

The Plaid Piper

Volume 26 Number 2 The Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago, Inc.

Dec 2023

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Merry Christmas



Happy Holidays to one and all.

We have had a rough start to our Holidays. Because of the aggressive and very contagious respiratory canine disease that has invaded the Midwest, the STCC Board decided to cancel our annual Holiday Party. The disease is called CIRDC (Canine Infectious Respiratory Disease Complex). The current belief is that this disease is caused by a small bacterium and is not viral in nature. It is so contagious that you could bring it home on your clothes to your Scottie if you have been exposed to a dog with this disease. Although we are disappointed to have to cancel this very fun event, our Scotties health and well being comes first.

Please join us for our January 14, 2024 meeting. This will be a meeting by Zoom in which Marcia Dawson will be updating us on the ongoing projects of the Health Trust Fund.

I know that Santa will be giving our angelic Scotties lots of toys and goodies this year.

Have a joyous and happy Holiday Season.

**Kathy Hufnagle
President STCC**

Edition Content

- Scottish Terrier History: From Rugged Hunter to the 1930s Fad
- Focus on the Club - Christmas with your Scotties
- Rainbow Bridge for Janet Tatgenhorst's Teddy

Scottish Terrier History: From Rugged Hunter to 1930s Fad



terrier group, scottish terrier

There is, carved into a Scottish Highlands farm wall, the image of a short-legged, longheaded, prick-eared, cobbily built dog barking on a wheelbarrow. The image appears to date from around A.D. 200, and is about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, small enough that the viewer cannot make out if the dog is double-coated or dark-eyed. Was this the first Scottish Terrier?

To establish a lineage of such length is for many a purebred-dog owner the proverbial grail, and the image would seem to suggest that the invading Romans found the small dogs as appealing as do modern owners. The history of the Scottish Terrier, as we know it today, is hardly so easy to trace.

As late as the 1870s there was considerable disagreement in the United Kingdom over what constituted a Scottish Terrier. In fact, dog folks spent much of the 1800s arguing over what was a Scottish Terrier and what was a terrier that happened to be Scottish.

The modern Scottish Terrier is a product of breeding and the sport of dogs. But the breed's courage and extraordinary affection for their owners are the stuff of legends.



Scotties (and Terriers From Scotland) Emerge

From the 13th century onward, the control of fox, rats, and otters was a keen problem in Scotland. A region's canine response to the problem varied with taste and terrain.

This resulted in a wide variety of terriers in many shapes and sizes; in fact, the so called "Scotch Terrier" known by that name up to the 19th century was something more akin to the current Irish Terrier than a sturdy, low dog like today's Scottish Terrier.

By the 1800s, there were as many as four recognized "Scotch" terrier types: the longhaired Skye Terrier, the aforementioned long-legged Scotch Terrier, the Dandie Dinmont, and the Highland or Cairn, of which the Aberdeen was a strain. Seldom did these types exhibit homogenous characteristics sufficient to satisfy modern breeders, but then dogs were judged on field ability more than conformation. The first record of a Scotch terrier being shown is at the 1861 Leeds Show.

There was, however, no real differentiation between the types at the time; one might see all four types, plus variations of them, in the same ring at a show holding a class for Scotch Terriers (Skyes often had a separate class as well). And that was if there was an entry at all: At the 1875 Crystal Palace show, the single entry was similar to what we would now call a Welsh Terrier, while an entry of two at the 1876 Brighton show included a rough-coated terrier of

Scottish Terrier History (cont.)

negligible features, and a Yorkshire Terrier. There was no doubt that all were meant to hunt vermin, and probably originated in Scotland, but beyond that, they shared little in appearance or character.

This confusion over breed type raises questions about some of the more popular stories of Scottish Terrier history, such as the claim that James VI, upon taking the throne of England in 1603, sent for his beloved Scottish Terriers to join him. King James may have called for his terriers, but there still must be questions as to just which terrier that meant.



Following those early shows, the debate migrated to the pages of the *Livestock Journal* and *Fancier's Gazette*, with people favoring the broken-coated terrier as the "true Skye" terrier, and thus the "true Scotch" terrier, but this notion was equally opposed by patrons of the other Scottish types.

Editorial exchanges did not solve the problem. In 1875 in Swindon, another show included classes for "Skye" and "Scotch" terriers, but the entry in each class was not much different from the other! The two dogs exhibited as Skyes best reflected what we now call the Scottish Terrier, and the judges were "bitterly denounced for not recognizing in them the genuine Skye, cast in its original mold and arrayed in its pristine hues."

By 1879, the controversy had not resolved, but the Aberdeen Terrier fanciers had exerted themselves in the show ring to the extent that the Kennel Club entries began to take on a more homogenous appearance.

Pictures from this period depict the Aberdeen Terrier as similar in general size and form to the Scottish Terrier as we know it. Dogs were not exhibited with furnishings, so heads took on a more pinscher-esque profile, and the lack of body furnishings made them appear up on leg. Still, in overall proportion, they were the foundation of today's breed. In a typically obstinate fashion, many Scotsmen still refer to dogs of this type as "Aberdeen" terriers, rather than Scottish.

The first entry of a Scottish Terrier in Britain's Kennel Club Stud Book appears in 1880, and this established the Aberdeen Terrier as the Scottish type we know today.

Scottish Terrier History (cont.)

Soon after, the breed came to North America. John Naylor, of Mount Forest, Illinois, acquired his foundation dog, Prince Charlie, out of a breeding of Canadian dogs and in 1885 registered him as the first Scottish Terrier in the United States.



President Roosevelt with His Scottish Terrier, Fala. Bettmann/Corbis / AP Images

Scottish Terriers in America

The breed was initially slow in gaining popularity, but things picked up and by 1895 Scottish Terrier entries at prominent shows rose as high as 39. Notable breeders included the Wankie Kennels of Henry Brooks and Oliver Ames, of Boston, whose Ch. Tiriee became the breed's first AKC champion; James Little's Newcastle Kennels of Brookline; and the Walescott Kennel of Francis Lloyd, whose Ch. Walescott Invader won the first Scottish Terrier Club of America (STCA) specialty in May 1910.

The breed in America owes much to Dr. Fayette Ewing, of the St. Louis area. Dr. Ewing became a vigorous proponent of all things Scottie and is credited with helping to establish the STCA in 1900. Dr. Ewing was active in the breed's heyday of the 1930s, and was responsible for importing many of the English breeding stock that supported an explosion in the breed's popularity. His 1932 *Book of the Scottish Terrier* remains an important source of breed information.

Scottie popularity in the U.S. — demonstrated in a vast array of Scottie statuary, jewelry, and other collectibles from the period — reached its height in the '30s, says Stamm. “The 1930s were the golden age of the Scottish Terrier in the United States. I'm sure that the popularity of Franklin Roosevelt and Fala had a lot to do with that,” she says. “I think the highly recognizable outline of the breed was another factor.”

Perhaps the breed's image of gameness took on special appeal as America tried to rebound from the Depression. Along with Roosevelt and the redoubtable Fala, Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis, authors James Thurber and

Scottish Terrier History (cont.)

Dorothy Parker, and pilot Charles Lindbergh were among a long list of famous figures who enjoyed Scottie company.



Bette Davis in the 1930s

Sturdy Hunters

Of course, the breed standard foremost defines a hunting dog. As W. McCandlish wrote in his 1906 volume on terriers, “the various points (of the Scottie standard) are but a means towards the true aim of the breeder: A dog possessing in perfection the features deemed necessary for the accomplishment of its work, of symmetrical shape and grace of carriage, but, above all, full of the characteristics of its race in form, expression, disposition, and nature. The form of the Scottish Terrier implies and fulfills its nature, the expression its disposition.”

The Scottie form is defined by his head, body, and coat, and the standard weights each factor about equally. The Scottie head is tailored for the work, being somewhat large for the dog’s size and equipped with parallel planes (defining the muzzle and top skull) to provide him excellent scenting ability. His muzzle is ample and should fill a man’s hand. The teeth, given the job the Scottie accepts, must be large and preferably meet in a scissors bite.

A proper dog weighs from 19 to 22 pounds (bitches slightly smaller), with a heavy structure and plenty of bone. Because a Scottish Terrier is asked to take after fox and even badger underground, it must be stout enough to rout out such foes; a well-sprung, somewhat heart-shaped rib cage and a short, muscular loin give the dog the tools necessary to hold his ground in close-quarter battle. A long dog, or a dog short on rib, lacks both the agility and power for close-in work in underground lairs. Ample, double thighs complete a sturdy rear end.

Scottish Terrier History (cont.)**Basic Black And More**

The coat of the Scottie is given weight equal to the body in judging, for it must protect when fighting a fox or other vermin, and also against the harsh Highland climate. The coat is double, with the outer coat broken (i.e., wire) with a soft undercoat so dense that it does not allow an examiner to see the skin if the coat is lifted.

At one time wheaten was more popular, but it is said that when hunting with the dogs it was not as easy to tell the dog from the fox, so the darker dogs came to be preferred.

While the popular impression of a Scottie is that of a black dog, breeder and AKC judge Kathi Brown says it's important to emphasize that they come in a rich array of colors, although the nose must be black and the eyes dark. One of Brown's more striking show dogs was silver brindle with a black mask. "She was drop-dead gorgeous," says Brown, whose line produces predominantly brindle dogs.

"I have people who call and say, 'I want a black dog,' and I once got so sick of hearing about it, I referred them to my friends who breed Labrador Retrievers," she says. "I said, do you want a Scottie or a black dog?"

Low and Broad

From this general description, a Scottie should appear compact, powerfully built, and "willing to go anywhere and do anything." As the STCA illustrated standard notes, "He should collect himself and appear on full alert, tail, and ears up with excitement. He may stare down his opposition or look away, as if to give the other dogs the opportunity to leave with their dignity and their hides intact." If a Scottie is shaped to cope with his environment, it is equally so that centuries of life in the rugged Scottish Highlands molded his disposition. Few breeds are so admired for their

Scottish Terrier History (cont.)

companionable makeup: Though independent in nature, the Scottie is pre-eminently revered for his almost-human character.

“The breed, for generations, lived among people of imaginative temperament, molded into stern repression by an indomitable fight against Nature in her hardest moods,” wrote McCandlish. And though such a life can be lonely, the “close communion” of such terriers with their owners led to a dog of “extraordinary humanity” and independence, “a domesticated animal with wild instincts, a wild animal humanized by man.”



Owners and breeders alike agree that there is a Scottie temperament, but each dog acquires a unique view of the world and his own character: “Contented in his ways, conscious of the affection he bears to master or mistress, he regards life philosophically, takes the best when he can get it, makes the best when he cannot” wrote one commentator. Even the STCA illustrated standard emphasizes how you can’t judge the book by its cover: “It’s too bad that as judges, you miss seeing the broad and complex character that is the Scottish Terrier. You miss out on the eye rolls, the sighs, the smiles, the selective deafness, and all of the other myriad aspects of Scottie behavior.

Given the Scottie’s generous spirit and empathy for the human condition, it is hardly surprising that Rudyard Kipling’s own Scottish Terrier, Boots, wrote his own book (a trilogy, actually) to describe his attachment to his owner. In *The Servant a Dog*, Boots, tells of a day of mischief, and realizes that he might possibly have drawn his owner’s disapproval. He spends several sonnets imagining how he might get back into his owner’s good graces:

Can a gift turn Thee? I will bring mine all
My Secret Bone, my Throwing-Stick, my Ball.
Or wouldst Thou sport?
Then watch me hunt awhile,
Chasing, not after conies, but Thy Smile.

Boots’s poetry demonstrates the true “adaptation” of the breed to his use, for at the end of a hard day in the craggy hills around Aberdeen, it was not the vanquished fox or badger that delivered the greatest joy to the Scottie’s owner, but the smile and warmth the dog must ever have brought to his face. It is a virtue that spans the centuries and oceans to Scottie owners today.

Focus on the Club—Christmas with your Scotties



Beryl with her Christmas Scotties 2023, and in the far lower right with two Scotties is the white Swiss Shepherd, Hans, from 2017.



Focus on the Club—Christmas with your Scotties



Kathy & Mindy's Kizzy, Roxy and Angie



Kathy & Mindy's Nala & Ernie



Focus on the Club—Christmas with your Scotties



Betsy Hastings' Ali (Wheaton Scottie) and Murray (Skye Terrier)



Bob & Sue Grant's Dapper & Magnus



John & Philomena Poole's Skye



John & Barb Altstadt's Oliver



Michele Geiger-Bronsky's Sparky

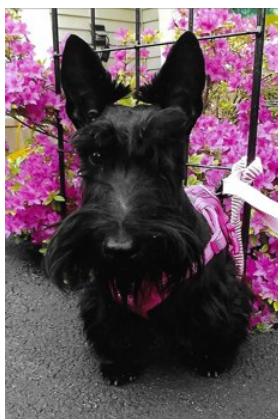


Focus on the Club—Christmas with your Scotties



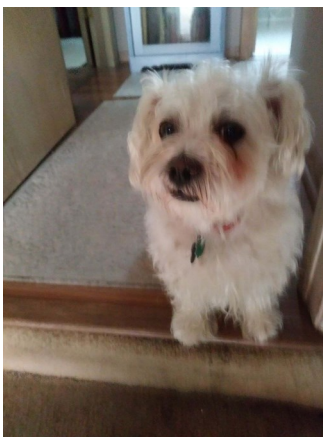
Deb and Stan Senalik's Honey B (yellow), Paladin (red), and Guy Noir (blue) sitting very patiently by the Christmas Moose.

And one more picture of Honey B from May 2023
True, this is not Christmas, but just too cute to leave out



Rainbow**Bridge****For Teddy**

On November 6, 2023 Janet Tatgenhorst's Teddy crossed over the Rainbow Bridge. He was only 5 years old.



This is Janet's story about Teddy:

I found Teddy on my front doorstep after coming home from work. My little ones Jamie and Elizabeth (brother and sister puppies) were very excited to see him. He was so terribly thin and malnourished his little body seemed to be very fragile. He was also covered in black oil – it was like someone had poured it all over him. I took him to Lepar my veterinarian. The examiner told me he seemed to be ok, but needed a bath. We put him in the pet finder, no one claimed him not even one phone call.

After bathing him his hair became white. His hair was very thin, due to a bad diet it never grew back. He was only four months old. I introduce him in the backyard to the “little ones” James and Elizabeth.

They immediately bonded. They showed him everything in the backyard. Then they went to show him every room in the house, except the toy room. Which he found on his own. They were extremely happy and wanted him to feel that he had found his home with them. They were always playing with each other.

When it came time for dinner, James and Elizabeth would not eat until Teddy finished with his dinner and then let him eat what he wanted too, from their bowls. This went on for several weeks until Teddy's strength returned.

On walks they walked together beautifully, Teddy always between them. They were always watching him, protecting him. It was like he was their child. Never was he out of their sight.

The three of them were meant for each other and very, very happy. He was a Wana be Scottie. He idolized Jamie and wanted to be just like him, he would even try to howl. Jamie loved this! Elizabeth was like a big sister mom figure, and she fell into roll beautifully. And they all protected me. But, when they did something or wanted something, boy, did they stick together!

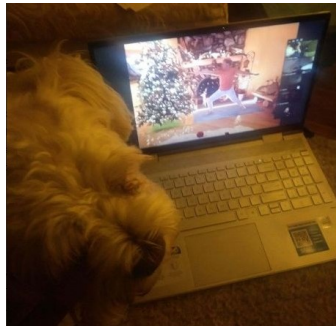
He gave us more than we could ever possibly give him. A few weeks before his passing, they were playing together, teasing each other. I thought to myself, "this is the good times. “ Little did I know it would be over in a matter of weeks.

Toward the end of October Teddy became very sick. On October 28 Teddy was diagnosed with diabetes at a very high level. Just started him on shots and meds, but on November 6 he passed.

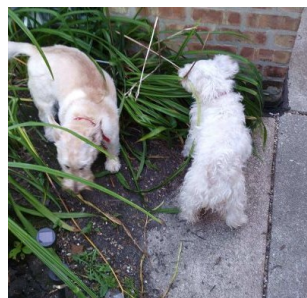
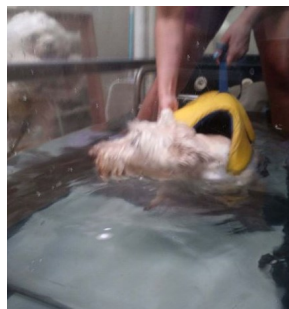
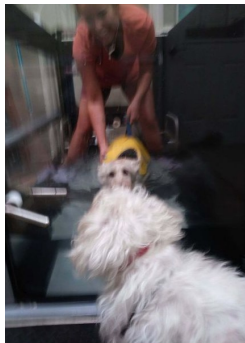
I love Teddy, he broke my heart – Jamie and Elizabeth did not eat afterwords for several days. I miss him, we all miss him.

Rainbow  Bridge

For Teddy



Janet's last hug before Teddy passed





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Robert Grant/Beryl Gersch

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The editors reserve the right to edit
submissions for publication.

Submission deadlines are: January 1,
March 1, May 1, July 1, September 1.
and November 1.

Dog Treats

Christmas Cookies for Dogs

These cookies are made using brown rice flour,
which is easy on a pup's digestion. Peanut butter
and banana make this a tasty treat. Beet powder,
which is optional in this recipe, will give them a holiday hue.

Ingredientence

- 1 1/3 cups 170g brown rice flour, plus extra
- 1/3 cup 90g plain natural peanut butter (sugar and salt-free)
- 1 egg
- 1 banana ripe
- 3 tablespoons organic honey

INSTRUCTIONS

- Preheat the oven to 350°F. Line a large baking sheet with parchment paper.
- Combine all of the ingredients except the beet powder in a large bowl.
- Stir together until well-incorporated.
- Add the beet powder and knead together with your hands. The dough should not be sticky. If the dough is sticky add extra rice flour in a little at a time and knead together with hands.
- Turn the dough out onto a large sheet of parchment paper and top with a second sheet.
- Roll the dough between the sheets to 1/4-inch thickness.
- Use cookie cutters to stamp shapes from the dough. Transfer the shapes to the prepared pan. When the pan is full of cut-outs, chill them in the refrigerator for 15 minutes.
- Bake the cookies for 10 minutes for 2-inch shapes, and 12-15 for larger cookie shapes.
- Let cool completely before treating your canine friend.

2024 MEETINGS and EVENT DATES

January 14, meeting. Zoom with Marcia Dawson. Update on the ongoing projects of the Health Trust Fund.

Remaining 2024 meetings TBD.

Dog Treats

Diabetic Dog Treats from “All Recipes”

If you have a diabetic dog then you know it is hard to find a treat that will do no harm. This is one of those treats. It is easy to fix, and even dogs without diabetes will enjoy them.

½ cup whole wheat flour
2 eggs
1 ½ pounds beef liver, cut into pieces

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F (175 degrees C). Line a 10x15 inch jellyroll pan with parchment paper.

Directions

Place the liver into a food processor. Pulse until finely chopped. If you have room, add the flour and eggs, and process until smooth. Otherwise, transfer to a bowl, and stir in the flour and eggs using a wooden spoon. Spread evenly in the prepared pan.

The Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago

The Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago was founded in 1930 by T.E. Weible and Mrs. M.F. Hills. On September 17, 1979, we were formally incorporated as a Not For Profit in the State of Illinois.

Our club is the 2nd oldest Scottish Terrier club in the nation. (California being the oldest club.) It is interesting to note that in 1959 there were still only eleven regional clubs. However, today, STCC is proud to be one of twenty Scottish Terrier regional clubs recognized by the Scottish Terrier Club of America.

STCC held its first Specialty show in November, 1930. Today, our Specialty shows are held annually the third Saturday of June at the Lake County Fairgrounds in Grayslake, IL.

Across the years our club has changed leadership and direction, as has every regional club. The allure of the Scottish Terrier has decreased, and nationally there is a strong conversation as to how to rebuild the breed, and our clubs. At our height we had 80 members. Although our membership declined, our current initiative is to expand our clubs footprint, and we are reaching out full force to add new members and, thus new energy and ideas. Today we boast 57 members and counting.

Most of our tenured members have served this club in a leadership capacity - at least once. And, there is a strong knowledge base across our club, focused on our mission. Breeders, exhibitors, and those with companion Scotties have come together with determination to improve the lives and futures of our Scotties.

In recent years, successes have been made for our breed. A test is available for Cushing's Syndrome through Dr. Zimmerman and UTenn. Studies at Purdue University have increased our knowledge of bladder cancer. A home collection kit, made possible by Dr. Breen, allows owners to send in urine samples for diagnosis.

If this is the first (or 100th) time reading *The Plaid Piper*, you may have a strong, personal interest in our breed you would like to share. If not already, please consider joining as a member of STCC. Thank you.