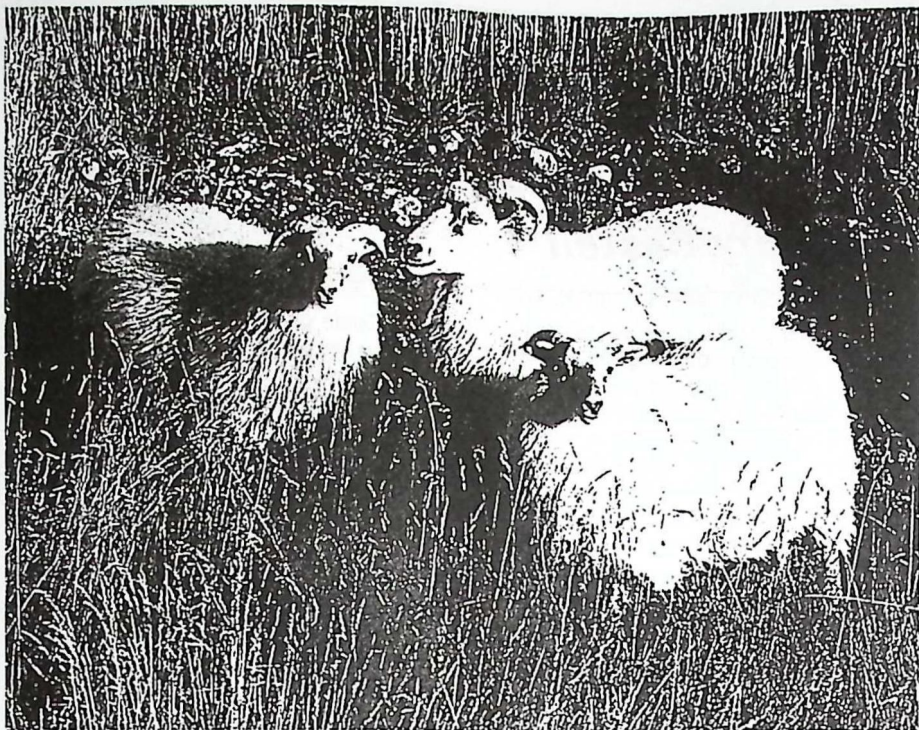
The Iron Age

In the Iron Age there was a great movement of peoples across Europe and a deterioration in the climate. By 500 BC the Celts were established in Central Europe and were beginning to make their way across the English Channel, arriving in Wales, Ireland, and the Scottish Borders and Lowlands before Roman times. The Scandinavian peoples were also on the move, perhaps driven to seek land further south and west because of the deterioration in the climate. In the two or three centuries BC the east coast of Scotland was invaded from the continent, perhaps directly across the North Sea, by people who used iron. They built the so called 'Gallic Forts' which are found along the eastern estuaries and as far west as the Great Glen, Kintyre, and Galloway. Between 300 BC and 100 AD the larger fortified coastal towers, known as Brochs, were built in the extreme north and on the islands. Remains of over 500 have been identified,



Icelandic sheep in Iceland.





Icelandic sheep in Iceland.

100 in Orkney alone. These may have afforded protection against sea raiders or the builders of the 'Gallic Forts'.

Also during the Iron Age sheep were selectively bred to produce black, white and grey animals, with fleeces of greater uniformity. Although it is possible that the development of the short-tailed, multi-coloured sheep of Orkney and Shetland took place in Scotland during this period, it is clear that there were plenty of invaders who could have brought them from Northern Europe, where the multi-coloured, short-tailed sheep was widespread.

The Irish Voyagers

From the end of the 3rd century AD the Irish started to form colonies, first in Wales, then the Isle of Man, and by the 5th century the 'Scots' (Irish), from Ulster had established a kingdom in Argyle. From this base they spread northward along the coast and among the islands. In 563 St Columba landed on Iona, which led to the founding of many other monasteries and settlements of

anchorites on other western islands, on the mainland of Scotland, and eventually in Shetland, the Faroes and Iceland. This expansion was furthered by a change in the climate to a warmer period which lasted from c.500 to c.1400. At that time Iceland would have enjoyed a longer growing season than today. This was of importance as the monasteries encouraged arable farming. Pollen from oats and Celtic field systems from the pre-Viking period have been found in the Faroes.

That there were men in Iceland before the Vikings is not disputed. The Irish monk, Dicuil, writing in 825, mentions this group: 'It is now thirty years since priests who lived in that island from the first day of February to the first day of August told me that not only at the summer solstice, but in the days on either side of it, the setting sun hides itself at the evening hour as if behind a little hill, so that no darkness occurs during that very brief period of time, but whatever task a man wishes to perform, even to picking the lice out of his shirt, he can manage it pre-

cisely as in broad daylight. And had they been on a high mountain, the sun would at no time have been hidden from them.' There are also some Icelandic place names referring to the Irish and the priests. Concerning the Faroes the same author writes: 'On these islands hermits who have sailed from out Scotia [Ireland] have lived for roughly a hundred years. But, even as they have been constantly uninhabited since the world's beginning, so now, because of Norse pirates, they are empty of anchorites, but full of innumerable sheep and a great many different kinds of seafoal.' It would appear that not only did the Irish live in these islands, but when they were forced to leave the sheep became feral and prospered. Is it not highly probable that the same thing happened in Iceland?

Finally, when we look at the map of the north Atlantic, it is clear that Orkney, Shetland and the Faroes provide convenient stepping stones on the way to Iceland, and in fact many of the early Norse colonists, some of whom had first settled in these islands, travelled this route, which must have been more inviting than the long voyage from Norway.

The RBST DNA sampling project, the Institute of Zoology study, and work being done by Dr June Morris at the Manchester Metropolitan University on scale patterns on fibres from primitive sheep breeds, can perhaps tell us if the Icelandic sheep is closely related to our primitive breeds, and could have travelled to Iceland from Scotland. That could add, if not another chapter, at least another paragraph to the history of the colonisation of the North Atlantic.

References

M L Ryder, 'Sheep and Man', Duckworth 1983, and papers in 'the Ark'.

Gwyn Jones, 'A History of the Vikings', Oxford University Press, 1984.

C O Carter, 'Human Heredity', Penguin Books, 1962.

W B Lockwood, 'Languages of the British Isles Past and Present', Andre Deutsch, 1975.

J D Mackie, 'A History of Scotland', Penguin Books, 1964.

