

# OLD ENGLISH BULLDOGGE BREED STANDARD

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The Olde English Bulldogge is a well-balanced, muscular, and athletic dog exhibiting strength, agility, and sound structure. Balance and proportion are essential.

## **GENERAL STRUCTURE**

**Head:** Large, powerful, and slightly sunken between the eyes. Head circumferences should be equal to or greater than the dog's height at the shoulders.

**Muzzle:** Broad, deep and short with moderate wrinkling. Length must be no less than 1 inch and no greater than 3 inches.

**Bite:** Undershot with noticeable upward turn of the lower jaw. No protruding lower canines.

**Eyes:** Set wide apart and moderate in size. All colors accepted. Odd eyes are not preferred. Black eye rim pigment or eye liner is preferred, but not required.

**Ears:** Rose ears set on the side of the head are preferred. Dropped ears are accepted if small and not hound like.

**Nose:** Broad with open nostrils and no airway restriction. Must not be pushed up between the eyes. Solid pigment is preferred but lack of pigment is not a fault.

**Neck:** Short to medium length, muscular, and flowing smoothly into the shoulders.

**Body:** Chest is wide, deep and well rounded, reaching to the elbows. The topline should have a slight rise from the shoulders and gentle slope to the croup. A level topline is acceptable if the tail is not set high.

Males should appear square and balanced. Females may be slightly longer while maintaining proportion

Females 17" – 19" at the withers and weight between 50 – 70 pounds

Males 18" – 20" at the withers and weight between 65 – 80 pounds

Dogs exceeding weight ranges must remain proportionate and balanced.

**Tail:** Pump handle is preferred. Natural length reaching hocks, screwed or docked tails acceptable. Carried low and never over the back

**Forelegs:** Straight, wideset, with strong bones and elbows held close

Hindquarters: Well-muscled with sufficient bend of stifle.

Feet: Round, tight and compact with strong pasterns

Coat: All colors and patterns accepted, including merle.

## MOVEMENT

Balanced, powerful gait with strong rear drive and forward reach. Dogs Should single track coming and going.

## FAULTS

Muzzle Exceeding 3 Inches	Scissor Bite
Bulging or Crossed Eyes	Full Pricked Ears
Narrow chest	East-West Feet
Straight/Posty Rears	Splayed Feet
Long, Wavy Coat	

## MOVEMENT FAULTS

Pacing	Sidewinding/Crabbing
Excessive Rolling	Cow Hocked Movement

## DISQUALIFICATIONS

Aggressive Behavior Towards Humans	Cryptorchidism
Wry Jaw	Deafness
Albinism	Blindness

**Pacing Movement** in the Olde is a gait where the dog moves both legs on the same side of the body at the same time (right front with right rear, then left front with left rear), instead of the natural diagonal movement seen in a proper trot.

This is a fault because it indicates poor coordination or structural imbalance. It reduces efficiency and endurance.

**Sidewinding Movement** in the Olde is when the dog's body does not track straight while moving—instead, it travels at an angle, with the front and rear not aligning properly. The dog may appear to move diagonally, almost “crabbing,” where the hind legs swing to one side instead of following directly behind the front.

This type of movement is considered a fault, as correct Olde movement should be straight, balanced, and in line from front to rear. Sidewinding often indicates structural issues such as poor rear angulation, weak topline, or lack of coordination.

**Rolling Movement** in the Olde refers to a side-to-side, swaying motion of the body when the dog walks or moves. It typically happens because of a very wide chest, heavy muscle mass, and sometimes structural exaggeration, causing the dog's shoulders and hips to shift outward as it steps.

While a slight, natural sway can occur in very bulky dogs, excessive rolling is usually considered a fault in structure or movement, as proper movement should still be balanced, efficient, and free-flowing rather than exaggerated or unstable.

**Cow Hocked Movement** in the Olde is when the hocks turn inward toward each other, instead of staying straight and parallel. Rear legs angle inward while moving and the hocks come close together or nearly touch.

This can be caused by weak rear assembly, poor muscle development, improper angulation, loose ligaments/joints or structural imbalance between front and rear.