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Old english terrier images

White English Terrier breed of dogsOld English White Terrier by Alfred de PradesOther namesWhite English TerrierOld English TerrierBritish White TerrierOriginBritainBreed statusExtinctDog (domestic dog) The English White Terrier (also known as the White English Terrier)[1][2] is an extinct breed of dog. The English White Terrier is the ring name of a failed show of a stinging ear version of the white fox-working terriers that have existed in Britain since the late 18th century. The name English White Terrier was invented and embraced in the early 1860s by a handful of breeders eager to create a new breed from a pungent-eared version of the small white terriers that were later developed in the Fox Terrier, Jack Russell Terrier, Sealyham Terrier and later, in the United States, the Boston Terrier and rat terrier. In the end, however, the Kennel Club hierarchy decided that the English White Terrier was a distinction without difference, while the dog's genetic problems made it unpopular with the public. Within 30 years of entering the Kennel Club scene, the British White Terrier had slipped to extinction. He was, however, crossed with the Old English Bulldog, which gave rise to the Boston Terrier and Bull Terrier. History of the breed Small working terriers bred in Britain have existed since at least the end of the 18th century. These dogs have always been quite variable in size and shape, with dogs ranging in size from 10 to 15 inches, and with drip ears and sting ears, smooth, broken and rough coats. (Burns, 2005) With the rise of dog shows in the 1860s, purebred fantasy enthusiasts raced to name and improve every type of dog they could find, and terriers were at the top of their list. From the long white-bodied terriers came the Fox terrier, the Jack Russell terrier, the Parson Russell terrier and the Sealyham terrier. In the rush to create and claim new breeds, competing groups of dog breeders sometimes guessed different names for the same dog, and it was very common for entirely fictitious breed stories to be cobbled together as part of a campaign to declare a new breed and create some personal distinction for a dog's originator (not to mention sales). In the 1860s and 1870s, a small group of dog show enthusiasts tried to assert that the sting-eared versions of white terriers were a completely different breed from those same dogs with lowered ears. However, there were countless problems with this statement. For one thing, stinging, drip-eared dogs were often found in the same litter, while all-white dogs had a propensity for deafness and were almost useless in the field. Briggs, 1894 — Italy In 1894, Rawdon Briggs Lee wondered, in his book Modern Dogs, about the relatively recent origin of the English White Terrier and noted that, It has been hypothesized that the original English white had been a fox terrier crossed with a white Italian greyhound (i.e. a toy breed). Lee noted that london dogs show where the breed first appeared in 1863-1864, dogs were presented in two classes: one for dogs and females under six or seven pounds in weight, as the case may be; the other for dogs and females on the standard one. In 1894, about the time the English White Terriers finally disappeared from the Kennel Club scene (he was always a pet and show dog, and never a working dog), Lee noticed that The newest London-raised specimens I saw were comparative toys, weighing less than 10 pounds, and with a rounded skull , or the so-called apple head, which thus persists in making its appearance in lilliputian specimens of the dog - an effect of bleeding. Although Lee included a description of the dog's club claiming the dog could be found as heavy as 20 pounds in weight, Lee (a well-known judge at the Kennel Club and kennel editor of sports hunting magazine The Field) took the trouble to note that It is a fact, I never remember seeing a really so-called pure English white terrier up to 20 pounds , the maximum allowed by the club. Lee describes the English White Terrier as the most fragile and delicate of all our terriers, noting that he is not the companion of a sportsman, but that he makes a nice dog from home but requires a considerable amount of pampering and care. Lee notes that in some of the early dog shows some of the specimens were shaped more like an Italian greyhound than a terrier, and that the dog is particularly prone to total or partial deafness. Although the dog still existed as a breed in 1894, Briggs could see the writing on the wall and did not complain about the possible extinction of this show-ring failure: While I deeply regret the decay of the White English Terrier, I fear that they must bow to the inevitable and give way to dogs more suited to the desires and comforts of the present day than they are unfortunately. Appearance English White Terrier (1890) From Modern Dogs by Rawdon Briggs Lee (1894): The description of the English white terrier is written by the club as follows; the points table is not issued by the club, but the figures, in my opinion, indicate the numerical value of each point, and they have not been carried higher than the back. COAT: Close, hard, short and shiny. COLOR: Pure white, colored marking to disqualify. CONDITION: Meat and muscles to be hard and hard. WEIGHT: 12 lbs to 20 pounds. He was well shown and considered a prime specimen of the breed. In 1877 Silvio won conformation performances at Bath, Royal Agricultural Hall, Darlington, Alexandra Palace and in 1878 in Wolverhampton. Silvio weighed nineteen kilos with the following measures: Silvios' Area Inches Nose to stop 3 Stop occiput 4.5 Back length 15 Muzzle circumference 7 Skull circumference 12 Chest circumference 19 Girth round shoulders 19.5 Loin girth 16 Forearm circumference 3.75 Pastern circumference 3 Shoulder height 18 Height at loin 18.5 Rating scale To judge Old English terriers Area Value Head, including jaws, nose, Ears and eyes 10 Legs 5 Feet 5 Body 5 Color 10 General Appearance 10 Action 5 TOTAL 50 References ^ British Concise - Terriers. Archived from the original on 2007-11-11. Recovered 2007-01-07. ^ Old English Terrier[permanent dead link] Additional burns readings, Patrick (2005). American Working Terriers. ISBN 1-4116-6082-X. Lee, Rawdon Briggs (1894). A History and Description of the Modern Dogs of Great Britain and Ireland (The Terriers). ISBN 140217649X. Leighton, R. Dogs and All About Them, Chapter XXIX. True Shaw (1879). The Classic Encyclopedia of the Dog, Chapter XIV. Cassell. Recovered from The extinct English White Terrier dog breed Old English Terrier White English Terrier Old White Terrier Old English White Terrier Most English White Terriers were white and weighed about 14 pounds or less. They had thin, tall legs compared to their bodies and had a thin, medium-sized tail. Their muzzle was long for the size of the dog and was slightly smaller towards the nose. Their eyes tended to be wider than most, and the ears were different on each dog. Some had straight ears while others fell down the sides on their heads. The standard look for this dog had straight ears, so most were cut out in a triangle above their head. Although this dog came in a variety of colors such as brown, brindle, black and with various signs of color, breeders got rid of these dogs. The only dogs that were truly English White Terriers were white with thin coats, similar to other terrier breeds. English White Terrier was loyal and loving to his pack or family. This breed was a more relaxed type of dog than other terrier breeds. They still killed small rodents eagerly, but they also had a gentle side. Many owners said it was difficult to train them due to their lack of intelligence, although their reluctance to train may have been because many English White Terriers were often deaf. These dogs were calm and preferred to stay indoors sleeping or being pets by their owners rather than working outdoors. Height: 10-15 inches (25-38 cm) Weight: 8-15 pounds (4-7 kg) Weight: 15-35 (7-16 kg)pounds The English White Terrier is partly known for its of health they had, which was the main reason why they died out. Because of the inbred, most of these dogs were deaf. Many English White Terriers were even bred with the owner knowing that the puppies would be completely deaf. Almost all english White Terriers were either or or partially deaf. These dogs tended to be quite lazy and loved cuddling up to their owners. They would have done well in a house or apartment. Keep in mind that every dog needs a walk to live a healthy and balanced life. These dogs would need a daily walk like any other dog, although most would have been fine with a small courtyard or no yard. They were willing to work outdoors when told, but would rather relax indoors. Some were aggressive for animals and were eager to hunt small rodents outdoors even though they were known to be a less demanding dog than other terriers. There are no records of the lifespan of the English White Terrier, although it was probably everywhere between 10 and 16 years old. There are no records of the size of the English White Terrier litter although it was probably about 3-5 puppies. This dog had a short and smooth coat and had to be brushed only occasionally and wet when needed. The English White Terrier was not known until the 19th century, although the terrier group was around longer than almost all other breeds of dogs. The first mention of terriers in writing was in 1440 in the Oxford English Dictionary. The word terrier is a term French meaning Chien Terre that translates to Earth or Earth dog. Terriers were known to have found and hunted small mammals from under the ground. Since terriers have been around for so long, not much is known about how they were bred, but most experts agree that they originated in the British Isles. Some theories say that terriers were originally related to breeds such as the Scottish hound, the Irish hound, the Canis Segusius or a cross between Beagles or Harriers with fragrant dogs. No one knows whether the terriers originated with the Celts or perhaps before the Celtic people. Terrier groups were extremely popular in England, especially with farmers because they chased and hunted small animals that were known to eat farmers' crops. Many of these small rodents that they would hunt include mice, rats, foxes and rabbits. Terriers were bred specifically as working dogs because at this time in history not many people could afford dogs as pet dogs. This means that they were not bred for appearance or temperament. As they were bred over time, they became more aggressive. This is partly due to the fact that submissive terriers were killed and only strong dogs would survive. As a test, farmers put terriers in a barrel with an animal like an otter or beaver were forced to fight. If the terrier survived and killed the otter or beaver, this would be a sign of his strength and willingness to work for the farmer. Terriers were bred locally in various locations, resulting in a different terrier breed in each city or city. England bred terriers who were smaller with short legs, a longer body, and had both cunning cunning coats smooth coats. Scottish terrier breeds usually had cunning coats with long bodies and short legs, while Irish terrier breeds were usually larger with longer legs and a softer coat that were trained in herd cattle. Terriers were most popular among ordinary lower-class people in Britain because they were used to hunt small rodents and animals that the nobility did not want. After a while, larger animal hunting became scarce and required small animals to supplement their food source. For this reason, fox hunting became a popular sport. At first they mainly used a new breed of dog called Foxhound, but then realized that these dogs were not small enough to follow a fox along its lair. For this reason, Fox Hunting Terriers became more popular and took control of the sport of fox hunting. Most of these dogs were smooth coated, taller than other terriers, and were able to follow horses along the side. Over time, terriers began to exhibit tricolor coats and some that were solid whites. Many breeders favored pure white breeds and raised them exclusively. In the early 19th century white terriers became increasingly popular until they developed into their breed called English White Terriers. The Kennel Club recognized the English White Terriers in 1874, although the Kennel Club announced that the English White Terrier had been around for at least 30 years. Since the English White Terrier had longer legs and a taller, thinner body than other terriers, many people assume they are related to Italian greyhounds or whippets. Some say english White Terriers were bred as a mistake while trying to breed Manchester Terriers while others say the breed developed from Fox Terriers or breeding the Fox Terrier with Whippets or Italian greyhounds. English White Terriers were bred as working dogs to hunt small rodents and other small animals, but soon realized that this dog was not the most suitable for work. Most English White Terriers were deaf probably because of the crossing, and were not as fierce as other hunting dogs, known for sometimes getting nervous. In the mid-1800s, the English White Terrier began to be bred with a cross between the Old English Bulldog and various terrier breeds. This new breed was known as bull terriers and took traits from both terrier breeds and Bull breeds. The English White Terrier continued to be bred with his deafness and various other health problems. Another common health problem sometimes included nervousness resulting in short temperament. When the White English was introduced to America, they were popular in New York and Boston. These dogs were then bred with English Bulldogs and American Pit Bull Terriers to create the Boston Terrier. In America, the English White Terrier became non-existent since the 1900s because the breed did not start in City. English White Terriers became increasingly rare even in England due to their deafness and the fact that farmers now had other working dogs that were better for work. At the end of their existence, English White Terriers were used to breed a variety of other breeds including the miniature Bull Terrier. The last English White Terrier registered at the kennel club was in 1904 and they were never seen again after World War I. Terrier The extinct English White Terrier breed of dogs List of extinct dog breeds Which includes dog behavior

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