
Basset Hound University

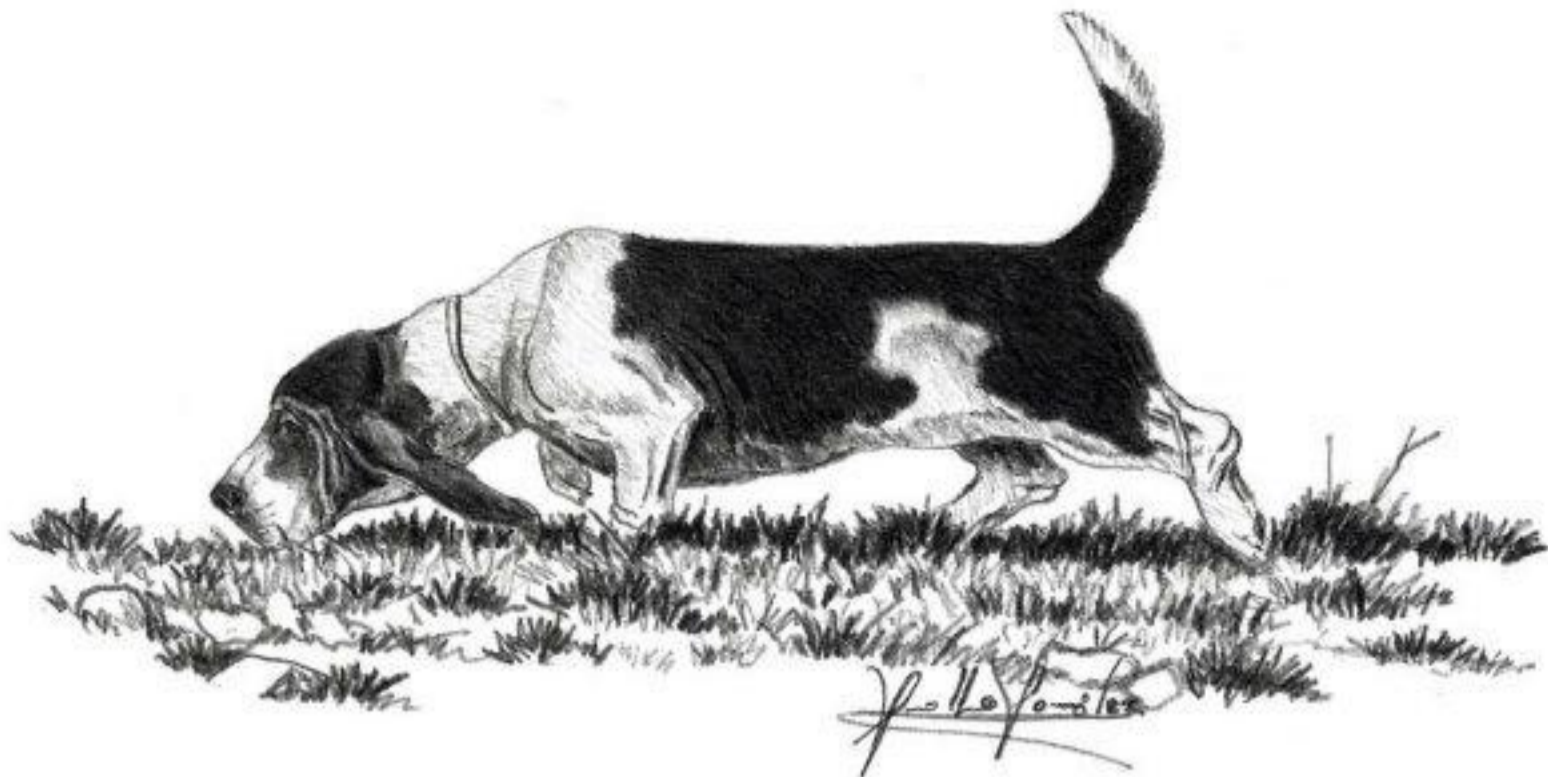
“Preserving Our Past and Educating Our Future”



The Basset Hound Breed Standard & Terminology

Workbook Course #103

A Publication of the Basset Hound Club of America, Inc



Dear Fellow Parent Clubs:

The Basset Hound University *Basset Hound Breed Standard and Terminology (Workbook Course #103)* is designed to be used as a model for other Parent Clubs who wish to develop their own **BREED UNIVERSITY** education program. Feel free to use the basic outline of this course and substitute in your own breed specific information. If you do so, please acknowledge BHCA Basset Hound University.

If you have questions about the **Breed University** concept or would like to order any other of the available **Basset Hound University** courses, email Claudia Waller Orlandi, PhD, Chairman, BHCA Member Education, at domorlan@gmavt.net

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Drawing by Guillermo González from the Basset Hound Illustrated Standard

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What is Course #103: *The Basset Hound Breed Standard and Terminology?*

Basset Hound University Course #103, *The Basset Hound Breed Standard and Terminology*, is a workbook program designed to help you develop a deeper understanding of the official AKC breed standard for the Basset Hound. Breed standards verbally describe the ideal specimen of each breed. By carefully studying the Basset Hound standard and doing the workbook exercises, Basset breeders, handlers and new judges will gain greater familiarity with the Basset Hound and how to prioritize virtues and weaknesses in this breed.

Basset Hound University

Course #103:

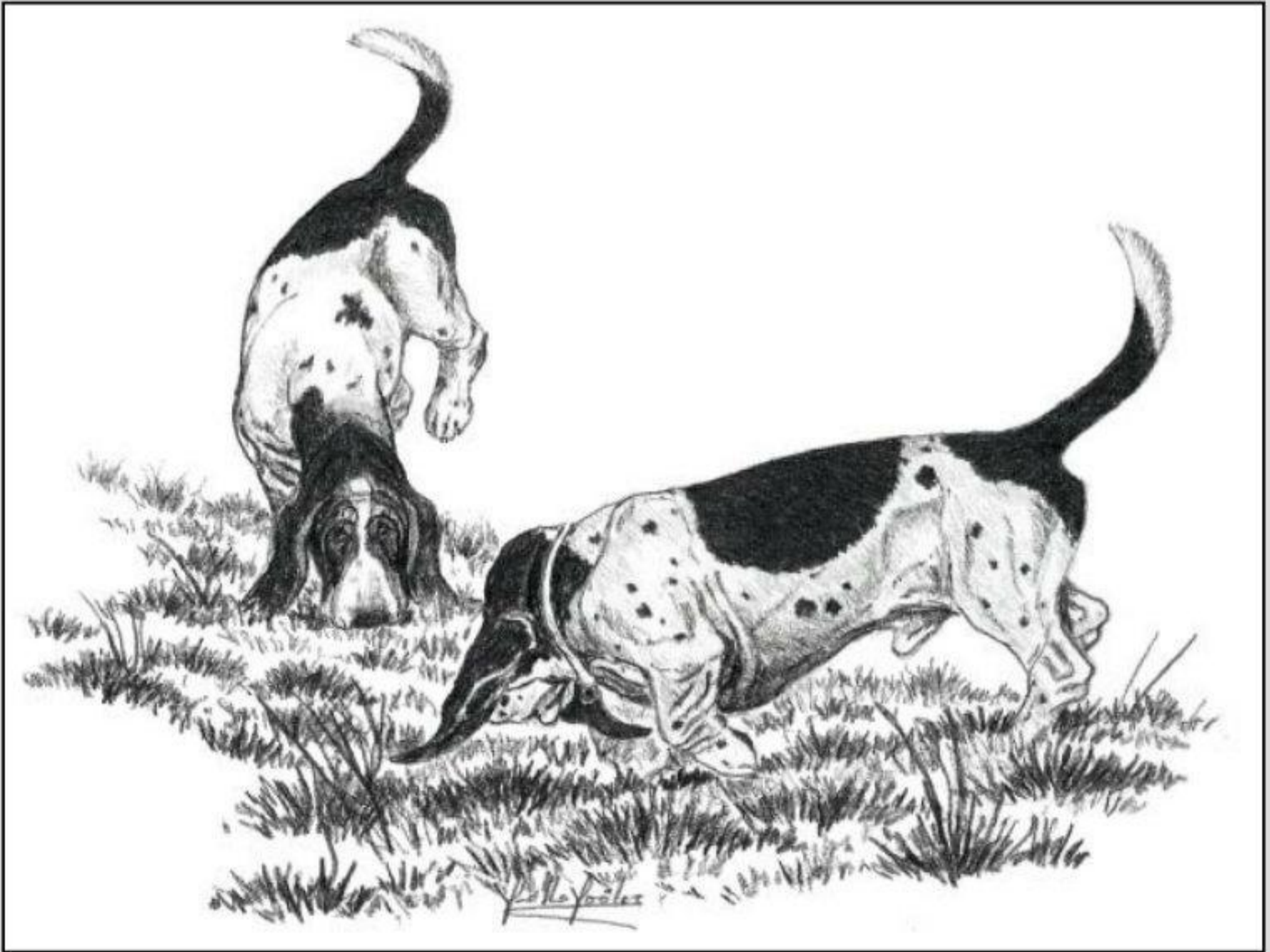
The Basset Hound Breed Standard and Terminology

Workbook Course



The following course is designed to familiarize you with the Basset Hound breed standard as well as the parts of the Basset Hound and the common terminology used in describing this breed.

The information included in this course forms the basis for understanding how to breed, judge and handle the Basset Hound.



Basset Hound University

Course #103: Basset Hound Breed Standard and Terminology

Below you will find a copy of the Basset Hound breed standard and a series of workbook exercises about the standard designed to help you develop an understanding of the Basset Hound breed.

OFFICIAL STANDARD FOR THE BASSET HOUND

General Appearance- The Basset Hound possesses in marked degree those characteristics which equip it to admirably follow a trail over and through difficult terrain. It is a short-legged dog, heavier in bone, size considered, than any other breed of dog, and while its movement is deliberate, it is in no sense clumsy. In temperament it is mild, never sharp or timid. It is capable of great endurance in the field and is extreme in its devotion.

Head- The head is large and well proportioned. Its length from occiput to muzzle is greater than the width at the brow. In over-all appearance the head is of medium width. *The skull* is well domed, showing a pronounced occipital protuberance. A broad flat skull is a fault. The length from nose to stop is approximately the length from stop to occiput. The sides are flat and free from cheek bumps. Viewed in profile the top lines of the muzzle and skull are straight and lie in parallel planes, with a moderately defined stop. The skin over the whole of the head is loose, falling in distinct wrinkles over the brow when the head is lowered. A dry head and tight skin are faults. *The muzzle* is deep, heavy, and free from snipiness. *The nose* is darkly pigmented, preferably black, with large wide-open nostrils. A deep liver-colored nose conforming to the coloring of the head is permissible but not desirable. *The teeth* are large, sound, and regular, meeting in either a scissors or an even bite. A bite either overshot or undershot is a serious fault. *The lips* are darkly pigmented and are pendulous, falling squarely in front and, toward the back, in loose hanging flews. *The dewlap* is very pronounced. *The neck* is powerful, of good length, and well arched. *The eyes* are soft, sad, and slightly sunken, showing a prominent haw and in color

are brown, dark brown preferred. A somewhat lighter-colored eye conforming to the general coloring of the dog is acceptable but not desirable. Very light or protruding eyes are faults. *The ears* are extremely long, low set, and when drawn forward, fold well over the ends curling slightly inward. They are set far back on the head at the base of the skull and, in repose, appear to be set on the neck. A high set or flat ear is a serious fault.

Forequarters – *The chest* is deep and full with prominent sternum showing clearly in front of the legs. *The shoulders* and elbows are set close against the sides of the chest. The distance from the deepest point of the chest to the ground, while it must be adequate to allow free movement when working in the field, is not to be more than one-third the total height at the withers of an adult Basset. The shoulders are well laid back and powerful. Steepness in shoulder, fiddle fronts, and elbows that are out, are serious faults. *The forelegs* are short, powerful, heavy in bone, with wrinkled skin. Knuckling over of the front legs is a disqualification. *The paw* is massive, very heavy with tough heavy pads, well rounded and with both feet inclined equally a trifle outward, balancing the width of the shoulders. Feet down at the pastern are a serious fault. *The toes* are neither pinched together nor splayed, with the weight of the forepart of the body borne evenly on each. The dewclaws may be removed. **Body** – The rib structure is long, smooth, and extends well back. The ribs are well sprung, allowing adequate room for heart and lungs. Flatsidedness and flanged ribs are faults. The topline is straight, level, and free from any tendency to sag or roach, which are faults.

Hindquarters – The hindquarters are very full and well rounded, and are approximately equal to the shoulders in width. They must not appear slack or light in relation to the over-all depth of the body. The dog stands firmly on its hind legs showing a well-let-down stifle with no tendency toward a crouching stance. Viewed from behind, the hind legs are parallel, with the hocks turning neither in nor out. Cowhocks or bowed legs are serious faults. The hind feet point straight ahead. Steep, poorly angulated hindquarters are a serious fault. The dewclaws, if any, may be removed.

Tail- The tail is not to be docked, and is set in a continuation of the spine with but slight curvature, and carried gaily in hound fashion. The hair on the underside of the tail is coarse.

Size – The height should not exceed 14 inches. Height over 15 inches at the highest point of the shoulder blades is a disqualification.

Gait – The Basset Hound moves in a smooth, powerful, and effortless manner. Being a scenting dog with short legs, it holds its nose low to the ground. Its gait is absolutely true with perfect coordination between the front and hind legs, and it moves in a straight line with hind feet following in line with the front feet, the hocks well bent with no stiffness of action. The front legs do not paddle, weave, or overlap, and the elbows must lie close to the body. Going away, the hind legs are parallel.

Coat – The coat is hard, smooth, and short, with sufficient density to be of use in all weather. The skin is loose and elastic. A distinctly long coat is a disqualification.

Color – Any recognized hound color is acceptable and the distribution of color and markings is of no importance.

DISQUALIFICATIONS:

Height of more than 15 inches at the highest point of the shoulder blade.

Knuckled over front legs.

Distinctly long coat.

Approved January 14, 1964

Test Yourself
How well do you know
The Basset Hound Breed Standard

In addition to the self correcting test on Workbook Course 103 Basset Hound Breed Standard and Terminology course available on BHU online, you may wish to test yourself on the exact wording of the Basset Hound Breed Standard.

Simply print pages 10 – 13. Take the test and correct it using the Basset Hound Breed Standard to check the answers.

If you are unable to score well, you need to study the Standard further to increase your understanding.

Good Luck!

TEST YOURSELF ON THE BASSET HOUND STANDARD

Part 1 of the Standard

Course #103

Basset Hound breeders and judges should know the Official Standard word for word. A copy of the standard is presented below with important descriptive words left out. See how well you know the standard by finding the missing words from the word bank below. Each blank represents a missing word or words. For advanced players, fill in the blanks without using the list. For those of you who have 85 or more answers correct, congratulations!

Adequate	Coloring	Endurance	Haw	Light	Neck	Pigmented	Scissors	Stop
Admirably	Curling	Even	Head	Liver	Nose	Powerful	Sharp	Straight
Adult	Dark brown	Far back	Heavier	Long	Occipital	Powerful	Short	Sunken
Arched	Deep	Fiddle fronts	Heavy	Loose	protuberance	Prominent	Size	Terrain
Black	Deep	Field	High	Low	Occiput	sternum	Skull	Tight
Broad	Deepest	Flat	Laid back	Marked	One-third	Pronounced	Skull	Timid
Brow	Deliberate	Flat	Legs	Medium	Out	Proportioned	Snipiness	Trail
Brown	Desirable	Flat	Large	Mild	Overshot	Protruding	Soft	Undershot
Cheek bumps	Devotion	Flews	Large	Moderately	Parallel	Regular	Sound	Wide open
Close	Domed	Full	Length	Muzzle	Pendulous	Repose	Squarely	Withers
Clumsy	Dry	Ground	Light	Muzzle	Pigmented	Sad	Steeptness	Wrinkles

OFFICIAL STANDARD FOR THE BASSET HOUND (Part 1)

General Appearance- The Basset Hound possesses in (1) _____ degree those characteristics which equip it (2) _____ to follow a (3) _____ over and through difficult (4) _____. It is a (5) _____legged dog, (6) _____ in bone, (7)_____ considered, than any other breed of dog, and while its movement is (8)_____, it is in no sense (9) _____. In temperament it is (10)_____, never (11) _____or (12) _____. It is capable of great (13)_____ in the field and is extreme in its (14)_____.

Head- The head is (15) _____ and well (16) _____. Its length from (17) _____ to (18) _____ is greater than the width at the (19)_____. In over-all appearance the head is of (20)_____ width. **The skull** is well (21)_____, showing a pronounced (22)(2 words) _____. A (23) _____ (24) _____ skull is a fault. The length from (25)_____ to (26) _____ is approximately the length from stop to occiput. The sides are (27)_____ and free from (28)(2 words) _____. Viewed in profile the top lines of the (29) _____ and (30) _____ are (31) _____ and lie in (32) _____ planes, with a (33) _____ defined stop. The skin over the whole of the head is (34) _____, falling in distinct (35) _____ over the brow when the head is lowered. A (36) _____ head and (37) _____ skin are faults. **The muzzle** is (38) _____, (39) _____, and free from (40) _____. **The nose** is darkly (41) _____, preferably (42) _____, with large (43)(2 words) _____ nostrils. A deep (44) _____-colored nose conforming to the coloring of the (45) _____ is permissible but not (46) _____.

Adequate	Coloring	Endurance	Haw	Light	Neck	Pigmented	Scissors	Stop
Admirably	Curling	Even	Head	Liver	Nose	Powerful	Sharp	Straight
Adult	Dark brown	Far back	Heavier	Long	Occipital	Powerful	Short	Sunken
Arched	Deep	Fiddle fronts	Heavy	Loose	protuberance	Prominent	Size	Terrain
Black	Deep	Field	High	Low	Occiput	sternum	Skull	Tight
Broad	Deepest	Flat	Laid back	Marked	One-third	Pronounced	Skull	Timid
Brow	Deliberate	Flat	Legs	Medium	Out	Proportioned	Snipiness	Trail
Brown	Desirable	Flat	Large	Mild	Overshot	Protruding	Soft	Undershot
Cheek bumps	Devotion	Flews	Large	Moderately	Parallel	Regular	Sound	Wide open
Close	Domed	Full	Length	Muzzle	Pendulous	Repose	Squarely	Withers
Clumsy	Dry	Ground	Light	Muzzle	Pigmented	Sad	Steepness	Wrinkles

The teeth are (47) _____, (48) _____, and (49) _____, meeting in either a (50) _____ or an (51) _____ bite. A bite either (52) _____ or (53) _____ is a serious fault. The lips are darkly (54) _____ and are (55) _____, falling (56) _____ in front and, toward the back, in loose hanging (57) _____. The dewlap is very (58) _____. The neck is (59) _____, of good (60) _____, and well (61) _____. The eyes are (62) _____, (63) _____, and slightly (64) _____, showing a prominent (65) _____, and in color are (66) _____, (67)(2 words) _____ preferred. A somewhat (68) _____-colored eye conforming to the general (69) _____ of the dog is acceptable but not desirable. Very (70) _____ or (71) _____ eyes are faults. The ears are extremely (72) _____, (73) _____ set, and when drawn forward, fold well over the end of the nose (74) _____ slightly inward. They are set (75)(2 words) _____ on the head at the base of the (76) _____ and, in (77) _____, appear to be set on the (78) _____. A (79) _____ set or (80) _____ ear is a serious fault.

Forequarters – The chest is (81) _____ and (82) _____ with (83)(2 words) _____ showing clearly in front of the (84) _____.

The shoulders and elbows are set (85) _____ against the sides of the chest. The distance from the (86) _____ point of the chest to the (87) _____, while it must be (88) _____ to allow free movement when working in the (89) _____, is not to be more than (90)(hyphenated word) _____ the total height at the (91) _____ of an

(92) _____ Basset. The shoulders are well (93)(2 words) _____ and (94) _____.

(95) _____ in shoulder, (96)(2 words) _____, and elbows that are (97) _____, are serious faults.

14	Curvature	Extends	Heavy	Long	Pastern	Short	Sprung
15	Density	Firmly	Hind	Loose	Pinched	Short	Steep
15	Depth	Flanged	Hound	Low	Powerful	Shoulder	Stiffness
Angulated	Disqualification	Flatsidedness	In	Lungs	Powerful	blades	Straight
Bent	Distribution	Front	Knuckled over	Massive	Removed	Shoulder	Straight ahead
Bowed	Docked	Full	Knuckling	Out	Removed	blades	Straight line
Coarse	Effortless	Gaily	Level	Outward	Roach	Shoulders	True
Continuation	Elastic	Hard	Light	Overlap	Rounded	Shoulders	Weave
Coordination	Elbows	Heart	Line	Paddle	Rounded	Slack	Weight
Cowhocks	Equally	Heavy	Long	Parallel	Sag	Smooth	Well-let-down
Crouching	Evenly	Heavy	Long	Parallel	Scenting	Smooth	Wrinkled
					Short	Smooth	
						Splayed	

The forelegs are (98) _____, (99) _____, (100) _____ in bone, with (101) _____ skin. (102) _____ over of the front legs is a (103) _____. **The paw** is (104) _____, very (105) _____ with tough (106) _____ pads, well (107) _____ and with both feet inclined (108) _____ a trifle (109) _____, balancing the width of the (110) _____. Feet down at the (111) _____ are a serious fault. **The toes** are neither (112) _____ together nor (113) _____, with the (114) _____ of the forepart of the body borne (115) _____ on each. The dewclaws may be (116) _____.

Body – The rib structure is (117) _____, (118) _____, and (119) _____ well back. The ribs are well (120) _____, allowing adequate room for (121) _____ and (122) _____. (123) _____ and (124) _____ ribs are faults. The topline is (125) _____, (126) _____, and free from any tendency to (127) _____ or (128) _____, which are faults.

Hindquarters – The hindquarters are very (129) _____ and well (130) _____, and are approximately equal to the (131) _____ in width. They must not appear (132) _____ or (133) _____ in relation to the over-all (134) _____ of the body. The dog stands (135) _____ on its hind legs showing a (136)(3 hyphenated words) _____ stifle with no tendency toward a (137) _____ stance. Viewed from behind, the hind legs are (138) _____, with the hocks turning neither (139) _____ nor (140) _____. (141) _____ or (142) _____ legs are serious faults. The hind feet point (143)(2 words) _____. (144) _____, poorly (145) _____ hindquarters are a serious fault. The dewclaws, if any, may be (146) _____.

Tail- The tail is not to be (147) _____, and is set in a (148) _____ of the spine with but slight (149) _____, and carried (150) _____ in hound fashion. The hair on the underside of the tail is (151) _____.

Size – The height should not exceed (152) _____ inches. Height over (153) _____ inches at the highest point of the (154)(2 words) _____ is a disqualification.

14	Curvature	Extends	Heavy	Long	Pastern	Short	Sprung
15	Density	Firmly	Hind	Loose	Pinched	Short	Steep
15	Depth	Flanged	Hound	Low	Powerful	Shoulder	Stiffness
Angulated	Disqualification	Flatsidedness	In	Lungs	Powerful	blades	Straight
Bent	Distribution	Front	Knuckled over	Massive	Removed	Shoulder	Straight ahead
Bowed	Docked	Full	Knuckling	Out	Removed	blades	Straight line
Coarse	Effortless	Gaily	Level	Outward	Roach	Shoulders	True
Continuation	Elastic	Hard	Light	Overlap	Rounded	Shoulders	Weave
Coordination	Elbows	Heart	Line	Paddle	Rounded	Slack	Weight
Cowhocks	Equally	Heavy	Long	Parallel	Sag	Smooth	Well-let-down
Crouching	Evenly	Heavy	Long	Parallel	Scenting	Smooth	Wrinkled
					Short	Smooth	
						Splayed	

Gait – The Basset Hound moves in a (155) _____, (156) _____, and (157) _____ manner. Being a (158) _____ dog with (159) _____ legs, it holds its nose (160) _____ to the ground. Its gait is absolutely (161) _____ with perfect (162) _____ between the front and hind legs, and it moves in a (163)(2 words) _____ with (164) _____ feet following in (165) _____ with the (166) _____ feet, the hocks well (167) _____ with no (168) _____ of action. The front legs do not (169) _____, (170) _____, or (171) _____, and the (172) _____ must lie close to the body. Going away, the hind legs are (173) _____.

Coat – The coat is (174) _____, (175) _____, and (176) _____, with sufficient (177) _____ to be of use in all weather. The skin is (178) _____ and (179) _____. A distinctly (180) _____ coat is a disqualification.

Color – Any recognized (181) _____ color is acceptable and the (182) _____ of color and markings is of no importance.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

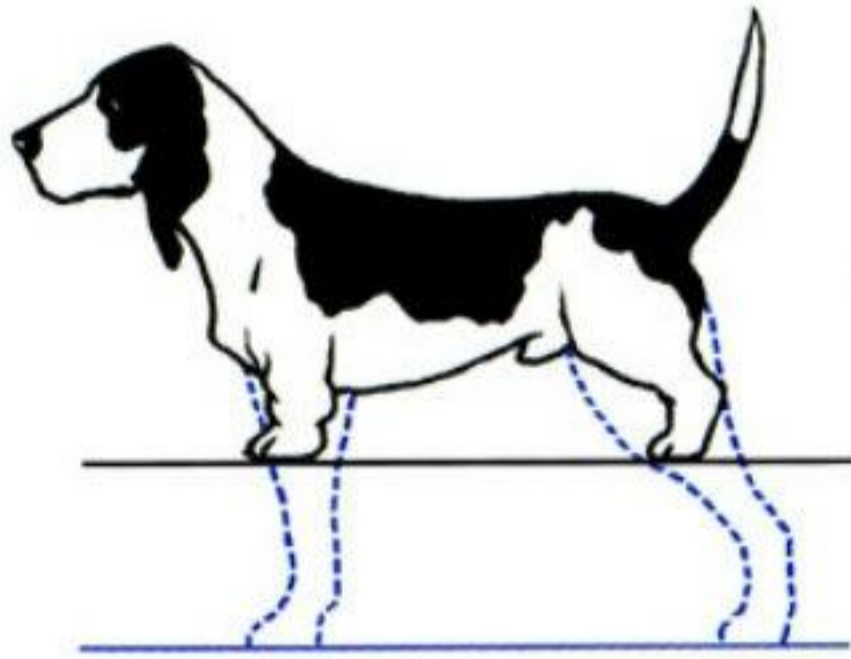
Height of more than (183) _____ inches at the highest point of the (184)(2 words) _____.

(185)(2 words) _____ front legs.

Distinctly (186) _____ coat.

Basset Hound Terminology

A Reference for Judges, Breeders & Handlers



A diagram by Leon Verrier (L'Eleveur 1939), showing how the basset is a reduction of the *Grandchien*.

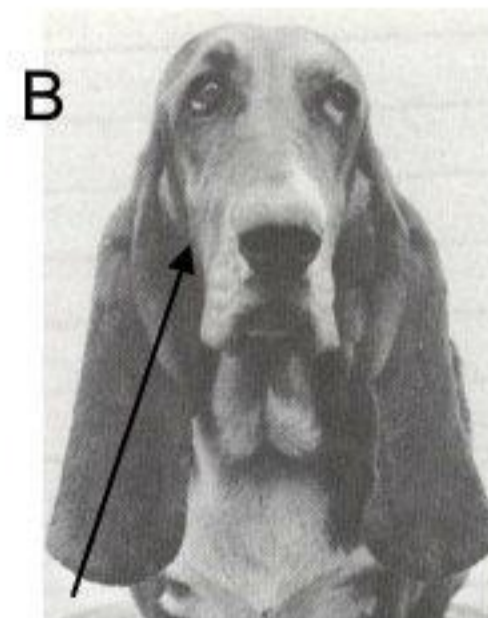
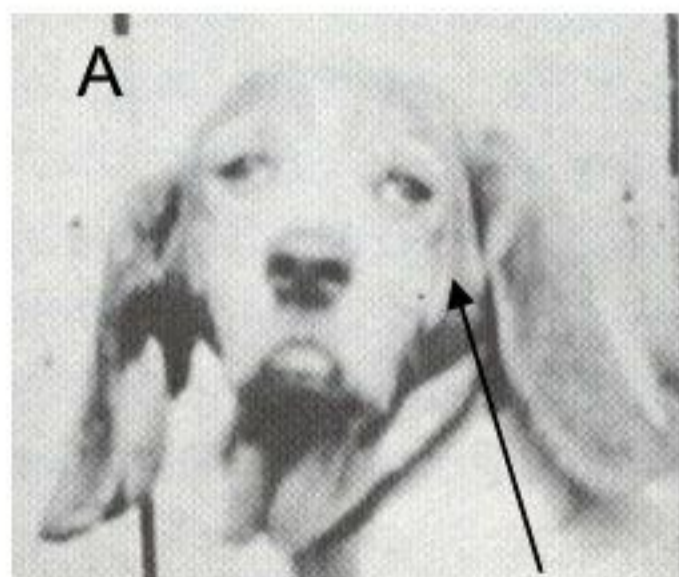
achondroplasia:

(Synonymous with dwarfism). A genetic abnormality in which there is an arrested development of the long bones of the legs, resulting in a dog with short legs such as the Basset Hound and the Dachshund. Although it is the length of leg that is affected, achondroplasia may also affect the chest, resulting in a too short or flanged rib cage.

bumpy rib: (See flanged rib). Often used to refer to a flanged rib. Sometimes a rib will feel bumpy but not to the point of protruding outward and upward as in the case of a flanged rib.

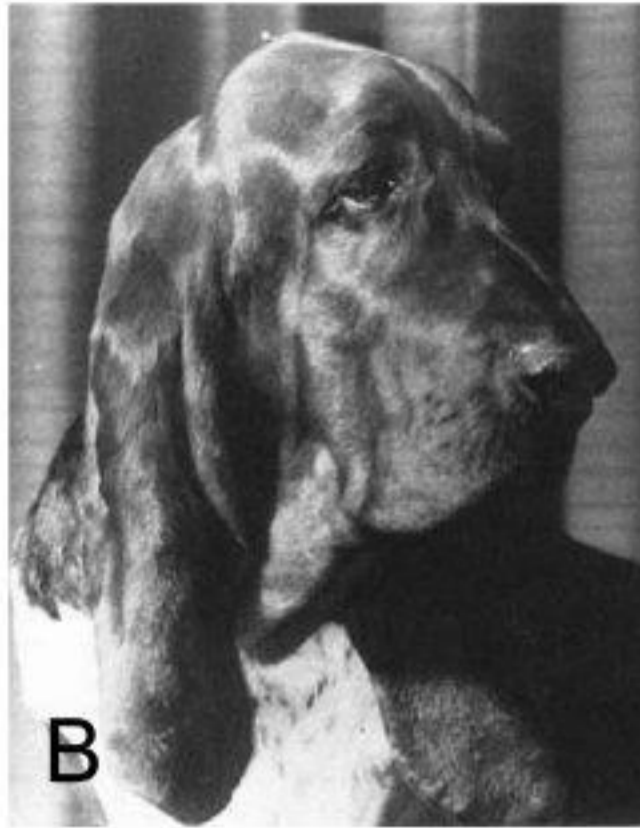
cheek bumps: The standard says the Basset Hound head should be “flat and free from cheek bumps.” Cheek bumps are influenced by a prominent bone structure and/or the over development of the masseter muscles below the eyes on the side of the face. Neither the bone or muscle in the cheek area should be overly developed in the Basset, keeping the sides of the head flat. Cheek bumps are not frequently seen in today’s show Basset Hound.

Dog A: Displays overly developed masseter muscling and cheek bumps.



Dog B: Head is flat and free of cheek bumps.

masseter muscle



Dog A: An example of a dry head. Skin is not sufficiently loose and wrinkled and muzzle lacks depth.

Dog B: An example of a typey head, displaying correct amount of loose skin and depth of muzzle.

dry head: A head on which the skin is tight and the correct amount of wrinkling is absent. Dry headed Bassets tend to have less depth of muzzle. Wrinkling on the head when it is lowered is a distinguishing feature of the Basset Hound, which should resemble a reduced version of the Bloodhound head. It is possible that wrinkling, along with a pronounced dewlap, help sweep in the scent. Wrinkling on the head may also protect the eyes in sharp vegetation. Because the Basset is not regarded as a “head” breed, a dry or tight skinned head in a Basset is not considered as serious a fault as incorrect running gear or movement, since dry headed Bassets have proven to be good hunters.

dwarfism: A synonym for achondroplasia (see above).

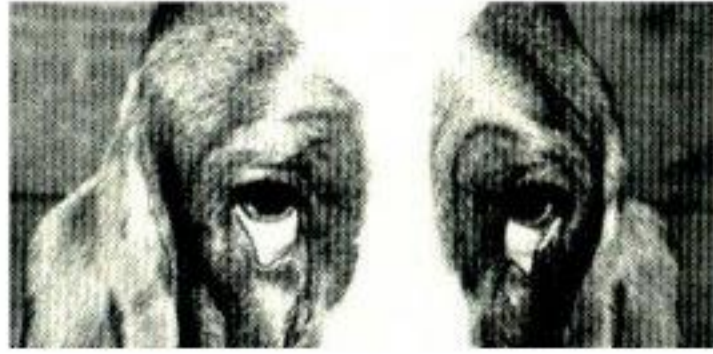
east(y)-west(y): A term used by Basset Hound breeders to indicate that the front feet of a dog have too much turn out.

fiddle front: Viewed head on, a front that resembles the shape of a fiddle, characterized by excessive curvature of the forearm, excessive turn out of the front feet, pasterns too close together and looseness of elbows. In the Basset Hound a fiddle front is considered a very serious fault because it affects movement and soundness in the field.



An easty-westy front combined with a fiddle front

flanged rib: Occurring on the lower portion of the rib cage, a flanged rib is a shelf-like formation which protrudes outward and upward, resembling a “flipped up hair-do” (Jubin, *Rib Cages in the Basset Hound*). The flange can affect the entire rib cage or a small portion and may occur on one or both sides. The Basset breed standard is the only standard which mentions a flanged rib. It is not considered as serious as angle and movement faults in the Basset Hound. 15

Too much haw; lower lid too droopy

A

haw: The third eyelid. A thin protective membrane in the interior corner of the eye. In the Basset there is a drooping of the lower eyelid, resulting in what is referred to as a prominent haw. It is undesirable to have such an excessive lower lid droop and exaggerated amount of haw showing that it leads to debris accumulating in the eye and possible infection. Dog A shows excessive haw. Dog B shows a correct amount.



**Haw
(third
eyelid)**



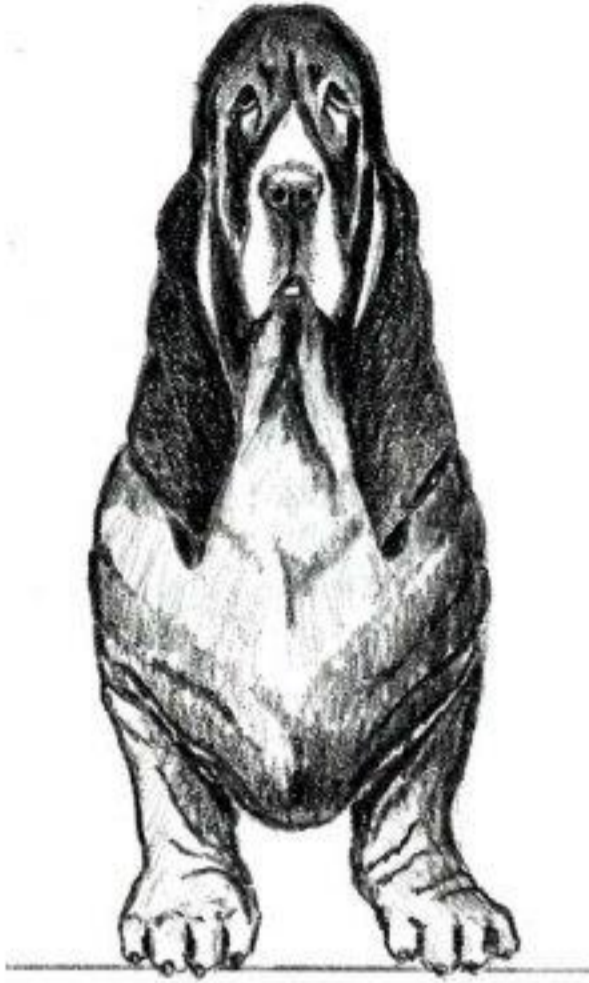
B

hound color: The Basset Hound standard states that “any recognized hound color is acceptable and the distribution of color and markings is of no importance.” A majority feel that “hound color” probably refers to those colors that occur in pack hound breeds like the English and American Foxhound, the Harrier and the Beagle. In Bassets the most common colors are tri-colors and red and whites (bi-colors). Many tri-color Bassets have tan heads, black backs and white legs to varying degrees, although there are shaded tri’s and more rarely, blue tri’s. Red and whites can have varying shades of red, including a tan and white and a lemon and white.

icing: A term sometimes used by Basset Hound breeders to refer to features of breed type in the Basset. These features can include: (1) amount of wrinkling; (2) heaviness of bone; (3) length of ear; (4) depth of muzzle; (5) amount of dewlap; and (6) prominence of haw. Such features can become exaggerated to the point of negatively affecting the Basset’s ability to perform efficiently in the field (for example, ears so long they trip the hound; head so wrinkled, eyesight is impaired; bone so heavy, movement is labored). Too much icing may also predispose the Basset to skin and eye problems. For this reason, more icing may not always be better.

knuckling: A serious structural weakness defined by a falling forward of the foreleg at the wrist joint. Short-legged, achondroplastic breeds like the Basset are more prone to knuckling over. Knuckling is one of the three disqualifications in the Basset Hound since it seriously affects soundness and performance in the field. Knuckling in the Basset is rarely seen in the show ring.

knuckled front

mismatched front

mismatched front: A very serious fault in forequarter structure in which the front legs and feet are not equally formed in one or more ways. Achondroplastic breeds like the Basset Hound, where heavy bone and a wrap-around front are called for, are more predisposed to a mismatched front. Common mismatched features in the Basset include: (1) unequal amount of crook in the forelegs; (2) unequal amount of turnout of the front feet; (3) unequal slope of front pastern; (4) unequal thickness of foot pads resulting in varying degrees of splayed feet; and (5) less frequently, a slight difference in the length of the left and right upper arm.

occipital protuberance: The high point of the back part of the head. In the Basset Hound, it should be pronounced.

posterior sternum: That portion of the sternum that extends beyond the front legs. In the Basset the length of the posterior sternum is frequently too short (see figure 3).

prosternum: That portion of the breastbone that shows in front of the point of the shoulder. Prosternum should be especially prominent in the Basset Hound and Dachshund (see figure 3).

sternum: That part of the rib cage that begins in front of the shoulder and passes between the forelegs and backwards to about the 9th rib. In dogs, it forms the “underside” of the rib cage, going from point A to B in Figure 3.

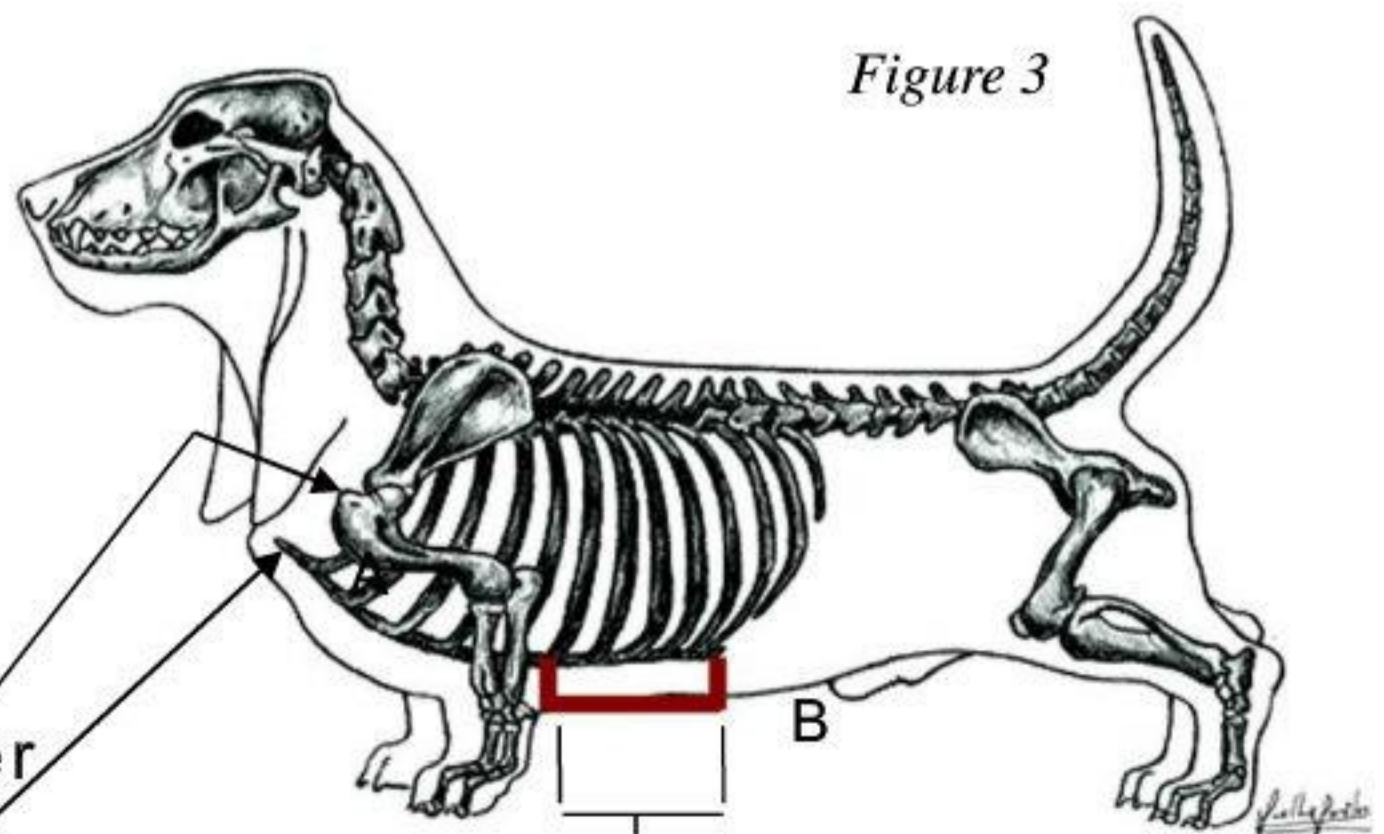
occipital protuberance

point of the shoulder

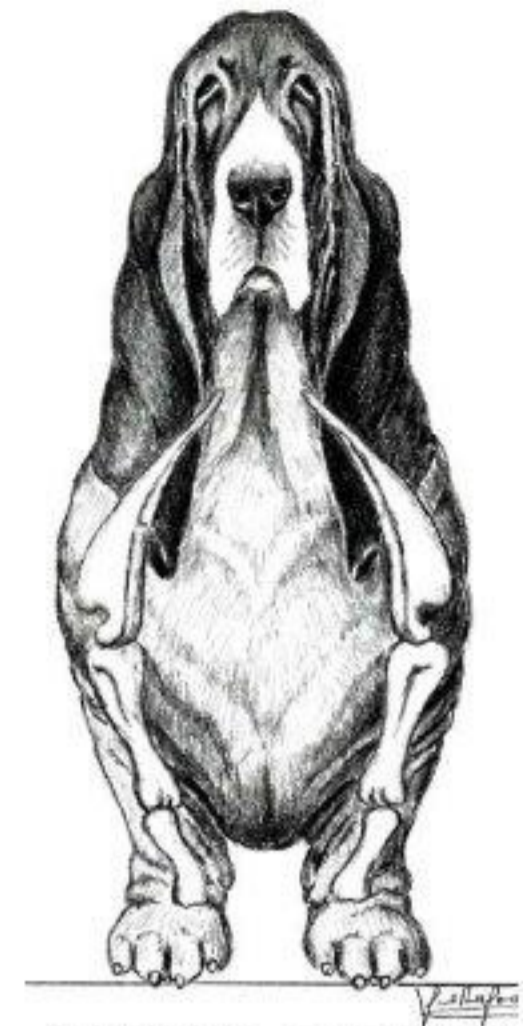
prosternum

posterior sternum

Figure 3



wrap-around front: A term used to describe the front leg formation of achondroplastic breeds such as the Basset Hound and the Dachshund. Due to the shortness of leg compared to length of body, the forelegs of these breeds wrap around the chest in order to bring the front legs under the dog's body and to provide support for the heavier forequarters and a center of gravity. When viewed from the front this results in upper arms that curve around the chest and wrists that are closer together than the elbows. Wrap-around fronts are more susceptible to mismatched features and are more difficult to breed correctly.



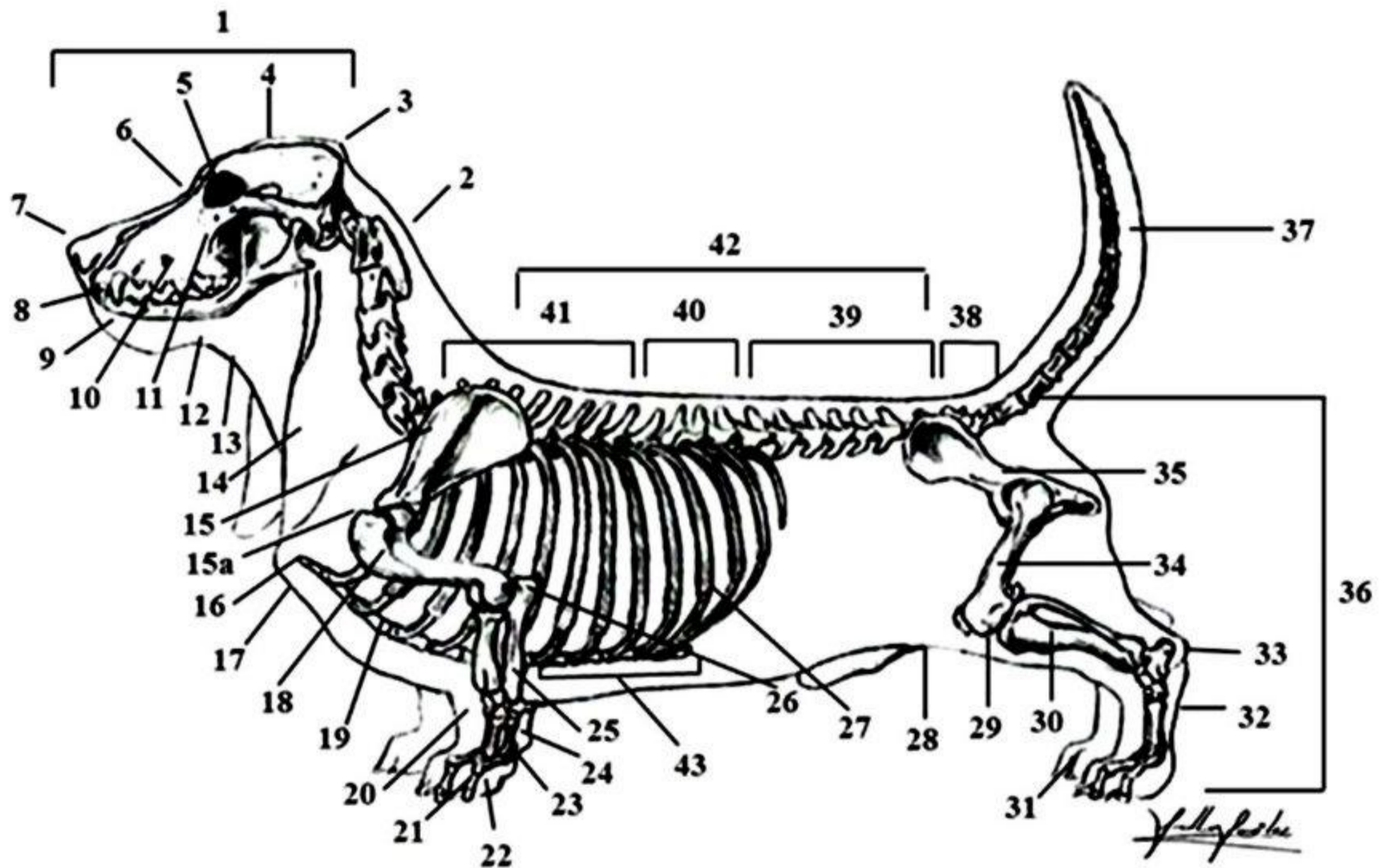
A wrap-around front

References:

Jubin, B (1983). "*Rib Cages in the Basset Hound.*" **Tally-Ho, Official Newsletter of the Basset Hound Club of America** (March-April).

Parts of the Basset Hound

With definitions from the Basset breed standard



The list on the following page provides two sources of information:

- A. Definitions of specific skeletal or surface parts that are in *italicized type* are from Gilbert and Brown. (199?). *K-9 Structure and Terminology*. New York: Howell.
- B. Unitalicized descriptions are taken from the Basset Hound Breed Standard and describe what the Standard calls for regarding that specific part or feature in the Basset.
- C. The above illustration is by Guillermo González from the BHCA *Basset Hound Illustrated Standard*.

1. **HEAD**– large, well proportioned, medium width; covered with loose skin.
2. **NECK**-powerful; good length; well arched.
3. **OCCIPUT** (*High point of the back part of the head*)-pronounced.
4. **SKULL**-well domed; pronounced occipital protuberance; length from nose to stop is approximately length from stop to occiput. Top lines of muzzle and skull are straight and lie in parallel planes.
5. **EYES**-soft, sad, slightly sunken; prominent haw; brown or dark brown preferred.
6. **STOP** (*The change in profile lines between the muzzle and skull*)-moderately defined.
7. **NOSE**-darkly pigmented; preferably black; large wide-open nostrils; liver color permissible if conforms with head color.
8. **TEETH**-scissors or even bite.
9. **LIPS**-darkly pigmented; pendulous; fall squarely in front and towards the back in loose hanging flews.
10. **MUZZLE** (*Head in front of the eyes*)- deep, heavy; free from snipiness.
11. **CHEEK** (*The side of the head*)- flat; free of cheek bumps (*i.e., the masseter muscles below the eyes are not overly developed*).
12. **FLEW** (*The corner rear portion of the upper lip*)- loose hanging.
13. **DEWLAP** (*Loose pendulous folds of skin about the neck*)- pronounced.
14. **EARS**-velvety texture; extremely long, low set; fold over end of nose; ends curl slightly inward; set far back on head at base of skull.
15. **SHOULDER BLADE** (*Scapula*)-well laid back.
- 15a. **POINT OF SHOULDER** (*Foremost tip of upper arm*)
16. **PROSTERNUM** (*Point of the breastbone. Is in front of the point of the shoulder, when viewed from the side.*)-prominent.
17. **CHEST** (*The forepart of the body enclosed by the ribs and breastbone*)-deep, full; prominent sternum showing clearly in front of the legs.
18. **UPPER ARM** (*Humerus*)- *In many breeds is about the same length as the shoulder blade.*
19. **STERNUM** (*Breastbone; brisket. The lower part of the chest between and in front of the legs*). Should extend well back behind the front legs.
20. **FORELEGS** (*Front legs*)-short, powerful, heavy in bone with wrinkled skin.
21. **TOES**-neither pinched nor splayed.
22. **PAW** (*Foot*)-massive, very heavy with tough heavy pads; well rounded; both front feet inclined equally a trifle outward.
23. **PASTERN** (*Region between the wrist and forefoot*).
24. **WRIST** (*Region between the forearm and the pastern*).
25. **ULNA** (*Non-weight bearing bone of the foreleg*).
26. **ELBOW**-set close to the side of the chest.
27. **RIB CAGE**-long, smooth; extends well back; well sprung.
28. **TUCK-UP** (*Area of the lower stomach line or belly*).
29. **KNEE or STIFLE** – well-let-down.
30. **LOWER THIGH** (*Second thigh*)
31. **HIND FEET** – point straight ahead.
32. **HOCKS** (*Rear pasterns*)-turn neither in nor out. Hind legs are parallel viewed from behind.
33. **POINT OF HOCKS**-turn neither in nor out.
34. **UPPER THIGH** (*First thigh*),
35. **PELVIS** (*Provide sockets for attachment of rear legs*).
36. **HINDQUARTERS**-full and well rounded.
37. **TAIL**- has but slight curvature and carried gaily in hound fashion.
38. **CROUP** (*Portion of the body above the hind legs and extending from the loin to the set-on of tail*).
39. **LOIN** (*Area between end of ribcage and croup*).
40. **TRUE BACK** (*The portion of the anatomy between the withers and the loin*).
41. **WITHERS** (*Highest point of the shoulders behind the neck*).
42. **BACKLINE** (*Line from the rear of the withers to the tail set*)-straight, level, and free from any tendency to sag or roach.
43. **STERNUM** (*Portion of the breastbone running between the forelegs and extending backward to the line of the abdomen.*)

