

From 1892 to 1909 Nose – In black, black and tan, or white dogs the nose should be black; in other coloured Pomeranians it may more often be brown or liver-coloured, but in all cases the nose must be self, not parti-coloured, and never white.

In 1906 - The following colours are admissible – white, black, blue or grey, brown, sable, shaded sable, red, orange, fawn and parti-colours.

\*In 1909 the Standard began 'All whole colours are admissible'.... it then states 'at present the whole coloured dogs are – white, black, frown –light or dark, blue as pale as possible, orange which should be deep and even in colour as possible, beaver and cream which should have black noses and black rims around the eyes.' At present implied more colours may be added as the breed developed.

Excluded from the list of 'whole colours' were dogs with white or tan markings – now deemed to be 'decidedly objectionable and should be discouraged', dogs with white or tan chest, feet and legs also shaded sables and parti-colours.

A salient point is that prior to 1909 the Standard had used the terms 'objectionable and should be discouraged' before and made it clear although frowned upon this did not necessarily disqualify a dog. There have never been any disqualifying colours or patterns in the UK Breed Standard.

1892 – 1898 'a few white hairs in any self-colours shall not disqualify, but should be discouraged'.

1898 – 1909 'a few white hairs on a whole coloured dog, shall not absolutely disqualify, but should carry great weight against the dog'

1898 - 1909 'Whole-coloured dogs, with a white foot or feet, leg or legs, are decidedly objectionable, and should be discouraged, and cannot compete as whole coloured specimens'.

1906 – 1909 'Oranges must be self coloured throughout, and light shading, though not disqualifying, should be discouraged'.

A clause added in 1901 'a dog with white feet or chest would not be a parti-colour dog' was modified in 1909 to 'a dog with white or tan feet or chest would not be a parti-coloured dog' - is still in today's UK Standard.

### An exception to the rule – Mafeking of Rozelle



Another sentiment expressed in 1898, and still in the UK Breed Standard, was that judges should give preference 'if in other points they are equal' to whole coloured dogs over parti-coloured Poms in mixed classes.

Despite this clause tri-coloured Mafeking of Rozelle (left) bred and owned by Miss Hamilton the President of the Pomeranian Club (1891 – 1919) was the Cruft's CC winner in 1904 over all under 8lb Poms of any colour entered at the show. It may surprise many of you to know that Mafeking was the winner of Open Dog (Any other colour) and Limit Dog (Any other Colour) and in both classes he defeated the famous Ch The Sable Mite!

Mafeking was usually called a parti-colour but in fact he was a tri-colour and was registered as one. He was white, black and sable (sable meaning orangey brown of which more will be explained later) –this also illustrates the original term parti-colour included tri-colours.

Note – the most common parti-colour was black and white, then chocolate and white and later blue and white – after orange was developed some were orange and white. Mr Hicks in 1906 recommended people look at Mafeking of Rozelle, Shelton Novelty (black & white) and Maggie - below right (black and white) as good examples of parti-coloured dogs. In 1911, 1916 & 1919 Miss Ives' book lumps together parti-colours, tri-colours and black and tans in her section on parti-colours as did Mrs Thomson in 1929.



Mafeking would no doubt have been a contender for the Pomeranian Club's Winan's Cup for the best Parti-coloured, Tri-coloured, or Hound-marked Pomeranian'.

Mr Winan, a member of the Kennel Club (very few were) owned a cream Pom called Café au Lait exhibited before cream was in the Standard.

The Pomeranian Club held its first show in 1907 and in that year and in 1908 provided a class for 'Parti-colour - Black and white - black, sable and white - sable and white well broken' an ideal class for Winans Cup hopefuls.

Hound marked Poms may well have had one or more tan legs so could have been borne in mind in the 1909 Standard revision.

### Some general information about colours in this era

Quite a variety of colours and patterns had popped up between 1898 & 1909. So Club members had lots to think about. A founding member in 1891, Mrs E. J Thomas, had registered and successfully shown two brindle Poms in 1899 and brindles were noted at LKA shows. Mr Mappin, quoted in 1907, commented 'orange shaded sables, a most inexplicable colour, which no one but their owner can define; and, last but not most difficult of all to tabulate, brindle shaded sables'.

It was his view that creams, fawns, beavers, orange shaded sables, brindle shaded sables, 'should be classified with the parti-coloured and should be entered at the class provided for them at every show, viz., that for 'any other colour'.

Poms were very fashionable in the early 1900s attracting many fanciers because of their colour and small size. It was once said ladies owned a Pom of every shade to match their gowns. Interesting colours recorded in the KC Stud Books (but not mentioned in the Standard) pre- 1910 included brindle, racoon sable, dove, smoke blue, chocolate, red chocolate, slate grey, grey sable, wolf colour, brindle sable, fawn and silver, chocolate and brown, lemon and white, chocolate and white, black and sable, black and yellow, blue and sable, grey and white and various degrees of mis- marks for example – black, white spot on chest white tips to 3 feet. And over in America by 1921 they even had blue mottled Poms.