

# Abyssinians



**A Shalaron Abyssinian**  
owned by the late Sharon Libott

Photo by Robert Percy

# In *A*merica

*A Mid-Decade Report*



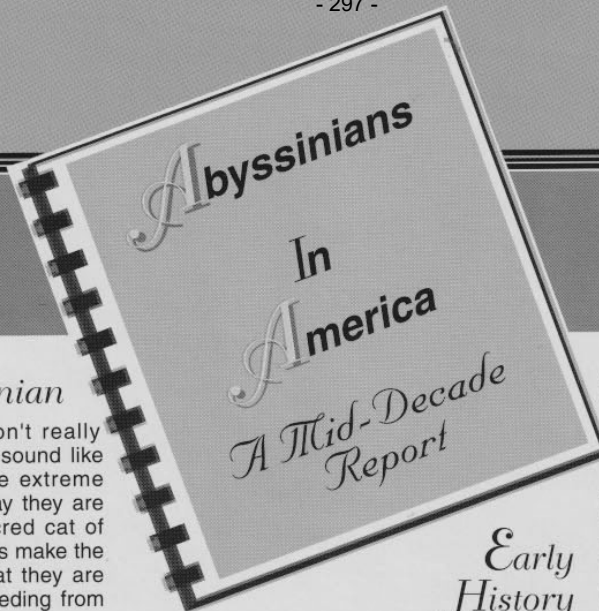
## *Introduction*

A series of articles published by CFA's Yearbook, has described the history of the Abyssinian in America. The first, by Dr. Rosemonde Peltz in 1972 described the origin of the Abyssinian, how it came to the United States, who the early breeders were, and identified the cats that made up the foundation of the breed. The second, by Joan Wasthuber (now Miller) in 1982, described the next decade of development, spoke in detail of the outstanding cats of the decade, and provided useful insights into breeding and

showing Abys. The third, by Hilary Helmrich and Sharon Libott in 1992, described the third decade's history, identified the leading producers, discussed breeding practices, and color inheritance and, perhaps most important, discussed the introduction of the dilute.

This article, coming at mid-decade, will have a different set of goals than the foregoing, and will not try to anticipate the next 10-year article, planned for 2002. This article will provide a general history, an overview of the breed's characteristics, and a new look at the breed's most-noted producers from the perspective of quality of production.

**by Gene R. Rankin**



by Gene R. Rankin

## Origin of the Abyssinian

Abyssinian cats probably don't really come from Abyssinia. That may sound like heresy, but there are even more extreme ideas about their origin: some say they are descended from the original sacred cat of Egypt (never mind that other breeds make the same claim), while others say that they are entirely the result of selective breeding from English domestic shorthairs.

The available facts are in conflict. An 1874 account states that a cat named "Zula" was brought to England from Abyssinia in 1868, while a 1903 publication argues that no other cats were known to have been imported from Abyssinia, and that no other domestic cats were found there at all. Nevertheless, a cat looking very much like a modern Aby (and also resembling his semi-wild father) was born to a domestic cat in the home of an American family living in Addis Ababa in 1957, and later moved to New England with his family, after having been the subject of an export permit identifying him as "a pelt with a live animal in it." One of our kitten buyers has told us that he has seen wild cats looking like Abys in Coptic monasteries in Ethiopia as recently as the 1970s.

Geneticists believe that small ticked cats come from India, from along the shores of the Bay of Bengal, and that they may have gotten to Abyssinia and, eventually, to Europe as the result of trade in interesting animals. Evidence of this trade is found in the Leiden Zoological Museum, in the Netherlands, whose collection includes the skin of a small ticked cat who looks very much like a modern pet-quality Aby, acquired in 1833 from India. (See "The Aby was..." **CFA Yearbook** (1985) for details.)

All of this suggests that small, ticked cats came to England from India via Abyssinia (now Ethiopia), and that they formed the foundation stock of the modern Abyssinian. We do not know if they stayed long enough in Ethiopia to get citizenship before moving on, but it is apparent that some of their relatives stayed on long enough to become naturalized. The animal (or animals) that went on to England became the foundation stock which, selectively bred with other breeds, became the modern Abyssinian.

If this makes the Aby a "man-made" breed, then so is nearly every breed of every modern animal, for all domesticated animals are the result of the imposition of human values on natural selection. Whatever the Abyssinian's distant antecedents, we know that cats looking very much like the modern Aby existed more than 150 years ago, that the path from then to now may not have been the most direct, and that the breed has not been officially outcrossed since becoming established in America.

## Early History

The early history of Abys is complex, conflicting and confused. While Abyssinians were bred and shown in England from at least 1882 onward, two contemporary authorities believed (in 1889) that the Aby wasn't a breed at all, writing that they were the result of chance matings between tabbies. Their observations are not otherwise substantiated by other sources, and one of them subsequently recanted enough to have drafted the English Aby standard. By 1900, their name was said to have been changed from Abyssinian to "British Tick," also called "Bunny Cats," and their ground color was described as dark grey or blackish grey, which may be the source of what is now called "mouse coat."

Twelve Abyssinians were registered in the 1900-1905 English stud books, each with at least one parent listed as "unknown." Their numbers increased to 92 by 1937. Two Abys were registered and shown in the United States in 1909 (named "Aluminum" and "Salt" - more on these later) and no additional imports are recorded until 1933 or 1934, when "Woodruffe Anthony" and "Woodruffe Ena" were brought in as kittens. Apparently no unrelated males were readily available in the U. S., for "Ras Seyum" (who was depicted in a color photo in the November 1938 issue of *National Geographic*) was imported from England amidst great controversy in the British cat fancy to be bred to "Woodruffe Ena". (The "great controversy" arose from some English breeders' annoyance that what they perceived to be their best was leaving their shores forever.) After World War II, imports increased in number, and at least 22 cats are reported to have been imported from England in a five-year period ending in 1953. This statistic is particularly interesting, because it has been reported that "at the end of the war only twelve or so Abyssinians were left in England." Clearly American breeders were consuming the majority of the English output, for Marge Pallady quotes an English breeder's 1951 letter as stating "U.S.A. has been persistent would-be purchasers, but the supply is limited ... America requires the very best and cost is of no consequence."

The '50s saw the establishment of the Aby in serious numbers in America, with the above-mentioned imports being bred into expanding American lines and 46 cattery

names listed. The first Aby to win a Grand Championship was Selene's Vignette of Willouise, who was followed by 43 more over the next decade. In the 1970s, 213 Abys granded, and won over 10 national awards as well. By the 1980s, the Aby was in fierce competition with the Siamese as the most popular shorthaired cat bred and exhibited, with the production of grands and national winners increasing tremendously. The 1990s have continued the trend, but with increasing concern over the over-enthusiastic pursuit of top-winning males as studs, with the consequent narrowing of the gene pool in some quarters.

## The Modern Abyssinian Colors

Four colors of Abyssinian are recognized in CFA. These are ruddy, red, blue and fawn. Ruddy, the original color, is a rusty red-brown; red (which is not a true sex-linked red, as seen in some other breeds), is more of an intense orange-brown; blue is a warm slate grey; and fawn is a soft honey-beige. All are variants on black, much as the Siamese colors are.

The Aby is basically a black tabby cat, whose pattern is modified by the agouti gene which turns a solid black hair into one banded in black. The banding, and there are at least two bands, is called "ticking." The black bands are produced by melanin granules, whose shape and density produce the four colors, as follows: The ruddy's ticking results from round granules, relatively densely distributed on the hairshaft. The red's granules are elongated in shape, appearing as a chocolate brown, called a "color dilution." The blue's granules are the same shape as the ruddy's, but are distributed less densely along the hairshaft, appearing as a slate blue, and are called a "density dilution." The fawn's granules are both elongated (the same color dilution as the red) and less densely-distributed (the same density dilution as the blue), appearing as a light cocoa brown.

The bands of black are interspersed with bands of color which are controlled by the rufous polygene. These bands of color appear as ruddy brown, or burnt sienna, in the ruddy; as a rich, warm glowing red in the red; as a warm beige in the blue, and as warm rose-beige in the fawn.

The combination of the ticking and the rufous polygene give the Aby its distinctive sparkling color. The rufous polygene is probably the trickiest element of the lot, for it is expressed less predictably than any other element of the Aby's type and color, requiring careful breeding and a certain amount of dumb luck.

The expression of the rufous polygene is

also antithetical to one of the emerging colors of the Abyssinian in Europe and in some other U.S.A.-centered registries, that color being silver. Rufous is said to "tarnish" silver, while silver in a cat's parentage can undo generations of careful color breeding. Silver is thought to be one of the original colors of the Abyssinian, and names like "Aluminum" and "Salt" certainly seem to suggest that it may be so. Others have speculated that such names may, in fact, refer to early examples of the blue Abyssinian.

Concern over the potential for the undoing of all the years of development culminating in the modern highly-colored Aby by the silver gene led to the formation of the Other Colors Study Committee in 1992, chaired by the late Diana Cruden, who had been a noted breeder and had been a research microbiologist at the University of Iowa. It was that committee's work that led the Abyssinian Breed Council to vote in 1992 to declare any color other than the four basic colors to be a disqualifying fault. The effect of that vote is to make it necessary for experimental breeders of the silver (or of the 28-odd colors recognized by the GCCF) to do so under the flag of another breed.

The Breed Council, in continued concern over the hybrid breedings that produced such variant colors, voted in 1994 and 1995 to raise the threshold for bringing cats into CFA from other registries from 5 generations of certified pedigree to 8. The purpose for such a requirement was to obtain greater disclosure of an import's background, with the exporting registry's certification providing the confidence that many felt was necessary. That concern began to moderate in 1996, with the news that the major European registry was simply unable to produce an 8 generation certified pedigree. The Breed Council ballot in that year produced mixed results, nevertheless with a bias towards substantial disclosure of the background of any cat sought to be brought into CFA from elsewhere. Even if the threshold for importation from another registry is reduced to 5 generations, for greater ease of importation, the concern for limiting hybridization has not gone away. Consequently, unless there is a substantial change in the views of the Breed Council's membership, there will be but four colors of Abyssinian for the foreseeable future.

## Pattern

Tabby patterns are still seen on the Abyssinian. They are seen in their face marks and dorsal stripe (where they are desired) and sometimes on their necks and legs (where they are not). A complete necklace is a disqualifying fault, while neck marks and leg barring is penalized by the standard. The lack of such marks and barring is called "clarity" There are those who believe that clarity is all-important, and who have been willing to sacrifice color to get it. Others believe that great color doesn't come without some barring. (It was once thought that the best-colored cats came from the Midwest, but that they also had light barring; this was called, by some breeders elsewhere, "Chicago clear." One was never sure whether this represented disdain or envy.) Regional

opinions notwithstanding, it IS possible to get cats with great color and perfect clarity; the problem, then, is also getting superb type.

## Type

Type has been the subject of great debate among Aby breeders, and has been for at least the past twenty years. Unlike some breeds, there is not one type that fits the standard, but a range of type that does. Abys range from relatively longer, straighter-lined cats with long heads and low-set, very large, flaring ears to ones with more curves, shorter heads, higher-set and smaller (but still large) ears and heavier bones. Some breeders regard the former type as too extreme, too oriental and too delicate, while others regard the latter type as too "old-fashioned," too cobby and too coarse. One well-known breeder has described the shift between



GC Acrobat's Deacon Blues of Jaanus, DM

these two extremes of type as the swing of a pendulum, which "swings first one way, then the other, and always returns to the mid-point."

The standard itself recognizes this range of type, for it calls for "conformation [which] strikes a medium between the extremes of the cobby and the svelte lengthy type" and, in fact, the word "medium" appears at least eight times in the standard. One breeder's "medium" is, of course, another breeder's "coarse" and yet another breeder's "too extreme," but the cat that should win consistently is the cat with the best overall balance. The only place "extreme" is rewarded is in color, for the first descriptive words in the standard call for a cat that is "colorful" and "distinctly ticked." Often Abys with the best type don't jump right out at one, for they are in such good overall balance that it is hard for the eye to latch onto a single feature. The cats with extreme type, however, seem to be easier for some to "see" and, consequently, they seem to collect more rosettes than they should, had the standard been followed more closely.

## Behavior

Most standards do not address behavior. The Aby's standard does so, and right from the beginning. It seeks a cat that shows "eager activity," with a "lively interest in all surroundings," that is "well-balanced temperamentally." (One judge has described the Aby as "the cat with an agenda," a cat which gets up in the morning with a clear idea of what it expects to accomplish during the day, and then sets out to do it.)

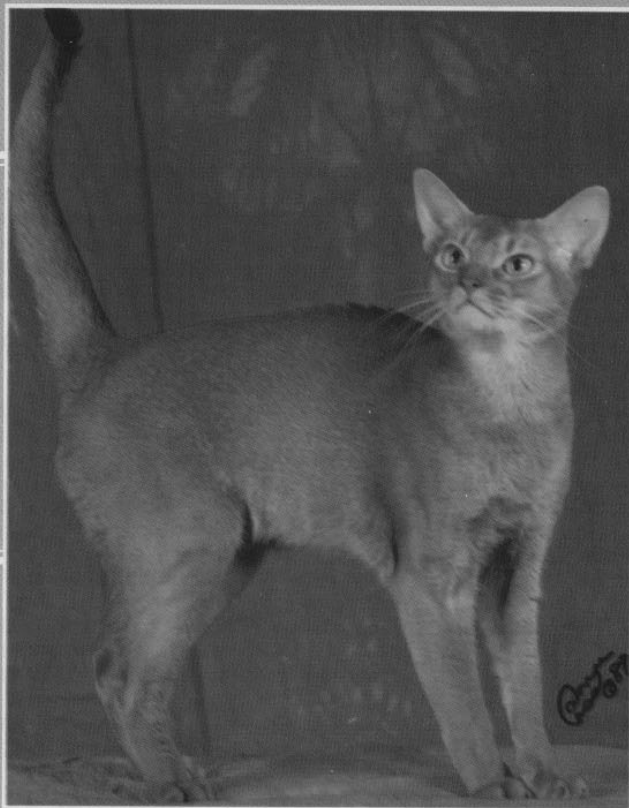
In practice, this has come to set expectations. A top show Aby "ought" to come out onto the judging table and take over, standing up on tiptoe, demolishing any toy within sight, playing like a kitten. This can put the dignified and regal cat at a disadvantage, but sufficient numbers of judges have a substantial enough awareness of the range of personality that they can spot such an animal and realize that they can simply let go of it and stand back, letting it show itself. Some of these look out at the spectators as if they are the embodiment of Little Richard's Dictum ("After me, there ain't nothin'!"), others have been described as the feline equivalent of Arnold Schwarzenegger, as cats who stand on the table and flex. An Aby who can combine regal bearing and playfulness will make a judge look his or her best, and will earn its owner rosettes by the truck-load.

## Health

Abys are generally robustly healthy cats. Some lines may have a propensity toward bad teeth and gums, just as some human families, but it is by no means true that the breed is uniquely susceptible to gingivitis. In point of fact, dental and gum disease are among the most common ailments of cats.

It is also not true, as is thought by some, that Abys are uniquely susceptible to kidney disorders (chiefly, what Dr. Steven DiBartola characterized as renal amyloidosis), dilative cardiomyopathy, luxating patellas or failing retinas. Kidney disease seems to be pretty evenly distributed across all breeds. The addition of taurine to cat foods has been attributed, in part, to the efforts of Aby breeders who funded research into cardiomyopathy, which turned out to be largely caused by lack of taurine in the diet (one of the side effects to this effort was that Abys were thought to be uniquely susceptible to cardiomyopathy, as they were written about extensively in the research). Luxating patellas appear to be familial, but there has not been sufficient research conducted to identify this for certain. A small group of Swedish Abys (in a very closed gene pool) once passed progressive retinal atrophy on to their kittens, but this fault has been selectively bred away from.

Veterinarians often draw conclusions about the health of Abys because they read about them in veterinary medical journals. They do so, because Aby breeders cooperate very closely with researchers, contributing money to fund research and contributing time and research subjects as well. The two major research efforts into renal amyloidosis (conducted by Dr. DiBartola, as noted above, and by Dr. Brenda Connor, who studied DNA



**GC Abizaq Coloratura of Maboo, DM**

**GC Karraway Arcturus, DM**

sequences) were each funded 50% by Abyssinian breeders' donations, who also donated blood and tissue samples.

## *Distinguished Merit Abyssinians*

### *Another Perspective*

Much has been made, in years past, of the number of grands produced by a few outstanding cats. Chief among these has been GC, NW Cinna's Jack Daniels of Chantebise, DM, who has produced more grands than any other cat in CFA history (as of May 7, 1997, he had sired 53 grand champions and grand premiers).

While there is no gainsaying overwhelming numbers such as these, it may be more informative to look at the quality of a cat's *total* production, rather than just at the numbers of those offspring who earned their grands.

To this end, we researched CFA's records to identify all cats who had earned a Distinguished Merit award. Then, we researched CFA's records to identify the following statistics: total number of grands a cat has produced, the number of litters sired or delivered, and on the number of kittens registered. The data are reported as of the end of 1996, when the records were researched, and include only those cats who have earned their D.M.s by that date. All four colors of the Abyssinian are represented, even though the blues have been accepted for a little over a decade and the fawns for even less time. Some of the earlier cats show on CFA's database as having earned a D.M., but as having produced but four grands; in these cases, the number of grands has been adjusted to five for the purposes of reporting and calculation.

Males and females have been looked at separately, as the different requirements for earning a D.M. (as well as their potential to produce kittens) makes it impossible to consider them together and to make sense of the numbers. In the tables below, males and females have been ordered not by the number of grands they've produced, but by the *percentage* of their kittens that have granded. In some instances there are surprises, for cats appear high on the list who have not been heretofore widely celebrated for the quality of their production.

The reason for calculating and reporting the *percentage* of a cat's offspring granding is that we can then see how good *overall* that cat's offspring are, rather than looking only at those who succeeded in the show ring. Two cats who produce the same number of grands may be perceived as being equal producers of good-quality offspring, but the cat whose kittens all grand is clearly the superior producer to the cat with a much lower proportion of kittens earning their grands.

First a note on the tables: cats are listed in order of the percent of grands they have produced, with percentages taken to tenths (to break ties). Where cats have produced equal percentages of grands, they are listed in order of the number of grands they have produced. Where the number of grands are also equal, they are listed alphabetically by cattery name. (*Tables on pg. 156 & 158*)

### *Males*

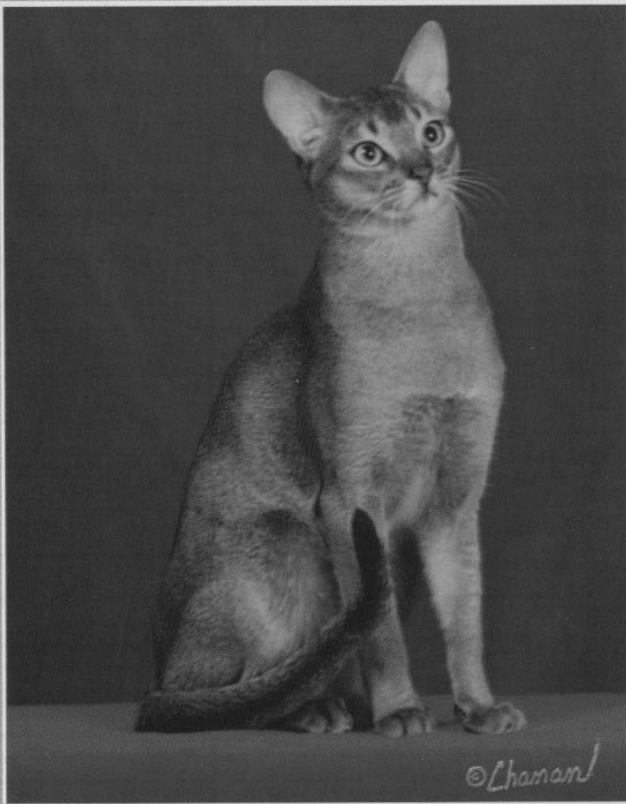
The list of males contains some surprises and some non-surprises. The top-producing cat is a "mere" champion who, out of the least number of litters (16) produced the least number of kittens (47), but the highest percentage of grands. Ch. Dantre's Vincent is a ruddy boy who clearly has clicked with the girls he's been bred to. After a biggish

gap, from 44.6% grands to 31.6%, we have the first blue, Acrobat's Deacon Blues of Jaanus, holding down second place. In third, a little closer behind, we have GC Vanguard's Reveler (26.4%) and, close behind, we have three well-known cats in a close race: in fourth, GC NW Tinbats Searching for Caleb (25.9%), in fifth, we have a non-surprise and a simultaneous surprise: GC, NW Cinna's Jack Daniels of Chantebise (25.7%) is a non-surprise, as his never-approached record of 53 grands attests; but he is also a surprise, for I had assumed that he might have finished back in the pack, given the huge number of kittens (203) he produced. He is also the only triple D.M. of either sex.

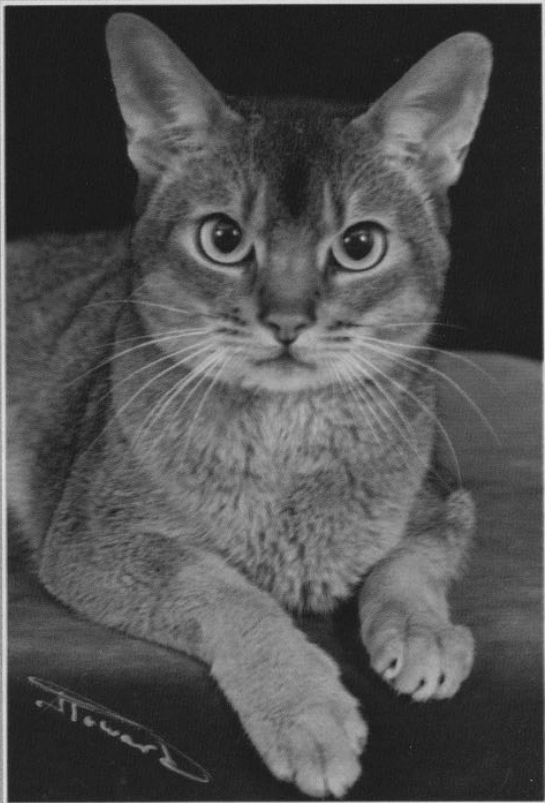
In sixth place is the first red in the list, GC Karraway Arcturus (25.3%) who, with a similar number of litters to Caleb, produced 24 fewer kittens and 5 fewer grands, finishing a mere percentage point behind. One percentage point behind Arky comes GC Bogeycats Patrick O'Ryan (24.1%), whose kitten production was high, both in numbers of kittens and in the number of litters produced.

Skipping down to just under the average point of production of grands, with 16.3% of his kittens granding is another heavily-used male, GC, NW Badfinger's Raisin' Cain. Raisin' produced as many litters as Jack, and 37 more kittens, but fewer of his offspring granded. He, nevertheless, is the only double D.M. amongst the males.

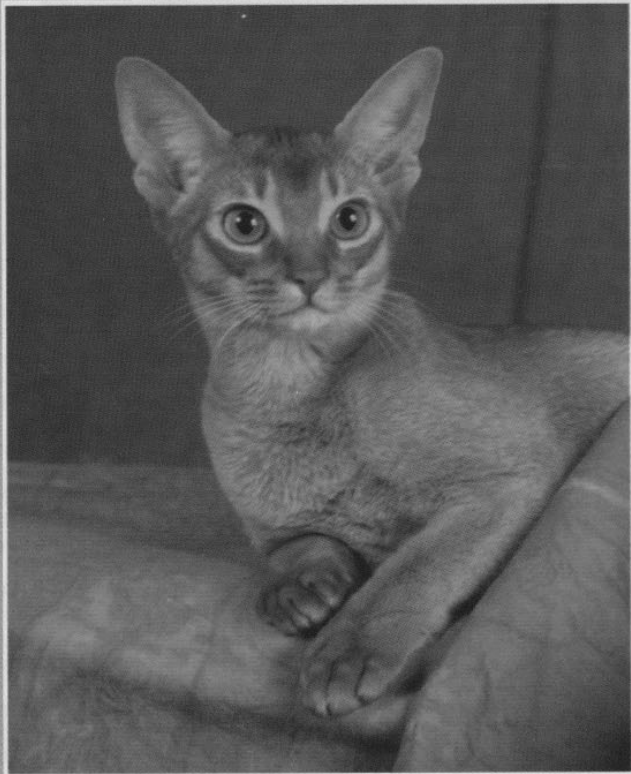
At the end of the list is a surprise. Universally regarded as one of the most influential males in Abyssiniam, GC, NW Bastis Zachariah sired the greatest number of litters (77), produced the greatest number of kittens (250) and nearly as many grands as the cats at the top of the list, yet his percentage of production was not what one might have anticipated. Nevertheless, he can almost certainly be found behind most of the other males on the list above him, making



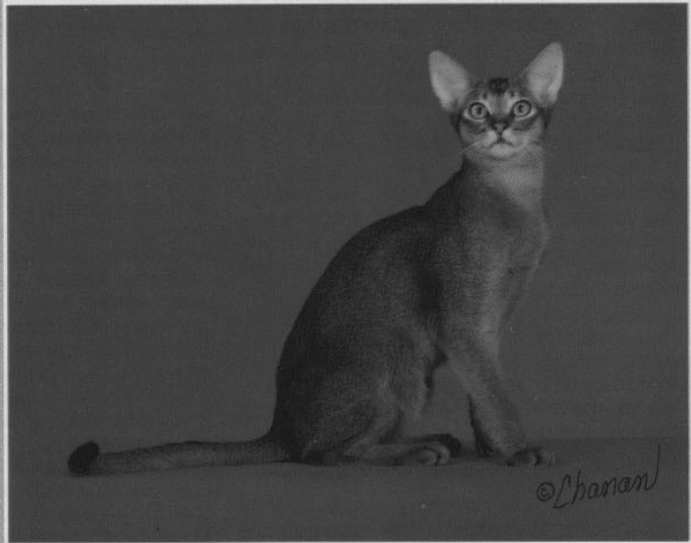
**GC Vanguard's Reveler, DM**



**CH Dantre's Vincent, DM**



**GC, RW, GP Karraway Rasales, DM**



**GC, NW Tinbats Searching for Caleb, DM**

him actually one of the most influential cats of the breed.

## Females

The statistics for the female's production should open breeder's eyes, for they suggest that there's a certain amount of discrimination on the basis of sex going on. While they naturally produce only a fraction of the numbers of kittens that the males do, their percentages of production were substantially greater. Their average percentage of grands produced was nearly double that of the males'.

There is a complete tie for first place: GC Abizaq Coloratura of Maboo and GC, RW Karraway Rasales produced precisely the same percentage (83.3%) of grands, number of grands (5), number of litters (3) and number of kittens (6). Their percentage of production of grands was nearly double that of the highest-producing male.

Just behind in second place, with a rate of 71.4% (5 grands from 7 kittens out of 2 litters), is Bogeycats Mary Rose O'Ryan (note also that she has no title). In third place is the first female blue, GC Qitta Charli, with a rate of 66.7%. Tied for fourth place with a rate of 62.5% are GC Asher's Dixie Debut of Abycinnamons and GC Song's Christmas Carol of Bogeycats, though Dixie obtained the same number of kittens and grands from one fewer litter. Tied for fifth place with a rate of 55.6% are GC Purssynians African Violet of Dalach (who did it in 3 litters), Ch Tulane's Aurora of Auroraby (who did it in 7 litters) and GC Wil-O-Glen's Russet of Nofretete (who did it in 4 litters).

Scattered further down the list are four remarkable cats, the few double D.M.s of record. One of them, Lakhme Kalahari of Raelich, granded 52.6%, or 10 of her 19 kittens. Just after her comes GC Abyville Skittles of EecatI who produced 13 grands, granding 52.2% of her total output of 25 kittens (averaging 4.2 kittens per litter). Next comes our own Ch Eris Lucky in Love, who granded 50.0%, or 10 of her 20 kittens.

Following her comes a group of four cats who also granded 50%, or 6 of their kittens: GC Dantre's Crimson Lace, GC EecatI's Nile of Byblos, GC Karraway Mira, Ch Starcats Moonstruck of Taylsntuffs and GC Countrycats Reddy or Not of Alexy.

The depth among the females is so great, that one has to count down to the 19th position on the list in order to find a female whose percentage of grands equals that of the top male. The last-listed female, 94th on the list, still produced a higher percentage (15%) than the 16th-highest-placed male on the list.

Females were, on the average, slightly more prolific than males. The average male sired 2.88 kittens per litter, while the average female delivered 2.98 kittens per litter. The most prolific male sired 3.6 kittens per litter, while the least sired 1.5. Compare this with the most prolific female, who delivered 4.8 kittens per litter, while the least prolific delivered 1.3 kittens per litter.

See chart p. 158

TABLE ONE: MALES

NAME and COLOR	PERCENT OF GRANDS	NUMBER OF GRANDS	NUMBER OF LITTERS	NUMBER OF KITTENS
Ch. Dantre's Vincent - R	44.6	21	16	47
GC Acrobat's Deacon Blues of Jaanus - B	31.6	18	21	57
GC Vanguard's Reveler - R	26.4	23	29	87
GC, NW Tinbats Searching for Caleb - R	25.9	21	27	81
GC, NW Cinna's Jack Daniels of Chantebise - R	25.7	53	76	206
GC Karraway Arcturus - r	25.3	16	26	63
GC Bogeycats Patrick O'Ryan - R	24.1	19	31	79
GC, RW Alexy's Blue Thunder - B	21.9	16	35	73
GC, NW Bastis Rusty Nail of Catknapp - R	21.4	15	22	70
GC Purssynian's Sunhawke of Abyriginal - F	21.0	17	22	81
GC Abyoch Tomie De Paola of Chrisland - R	19.3	16	27	83
GC Shalaron's Red Carpet of EecatI - r	19.1	21	34	110
GC Raelich Mission Redd of Dar-Ling - r	17.0	15	27	88
GC, NW Badfinger's Raisin' Cain - R	16.3	38	76	233
GC, RW Eris Harlem Shuffle - R	15.2	15	29	99
GC Catknapp Bert of Bastis - R	14.9	17	31	114
GC, NW Bastis Flash Gordon of Akhetaten - r	14.8	25	54	169
GC Ironhill Anniversary Song - R	14.4	15	37	104
GC, RW Izod's All That Jazz - R	13.7	17	44	124
GC Abydos Phoenix - r	12.8	22	52	171
GC Featherhill's Rabble Rouser - R	12.6	20	49	159
GC Phaulkon's Ridin' High - R	12.6	16	85	127
GC Crimsoncats Chicago Fire - r	12.5	15	43	120
GC El Qahira's Pegasus of Mellowmews - R	12.5	15	42	120
GC Wil-O-Glen's Jackson - R	10.8	17	54	157
Ch Tausert's Zuleyman of Bastis - R	10.0	15	45	150
GC, NW Bastis Zachariah - R	8.0	20	77	250
AVERAGES:	16.7	19.2	39.9	115.1

## Conclusions

The calculation of the percentage of production of grands by Distinguished Merit cats produced some surprises. Celebrated males appeared in the top six, and at the bottom. The greatest producer of grands of all time proved to be a producer of quality as well as quantity, for he finished in the top three of the list of males, though led by a cat who did not earn a grand championship.

Fewer females are as celebrated, which is short-sighted, indeed. The "worst" producing female in this large elite group was still as good a producer as the average male D.M., while the best-producing female produced grands at nearly twice the rate of the best-producing male. In addition, the ranks of the females boast four double D.M.s while the ranks of the males show only one double D.M. - but partially redeem themselves with the only triple D.M. What this makes abundantly clear is that more attention needs to be paid by breeders to the girls. Chasing noted males is fairly easy, and is done frequently; a breeder who sought out a noted female's lines might find greater benefits returned more quickly, with a likely broadening of their breeding base.

Every one of these cats, whether used heavily or lightly, prolific or no, produced significant numbers of excellent offspring. A more elaborate analysis, one which looked at

grand production down two or more generations, would almost certainly rearrange this list's order substantially. What this means is not that the cats at the top of such a re-arranged list would be necessarily better, but that they'd be more influential. Such an analysis would also cry out for a parallel analysis of health and longevity, assuming the data could be collected, as few deaths are reported widely and none are officially recorded in CFA's archives. Nevertheless, a superficial inspection of this list of 122 top male and female producers reveals that many of them are either alive today or that they lived reasonably lengthy lives (at least one lived to the ripe old age of 17). The cats who died young are well-known, and need not be identified here, but if one is to analyze for positive influence in the show ring, one should also analyze for the price one sometimes pays, however inadvertent it might be.

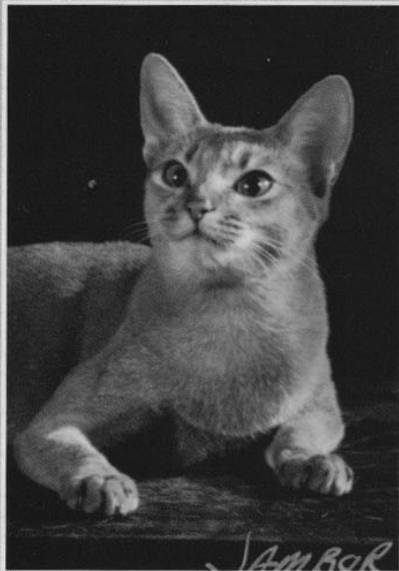
It is clear that the cats who earn CFA's Distinguished Merit award are something special. It is even clearer that there are special cats within this elite group, cats which have outdone themselves in the production of high-quality kittens. While there are some well-known names among the males and the females at the tops of their respective lists, there are also many less-well-known names. Perhaps they will now be afforded the degree of attention that their achievements deserve.

*Abyssinians In America*

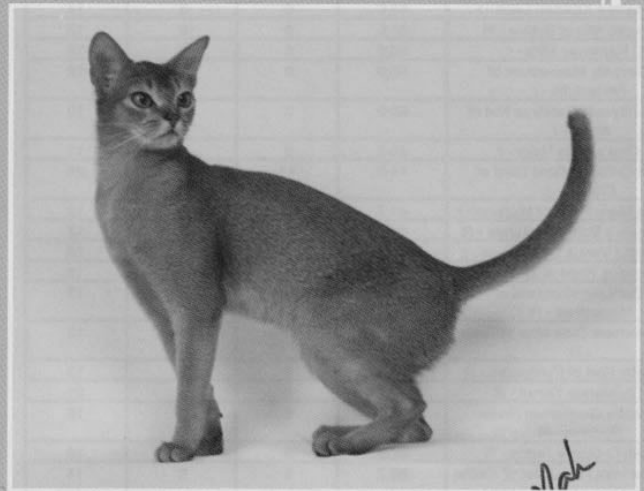
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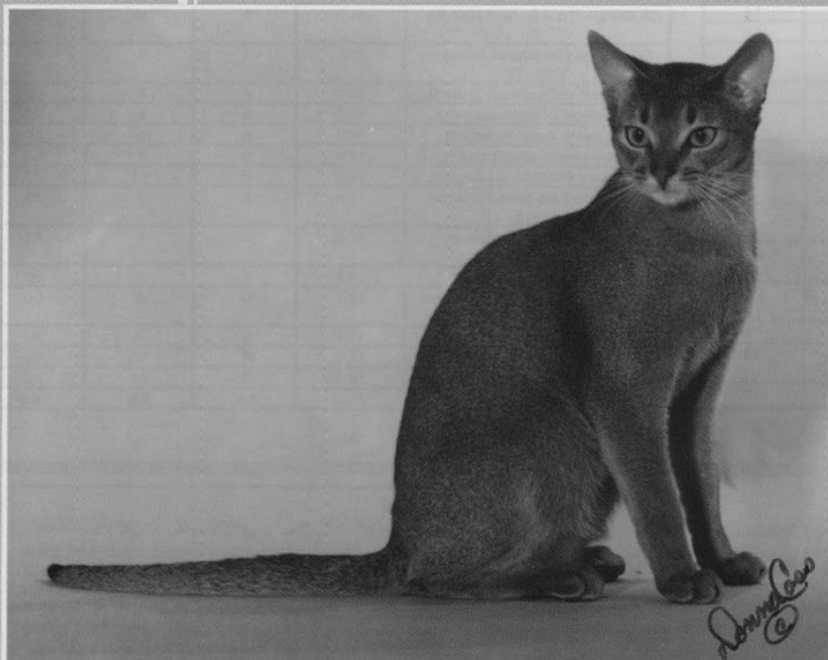
*Bogeycats Mary Rose O'Ryan , DM*



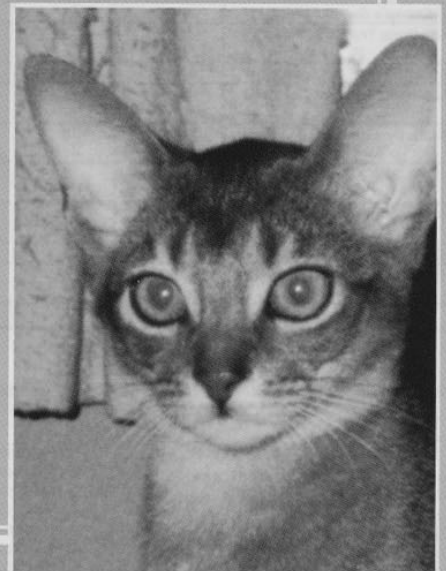
*GC Song's Christmas  
Carol of Bogeycats, DM*



*GC Asher's Dixie Debut of  
Abycinnamons, DM*



*GC, NW Cinna's Jack Daniels of Chantebise, DM*



*GC Qitta Charli , DM*

# Abyssinians In America

TABLE TWO: FEMALES

NAME	PERCENT OF GRANDS	NUMBER OF GRANDS	NUMBER OF LITTERS	NUMBER OF KITTENS
GC Abizag Coloratura of Maboo - R	83.3	5	3	6
GC, RW Karraway Rasales - r	83.3	5	3	6
Bogeycats Mary Rose O'Ryan - R	71.4	5	2	7
GC Qitta Charli - B	66.7	6	3	9
GC Asher's Dixie Debut of Abycinamons -R	62.5	5	3	8
GC Song's Christmas Carol of Bogeycats -R	62.5	5	4	8
GC Purssynian's African Violet of Dalach - R	55.6	5	3	9
Ch Tulane's Aurora of Auroraby - R	55.6	5	7	9
GC Wil-O-Glen's Russet of Nofratate - R	55.6	5	4	9
GC Zehnder Cherry Poptart of Toepads - r	54.5	6	3	11
GC Lakhme Kalahari of Raelich - r	52.6	10	7	19
GC Abyville Skittles of Eecat1 - R	52.2	13	6	25
Ch Eris Lucky In Love - R	50.0	10	6	20
GC Dantre's Krimson Lace - r	50.0	6	5	12
GC Eecat1 Nile of Byblos - R	50.0	6	5	12
GC Karraway Mira - r	50.0	6	3	12
Ch Starcats Moonstruck of Taylntufts - r	50.0	6	5	12
GC Countrycats Reddy or Not of Alexy - r	50.0	5	3	10
Ch Diva's Mata Halry - r	45.5	5	4	11
Ch Wil-O-Glen's Gold Card of Clarion - r	44.0	11	8	25
GC Izod's Maille Rose of Mattenal - r	41.7	5	5	12
GC Quin-Jo's Bolero of Aurata - R	41.7	5	6	12
GC Whistful Venus Obsequens - r	40.0	6	5	15
Abydos Phoenicia - r	38.5	5	4	13
Ch Dar-Ling Krishitana of Nepenthes - R	38.5	5	4	13
GC Meowmews Dina-Mite of Teela - R	38.5	5	6	13
Ch Razaby Kiwi of Purrinabys - R	38.5	5	4	13
Ch Chrislands Tefnut - R	38.1	8	6	21
GC Teela's Gentlemen Prefer Ruddies - R	37.5	6	6	16
GC Wil-O-Glen's Jemma - R	37.5	6	6	16
GC Aurata Infra Red Juliet of Kiwitul - r	35.7	5	6	14
GC Heru's Amber Too - R	35.7	5	3	14
GC Kandikat Almond Joy - r	35.7	5	6	14
GC Bastis Daily Planet of Catknapp - r	33.3	8	8	24
Ch El Qahira's Sweet Adellon - R	33.3	5	4	15
GC Kandikat Truffles of Razaby - R	33.3	5	5	15
GC Suomi's Kiesa of Karraway - R	33.3	7	7	21
GC Tutaimo's Mariah of Coyotecat - r	33.3	5	4	15
Ch Uffizi's Synchronicity of Ashaby - R	33.3	6	5	18
GC Wil-O-Glen's Candy's Dandy - R	33.3	7	7	21
GC September Glory of Karraway - R	31.8	7	7	22
Ch Bastis Torch Song - r	31.3	5	4	16
GC Bogeycats Mary Catharine of Razaby -R	31.3	5	4	16
Ch Jaanus Mya - B	31.3	5	4	16

NAME	PERCENT OF GRANDS	NUMBER OF GRANDS	NUMBER OF LITTERS	NUMBER OF KITTENS
GC Purrpots Hypatia of Aldebaran - r	31.3	5	5	16
Ch Spartacus Dams El I of Bastis-R	31.3	5	5	16
Ch Hyecat Jole De Vivre - r	30.0	6	5	20
Ch Razaby Gemini Dream of Habashah - R	30.0	6	6	20
GC Sanshal Chariot of Fire of Shalaron - r	30.0	6	6	20
Ch Suncharmer's Callrose - R	30.0	6	6	20
GC Abizag Raspberry Beret - r	29.4	5	5	17
Ch Karilen's Ain't Misbehavin - R	29.4	5	4	17
GC Abeckus Orinoco of Chatbeaux - B	27.8	5	5	18
GC Asher's Reprise of Dahshur - R	27.8	5	6	18
GC Babe Ferrari Red of Walnut - r	27.8	5	6	18
GC Bastis Justin Case of Alimykittens - r	27.8	5	5	18
Sunnidays' Belle - R	27.8	5	6	18
GC Vanguard's Siren Song of Valleyjoe - R	27.8	5	7	18
Ch Abyville's Tootsie of Shokace - R	27.3	6	5	22
Ch Dacin's Harriet of Eris - R	27.3	6	6	22
GC Tigerflower Gordenia - r	26.1	6	10	23
GC Lurr's Dyna-Soarus of Abyzaby R	25.0	6	6	24
GC Suncharmer's Jamboree - R	25.0	6	11	24
GC Westleigh Natasha of Teela - R	25.0	6	5	24
GC Catknapp Cheia - R	25.0	5	7	20
GC Razaby Enchanting Surprise - r	25.0	5	6	20
GC Renaby's Cayenne of Hyecat-r	25.0	5	8	20
GC Abyville's Brandy of Abytude-R	23.8	5	6	21
Ch Anacapa's Infrared - r	23.8	5	6	21
GC Fecat1 Lady In Red of Clarion - r	23.8	5	6	21
Ch Frisia Reggle - r	23.8	5	6	21
Ch Jannalou's Isadora - r	23.8	5	6	21
Ch Vanguard's Revelation of Westleigh - R	23.8	5	6	21
GC Abizag Rustique - r	22.7	5	8	22
GC Aurata's Coral Passion of Joka-r	22.7	5	7	22
Ch El Qahira's Darina II of Mellowmews - R	22.7	5	7	22
Ch Phaulkon's Music Trance - R	22.7	5	7	22
Ch Robinkat's Honeycomb of Katzerai - R	22.7	5	7	22
Catknapp Obsession of Bastis - R	22.2	6	6	27
Ch Abyden 'Tis A Belle of Micoaby - R	21.7	5	6	23
GC Amulet's Malika of Anshent-Won - R	20.8	5	6	24
Ch Abanth's Candle of Kikidi - R	20.7	6	8	29
GC Ashura's Razzledazzle - r	19.2	5	6	26
GC Bastis Janet Planet - R	19.2	5	8	26
Sun Dance Senchall of Tabasco - R	19.2	5	7	26
Ch Tulane's Duchess of Lemeaux -r	18.5	5	11	27
GC Bastis Forbidden Planet of Catknapp - r	17.8	5	9	28
Ch Sun Dance Sonieta of September - R	17.8	5	6	28
Ch Toshme Starfire - R	16.7	5	8	30
GC Wallmar's Luna of Queen Tiye-R	16.7	5	6	30
Ch Izod's Satin Brass of Sanshal - r	15.6	5	7	32
Ch Dar-Ling's Bonnie of SanJack-R	15.2	5	10	33
Ch Quin-Jo's Paprika - R	15.0	6	12	40
AVERAGES:	29.9	5.6	5.9	18.6

## Sources

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## Author's Bio

## About Gene Rankin

Gene R. Rankin has written frequently on Abyssinians and on feline legal issues. He is a practicing attorney and the Director of the Board of Bar Examiners for the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He has served on CFA's Credentials Committee since 1990, was Secretary of the CFA Abyssinian Breed Council for three terms, is legal consultant to the Abyssinian Cat Club of America, past treasurer of Abyssinian Midwest Breeders, an honorary member of Great Lakes Abyssinian Devotees and is President of Cats of Wisconsin. He, his wife Katherine and daughter Abigail are Eris Abyssinians, and have been breeding and exhibiting since 1983.