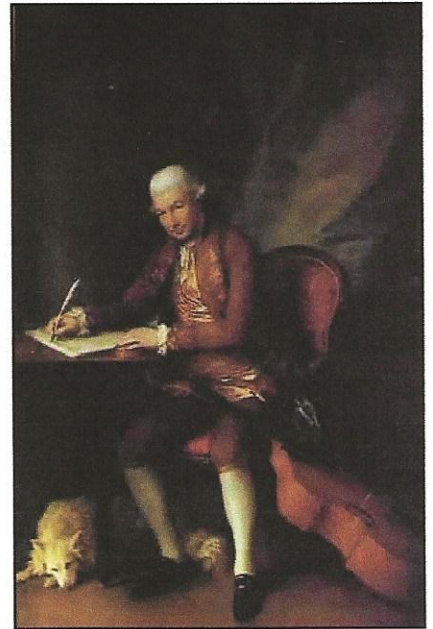


Earl Spencer owned a large reddish/tan dog (1773) and The Prince of Wales (later George IV) is known to have owned a large black and white parti-colour (Fino) and a wolf sable dog. A handsome small/medium black dog appears in a 1791 painting and Wheatley (1775) featured a medium sized white resembling Ch Rob of Rozelle born circa 1888. Hone (1776) painted a small white dog. Thomas Gainsborough immortalised Carl Friederich Abel's large white in 1777 - *below right*. 'The Family of Sir William Young' painted by Zoffany in 1770 included a fine cream specimen of the larger type.

Queen Charlotte appears to have favoured other breeds such as toy Spaniels and little Terriers (as evidenced in art work) for pet companions. Badine was an early favourite of the Queen. It was not until 1807 as an aging and very unhappy lady the artist Stroehling painted her with a diminutive Spitz. A few years later Owen portrayed a smaller/medium size, frisky white Pom in the company of Lord Egremont's mistress.

1785 - The travel journal of Baron Riesbeck noted little black or white Pomeranian or spitzchen were very fashionable and could be purchased in the dog market of Vienna for 10 to 15 ducats. No doubt these small dogs found their way to England.



May 1786 - A lost ad was placed in The Times newspaper in London - 'Lost on Wednesday last, a large Pomeranian Dog, answers to the name of Fox; has a remarkable fine Coat and Tail.' Mrs Castle offered a 2 guineas reward for his return to either a Charing Cross or a Spring Gardens address. The ad ran for 4 days.

1800s - Pomeranian dogs were often referred to in literary works in the early 19th century, such as, Mr Mule's dog 'Juba' in 1824, 'Caesar' in Mackenzie's 'The Lounger' (1803) and in 1844 Walter Landor's constant companion 'Pomero', from Florence (he would be a Volpino). Ainsworth toured France in 1848 with his 'little white Spitz, or Pomeranian dog' acquired in Germany.

1832 - There is an intriguing reference in Dr. Leuckart's book *Naturgeschichte* under varieties of 'Der Pommer - Der Spitz - C. pomeranus' to 'der Englische Spitz' - a small dog with long, fine, white hair.



left - Goya - circa 1810



1859 - Stonehenge (J.H. Walsh) described the Pomeranian Fox Dog or Loup Loup noting this 'cheerful little dog' had become increasingly popular in the past 20 years and was now a common house-dog but not highly prized. His description pretty much matches the Volpino in type 'very fox-like, pricked ears, sharp nose, neck thick and covered with a ruff of woolly hair, body also clothed in thick woolly hair not curled; legs free from hair. Tail carried high, curled over back. Generally white, sometimes pale cream rarely black'. A number of years later under the term Pomeranian or Spitz dog he also described a larger variety. Walsh noted they were mostly imported from France or Germany in addition to those bred in this country.

In 1861, John Meyrick wrote, 'The Pomeranian dog, unlike the Pug, is a recent importation into this country, though he has been always well-known in Germany'. He noted they were usually white, cream or black and averaged 14" in height. He added 'the Pomeranian is esteemed in proportion to his small size, the shortness of his legs, and the length, thickness, and silkiness of his coat'. Interestingly he felt they were a hardy, prolific breed and for this reason 'a Pomeranian fetches no price in the dog fancying market'.

left - HRH Princess Frederica - Princess Royal of Prussia and Duches of York by Hoppner 1795 - note the small size of the dog

The image at the top of this page is Wheatley's 1795 engraving from *Cries of London* series - *Fresh Peas Young Hastings*

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