

# NOMENCLATURE OF SHANKS AND TOES (Figures 5-8)

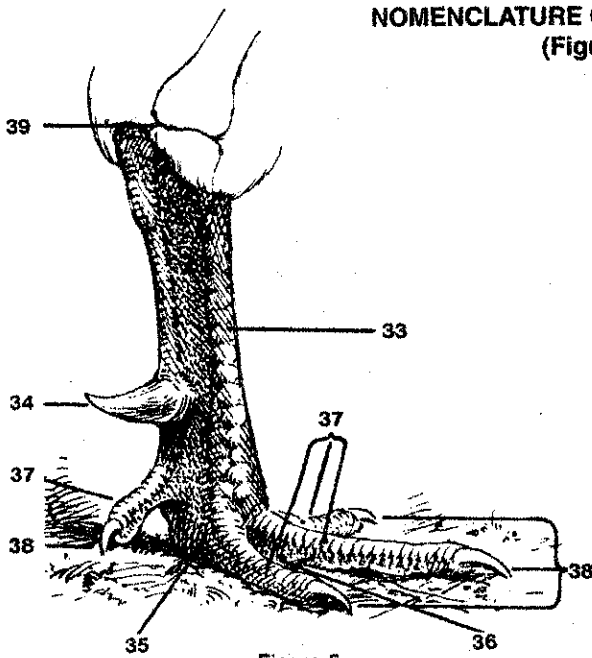


Figure 5

MALE

- 33. Shank
- 34. Spur
- 35. Foot
- 36. Web
- 37-37. Toes
- 38-38. Toe-Nails
- 39. Middle of Hock Joint

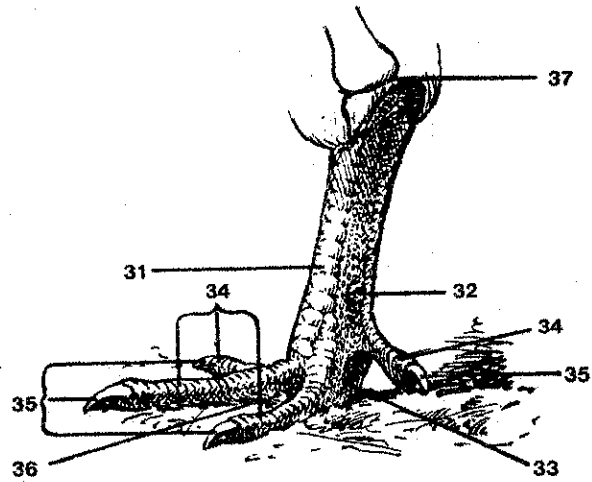


Figure 6

FEMALE

- 31. Shank
- 32. Spur
- 33. Foot
- 34-34 Toes
- 35-35. Toe-Nails
- 36. Web
- 37. Middle of Hock Joint

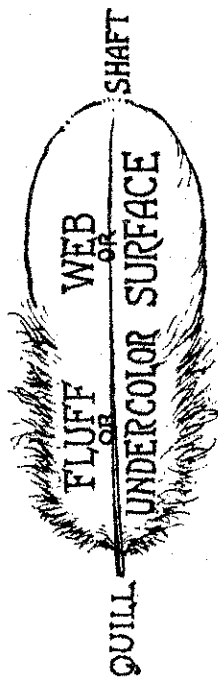


Figure 26  
Sections of  
a feather.

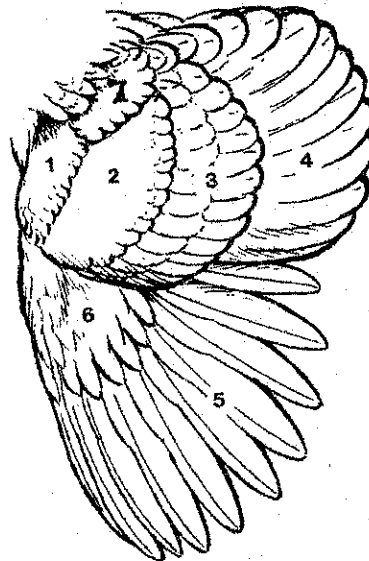


Figure 37

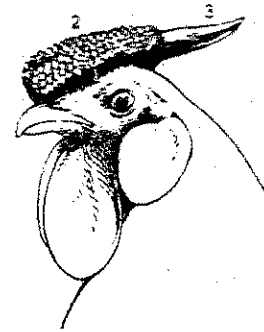
Parts of Wing

- 1, Front. 2, Bow. 3, Bar.
- 4, Secondary. 5, Primaries.
- 6, Primary Coverts.
- 7, Wing Shoulder.

# DIFFERENT TYPES OF STANDARD MALE COMBS



**Figure 12**  
**Single Comb**  
1, Base; 2, Point; 3, Blade.  
For ideal types see illustrations  
of breeds and varieties.



**Figure 13**  
**Rose Comb**  
1, Base; 2, Rounded Points;  
3, Spike.  
For ideal types see illustrations  
of breeds and varieties.



**Figure 14**  
**Pea Comb**  
For ideal types see illustrations  
of breeds and varieties.



**Figure 15**  
**Sultans Head, Male**  
**(Ideal)**  
1-1, V-shaped Comb; 2,  
Crest; 3, Muffs;  
4, Beard.



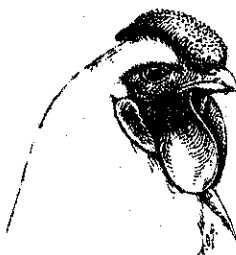
**Figure 16**  
**Cushion-Comb (Ideal)**



**Figure 17**  
**Buttercup Comb**  
**(Ideal)**



**Figure 18**  
**Strawberry Comb**  
**(Ideal)**



**Figure 19**  
**Rose Comb**  
Standard type as in  
Wyandotte males.



**Figure 20**  
**Single Comb**  
Front view, medium size, male  
comb. Showing strong base,  
firm and even position on head.



**Figure 21**  
**Single Comb**  
Standard type as in Plymouth  
Rock males.

31).

A.O.C.: All Other Colors, or Any Other Color.

A. O. V.: All Other Varieties, or Any Other Variety.

ANATOMY: A domestic fowl's structural systems including integumentary, skeletal, muscular, vascular, nervous, respiratory, digestive, reproductive, and endocrine.

AXIAL FEATHER: The short feather growing between the primaries and secondaries of the wing.

BACK: The top section of the body from the base of the neck to the base of the tail, including the cape and saddle.

BANTAM: A diminutive fowl; some being distinct breeds, others being miniatures of a large breed or variety, approximately one-fourth (1/4) to one-fifth (1/5) their weight. Usually ornamental in character, some breeds have considerable merit as egg producers, a few as meat fowl. (pgs. 204-301).

BARRING: (1) Alternate transverse markings of two distinct colors on a feather, regular in shape as in Barred Plymouth Rocks, irregular in Dominiques, Hollands and Cuckoo Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantams also in Campines, (figs 55-57, 66).

(2) The term properly applies to the alternate colored crosswise markings in Silver and Golden Penciled Hamburg females, ordinarily referred to as pencilings (fig 73). The Hamburg and Campine differ from the former group in the hereditary character of the barring pattern, i.e., restriction of black pigment in bars in the Barred Rock, Dominique, Cuckoo group being determined by the action of a Dominant Sex linked factor, in the Hamburg and Campine groups by a Recessive Autosomal (non-sex-linked) factor. The near white or white bars in three groups is due to the Dominant Sex-linked barring gene which rhythmically suppresses the formation of pigment.

(3) A term used to describe defective coloration represented by transverse purple markings in blade feathers, (pg. 32).

BAY: (1) A light golden-brown.

(2) Also used to designate an intermingling of red and yellow in the iris caused by surface capillaries in the eyes in some varieties of fowl.

(3) Wing-bay, (pg. 13).

BEAK: The horny formation projecting from the front of the head of chickens and turkeys, consisting of an upper and lower mandible which form the forward mouth-parts, (fig. 3).

BEARD: (1) A cluster of feathers pendent from the upper throat of some fowl, as in Crevecoeurs Houdans, Faverolles, Bearded Polish, Belgian Bearded d'Anvers, Bearded, Belgian Bearded d'Uccles, Silkies, etc. Found only in combination with muffs (fig. 15).

(2) The small tuft of long, coarse, bristly, black hairs projecting from the upper part of the breast of the adult male turkey.

BIRD: A colloquial term, frequently used in referring to an individual of any breed of poultry.

BLADE: The lower unserrated part of a single comb. The portion to rear of the last point of the male

## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

NOTE: A separate and complete glossary for Waterfowl is included in the Waterfowl Section (page 302).

ABDOMEN: The underpart of the body from the breast to the stern. In table dressed fowl, the breast includes the abdomen, (fig. 3, point 33; fig. 4, point

- single comb is often referred to as the blade, (fig. 12).
- BLUE:** A term loosely used in referring to the general slaty color of some varieties of poultry, e.g., Blue Andalusian, Blue Orpington, Blue Belgian Bearded d'Anvers, etc., (see Slate and Bluish slate).
- BLuish-SLATE:** A term used to describe the bluish-gray ground color of the plumage of so called Blue Varieties of poultry, as in the Blue Andalusian, etc.
- BODY:** (1) That portion which contains the trunk. The part exclusive of head, neck, wings, tail, thighs, shanks and toes.
- (2) When used in Standard breed description:
- (a) When describing shape, it refers to the entire body as a whole.
- (b) When describing color, it refers to the body exclusive of back and breast since these sections are described separately; more specifically the lower sides of body, abdomen, and stern.
- BOOTED:** Fowls that are feathered on shanks and toes and having vulture hocks are said to be booted, (fig. 36); as in Booted, d'Uccles, and Sultans.
- BOW-LEGGED:** A deformity in which the legs are farther apart at the hocks than at the feet and knee-joints a disqualification if a perceptible angle is evident at the hock when viewed from the front or back.
- BRASSINESS:** A term descriptive of a light yellowish metallic cast commonly found in the plumage of White and Parti-White varieties, and to a lesser degree in several other varieties, particularly in the hackle, wing-bow and saddle of the male; a serious defect, (pg. 32); may be hereditary or affected by exposure to sun rays and certain items in the diet.
- BREAST:** (1) The forward portion of the underside of the body of fowls from the juncture of the neck and the body to a point directly between the legs, (fig. 3-4).
- (2) Also applies to the flesh on both sides of the keel bone on fowls prepared for the table
- BREED:** An established group of individuals possessing similar characteristics, and when mated together produce offspring with those same characteristics. A breed may include a number of varieties of the same general weight, distinguished by different color plumage, or different types of combs, or a comb and color as in Dorkings, and some cases by bearded or non-bearded.
- BRONZE:** (1) Turkeys: The term is used to describe rich lustrous copperish-bronze color found in Bronze Turkeys.
- (2) Chickens: The term is also used to denote the metallic bronze colored cast sometimes found in the black plumage of black or parti-black chickens, a defect, (pg. 32).
- BUFF:** A medium shade of orange-yellow color with a rich golden cast; not so intense as to show a reddish cast, nor so pale as to appear lemon or light yellow. The term is generally used in referring to the plumage color of all Standard "Buff" varieties of poultry.
- BUTTERCUP COMB:** See Comb description.
- CAPE:** The short feathers at the juncture of the back and neck underneath the hackle and between the shoulders, collectively shaped like a cape, (fig. 4).
- CAPON:** A term used to designate a castrated male fowl, readily distinguished from a normal male by the undeveloped comb and wattles, long hackle, saddle and long tail feathers.
- CARRIAGE:** (1) The posture of a fowl.
- (2) Also applies to the angle of various parts or sections such as back, wing or tail, with respect to the horizontal.
- CARUNCLES:** The fleshy protuberances on the naked portions of the head, face and neck of the Turkey. Also see the Waterfowl Glossary (page 302).
- CAVERNOUS:** A term used to describe the nostrils that are prominent and deeply hollowed, as in the crested breeds, (fig. 22).
- CHESTNUT:** A dark red-brown plumage color, darker than bay.
- CLOSE FEATHERED:** Said of a fowl in which the feathers are held closely to the body, i.e., at no perceptible angle to the body.
- COCK:** A male fowl one year old or more.
- COCKEREL:** A male fowl less than one year old.
- COMB:** The fleshy protuberance on top of the head of a fowl, larger in the male than the female. Of various forms and variations of forms in different breeds, usually red in color; purple in Sumatras, Birchen and Brown Red Modern Games and Silkies, purplish-red in Sebrights.
- (1) Buttercup: Consists of a single blade arising at the juncture of the head and beak rising up and slightly back to the cup shaped crown set squarely on the center of the skull. The rim of the cup shall bear an evenly spaced circle of points and be closed at the back. Points emerging from the center of the cup are a serious defect, (fig. 17).
- (2) Cushion: A low, compact comb of relatively small size, it should be quite smooth, possess no depressions or no spikes and not extend beyond the mid point of the skull, (fig. 16).
- (3) Pea: A medium length, low comb, the top of which is marked with three low lengthwise ridges, the center one slightly higher than the outer ones, the top of which are either undulated or marked with small rounded serrations, (fig. 14), a breed characteristic found in Ameraucanas, Brahmas, Buckeyes, Cornish, Cubalayas and Sumatras.
- (4) Rose: A solid, broad, nearly flat on top, low fleshy comb, terminating in a well developed tapering spike, which may turn upward as in Hamburgs; is nearly horizontal as in Rose Comb Leghorns; or follow the contour of the head in Wyandottes. Top surface of the main part should be slightly convex and studded with small rounded protuberances. General shape varies in different breeds (fig. 13).
- (5) Silkie: An almost round, somewhat lumpy comb, inclined to be greater in width than length; covered with small corrugations on top and crossed with a narrow, transverse indentation slightly to front of the

middle of comb. Sometimes two or three small rear points hidden by crest, others without points. Generally considered to be genetically a rose comb, changed by rose comb plus crest.

(6) Single: A moderately thin, fleshy formation of smooth soft surface texture, firm attached from the beak along the top of skull with a strong base, the top portion showing five or six rather deep serrations or distinct points, the middle points being higher than the anterior or posterior, forming a semi-oval when viewed in profile. The comb always erect and much larger and thicker in male than female; may be lopped or erect in female, depending on breed. The comb is divided into three sections, the front or anterior, the middle, and that extending past the rear base of the skull, the posterior or blade, (fig. 12).

(7) Strawberry: A low set, compact comb of somewhat egg shape with the larger portion forward and the rear extending no further than the midpoint of the skull, (fig. 18).

(8) V-Shaped: A comb formed of two well defined hornlike sections joined at their base, as in Houdans, Polish, Crevecoeurs, La Fleche and Sultans, (fig. 15).

(9) Walnut: A solid, moderately broad comb resulting from the combination of two dominant alleles for the Rose (R) and Pea (P) comb, with a surface that shows some furrowing reminiscent of a walnut half.

**CONDITION:** The state of a fowl in regard to health, including cleanliness and brightness of plumage, head parts, legs and feet.

**CONCAVE SWEEP:** A term applied to the continuous hollow curve of the back from the shoulders to and part way up the tail; a characteristic of some breeds.

**COVERTS:** Those feathers which cover the base of the primary and secondary wing and main tail feathers. See Tail, Flight (primary) and Wing (secondary) coverts.

**CREAMY-WHITE:** A shade of pale yellowish white color; applied to the color of the plumage of the Pekin Duck; also in some breeds of fowl.

**CREAMINESS:** A term descriptive of white feathers in which the shafts and webs are tinged with a light yellow or creamy color; not the same as brassiness. Characteristic of the new feathers, due to immaturity.

**CRESCENT:** Crescent shaped, like a moon in the first or last quarter.

**CREST:** An almost globular tuft of feathers on the top of the head of some fowl and waterfowl, as in Polish, Houdans, Crevecoeurs, Silkies, Sultans and White Crested Ducks. Full expression is partially dependent on the "knob" which is the term most generally used to describe the bony structure and mass of tissue and follicles from which the crest grows, (fig. 22).

**CROP:** The enlarged part of the gullet lying at the front of the body at the base of the neck and partially concealed in the cavity located between the halves of the wishbone, it serves as a temporary storage area for ingested food.

**CROW HEAD:** A narrow, shallow, head and beak, (fig. 23); a serious defect.

**CUCKOO:** A term applied to the coarse and irregular type of Barring found in Dominiques, Barred

Hollands and Cuckoo Belgian Bearded d'Anvers Bantams. See Barring.

**CUSHION:** A profuse mass of feathers over the back and base of tail of a fowl giving it a rounded effect; very pronounced in Cochin females in which it is a breed requirement, a defect in most other breeds, (pg. 31).

**CUSHION COMB:** See description of Comb.

**DARK SLATE:** A very dark bluish gray, approaching black.

**DEFECT:** Anything short of perfection. Some of the more common defects are listed under Cutting for Defects, (pgs. 30-32). Very serious defects which prohibit a specimen from receiving an award at a show are listed under General Disqualifications, (pgs. 32-34), and under special breed disqualifications; nearly all are inherited.

**DEWLAP:** A pendulous growth of skin under the rear of the beak or bill and extending onto the throat area. Examples include African Geese and Brahma females. A breed characteristic in some breeds and a defect in others. Its absence constitutes a disqualification in certain breeds of geese. (All Turkeys have a form of dewlap running down the throat and front of neck, known as a throat wattle.)

**DISQUALIFICATION:** A term applied to a deformity or a defect, sufficiently serious to debar a fowl from an award, usually inherited. Also applies to evidence of faking, (pg. 32).

**DOWN:** (1) The first soft, fine, fluffy plumule like covering of baby chicks.

(2) The soft, fluffy part of a feather below the web, consisting of barbs that are not hooked together; the undercolor.

(3) Small tufts of very short barbs without a common quill, sometimes found on or between the toes and on the shanks of clean legged fowls; a disqualification, (pg. 34).

**DUBBED -- DUBBING:** A term used to describe the close trimming of the comb, wattles and ear lobes of the male Modern Game, Large and Bantam; and the Old English Game male, Large and Bantam. The comb of the Old English male is usually trimmed a little above the skull, leaving a small amount of comb above the base. Cocks not dubbed; a disqualification in above mentioned breeds.

**DUCK-FOOT:** A condition where the fourth or hind toe is carried forward so as to touch or almost touch the third toe instead of carried backward to touch the ground and help balance the bird; a disqualification, (figure 24).

**DUSKY:** Refers to a shading of black pigment in the epidermis over yellow pigment in the dermis as in dusky yellow shanks.

**EAR-- EARS:** (1) Chickens: The small opening on each side of the head at the top of the earlobes and adjoining the face, covered by a small tuft of stiff feather-like plumage.

(2) Turkeys: The small opening on each side of the head below and to the rear of the eyes, covered by a small tuft of stiff feather-like plumage.

(3) Ducks and Geese: The small opening on each

side of the head below and to the rear of the eyes, usually hidden by the smooth head plumage.

**EAR-LOBES:** The fleshy patch of bare skin below the ears, varying in size and shape with color either red, white, blue or purple, according to the breed. In all breeds the texture should be fine and soft, the surface smooth, the outline regular and size uniform.

**EAR-TUFT:** A feathered protuberance on each side of the neck. The feathers grow from a slender finger like cartilaginous appendage located slightly below the ear.

**EDGED -- EDGING:** (1) A very narrow border or lacing of contrasting color around the entire web, e.g. Male hackle of Columbian varieties.

(2) A narrow strip of contrasting color along the upper or lower web of primaries or secondaries running the length of the feather, e.g. Columbian varieties, Partridge males, Silver Penciled Rock and Wyandotte males, etc.

(3) The white tip across the entire extreme ends of the wide main tail and coverts of the Bronze Turkey and the same feathers of the Narragansett Turkey in which the tip ends in a light steel gray color is known as edging. Also used to describe breast lacing in the male and female turkeys when required.

**ENAMEL-WHITE:** The satin-like white surface color found in the ear-lobes of Rose Comb Black Bantams and Mediterranean Breeds.

**FACE:** The skin around and below the eyes on either side of the head of a fowl; may be red, white or purple in color, according to breeds. In all breeds the texture should be fine and soft, the surface smooth, (fig. 25).

**FAKING:** A self-evident attempt to remove or conceal a disqualification or serious defect, thus creating merit which does not naturally exist; a disqualification, (pg. 32).

**FAWN:** A light brownish tan color.

**FEATHER:** One of the epidermal outgrowths, which collectively forms the external covering or plumage of a fowl, (fig. 26). A feather grows from the epidermal covering of a vascular dermal papilla, whose base is sunk in a follicle. A typical feather consists of:

(1) The stem or shaft includes:

(a) the basal hollow and horny proximal or lower part which attaches the feather to the skin and which is known as the quill and

(b) the distal or upper part (rachis) is called the shaft and bears a series of slender somewhat obliquely directed processes on each side known as barbs. As the shaft grows out it carries with itself the pairs of barbs in succession.

(2) The web is formed by the barbs that bear in like manner the barbules, and these in turn the barbicels (hamuli) or little hooklets that attach on to the barbules of the next barb above uniting the whole series of processes. Note: -- color thereof being known as Surface Color.

(3) The fluff is that portion at the proximal or lower

end of the rachis or shaft where absence of the small hooks cause a feather to be soft and downy in character; not visible when the plumage is in natural position. Note -- the color thereof being known as undercolor.

These three sections form a firm flexible composite unit which varies in shape, color and texture in the various breeds and varieties of fowl.

**FEATHER LEGGED:** A term used to designate those breeds having feathers on the outer sides of shanks, and on the outer, or the outer and middle toes, (fig. 8).

**FINISH:** The term applied to fowl which indicates the completion of growth of the entire body, head parts, plumage, shanks and toes, and which must have the proper color, luster and sheen. Indicates bloom of health, ideal weight, and perfection of plumage color and growth.

**FLAT SHIN:** A term usually applied to a shank decidedly lacking in roundness of bone.

**FLIGHTS:** The primary feathers of the wing. The term is sometimes used to denote both primaries and secondaries, but when used in the Standard refers to primaries only (fig. 37).

**FLIGHT COVERTS:** The stiff feathers located at the base forward of the flight feathers (primaries) and covering their base, (fig. 37).

**FLUFF:** (1) Part of a feather composed of barbs growing from the lower part of the shaft which are not hooked together as in the web, resulting in a soft downy character (See Figure 3 fluff).

(2) The soft, downy feathering on the inner side of the lower thighs and on the abdomen, (figs. 3-4).

**FOREIGN COLOR:** A color in any part of a fowl that differs greatly from the color prescribed by the Standard. A disqualification in some breeds. (pg. 34) and a defect in other, (pg.32).

**FOWL -- FOWLS:** A collective term applying to chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys; same as poultry.

**FRIZZLE FEATHER:** A term used to denote feathers which are curled and which curve outward and forward, a characteristic of Frizzle chickens, large and Bantam. Also to a lesser degree in Sebastopol Geese.

**FROSTING:** A faded margin on a black lacing or spangle, a defect, (pg.32 ); (fig. 46).

**GAMY TAIL:** A tightly folded; slim, tapering, whip like tail.

(1) A breed characteristic for Modern Games, Cornish and to a lesser degree in Malays.

(2) A defect in other breeds. (See Cutting for Defects pg. 31).

**GYPSY COLOR:** Very dark purple approaching black. Found in comb, face and wattles of Silkies, Sumatras, Birchen and Brown Red Modern Games, and to a lesser degree in Sebrights.

**GROUND COLOR:** The basic or predominating color of the web of a feather. In laced, penciled, barred, spangled and mottled varieties, it is the basic or predominating color on which the markings are delineated.

**HACKLE:** The rear and side neck plumage of a fowl, (fig. 3-4). Feathers on male and female differ in shape and structure except in breeds having hen-feathered males

**HARD FEATHER:** A term used in describing a plumage characteristic of Game fowl. Hardness is dependent on narrowness and shortness of the feather, toughness and substance of shaft, substance of barbs and the firm closely knitted character of the barbs forming the web and scanty fluff. Not the same as "close feather, (pg. 6).

**HEAD:** In Standard descriptions, the skull and face only. In general terminology, the beak, skull, face, eyes, comb and wattles.

**HEN:** A female fowl. For exhibition purposes, a female chicken or turkey one year old or more.

**HEN-FEATHERED:** A male having feathers like a female, i.e., oval instead of pointed sex feathers in hackle, saddle, wingbow and sickles. (See Sex Feathers). A hen-feathered male is also identical with the female of the same variety in color and markings; as in Sebrights.

**HOCK:** The joint between lower thigh and shank, sometimes incorrectly referred to as the knee.

**HORN:** A broad term commonly used in describing Various shadings of color in the beak of some breeds of fowl, e.g., Rhode Island Red, Blue Andalusian, Speckled Sussex, Silver Spangled Hamburg, etc.

**HORNY:** Horn-like substance, such as the beak, scales of leg, toe nails and spurs.

**INVERTED SPIKE:** A defective rose comb in which the spike is indented or telescoped into the rear portion of the comb, a disqualification, (pg. 33).

**INTEGUMENT:** The body tissue adapted to meet external conditions; skin, feathers, claws, comb, wattles, ear-lobes, knob in some geese, and beard in turkeys.

**IRIS OF EYE:** The colored circle that surrounds the black pupil.

**KEEL:** In chickens and turkeys, the lower median edge of the keel or breast bone, or more specifically, that portion of the middle sternum that resembles the keel of a boat, both as to shape and position, (fig. 1).

**KEY-FEATHER:** Same as axial feather; more pronounced in turkeys than chickens.

**KHAKI:** A light brown or tan color.

**KNEE -- KNEE-JOINT:** The joint between the upper and lower thighs. A term often though erroneously applied to the hock-joint.

**KNOB:** (1) The horny protuberance at the juncture of the head and upper bill in African and Chinese Geese.  
(2) A deformity growth on the breast bone, usually at the front, sometimes found in chickens and turkeys, a defect, (pg 31).  
(3) The rounded protuberant part of the skull in crested fowl, (fig. 22).

**KNOCK-KNEED:** A deformity in which the legs are closer together at the hocks than at the feet. A disqualification when a perceptible angle is evident

at the hock, (pg 34).

**LACED -- LACING:** A border of contrasting color around the entire web of a feather, (fig. 54-62). Should be very distinct, uniform in width, and usually moderately narrow.

**LEADEN BLUE:** A term applied to the shiny bluish-slate color found in the shanks, feet and toes of certain breeds.

**LEADER:** The single round tapering spike terminating the rear of a rose comb, also known as spike.

**LEG:** Includes the upper and lower thigh and shank, (fig. 1).

**LESSER SICKLES:** See Sickles

**LOPPED COMB:** A comb which falls over to one side; a Standard requirement in females of some single comb breeds. (fig. 68); a disqualification in males of the same breeds, also in males and females of other single comb breeds, as well as in all pea comb and rose comb breeds. (pg. 33).

**LUSTER -- LUSTROUS:** A brilliant, glossy, luminous appearance of the feather due to the reflection of the light rays; more evident when the fowl is in perfect physical condition.

**MAHOGANY:** A deep, glowing reddish brown.

**MAIN SICKLES:** See Sickles.

**MAIN TAIL FEATHERS:** The straight, stiff long feathers of the tail located under and between the coverts of the female, the coverts and sickles of the male, (figs. 3-4).

**MEALY:** Applies to buff or red plumage flecked with a lighter color, as if dusted with flour or meal, (fig 49); a defect, (pg. 32).

**METALLIC CAST:** A tendency to a metallic tinge or hue overlaying a required color.

**MOSSY:** Confused, indistinct, irregular or disarranged color markings which destroy the desired color contrast or pattern. Also black specks appearing on the surface of parti-colored birds where white, buff or gold is desired.

**MOTTLED -- MOTTLING:** (1) Plumage in which a variable percentage of the feathers are tipped with white; as in Anconas, Houdans, Javas, Japanese and Belgian Bearded d'Anvers, (fig. 53). Note Mottled differs mainly from spangling in that markings are always white and found only on a variable percentage of the feathers, whereas in spangling the markings may be either black or white and are located on the tip of each feather.  
(2) Plumage in which the surface is spotted with colors or shades of color that differ from the ground color is called mottling, a defect.

**MUFFS:** A cluster of feathers projecting from the face below and around the sides of the eyes and extending from the beard to and covering the ear lobes; profusely developed in Faverolles, (fig. 15). Also known as "whiskers". Found only in combination with a beard. Beards and muffs in large varieties are required to be individually distinct, i.e., three clumps, distinct and definite in formation; in Bantams, beards and muffs should appear as one full continuous unbroken development.

**MULBERRY:** See Gypsy.



**NOSTRILS:** The external openings of the respiratory system at the base of the upper mandible of the beak (fig. 4).

**PARSON'S or POPE'S NOSE:** See Uropygium

**PARTI-COLORED:** Fowls having feathers of two or more colors, or shades of one color.

**PEA COMB:** See Comb description.

**PEARL EYE:** A creamy white or very pale bluish gray colored eye, Standard in Cornish, Malays, Shamos & Aseels.

**PENCILED -- PENCILING:** Applied to several types of lines or markings on female feathers.

(1) The crosswise bars on feathers of Penciled Hamburgs (fig. 50).

(2) The narrow concentric linear markings inside the edge on the web of the feather; sometimes multiple as in Silver Penciled or Partridge varieties, (fig. 61), or single as in the Dark Cornish female, (fig. 67). In all breeds they should be characteristically narrow, uniform in width, sharply defined and continue in an unbroken line following the contour of the feather. When multiple, should also be equidistant from each other.

(3) The fine markings on Rouen and Gray Call Ducks, (fig. 75).

**PEPPERED -- PEPPERING:** Feathers sprinkled with small dots of black or gray, a defect.

**PINION:** The distal or outer segment of the wing of a fowl.

**PINION FEATHERS:** The feathers growing from the pinion, i.e., the flights or primaries.

**PLUCKED HOCKS:** Refers to the removal of the large, long stiff feathers which form a Vulture hock in breeds where the presence of same are a disqualification, i.e., Silkie Bantams and all Asiatics and their Bantam counterparts. A disqualification, (pgs. 30, 34).

**PLUMAGE:** The collective feather covering of the entire body of a fowl, including the head, neck, wings, tail and where specified for breed the shanks and toes.

**POSITIVE ENAMEL WHITE:** Refers to permanent white in face or ear-lobes where red is required, a disqualification in some breeds. The term is not intended to include paleness of ear-lobes due to poor condition, nor any slight white appearance which lacks the satin-like characteristic of the ear-lobe of Rose Comb Bantams.

**POULT:** The young of the domestic turkey before the sex can be determined.

**POULTRY:** A general term applied to all domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, and waterfowl, etc.

**PRIMARIES:** The long, stiff feathers of the wing, growing from the pinion or outer segment, next to the secondaries, folding under and being completely hidden by the secondaries when the wing is properly folded; also known as "flight feathers," (fig. 37).

**PRIMARY COVERTS:** Same as Flight Coverts.

**PROFILE:** As used in Standard descriptions, refers to the side view of a fowl.

**PUBIC BONES:** The thin, terminal portion of the hip bones that form part of the synsacrum or pelvis.

Considered important in evaluating productivity of the female fowl.

**PULLET:** For exhibition purposes, a female fowl less than one year old.

**PUPIL OF EYE:** The round black center of the iris through which light is admitted to the retina. Should be very distinct, perfectly formed and unbroken in outline. Important in showing health of fowl, as well as blindness. Leucosis is shown in ocular lymphomatosis by pale gray colored iris due to white blood cells invading the iris, and a shrunken, irregular pupil. Not to be confused with the desired, healthy, pearl iris of the Cornish, Malay, Shamo and Aseel.

**PURE WHITE:** An opaque white, generally applied to the unblemished white in female type feathers of white or parti-white varieties. The complement of silvery white in male sex feathers of the same varieties.

**QUILL:** The basal hollow and transparent hornlike portion which attaches the feather to the fowl's body, (fig. 26).

**RICH:** A term applied to plumage that has high saturation of pigmentation, vivid in color.

**ROACH BACK.** A deformed, humped back, a disqualification, (pg. 33). Note -- Should not be confused with heavy hip muscles in the Cornish male, or the required convex back line in Malays and Rouen Ducks.

**ROSE COMB:** See Comb description.

**SADDLE:** The rear of back extending to juncture of back and tail of a male fowl, covered with long pointed feathers known as "Saddle Feather" (fig. 3).

**SALMON:** A medium shade of reddish ochre color used to describe the color of the breast of some breeds, e.g. Light Brown Leghorn females.

**SCALES:** The thin horny growths completely covering the shanks and top of the toes of a fowl.

**SCALY LEG:** A defective condition of the shanks and toes of a fowl caused by a small burrowing mite and results in an encrustation or deposit upon and beneath the scales. No fowl may be awarded a first prize if sufficient to completely cover the natural color of shanks and toes, (pg. 28).

**SECONDARIES:** The long stiff wing feathers growing from the middle wing segments, next to the primaries. When the wing is folded, the exposed secondaries form a triangular area known as the "wing bay", (fig. 37).

**SECTION:** The major individual parts as set forth and described in Standard breed descriptions, e.g. comb, beak, head, eyes, etc.

**SERRATED -- SERRATION:** The toothed saw like top edge of a single comb, the points being variable in number in different breeds, those in front and rear usually being smaller than in the center.

**SELF-COLOR:** A single uniform color throughout the plumage, as in Black and White varieties.

**SEX FEATHERS:** (1) The pointed feathers in the hackle, back, saddle, sickles and wing-bow of a male fowl, and which differ from the oval shape feathers in the same sections of the female.

(2) The two top feathers in the tail of a male duck which curve upward and forward and by which sex in ducks is distinguished.

**SHAFT:** The extension of the quill the entire length of a feather to which the barbs are attached.

**SHAFING:** A color characteristic where the shaft of a feather is either lighter or darker than the color of the web, (fig. 48). A Standard requirement in some breeds; a defect in others; (pg. 32).

**SHANK:** The portion of the leg below the hock, exclusive of the foot and toes, the metatarsus (fig. 1). Note -- Anatomically the shank has the tarsal bones fused into the head of the metatarsus and, therefore, is usually referred to as the tarso-metatarsus.

**SHANK-FEATHERING:** See Feather legged.

**SHOULDER:** The upper side of the juncture of the wing and body, (fig. 3).

**SHEEN:** Luster, usually green or purple in the plumage; the bright, glistening effect on the plumage of certain sections.

**SICKLE HOCKS:** When the angle of the hock joint (in the normal standing position) is less than 165°.

**SICKLES:** (1) Main Sickles -- the prominent middle uppermost curving pair of long feathers in the tail of a mature male fowl, (fig. 3).  
(2) Lesser Sickles -- The long curved feathers of the male chicken tail, exclusive of the top two longest main-sickles, which hang to the side of and cover most if not all of the main tail. Extreme development in both number and length being -- a characteristic of certain breeds, (fig. 3).

**SIDE SPRIG:** A well defined point or projection growing from the side of a single comb, (see fig. 30); a disqualification in all single combed breeds, (pg. 33).

**SILKIE:** Refers to the semiplume character of the feathers of the Silkie fowl in which the shafts are very thin and the barbs are very long, very soft and fluffy, which have no holding power and no locking arrangement; structurally similar to the fluff of a normal feather.

**SILVERY WHITE:** A lustrous white, generally applied to the lustrous white color in hackle, back, saddle and wing bow plumage of a white or parti-white male. Especially pronounced in Silver Gray Dorking.

**SINGLE COMB:** See Comb description.

**SLATE:** A shade of gray having a bluish cast sometimes approaching black, sometimes of lighter shades.

**SLIP:** A male on which the act of caponizing has not effected the complete removal of both testicles; readily distinguished from a true capon by normal development of comb and wattles.

**SLIPPED WING:** Applies to defects in manner of folding of primary feathers and carriage of the primary section of wing. Individual feathers may over-lap in reverse order, i.e., over instead of under each other from outer to inner, or there may be a permanent tendency for entire section to be held outside secondaries instead of under; either phase or both is a disqualification, (pg. 33); (fig. 35).

**SOLID-COLOR:** All of one tone, i.e., one hue, tint or shade

**SPANGLE -- SPANGLING:** (1) A distinct marking of contrasting color at the extremity of a feather, proximally shaped like a well defined V with rounded end. Always is black in color and found in combination with silver or gold ground color, as in Hamburgs, or white in color and separated from bay or brown ground color by a black bar as in Sussex (see Note Mottling).

(2) Diagonal elongated black markings on the web as in Buttercups, (fig. 52).

**SPIKE:** The single, round, tapering growth extending back from the rear of a rose comb. Sometimes known as a leader.

**SPLASHED FEATHER:** One on which there are irregular splashes of contrasting color, occurs in Spangled and Mottled varieties. (fig. 47). a defect.

**SPLIT COMB:** A definite division or split in the rear of the blade of a single comb. (figure 31). a disqualification, (pg. 33).

**SPLIT CREST:** A crest in which there is a division with feathers falling to either side; a serious defect

**SPLIT TAIL:** One in which there is a distinct gap at the center of the base of the top main tail feathers, resulting from the permanent absence of a feather or feathers, or from the improper placement of main tail feathers resulting in disarrangement. (fig. 32), a disqualification in cocks and hens, (pg. 33).

**SPLIT WING:** One in which there is a distinct gap between the primary and secondary feathers, resulting from the permanent absence of a feather, (fig. 33), a disqualification, (pg. 33). Note -- Permanent absence of a feather is determined by absence of the feather follicle.

**SPUR:** A stiff horny projection from the rear inner side of the shanks, rounded or pointed according to age, prominent in the male fowl, increasing greatly in size with age, sometimes multiple in character, as in Sumatras; occasionally found in females, but generally rudimentary.

(1) Absence on males of Old English and Sumatras, a disqualification, (pg. 34).

(2) Presence on females of any breed, except Games and Sumatras, a defect (pg. 31).

(3) Multiple spurs in any breed, except where specifically called for, (pg. 31) a defect.

**SQUIRREL TAIL:** One in which any portion projects forward of the vertical from its anterior base (fig. 34); a disqualification except in Japanese Bantams, (pg. 33).

**STATION:** A term applied to the ideal pose and symmetrical appearance, including height and reach in Modern Games.

**STERN:** The rear underpart of a fowl extending from the rear end of the keel bone to the ends of the pubic bones, (figs. 3-4).

**STIPPLED -- STIPPLING:** The effect produced by contrasting dots of color on the ground color of the web of a feather, as in Brown Leghorn females etc. (fig. 56); a defect in some breeds.

**STRAIN:** Fowl of any breed or variety that have been

bred as a closed population for a number of years and which reproduce uniform characteristics with marked regularity.

**STRAWBERRY COMB:** See Comb description.

**STRIPE:** Usually refers to a contrasting stripe of color in the web of hackle feathers of both sexes, and the saddle of males of some particoloured varieties. In most instances the stripe should extend through the web, running parallel with the outer edges of the feather and tapering to a point neat the lower extremity of the feather, (figs. 58-59).

**STUB:** A short section of the stem of a feather, sometimes with a few short barbs attached thereto; a disqualification when found on shanks, or on or between the toes of clean legged breeds, (pg. 34).

**SURFACE COLOR:** The color of that portion of the plumage that is exposed when the feathers are in natural position.

**SYMMETRY:** The beauty of form arising from perfection of proportion in all sections of a fowl when viewed as a whole; applies to shape only.

**TAIL COVERTS:** The feathers which cover the base of the main tail feathers in males, and the larger portion of the tail in females; curved and pointed in males, oval in females, (figs 3-4).

**TAIL FEATHERS:** See Main Tail Feathers and Sickles.

**TELESCOPE COMB:** (1) A pea comb with an indentation at the rear; a disqualification, (pg. 33).

(2) A rose comb with an inverted spike; a disqualification, (pg. 33).

**TEXTURE:** Applied to the condition or size of the grain and quality of the skin of the comb and face, wattles and earlobes, i.e., coarse or fine, harsh or soft. Should be fine and soft in all breeds and varieties.

**THIGHS:** The feathered parts of the legs between the hock and juncture with the body; that portion between the hock and knee-joint above, being the lower thigh or tibia (drumstick); that portion between the knee-joint and body, the upper thigh or femur.

**THROAT:** The upper, forward and under part of the neck of a fowl.

**THUMB MARKS:** A disfiguring indentation in the side of a single comb, (fig. 43), a defect, (pg. 31).

**TICKING:** (1) The required specks or small spots of black color on the tips of the lower neck feathers as in Rhode Island Red females.

(2) Minute but distinct specks of color on feathers, other than a required ground color, a defect, (pg. 32).

**TIPPED:** -- (with White) A term loosely used in describing the white markings at the tips of feathers in mottled and spangled breeds.

**TOM:** A male of domestic turkeys.

**TRIO:** In show room parlance, a cock and two hens, or a cockerel and two pullets of the same variety.

**TUCKED-UP-WELL-TUCKED:** (1) A fowl is said to be tucked-up or well-tucked, when the abdomen makes a straight upward turn from the end of the keel to the pubic bones, and is firm, as in Modern Games. (2) A wing is said to be well-tucked, when the primaries and secondaries are closely folded, of proper length, with points held closely to body at

outer sides of the base of tail; not to be carried on top of back, nor be so long as to project beyond body, a Standard requirement for Modern Games, Cornish, Malays, etc.

**TUFTED:** See ear-tuft.

**TWISTED COMB:** A single or pea comb twisted into curves or other faulty shapes (fig. 44).

**TWISTED FEATHER:** A feather in which the shaft and web are twisted, (fig. 35); a disqualification, if found in wing primaries or secondaries, main tail or sickle feathers, (pg. 33), except in Sebastopol Geese and Frizzles.

**TYPE:** The general shape and form common to all members of a breed resulting from breeding to an ideal shape and size as set forth in the Standard of Perfection.

**UNDERCOLOR:** The color of the lower or fluff portion of feathers, not visible when the feathers are in natural position, (fig 26)

**UROPYGIUM:** The fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a fowl's body from which the tail feathers grow. It contains the free caudal vertebrae and the pygostyle (the plate of bone which forms the posterior end of the vertebral column in most fowl.)

**UROPYGIAL GLAND:** The oil gland. A large gland, may have two lobes, opening on the back at the base of the tail feathers, secreting an oily fluid which the fowl uses in preening its feathers. It is especially developed in waterfowl, the oil secreted aids to make the plumage shed water.

**VARIETY:** A sub-division of a breed. Differentiating characteristics include plumage color, comb type or presence of beard and muffs.

**V-SHAPED:** See Comb description.

**VULTURE HOCKS:** A well defined formation of stiff, straight and rather long feathers growing from the lower part of the lower thighs and projecting backward and downward, (fig. 36); a disqualification in all Asiatics including their bantam counterparts; a standard requirement in d 'Uccle, Booted, and Sultans.

**WALNUT:** Comb resembling one half a walnut.

**WATTLES:** The thin pendant growths of flesh at either side of the base of the beak and upper throat; usually much larger and longer in males than in females, (figs. 3-4), Usually red in color, purple in Sumatras. Birchen and Brown Red Modern Games and Silkies. Should be fine and soft in texture, slightly concave in surface, regular in outline, and uniform in size.

**WEB:** (1) of Feather -- see Feather, (pg. 8).

(2) of Feet -- The skin growing between the toes.

(3) of Wing -- The triangular skin in front and between the joints of the wing.

**WEB FOOT:** A condition in fowl other than waterfowl when the web unites the toes for a greater part of their length; a disqualification, (pg. 34).

**WHEATEN:** Various shades of the color of wheat. The term is used to describe the plumage color of the females of certain varieties.

**WILLOW:** The dusky yellowish green color found on

the shanks, feet and toes of some breeds and varieties of fowl; example Golden and Silver Duckwing Modern Games, etc.

**WING BARS:** The distinct bar of color across the middle of the wing caused by the regularity of feathers and distinct color; or color and markings of the feathers known as the wing coverts. (fig. 37).

**WING BAY:** The triangular section of the wing, below the wing bar and terminating at the wing points, formed by the exposed portion of the secondaries when the wing is folded, (fig. 3).

**WING BOW:** The surface part of the wing below the shoulder, and between the wing covert and wing front, (fig. 37).

**WING COVERTS:** The two rows of broad feathers that cover the lower portion of the secondaries, (fig. 37).

**WING FRONTS:** The extreme front portion of the wing at the shoulder, forward of the wing bow, (fig. 37); sometimes referred to as the "wingbutts."

**WING POINTS:** The ends of the primaries and secondaries.

**WRY TAIL:** The tail of a fowl permanently carried to one side of the vertical (fig. 38), a disqualification.

**YEARLING:** An individual between Jan 1 and Dec 31 of its second year of life.