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The State Dog of Massachusetts: Boston Terrier

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The dog is a gentleman; I hope to go to his heaven not man's
Mark Twain

Purebred dogs are distinguished from mixed-breed animals because their genetic structure allows them to reproduce themselves generation after generation. Every breed that is registered with a national registry, such as the American Kennel Club [3] (see Fig. 1, 2) or the Kennel Club of England [30], must have a "standard"

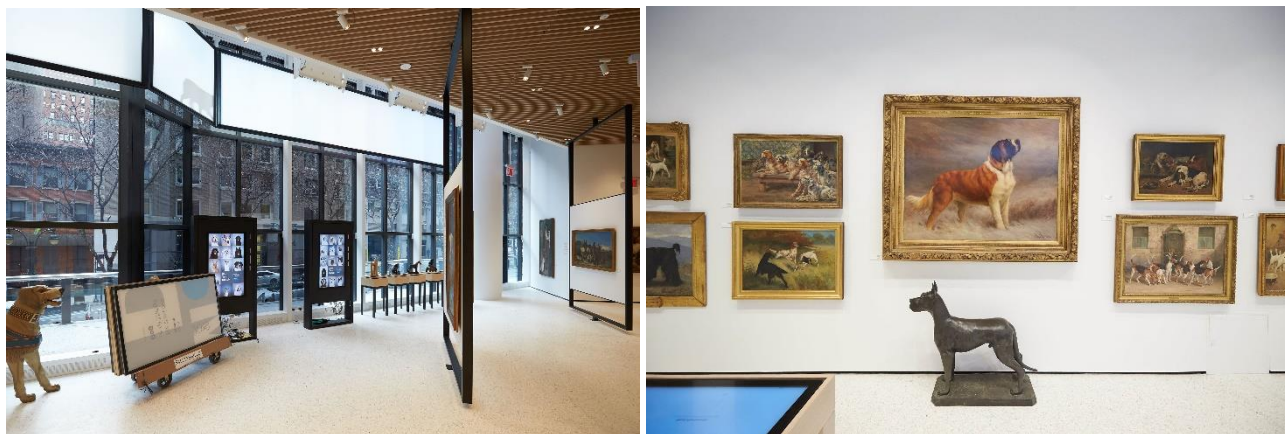


Fig. 1. Museum of the dog, Manhattan (USA). Fig. 2. The exposition of the museum (USA). for that breed. The standard is the blueprint by which a breed is evaluated. It describes the characteristics that make a particular breed unique. Standards were developed by fanciers who wanted to perpetuate a particular line or strain and who formed associations to foster certain breeds. It is the goal of most purebred-dog fanciers to breed dogs that best represent the ideal qualities for the breed as described by the standard. Standards outline requirements for physical traits and behavioral or “personality” traits [18]. We can see **videos [1; 2]**.

The aim of the paper is to study the history of the Boston Terrier, the official state dog of Massachusetts.

Boston terrier gained the nickname "The American Gentleman." (Fig. 5), see **videos [8; 12]**. At the time, the breed was known by the name "Round-Headed Bull and Terrier," "Olde Boston Bulldogges," "Boston Bulls," and the "Boston Bull Terriers", but by 1891, it had been renamed "Boston Terrier" and in 1981 the Boston Terrier Club of America (BTCA) was formed as the official AKC Parent Club for the Boston Terrier.



Fig. 3. Boston terrier.



Fig. 4. Puppies.



Fig. 5. "The American Gentleman".

From 1905 to 1939, the Boston Terrier was the most popular dog in the United States and today remains a popular and devoted companion dog [11], see **videos [8; 16]**.

By the last year of World War 1, the French, British and Belgians had at least 20,000 dogs on the battlefield, the Germans 30,000. America's first war dog, "Stubby" (Fig. 5, 6, 7), got there by accident, and served 18 months 'over there', participating in seventeen battles on the Western Front. Stubby looked like a terrier of some kind,



Fig. 6. An American Hero (1916-1926).



Fig. 7. Corporal Robert Conroy with Stubby.



Fig. 8. Sgt Stubby.

similar to a pit bull. Nobody knows anything more about him. He showed up a stray one day, at Yale Field in New Haven Connecticut, where a group of soldiers were training. The dog hung around as the men drilled. One soldier, Corporal Robert Conroy (Fig. 7), began to take care of him. When Conroy's outfit shipped out in 1917, Stubby was hidden on board (see **videos [25; 28; 29; 31; 32; 33]**).

Stubby saved his regiment from surprise mustard gas attacks, located and comforted the wounded, and even once caught a German spy by the seat of his pants. The Hun, who'd been sneaking around behind allied lines at the time, was mapping

trenches for artillery bombardment [4].

Stubby was smart enough to know the difference between English and German. He used these skills to determine which wounded soldiers to help on the battlefield. His language skills also came in handy in France. Stubby sniffed out a German spy, bit him on the butt and held on until help arrived. The dog was renamed "Sergeant Stubby," returned home as a war hero, and met President Woodrow Wilson, who shook his paw.

Stubby saw his first action at Chemin des Dames. Since the boom of artillery fire didn't faze him, he learned to follow the example of ducking when the big ones came close. It became a great game to see who could hit the dugout, first. After a few days, the guys were watching him for a signal. Stubby was always the first to hear incoming fire. We can only guess how many lives were spared by his early warning. After the Armistice, Stubby returned home a nationally acclaimed hero. Stubby toured the country by invitation and probably led more parades than any dog in American history: he was promoted to honorary Sergeant by the Legion, becoming the highest ranking dog to ever serve in the Army [4], **see videos** [17; 22; 23; 24; 27; 33].

Despite the word "terrier" in his name, the Boston Terrier is actually in the Non-Sporting Group and is known for being a world-class companion breed. With his large round eyes, intelligent expression, and unique "tuxedo" coat, the Boston Terrier makes people fall in love with him at first sight [21].

Boston Terriers are the 11th most popular dog registered with America's Pet Registry Inc. *Warren G. Harding*, the 29th President of the United States, had a Boston Terrier named "Hub" (Fig. 9). *Gerald R. Ford*, 38th President of the United States, had two Bostons, "Fleck" and "Spot" (Fig. 11). *Anna Pavlova* (Fig. 10), *Louis*



Fig. 9. Mrs. Harding-with-dog-Hub. Fig. 10. Anna Pavlova. Fig. 11. President Ford as a child (1916). Armstrong (Fig. 12), Leonardo DiCaprio (Fig. 13), Helen Keller, Rose McGowan, Robin-Williams (Fig. 12) and Denise Richards are a few other famous personalities to have owned Boston Terriers [12].

Boston terrier (Fig. 3, 4, 10), breed of dog developed in the latter half of the 19th century in Boston. Bred from the English bulldog and a white English terrier, the Boston terrier is one of the few breeds to have originated in the United States. It has a terrier-like build, dark eyes, a short muzzle, and a short, fine coat of black or brindle,

with white on the face, chest, neck, and legs. At maturity, it stands 15 to 17 inches (38 to 43 cm); weight may range from less than 15 to about 25 pounds (7 to 11 kg). The breed is characteristically gentle and affectionate [1], see video [17].



Fig. 12. Louis Armstrong. Fig. 13. Leonardo DiCaprio. Fig. 14. Robin-Williams.

Around the 1860s, crosses between the English Bulldog (Fig. 15) and the English White Terrier (Fig. 16) were enormously popular. They were famous for their prowess as ratters and as fighters, and these dogs (which also displayed



Fig. 15. The English Bulldog. Fig. 16. the English White Terrier. Fig. 17. Hooper's Judge was a progenitor of Boston Terrier.

enormous intelligence) evidenced the very best features of their Bulldog AND terrier ancestry. Some of these medium-sized, brindle and white dogs were carried on ships to Massachusetts (Fig. 18, 19), and immediately became a hit with dog fanciers in the Boston area [19]. The clean-cut short backed body of the Boston Terrier coupled with the unique characteristics of his square head and jaw, and his striking markings have resulted in a most dapper and charming American original: The Boston Terrier (Fig. 17).

General Appearance of the dog. The Boston Terrier is a lively, highly intelligent, smooth coated, short headed, compactly built, short-tailed, well balanced dog, brindle, seal or black in color and evenly marked with white. The head is in proportion to the size of the dog and the expression indicates a high degree of intelligence. The body is rather short and well knit, the limbs strong and neatly turned, the tail is short and no feature is so prominent that the dog appears badly proportioned (Fig. 20, 24). A proportionate combination of "Color and White

Markings" is a particularly distinctive feature of a representative specimen [10].



Fig. 18. Massachusetts State.



Fig. 19. Boston is the state's capital.

Size, Proportion, Substance. Weight is divided by classes as follows: Under 15 pounds; 15 pounds and under 20 pounds; 20 pounds and not to exceed 25 pounds. The length of leg must balance with the length of body to give the Boston Terrier its striking square appearance (Fig. 20, 21, 24). The Boston Terrier is a sturdy dog and must not appear to be either spindly or coarse. The bone and muscle must be in proportion as well as an enhancement to the dog's weight and structure [10].



Fig. 20. Boston Terrier.



Fig. 21. Front legs.



Fig. 22. Boston Terrier sitting.



Fig. 23. A bitch head.

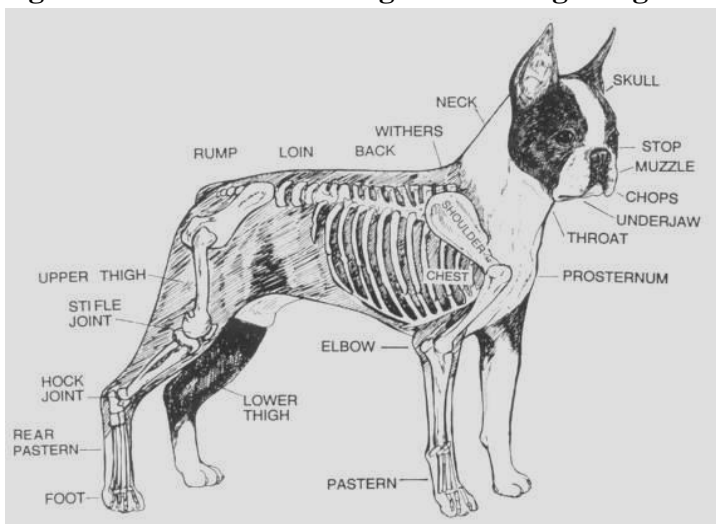


Fig. 24. Boston Terrier. Structure.

Structure of the Boston Terrier Head (Fig. 23, 24, 30). The skull is square, flat on top, free from wrinkles, cheeks flat, brow abrupt and the stop well defined. The ideal Boston Terrier expression is alert and kind, indicating a high degree of intelligence. This is a most important characteristic of the breed. The eyes are wide apart, large and round and dark in color. The eyes are

set square in the skull and the outside corners are on a line with the cheeks as viewed from the front (Fig. 20, 24). The muzzle is short, square, wide and deep and in proportion to the skull. It is free from wrinkles, shorter in length than in depth; not exceeding in length approximately one-third of the length of the skull. The muzzle from stop to end of the nose is parallel to the top of the skull. The nose is black and wide, with a well defined line between the nostrils [10].

The jaw is broad and square with short, regular teeth. The bite is even or sufficiently undershot to square the muzzle. The chops are of good depth, but not pendulous, completely covering the teeth when the mouth is closed. *Serious Fault:* Wry mouth (Fig. 25). *Head Faults:* Eyes showing too much white or haw. Pinched or



wide nostrils. Size of ears out of proportion to the size of the head (Fig. 25, 26). *Serious Head Faults:* Any

Fig. 25. The Boston Terrier. Fig. 26. The gait of the Boston Terrier. Fig. 27. Good topline. showing of the tongue or teeth when the mouth is closed [10] (Fig. 23, 24, 25).

Neck, Topline and Body. The length of neck must display an image of balance to the total dog (Fig. 24, 27). It is slightly arched, carrying the head gracefully and setting neatly into the shoulders. The back is just short enough to square the body. The topline is level and the rump curves slightly to the set-on of the tail. The chest is deep with good width, ribs well sprung and carried well back to the loins. The body should appear short. The tail is set on low, short, fine and tapering, straight or screw and must not be carried above the horizontal.

Forequarters. The shoulders are sloping and well laid back, which allows for the Boston Terrier's stylish movement (Fig. 21, 22). The elbows stand neither in nor out. The forelegs are set moderately wide apart and on a line with the upper tip of the shoulder blades (Fig. 25, 26, 27). The forelegs are straight in bone with short, strong pasterns. The dewclaws may be removed. The feet are small, round and compact, turned neither in nor out, with well arched toes and short nails. *Faults:* Legs lacking in substance; splay feet [10].

Hindquarters. The thighs are strong and well muscled, bent at the stifles and set true. The hocks are short to the feet, turning neither in nor out, with a well defined hock joint. The feet are small and compact with short nails (Fig. 25, 26). *Fault:* Straight in stifle (see video [6]).

Gait. The gait of the Boston Terrier is that of a sure footed, straight gaited dog, forelegs and hind legs moving straight ahead in line with perfect rhythm, each step indicating grace and power. *Gait Faults:* There will be no rolling, paddling, or weaving when gaited. Hackney gait. *Serious Gait Faults:* Any crossing movement, either front or rear [10], Fig. 26, **see video** [9; 14].

Coat. The coat is short, smooth, bright and fine in texture.

Color and Markings. Brindle, seal, or black with white markings. Brindle is preferred ONLY if all other qualities are equal. (Note: SEAL DEFINED. Seal appears black except it has a red cast when viewed in the sun or bright light.) Disqualify: Solid black, solid brindle or solid seal without required white markings. Any color not described in the Standard (Fig. 3, 4, 20, 25, 26, 27), **see video** [16].

Required Markings: White muzzle band, white blaze between the eyes, white forechest. *Desired Markings:* White muzzle band, even white blaze between the eyes and over the head, white collar, white forechest, white on part or whole of forelegs and hind legs below the hocks [5; 10].

Temperament. The Boston Terrier is a friendly, expressive and lively dog. The breed has an excellent disposition and a high degree of intelligence with an excellent disposition – truly the American Gentleman, which makes the Boston Terrier an incomparable companion [10; 5], Fig. 11, 12, 14, **see video** [6; 9].

To sum up, we would like to say that on Memorial Day 2018 a life-size bronze statue of Sgt Stubby was unveiled in his home state of Connecticut in Connecticut's Veterans Memorial Park (Fig. 28). The sculpture by Susan Bahary depicts Stubby giving a salute, a trick that endeared him to Conroy's commanding officer. He wears a vest that was made by the grateful women of France (see video [27]), to which were pinned Stubby's many medals. He was the most decorated dog of World War I [26].



Fig. 28. Statue of Sgt Stubby.



Fig. 29. The Joseph Burnett House (the birthplace of the Boston Terrier), historic landmark in Southborough, MA.

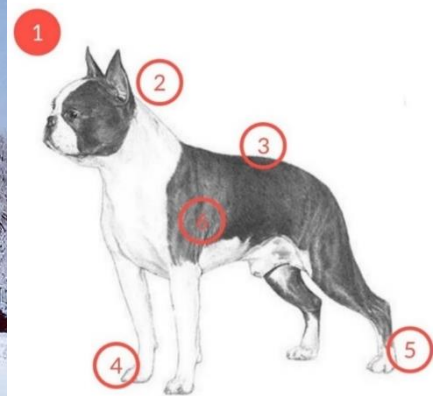


Fig. 30. The Breed Standard.

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