

Terrier shoulder

In the past, the dogs skeletons of the famous anatomists, as [Ernest E. Thompson](#), - [Wilhelm Ellenberger](#), - [Septimus Sisson](#), - [Auguste Chauveau](#) - Frederick Thomas George Hobday - Peter Popesko, - Rolf Berg etc. all humerus' are longer as the scapulas and there are no any figures where the shoulder angulation 90° - always more.

Scapula ≠ shoulder blade, humerus ≠ upper arm!

Shoulder blade is a region (area), scapula is a bone, upper arm is a region, (area) humerus is a bone!

There is in the standard: „Shoulder-blades flat.” Scapula is NEVER FLAT, there is the *spine of the scapula* !

The muscles are smooth.

THE GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG IN WORD AND PICTURE (Publication 1921)

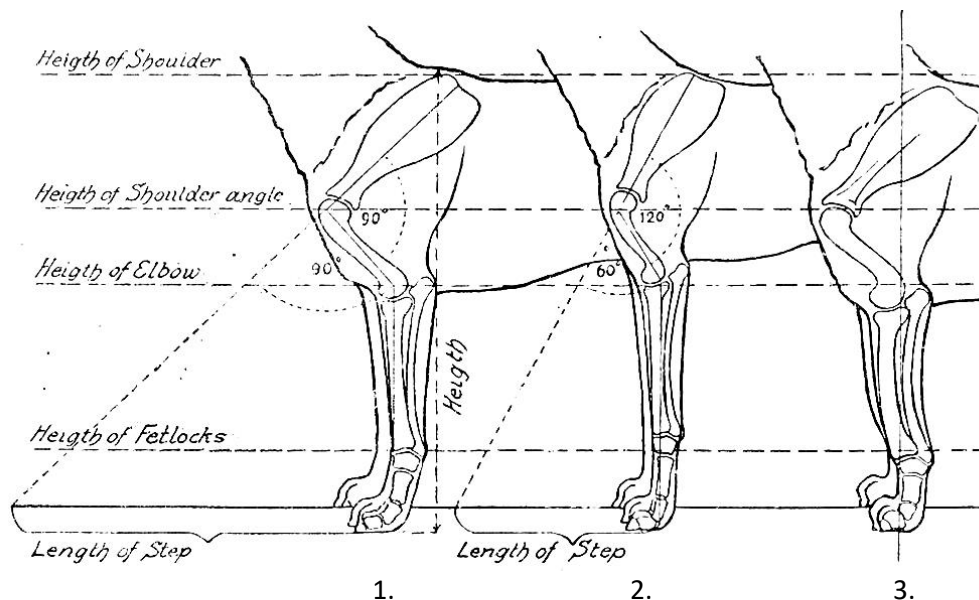
by *Max von Stephanitz* (1863-1936)

[von Stephanitz's skeleton](#) had right proportions, but when he wrote about [motion and shoulder](#), he defaulted very-very great faults.

THERE ARE NO ANY GSD WHICH HUMERUS ARE SHORTER THEN SCAPULA!

When the scapula or the humerus will be steeper, the bones don't be shorter, the withers' height will be higher!

And von Stephanitz' followers COPIED, COPIED and COPIED! - these wrong figures.



1. Good formation of prosternum and lower sternum, neck powerfully set, high long withers, strong bones and good leverage for the forelimbs, plenty of play for the shoulder, which makes good long place and advance possible.

2. Faulty prosternum, depth of breast too narrow, thin neck, low withers, bones too long too thin, faulty angles and accordingly faulty leverage for the limbs, little play for the shoulder, and consequently a short place and advance, fetlocks long and too steep, stork-like build with poor gait, that appears to be good on account of the long bones.

3. Compressed formation of breast and neck, large bones, shoulders somewhat advanced, bent radius and ulna with distended joints (the result of weakness in the bones) fetlocks oversteep and short build of "thickness body connected a tottery gait" (*Bildung des unterfessten, plumpen hundes mit gebundenen, rollenden Gängen.*)

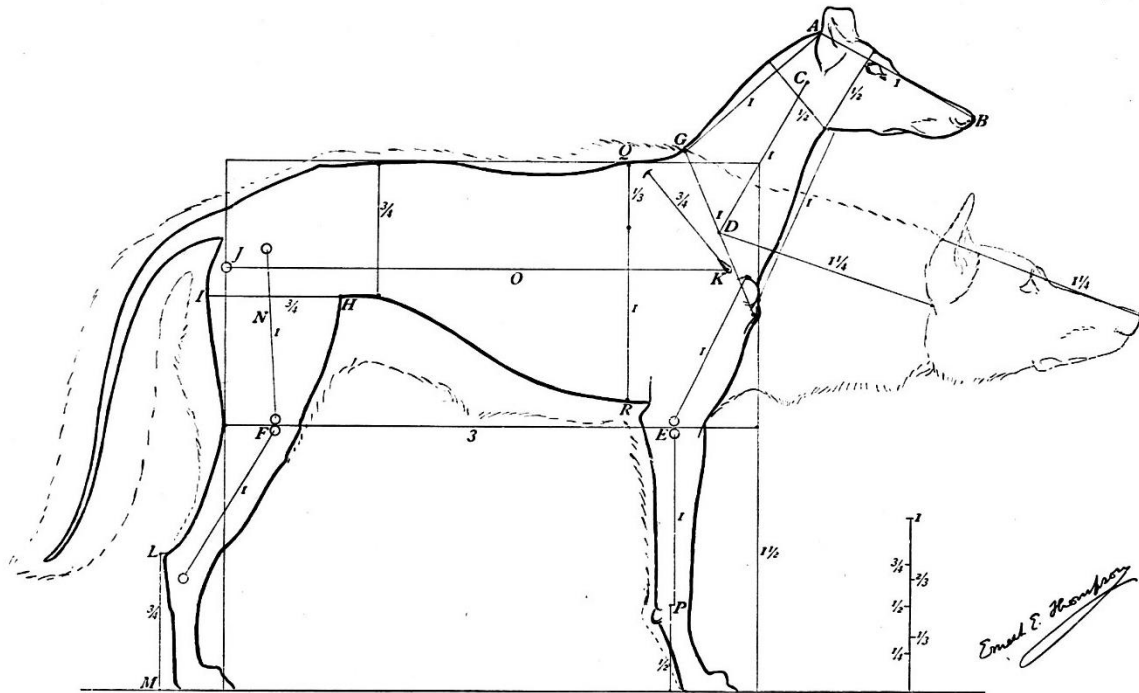


PLATE XXIV. - PROPORTIONS OF A TYPICAL DOG AND WOLF

The Body goes in a square whose side is in 3 heads, the square being defined by head of the Humerus, top of Shoulder, crest of Ilium, Ischiatic tuberosity, and ground.

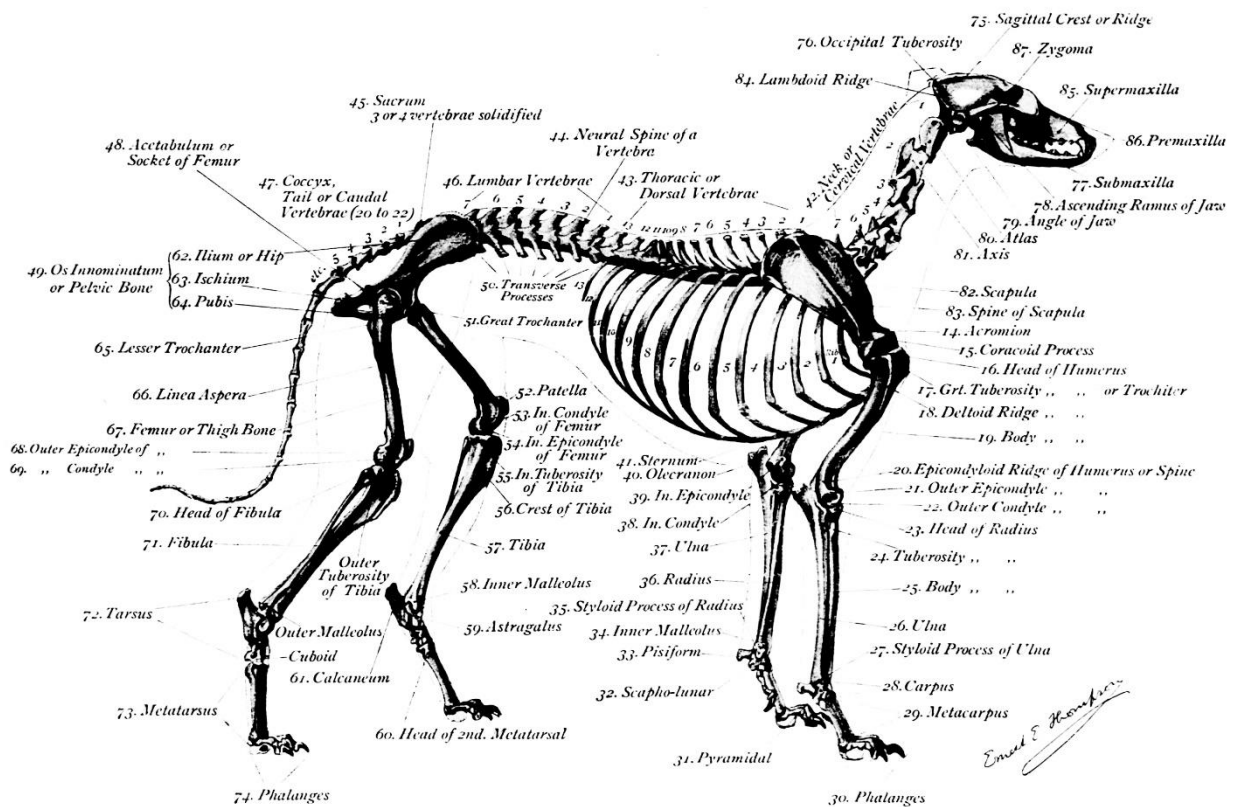
The Knee and Elbow Joints **F** and **E** are at half the height of this square. In addition to the measurements indicated are the following: the widest part of the animal is through the Triceps of Thigh at **N**; it is there 1 head; the width of the Chest at its widest part **O** is $\frac{3}{4}$ head; the width through the Shoulders at the Acromions **K** is $\frac{3}{4}$ head.

This plate serves also to illustrate the proportions of the Wolf. They resemble those of the Dog, but the Breast and Neck are $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the size.

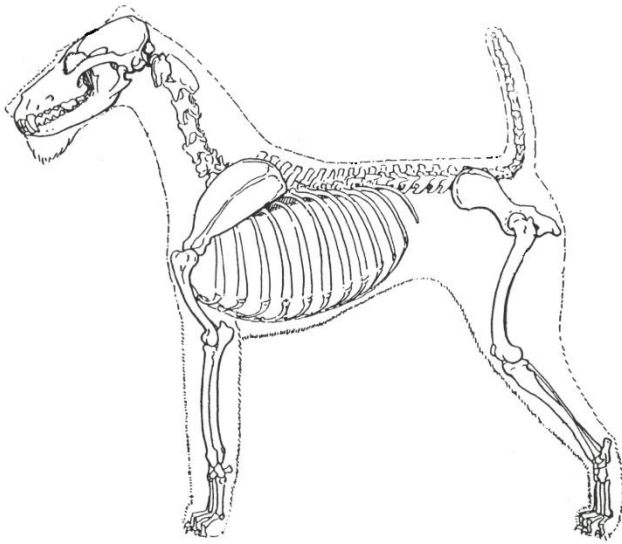
Although on Plate XXIV. the proportions of the Dog are clearly set forth, they will be given categorically, so that the more important ones may be emphasised: -

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. The body goes in a square whose side | equals 3 heads |
| 2. At half the height of the sides of the square are the knee and elbow joints E, F . | |
| 3. Through the deepest part of the chest | "- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ "- |
| 4. The neck above, from the occiput A to the end of the neck-thatch or mane G | "- 1 "- |
| 5. The neck below | "- 1 "- |
| 6. The length of the neck vertebrae, i.e., the interior line of the neck, C D | "- 1 "- |
| 7. The depth of the neck at based | "- 1 "- |
| 8. The length of the humerus | "- 1 "- |
| 9. "- radius | "- 1 "- |
| 10. "- femur | "- 1 "- |
| 11. "- tibia | "- 1 "- |
| 12. The width of the body through the biceps of the thigh, i.e., the widest point N | "- 1 "- |
| 13. The length of the scapula | "- $\frac{3}{4}$ "- |
| 14. The width of the chest at at its widest point O | "- $\frac{3}{4}$ "- |
| 15. "- shoulder through the acromions | "- $\frac{3}{4}$ "- |
| 16. The depth of the loins | "- $\frac{3}{4}$ "- |
| 17. The width of the thigh at H I | "- $\frac{3}{4}$ "- |
| 18. The length of the foot L M | "- $\frac{3}{4}$ "- |
| 19. The depth of the head from throat to front | "- $\frac{1}{2}$ "- |
| 20. "- neck at throat | "- $\frac{1}{2}$ "- |
| 21. The length of the fore-foot from P to the ground | "- $\frac{1}{2}$ "- |

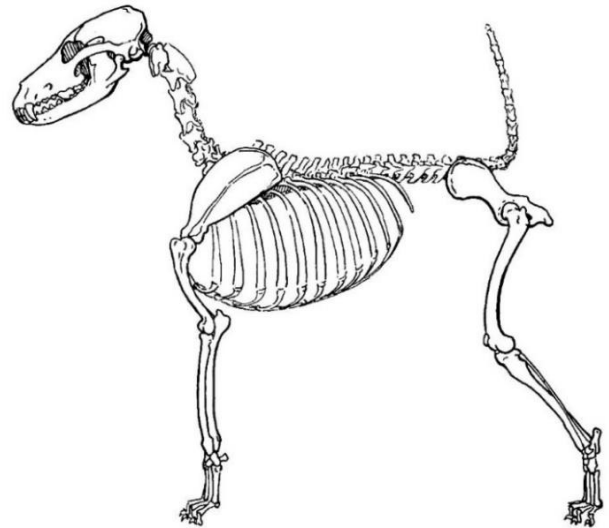
THE ANATOMY OF THE GREYHOUND, THE SKELETON



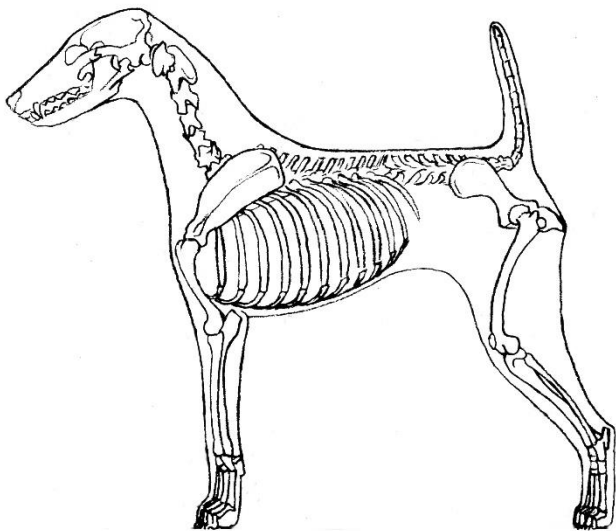
Some airedale's skeleton



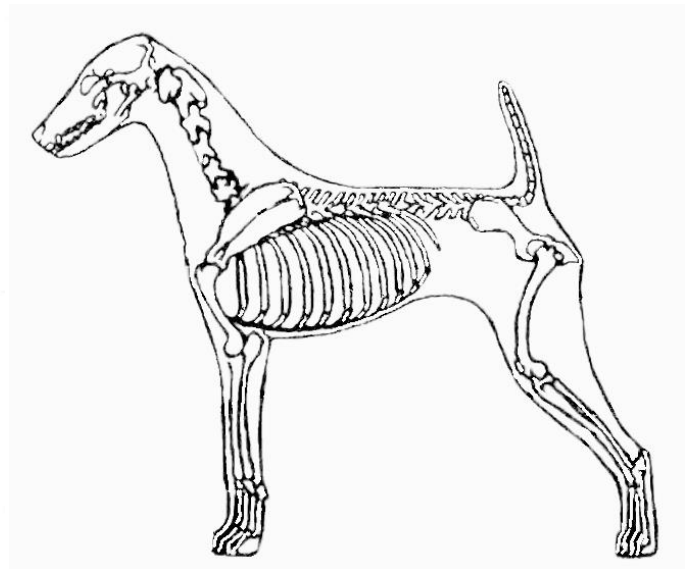
by Gladys Brown Edwards



by Jane Harvey



by dr. Christa von Bardeleben



by Zsolt Lokodi

The original picture by Gladys Brown Edwards. That copied Jane Harvey, and dr. von Bardeleben, and from von Bardeleben's copied Zsolt Lokodi.

Gladys Brown Edwards - The Complete Airedale (1962)

Jane Harvey - (~1975) - <https://janedogs.com/>

Terrier Fronts - Shortened humerus has specific purpose (2018)

dr. Christa von Bardeleben (+1994) - Airedale Terrier (1989)
(illustrator: Renate Dolz)

June Dutcher & Janet Johnson Framke - The New Airedale Terrier (1990)
(All figures copied GBE)

All of four skeleton figures have ONLY 12 (pairs) RIBS! (*There is a very big place for the first rib!*)

ALL the four - SCAPULAS ARE TOO LONG! ALL the four – HUMERUS' ARE TOO SHORT!

Gladys Brown Edwards (1908-1989)

Well known equine sculptor, artist and writer, she was an expert on the Arabian horse. For many years, her works were used as trophies by the Arabian Horse Association and the American Quarter Horse Association.

(She was the owners Studio Airedale terrier knl.)

Books:

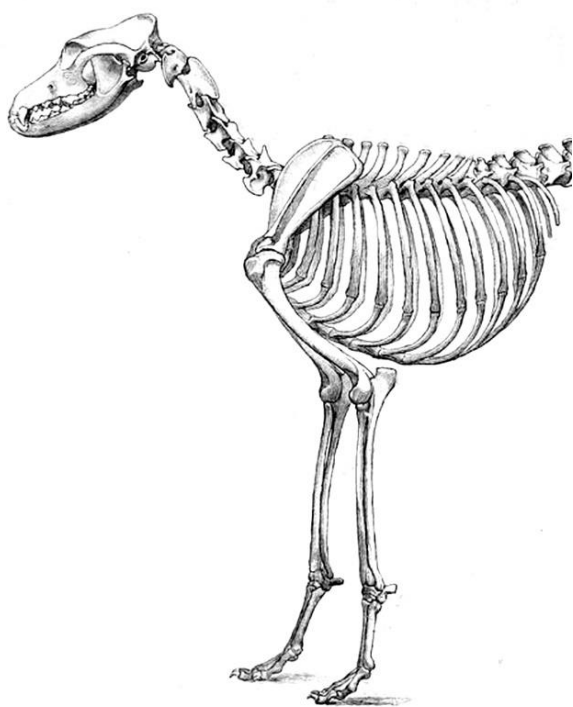
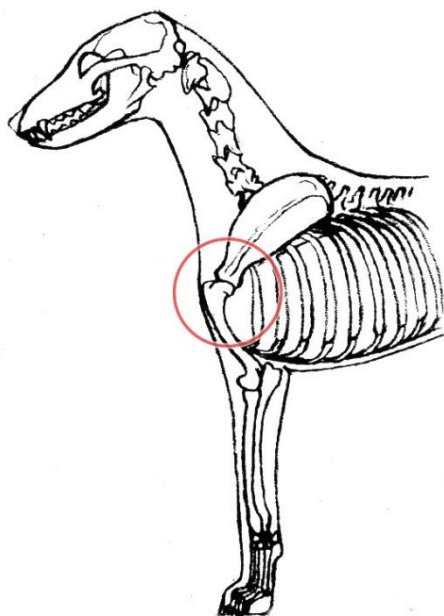
Anatomy and Conformation of the Horse

Know the Arabian Horse

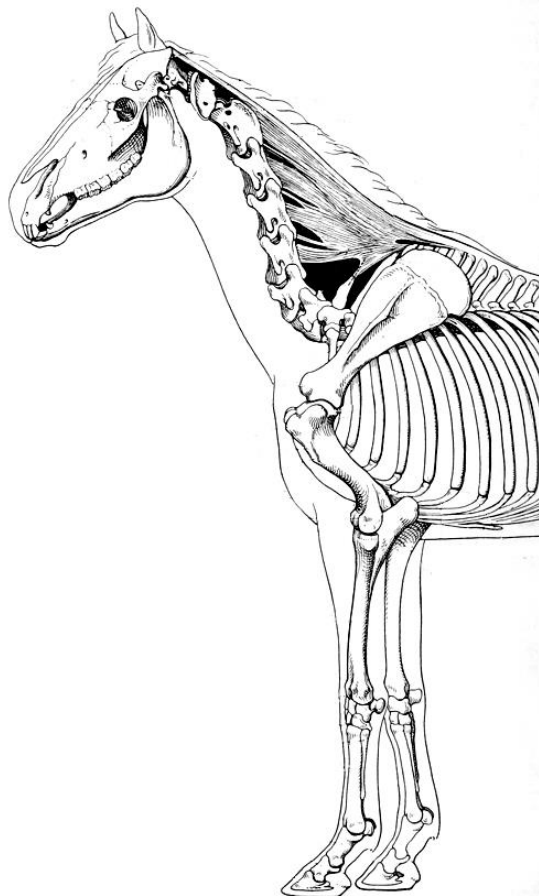
The Complete Airedale

The Blueprint of the Airedale are one of the best breed's analysis.

(But, - that's my opinion:- She NEVER saw any Airedale skeletons, only transform a normal artist skeleton - Ellenberg's Great Dane - to „terrier front” - long scapula , short humerus – lengths as a horse's.)



Shoulder bones of Ellenberger's dog
(scapula is the shorter)



Shoulder bones of Ellenberger's horse
(scapula is the longer, but - 20% is scapula cartilago)

You can see GBE's and von Bardeleben's pictures in the ANKC Extended Breed Standard

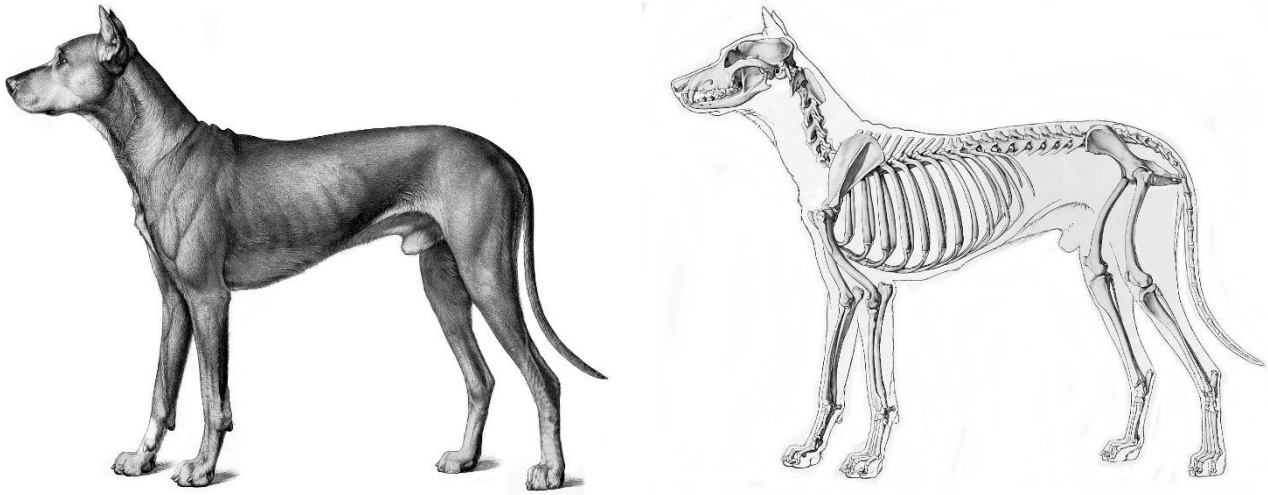
[ANKC Breed Standard + Extended Breed Standard of THE AIREDALE TERRIER](#)

Gladys Brown Edwards - Fig. 2. 3. 4. 7. 8. 12. 17d

von Bardeleben - Fig. 1. 5. 6. 11. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19.

Others - Fig. 3a. 9. 10.

Ellenberger's Great Dane



I compared [Ellenberger's measurements](#), an Airedale's bones.
Great Dane withers' height 80 cm. Airedale's 60 cm. (75 %)
((l),long (s) short – from breed standards)

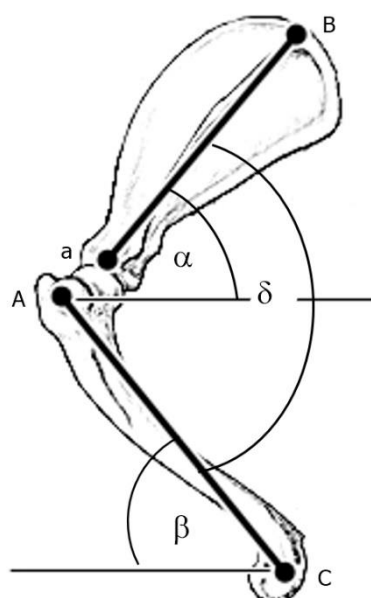
Bone		Gr. Dane	Airedale	Difference
		cm.	cm.	%
1.	scapula	17,0 (l)	15,0 (l)	+13,2
2.	humerus	23,25 (l)	17,5	+0,3
3	radius	23,0	17,5	+1,1
4.	ulna	28,0	20,5	-1,8
5.	longest metacarpal	9,8	7,0 (s)	-3,6
6.	coxae	20,8	15,5	-0,5
7.	femor	26,2 (l)	19,5 (l)	-0,6
8.	tibia	26,6 (l)	20,5	+2,0
9.	fibula	25,3 (l)	18,5	-1,9
10.	longest metatarsal	11,1 (s)	8,0 (s)	-3,0

The airedale's scapula is longer +13,2%!

*Is the 13,2% much or not? In the airedale standard withers' height is 23" (58,42 cm).
– 6% (3,5 cm)=54,9 cm is a very small airedale male. +7,2% (4,2 cm)= 62,6 cm is a big airedale male.*

Radius longer, – metacarpal bone shorter, tibia longer – metatarsal bone shorter.

My method for determining bones length, angles and shoulder layback.



A - B = length of Shoulder blade

a - B = length of Scapula

A - C = length of Humerus

α = Scapula's angle

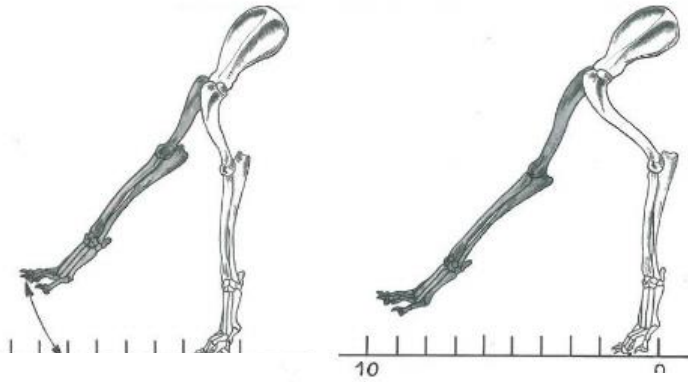
β = Humerus' angle

δ ($\alpha + \beta$) = Shoulder's angle

$(a - B) + (22-25)\% = (A - B) = (A - C)$

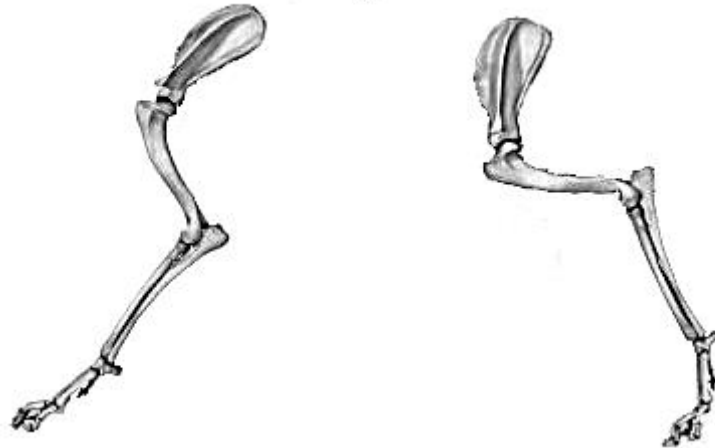
BREED	SCAPULA		HUMERUS		SHOULDER		PREFERRED GAIT
	length	angle	length	angle	forechest	angle	
Airedale terrier	long	45°	normal	75°	minimal	120°	gallop
Bedlington terrier	long	55°	long	65°	minimal	120°	fast gallop
Border terrier	long	45°	normal	75°	minimal	120°	gallop
Foxterrier (smooth)	long	45°	short	75°	none	120°	gallop
Foxterrier (wire)	long	45°	short	75°	none	120°	gallop
Irish terrier	long	45°	normal	75°	minimal	120°	gallop
Irish kerry blue terrier	normal	45°	normal	75°	none	120°	gallop
Irish soft coated wheaten t.	normal	45°	normal	75°	none	120°	gallop
Lakeland terrier*	long	45°	shorter	75°	minimal	120°	gallop
Welsh terrier*	long	45°	shorter	75°	minimal	120°	gallop
E.Thompson's typical dog	normal	50°	normal	65°	average	115°	gallop
Ellenberger's Great Dane	long	55°	long	60°	minimal	115°	gallop
Greyhound	long	55°	long	65°	minimal	120°	rotary gallop
Labrador retriever	long	50°	normal	55°	marked	105°	trot
Belgian shepherd dog	long	55°	normal	60°	average	115°	gallop
German shepherd dog	normal	55°	long	50°	marked	105°	flying trot

(*In the last 15-20 years there were many crossing - foxterrier & welsh – and - foxterrier & lakeland.)



THESE ARE WRONG FIGURES!

The axis of the scapula, humerus and foreleg are never in same line.



THESE ARE RIGHT FIGURES!

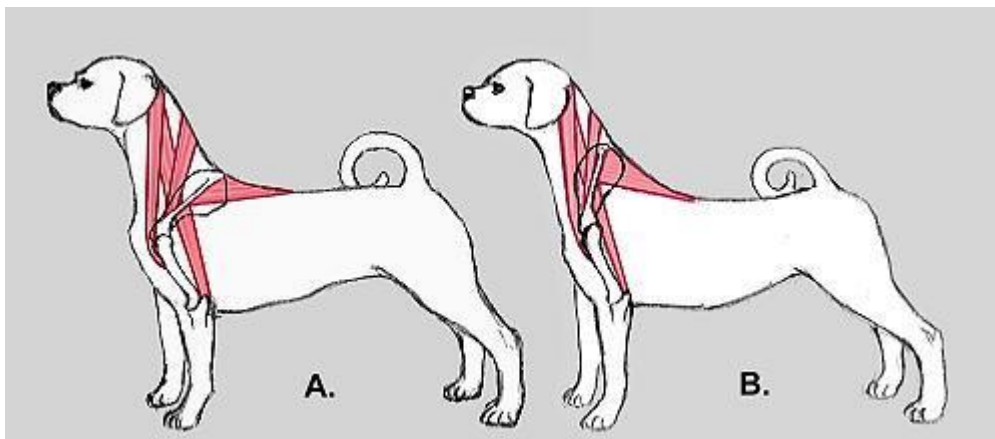
forequarter forward position

forequarter rear position

Since - about 1955-60 - there are „the modern foxterrier type”:

- steep scapula (about 60-65°)
- too high set on neck – (too long neck)
- higher shoulder height
- (relative) shorter body
- very short fore step (*shorter than 5 cm*)
- level (10-15°) pelvis
- over angulated hindquarter

The „classic foxterriers type” had shoulders that „A”, the „modern foxterriers type” have same that „B”
(*The foxterrier humerus’ are shorter than lhasa’s*)



[Lhasa apso shoulder](#)

(Unfortunately, I don't remember the author's name)

„Classical foxterrier types”



Robyn Price took on this photo by dr. Cara Campbell veterinarian and foxterrier breeder x-rayed a wire. The bones scapula and upper arm are the SAME length dispelling the shorter upper arm concept.

My opinion: this is a typical „modern foxterrier type” x-ray picture – very steep scapula (about 65°) humerus and scapula are same length.

Responsibility of all show judges of the world (AKC, CKC, FCI, KC, KUSA etc.) won a Wire Foxterrier with serious fault (very steep scapula) Westminster 2019' BIS!

There are also some welsh and lakeland bloodline same shoulder (foxterrier crossing)!

The „modern airedale terrier type” has existed since 1973 (CH. Siccawei Galliard bloodline) – same construction!

There are an other problem:



Othello-Kirm v. Canis-Burg

The v .Kirm - Br:Rudi Tegeler (v. Neidenburg, Lossberg, Canis-Burg, v. Lohfeuer, earlier Malton, etc.) airedale bloodline had the most beautiful trot in the ring.

He had long, well laid back scapula (45°), but his humerus (normal length) was *over angulated* (60-65°), had forechest and didn't „covering a lot of ground”- the preferred gait – gallop – were shorter than the ideal!

(There are some welsh terrier bloodline with same over angulated humerus.)



There are no any so short airedales humerus all over the world as in this figure.

The preferred gait of the airedales, foxterriers, others long legged terriers, sighthounds, long legged hounds etc. are GALLOP! All of these breeds „covering a lot of ground”- (have minimal forechest and steeper humerus than the „trotting” breeds)!

The correct movement contains not only trot - the show judges see only this (and said – *good movement*) – but for the right gallop, turnability, and *step safety* - can only be conclude from the good structure!

SHOW ME PLEASE ONLY ONE FOX TERRIERS SKELETON OR X-RAY PHOTO WHICH HUMERUS WITH 15-20% SHORTER THAN SCAPULA!

SHOW ME PLEASE ONLY ONE AIREDALES SKELETON OR X-RAY PHOTO WHICH HUMERUS SHORTER THAN SCAPULA!

SHOW ME PLEASE ONLY ONE OTHER LONG LEGGED TERRIERS SKELETON OR X-RAY PHOTO WHICH HUMERUS SHORTER THAN SCAPULA!

SHOW ME PLEASE ONLY ONE OTHERS LONG LEGGED BREEDS' SKELETON OR X-RAY PHOTO WHICH HUMERUS SHORTER THAN SCAPULA!