

JUDGING THE FRENCH BULLDOG



Presented by
**THE FRENCH BULL DOG CLUB
OF AMERICA**

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A copy of the Illustrated Standard (current and from 1926)

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Historical Interest–old photos, old catalogues etc.

PLEASE NOTE:

This presentation is a work in progress and will be modified and updated as needed.

The photographs used herein are the best illustrations available at the time this presentation was compiled and may be changed over time.

We hope that you will find this presentation helpful in judging our breed.

September 2011

When judging our breed,
please don't leave your
common sense at home.

Mrs. James Edward Clark



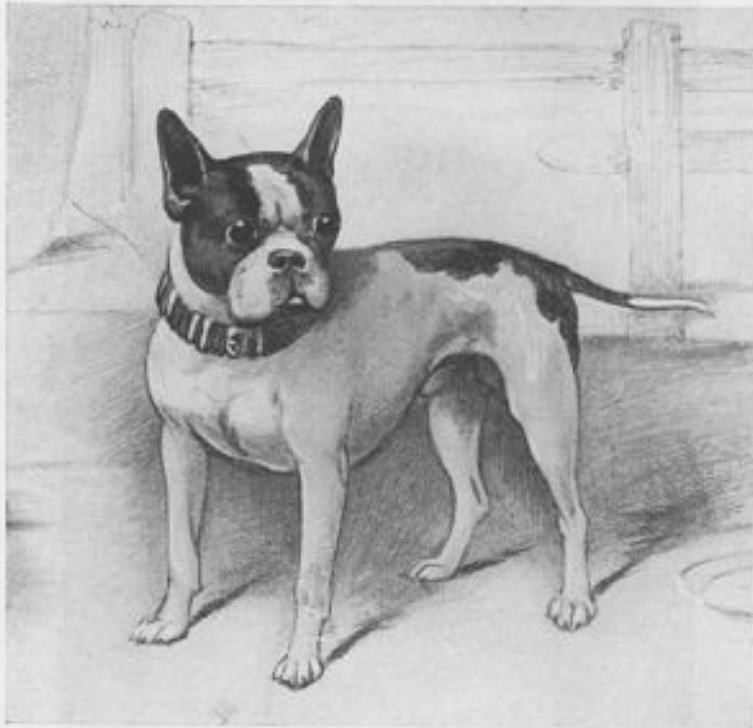
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Nymphenburg Porcelain - circa 1920

A Brief History of French Bulldogs

- Bull-baiting was outlawed in England in 1835 resulting in variations in size in Bulldogs.
- The Breed was developed from the English Toy Bulldogs in the mid-late 1800's.
- Increase in mechanization in England forced the lacemakers from Nottingham England to move to the Calais area of France taking their Toy Bulldogs with them.
- Originally seen with rose and erect ears.
- A number of other breeds *may* have been used (possibly Pugs and the Terrier Boule) to set size and type. However no records exist that document the early history of the breed.



Nottingham Frank

Toy Bulldog

Circa 1849



Bat and Rose Ear French Bulldogs owned by Mr. Thomas, England

Early Bat & Rose Ear
French Bulldogs circa 1892

- The “petite Boule” quickly became the star of the Parisian working class.
- Eventually they became favorites of the Parisian *Belles de Nuit* or the “Ladies of the Night”. It was through this association that the “upper classes” became familiar with the breed.
- American tourists brought the breed back to the US.
- The American fanciers preferred the Bat Ear variety, and set type. Significant events were:
 - 1887: First exhibited in France
 - 1896: First exhibited at Westminster
 - 1897: French Bull Dog Club of America formed, and wrote first Standard for the breed.



Parisian
Belles de Nuit
with their
petits boules



GENERAL INFORMATION

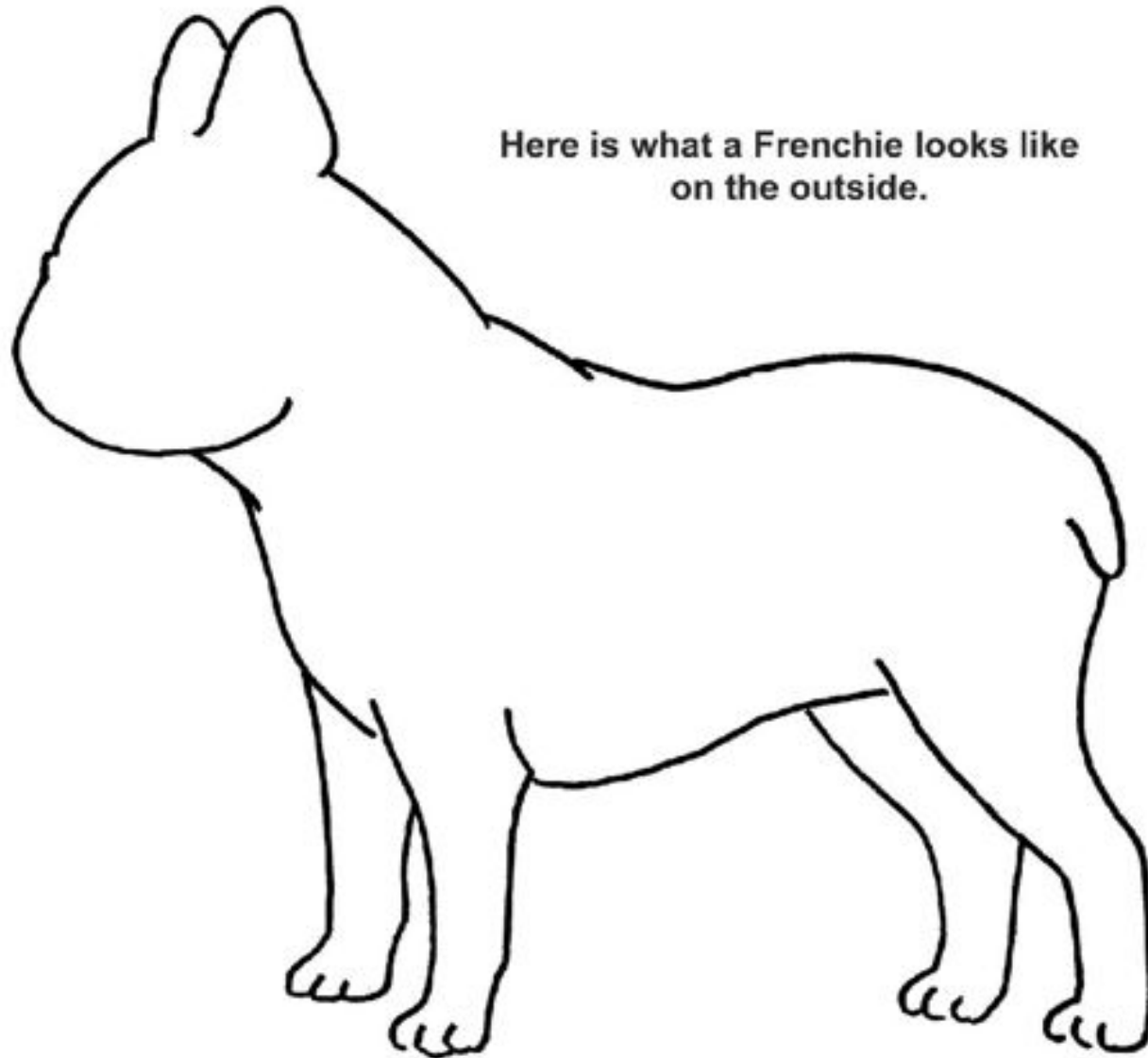
- The French Bulldog is a chondrodystrophic (AKA achondroplastic) breed exhibiting short limbed dwarfism, as seen in Dachshunds, Bassets, Bulldogs, and Skye Terriers, all of which exhibit some type of chondrodystrophy.
- Chondrodystrophy affects the cartilage that makes up the fetal skeleton, resulting in short, stout limb bones flared at the ends, shortened vertebrae, and a short upper jaw (brachycephaly), traits that characterize the breed.

Do not reward French Bulldogs that are **extreme** examples of chondrodystrophy, as the condition can produce some undesirable effects as well as those that characterize the breed.

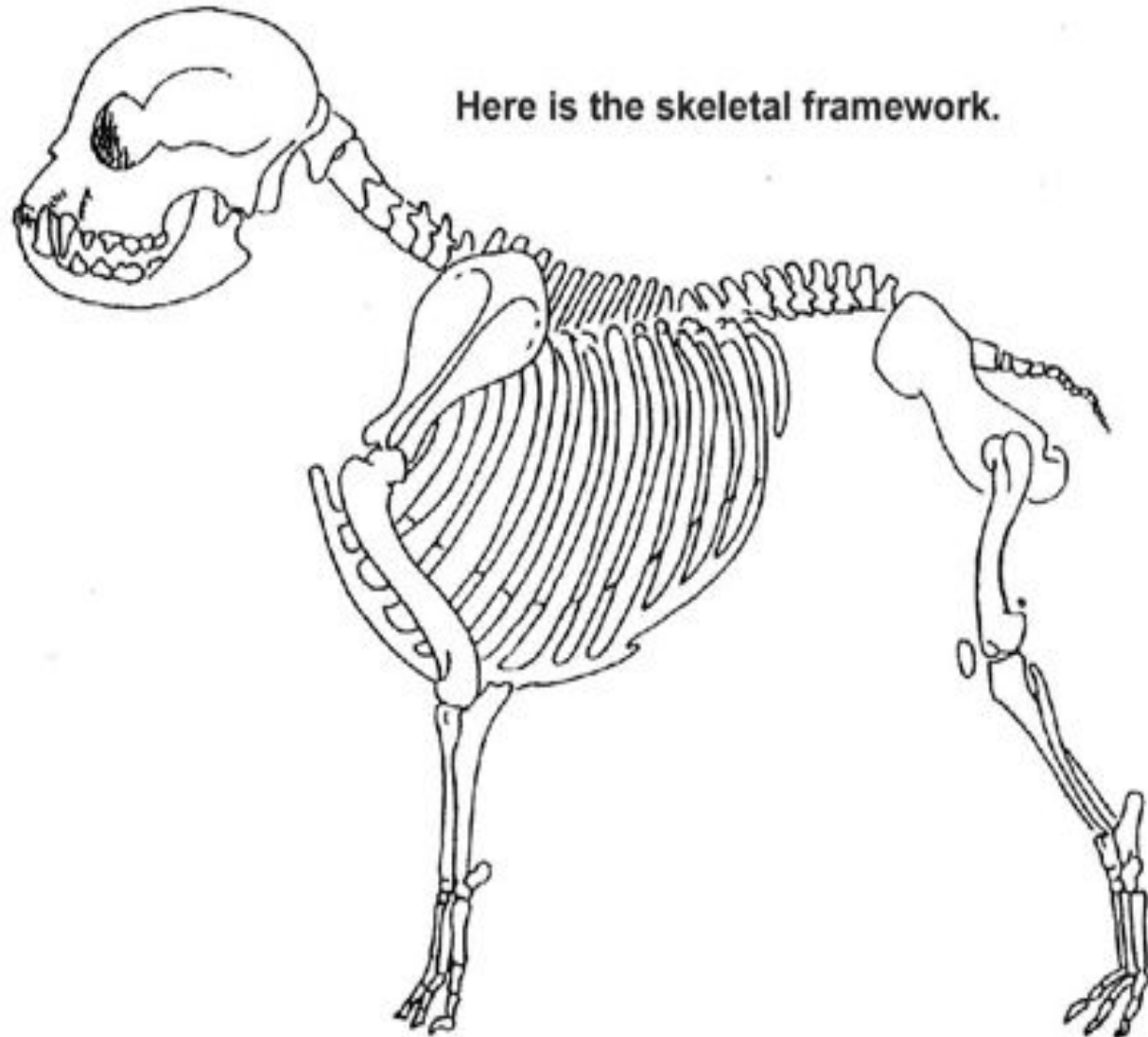
“We should know what
breed it is at midnight,
in the dark of the moon,
on top of the picket fence
- by the silhouette!”

Alva Rosenberg

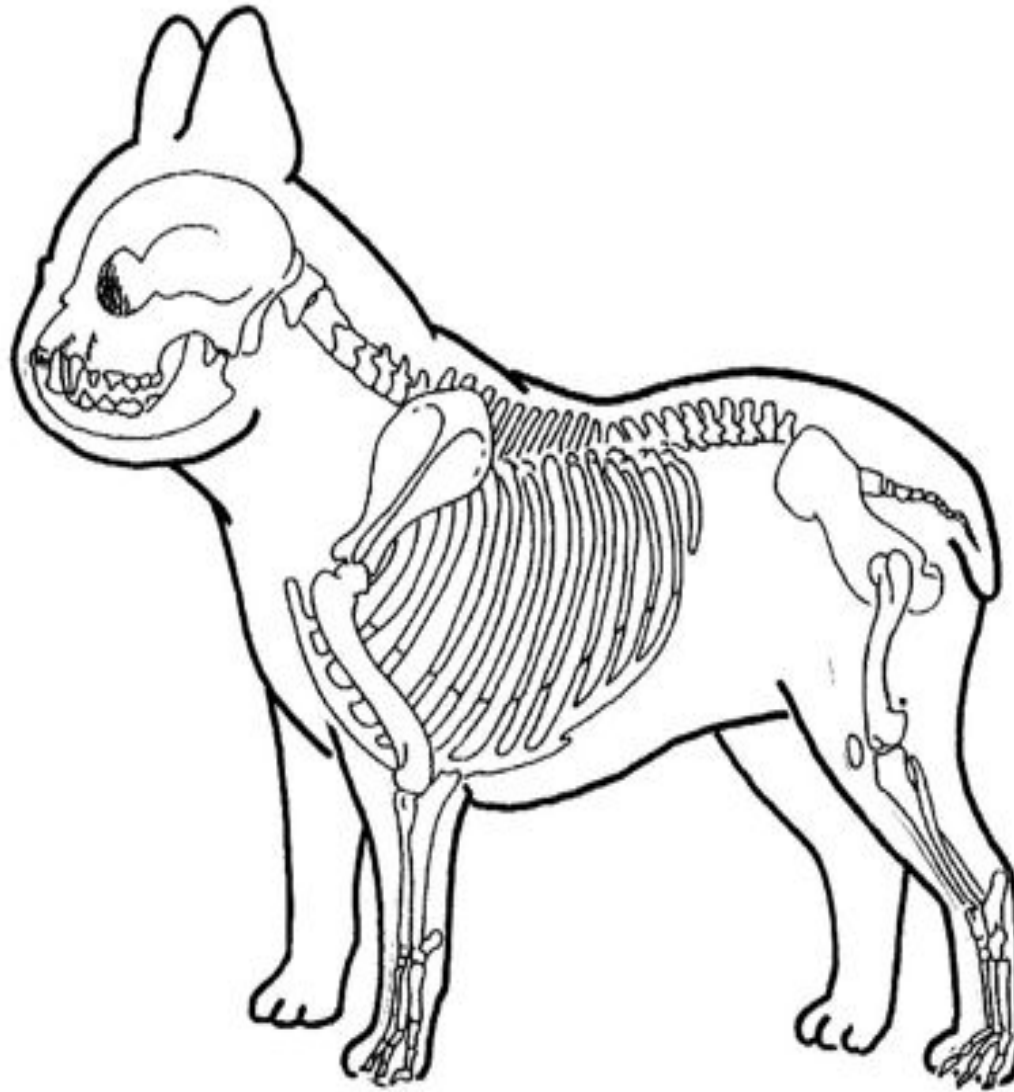
French Bulldog Outline



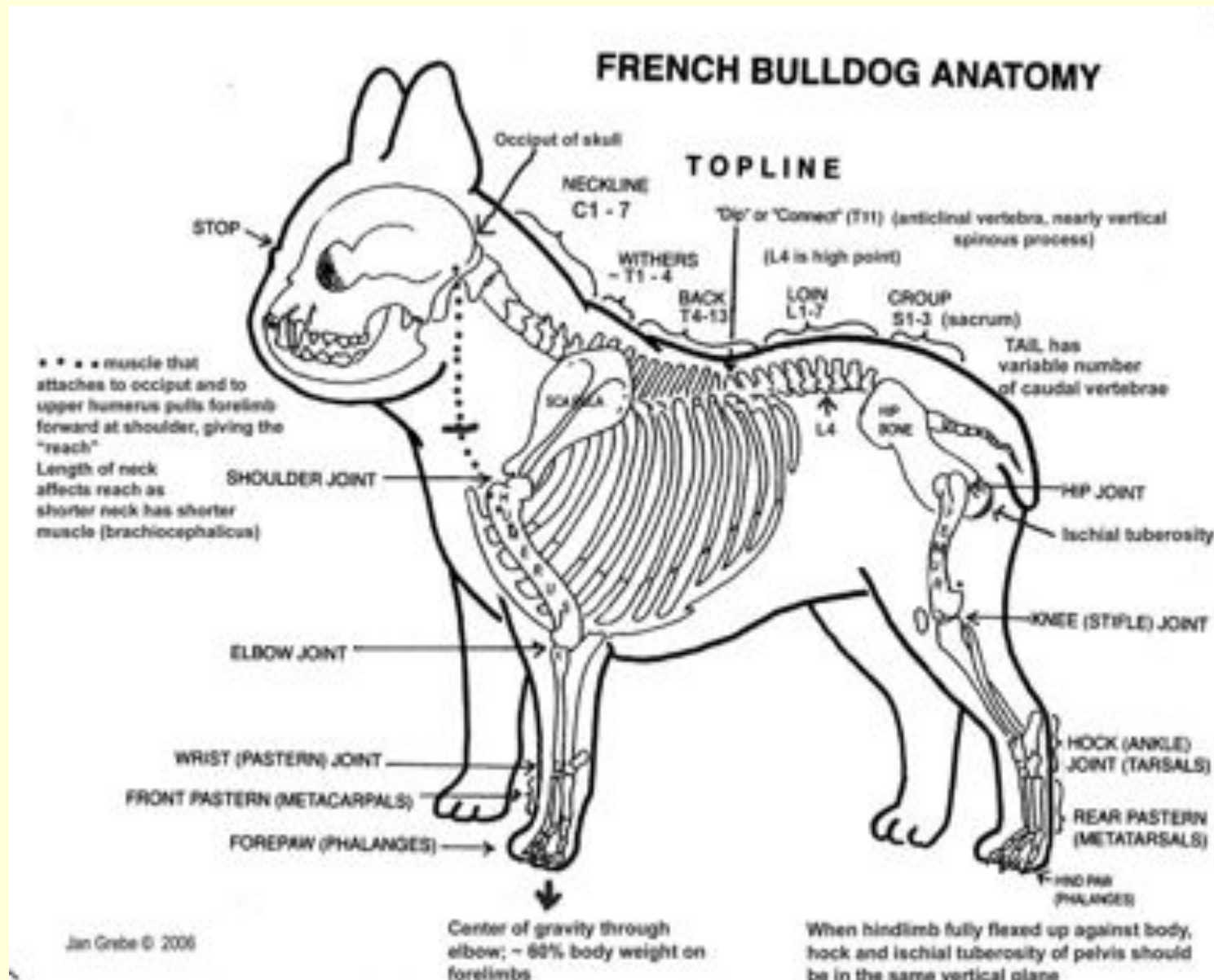
French Bulldog Skeleton



French Bulldog Outline with Skeleton



French Bulldog Anatomy



Standard at a Glance

FRENCH BULLDOG STANDARD AT A GLANCE

Eyes forward, shallow sockets

Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded when seen from side

Stop well defined

Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back

Underjaw is deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up

Chest broad, deep, and full

Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular and set wide apart

Neck is thick and well-arched with loose skin at the throat

Strong and short, broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins

Slight fall close behind the shoulders

"Roach back" = slight rise over the loin with high point ("keystone") L4 (red)

Couple **

Moderate angulation

Well-ribbed with belly tucked up

Hind feet slightly longer than Forefeet

Feet moderate in size, compact and firmly set

Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails

**Short coupled does not mean NO couple!

Tail either straight or screwed, short, hung low, thick root and fine tip; carried low in repose

Hind legs strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders

Hocks well let down

THIS IS A COMPANION BREED



Note early 20th Century Body Proportions

Royal Dux Porcelain Circa 1915

JUDGING THE FRENCH BULLDOG

In this presentation:

Black Text is from the AKC Standard.

(Approved 6/10/1991 - Effective 7/31/1991)

Red Text is a clarification of the Standard

Most of the dogs pictured in this presentation are either retired, pets, or deceased.

KEY POINTS

- General Appearance – Influence of sex
- Size – Proportion – Substance
- Head
- Neck – Topline – Body
- Forequarters – Hindquarters – Gait
- Coat – Color
- Temperament
- Disqualifications

GENERAL APPEARANCE

- Active
- Intelligent
- Muscular dog of heavy bone
- Smooth coat
- Compactly built
- Of medium or small structure
- Expression is alert, curious and interested
- Any alteration other than removal of dewclaws is considered a mutilation and is a disqualification

PROPORTION AND SYMMETRY

- All points well distributed.
- Good relationship one to the other.
- No feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality so that the animal appears poorly proportioned.
- This is a moderate breed in all aspects.

Examples of General Appearance, Proportion & Symmetry



Dogs



Bitches

INFLUENCE OF SEX

- In comparing specimens of different sex, due allowance is to be made in favor of bitches, who do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same marked degree as do the dogs.
- Recognize that despite being a muscular breed, bitches should show feminine characteristics.



Bitch

Dog

SIZE - PROPORTION

- Weight not to exceed 28 pounds; over 28 pounds is a DISQUALIFICATION. If you are unsure of the weight, please call for the scale.
- Proportion: Distance from withers to ground in good relation to distance from withers to onset of tail, so that the animal appears compact, well balanced and in good proportion. Compact refers to length of loin; it does not mean square.
- Substance: Muscular, heavy bone.



5 year old male



9 month old male

Same male
Both shots

Dogs with good body proportions



1 1/2 year old male



2 year old
bitches -
littermates



Bitches with good body proportions



3 year old bitch



8 year old bitch

HEAD

Large and Square (in front view)

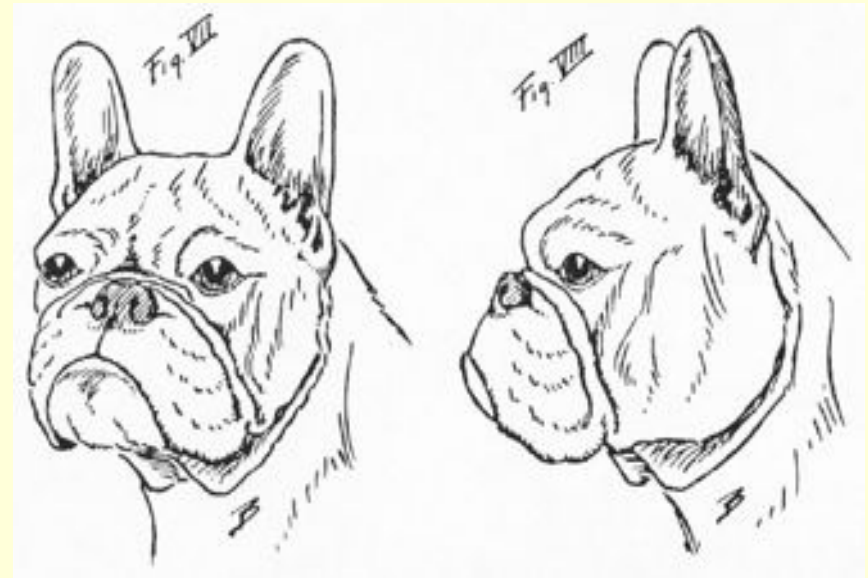
Top of skull flat between the ears. Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded.

Muzzle broad, deep, and well laid back; muscles of cheeks well developed.

Stop well defined, causing a hollow groove between the eyes with heavy wrinkles forming a soft roll over the extremely short nose.

Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them.

Underjaw deep, square, broad, undershot, well turned up.



Classic illustration above from
The French Bulldog, 1926,
jointly published by The French
Bull Dog Club of America and
The French Bulldog Club of New
England

- Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back
- Muscles of cheeks well developed.
- Stop well defined causing a hollow groove between the eyes with heavy wrinkles forming a soft roll over the extremely short nose.
- Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them.
- Underjaw deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up.

Head



Typically a Frenchie has a wrinkle over the nose and a wrinkle on each side of the nose

CORRECT HEAD PROFILE



Note good layback, upturn of underjaw and rounded forehead in this young dog.

CORRECT HEAD PROFILE



A straight line should connect the underjaw, tip of nose, and top of the stop. The forehead is rounded when viewed from the side. This rounded forehead is a major departure from the Bulldog's flat laid-back forehead.

Judge Head Type Both Front and Profile



Positive Points

Acceptable front view
Square head - good ears
Flat skull between the ears



Negative Points

Side view is incorrect
Down-faced: nose well below
the center of the eyes.
Long nose, forehead not rounded.

Same Bitch Both Shots - 2 years old

Incorrect Nose Placement



Incorrect nose placement
("down-faced")



Correct Nose Placement
(nose digitally raised here)

The top of the nose should be just below a line drawn through the center of the eyes.

Same Bitch Both Shots - 8 years old



Positive Points

Square Head

Short Nose

Rounded Forehead



Negative Points

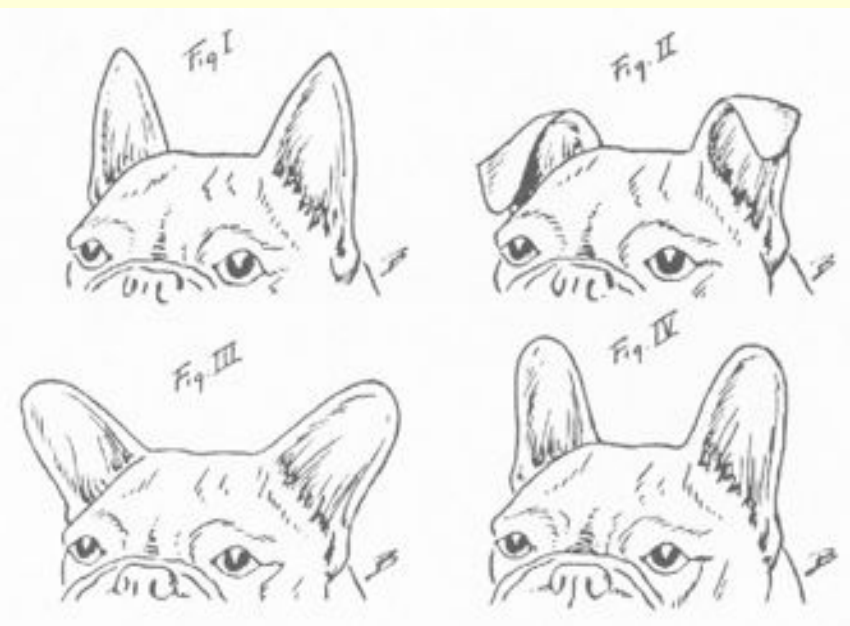
Lack of underjaw ("frogfaced")

EARS

- Bat Ears: Broad at the base, elongated, with round top, set high on the head but not too close together.
- Carried erect with the orifice to the front.
- Leather of the ear fine and soft.
- Other than bat ears is a disqualification.
- Ears should be placed at “11 and 1 o'clock.”
- Ears are expressive.
- Evaluate ear expression on the floor - not the table.
- Do not penalize for failure to use ears at all times.

Pointed Ears

Drop Ears



Poor Earset

Bat Ears

(Classic illustration above from
The French Bulldog, 1926)

Artist's Depiction of “Bat Ears”

In the late 1800s there were both rose-eared and bat-eared varieties. European fanciers preferred the rose ear; Americans preferred the bat ear. The FBDCA was formed in 1897, the first club dedicated to the breed. It wrote the first breed standard, which established bat ears as the only acceptable ear type.



Circa 1892

As this cartoon shows, not everyone in Europe was happy about it.

NOSE

- Black
- Extremely short
- Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them
- Nose other than black is a disqualification, except in the case of lighter colored dogs, where a lighter colored nose is acceptable.
- Cream and fawn Frenchies may have lighter (self) colored noses.
- Pink (unpigmented spot) on the nose is NOT a lighter colored nose (multicolored or butterfly nose).

NOSE



Lighter Colored Nose.

Note self colored mask and pigment is allowed in lighter colored dogs.



Pink (unpigmented) spot on nose or butterfly nose is a disqualification.

DOG'S HEAD

Positive Points

- Good layback of face.
- Good upturn of underjaw.
- Good pigment.
- Good ears and ear placement.
- Good dark eye.
- Note soft roll over the nose (wrinkle) and on each side of the muzzle below the eye.



DOG'S HEAD IN PROFILE

Positive Points

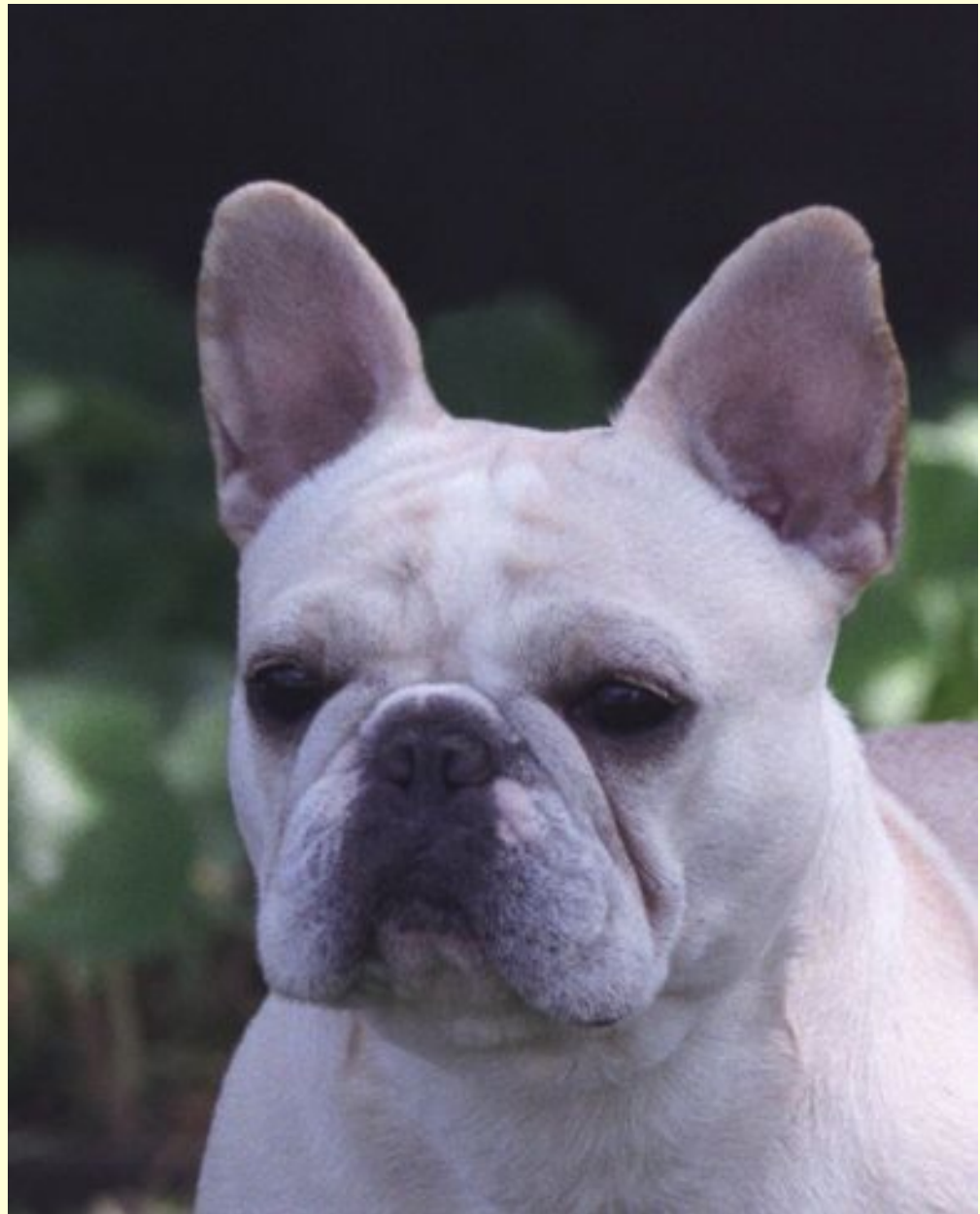
- Good upturn of underjaw
- Dark eye
- Slightly tilted nose
- Wrinkles over nose
- Slightly rounded foreface.



BITCH'S HEAD

Positive Points

- Square
- Dark eyes
- Broad muzzle with well defined stop.
- Correct ear carriage and heavy wrinkles,
- Roll over black nose
- Bat ears
- Skull flat between the ears.



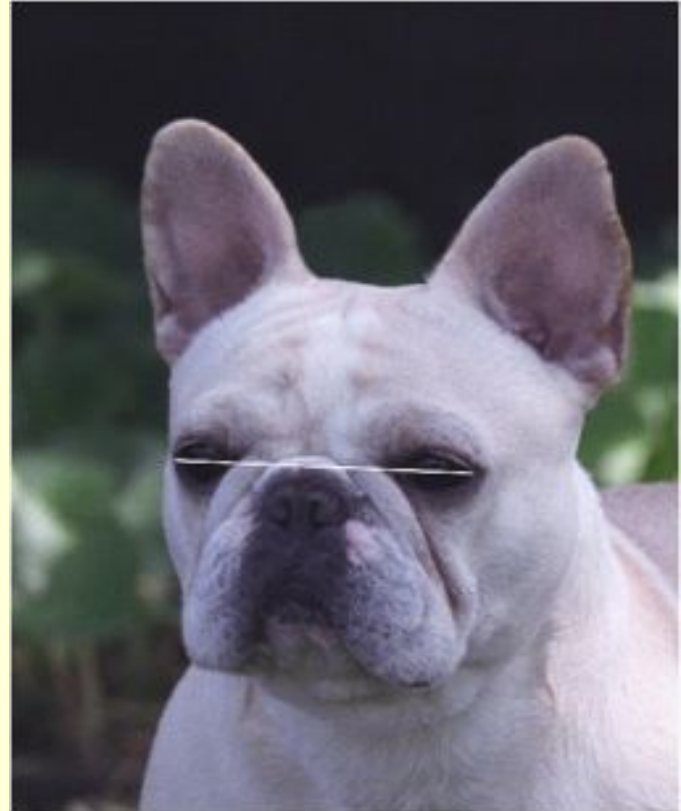
BITCH'S HEAD

Positive Points

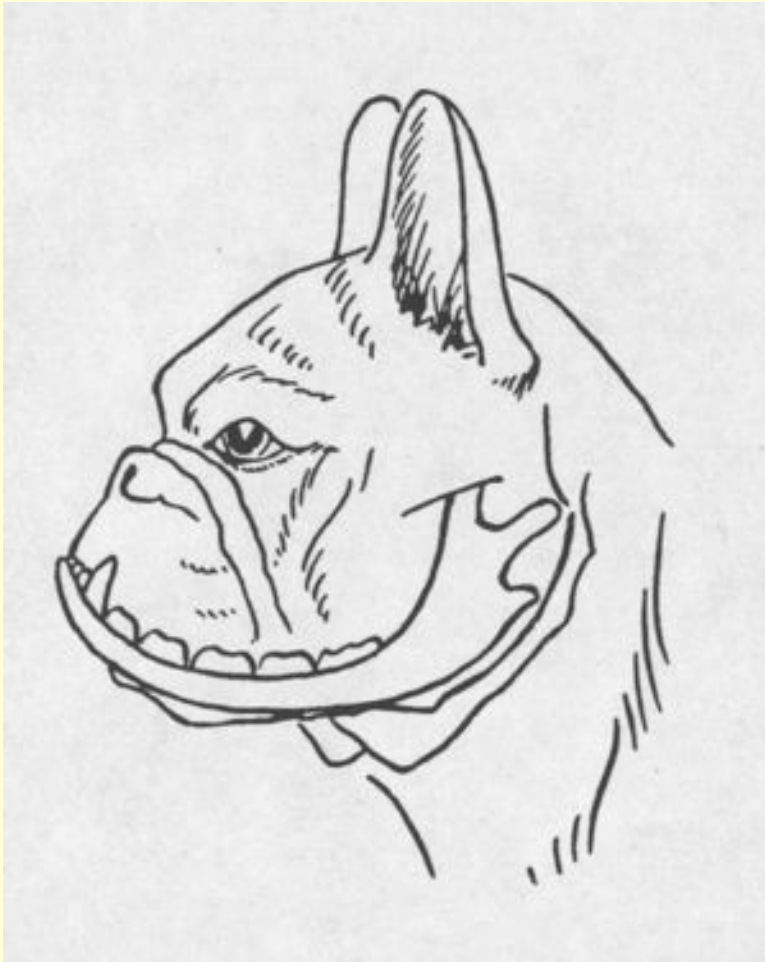
- Good Layback of face.
- Good earset.
- Good dark eye.
- Good width of muzzle and underjaw.



Note correct nose placement on two
bitches shown in previous slides



BITE



Classic illustration from 1926
book *The French Bulldog*

- Underjaw is deep, square, and broad,
- Undershot,
- Well turned up.
- Teeth are not seen when the mouth is closed.
- Do not reward a dog with a wry bite or with tongue or teeth showing when the mouth is closed.

Good Bites - Good Upturn



Note broad underjaws and teeth in a straight line.

Good Bite - Broad Underjaw



Note: Often a Frenchie's teeth are not in a straight line.
Examine bite from side if necessary to confirm whether bite is wry.

Mouth Examination



Correct



Incorrect

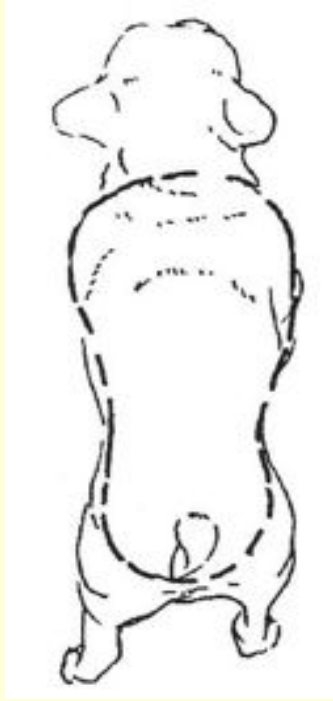
Do not cover the dog's eyes or nose when examining the mouth. You are not required to check, nor should you check, for full dentition. Check only that the jaw is undershot and not wry.

NECK – TOPLINE – BODY

- Neck: thick and well arched with loose skin at throat.
- Roach back with slight fall close behind shoulders.
- Strong and short, broad at shoulders and narrowing at the loins.
- Body is short and well rounded.
- Chest broad, deep, full; well ribbed with the belly tucked up.



“PEAR SHAPED” BREED



From FBDCA *Illustrated Standard*

Dog



Bitch



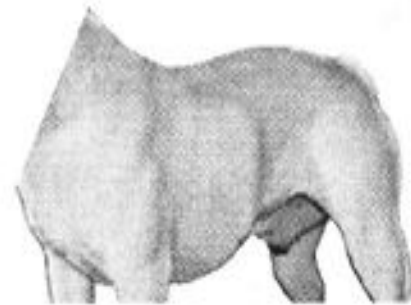
Broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins.

(Although the breed is sometimes described as “pear shaped” this term is not in our Standard, which contains the description stated above.)

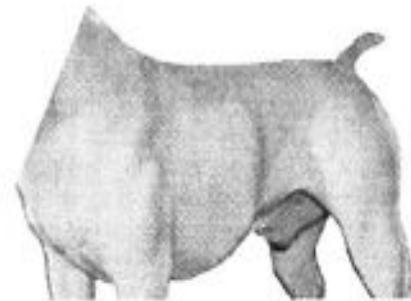
TOPLINE

- The back is a roach back.
- Slight fall close behind the shoulders.
- Back is strong and short.
- Rise over the loin.
- Underline follows topline.
- A roll of loose skin at the withers is normal.
- Judge the topline when moving as well as when stacked.

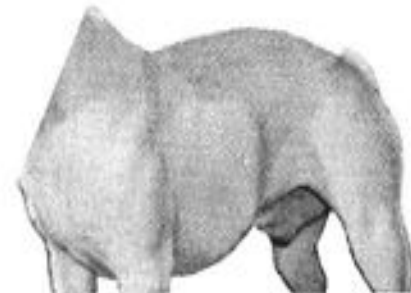
(illustrations from *Illustrated Standard*)



Correct topline, tuck up, and tail set



Incorrect: topline too level; gay tail



Incorrect: rise over loin begins too far forward ("Camel back")

Incorrect: Straight Topline, High in the Rear



This is not a Roach - Dog appears to be running down hill.

Incorrect: Level Topline



Note: no rise over the loin; tail set high.

FOREQUARTERS - DOG



- Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular, set wide apart.
- Dewclaws may be removed.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails.
- The space created between the front legs, chest, and the ground should be nearly square.

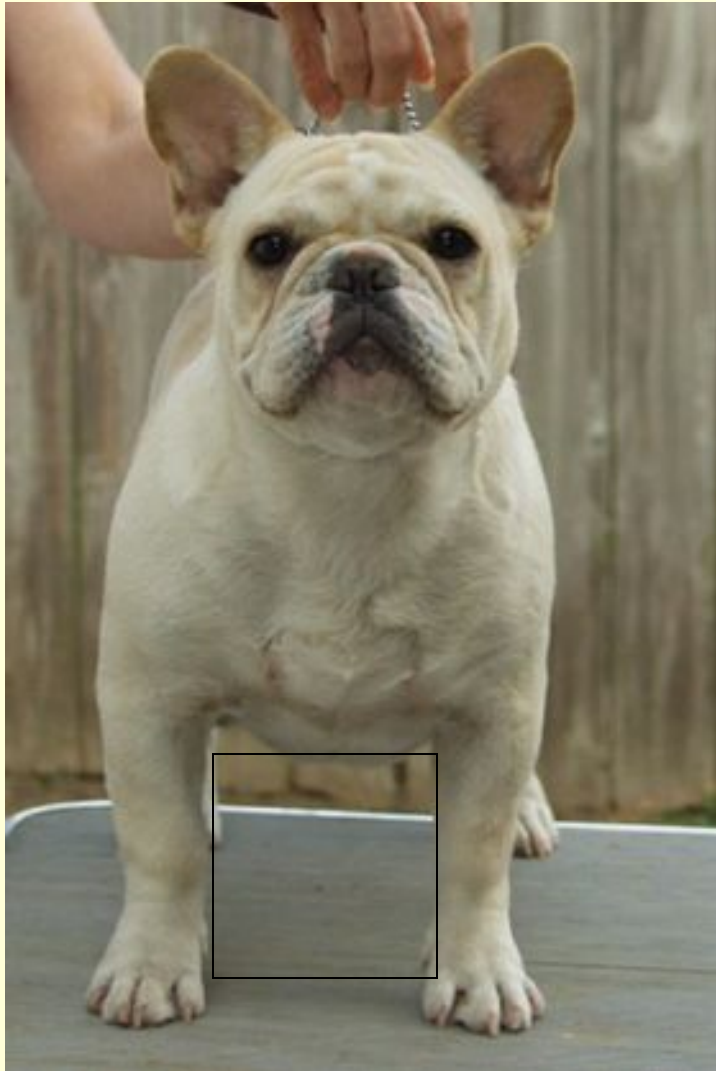
FOREQUARTERS - BITCH



- Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular, set wide apart.
- Dewclaws may be removed.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails.
- The space created between the front legs, chest, and the ground should be nearly square.

Note the “Square” in the front.

DOG



BITCH



Note influence of sex

HINDQUARTERS

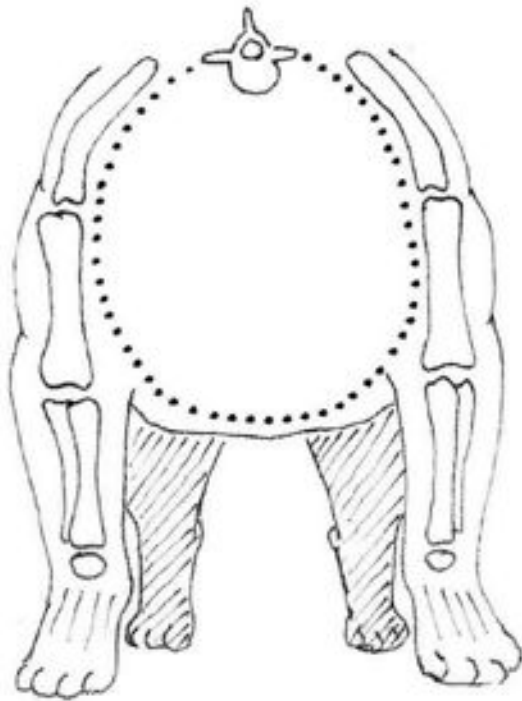
- Hind legs are strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders.
- Hocks well let down.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails; hind feet slightly longer than forefeet.



Note correct tail set

VIEW FROM THE FRONT

- Broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins.



- Front assembly in an adult dog is broader than the rear assembly.
- When viewed from the front, the hind legs may be seen set up inside the front legs.
- When gaited, hind legs move slightly inside front legs.

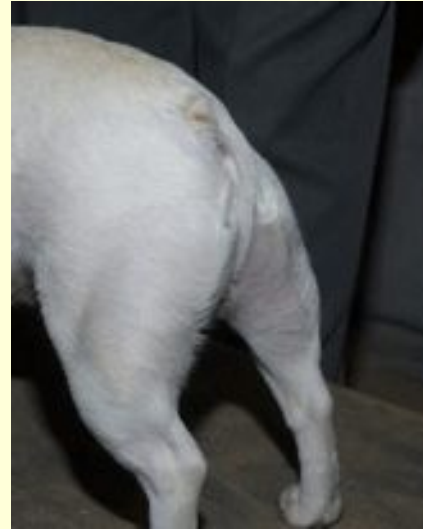


Gaits with good reach and drive. The action is unrestrained, free and vigorous.

Good topline, underline & tail set when moving.

TAIL

- Tail is either straight or screwed (but not curly), short, hung low, thick root and fine tip.
- Carried low in repose.
- Low tail placement and carriage is more important than actual tail length, but please note: the Standard does describe a tail.



Shorter
Tail



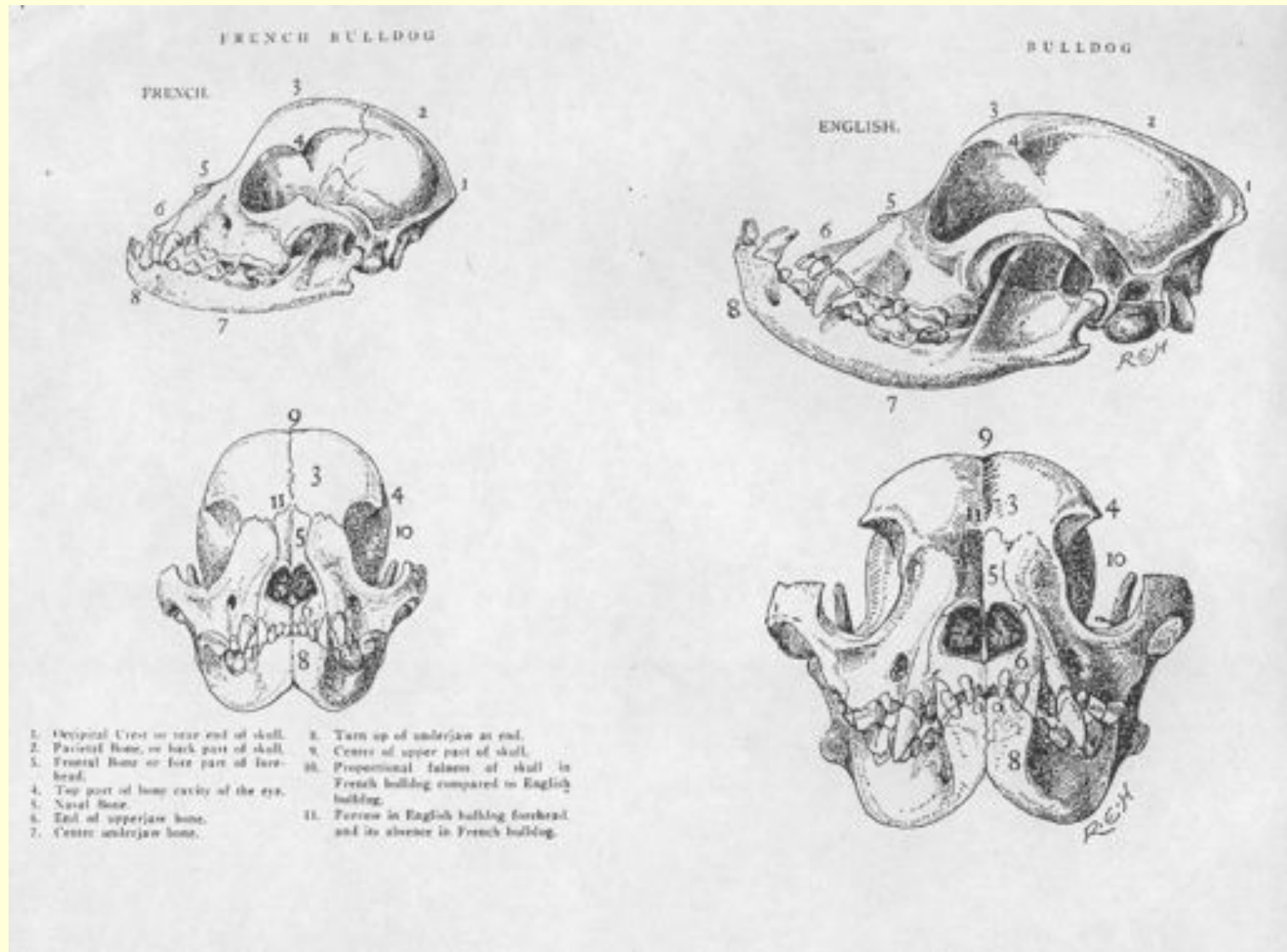
Longer Tail
Both are
equally
acceptable.

Early Silvered Metal piece showing Good Tail Placement.



Fritz Diller WMF piece Circa 1913

Bulldog and French Bulldog Skull Comparison



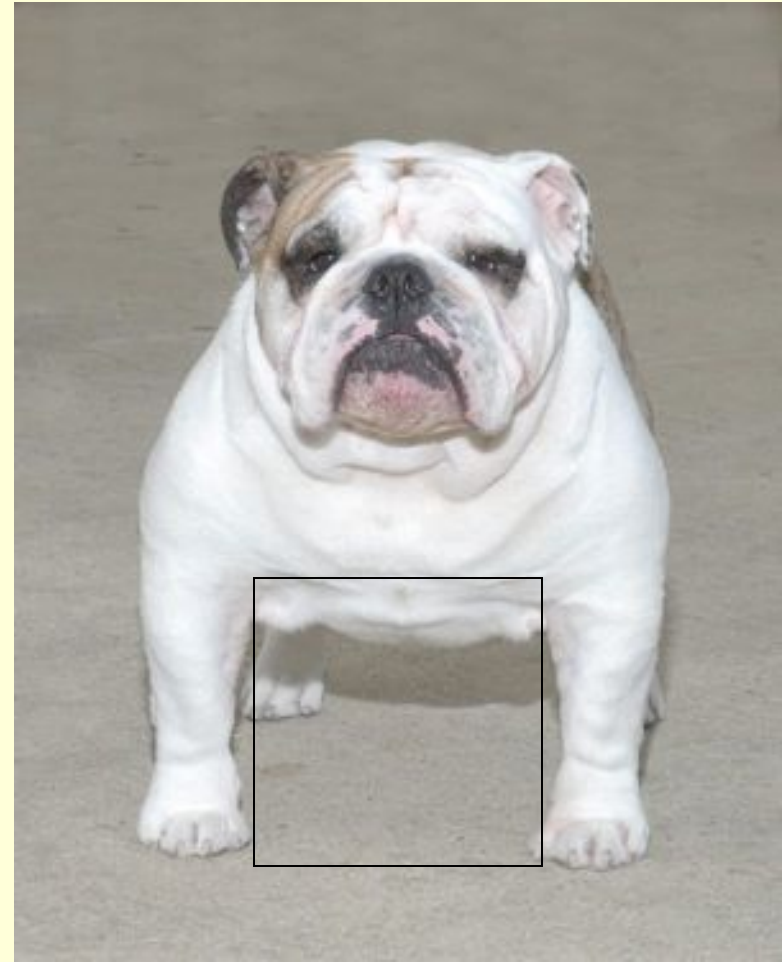
Note Moderation in the French Bulldog skull. Circa 1920

French Bulldog & Bulldog Comparison



Note many similarities and significant differences in ears, width of heads, degree of upturn of underjaw and width of fronts.

French Bulldog & Bulldog Comparison



Note the “square” in the Frenchie front is measured below the brisket; whereas in the Bulldog front it includes the brisket.

French Bulldog & Bulldog Profile



Note differences in size, bone, degree of layback of foreface, ears and head, and similarities in topline. Gait: Frenchies should gait with reach and drive; the action is unrestrained, free and vigorous. By contrast the Bulldog gait is a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise motion, giving the characteristic "roll."

COLOR

- Acceptable Colors:

- Brindle
- Fawn (with or without black mask)
- White
- Brindle & White
- White & brindle (brindle pied)
- Fawn & White
- White & fawn (fawn pied)
- Any color except those which constitute a disqualification.

- Disqualifying Colors:

- Black
- Mouse
- Liver
- Black and Tan
- Black and White
- White with Black
- Black means without a trace of Brindle

There is no “acceptable color” preference.

COAT COLOR

- Brindle
- Brindle and white
- White and brindle
- Fawn (from red to cream)
- White and Fawn
- Cream/Fawn
- Black Masked Fawn
- White

NOSE COLOR

- Black
- Black
- Black
- Black/Lighter nose acceptable
- Black/Lighter nose acceptable
- Black/Lighter nose acceptable
- Black
- Black/Lighter nose acceptable

(Fawn pigment ranges from red to pale cream.)

ILLUSTRATION OF COLOR

The following slides depict the various coat colors seen in French Bulldogs.

Some conform well to the breed standard; others less so. They are shown solely to depict color.

As long as the dog is not a DQ color, judge the dog as though it's colorless!

Fawn



@ 9 months

Note that fawn can range from a pale cream color through yellow to a reddish color.

Cream



Fawn



Fawn pigment produces shading of various intensities on the dog.

Cream and Fawn



Bitch and Dog at 5 weeks

(note white blaze on cream bitch's forehead; cream & white)

Red Fawn



8 week old puppy with rich
red fawn pigment.



Black Masked Fawn



Note black nose pigment

The black mask is a marking. Black masked fawns are never to be confused with Black-and-tan.

Black Masked Fawn



Note Black Nose Pigment

Brindle

Brindle is a marking pattern in which bands of black hairs in regions of fawn hairs produce a striped pattern. In Frenchies the black hairs usually predominate so that the dog has a mostly black coat with fewer fawn bands. In some the fawn hairs predominate (“tiger striped”).



This dog has moderate brindle pattern, with a white blaze on the chest, so it would be called brindle & white.

Brindle



Dark brindle dogs may have so few fawn hairs that they appear black. If the “trace of brindle” is not obvious, ask the exhibitor to show it to you.

No preference is given to the amount of brindle.

Note: brindle is not a color; it's a pattern.

Brindle



The fawn color predominates in some brindle Frenchies.

White & Brindle

(Brindle Pied - Single Hooded)



Note Black Nose Pigment & Trace of Brindle.

“Pied” is a pattern and not a color. It refers to a dog whose coat is predominantly white with pigmented patches, usually on the head, tail, and 'saddle' area. The pigmented patches may be brindle (white & brindle, or “brindle pied”) or fawn (white & fawn, or “fawn pied”).

Pied is not mentioned in the standard.

White and Brindle (Brindle Pied)

Pied dogs may have variable sized pigmented patches.

Head may be “double hooded,” “half hooded” or something in between.



Left: double-hooded dog

Right: half-hooded bitch

“Trace of Brindle”

Black, Black & White,
White & Black are
DQs. Black means
black without a trace
of brindle.

If trace of brindle is
not obvious, ask the
exhibitor to show it
to you.



White & Fawn (Fawn Pied)



Note lighter/self colored nose is acceptable.

White & Fawn

(Black Masked Fawn Pied)



Note Black Nose Pigment



White & Fawn

(Red Fawn Double Hooded Pied)

Note Black Nose
Pigment



White



Black & White - Disqualifies

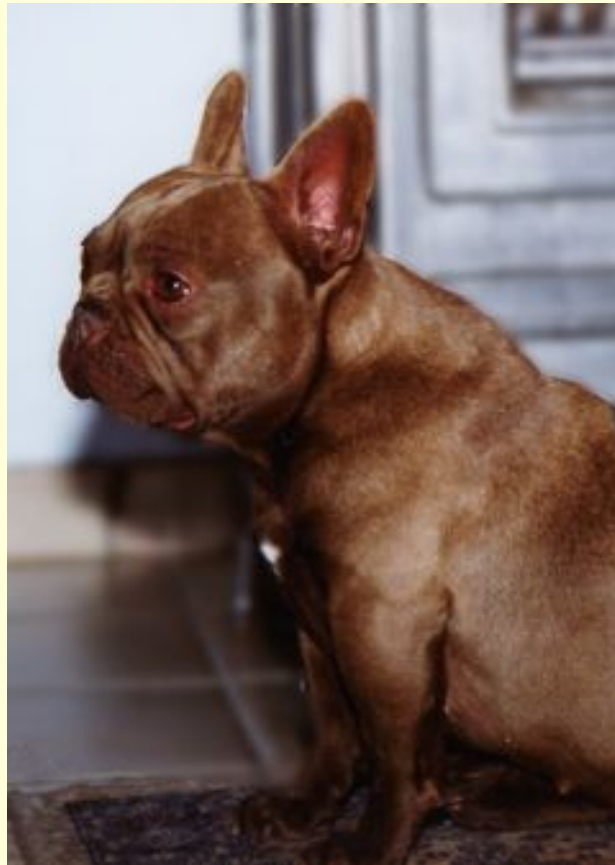


Note no trace of brindle. In white and black which also disqualifies, the white is the dominant color.

Black and Tan-Disqualifies

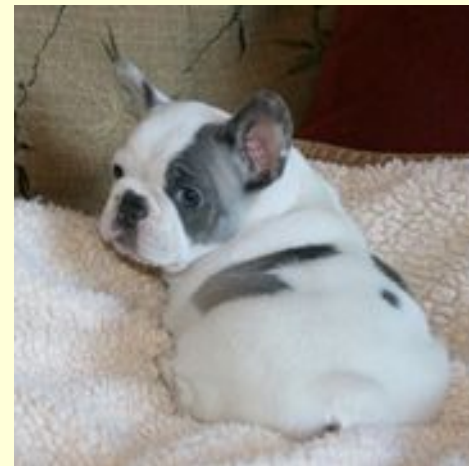


Liver - Disqualifies



Nose other than black disqualifies.

Mouse-Disqualifies



Note: Mouse is not only seen as a solid color, but often as a brindle, brindle pied or mouse masked fawn.

Mouse

- Mouse is a disqualifying color.
- Nose other than black disqualifies.
- Mouse = Blue = Gray



Prioritize When Judging

- Silhouette: encompasses muzzle layback, correct topline, neck, front and rear angulation, tail set, and proportion.
- Head: square, short nose, upturn and width of underjaw, broad muzzle with correct layback, ear set.
- Movement: coming and going and profile.
- Most importantly reward the overall correct, whole package, not just the pieces.

TEMPERAMENT

- Well behaved, adaptable, and comfortable companions with an affectionate nature and even disposition;
 - Generally active, alert and playful, but
 - Not unduly boisterous.
-
- This is a companion breed. Aggressive behavior towards people should not be tolerated.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any alteration other than removal of dewclaws is considered a mutilation and is a disqualification.
- Over 28 pounds in weight.
- Other than bat ears.
- Nose other than black except in lighter colored dogs where a lighter colored nose is acceptable.
- Solid black, mouse, liver, black & tan, black & white, white & black. Black means without a trace of brindle.

Mutilation

Sadly, this nice puppy's loss of an ear tip is a disqualification.



COMMONLY SEEN DQ'S

The most common DQ'S you will see in the ring are:

- Over 28 pounds in weight
- Lack of a trace of brindle
- Pink on the nose

You will rarely see a dog with a drop ear which disqualifies.

The French Bulldog Standard does not describe any faults. It is unnecessary to list faults that are obvious deviations from the positive description of the dog. If the positive description reads “the underjaw is ... undershot” it would be unnecessary to state that “an overshot jaw is a fault.”

Standards that list numerous common faults may be misleading, as an omission from the listing could be interpreted as meaning that this particular problem is not considered a fault.

COMMON DEVIATIONS FROM THE IDEAL

Lack of Balance.

Overly short - Overly long

Incorrect Topline - flat backed -
camel backed - high in the rear.

Incorrect / low earset.

Long nose - Lack of underjaw.

Poor movement - Unsound.

Scale Use Demonstration

- Over 28 lbs Disqualifies.
- With the Superintendent:
- Check scale 0 lbs reading.
- Place calibrated weight on scale.
- Check scale reading against calibrated weight.
- In this instance, the 5 pound weight reads 5.00.
- Remove weight and re-check 0 lbs reading.



Note: With certain electric scales, it may be necessary for the judge, exhibitor and dog to go to the Superintendent to request a weight.

- Show the exhibitor the weight calibration reading.
- Show the zero reading of scale without weight.
- Ask the exhibitor to place dog on the scale and check that weight is not over 28 #.
- If not over 28 lbs. write in the judge's book armband "#00 weighed in" and initial.
- If over 28 lbs. write in the judge's book "#00 weighed out - disqualified" and initial.

With The Exhibitor



PHOTO GALLERY

PAST NATIONAL SPECIALTY WINNERS

More winners to be added as photos become available.

Dimboola - Best of Breed 1898



Dimboola (left)
Winner of the First FBDCA National

Ch. Haworth Phoebus



Best of Breed 1933

CH Miss Modesty



Best of Breed 1937, 1938

Ch.Bouquet Nouvelle Ami

On Left



French Bulldog Club of America

Rye, N.Y. Oct. 11, 1953

Best of Breed 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957

Ch. Ber-Neil's Jeepers Jackie



Best of Breed 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961

Ch. Laurelwood Cream Puff

On Left



Best of Breed 1962

Ch. Chaseholme's Mr. Chips



Best of Breed 1968, 1970, 1971

1968 Judge: Janis Hampton

Ch. Hampton's Charlemagne



Best of Breed 1972, 1974

Ch. Jimmy Lees Flip

(On Right)



Best of Breed 1973

On Left: Ch. Terrette's Goldilock D' Pech - BOS

Ch. Wolf N' Wrinkles J. Edgar



Best of Breed 1986

Judge: William Fetner

Ch. Player Edward Puck



Best of Breed 1989

Ch. Bandog's Earnin' Respect



Best of Breed 1990, 1992 and 1996

1990 Judge: Dorothy D. Nickles

Ch. Cox's Goodtime Charlie Brown



Best of Breed 1991

1991 Judge: Paula Hartinger

Ch. Bandog's One In A Million



Best of Breed 1993

Judge: Keke Kahn

Ch. Cox's Goodtime Sundance Kid



Best of Breed 1995

Judge: Steve Eltinge

CH Blazin's Ironside Perry of NRW



Best of Breed 1997

Judge: Anne Rogers Clark

Ch. Obsession dell Akiris



Best of Breed 1998, 2000, 2001

1998 Judge: Robin Stansell

Ch. Sonlit Willa Steele



Best of Breed 1999

Judge: Joseph Gregory

Ch. Bandog's Jump For Joy



Best of Breed 2002

2002 Judge: Norman Patton

Ch. Jackpot! I'm The Boss Of Justus



Best of Breed 2003

Judge: Barbara Dempsey Alderman

Ch. Shann's Pudgybull Houdini



Best of Breed 2005

Judge: Roger Pritchard

Ch. Fabelhaft Too Hot To Handle



Best of Breed 2006

Judge: Alan Harper

Ch. LeBull's Midnight Confessions



Best of Breed 2007

Judge: Sandra Goose Allen

Ch. Lucida's Innocent Man of Kobi



Best of Breed 2008

Judge: James J. Ham

Ch. Devine's L A Confidential



Best of Breed 2009

Judge: Patricia A. Sosa

CH. Robobull Fabelhaft I'm On Fire



Best of Breed 2010

Judge: Virginia Rowland

French Bull Dog Club of America Judge's Mentors:

Note - Bold Print denotes AKC Judge.

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THE FRENCH BULL DOG CLUB OF AMERICA

<http://www.frenchbulldogclub.org>

Judges Education Committee

Virginia Rowland, Chair; Robin Stansell, Jan Grebe

THE END

