

Old English Bulldog

Land of origin: Great Britain
(Olde English Bulldogge)

Point of Reference: IOEBA (The International Olde English Bulldogge Association Inc.)

Classification: FCI Group 2 (Pinscher, Schnauzer, Molossoid and Swiss Mountain and Cattle dogs)
Without working trial
The breed is not officially recognized by the FCI

Historie: The ancestors of The Old English Bulldog originated in England between 1600 and 1700. These early bulldogs were also the ancestors to many of the bull-breeds that exist today. The original Old English Bulldog was bred to participate in blood sports like bull baiting. This so-called sport was very popular in England throughout the middle of the 18th century. The dogs had to be very supple and have lots of courage. They were of medium size. The bigger dogs, were considered to be the result of various mastiff crosses. Around 1835, laws were passed in England prohibiting bull baiting and the original bulldogs' purpose vanished. Within a decade the number of Bulldogs declined drastically – almost to the point of extinction. Enthusiasts eventually decided to reconstruct the breed. They wanted to tone down the aggressive temperament from the original Bulldog.

The modern Old English Bulldog is a reconstruction of the original bulldog from the 17th and 18th century. Various genetic crosses have been used in carefully and thoughtfully planned breeding programs to obtain this goal.

The result is a well-proportioned, athletic, and physically sound dog who is a free breeder and can give birth in a natural way.





General

Appearance:

The males must look square and balanced. The females should have the same outline but have a longer back. The ideal Old English Bulldog is of medium size, loyal and courageous. The head is large and powerful. The body is stout and muscular. The Old English Bulldog is athletic – and what is more important a sound breed. They mate and give birth in a natural way. The breed has no breathing problems and can enjoy outdoor activity without concern – except from extreme cold and heat. The temperament is stable and trustworthy making the dog a loyal companion, a capable protector, and the ultimate family member. He loves to please his owner and is very trainable. The breed has a long lifespan – between 10-14 years.

Temperament:

Stable and trustworthy, a loyal companion capable of protecting his family and the ultimate family member. The dog is confident, affectionate, loyal, courageous, good natured, stable, trainable, kind, sociable, headstrong, lively, loving, carefree, athletic, and playful.

Head: Large and high, moderately sunken between the eyes (medial furrow). The circumference of the head should be equal to or greater than the dog's height at the shoulder. A narrow head or one that appears too small for the body is a fault.

Muzzle: Broad, deep, and short with moderate wrinkling. The nostrils are well open, and there is no sign of air restrictions. The nose should not be pushed up between the eyes. The length from stop to nose must at least be 3,5 cm and no longer than 5,5 cm. The nose is of a solid colour.

Lips: **Moderate – not too hanging**

Bite: Undershot with the bottom jaw turning up noticeably. Scissor bite or level bite are a disqualifying fault. The lower canines should not protrude.

Eyes: Wide apart and of moderate size. From round to almond shaped. Any colour are acceptable. However, odd eyes (one dark, one blue or light) should be considered non preferred. Misshapen or bugged eyes are a serious fault. Lacking pigment around the eyes is undesirable. Crossed eyes or non-symmetrically shaped eyes are a disqualifying fault.

Ears: Rose ears well set on the sides of the head. Dropped ears are acceptable if they are small – not “hound ears”. Full pricked ears that stand up on top of the head should be considered a serious fault.

Neck: Short to medium in length and very muscular flowing into the shoulders without stop.

Body: The males are square and balanced. The females should appear similar with consideration given for body length.

Topline:

Back: Short with a slight rise from the shoulders to a slight drop in the croup. A level back is acceptable if **the tail does not come straight off the top of the back.**

Chest: The ribs should be well sprung. The fore chest is wide and deep. The depth of the chest should be at least to the elbows. A hollow and narrow chest should be considered a serious fault.

Tail: A pump handle tail that naturally reaches to the hocks. The pump handle tail should be carried low and not over the back of the dog.

Limbs:

Forequarters:

Legs: The forelegs should be straight and wide apart, neither bowing out nor turning in. There should be a significant bone substance. The elbows should be relatively close to the body. Lacking bone and substance is very undesirable.

Shoulders: The shoulders should be well laid back with significant angulations to allow for good movements. Straight shoulders are a fault.

Pastern: Strong. Weakness is a serious fault.

Front feet: Round and tight fitting

Hindquarters:

Should be well muscled and exhibit significant bent of stifle to allow for good movement.

Hind pastern:

Strong. Weakness is a serious fault.

Hind feet: Round and tight fitting

Movement: Powerful with a balanced gait that drives off the rear and is complimented by reach allowing the dog to cover ground. Should single track. Pacing or crabbing is a serious fault.

Coat:

Hair: The coat should be short, smooth, and close to the body. A long coat is permitted. Long-coated individuals may exhibit feathering on the legs, ears, or neck area as well as an overall longer coat length, which is acceptable.

However, in conformation evaluations, preference will be given to dogs with a short coat when all other characteristics are equal.

Colour: All colours are acceptable.

Hight: Males: 44-48 cm
Females: 42-46 cm

Weight: Males: 29-38 kg
Females: 22-31 kg

Height and weight above the standard are to be discouraged. There is no penalty if the dog is well proportioned, otherwise correct, and balanced.

Faults: Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

- Narrow head
- Head not in balance with the body
- 1-25% lacking nose pigmentation
- Partly unpigmented eye rims
- Steep shoulder
- Roached back
- Tail not reaching to the hocks

Serious Faults:

- Pointed ears
- Deformed or protruding eyes
- Eye rims lacking pigmentation
- 25-50% lacking nose pigmentation
- Lacking bone substance
- Sway back
- Hollow and flat ribcage
- French front
- Loose elbows, bandy legs, violin front
- Weak pastern and hind pastern and/or flat splay toes
- Knick tail
- Pacing
- Crabbing

Disqualifying Faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormality.
- Misshapen or bugged eyes
- Crossed eyes
- Non-symmetrically shaped eyes
- Too long muzzle (more than 5,5 cm)
- Undershot more than 2 cm, visible teeth
- Wry jaw
- More than 50% lacking pigmentation on the nose
- Bobtail
- Severe anatomic faults (i.e., significant cow hocked, extreme sway back, extreme bowing out front feet, undesirably angulation in shoulder, elbow, knee or hocks)

NB:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation

The latest amendments are in bold characters.

Remarks from The Danish Kennel Club

Conditions, which influences the soundness of a dog in a negative way, are considered a serious fault.

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The standard is published by DKK October 2025

NB! The standard replaces the standard published March 2024

ANATOMICAL FEATURES

