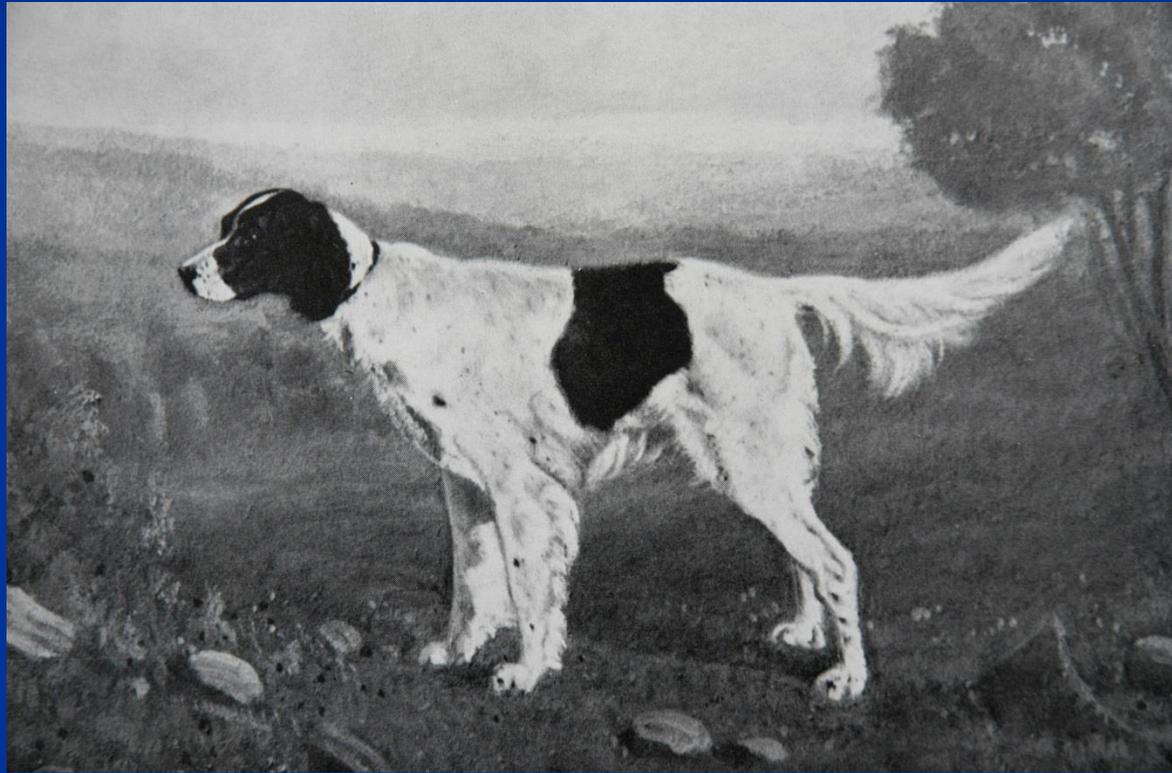


# The English Setter Association of America



Judges' Education Presentation

The first dog registered with the  
AKC was an English Setter  
named **ADONNIS**



# Champion Rock Falls Colonel

Retired from the show ring in 1955 and was the first dog in the history of the AKC to have won 100 Best in Shows.



# Did You Know?

The first AKC-licensed pointing-breeds field trial was conducted by the English Setter Club of America in 1924 in Medford, NJ.



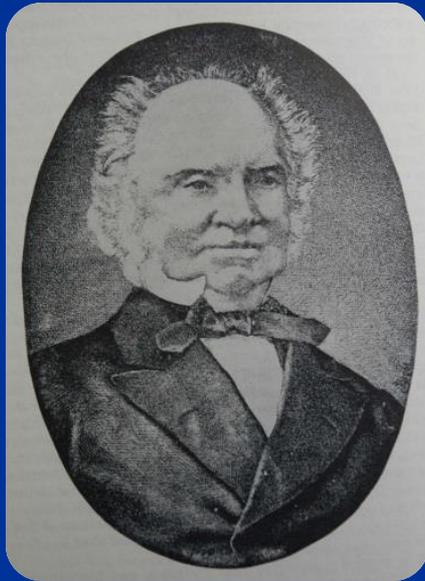
**Original  
Purpose & History  
*of the*  
English Setter**



The English Setter is one of the oldest breeds of gun dog with a history dating back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It was thought to be developed between crosses of Spanish Pointer, Water Spaniel and the Springer Spaniel. Its purpose was to point, flush and retrieve upland game birds.



The modern English Setter owes its appearance to Mr. EDWARD LAVERACK, who developed his own strain of the breed by careful inbreeding during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Another Englishman, Mr. R. PURCELL LLEWELLIN began a second strain based upon Laverack's line that developed into the working setter. Today you will hear the term Llewellyn Setter. This is not a separate breed, just a different type, more often referred to as the Field Setter. This strain is more often used in field trials.



- Although the Llewelin English Setter is still the predominate type seen in the field today, Laverack English Setters are making their mark.
- The first Dual Champion finished in 1985.
- There are 13 Dual Champions to date.
- Numerous show English Setters have earned hunting titles.
- You will see whiskers left on.



# What makes a setter English?

## TERRAIN!

**Irish Setter:** Ireland is made up of many wide-open fields to hunt. The Irish setter, therefore was bred to be the fastest sporting dog.

**Gordon Setter:** The Scottish moors where they hunted have the heaviest cover and harshest ground in all of Great Britain.

**Irish Red & White:** In the rougher topography of Ireland, such as the peat bogs.

**English Setter:** In England near the border of Wales, the terrain was moderate.

The English is the most moderate of the 4 setters.

# Different terrains / different breeds



ENGLISH MOOR

(English setter)



IRELAND  
(Irish setter,  
Irish Red &  
White setter)



SCOTLAND  
(Gordon setter)

# Original Purpose

- Originally called a Setting Spaniel.
- Before the use of firearms, game birds were captured by netting. The Setting Spaniel would find game, then crouch down or “set” to allow casting of the net. They would freeze game with their stare then the hunters would throw nets over both birds and dog.



As guns became more popular, the pointing stance was bred into the setter so that he could be more easily seen.



You will still see an English Setter that will point in an actual “set” position.

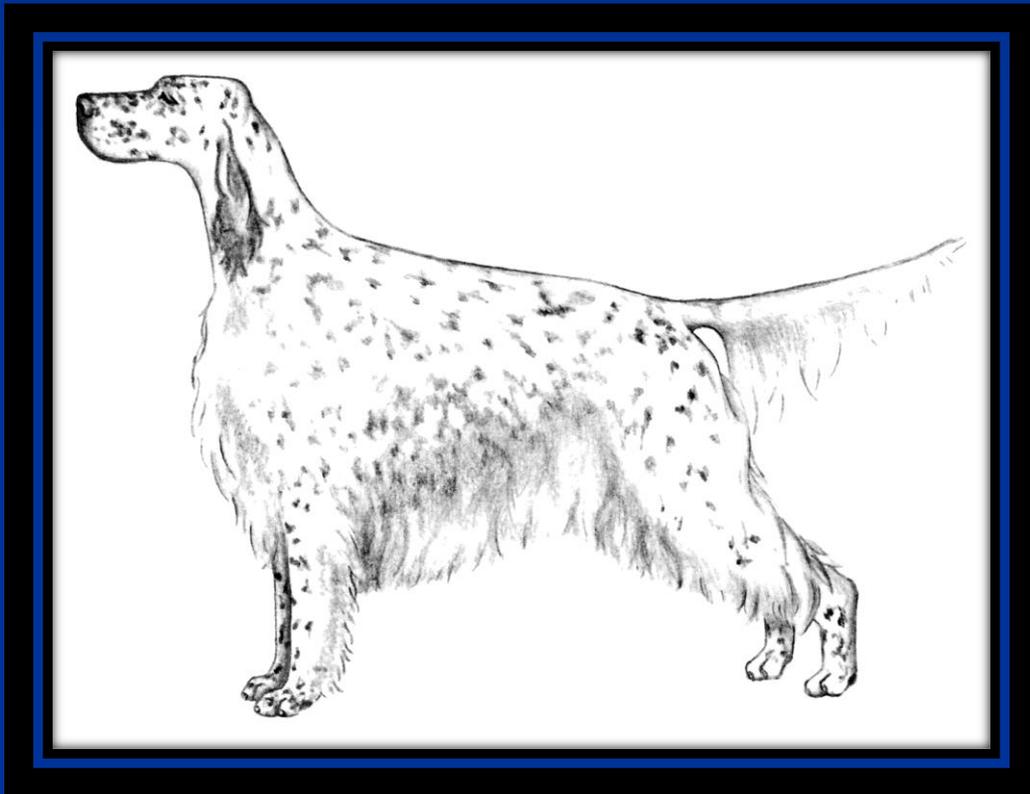


# On point



# The English Setter Standard

**“An elegant, substantial and symmetrical gun dog suggesting the ideal blend of strength, stamina, grace, and style.”**



**OVERALL BALANCE  
AND PROPORTION  
TO BE STRESSED!**

**THERE ARE NO  
DISQUALIFYING  
FAULTS IN  
THE BREED  
STANDARD.**

**“Above all, extremes of anything distort type and must be faulted.”**

**“Males decidedly masculine without coarseness. Females decidedly feminine without over-refinement. Overall appearance, balance, gait, and purpose to be given more emphasis than any component part.”**



MALE

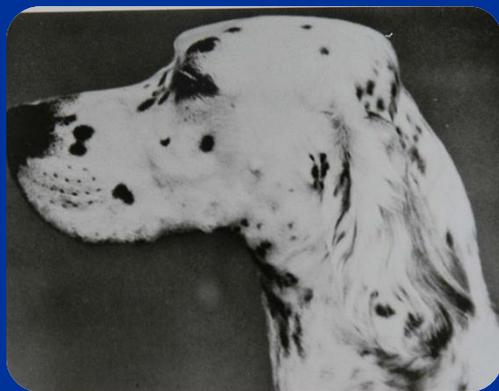


FEMALE

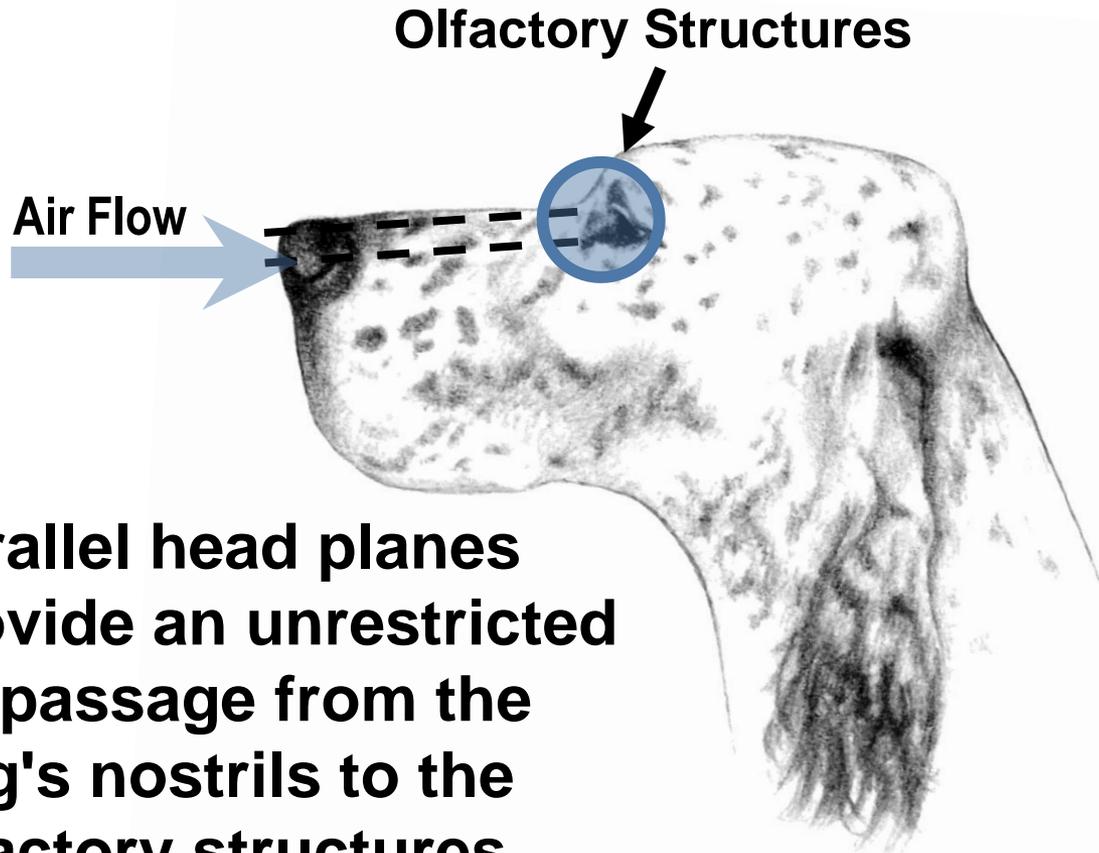
# THE HEAD

“Long and lean with a well defined stop. When viewed from the side, head planes (top of muzzle, top of skull and bottom of lower jaw) are parallel.”

“Muzzle – long and square, of good depth with flews squared and fairly pendant. Nose black or dark brown, fully pigmented. Teeth – close scissors bite preferred. Even bite acceptable.”



# "The Brain Box"



**Parallel head planes provide an unrestricted air passage from the dog's nostrils to the olfactory structures.**

# The English Setter Head

“Eyes – dark brown, the darker the better. Bright and spaced to give a mild and intelligent expression. Eyelid rims dark and fully pigmented. Lids fit tightly so that haw is not exposed.”

“Ears – set well back and low, even with or below eyes.”

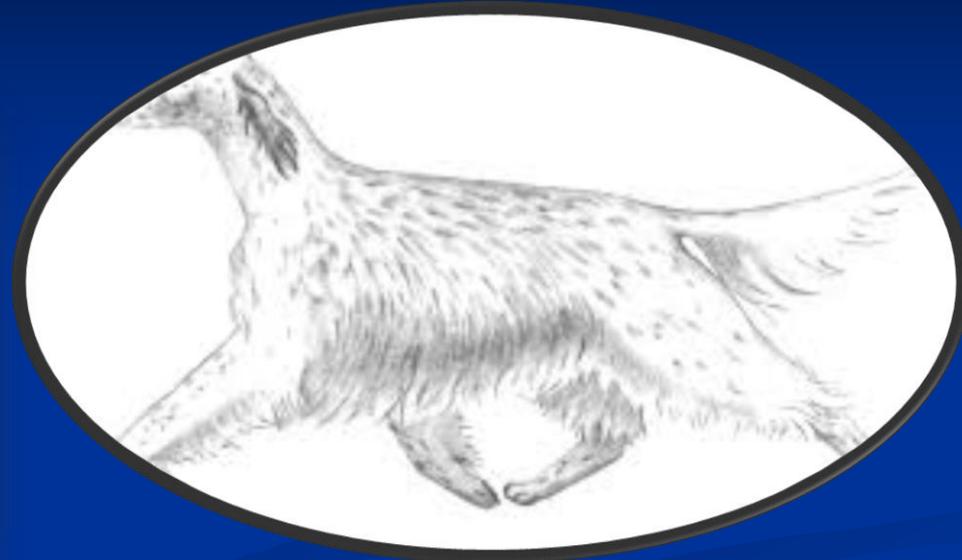


**“Neck - long and graceful, muscular and lean.”**

**“..the base of the neck flowing smoothly  
into the shoulders”**



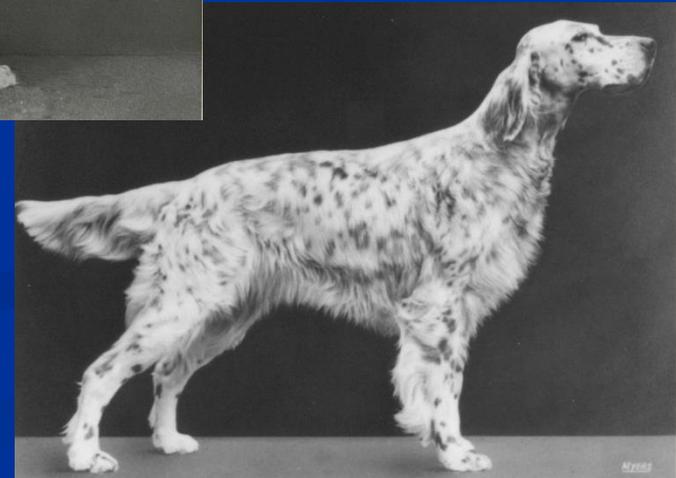
**“Topline - in motion or standing appears level or sloping slightly downward”**



“Forechest-well developed”

“Brisket deep enough to reach  
the level of the elbow.”

“Chest-deep”



“Ribs-long, springing gradually to the middle of the body, then tapering as they approach the end of the chest cavity”



“Hips-croup nearly flat. Hip bones wide apart, hips rounded and blending smoothly into hind legs.”

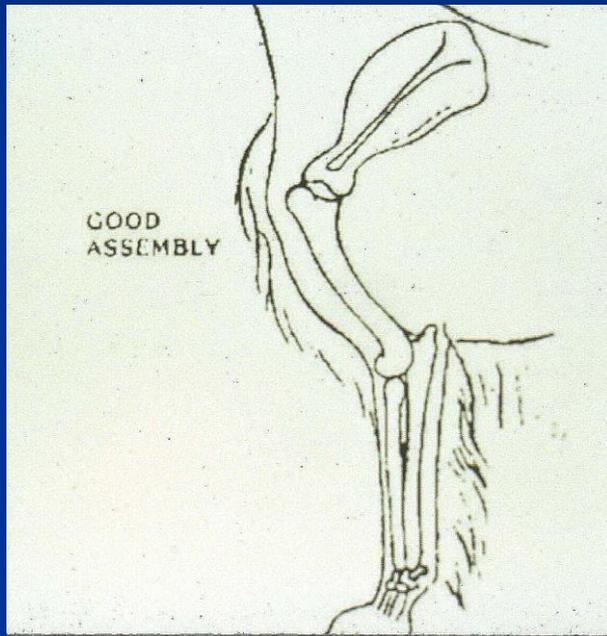


**“Tail - a smooth continuation of the topline...”**

**“...Carried straight and level with the back.”**



“...shoulder blade well laid back. Upper arm equal in length to and forming a nearly right angle with the shoulder blade. Shoulders fairly close together at the tips. Shoulder blades lie flat and meld smoothly with contours of body”



**“Forelegs- from front or side, forelegs straight and parallel.”**



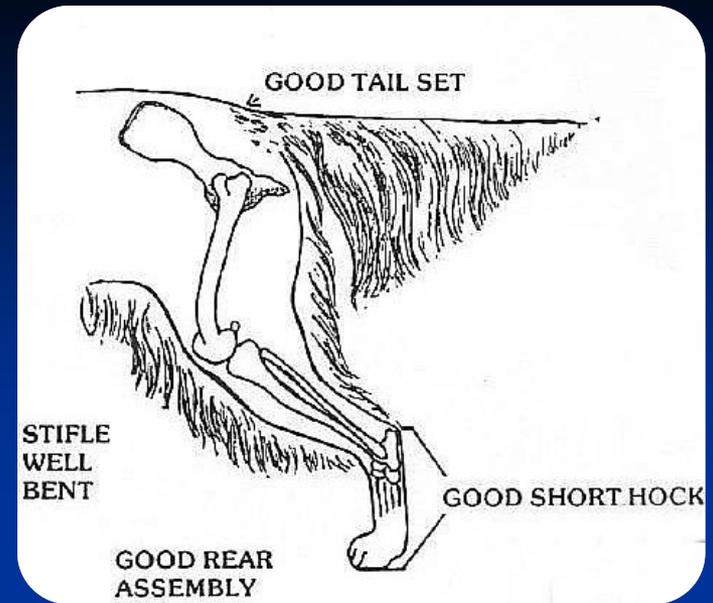
**“Bone  
substantial  
but not  
coarse”**

**“Pasterns-short, strong and nearly round with the slope deviating very slightly forward from the perpendicular.”**

“Wide, muscular thighs  
and well developed lower  
thighs.”

“Pelvis equal in length to  
and forming a nearly  
right angle with upper  
thigh.”

“Stifle well bent and  
strong”



“Rear pastern short, strong...”



“Coat: Flat without curl or wooliness.”

“...of good length but not so excessive as to hide true lines and movement or to affect the dog's appearance or function as a sporting dog.”



# Markings and Color:

“Markings-white ground color with intermingling of darker hairs resulting in belton markings varying in degree from clear distinct flecking to roan shading, but flecked all over preferred.”

“Head and ear patches acceptable, heavy patches of color on the body undesirable.”

The color pattern that we refer to as “BELTON” is thought to have come from the town of BELTON, ENGLAND where the English Setters were predominately flecked all over rather than the more popular patched dogs of that time.

# COLOR

**“Orange Belton,  
Blue Belton,  
Tricolor (Blue belton with tan).  
Lemon Belton,  
Liver Belton”**

There are variations of each of the colors that range from very open marked to very dark roan. All are acceptable colors. Flecking all over is preferred (even in the dark roan, you can see the flecking all over).

Heavy body patches are to be discouraged.

Head and ear patches are acceptable.

# ORANGE BELTON



# BLUE BELTON



# TRICOLOR

“blue belton with tan on muzzle, over the eyes and on the legs”



Location of tan markings are where a typical tan pointed dog has markings.

# LEMON BELTON



Male



Male

Lemon beltons will have lighter flecking and lighter pigment.



Female



Male & Female

# LIVER BELTON

Liver beltons tend to have lighter eyes and pigment, including noses.



# BODY PATCHES



# MOVEMENT AND CARRIAGE

“An effortless graceful movement demonstrating endurance while covering ground efficiently. Long forward reach and strong rear drive with a lively tail and a proud head carriage. Head may be carried slightly lower when moving to allow for greater reach of forelegs. The back strong, firm, and free of roll. When moving at a trot, as speed increases, the legs tend to converge toward a line representing the center of gravity.”



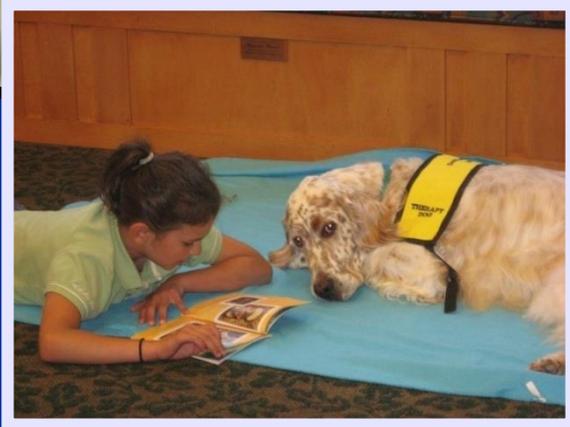
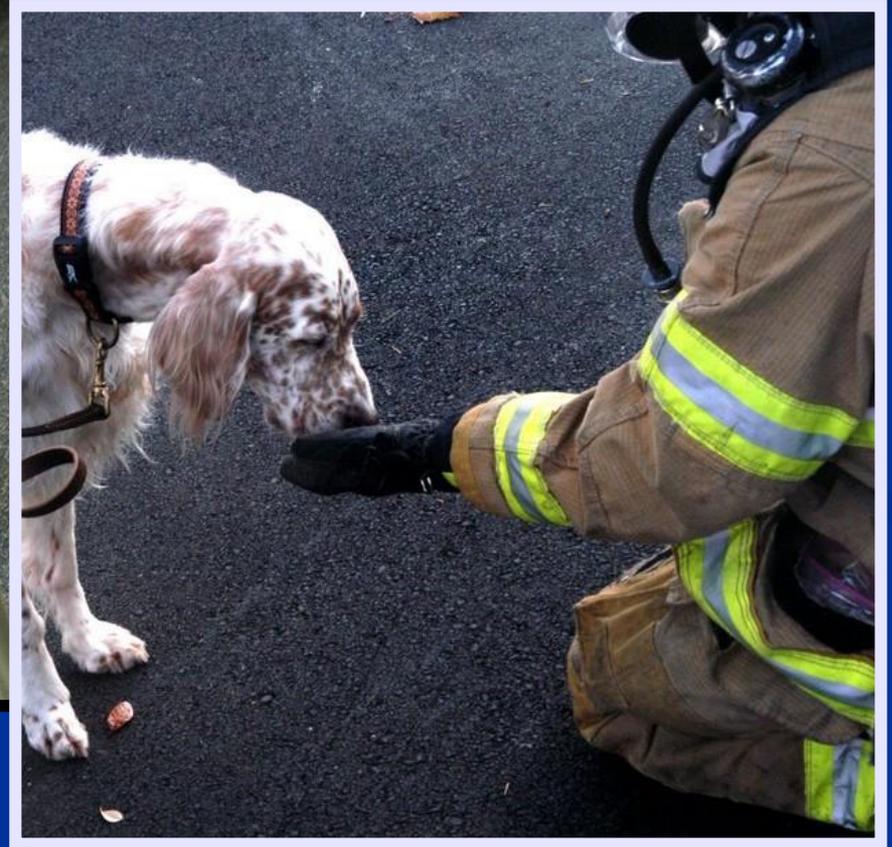
**Size:**

**Dogs about 25  
inches;  
bitches about 24  
inches**

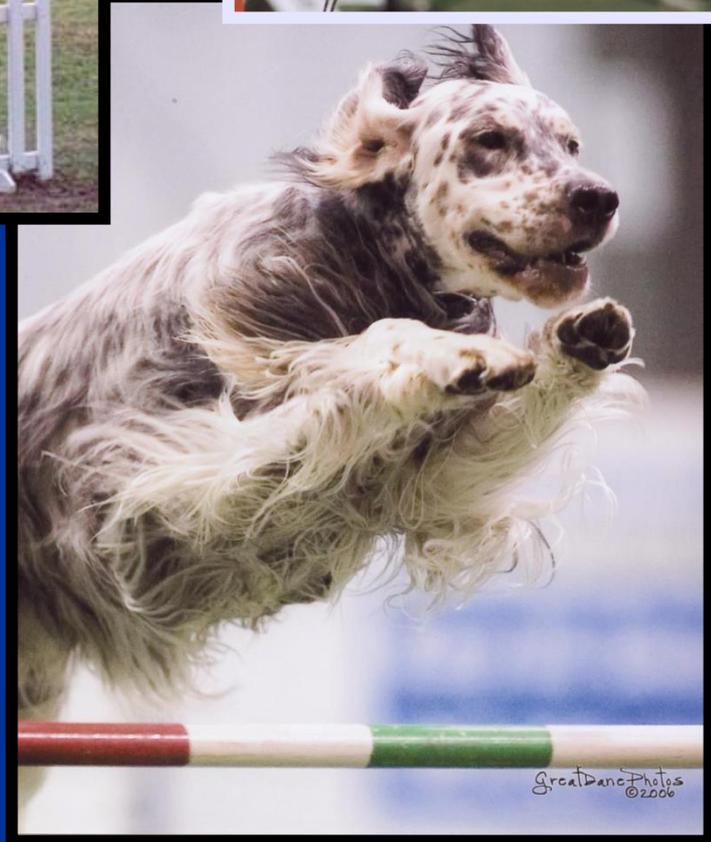
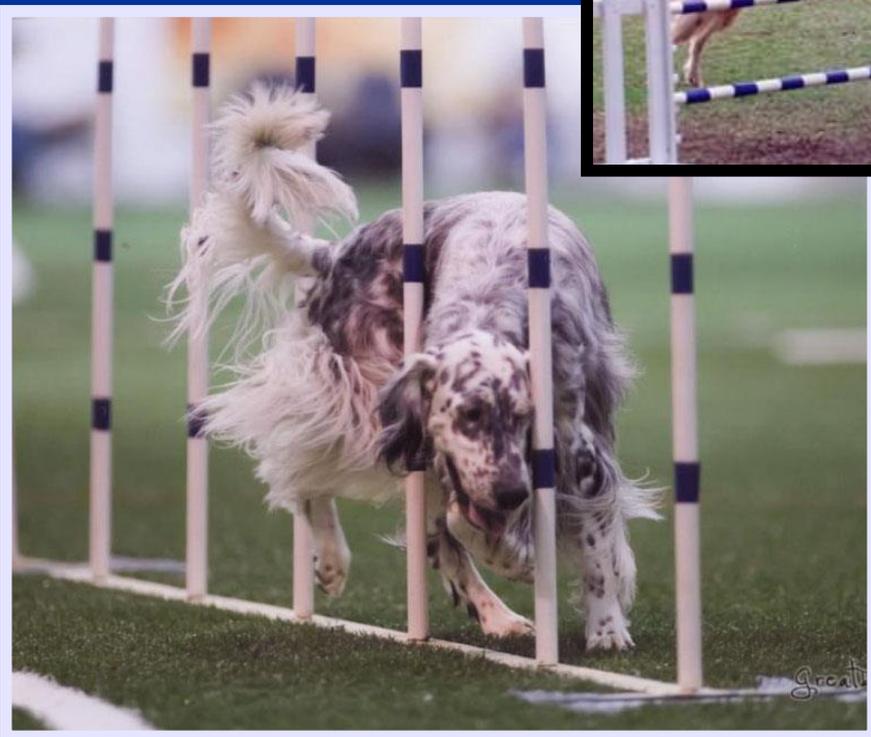
# Temperament

“Gentle, affectionate, friendly, without shyness, fear, or viciousness.”





English  
setters are  
ATHLETES!

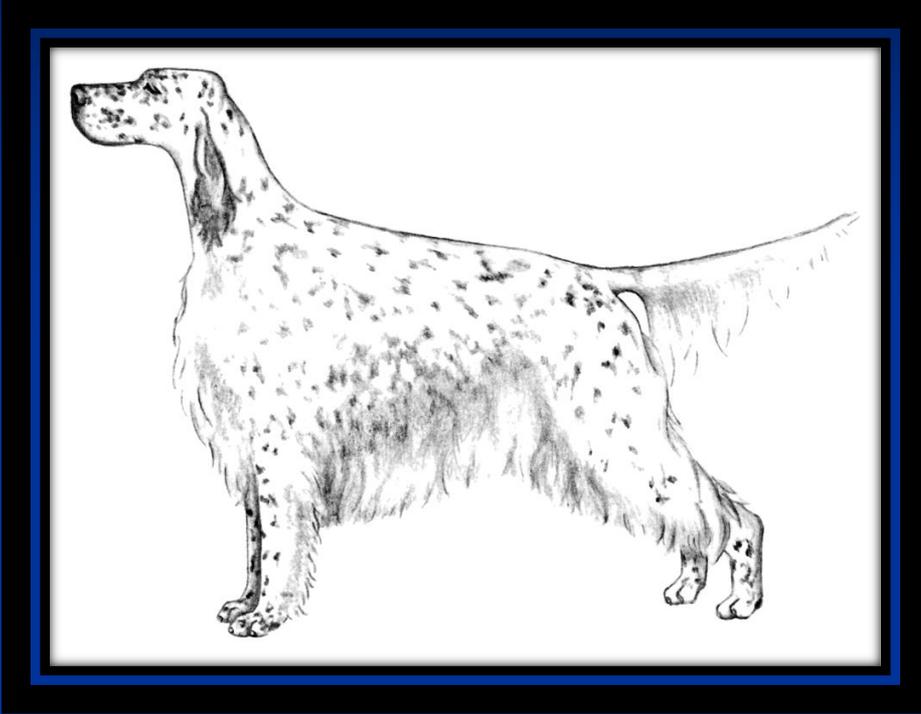


# ENGLISH SETTERS have not changed much over the years.

The following images are of great English Setters from the 1940's to 1980's. Most would be competitive in the ring today.



# FRONT AND REAR ANGLES SHOULD BE BALANCED.



The English Setter needs proper angles for flexibility, which enables him to collapse into a “set” position in the field.

THIS IS A HUNTING DOG!

# Presentation

Extreme



Correct



SAME  
DOG!



# Health issues

- Deafness: unilateral/bilateral
- Autoimmune thyroiditis
- Hip dysplasia
- Elbow dysplasia to a lesser degree
- Epilepsy
- Cancer

# The English Setter

Kind in nature and expression.

Moderate.

Balanced.

A hunting dog.

An athlete.



