

## CORRECTION TO HISTORY BY WILLIAM HAYNES

By Janet Tomlinson

In 1899, William Haynes, author of "Scottish and Irish Terriers", published in 1922, wrote that the Scottish Terrier Club was organized in 1901.

I would like to correct this fact, stating the club was not organized in 1901.

In researching, I came across "The Book Of The Scottish Terrier" written by Fayette C. Ewing. Ewing, himself, writes that it was in the year 1900 that Mrs. Jack Brazier, of Long Island, Mr. J. Steele Mackenzie and himself founded the Scottish Terrier Club of America.

In that he is stating that he, himself, founded the Club along with Mrs. Brazier and Mr. Mackenzie in 1900, as historian, I find this proof of same and overruling second-hand information by Mr. William Haynes.

Mrs. Brazier was made president in 1900 and remained in that position 1901 and 1902.

In 1903, Mr. James L. Little became president of The Scottish Terrier Club of America.

The following are excerpts from "The Book Of The Scottish Terrier" pages 80, 81, 82 and 83, 97, 98, 99, 100, written by Fayette C. Ewing in 1932 and republished in 1936, Orange Judd Publishing Company, Inc.:

### "VIII, OLD AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS AND BY-LAWS

"SOME time ago I published, in the Scottish Terrier column of "Popular Dogs," a request that anyone having in his possession the booklets containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Scottish Terrier Club, published in 1895, and that of the existent Scottish Terrier Club of America, published in 1900, would communicate with me. I received no replies, though "Popular Dogs" circulates among the oldest and most representative breeders on this continent. It is therefore fair to infer that these old booklets of historic interest have been destroyed, or lost, or, if any exist, they are hid away among old papers of a generation that has passed away. From whom I acquired the booklet of the American Scottish Terrier Club I do not remember as the organization died aborning five years before the revised Constitution and By-Laws was put on the press by the later-formed Scottish Terrier Club of America.

"According to Miss Fanny Brooks (sister of Henry Brooks), quoted by Doctor Bruette, "the club never held any meeting"; and, as there is no list of members in the booklet, it is a reasonable conclusion that the four men named as officers drew up the Constitution and By-Laws and printed them in booklet form before they set out to solicit members, which idea they abandoned because of lack of interest in the breed at the time.

"According to the evidence at hand, the American Scottish Terrier Club never existed as a *club*, since it never functioned.

"The Constitution and By-Laws of the Scottish Terrier Club of America followed closely that printed by the American Scottish Terrier Club. They differ only in certain ethics and ideals which it is a source of pride to me at this late day to direct attention to in the parallel that follows. These additions to the text

of the articles of the old organization are italicized in the copy. The Scottish Terrier Club of America in conduct and cohesiveness and in the censorship of its members is recognized as one of the most powerful, progressive, and respectable of the Specialty clubs. In its tremendous growth and influence it has not departed from the spirit in which it was conceived. It is considered an honor in the canine world to belong to it and it is frequently taken as a model for the organization of young clubs promoting less well-known breeds.

"The first organization had as its officers: President Oliver Ames, 2<sup>nd</sup>; Secretary, Henry Brooks; Treasurer, James L. Little. Executive Committee, Oliver Ames, 2<sup>nd</sup>, Henry Brooks, James L. Little, S. H. Fessenden, Jr. No Executive Committee was named in the Scottish Terrier Club of America. The authority was centralized in the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, whose dominance was as authoritative as that of the political dictators Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler. "Expel" is a harsh word, but at one time one of the leading officers of the Club was promptly required to resign when the American Kennel Club disqualified him for offense against its laws. Likewise, it may be pointed out that the founders of the Club evinced prophetic anticipation of the frequent operation to straighten tails by the use of the knife – which is no punitive offense these days because the most proponent blood lines of our time transmit tails too much curved over the back. The tails were not known, or were seldom seen, at the time the Club standard was written and the operation of shortening the tail with a knife was the only one in the mind of the writer of the paragraph that suggested penalizing. With the development of the professional handler and the growth of the beauty parlor, and emphasis put upon the appearance on the minute, artificiality of many kinds developed and were looked upon with tolerance. Unfortunately, this led the Scottish Terrier Club of America (when they revised the standard about 1925) to eliminate the passage beginning "It should be the spirit and purpose of the judge in deciding, etc." The original officers of the present Club were: President, Mrs. Jack Brazier; Vice-President and Treasurer, Doctor Fayette C. Ewing; Secretary, J. Steele Mackenzie. Mrs. Brazier, then actively breeding in New York, was complimented with the Presidency, in the spirit of *place aux dames*. A year or more later, when the Constitution and By-Laws were printed, Mr. James L. Little's name was substituted by the controlling officers for that of Mrs. Brazier. This because of his previous connection with the breed and the influence he might exert in the East in awakening interest in it."

"As stated in the Preface to this book, it was in 1897 while visiting the St. Louis dog show that I became interested in Scottish Terriers, because of their unique personality, and purchased from an Eastern handler the only pair on exhibit there. One was an American-bred bitch, Bella the Second, and the other an imported dog named Mac Stinger. Mac Stinger was no mean type of Scottie and yet I paid only fifty dollars for the pair. This hardly paid the freight from the other side. Mac Stinger soon died and I sold Bella the Second as a ratter, being determined to import something better. The first of my importations was Romany Ringlet, whelped February, 1897, a nine months old puppy that had well-nigh swept the Edinburgh show where was exhibited annually the heaviest entry in the world of this breed. She was purchased from Mr. J.N Reynard, one of the pioneer Scottie promoters, then Secretary of the Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland. At the Edinburgh show she had won several Firsts, gold and silver medals, and the coveted Breeders' Trophy for the Best, bred by a member of the Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland. She was sent through the American circuit in the winter and spring of 1899, coming out a champion, the first

bitch of this breed, I understand, to acquire the title in America. She was then retired and became the mother of various winners. Romany Ringlet was sired by the celebrated champion, Revival, whose beautiful head out-rivaled all contemporary Scotties and set a standard from which breeders have not to this day departed. Romany Ringlet was aptly denominated the "Bitch of the Revival," her success and prominence having stimulated some of those who had become discouraged to again enter the shows and encouraged others to take up the breed. Later, I imported the British winner, Loyne Ginger, a real wheaten, and even at that day I was opposed to artificial darkness and bought this bitch especially because of her color. She had been pronounced "one of the best Scotties in England: and she, too, became a champion. Next was imported Loyne Ruffian, with half a hundred British wins, who had to up to that time sired a more notable list of winners on the British show bench than any sire imported to this country. Among his winners was Nosegay Sweet William, the first American-bred Scottie pup to take Winners at Westminster, which achievement was in competition with the largest entry ever made (up to that time) in an American show. He was run over by a train shortly thereafter. Loyne Ruffian soon became a champion. Later I brought over Baberton Lass, the most important bitch-winner that had been imported; also Clydefore Yvonne, winner of the Breeders' Trophy at the important Ayr show, and sister to Mr. Reynard's Clydefore Rebel that had just been sold at the record price for a Scottie. Then came, among others, British Ch. Balmachron Thistle, who had the distinction of having won more prizes in England than any other Scot of either sex that had been brought into this country. All this time I was persistently booming the breed in various kennel journals, and demanding of show superintendents that it be recognized with liberal classes. When they didn't do this I refused to show, and told them so. Encouraged by the new state of affairs, Mr. Little began importing and exhibiting again and in this way greatly helped to resuscitate the Fancy. At this time others became interested, notably, Mrs. Jack Brazier, Mr. Richard F. Perkins, Mrs. Clara W. Sherman, Mrs. H.T. Foote (whose husband, Dr. H.T. Foote hitherto had been identified with Manchester Terriers), Mr. Thos. C. Carr, Mrs. Bradley-Dyne – in British Columbia – and others. Thus the Scottish leaven began to work from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Dr. H.T. Foote did not entirely give up his Manchesters but he acquired Scotto-mania from contact with my importations which passed through his hands upon arrival at New York. Mrs. Jack Brazier of Long Island; Mr. J. Steele Mackenzie – a Scotsman and one of the early promoters of the breed in his native country – and I formed in the year 1900 (after the old one established half a dozen years previously had thrown up its charter, it having been dead for several years by default of its members) the Scottish Terrier Club of America, now existing.

"Previous to 1890 there were no individual class entries for this breed, and their recognition as a factor in the shows may be said to have begun with the advent of the decade above mentioned. The Westminster, then as now, was the representative American show for all breeds and, though the Scottish Terrier Fancy at that time was centered around Boston, the New York fixture generally developed the most important entry."

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