



American Manchester Terrier Club Judges Education Seminar

History and Background

- Oldest of the identifiable Terrier Breeds
- 1570: First mention of the breed in literature: *Dr. Caius Encyclopedia of Dogs* mentioned Black & Tan Terrier as rougher in coat & shorter on leg
- Early 1800s: *The Dog in Health and Disease*, by J.A.Walsh,
 - Devoted a full chapter to the Black and Tan terrier, giving them recognition as an established breed.

Mr. Walsh's description might serve well today:

- Smooth coated
- Nose-long, tapering
- Skull-narrow and flat
- Eyes-small and bright
- Chest-rather deep than wide
- Color-ONLY black and tan



The Terrier, from an engraving by Sydenham Edwards, circa 1800, and appearing in his *Cynographia Britannica*.

English History

Europe in the 1800s:

- Cities had poor sanitation
- Rats became a health menace (bubonic plague, etc)
- Rat killing is a popular sport

John Hulme, an enthusiastic devotee of both the sports of rat killing and rabbit coursing, bred a Whippet to a cross-bred terrier to develop one breed of dog for both sports.

- 1827: The celebrated “Billy”, a dog with decided Manchester features, was said to have killed 100 rats in 5 minutes, 30 seconds, in a rat pit
- Circa 1850: Tiny Wonder, a Toy Manchester Terrier, was famous in the city of London for killing 200 rats in an hour



Ratting in the Hedgerow 1881



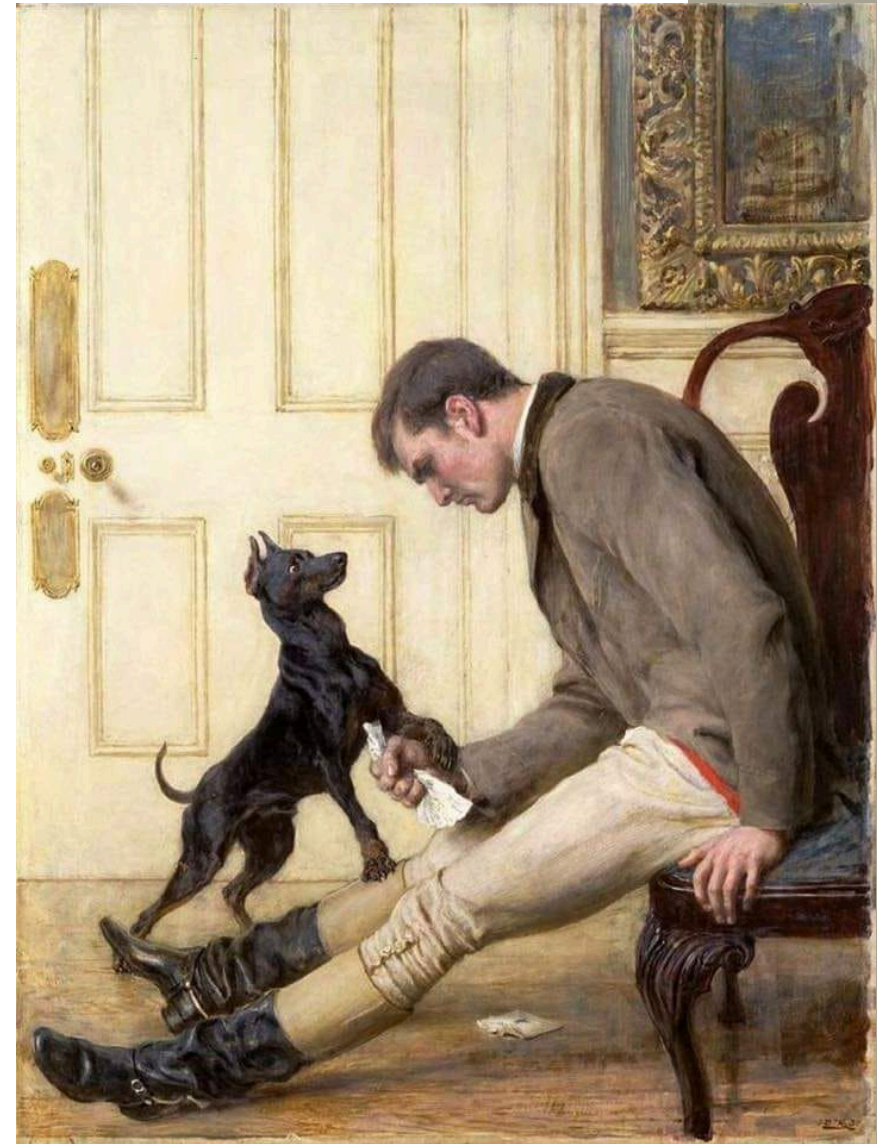
English History – The Gentleman's Terrier

By 1860- the Manchester district became the breed center for these “rat terriers” and the name Manchester Terrier surfaced.

Various sizes emerged to suit their various needs:

- Vermin control (businesses, farms, homes, ships)
- Bloodsports (handicapped by weight)
- Field work (crossed with Whippets to create superior rabbit courser)

Ears were cropped to reduce the risk of having them torn in frequent scraps. This also enhanced the sharp appearance of the expression.



"Jilted" by Briton Riviere, 1887

History - Size

For a time, smaller specimens gained appeal, leading to a concentrated effort to reduce size further, at any cost. They developed apple dome heads and size diminished to 2 ½ lbs. They became frail and sickly.

Two distinct breeds developed with completely different types. The smaller specimens became the English Toy (Black & Tan) Terrier while the larger ones remained as the Manchester Terrier. These two breeds remain separate in England and FCI countries today .



MAGGIN' TAILS

By CARL DUESER.

THERE MAY BE smaller dogs than the toy Manchester belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Pontzler of Belle Plaine, but if there are, we've never seen them. Tap and Tip are respectively three and two years old, and weigh three and one-half and three pounds. Their size can be best understood when it is explained that the mixing bowl in which they sit measures eleven inches across at the top.

The two dogs are full sisters from different litters, but family relationship doesn't prevent them from being intensely jealous of Mrs. Pontzler's affections. Tap broke one of her front legs in jumping from a chair to the floor several months ago, and is now able to run upstairs, but not down.

Takes Advantage.

Tip takes advantage of Tap's infirmity by coaxing her sister upstairs, then running down to beg Mrs. Pontzler to be petted, without interference from her sister.

The parents of the dogs weighed between five and six pounds, the average weight for a toy Manchester, but Tap and Tip represent just about the ultimate in smallness. Their coat is short, silky, and very scant. Their bones are as fragile as those of a bird. Toy Manchester puppies weigh between two and three ounces at birth, and are extremely hard to raise. Litters are usually limited to one or two pups.

Good Watchdogs.

Although it would be impossible for dogs the size of Tap or Tip to inflict any painful injury on an intruder, they are good watchdogs, being sensitive and alert, and having a sharp, piercing bark.

Food bills for these dogs are commensurate with their size—they eat a half cupful each of canned dog food per day.

These miniature Manchesters are one-man dogs, and accompany Mrs. Pontzler wherever she goes, even to the movies. They remain perfectly quiet if with their master or mistress.

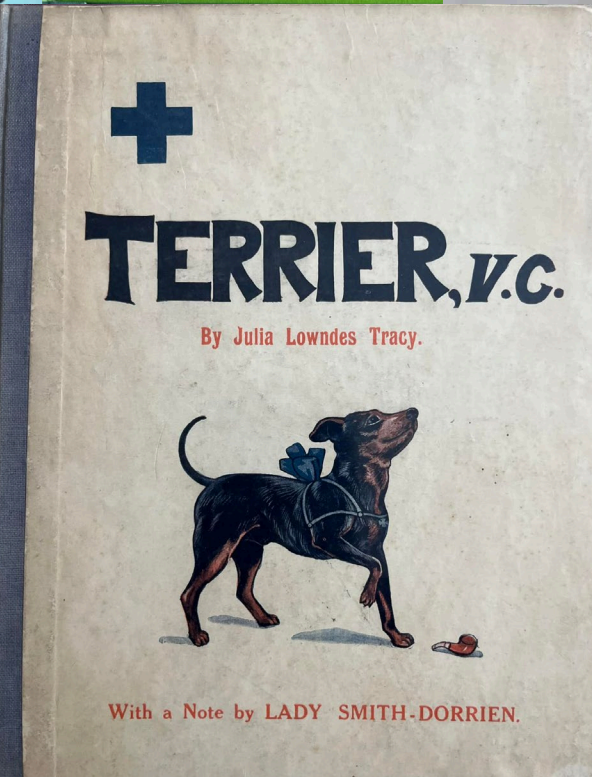
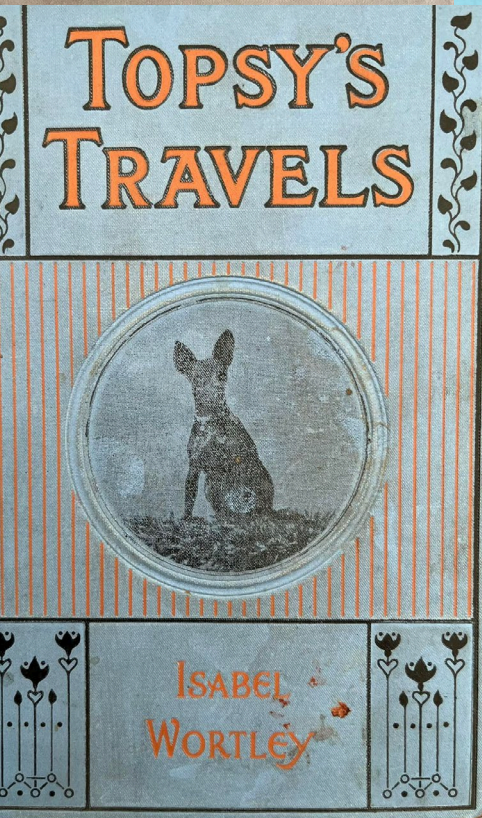
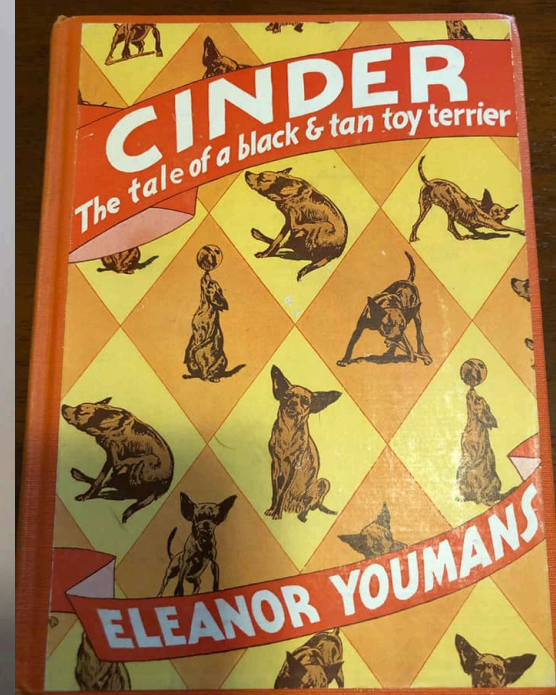
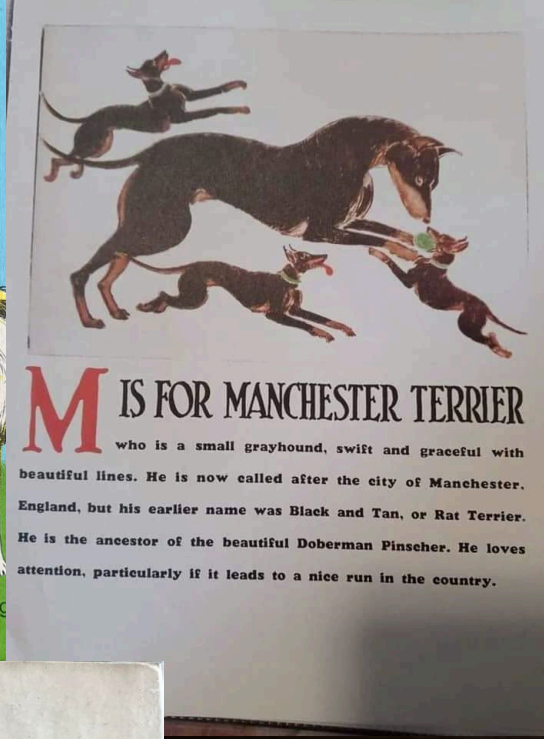
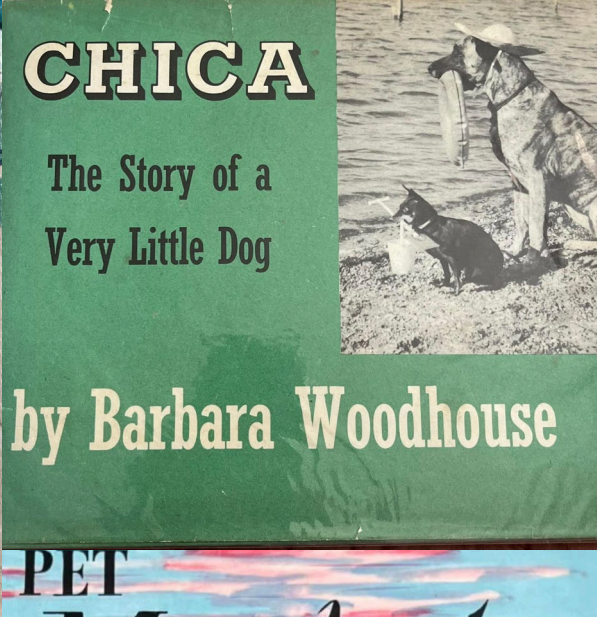
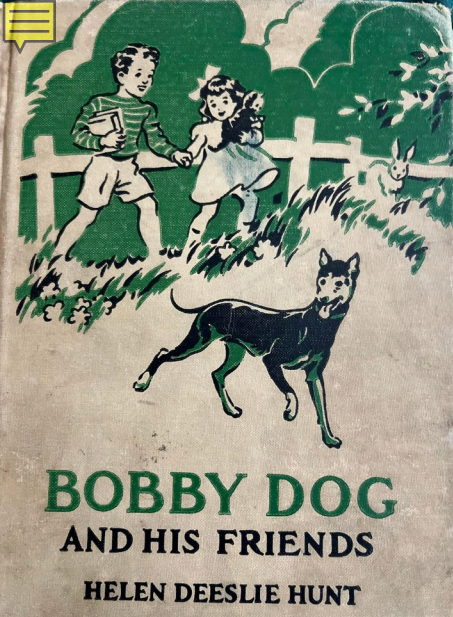
TAP AND TIP. —Gastie photo.

151-YEAR-OLD ELM - CHOPPED DOWN

Because it stood in the way of progress, what is said to have been the oldest elm tree in Cedar Rapids was felled this month. It stood on the old L. G. Walter property at 1834 First avenue E. Late this summer Miss Katharine D. Walter sold the place to Stanley Reid, local contractor, who is building a new apartment house.

To make way for the apartment the old Walter home, built 86 years ago on a foundation of 80 tons of rock, was torn down. Down also came the magnificent old elm. The tree had been growing longer than any local records and it was not until the oldtimer was finally felled that the year rings revealed it to be 151 years old. It measured fourteen feet in circumference and at one point was six and one-half feet thick.

P-R-I-N-T-I-N-G





American History

1884 The American Kennel Club is formally founded

1886 The first Black & Tan Terrier was registered in the stud book

1887 The first Manchester Terrier was registered

1923 The Manchester Terrier Club of America was recognized (Standard Variety)

1934 Black & Tan Toy Terrier changed to Toy Manchester Terrier

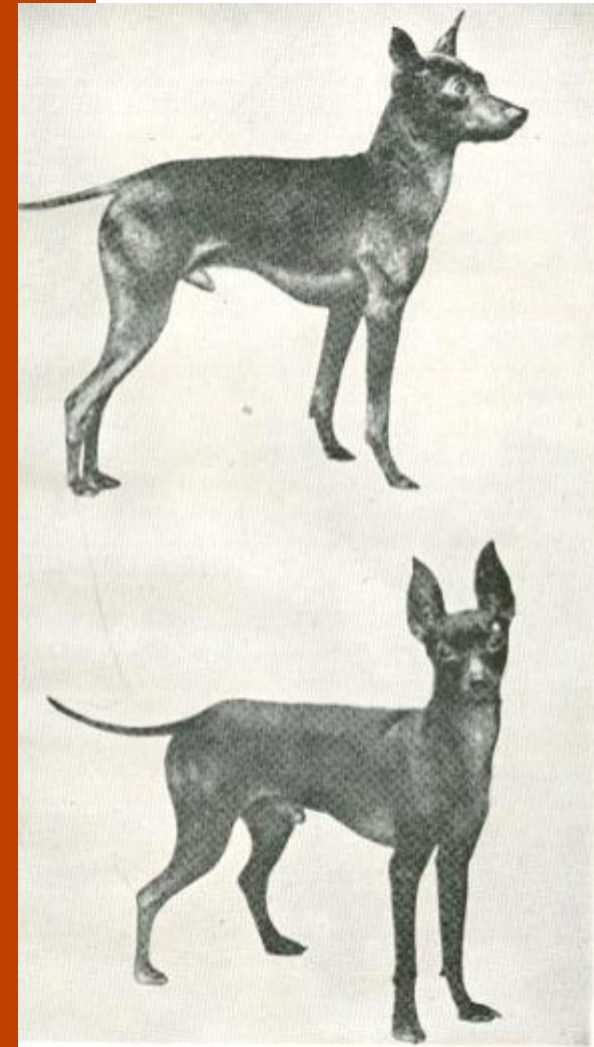
1938 The American Toy Manchester Terrier Club was organized

1952 The MTCA was without organized breed representation

1958 To the credit of the ATMTC, the two breeds were combined as one with two varieties (Standard & Toy) with the formation of the American Manchester Terrier Club (AMTC)

Toys 1936 – 1955

Standards



CHAMPION GRENADIER JEWEL
Winner of the Janet Mack Challenge Trophy, 1948.



CHAMPION DEMPSEY'S TEXAS LANNY
Winner of the Janet Mack Challenge Trophy, 1945.

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Note the difference from
todays Toys:

- Lack of substance
- Ears
- Eyes
- Skulls
- Muzzles



Toys 1960 - 1970



Note the improvement

- Substance
- Head
- Eye
- Muzzle
- Ears



Key Concepts

- Strength – Working terrier
- Elegance – Quietly powerful / Smooth outline
- Agile – need to work in small spaces, ability to course
- Endurance – could kill rats for hours
- Devotion – devoted to their family, not so much to strangers. Rats are vicious and a dog needs to have its head on a swivel to work safely in the rat pit



General Appearance

A small black short coated dog with distinctive rich mahogany markings and a taper style tail.

In structure, the Manchester presents a sleek, sturdy yet elegant look and has a wedge shaped long and clean head with a keen, bright, alert expression.



The smooth, compact, muscular body expresses great power and agility enabling the Manchester to kill vermin and course small game.

Except for size and ear options, there are no differences between the Standard and Toy varieties of the Manchester Terrier. The Toy variety is a diminutive version of the Standard variety.

General Appearance



Size, Proportion, Substance

- Toy variety: Shall not exceed 12 lbs
- Standard variety: Shall be over 12 lbs, and not exceeding 22 lbs

The Manchester Terrier, overall, is slightly longer than tall.

The height, measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers, is slightly less than the length, measured horizontally from the point of the shoulders to the rear projection of the upper thigh.

The bone and muscle of the Manchester Terrier is of sufficient mass to ensure agility and endurance.

Toy Variety: weight over 12 pounds shall be excused

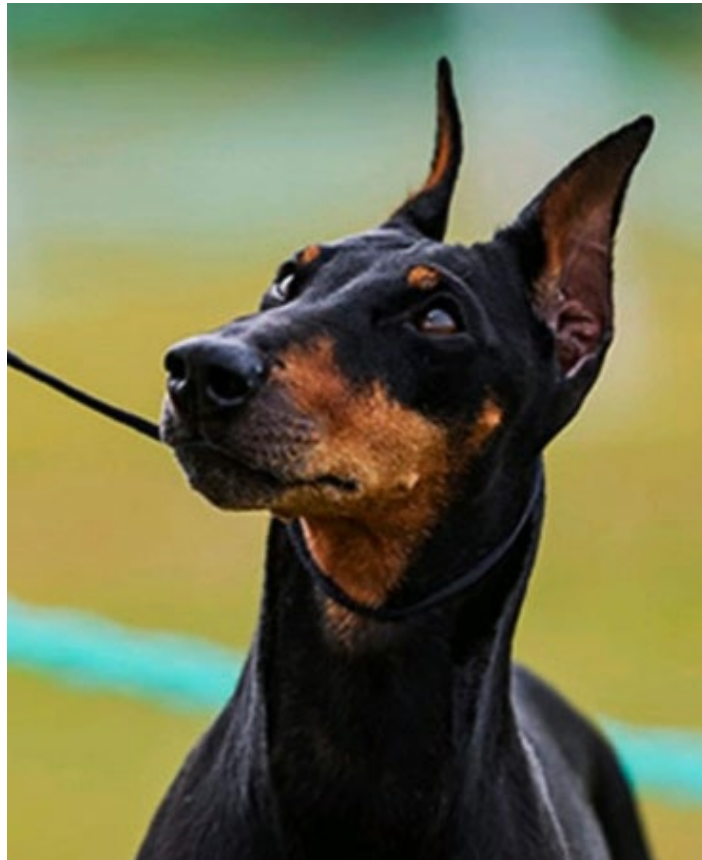
Disqualification: Standard Variety - Weight over 22 pounds



“Keen and alert expression”

Eyes

- nearly black and almond shaped
- set moderately close together slanting upwards on the outside





Ears

Standard variety:

- 3 ear types: naturally erect, button or cropped.
- No preference is given to any of the ear types.
- Cropped ears are long, pointed and carried erect
- Button ears are wider at the base, tapering to pointed tips

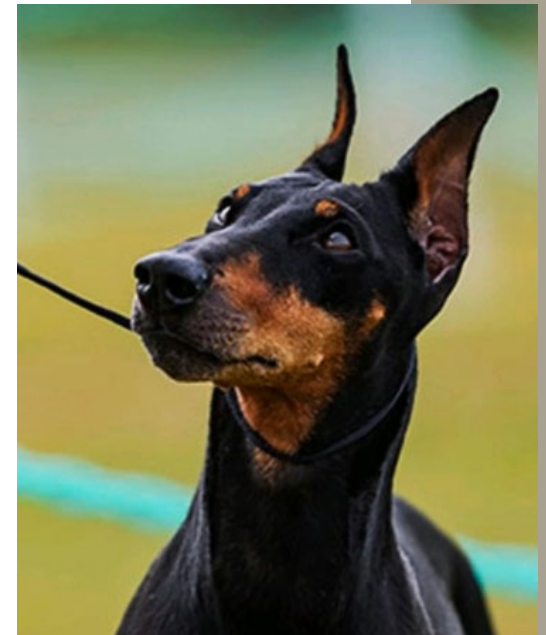
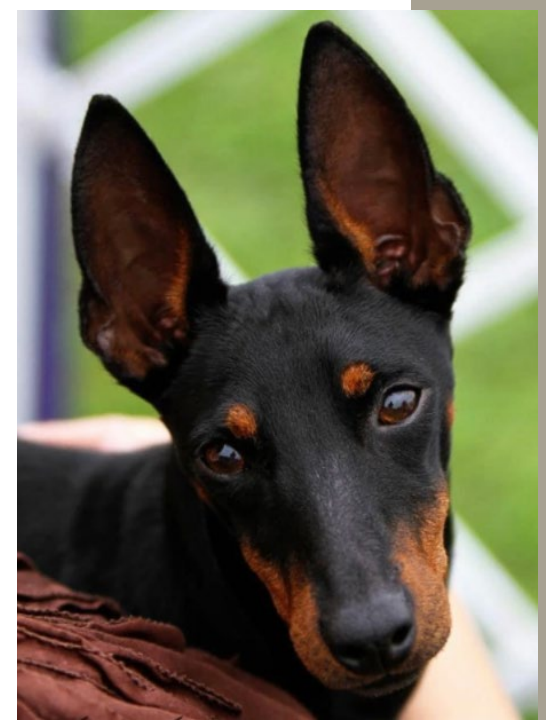
Toy variety: Only natural ears allowed

Both varieties:

- Carried well up on the skull
- The naturally erect ears are wider at the base, tapering to pointed tips

Fault: Wide, flaring, blunt tipped or “bell” ears are a serious fault for both varieties.

Disqualification: Toy Variety –
Cropped or button ears.

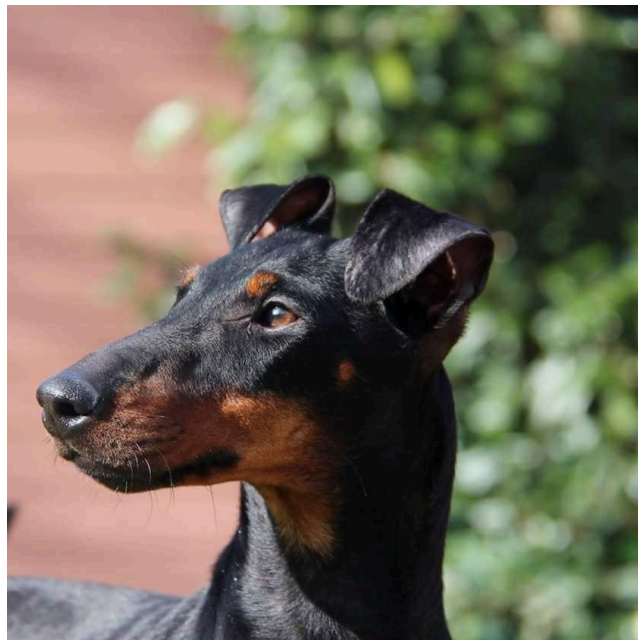
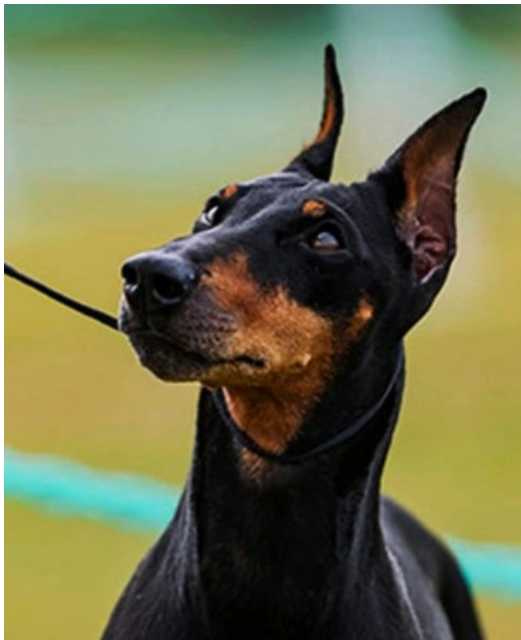
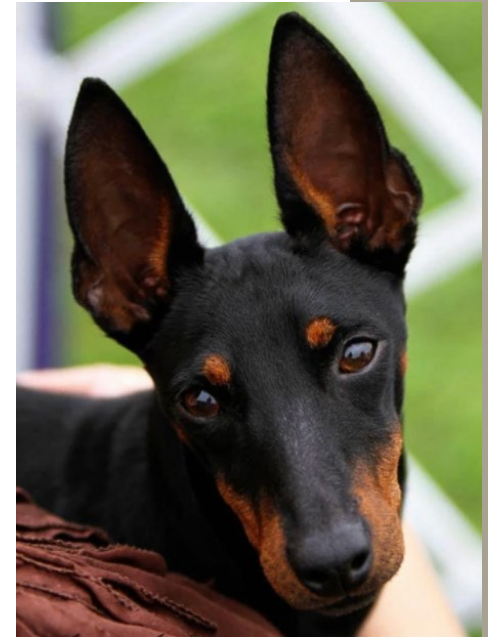
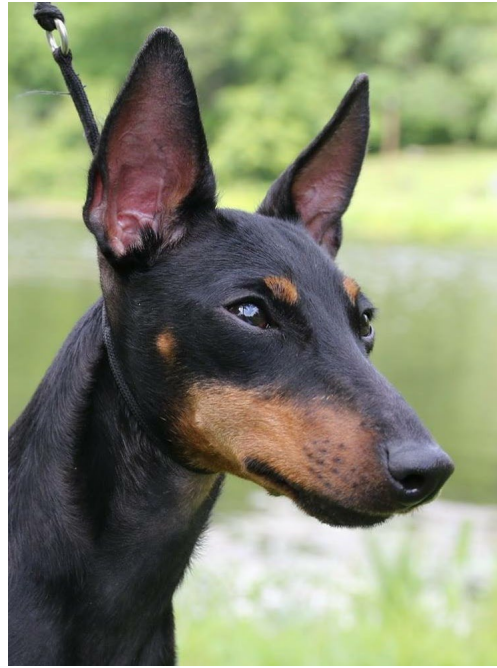




Head

- Long, narrow, tight skinned and almost flat with a slight indentation up the forehead
- Blunted wedge in frontal and profile views
- Muzzle and skull are equal in length
- Slight stop as viewed in profile
- Muzzle well filled under the eyes with no visible cheek muscles
- Underjaw is full and well defined

Pigment: Eye rims, nose and lips are black



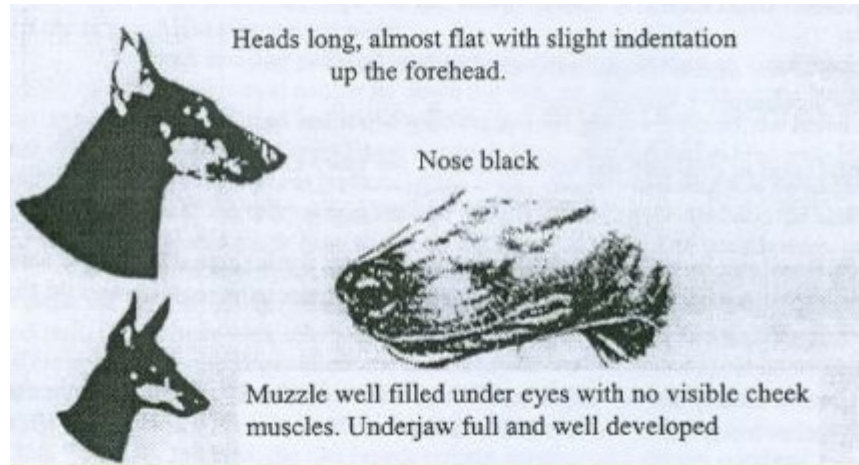
Bite

- Scissors bite preferred
- Level bite is acceptable
- Lips lie close to the jaw
- Jaws are powerful with full and proper dentition
- Teeth are white and strongly developed

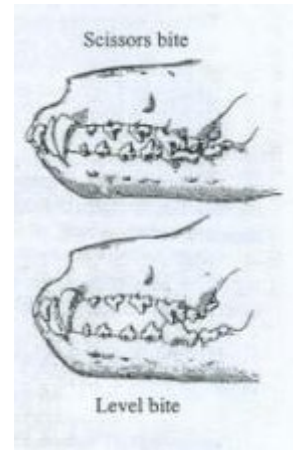


Review: Head (Skull and Eyes)

Skull & Muzzle equal in length



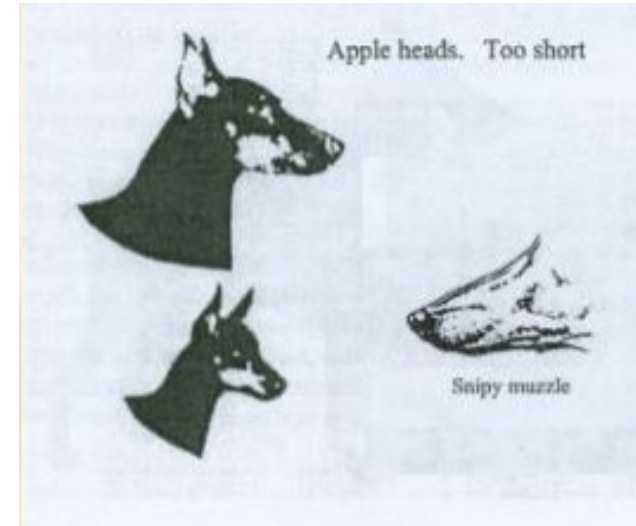
Resembles blunted wedge in frontal & profile view



Scissor bite preferred
Level bite acceptable



Eyes- Nearly black, almond shaped
Small, bright, sparkling
Set close together
Slanting upwards on outside
Neither protrude nor sink in skull
Rim pigmentation black



Skull & Muzzle Faults

Skull too round, muzzle too short or thick and Lack of Underjaw



Eye Faults

Rather wide apart
Too large, too round
Too light in color

Ear faults

Wide, flaring, blunt tipped

Faults: Head (Skull and Eyes)



Faults: Head (Skull and Eyes)



Review-Head (Ears)

(Standard variety) Naturally erect ear, cropped ear, or the button ear. No preference is given to any of the ear types. The naturally erect ear, and the button ear should be wider at the base tapering to pointed tips, and carried well up on the skull. Cropped ears should be long, pointed and carried erect. (Toy variety) ONLY the naturally erect ear. They should be wider at the base tapering to pointed tips, and carried well up on the skull.



Ear faults: (Standard variety) Wide, flaring, blunt tipped, or "bell" ears set too low or too wide apart.

(Toy variety) All of the above plus cropped, or cut ears disqualify



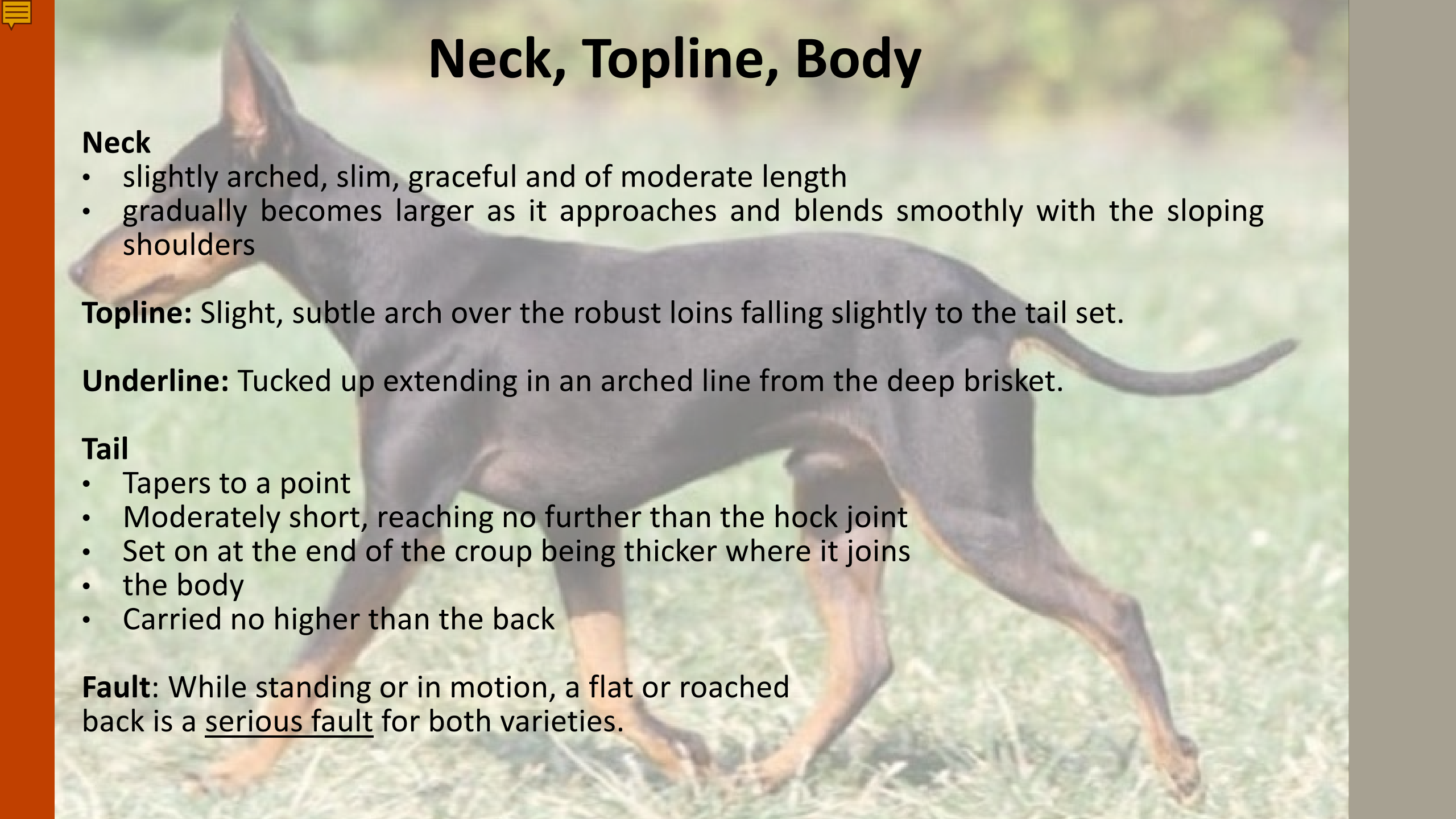
Cropped too short



Incorrect hang of button ear



Incorrect "bell", blunt ear



Neck, Topline, Body

Neck

- slightly arched, slim, graceful and of moderate length
- gradually becomes larger as it approaches and blends smoothly with the sloping shoulders

Topline: Slight, subtle arch over the robust loins falling slightly to the tail set.

Underline: Tucked up extending in an arched line from the deep brisket.

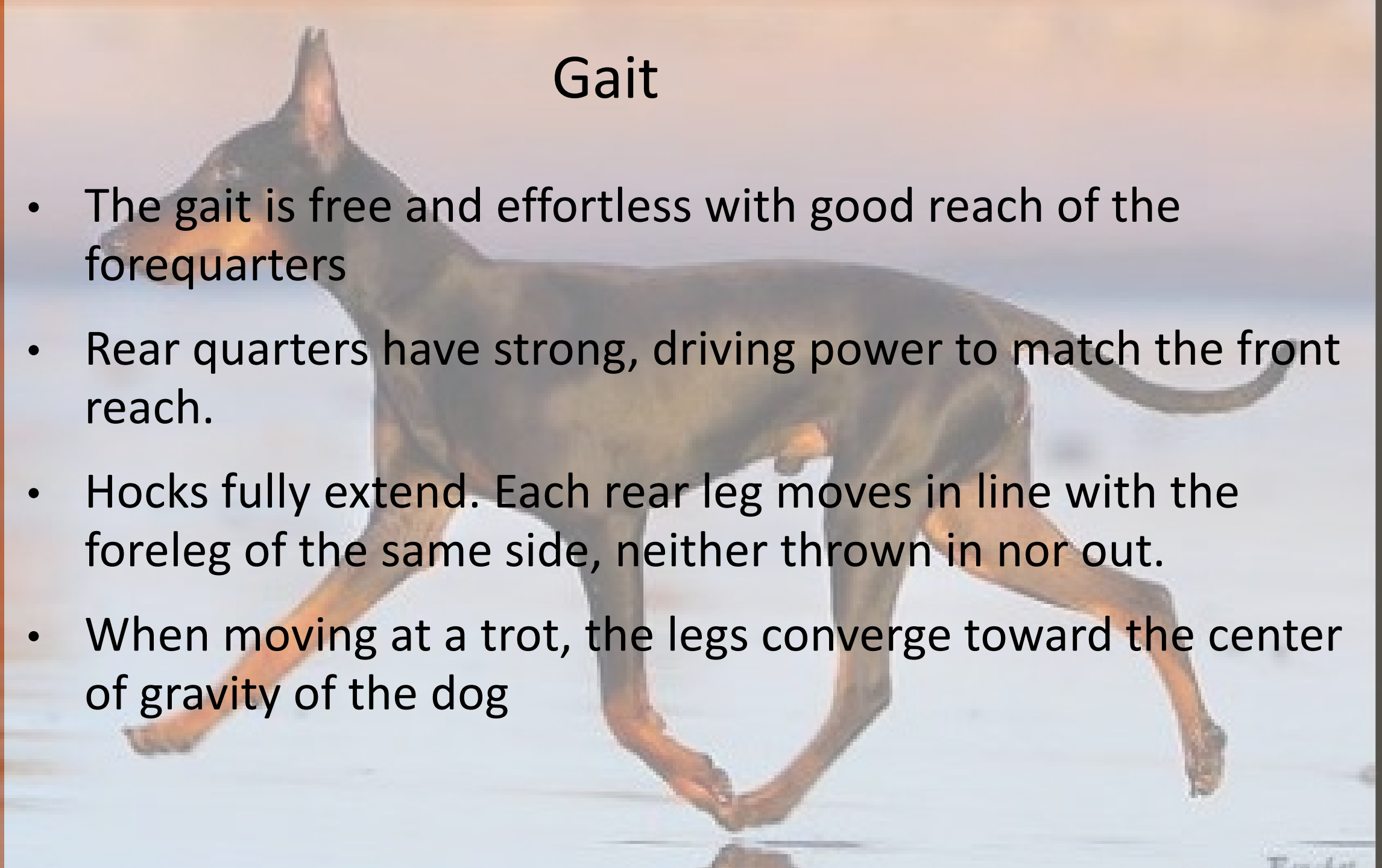
Tail

- Tapers to a point
- Moderately short, reaching no further than the hock joint
- Set on at the end of the croup being thicker where it joins the body
- Carried no higher than the back

Fault: While standing or in motion, a flat or roached back is a serious fault for both varieties.

Gait

- The gait is free and effortless with good reach of the forequarters
- Rear quarters have strong, driving power to match the front reach.
- Hocks fully extend. Each rear leg moves in line with the foreleg of the same side, neither thrown in nor out.
- When moving at a trot, the legs converge toward the center of gravity of the dog



Gait



Slight Subtle Arch



Why judged moving?



Why judged moving?



Forequarters

- Shoulders are well laid back
- Shoulder blades and upper arm relatively the same length
- Distance from the **elbow to the withers** approximately the same as distance from **elbow to ground**
- The elbows lie close to the brisket
- Forelegs are straight, of proportionate length, and placed well under the brisket.
- Forechest is moderately defined
- Ribs are well sprung, flattened in the lower end to permit clearance of the forelegs.
- The pasterns are almost perpendicular.
- Dew claws may be removed.



Review: Neck, Body, Topline

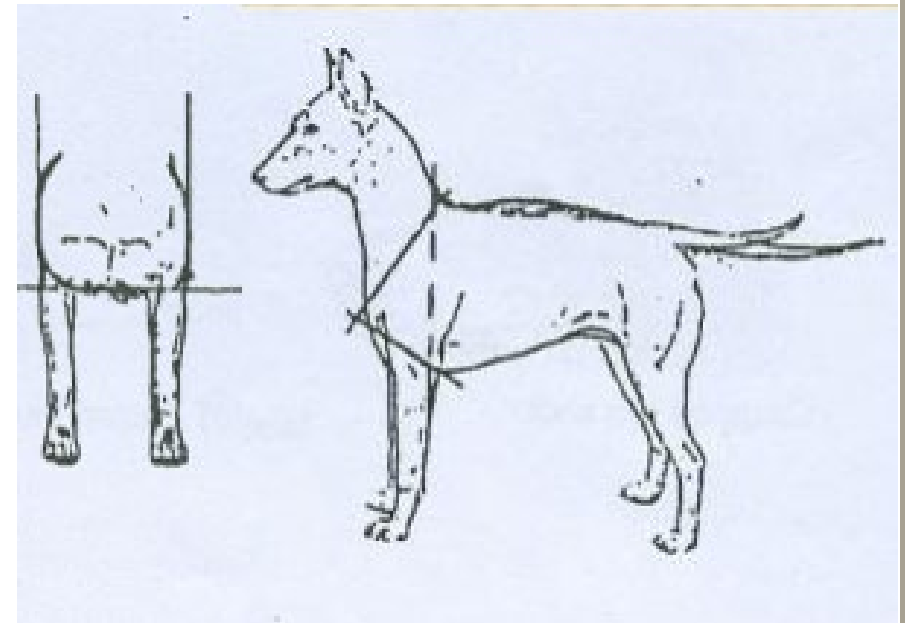
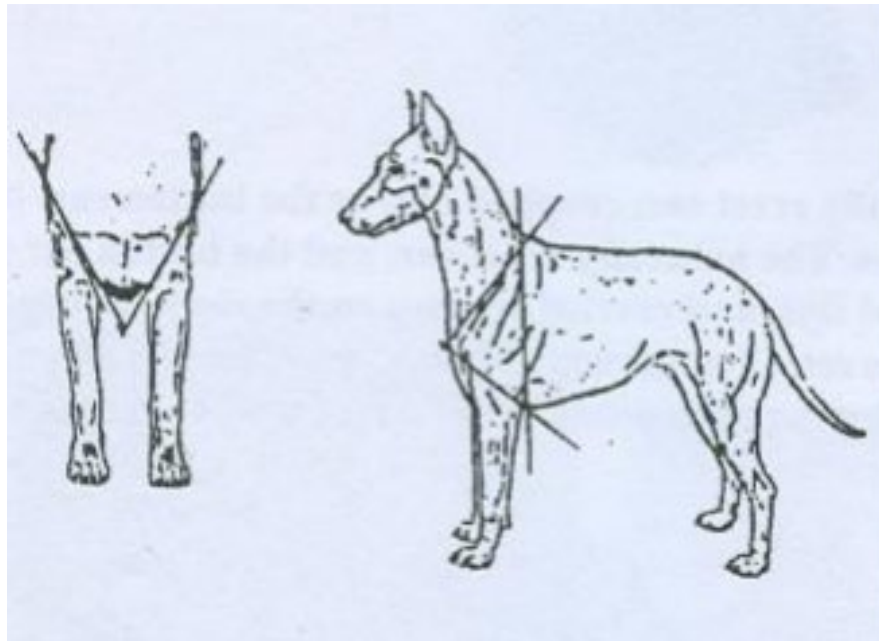
Neck, Topline, Body Faults: Shoulders that are too wide, thick or bulging, not properly sloping, and therefore not blending smoothly with the neck. Short, thick necks with tendencies to throatiness.

A flat back or roached back is to be severely penalized.

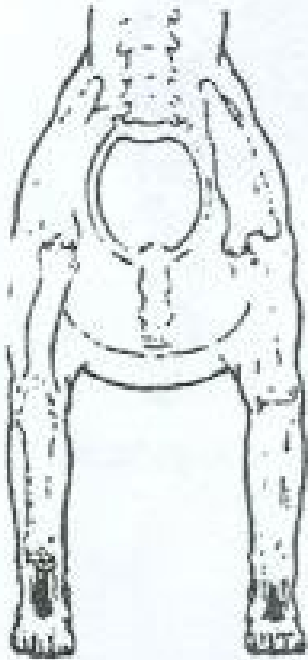
Excessive width of chest between the legs, shallow in brisket

Lack of rib spring or barrel shaped chests

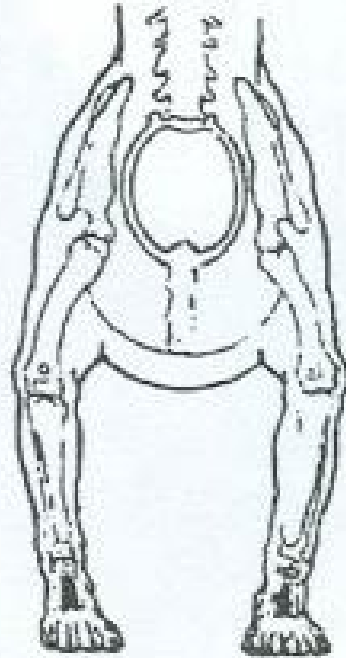
Tail too long or too high



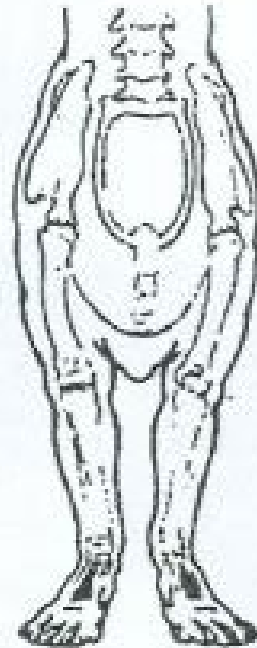
Forequarter Faults: Crooked forelegs, out at elbows, excessive length of leg. Loose toed, splay feet which turn out. Weak pasterns



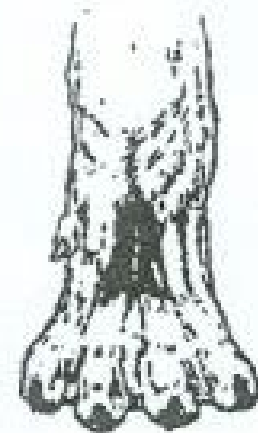
Wide front



Out at elbows front



East-West front



Splayed feet

Hindquarters

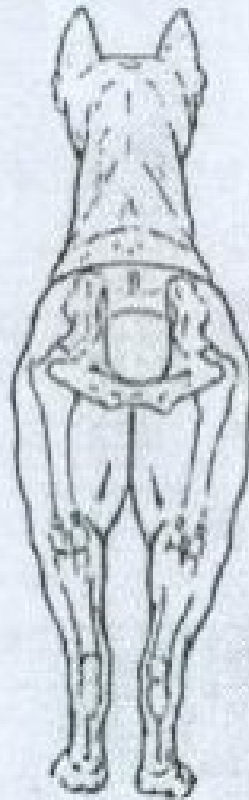
- The thigh is muscular with the length of the upper and lower thighs being approximately equal
- The stifle is well turned
- The hindquarters are in balance with the well laid back shoulders
- The hocks are well let down.
- Dew claws may be removed



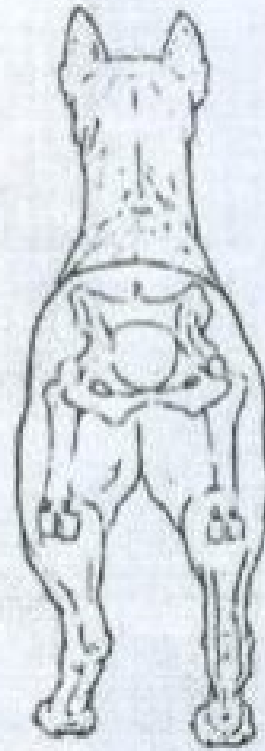
Hindquarters faults: Hind legs which turn in or out, cow hocks, excessive length of leg



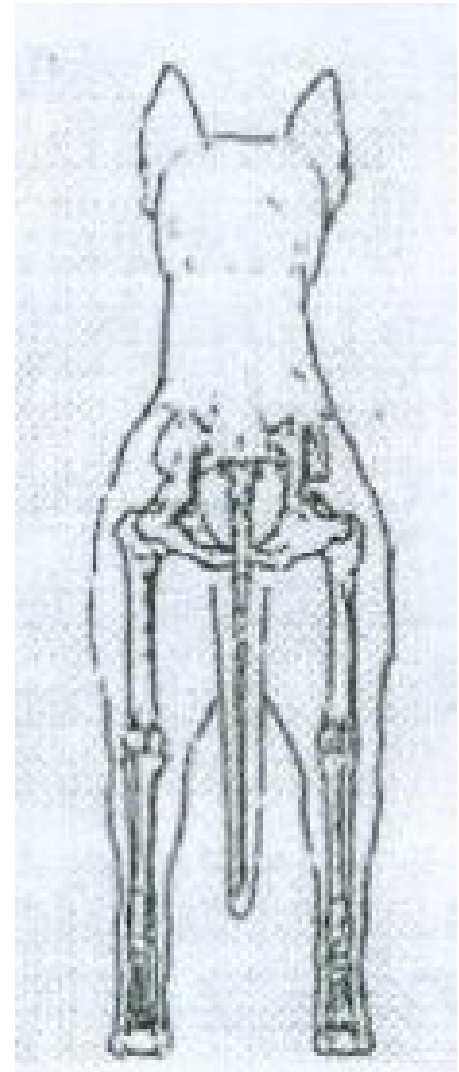
Cow hocks



Too narrow



Over angulated





Feet



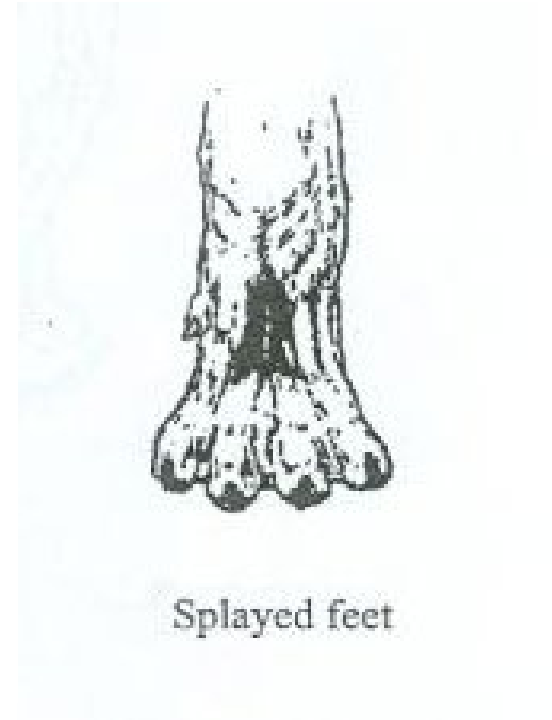
Front feet

- compact and well arched
- two middle toes are slightly longer than the others
- pads are thick
- jet-black nails



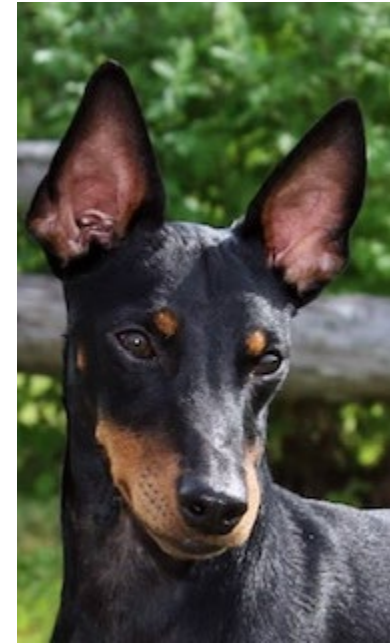
Hind feet

- shaped like those of a cat
- thick pads
- jet-black nails



Coat

- Smooth, short, dense, tight and glossy
- Jet black with rich mahogany tan which does not blend into each other, but abruptly form clear, well-defined lines of color.



Fault: White on any part of the coat is a serious fault

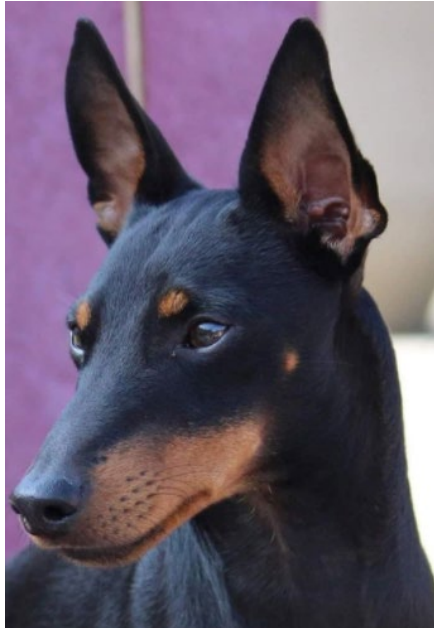
Disqualifications:

- Whenever the white forms a patch or stripe measuring as much as one half inch at its longest dimension
- Any color other than black and tan shall be disqualified



Color and Markings

Soundness and type supercede color and markings



- Very small tan spot over each eye and on each cheek
- Sides of the muzzle are tanned to the nose, but the nose and nasal bone are jet black
- Tan extends under the throat ending in the shape of the letter V
- Partly tan inside of the ears

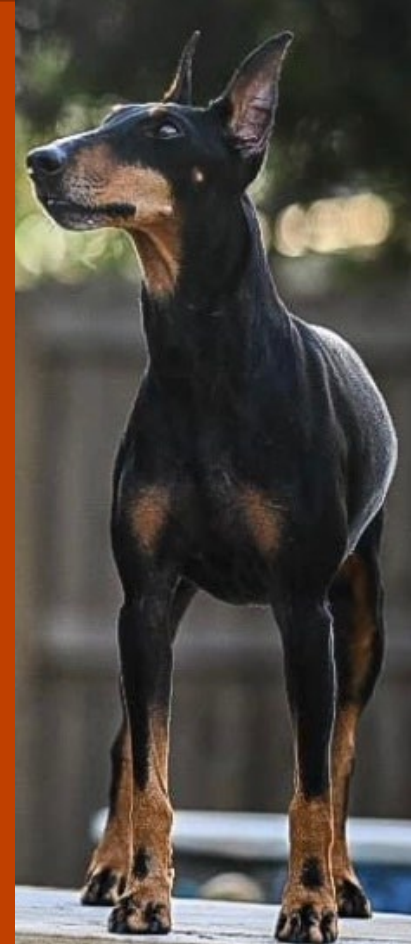


- Black "thumb mark" patch on the front of each foreleg at the pastern. The remainder of the foreleg is tan to the carpus joint
- Distinct black "pencil mark" line running lengthwise on the top of each toe on all four feet

Color and Markings

Soundness and type supercede color and markings

- Tan on the hind leg should continue from the penciling on the toes up the inside of the legs to a little below the stifle joint
- Outside of the hind legs is black
- Tan under the tail and on the vent but only of such size as to be covered by the tail



- Tan spots, called “rosettes” on each side of the chest above the front legs.
- These are more
- pronounced in puppies than in adults

Color and Markings



Natural Graying



Veteran

Thumbprints



Coat and Color Faults

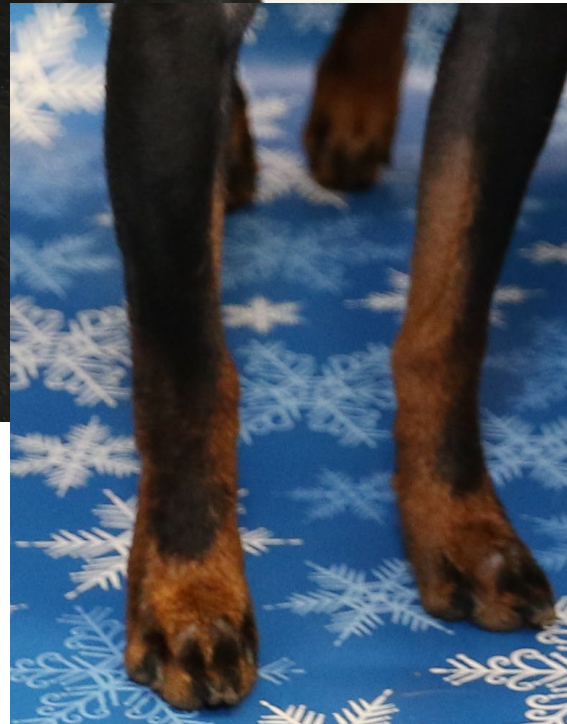
Thin Coat



White on Chest



Breeching on the (outer) rear leg



Runny Thumbprints



Smuttiness in the muzzle

Temperament

The Manchester Terrier is neither aggressive nor shy. He is keenly observant, devoted yet discerning.

Not being a sparring breed, the Manchester Terrier is generally friendly with other dogs.

Excessive shyness or aggressiveness is considered a serious fault.





Faults & Disqualifications

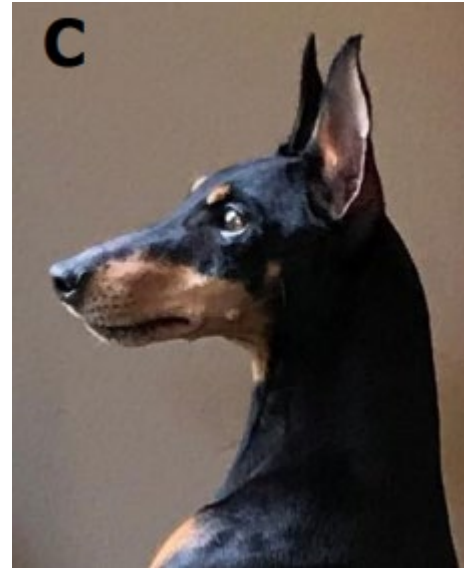
Faults:

- Toy Variety: over 12 pounds shall be excused
- Both Varieties:
 - Wide, flaring, blunt tipped or “bell” ears
 - Flat or roached back while standing or in motion
 - Excessive shyness or aggressiveness
 - White on any part of the coat

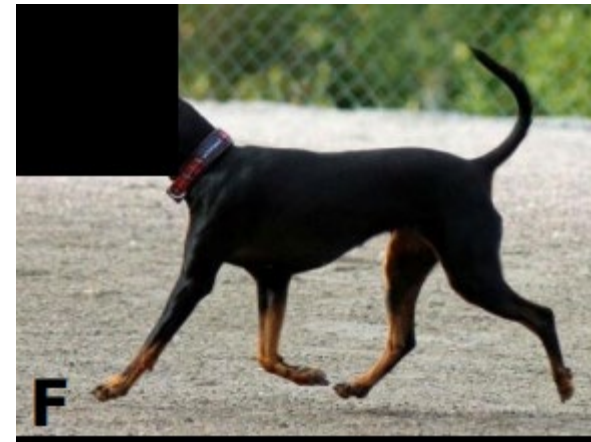
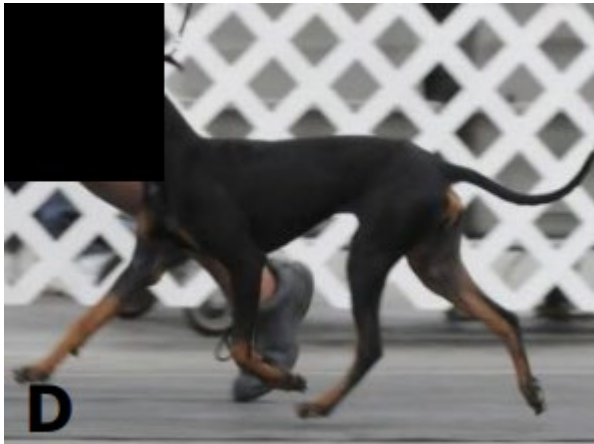
Disqualifications:

- Standard Variety: Weight over 22 pounds
- Toy Variety: Cropped or button ears
- Both Varieties:
 - White on any part of the coat whenever the white forms a patch or stripe measuring as much as one half inch at its longest dimension
 - Any color other than black and tan

Class: Head



Class: Topline



Class: Bodies

