

# WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

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A pastiche of breeds including the Owtchar, Chinese-Crested and the Half-Bred Hound were offered classes at the 1926 AKC Sesquicentennial Show. Fifty-eight years later, these breeds are no longer on view but fascinating new ones have taken the stage and may be seen this month at the AKC Centennial Show.

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by Esmeralda Mayes Treen

(Opposite) White English Terrier. Oil painting by George Earl. Collection of the American Kennel Club. (Photo by A. H. Rowan)

*"Where, O Where Has My Little Dog Gone?  
O Where, O Where Can He Be?  
With His Tail Cut Short and His Ears Cut Long,  
Please Bring Back My Doggie To Me!"*

**R**eading the Premium List for the 1926 AKC Sesquicentennial Show reminded me of the nursery rhyme my grandmother sang to entertain me when I was a child.

The 1984 AKC Centennial Show and Obedience Trial, only the second show to be put on by The American Kennel Club, will offer classes for 128 breeds, some few of these divided into varieties for the purpose of competition only. As a Miscellaneous Class is being offered, some half-dozen breeds may be eligible to compete in this class although no points are awarded to a Miscellaneous Class entry. Included will be the Australian Kelpie, Border Collies, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Miniature Bull Terriers, Spinoni Italiani and Finnish Spitz, just accepted into the Miscellaneous Class this year.

The first show held in 1926 listed 83 breeds and varieties in the Premium List. Some of the breeds we are accustomed to finding at our shows were not accepted by the AKC at that time. The only Retriever, for instance, was the Chesapeake Bay Retriever, and only 10 of the breed were entered. Natural growth would appear to account for the difference in the number of breeds we find today but this is not entirely the case. Seven of the breeds shown in 1928 are no longer recognized!

## Where Did They Go?

For instance, where are the Maremma Sheepdogs which are exhibited today in European shows and dot the landscape as part of the great sheep herds in our own Western United States? We all know the great White English Terrier is extinct; after making its contribution to the White Bull Terrier, it quietly departed the scene. The Owtchar is another entity unfamiliar to us today, but one that was listed in the 1926 Premium List. The Chinese-Crested, the Eskimo and the Mexican Hairless are breeds not unknown to the knowledgeable fancy, although they are presently not eligible for registration with AKC. Classes were offered for them in 1926 and of the seven Mexican Hairless entered, not one showed up!

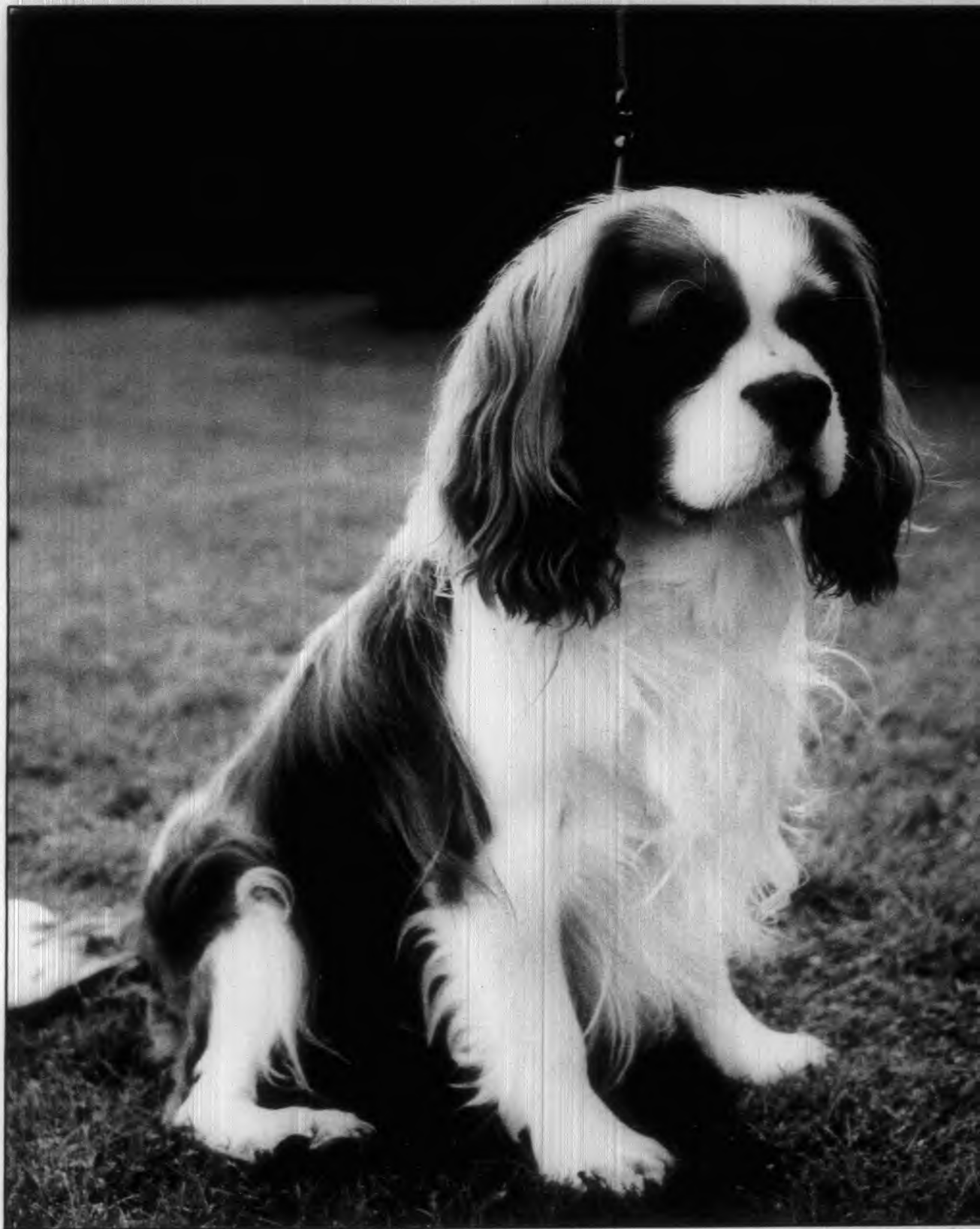
Perhaps the most interesting entry offering was for the "Half-Bred





*The great Maremma Sheepdogs and the sparkling white American Eskimo Dogs were listed as having classes at the 1926 Sesqui-centennial Show but are relatively unknown to show-goers of today. The Maremma is a herd-guarding dog and bonds very closely with the flock it lives with; many have been used successfully by American sheep-ranchers and they are still seen in European shows. Neither the Maremma nor the American Eskimo Dog are eligible for registration with AKC; the enchanting Cavalier King Charles Spaniel has been in the Miscellaneous classes for many years and has a devoted following . . . . (Photos of the Maremma and Cavalier King Charles Spaniel by Anne Roslin-Williams; American Eskimo Dog by Cindy Noland)*



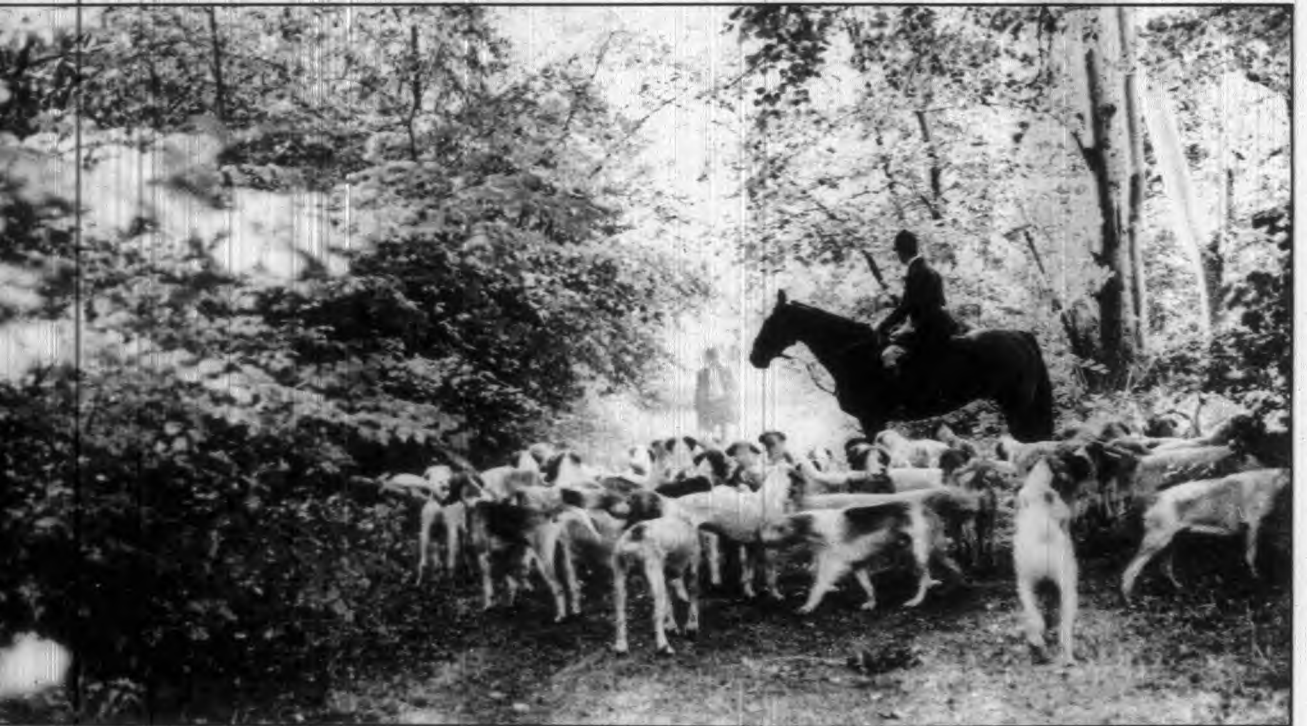






*Although not one of the competing American and English Foxhounds at the 1926 show were AKC registered, that is not the case today and while numbers are still small, the quality of the dogs is high. Many show one day and hunt with their packs the next. (Counter-clockwise, this page from top) English Foxhounds (Georgia Rose); American Foxhound puppy (Richard Reynolds); an English Foxhound pack waits for the signal to "A-w-a-yyy" in the early dawn mist. (Richard Reynolds)*

*(Opposite page, clockwise) The three newly recognized breeds, eligible for competition at point shows: The Pharaoh Hound (Jim Calle); Tibetan Spaniels (Jane Donahue); Portuguese Water Dog in Lion clip (Stephen Green-Armytage)*







*Manchester Terrier (John Ashbey)*

Hound." The English Foxhound was listed as a separate breed. Some Foxhound packs still consist largely of cross-breeds, resulting from matings between English and American Foxhounds, for breeders will tell you that among the many desirable traits, English Foxhounds have great bone, strength and stamina while American Foxhounds have great voice and their bugles can be heard from a long distance. The get from these cross-breeds can be used in a breeding program registered with the Masters of Foxhounds Association in a separate section of MFA's Stud Book. While hounds, accepted for registration in AKC's Stud Book are generally identified on MFA Pedigrees as having been pure-bred in at least nine generations of ancestry, the latter Association accepts hounds as being pure-bred on a 1/16 out-cross rule.

There have always been English hounds and two schools for American

hounds: pack hounds, accompanied by mounted riders, and fox-hunter hounds, usually singletons accompanied by a hunter on foot. Breeders of these dogs have maintained their own Stud Books under the auspices of the MFA, who will register the hound provided it was acceptably certified to have hunted fox, coyote, etc., for at least two generations back. Hound shows are generally held within the policies of MFA and other Hound Societies.

#### **Getting The Entry**

In order to attract a good entry in these breeds at the Sesquicentennial, two very prominent Foxhound people were tapped to judge: Harry Worcester Smith was assigned American Foxhounds and Henry Higginson was given the English Foxhounds, Half-Breds and Unentered Hounds. These gentlemen were well-known Foxhound fanciers, that is to say, packhounds of

both varieties. The entry, alas, was a great disappointment; there were only eight English, eight American, one Half-Bred and a blank for Unentered. Not one of the 17 competing hounds was AKC registered, and a 25¢ recording fee was therefore required for each entry since an unregistered dog of any breed was allowed to be shown at that time. If, and when, such a dog earned 10 championship points, it was accepted into the registry. This dubious system of gaining "papers" ended around 1950.

#### **The White English Terrier**

The quiet loss of the White English Terrier is sad indeed. In the words of William Kendrick, the Best in Show judge for the up-coming Centennial event; "Picture a pure white Terrier, ideally of 18 pounds, built on Manchester Terrier lines. There is little doubt that the breed was the result of careful crossing of the Bull Terrier with the Black and Tan (Manchester) Terrier. Not until 1874 were Black and Tans dubbed Manchester. In the 1860s and '70s the breed attracted some astute Terrier men. S. E. Shirley, a member of Parliament, founder of The Kennel Club of England in 1873 and its first president, bred and exhibited all three varieties, Bull, White English, and Manchester. Mr. Shirley's name is revered today in the history of the English fancy."

What happened to this little Terrier? The edict against cropping which The English Kennel Club ordered sometime between 1890 and 1895 sounded the death knell for the White English. No one wanted uncropped specimens, so the breeding stopped. Manchesters were also severely affected by this order. As Mr. Kendrick says, "The first Stud Book of the EKC contained over 100 Manchesters. After World War II; Manchesters nearly met the fate of the White English. Only by the heroic effort of a handful of supporters, helped by the importation of much needed new blood from America, was the breed saved. Today the breed is doing very well and has an active club behind it. The button ear has been accepted."

#### **Getting Recognized**

The 1926 Sesquicentennial AKC Show covered three days; the 1984 Centennial Show will last two days and can handle a large number of expected entries.



When did some of the breeds we are accustomed to finding at our shows today become eligible for registration with AKC? In 1930 the Siberian Husky was accepted. The Brittany and the Pembroke Welsh Corgi were accepted in 1934. A year later the Cardigan Corgi joined the list. American Water Spaniels made it to recognition in 1940. And in 1943 the Weimaraner was accepted. Publicity about this dog filled newspapers and magazines in the immediate post-war press. It was called the "Poinsettia," the wonder dog, you name it, the press claimed it was going to change all hunting habits.

The Silky Terrier became an acceptable breed in 1959 and the Vizsla in 1960. The Soft-Coated Wheaten came into the fold in 1973, and the Staffordshire Bull Terrier made it in 1974. The Tibetan Terrier joined the Non-Sporting group in 1973.

What about the Cockers? We had no distinction until 1946 when the English Cocker Spaniel people convinced the powers that be that the American and the English Cocker were two different breeds.

Just recently we have added the Portuguese Water Dog, the Tibetan Spaniel, and the Pharaoh Hound to the list of breeds eligible for Championship points. And the Finnish Spitz has joined the Miscellaneous Class.

The 1926 show required 31 judges to handle the three-day event; the 1984 show has 111 judges. Of course the new Philadelphia Civic Center where the show will be held is much larger than the auditorium where the 1926 show took place. *And*, and that's a big *and*, we now have another phase of the sport of dogs, obedience.

One can speculate which breeds might disappear in the next 50 to 60 years and what new breeds will appear on the classification list. It will be interesting to see which breeds draw large entries and which breeds have great numbers of absentees on November 17 and 18th.

It won't be long now. *Tempus fugit.*

*For 18 summers, Mrs. Treen has labored with love as Show Chairman of the Waukesha Kennel Club and for 17 years as Editor of Spotter, the Dalmatian Club of America's quarterly magazine. She is co-author of The Dalmatian and a four-time Dog Writer's Award winner.*



Bull Terrier (Soren Wesseltoft)

## New Breeds and Name Changes Since 1926

Since the 1926 Sesqui-Centennial, a number of new breeds have been accepted as eligible for competition at AKC sanctioned events. In addition, four breeds were granted separate breed recognition, having been registered originally as part of a breed of similar type. These include the English Cocker registered in 1946 (having been lumped with Cocker Spaniels from 1878), Norfolk Terriers, registered as Norwich from 1936 until 1979; and the Belgian Malinois and Tervuren, granted separate breed status in 1959, having been part of the Belgian Sheepdogs since 1912.

Four breeds recognized name changes during this period: Russian Wolfhounds (1891) were re-named Borzoi in 1936; Japanese Chin were registered as Japanese Spaniels (1888) until their name was changed in 1977. The Staffordshire Terrier, registered in 1936, became the American Staffordshire Terrier in 1972, and the Brittany, originally registered as Brittany Spaniel in 1934, clarified its status by dropping the word "Spaniel" in 1982.

Afghan Hound (1926)	Lhasa Apso (1935)
Affenpinscher (1936)	Miniature Schnauzer (1926)
Akita (1972)	Norwich Terrier (1936)
Alaskan Malamute (1935)	Pharaoh Hound (1983)
American Staffordshire Terrier (1936)	Pointer (German Shorthaired) (1930)
Australian Cattle Dog (1980)	Pointer (German Wirehaired) (1959)
Australian Terrier (1960)	Portuguese Water Dog (1983)
Basenji (1944)	Pull (1936)
Bearded Collie (1976)	Rhodesian Ridgeback (1955)
Bernese Mountain Dog (1937)	Rottweiler (1931)
Bichon Frise (1972)	Saluki (1929)
Black and Tan Coonhound (1945)	Shih Tzu (1969)
Border Terrier (1930)	Siberian Husky (1930)
Bouvier des Flandres (1931)	Silky Terrier (1959)
Briard (1928)	Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier (1973)
Brittany (1934)	Spaniel (American Water) (1940)
Bullmastiff (1934)	Staffordshire Bull Terrier (1974)
Giant Schnauzer (1930)	Tibetan Spaniel (1983)
Great Pyrenees (1933)	Tibetan Terrier (1973)
Ibizan Hound (1978)	Vizsla (1960)
Keeshond (1930)	Welsh Corgi (Cardigan) (1935)
Komondor (1938)	Welsh Corgi (Pembroke) (1934)
Kuvasz (1931)	Weimaraner (1943)
Lakeland Terrier (1934)	