

Translation: Tim TAYLOR and Raymond TRIQUET

Date of publication of the valid original standard: 14.04.1995

Sketches by Sylvie GUIGNARD

Origin: France

Utilization: Guard, defense and dissuasion

F.C.I. Classification: Group 2 (Pinscher and Schnauzer type, Molossian and Swiss mountain and cattedogs)
Section 2.1. (Mastiff type)
Without working trial

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The dogue de Bordeaux is one of the most ancient French breeds, probably a descendant of the Alans and, in particular, the alan vautre of which Gaston Phebus (or Febus), Count of Foix, said in the 14th century, in his Livre de Chasse that " he holds his bite stronger than three sighthounds". The word "dogue" first appeared at the end of the 14th century. In the middle of the 19th century these ancient dogues were hardly renowned outside the region of Aquitaine. They were used for hunting large animals such as boar, for fighting (often codified), for the guarding of houses and cattle and in the service of butchers. In 1863 the first French dog show took place in Paris in the Jardin d'Acclimatation. The dogues de Bordeaux were entered under their present name. There have been different types : The Toulouse type, the Paris type and the Bordeaux type, which is the origin of today's dogue. The breed, which had suffered greatly during the two world wars, to the point of being threatened with extinction after the second world war, got off to a fresh start in the 1960's.

1st standard (Caractère des vrais dogues) in Pierre Megnin, Le Dogue de Bordeaux, 1896

2nd standard in: J. Kunstler, Etude critique du Dogue de Bordeaux, 1910

3rd standard by Raymond Triquet, with the collaboration of Vet. Dr. Maurice Luquet, 1971

4th standard reformulated according to Jerusalem model (F.C.I.) by Raymond Triquet, with the collaboration of Philippe Serouil, President of the French Dogue de Bordeaux Club and its Committee, 1993

✓ GENERAL APPEARANCE :

Typical concave lined brachycephalic molossoid. The Dogue de Bordeaux is a very powerful dog, with a very muscular body yet retaining a harmonious general outline. He is built rather close to the ground, the distance sternum-ground being slightly less than the depth of the chest. Stocky, athletic, imposing, he has a very dissuasive aspect.

✓ IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS :

The length of the body, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock, is superior to the height at the withers, in the proportion of 11/10.

The depth of the chest is more than half the height at the withers.

The maximum length of the muzzle is equal to one third of the length of the head. The minimum length of the muzzle is equal to one quarter of the length of the head.

In the male, the perimeter of the skull corresponds more or less to the height at the withers.



✓
LIMBS:



Forequarters: Strong bone structure, legs very muscular.



Shoulders:

Powerful, prominent muscles. Slant of shoulder-blade medium (about 45° to the horizontal), angle of the scapular-humeral articulation a little more than 90°.



Arms: Very muscular.



Elbows: In the axis of the body, neither too close to the thoracic wall nor turned out.



Forearms:

Viewed from the front, straight or inclining slightly inwards thus getting closer to the median plane, especially in dogs with a very broad chest. Viewed in profile, vertical.



Metacarpial region:

Powerful. Viewed in profile, slightly sloping. Viewed from the front sometimes slightly outwards thus compensating for the slight inclination of the forearm inwards.



Feet:

Strong. Toes tight, nails curved and strong, pads well developed and supple : the dogue is well up on his toes despite his weight.

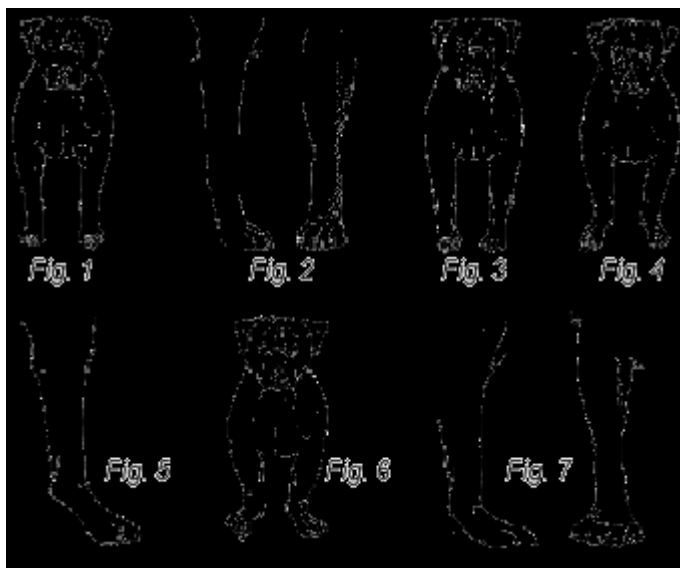


Fig. 1: Forequarters correct

