

The Geographic Names of AKC Dog Breeds

Angela G. Ray
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Eighty-five of the 138 dog breeds recognized by the American Kennel Club through September 1995 have names with geographic elements. An analysis of the geographic extent of these names emphasizes the importance of Western Europe, especially Great Britain, in American dog breeding. An exploration of the scale of the names reveals a preference for national designations.

Holidays draw near. In London, Bertie Wooster, P. G. Wodehouse's dim-witted but amiable upper-class idler, prepares to travel with his nearly omniscient valet, Jeeves, to a country house. Unexpectedly, a telegram arrives from an old friend, Tuppy Glossop: "When you come tomorrow, bring...if humanly possible, Irish water-spaniel." Mystified, Bertie appeals to Jeeves's superior intellect: "What *is* an Irish water-spaniel?" The valet responds, "A water-spaniel of a variety bred in Ireland, sir." Bertie considers this. "You think so?" Jeeves answers with certainty, "Yes, sir" (Wodehouse [1967] 1988, 563).

As usual, Jeeves knows his stuff. The Irish Water Spaniel requested by young Tuppy is a member of a breed of water dog from Ireland, bred to its modern standard in the mid-nineteenth century. Like many dog breeds of the British Isles, the Irish Water Spaniel became an established breed in the United States during the late 1800s. American breeders imported these dogs as early as 1873, and the American Kennel Club (AKC), established in 1884, recognized the breed as one of the first entrants in its registry (AKC 1992, 113-14, 32).

In this case, then, the breed name accurately establishes the dog's geographic heritage and behavioral characteristics. Not all dog names with geographic referents, however, identify the animal's area of origin or development. The Australian Shepherd, for example, bred in the United States from European stock, received its name because of its

connection with Basque shepherds who made their way to the United States from Australia (Ball 1993, 46). So the commonsensical assumptions about origin areas of dogs based on breed names do not always hold true. (Jeeves, of course, would know this.) In this article I will focus on AKC breed names with geographic components, investigating the relationship between geographic names and areas of breed development, exploring the geographic extent of references in breed names, and analyzing the geographic terms according to scale (national terms, regional terms, etc.). Along the way I will also examine changes over time as well as the relationship of various features of geographic breed names to AKC groups: Sporting Dogs, Toys, Hounds, Working Dogs, Terriers, Non-sporting Dogs, and Herding Dogs.

The data analyzed here come from a variety of sources. AKC publications, such as *The Complete Dog Book* (AKC 1992) and the monthly *AKC Gazette*, offer valuable information on breed histories and the perceptions of the animals by modern breeders and promoters.¹ Information about the countries of breed development comes from *The Atlas of Dog Breeds of the World* (Wilcox and Walkowicz 1989). The second edition of *The Oxford English Dictionary* (1989), the third edition of *Webster's New International Dictionary* ([1961] 1993), and the tenth edition of *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (1993) provide much etymological data. In compiling the data for analysis, I developed a database and created individual records for each breed name with geographic referents. A record contains such information as the official AKC name, the AKC group, the date of earliest registration by the AKC, the country of breed development, the country to which a geographic component refers, and a characterization of the geographic name by scale. An analysis of these data offers the potential for a better understanding of American dog breeding and its sociocultural roots.

The Extent of Geographic Breed Names

In an article in the March 1995 issue of *Names*, I investigated the sources of AKC breed names.² While names referring to behavior and appearance are common, geographic sources predominate in the names of dog breeds in the United States, eclipsing other categories. Eighty-five of the 138 breeds recognized by the AKC through September 1995 have names containing specific geographic terms (see Appendix). The dogs classified in the Herding Dogs group have the greatest proportion of names with geographic elements: 79%. Terriers and Sporting Dogs

follow, at 68% and 67%, respectively. The lowest proportion is found among the Hounds, the only group whose share of geographic names, at 45%, falls below half. Hounds, bred to pursue game, tend to be named primarily for behavioral characteristics (Ray 1995, 7-9, 11-13).

Geographic terms in breed names may refer to the place of the breed's known origin, the place of its legendary origin, the place where the dog was bred or developed, the place where it was first found by Westerners, or a place with little or no relationship to the breed's origin or development. For example, the West Highland White Terrier originated in Argyll, Scotland; the Dalmatian, although of disputed descent, is supposed to have originated in Dalmatia, its first proved home; the French Bulldog was developed in France, from English Bulldog stock; and the Afghan Hound, a dog of the Near East, was found in Afghanistan by the British military in the nineteenth century. Conversely, the Great Dane, developed in Germany, has no apparent connection with Denmark. The name is a direct translation of the French *grand Danois*, one of several appellations used for centuries to designate the breed in France (Ray 1995, 7-8, 16; AKC 1992, 416, 501, 510, 137-39, 262; *OED* 1989, s.v. "West Highland," "Afghan"; *Webster's* [1961] 1993, s.v. "dalmatian").

Not all breed names, then, accurately reflect the areas of breed development. Of the 85 breeds whose names contain geographic referents, however, only eight have names referring to places located in countries different from those that cynologists credit with the development of the breed. This set comprises the American Staffordshire Terrier, the Australian Shepherd, the Great Dane, the Labrador Retriever, the Maltese, the Pomeranian, the Rhodesian Ridgeback, and the Saluki. The terms *Australian Shepherd* and *Great Dane* are described above. The Labrador Retriever, although it descends from Canadian stock, was developed in Great Britain. Cynologists credit the Italians with the development of the Maltese, a breed whose name evokes the entrepôt of Malta. The British developed and promoted the Pomeranian, a dog descended from the spitz dogs of Iceland and Lapland; Pomerania may have been the site of early breeding to size. The Rhodesian Ridgeback, whose name evokes British colonization in the area that is now Zimbabwe, was developed from European and African stock by Boer farmers in South Africa. Cynologists believe that the Saluki—whose name may refer to an ancient city, Saluk or Saluq, in the Yemen, or to Seleukia in the old Greek empire of Syria—was bred in Iran

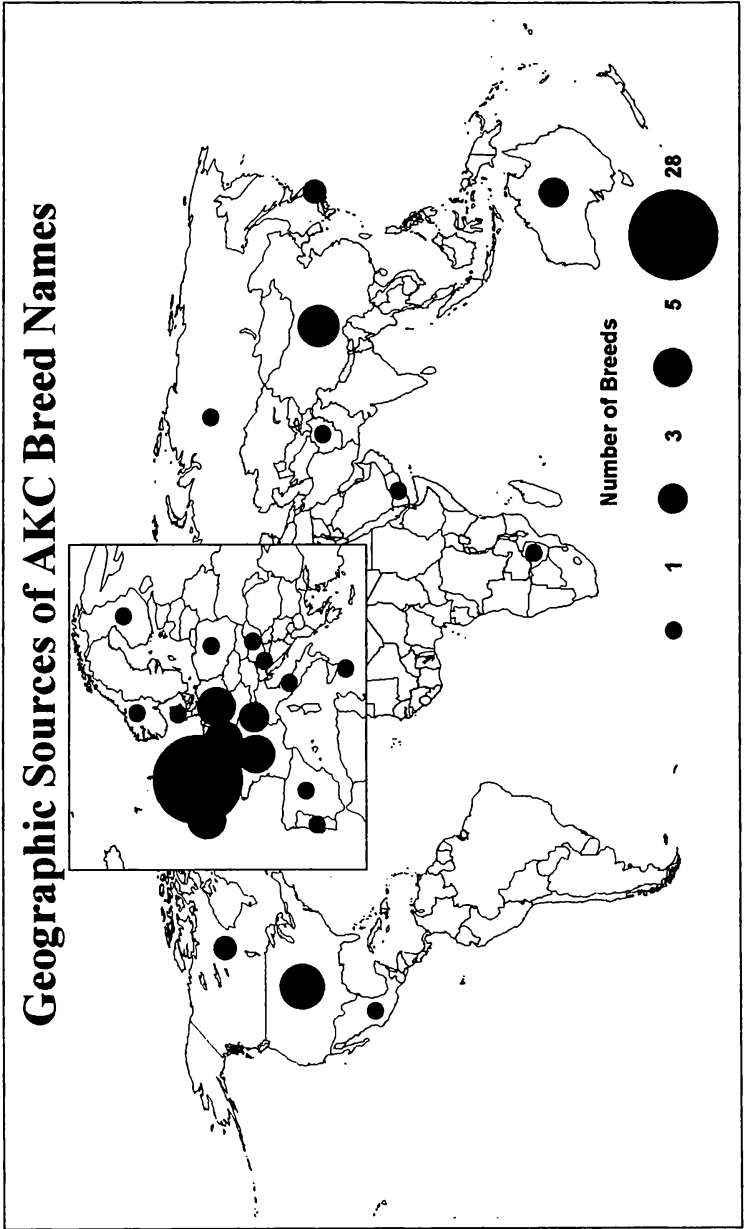
38 Names 45.1 (March 1997)

(Wilcox and Walkowicz 1989, 119, 137, 458, 558, 593, 684, 717, 734; AKC 1992, 71, 446, 459, 215–16, 330; *OED* 1989, s.v. “saluki”; *Webster’s* [1961] 1993, s.v. “saluki”).

American Staffordshire Terrier only partially belongs to this group of anomalous names. The adjective *American* correctly identifies the breed’s place of development; *Staffordshire* refers to the English county. English stock contributed to this breed’s development, and the AKC calls the English counterpart the Staffordshire Bull Terrier—not, I note, *English* Staffordshire. Likewise, the French Bulldog is designated as *French*, but the English variety is called simply *Bulldog*. These naming choices reflect the tendency among dog breeders and promoters, who often follow British models, to view the British form as the prototype. (They also reflect chronology: the English variety was in both cases the earlier one.) The naming data do not permit one to follow this line of reasoning too far, however: other similar breed pairs have names that commemorate both source areas, such as American Foxhound and English Foxhound.³

With the exceptions noted above, geographic terms in names of dog breeds do reflect the identified areas of breed development. The Belgian Tervuren, for instance, was bred in Belgium, and an early promoter of the breed lived in the village of Tervuren, in Brabant, near Brussels. Likewise, the Chinese Shar-Pei and the Pekingese come from China, and the Lakeland Terrier was bred in the Lake District of northwestern England (AKC 1992, 561, 491, 456, 372; Wilcox and Walkowicz 1989, 170, 768, 649, 564).

The names of AKC dog breeds contain references to 26 modern countries, sixteen of which are in Europe (Map 1). Examining the distribution of breed names among these countries further emphasizes the focus on Europe, especially the British Isles. Sixty-one breed names allude to European places, and 57 of these identify a Western European locale. Twenty-eight names refer to places in Great Britain, and five to places in Ireland (Map 2). Belgium, France, and Germany are each featured in five AKC breed names. Turning to North America, we find that references to the United States, the home of the AKC, appear in seven breed names; Canada, two; and Mexico, one. Asia, on the other hand, has a presence in 11 breed names: China leads this list, with six names; Japan follows with two; and Afghanistan, (Asian) Russia, and Yemen each has one mention.



Map 1.

Map 2.

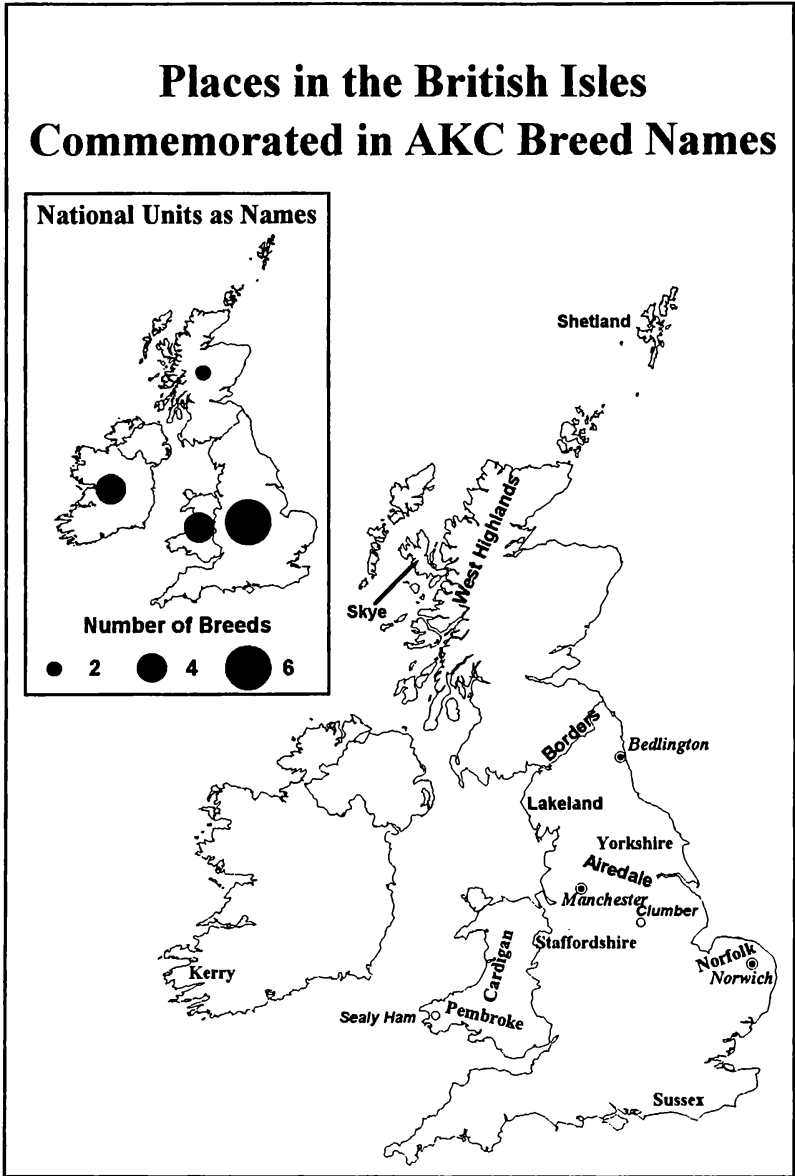


Table 1
Sources of Geographic Elements in Breed Names over Time

Registration Period	Europe		Asia		N.America		Australia		Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1878-1890 (26)	22	84.6	1	3.8	3	11.5	0	0	0	0
1891-1918 (16)	12	75.0	1	6.3	3	18.8	0	0	0	0
1919-1941 (20)	14	70.0	4	20.0	3	15.0	0	0	0	0
1942-1995 (23)	13	56.5	5	21.7	1	4.3	3	13.0	1	4.3
TOTAL (85)	61	71.8	11	12.9	10	11.8	3	3.5	1	1.2

Notes: Each percentage shows the proportion of the period total named for the relevant continent: in the first case, 84.6% = 22/26. The American Staffordshire Terrier is counted under both Europe and North America in the 1919-1941 period.

Table 2
Classifications of Geographic Elements in Breed Names

Group	Nation		District		Region		Urban Place		Rural Place	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sporting Dogs (16)	9	56.3	2	12.5	2	12.5	2	12.5	1	6.3
Hounds (10)	7	70.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	0
Working Dogs (12)	4	33.3	4	33.3	2	16.7	1	8.3	1	8.3
Terriers (17)	5	29.4	4	23.5	5	29.4	3	17.6	1	5.9
Toys (11)	5	45.5	2	18.2	1	9.1	3	27.3	0	0
Nonsporting Dogs (9)	6	66.7	0	0	1	11.1	2	22.2	0	0
Herding Dogs (11)	8	72.7	2	18.2	3	27.3	2	18.2	0	0
TOTAL (85)	44	51.8	15	17.6	15	17.6	13	15.3	3	3.5

Notes: Each percentage shows the proportion of the particular group that exhibits the relevant characteristic: in the first case, 56.3% = 9/16. Five breeds—one Terrier and four Herding Dogs—have names with elements in two categories. The Manchester Terrier appears in two groups, Terriers and Toys; therefore, the group totals sum to 86 rather than 85, and the items under Urban Place total 14 rather than 13.

42 Names 45.1 (March 1997)

Looking at the sources of geographic names in relation to the date of the first registration of the breeds by the AKC reveals an expansion of these source areas over time (table 1). Aggregating the data into four periods—1878–1890, 1891–1918, 1919–1941, and 1942–1995—shows that while Europe has remained the continental area most often represented in breed names, its prominence has declined.⁴ This trend matches the decline in the occurrence of British placenames. Great Britain accounts for 50% of the names given to breeds with geographic names first registered before 1891; the proportion thereafter declined, to 38% in 1891–1918, 30% in 1919–1941, and 13% in 1942–1995.⁵ This pattern generally reflects the decline in the proportion of all breeds developed in Great Britain among those first registered by the AKC during particular periods: 61% in 1878–1890, 39% in 1891–1918, 26% in 1919–1941, and 15% in 1942–1995 (Wilcox and Walkowicz 1989; AKC 1992).

The use of names referring to Asian places increased after 1918, and names referring to North America have remained only a small proportion of the total through time. A greater dispersal in the sources of naming occurred after 1941, with the introduction of names from Australia and Africa. South America is notably absent from this group. To the extent that the naming patterns do reflect the areas of breed development, this analysis demonstrates the distinct westward and eastward orientation of American dog breeders, toward Europe and the Pacific.

One could hypothesize that geographic names might tend to be incorporated in breed designations for dogs from more far-flung locales. If this was true, then more exotic animals would be more often identified by their area of origin or development. The data provided by AKC names support this supposition, if the hearth area is taken to be Europe, not North America. Sixty-one dog breeds have names with European referents, but 106 of all AKC breeds were developed in Europe (a ratio of .58). Eleven breeds have Asian referents, and 15 were developed there (.73); 10 breed names refer to North America, and 12 breeds were developed there (.83). Incidentally, many of the distant locations commemorated in breed names refer to places where the British government had an imperial presence in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as Australia, China, and Rhodesia.

Exploring the dispersal of countries among names in the seven AKC groups offers a more nuanced picture of the geographic distribution of the names. The Terriers are the most concentrated group; their names refer to places in only four countries. Of the 17 terriers with geographic names, 14 have names citing some place in Great Britain. British influence is apparent in the other three represented countries as well: Australia (one breed name), Ireland (two), and the United States (one).⁶ Working Dogs and Hounds are the groups with the greatest dispersal: names of Working Dogs with geographic elements (12 total) mention places in 10 countries—and four continents; places in nine countries—and four continents—are mentioned in the 10 hound names with geographic components. Great Britain dominates the names of breeds in the Terriers and Herding Dogs groups and has a significant presence among the Sporting Dogs. Not a single breed name among the Working Dogs and Nonsporting Dogs, however, refers to a British place. The nomenclature of the AKC breed names, then, reinforces the importance of particular attributes and functions of dogs in different places and cultures.

The Scale of Geographic Breed Names

Not only the geographic extent of naming sources but also the scale offers the possibility for a greater understanding of the toponymic references in names of dog breeds. The geographic components of the 85 relevant AKC breed names can be classified in five categories: nation, district, region, urban place, and rural place. Here, *nation* denotes any area inhabited by people with a common heritage; a nation may or may not coincide with the boundaries of a nation-state. Thus, I have classified the terms *English*, *Scottish*, and *Tibetan* as national designations, as well as terms like *American*, *Japanese*, and *Norwegian*. *District* encompasses areas with defined political boundaries that are within a nation-state. Breeds with names referring to districts include the Akita, named for a prefecture of Japan; the Bernese Mountain Dog, developed in the Swiss canton of Berne; and the Chihuahua, named for the Mexican state. The *region* generally lacks defined political boundaries and is usually smaller than a nation-state, although it can overlap the boundaries of more than one nation-state. The name of the Bouvier des Flandres, for example, denotes the dog's origin in Belgium and France; the name of the Chesapeake Bay Retriever recalls the animal's development as a water retriever in Maryland's Chesapeake Bay area;

44 Names 45.1 (March 1997)

and the name of the Siberian Husky refers to its development in northern Asia. I have also classified references to islands that are not nation-states, such as Ibiza and the Shetlands, as regional labels (AKC 1992, 232, 241, 428, 566, 55, 313).

The terms *urban place* and *rural place* are more self-explanatory. Populated urban places mentioned in names of dog breeds include Bedlington, a town in Northumberland, England, near the North Sea (*Bedlington Terrier*); Boston, Massachusetts (*Boston Terrier*); Lhasa, Tibet (*Lhasa Apso*); and Rottweil, a city in Baden-Württemberg, Germany (*Rottweiler*). Rural places in the classification of AKC breed names comprise three sites: Clumber, an estate in Nottinghamshire and a seat of the duke of Newcastle, which was an important location in the development of the Clumber Spaniel; Grand Saint Bernard, a hospice in an alpine pass between Switzerland and Italy, significant in the breeding of the Saint Bernard; and Sealy Ham, near Haverfordwest, Wales, the home of John Edwardes, a nineteenth-century developer of the Sealyham Terrier (AKC 1992, 91–92, 303, 399; *OED* 1989, s.v. “Clumber,” “Sealyham”).

Forty-four of the 85 breed names with geographic elements contain national labels. This is the most popular category. Names referring to districts and regions number 15 each; 13 names recall urban places; and three names identify rural places.⁷ An analysis of the naming pattern by group demonstrates that more than half the breed names in the Herding Dogs, Hounds, Nonsporting Dogs, and Sporting Dogs groups contain national labels (table 2). National designations are the most popular form of toponymic reference in each group except Working Dogs, where national and district terms have the same proportional representation, and Terriers, where national and regional names share top billing.

The geographic elements in the names of the Terriers, which emphasize Great Britain, have the greatest dispersal over the five classifications of scale. Examples of Terrier breed names include *Scottish Terrier* (nation), *Norfolk Terrier* (district), *Border Terrier* (region), *Manchester Terrier* (urban place), and *Sealyham Terrier* (rural place). Since members of the Terrier group are allied with a single country to a greater extent than members of other groups, this increased specificity in the use of placenames is not surprising. A term like *English Terrier* would be insufficiently descriptive when so many breeds of terrier could be classified as English. On the other hand, *Scottish*

Terrier, *Irish Terrier*, and *Welsh Terrier* all identify particular breeds, although other animals—such as the *Skye Terrier* and the *Kerry Blue Terrier*—could also be appropriately named using these national designations. In these cases, the names with national elements are considerably older than those with regional or district labels (see *OED* 1989, s.v. “Scotch,” “Irish,” “Welsh,” “Skye,” “Kerry”). More specific names, such as *Staffordshire Bull Terrier*, *Airedale Terrier*, and *Norwich Terrier*, offer greater descriptive potential and also serve to reinforce the ascendancy of breeders in particular locales in the development of individual breeds of terriers.

The proportional presence of urban placenames is greatest in the Toy group, although the number of observations is limited and the names of the Toys still emphasize national areas. Nevertheless, the Toys, bred as companions and not workers, have a historical connection to urban life, and the names of the members of this group reflect that social reality.

Exploring the scale of breed names by date of the breeds’ first AKC registration does not reveal pronounced trends, but a few pertinent observations can be gleaned from these data, again aggregated into the four periods 1878–1890, 1891–1918, 1919–1941, and 1942–1995. National labels dominated the first two periods, but breeds first registered from 1919 to 1941 tend to have names that are more equalized among national, district, and regional placenames, and urban places have a significant presence as well. This may reflect a general exhaustion of the use of national names and a concomitant increase in interest in the focus on more specific locales. Breeds first recognized in this period include the *Kerry Blue Terrier*, the *Briard*, and the *Lakeland Terrier*. The latter period, 1942–1995, however, witnessed a resurgence of focus on national designations, as the AKC recognized more breeds from places outside Britain, including the *American Eskimo Dog*, the *Australian Terrier*, the *Belgian Malinois*, the *Chinese Crested*, the *Finnish Spitz*, and the *Portuguese Water Dog*.

Environmental References and Generic Terms

This study concentrates on specific toponymic references, such as *Chinese*, *Pyrenees*, and *Norfolk*, as “geographic names.” Other terms that refer to places, though less specific ones, also appear in breed names. These terms—*water*, *mountain*, *cairn*, and *field*—evoke the environments in which certain breeds were bred for particular uses, such

as retrieving game from water or hunting around the cairns, or piles of stones, of western Scotland. In my earlier article, I grouped these names under the behavioral category, not the geographic (Ray 1995, 7, 19–23). I believe that such a classification remains appropriate when considering all the breed names, but it is still true that these behavioral references evoke places. Thus, when examining place-specific elements in names of dog breeds, one must at least acknowledge the presence of these environmental terms. *Water* occurs as an element of the names *American Water Spaniel*, *Irish Water Spaniel*, and *Portuguese Water Dog*. *Mountain*, referring to the Alps, appears in two AKC breed names: *Bernese Mountain Dog* and *Greater Swiss Mountain Dog*. Scottish cairns are evoked in *Cairn Terrier*; and the location for much hunting and retrieving is emphasized in the name *Field Spaniel*. Most of these names, of course, also contain toponymic references, but the environmental component of the names evokes the breeds' functions in particular kinds of places.

One generic term, which occurs in 11 of the 138 AKC breed names, has etymological roots in a place. *Spaniel*, a word dating at least to the fourteenth century (OED 1989), derives from terms referring to a resident of Spain (Webster's [1961] 1993; Onions 1966, 850). In the sixteenth century, John Caius, in his book *Of Englishe Dogges*, indicated that Spain was supposed to be the country of origin of spaniels (Caius [1576] 1969, 15). Common usage has generally obscured the toponymic connotations of the term *spaniel* (see Ray 1995, 10), but the geographic resonance nonetheless remains as part of the word's history.

Finally, another generic term, *terrier*, present in 28 of the 138 breed names, has an etymological reference to the environment. Tracing its roots back through French to Latin, *terrier* descends from *terra*, 'earth' (OED 1989; Webster's [1961] 1993). Accordingly, breeders have developed the various kinds of terriers to pursue quarry into the earth.

Conclusion

This analysis of geographic terms in the names of dog breeds recognized by the American Kennel Club demonstrates the importance of Europe, especially Western Europe, and particularly Great Britain, as a source area for names. This finding is consistent with the significance of Britain in the development of dogs recognized by the United States' chief registry agency. Historically, in yet another example of cultural imperialism, dogs known to Native Americans were pushed

aside in the European settlement of North America in favor of dogs from Europe, which Europeans considered higher in rank (Fox 1993, 445; Ritvo 1987, 16). Also, a continuing interest in novelties, which Caius long ago observed of the English ([1576] 1969, 37), has persisted in the United States as well. So breeds of the domestic dog, *Canis familiaris*, vary remarkably, and breeders have looked to faraway places for dogs as well as breed names.

The names given to the 85 dog breeds relevant to this study show an expansion over time in the extent of the geographic areas used as naming sources. At the same time, the scale of names has tended to emphasize national designations, although when a number of similar breeds hail from one nation, then names for districts, regions, and urban and rural places become more common. Analysis of the geographic names by AKC group demonstrates an emphasis on the utility of dogs to people in particular locales. Herding Dogs, for example, often have names from places where the tending of domestic livestock has historically been an economic concern, such as Australia, Belgium, France, and Great Britain.

In response, then, to questions such as “What *is* an Irish Water Spaniel?”—or a Finnish Spitz or a Tibetan Terrier—an answer such as the one Jeeves gives is usually correct. The Finnish Spitz is the national dog of Finland, and the Tibetan Terrier was developed in Tibet (AKC 1992, 506, 539). Most breed names with geographic elements, then, offer “the closest possible approximation to the situation named” (Burke 1967, 4). Not all do, though, and answering questions such as “What *is* a Pomeranian?” “What *is* a Great Dane?” “What *is* a Rhodesian Ridgeback?” requires a deeper investigation of the breeds’ histories and the names’ referents.

This analysis, along with my earlier exploration of the general sources of breed naming, demonstrates the significance of place and of functionality in the choices of names of dog breeds. Further work on the names of other domestic animals, such as cats, sheep, and cattle, would offer the potential for useful comparisons. This kind of naming analysis could also be extended to wild animals and to plants. In these days of increasing concern about our beliefs about and impact on the environment, onomastic research can helpfully participate in public discourse, highlighting the attitudes of *Homo sapiens* that are implied and revealed in the names we have chosen for the other species that share our planet.

48 Names 45.1 (March 1997)

Appendix

AKC Breeds with Geographic Names, Dates of First Registration, Groups, and Name Classifications

Breed	Date	Group	Categories
<i>Afghan Hound</i>	1926	Hounds	N
<i>Airedale Terrier</i>	1888	Terriers	R
<i>Akita</i>	1972	Working Dogs	D
<i>Alaskan Malamute</i>	1935	Working Dogs	D
<i>American Eskimo Dog</i>	1995	Nonsporting Dogs	N
<i>American Foxhound</i>	1886	Hounds	N
<i>American Staffordshire Terrier</i>	1936	Terriers	N, D
<i>American Water Spaniel</i>	1940	Sporting Dogs	N
<i>Australian Cattle Dog</i>	1980	Herding Dogs	N
<i>Australian Shepherd</i>	1993	Working Dogs	N
<i>Australian Terrier</i>	1960	Terriers	N
<i>Bedlington Terrier</i>	1886	Terriers	UP
<i>Belgian Malinois</i>	1959	Herding Dogs	N, UP
<i>Belgian Sheepdog</i>	1912	Herding Dogs	N
<i>Belgian Tervuren</i>	1959	Herding Dogs	N, UP
<i>Bernese Mountain Dog</i>	1937	Working Dogs	D
<i>Border Terrier</i>	1930	Terriers	R
<i>Boston Terrier</i>	1893	Nonsporting Dogs	UP
<i>Bouvier des Flandres</i>	1931	Herding Dogs	R
<i>Briard</i>	1928	Herding Dogs	R
<i>Brittany</i>	1934	Sporting Dogs	D
<i>Brussels Griffon</i>	1910	Toys	UP
<i>Cardigan Welsh Corgi</i>	1935	Herding Dogs	D, N
<i>Chesapeake Bay Retriever</i>	1878	Sporting Dogs	R
<i>Chihuahua</i>	1904	Toys	D
<i>Chinese Crested</i>	1991	Toys	N
<i>Chinese Shar-Pei</i>	1991	Nonsporting Dogs	N
<i>Clumber Spaniel</i>	1878	Sporting Dogs	RP
<i>Dalmatian</i>	1888	Nonsporting Dogs	R
<i>English Cocker Spaniel</i>	1946	Sporting Dogs	N
<i>English Foxhound</i>	1909	Hounds	N
<i>English Setter</i>	1878	Sporting Dogs	N
<i>English Springer Spaniel</i>	1910	Sporting Dogs	N
<i>English Toy Spaniel</i>	1886	Toys	N
<i>Finnish Spitz</i>	1991	Nonsporting Dogs	N
<i>French Bulldog</i>	1898	Nonsporting Dogs	N
<i>German Shepherd Dog</i>	1908	Herding Dogs	N

Geographic Names of AKC Dog Breeds 49

<i>German Shorthaired Pointer</i>	1930	Sporting Dogs	N
<i>German Wirehaired Pointer</i>	1959	Sporting Dogs	N
<i>Great Dane</i>	1887	Working Dogs	N
<i>Greater Swiss Mountain Dog</i>	1995	Working Dogs	N
<i>Great Pyrenees</i>	1933	Working Dogs	R
<i>Ibizan Hound</i>	1978	Hounds	R
<i>Irish Setter</i>	1878	Sporting Dogs	N
<i>Irish Terrier</i>	1885	Terriers	N
<i>Irish Water Spaniel</i>	1878	Sporting Dogs	N
<i>Irish Wolfhound</i>	1897	Hounds	N
<i>Italian Greyhound</i>	1886	Toys	N
<i>Japanese Chin</i>	1888	Toys	N
<i>Kerry Blue Terrier</i>	1922	Terriers	D
<i>Labrador Retriever</i>	1917	Sporting Dogs	R
<i>Lakeland Terrier</i>	1934	Terriers	R
<i>Lhasa Apso</i>	1935	Nonsporting Dogs	UP
<i>Maltese</i>	1888	Toys	N
<i>Manchester Terrier</i>	1886	Terriers	UP
		Toys	
<i>Newfoundland</i>	1886	Working Dogs	D
<i>Norfolk Terrier</i>	1979	Terriers	D
<i>Norwegian Elkhound</i>	1913	Hounds	N
<i>Norwich Terrier</i>	1936	Terriers	UP
<i>Old English Sheepdog</i>	1888	Herding Dogs	N
<i>Pekingese</i>	1906	Toys	UP
<i>Pembroke Welsh Corgi</i>	1934	Herding Dogs	D, N
<i>Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen</i>	1990	Hounds	D
<i>Pomeranian</i>	1888	Toys	R
<i>Portuguese Water Dog</i>	1983	Working Dogs	N
<i>Rhodesian Ridgeback</i>	1955	Hounds	N
<i>Rottweiler</i>	1931	Working Dogs	UP
<i>Saint Bernard</i>	1885	Working Dogs	RP
<i>Saluki</i>	1929	Hounds	UP
<i>Scottish Deerhound</i>	1886	Hounds	N
<i>Scottish Terrier</i>	1885	Terriers	N
<i>Sealyham Terrier</i>	1911	Terriers	RP
<i>Shetland Sheepdog</i>	1911	Herding Dogs	R
<i>Siberian Husky</i>	1930	Working Dogs	R
<i>Skye Terrier</i>	1887	Terriers	R
<i>Staffordshire Bull Terrier</i>	1974	Terriers	D
<i>Sussex Spaniel</i>	1878	Sporting Dogs	D
<i>Tibetan Spaniel</i>	1983	Nonsporting Dogs	N

50 Names 45.1 (March 1997)

<i>Tibetan Terrier</i>	1973	Nonsporting Dogs	N
<i>Vizsla</i>	1960	Sporting Dogs	UP
<i>Weimaraner</i>	1943	Sporting Dogs	UP
<i>Welsh Springer Spaniel</i>	1914	Sporting Dogs	N
<i>Welsh Terrier</i>	1888	Terriers	N
<i>West Highland White Terrier</i>	1908	Terriers	R
<i>Yorkshire Terrier</i>	1885	Toys	D

Abbreviations for categories: N, Nation; D, District; R, Region; UP, Urban Place; RP, Rural Place. Geographic elements in the breed names are italicized.

Sources: AKC (1992); *OED* (1989); *Webster's* ([1961] 1993); Ray (1995, 19–23); Beynon (1995, 68); Ball (1993, 46); Kanzler (1995, 43).

Note: The dates given for the American Eskimo Dog, the Australian Shepherd, and the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog are the dates of AKC recognition of the breed, not (necessarily) the dates of first registration.

Notes

I wish to thank Harold E. Gulley for preparing the maps for this article.

1. The AKC's monthly magazine changed its name in January 1995. The editors replaced the old name, *Pure-Bred Dogs/American Kennel Gazette*, with *AKC Gazette: The Official Journal for the Sport of Purebred Dogs*.

2. At the time of the publication of the earlier article, the AKC recognized 136 breeds. On July 1, 1995, however, the organization recognized two new breeds—the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog and the American Eskimo Dog. This analysis incorporates those breeds as well. See Kanzler 1995; Beynon 1994, 1995.

3. The Cocker Spaniel offers an interesting example of local partisanship: the AKC refers to the American variety as *Cocker Spaniel* and the English variety as *English Cocker Spaniel* (AKC 1992, 95–103), while the Kennel Club of Great Britain calls these breeds *American Cocker Spaniel* and *Cocker Spaniel*, respectively (The Kennel Club 1994). So the term *Cocker Spaniel* refers to different breeds, depending on the geographic location and heritage of the people using the names.

4. The AKC adopted the registry of the National American Kennel Club as the basis of its first registry (AKC 1992, 26). Thus, some dates of first registration predate the AKC's 1884 founding. For the three breeds with geographic names recognized since the publication of *The Complete Dog Book* (AKC 1992), I have used the alternate date of breed recognition, 1993 for the Australian Shepherd and 1995 for the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog and the American Eskimo Dog. See Ball 1993; Kanzler 1995; and Beynon 1995.

5. Considering all breeds registered by the AKC—not just those with geographic names—Great Britain has a presence in 28% of the names from the 1878–1890 period; 21%, 1891–1918; 19%, 1919–1941; and 9%, 1942–1995.

6. *American Staffordshire Terrier* is counted under both the United States and Great Britain.

7. Five breed names contain geographic elements from two categories. This analysis counts the individual elements, so the numbers here total 90, not 85.

References

- American Kennel Club. 1992. *The Complete Dog Book*. 18th ed. New York: Howell Book House-Macmillan.
- Ball, Sherry. 1993. "Judging the Australian Shepherd." *Pure-Bred Dogs/American Kennel Gazette* 110 (Jan.): 46-50.
- Beynon, Barbara E. 1994. "Welcome a New All-American." *Pure-Bred Dogs/American Kennel Gazette* 111 (Jan.): 40-44.
- _____. 1995. "'The Dog Beautiful.'" *AKC Gazette* 112 (Aug.): 68-72.
- Burke, Kenneth. 1967. *The Philosophy of Literary Form: Studies in Symbolic Action*. 2d ed. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP.
- Caius, Iohannes. [1576] 1969. *Of Englishe Dogges*. Trans. Abraham Fleming. London. Facsimile rpt., Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.
- Fox, Michael W., ed. 1993. "Dogs." *Encyclopaedia Britannica: Macropaedia*.
- Kanzler, Kathleen. 1995. "From the Alps to the AKC." *AKC Gazette* 112 (July): 40-45.
- The Kennel Club. 1994. *Breed Standards*. 4th ed. London: The Kennel Club.
- Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 1993. 10th ed. Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster.
- Onions, C. T., ed. 1966. *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- The Oxford English Dictionary*. 1989. 2d ed. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Ray, Angela G. 1995. "Calling the Dog: The Sources of AKC Breed Names." *Names* 43: 3-28.
- Ritvo, Harriet. 1987. *The Animal Estate: The English and Other Creatures in the Victorian Age*. Cambridge: Harvard UP.
- Webster's New International Dictionary*. [1961] 1993. 3d ed. Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster.
- Wilcox, Bonnie, and Chris Walkowicz. 1989. *The Atlas of Dog Breeds of the World*. Neptune, N.J.: T.F.H.
- Wodehouse, P. G. [1967] 1988. "The Ordeal of Young Tuppy." *The World of Jeeves*. New York: Harper and Row. 561-82.