

History of the Argentine Doge, Ancient Modern and Contemporary 1930 - 2009

Jorge Arturo Masjoán



Masjoán, Jorge Arturo

History of the Argentine Bulldog: ancient, modern and contemporary 1930-2009 / Jorge Arturo Masjoán; Illustrated by Ramiro Masjoán. - 1st ed. - Córdoba: Graphically Editions, 2010.

330 p. : il. ; 21x18 cm ISBN 978-987-1601-03-5

1. Dog Breeds. I. Masjoán, Ramiro, illus. II. Title CDD 636.7

Date of cataloging: 03/11/2010

Author: Jorge Arturo Masjoán

Editorial Production: Rivadeo 1194 - Córdoba, Argentina Tel: + 54-351-5691812

info@graficamente.info

www.graficamente.info

Editorial Direction: Art Department

Cover design: I

Interior design:

Print run: Graphically 200 copies

Reproduction, storage and distribution by any means, total or partial, are prohibited without the prior written permission of the authors and / or publisher. It is also totally forbidden its computer processing and distribution by internet or by any other network.

Made the deposit marked by Law 11.723 Printed in Argentina - Printed in Argentina

Prologue

It is difficult to imagine the prologue of a particular work, to know the trigger motive to carry it forward, what is the point of giving it?

In my particular case the reasons are the same that prompted my friend Abel Nores (son of Antonio) in 1977 to publish the only original documentation that was in his possession; He wanted to prevent the race from being distorted by ignorance and petty commercial interests. Bad judges (usually named by finger or simple personal affinities), who acted and acted in disregard of the single standard, accommodating it to some interests, etc.

The inexorable passing of time brings us to the present, 32 years after that clamorous publication; Judges with their judgments continue to promote their hatcheries regardless of whether the dogs were pure or mestizo, whether they are, within or outside the standard, only institutional personal, commercial and political interest prevailed.

I will not address in this work too many technicalities that correspond to veterinary or zootechnical arts professionals, but neither will it be a merely imitative work of those already known. You will find in this, perhaps contradictory elements with what you are accustomed to seeing, disembodied but realistic, nor will it be a condescending work; work to which other writers can add different nuances since there are and in abundance. But I can affirm that all the content is as close to the truth, taken from direct sources, granted for my 45 years in contact with the race, as an observer, breeder and institutional militant, co-founder of the Dogo Argentino Club in Cordoba on the 19th of September 1971

The Argentine Bulldog expanded inexorably throughout the world where each one took as an absolute type his own bulldog, trying to imagine that it was contained within the standard, without really knowing if his dog was a bulldog or almost bulldog, if he has 25/50 / 75% Danish, Boxer, Pitt Bull or Stafford, etc .; always concealed by the power of absorption of the Argentine Dogo thanks to the work of Don Antonio Nores Martínez, who achieved this strong race with firm homozygous characters that so many have been determined to alter.

I will not delve into the literal transcripts of Antonio's publications or writings or books by Agustín Nores Martínez (although I will take quotes from them), but these pages will be the result of the work of an empirical researcher, with studies in Mining, Geology, Paleontology and Biology, who has been passionate about a race.

Introduction

For forty-five years, of the sixty-five years that I have today, the passion for the Bulldogs penetrated into me. I first saw an Argentine Dogo dog in 1963. I was then nineteen years old, my family had moved three years before to the City of Cordoba from San Francisco (Cba.). In front of my house in Bo Cerro las Rosas lived the F1 runner Carlos Ruesch and there I saw it for the first time. Carlos was not the owner of the dog, but, the car rider Miguel Ángel Monguzzi, resident in Villa Allende and his father had several examples of this breed, since he was a very good friend of the Nores family, from that moment my relentless search.

In 1965 on the occasion of the brothers Francisco ("Pancho") and José Luis ("Pepe") Nores Martínez, Francisco Ferrer ("Pancho"), cousin of these and some friends like Tomás Lampasona; Pascuzzi, Bizzochi and others will present their Dogos in society at an exhibition of the Cordoba Kennel Club. I had the opportunity to meet "Uturunco de Santa Isabel", an example that would mark the decade of the „60, together with his brothers "Lanin" and "Chino" plus other copies.

A couple of years after this event, I decide to contact a person who had a relationship with the bulldogs, reaching my memory, Mr. Tomas Lampasona, fellow runner of the Nores brothers and son of who was the private driver of Antonio Nores; This promises me to give a Bulldog (which at that time were not sold, only delivered to known people) and from there I do not give truce. In 1968 he gave me "MAYA" who had neurological sequels of distemper, which I care little about, since my desire to have a bulldog was stronger than the state in which the dog was, although her lineage was excellent; daughter of "Huampita de Santa Isabel" and "Abrojo del Chubut".



Abrojo del Chubut



Huampita de Santa Isabel Daughter of Uturunco



Maya

From the arrival of “MAYA”, with the help of my then girlfriend, current wife Beatriz Cervi, who I thank for the tolerance she had for me, I started the upbringing, but above all the deep study and analysis of her genesis.

My life continues with the two passions; First "La Familia" today composed of my wife Beatriz and my children, Constanza (34 years old), the twins Mariano and Ramiro (31 years old) and with the support of all of them, continue with my second passion the "Argentine Bulldogs"; although I don't breed anymore.



During this period, I have been fortunate to be in constant contact with the living history of the race, counting on the friendship of the Nores family, who left us the responsibility of forming a Dogos club of which I was co-founder counting on the advice of Francisco, Agustín and José Luis Nores Martínez. This path, we took with friends like Abel Nores Martínez (son of Antonio), José Luis Nores Martínez and his brother (children of José Luis Nores M.), Ernesto Rivero Nores, Horacio Rivero Nores (children of Antonio Rivero Nores and Antonio's cousin), the brothers Octavio, Custodio and Patricio Busto Fierro, sons of Manuel Ricardo Busto Fierro brother-in-law of Antonio, Juan Sosa Senestrari, Manolo Guzmán, Carlos Centeno, Miguel García Montaña, and many more.

As I mentioned earlier, co-founder of the Argentine Bulldog Club Antonio Nores Martínez, on September 19, 1971, member of the National Council of Delegates in 1983; Co-founder of the Breeders Association in 1991; ideologist with "Taki" Stersenopulos and co-founder of the Federal Club Breeders and Hunters year 2001; diagrammer and conductor of the first breeders and judges conference 1989, with the dissertation of Francisco Nores Martínez, Horacio Ramirez and Fernando Moreno; planner and driver of the first International Forum in 2002 in the City of Córdoba, etc.

All this knowledge I have tried to instill in my children and above all, to fight to keep the DOGO ARGENTINO as close to the conception set by its director, which is a way, I think, more certain to respect the race.

To introduce the reader to the subject, I thought that the most appropriate thing would be to start with a brief review of the origins of the dog, which will lead the reader to understand the different variations that he suffered over time, on the whim of nature and above all of man, achieving a wide variety-racial type. On these, we will go in search of the so-called "Molosos" (due to its current classification) where we will find those that will be defined as "Bulldog Type", in which Antonio fixed his attention and in the shepherd type (for reasons that we will see later); therefore, readers should always be clear that everything that is expressed or transcribed will be under the concept of dogs "Dogo type". I hope with this, that readers achieve a broad understanding of the race, both in the philosophy of its realization and in the work itself; stark, in that some facts do not fit the beliefs or reports received, although real. And that serves for the maintenance of the unique work of Don Antonio Nores Martínez "Toño", in each and every one of its aspects, in a fair balance, both somatic and psychic, for a long coexistence with man, because MODIFY HIS ESSENCE , IS DENY THE RACE.

Chapter 1

Dog Origin

Picture of the Geological Ages and its Biological Accidents

ERA	PERIODO	EPOCA	EDADES	ACCIDENTES BIOLOGICOS
M E S O Z O I C O	TRIASICO	INFERIOR MEDIO SUPERIOR		1° MAMIFEROS APLACENTADOS
	JURASICO	INFERIOR MEDIO SUPERIOR		APARICION DE AVES
	210M. CRETASICO 64 M	INFERIOR MEDIO		DESAPARICION DE DINOSAURIOS
		SUPERIOR	CENOMANIANO TUROMANIANO	APARICION DEL MIASIS CYNODICTIS PSEUDOCYNODICTIS
C E N O Z O I C O	TERCIARIO 65 M.	EOGENO	SENONIANO DANIANO EOCENO	CYNODESMUS
		NEOGENO	55 MILL./38 MILL. OLIGOCENO 37 MILL./ 28 MILL	HOMO HABILIS 2.5 MILLONES
			MIOCENO 23/6	TORMACTUS APARICION DEL HOMBRE
	CUATERNARIO	PLESITOCEN O 500 M.	PLIOCENO 5.2/1.7 MILL	APARICION DEL HOMO SAPIENS 90/80 MILL APARICION DEL LOBO 40 MILL. APARICION DEL HOMBRE 25 MILL APARICION DEL PERRO
		HOLOCENO 10000 ▼		

This chapter is of great importance for a thorough understanding of the evolution of the dog, its genetic variability and adaptability to the most varied terrain and climates.

First we will locate ourselves in the geological times and for this, we will take for our interest the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras, developed in the Table No 1 of the Eras.

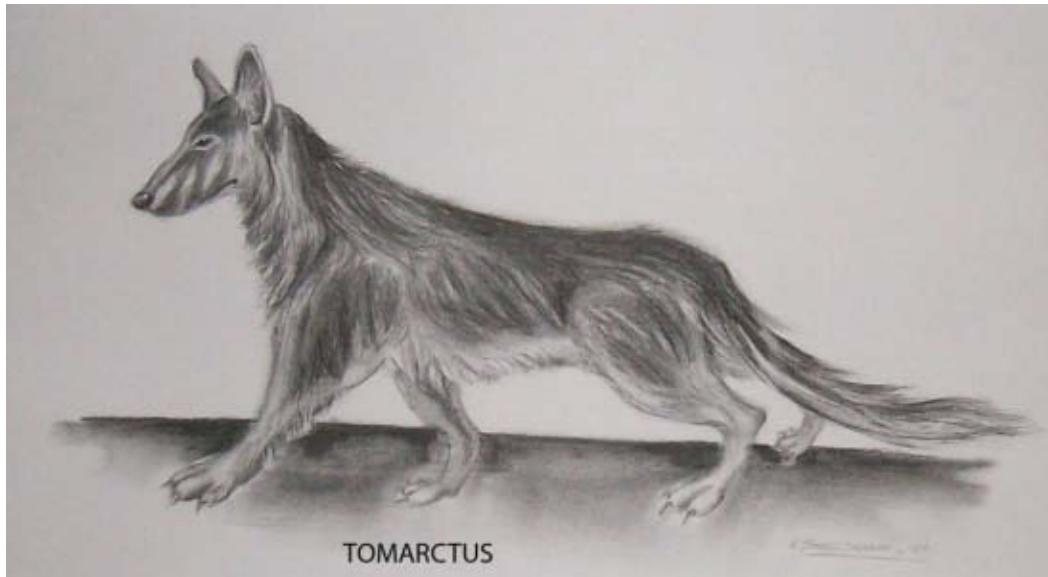
It is in the Mesozoic era (210 to 264 million years), the era of the great dinosaurs and fundamentally in the Cretaceous period, when the dinosaurs disappear and the carnivores appear, where we will begin our analysis: The first record to be The Creodon is taken into account, which due to its clumsy movements made it inefficient and was supposed to be a scavenger, having a rapid extinction, so we will not take it into account for our purposes.



Just in the change of the Mesozoic / Cenozoic era between the Danian and the Eocene 65,740 million years ago an animal appears to be considered the common ancestor to all living carnivores similar to a current "Civet", of arboreal habits and burrows, Long body, short legs and long tail, called MIASIS.

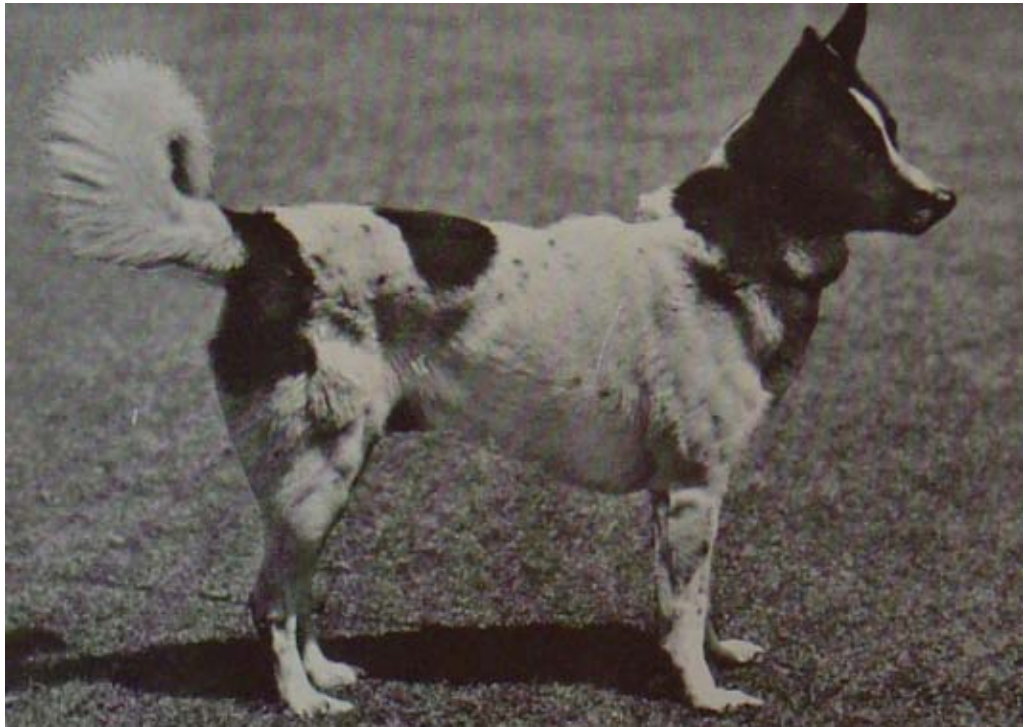


This animal apparently did not continue its evolution as such, but because of the features printed in other species, it apparently gave rise to as dissimilar as the Daphneaus that gives rise to bears, Cynodictis (12 million years) in Europe and Asia and the Pseudocynodictis in America. These two animals already had long legs, long hair and, above all, they had 42 teeth, just like the current dog, they were adapting for the race, shortening the fifth finger. Cynodictis gave rise to the genus Lycaon and these to the African hunting dog. Boropagus al Jackal and this in turn, hyenas and civets taken as living fossils. Pseudocynodictis gives rise to Hesperocyon a little more evolved than Cynodictis, Originating the first American carnivores. Subsequently, the migrations in both directions through the Bering Strait and from these canids, Cynodemus, similar to a coyote, appears, continuing its evolution appears between the Pliocene and the lower Pleistocene, which we will call the protoperro 300 thousand years ago, the Tamarctus, who already looked like a wolf living with those who preceded him, the "Homo habilis" (2.5 million years) who evolves by appearing in the Upper Pleistocene Homo Sapiens 90 to 80 thousand years and this in man 25 thousand years. Soon the Dog arrives 20 to 12 thousand years.



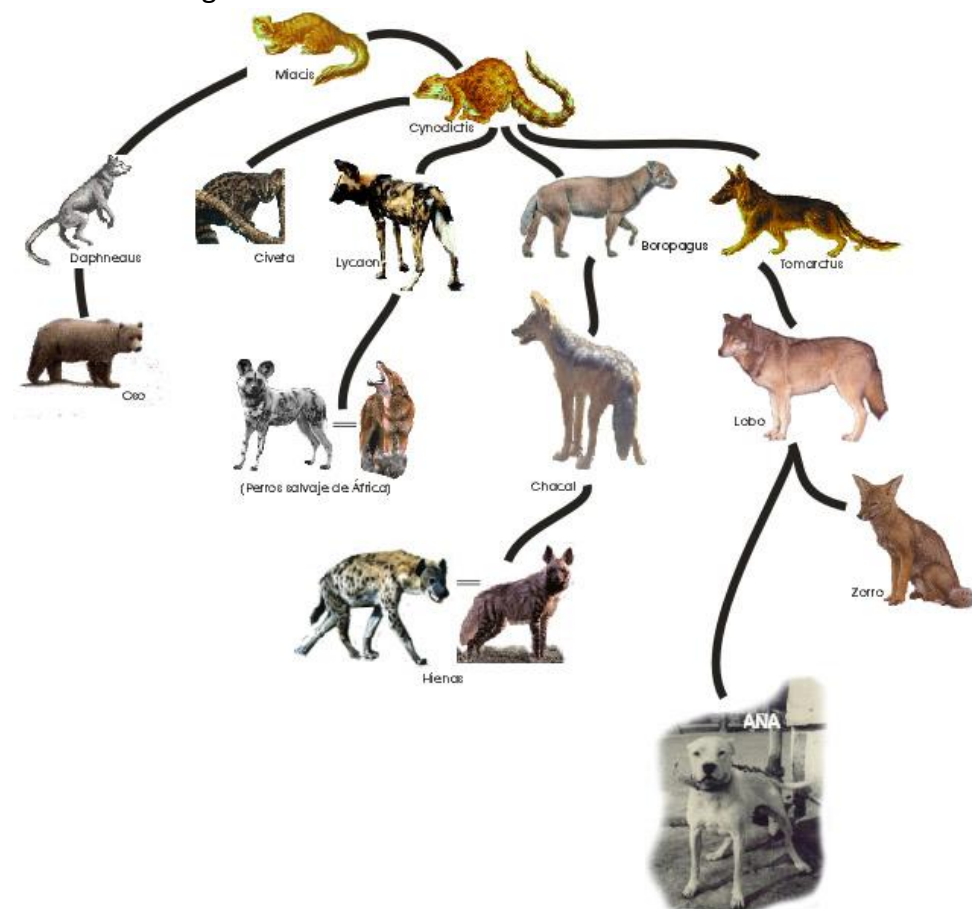
From this moment and still in the Upper Pleistocene, apparently the man achieves coexistence with the dog, probably because of his interest in the carrion abandoned by the man and this for his help in finding the prey; This is how the man, when taking his young, ends up domesticizing him, proof of this is a tomb discovered in Israel with remains of a human body hugging a puppy, similar to the current breed of the Canaan dog. These remains were dated in about 12 thousand years.





Current canaan dog

In the following table we can see the evolution of carnivores:



Evolution of carnivores

As we have said before, man and dog in their development through the ages have followed common routes from homo habilis (2.5 million), Tormactus (300 thousand years), Homo Sapien (90/80 thousand years), Wolf (40 thousand years), man (25 thousand years), dog (20 thousand years); although man always preceded the dog so it is not illogical to think that the man in contact with the wolf, began to condition him to his whims and needs given the great adaptability of this. Thus, all known races carry a hidden wolf.

Therefore it is reasonable to think that the dog from its appearance (20 thousand years BC) until the beginning of the Holocene (10 thousand years BC), when Man enters the Mesolithic age, was mutating and forming different racial groupings, which for our interest we will take only 5 notable groups of Manis Familiaris for its usefulness, there are other varieties, since the dog in this period was already distributed worldwide (as we will see later) thanks to the continuous climatic and geological variations throughout the planet . We will see below that the racial representation drawings of each gender are similar although each would descend from different wolf types. This is usually because those who develop theories always try to fit their ultimate goal, which is to justify the ancestralism of the race they occupy.



Can. fam. Metris Optimae



Shepherd Dogs



Canis Palustris



Tipo Spitz (Laika)



Canis fam. Intermedius



Dogs Type Braco



Canis fam. Inostranzewis



Molosos



Canis fam. Leinieris



Terrier type



Type Whip



A differentiation between the Wolf and the Dog worthy of note is with respect to his gaze, an example is the Greyhound, in his selection a good view for the race was sought, surpassing that of the Wolf, it is so, since the dogs look more to the front than to the sides and the Wolf does not look as straight ahead as the greyhound.

The most similar to the primitive races described, are the Spitz.

Modern Races

After analyzing the different geological ages and evolution times, it would be simple to imagine that of the five *canis familiaris* described and having passed only 5 thousand to 6 thousand years since its appearance, the current races would be similar to them, but this is not as shown by the great difference between a "Great Dane and a Chihuahua, a Saluki and an Italian Greyhound".



Danes and Chichauhua



Saluki and Italian Greyhound

The truth is that the rapid evolution of man in the last millennia has dragged his faithful companion and with him, his whims; plus, natural phenomena, like the one we will see for our interest.

It is in the bronze age and more precisely from the Mesolithic (beginning of the Holocene 10 thousand to 7 thousand years B.C.) when Man passes from hunter-gatherer to farmer. Later in the Neolithic (7 thousand years BC - 3 thousand years BC), Man makes contact with other cultures, producing exchange of knowledge and goods, and introduces livestock and with its knowledge in the management of baths, its specialization and reproduction; The Dog is not out of these examples.

The Big Dogs, Their Geographical Origin and classification according to its morphological characteristics

When we say big dogs, it is to refer to what is called moloos because of its large size or gigantism (which is not the modern classification); Normally, the writers of different races use it to justify the ancestral origin of the race to which they refer. Now, if we consider the fact that these dogs developed in Asia Minor and more precisely in their "Mesopotamia" with a temperate climate suitable for the development and evolution of the species, it is not a mistake to say that in this The theory might appear that the following natural biological phenomenon in dogs (also occurs in man), gave rise to large dogs as we shall see although it may occur in another way:

It is estimated that every 10,000 births a giant of the species is born; This phenomenon is called acromegaly and is characterized by greater growth of the extremities, heavy head, large mandibular development and pronounced eyebrows, superfluous growth and the thickness of the epidermis produces a rough and hanging skin on its gill, usually cranial hyper development gives the dog in question a bracoid appearance. This theory in my particular appreciation, although the phenomenon exists, sounds more like creationism than evolutionary logic that given the prevailing environmental conditions would have shaped these dogs.

The truth is that from the Miacis to the Wolf and from the Dog, they never stopped increasing their size (we consider that in modern times in Russian Siberia a wolf of almost a meter in size has been hunted) either by gigantism or noon - Biente where the fittest survives.

If we say that the big dogs developed in Asian Mesopotamia as most of the writers affirms, where 3000 years BC. several types are already differentiated and among them the greyhound type and molous type and intermediates; It is logical to think that the Assyrian Kings were the first to use these great dogs for war and big game.

Another example is the appearance, about 4 thousand years B.C. in Anatolia, hunting scenes where large animals can be seen, trapezoidal snout, short pointed ears, or a Great Mastiff, known by the Babylonians, Assyrian Hittites, as we see in some of the representations.



EGYPTIAN MASTIN

In Egypt 4.2 thousand years B.C., they began to cross Lebreles with Hounds, achieving a new muscular dog, short ears, used in another type of hunting (wild boar) and in war.

It is clear that these large dogs were developed in the lower areas of Asian Mesopotamia from where they spread to the four cardinal points and not in the icy Tibetan summits, as recently, 2,5 thousand years BC, the denomination appears “ DOGO ”to refer to the Doge of Tibet, these copies, carried by the monks because of their great strength and used as draft animals, guard and custody of their flocks. Thus, in this environment, they developed their fur, as a natural self-regulation giving rise to shepherd dogs.



These large dogs (I say large not to identify a particular racial group) and for a matter of logic, were also brought by the Phoenician merchants 1,400 to 1,100 years B.C. by land and by sea, being Greece, the first destination where they subsequently develop on Molosia Island from a dog breeder named Epirus, colossal examples of combat for the Roman Circuses. Thus we see that the intense tribal movements, whether by trade or conquest among peoples, makes these dogs mold at the will of man and the different climates; Some migrate to the Tibetan mountains, being used for grazing, transportation, etc .; while other groups descend to the Middle East and the Mediterranean accompanying the warrior Ordas, being these: the strong and muscular wild boar guard and hunting dogs, rather of a medium-sized mezomorphic type, and undoubtedly the powerful molosses, muscular and fierce, (example of that the Pugnace Romano).



These, in their continuous evolution, give rise to all the current well-known molossians, although some return to the old shepherds, the product of a common trunk.

A COMMON TRUNK? All the aforementioned tribal movements, we have dated them in a period of 1,400 years B.C. and in Spain bony remains similar to the Pyrenean mastiff corresponding to the bronze age have been found, dating back 5,000 years B.C.

In America, more precisely, we also have dating of the medium-sized Canis Family genus as we will see later. There are also engravings of the Mayan Period, of medium sized and muscular specimens suitable for combat or even hunting.



This allows us to suppose that the theory that the Mastiff Inglese that give rise to the Bull Dog is of a different origin from the Assyrian molosses, could be valid since in all Europe they have found remains of dogs (being these of average size) around the human settlements of the bronze age; who even consumed them as food according to bone remains found around stoves.

But fundamentally, the reader should consider the fact that the Romans, in a contemporary way, had the mastiffs mentioned above, other smaller dogs that used them as guard dogs in the home or boar hunting, medium-sized and muscular, being this specimen, no longer being a large Moloso "MACROMORFO", but rather a "MESOMORPH" of medium size.

This being the objective and direction taken by Antonio Nores, according to some personal indications and opinions, as we will see later.

In the following photos we will see examples of dogs from the mentioned time:



*Sculpture (Replica)
(Greek art 2nd century B.C.)*

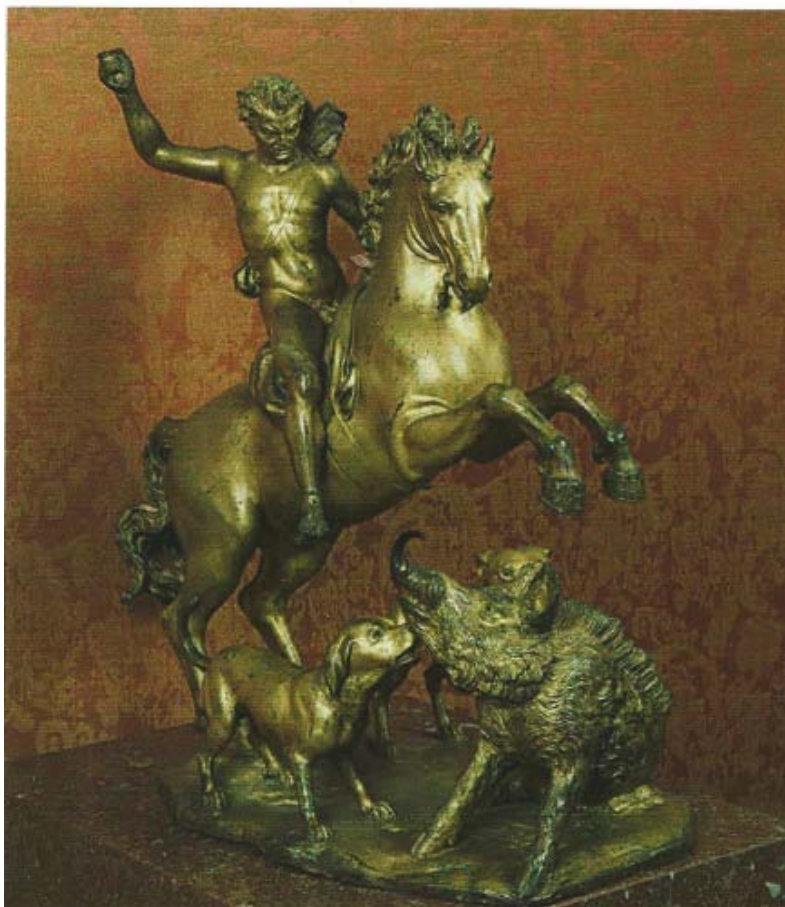


*Calco En Plaster (Pompeii)
"Ferro the first Vesonius"*



Drawing overlaying on plaster, note the similarity with the Argentine Doge.

Later in time, we can observe specimens very similar to our Argentine Dogo where a concave convex skull is clearly seen.



This spectacular bronze sculpture (1583-1584), called "LA CAZA DE MELEA-GRO", by Bandini, Giovanni di Benedetto, this sculpture is currently in the Prado Museum, Madrid Spain.

Further on we see in this image the great waterfall of the Acteón de Paolo Persico group; Angalo Brunelli, Solaria Peak (1793), Caserta Royal Palace, the typological diversity of dogs used for monteria.



It is logical that so much variety, typological, will lead the ancient Greek and Roman thinkers to try to differentiate them according to characters and preferences.

Aristotle in Greece lists 7 breeds: Laconia dog, Moloso, one Maltese type (Meliteno) and Espirota, large and strong shepherd dog.

Pluvio Ovidio Nason (43 years BC - 17 years AD), makes a picture of the different breeds of dogs, while Varron in his "De re rustica", quotes 5 mains: the Moloso, the guard dog, the Hunting, the Faldero and a Mastiff.

Already in modern times Buffon in 1770 distinguishes four main branches: the Dogos, the Hunting Dogs on the run, the Shepherd dogs and the Hounds.

Pierre Megnin, modified in 1897 a classification compiled around 1800 by Cuvier, founder of the comparative anatomy that subdivided the known races into four "morphological" branches:

Lupoids: Head that approaches the horizontal prismatic shape, small and tight lips without the upper one passing over the lower gums.

Bracoids: Head that approaches the prismatic shape with an equally wide snout at the end, which at the base and separated from the forehead by a well-marked depression, long and hanging lips.

Graioides: Elongated cone-shaped head, reduced skull, small ears, long, thin snout in all directions and in a straight line with the forehead.

Molosoides: Voluminous, round or cuboid head, small and drooping ears, short snout, "long and thick lips", usually solid body and usually of "great height", usually with "five fingers on the legs" back and front. However, other thinkers and writers continue and will continue to make divisions, as long as the evolution of the dogs and the particular interests of those who do so continue.

With this we could conclude this shallow and extracted account of the origin of the dog where the reader will have references to see how it evolves towards the bulldog dogs and therefore to our goal, we can only ask:

WHERE IS THE DOGO ARGENTINO LOCATED?

According to the classifications described above, Our Argentine Bulldog was framed in the latter classification, although it does not coincide with the description made, where dogs are so different, such as that between the Great Dane and a Boston Terrier or a Bulldog of Tibet and a Brussels Griffon, etc.

This demonstrates that all the classifications are relative by the different asymmetries among themselves, lending themselves to confusion for those who intend to identify them and an example that for our interest is fundamental, is given in the difference between a MASTIN and a DOGO (to which we should identify according to these divisions, such as "DOGO TYPE MOLOSOID"), although also as a hunting dog could be in dogs BRACOID TYPE. I would not like to finish this chapter without mentioning a definition made by Víctor Valiño (excellent professional and breeder of the breed), in his book "Everything about an Argentine Dogo" where he gives a finished differentiation between Mastin and Dogo and especially from Great Dane, which shows us the vagaries of the rankings.

Antes que todo , para evitar confusion ¿qué debemos entender por Mastin y Dogo?
 Generalmente los dos nombres se aplican indistintamente a ese grupo de perros corpulentos, compactos, morrudos, de cabeza pesada, acentuadamente ñatos y casi siempre con prognatismo de la mandíbula inferior, animales fuertes y corajudos que se empleaban específicamente en el pasado en la lucha contra animales mucho mas fuertes que ellos. Realmente estos tipos de perros son mas bien Dogos, siendo los Mastines grandes perros, de cuerpo mas comun, tipo perro de montaña de pastos. R. De Kermadek, en el numero de Mayo de 1926 de "Chasse et Peche", a proposito de un articulo sobre perros de montaña y grandes Dogos por de Wael y aparecido en la misma revista mencionada, le hace una observación respecto al nombre que le da al Dogo Aleman, tambien llamado Gran Danes o Alano, sosteniendo que ese perro "no es un Dogo".

Al estado de la selección actual realmente no es un Dogo, según el concepto y la descripción que arriba se ha dado a este tipo de perro de presa, como lo llaman los Españoles ,” Perro fue un Dogo”, solamente que al presente es un Dogo extra seleccionado con infusión visible de sangre de otras razas que lo transformaron en un gigante de líneas armoniosas y esbeltas.-

Dice tambien el Sr. R. Kermadek, tanto respecto al Dogo Aleman como relativamente a la distinción que hace entre el Dogo y el Mastin.

El Dogo Alemán o Gran Danes mas bien lo veo un producto (de cria gigante) para el cual los criadores de la otra parte del Rin han trabajado mucho pero no es un Dogo. Es un perro caracterizado por un craneo en forma de tronco piramidal horizontal, poco alargada, orejas triangulares que cuelgan naturalmente en forma de V contra la cara, stop simplemente visible, el ocico, visto de perfil es increíble en un rectangulo de largo igual al craneo.

Se habla del Danes donde la sangre del Lebel no ha dejado rastro, por que la raza ha sido cruzada.

Es Bufón quien tiene la razon: este perro es un descendiente del "Mastin" de la edad media y del perro de rebaños del cual el museo del Vaticano posee una celebre escultura , un descendiente forzado hasta el gigantismo y transformado en pelo corto por cruzamiento. Resaltar. El Dogo tiene cabeza maciza, redonde o en forma de cubo, oreja chica y caída, hocico corto "labios y espeso" cuerpo voluminoso y corto y necesariamente un stop muy visible.

El Mastin es bien un Dogo pero modificado por algún cruzamiento que lo ha transformado menos brevilineo y le ha dado una elegancia relativa que no se encuentra en los rasgos del verdadero Dogo.

La confusión entre el Dogo y el Mastin han sido hechas por ilustres cinologos. Sin embargo las dos formas son diferentes, tanto fisicamente como moralmente (soma y psiquis). Las dos estan representadas por razas situadas en los polos opuestos de la escala de la talla. Los dos son perros de ataque, pero todos los Mastines pueden ventear y seguir la pista, lo que los dos no pueden hacer en la misma medida.

El Mastin como el Dogo esta caracterizado por una curvatura acentuada del Zigomático y el desarrollo del masetero, particularidades mas visibles en el Dogo. Es muy admisible que el Mastin sea una forma intermedia, los Lobunos y los Molosos, en virtud del principio que expresa que la Naturaleza no obra por saltos.

The Dog In America

In America, the existence of the domestic dog has been known for a long time, with the findings belonging to the Northern Hemisphere, dating back approximately 8,000 years. However, it was thought that these, after a brief period, tended to disappear, creating the theory that the modern dog entered America only with the arrival of the Spaniards. Giving rise to various stories and hypotheses that, as we shall see, in the light of the facts, they were only imaginary stories and only hypothesis.

1o- In 1996 in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and more precisely in the wetlands of the Potrerillo de Santa Teresa (rochenses bathed) to the “northeast” of the Black Lagoon, within the hundreds of existing cerritos, a tomb was found corresponding to an Indian with a family canis dog which once exposed to the Carbon 14 test, determined an age of 3000 years.

2o- More recently, in the north of Patagonia, Mr. Luciano Prates, a doctoral fellow of the University of La Plata, discovered remains of *Canis familiaris* next to a fire pit, which after being dated by Dr. Prevosti, determined 1000 years old (ie Pre-Hispanic).

3o- Finally, I will incorporate the most interesting and revealing of the findings of South America, still in the process of integral study and that I would kindly facilitate for your publication Dr. Monica Alejandra Berón, head of one of the teams of archaeologists of the Ethnographic Museum "Juan B. Ambrosetti" of the city of Buenos Aires:

Canis familiaris in a funerary context of hunters - pre-Hispanic gatherers of the Province of La Pampa

Monica Alejandra Berón
CONICET-Ethnographic Museum- UBA and UNCPBA

Introduction

The domestication of the dog is known in North America since the early Holocene (8000-7000 years before the present), but South American records are later (at least 2000-3000 years AP) (Morey 2006). The North American registries have led us to state that the man may have entered America with some of these specimens (Valadez and Mendoza 2005). Until recently there were no remains of reliable pre-Hispanic dogs in the Pampean Region. Assignments made previously were subsequently assigned to *Dusicyon avus* or were discarded due to doubtful determinations or lack of chronological and / or stratigraphic information.

Recently an almost complete canine was found buried next to a young child with abundant mortuary trousseau. It was recovered at the Chenque I site, a hunter-gatherer cemetery located in the area of Lihue Calel (La Pampa), Argentina.

According to the available radiocarbon information, it can be established that this site has been used on a recurring basis for a temporary period of at least 700 years during the late Holocene, in a chronological range between 1030 and 370 A.P. No post-Hispanic remains appear.

In May 2006, a burial structure was excavated (burial 41) that presents the careful disposition of a child with a copy of *Canis familiaris*.

The child is male and has an age at the time of death between 2 and 3 years.

It presents an abundant trousseau made up of a necklace of 220 beads. Of these, 178 are of bone and 42 of copper ore, possibly crisocola. In addition, there are 3 snails; In addition, this burial is placed at the base of the cemetery, in a structure dug in the heavily carbonated soil substrate, which favored its conservation. All this suggests a distinctive sacralization intention of this individual.

Taxonomic Study Of The Canido

The determination of the canid was made by paleontologist Francisco Prevosti, from the Natural Sciences Museum of La Plata. The specimen retains the post-cranial skeleton, with the exception of autopodia, and some cranial remains that include isolated teeth.

The presence of several dental, cranial and postcranial characters allow it to be assigned to *Canis familiaris* and not to wild canids. The size and robustness of the skeleton is greater than that of foxes (*Dusicyon* spp.) And in turn has different proportions than the turkey

guazu (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*). In these aspects it coincides with a medium-sized dog. The advanced dental wear shows that the rest belonged to an adult-old individual.



Conclusions:

The chronological range of use of the site (1030-370 AP), suggests that Canis family inhabited the Pampean Region prior to the arrival of the Spaniards.

On the other hand, this finding constitutes the first reliable dog data for the Pampean Region of the Argentine Republic. To this is added the mortuary context in which the finding was made, which denotes a special concern in the sacralization of this burial. This could be related to the existence of social hierarchies by birth within the group.

CHAPTER 2

Importance Of A National Breed Suitable For Hunting For Monteria

We all know that throughout the ages man has used the dog to be able to catch wild animals in his environment, either as a food source, transport, shelter or guard of his goods in the most dissimilar scenarios; for which he has had to adapt his faithful friend by modifying both his soma and also his psyche and provide it with intense functional gymnastics to fulfill its function, so that the resulting specimen will be in perfect balance between its prey or object and environment.

In our particular case, we will necessarily have to refer to some breeds related to the Argentine Bulldog.

Then we would ask ourselves why a new race? If the Boar, imported from Europe, we could hunt him with Great Dane, who was a great boar hunter.

The answer is simple, although we assume that most of these dogs maintain their ancestral genetic inheritance, it is not the same in details of their structural and psychic aspects, because the man in most cases adapted it to citizen ways of life, likewise with the maintenance of their functional gymnastics, a fundamental condition where the breeder will select the most suitable for procreation.

This was due to the fact that in the countries of origin, the overpopulation was limiting the inhabitants of the Wild Boar - Felines - Deer - Foxes, etc., and with this the limitation of their hunting made people only have them as pets or stylizing them for exhibitions, creating elegant useless copies for their functions.



Irish Wolfhound

We can take as an example different races common to the Argentine Bulldog, such as the Irish Wolf-hound; great Irish wolf hunter; in Ireland a wolf has not been hunted for 200 years, so today it does not retain its soma and less its psyche that would serve to follow the trail and bring down a wolf, the same happened with the Scottish greyhound or Deerhound, deer hunter.



Deerhound In Esquel

A case of particular interest is the Bull Terrier - Bull Dog-Boxer, as we see in photos in the following images:



Old Boxer



Mestizos Bull Dog - Bull Terrier

Created some for fighting being unbeatable gladiators, others for the management of cerrine cattle or the combat with them and also for the fight with bears.

These specimens, for lack of functional gymnastics and losing man his selective interest, required to maintain its structure and function and altering its character; who could now imagine a Bull Dog fighting with a bull, as can be seen in different vintage engravings.



Bullbaiting



Dogs Working In The Slaughterhouse

The cases contrary to those discussed above, are represented by the terrier group, since its aim is the hunting of small animals that remain close to cities (or within them), such as rats - foxes - weasels - badgers - huro- nes - cats of the bush - etc. This has made these still keep their qualities intact for what they were created.

In some breeds that maintained their structure and functional gymnastics and that increased it over time as in trail dogs, the case of Pointer, Spanishes, Setter and others, the differences between those who maintained a good selection and who clearly noted no. For example, the Setter for his fur was used more as a company than for hunting, styling and softening his hair, today any trainer can attest, what it costs to train him, to awaken his hunting instinct, while the Pointer is practically born hunting, as any breeder can verify when a puppy is pigeonholed.

So, we could continue to enumerate other races, but I think that it is enough to make it clear that with the races existing in their current state, it was impossible to hunt Jabuis in our lands.

Extensive land with the most varied photogeological scenarios, stunted and thorny mountains of plain and pedemonte, with pimples, felling and carob trees; salty

plains with lagoons, pimples and scribbles in the central and northern zone; extensive and huge crabs crossed by deep channels south of Buenos Aires; esters and palmares in the Province of Entre Ríos, Corrientes and Santa Fe, jungle in Chaco, Formosa and Misiones; flat mountains and plains bathed south of San Luis and La Pampa; also in Córdoba adding to these the highlands and high plains; extensive and arid plateaus in Patagonia and forests of lengas and coligues in the Pedemonte Cordillerano. In these scenarios, the chosen canine specimen should be confronted with large “red foxes” that inhabit, from the great mountains of Cordoba to the southern Patagonia.



Aguara Guazú



This leggy fox (reaches 70cm), is only found in the northwest corner of the Province of Córdoba and the provinces of Santa Fe, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Chaco, Formosa and Misiones.



The “Yagouareté” (Panthera onca), the largest of the American cats, can weigh 120kg; at the time the bulldog was created, the last one was killed in 1933, just at 30km from the city of Córdoba.



The "Gray Fox or Monte", which inhabits the entire Argentine territory.

The "Pecari," (a suiform) is found throughout America; In Argentina we find the varieties



"Labiado" (Tayassu Pecari) "Pecari De Collar" (Tayassu Tajacu)(Smaller Than The Lip)



*"Small Pecari" or
(Catagonus Wagneris)*

Larger than the previous ones, which was considered extinct, since its existence was only known through fossil skulls and rediscovered by science in 1972, these specimens are similar to a pig with large and sharp straight fangs (true echelon - hairs) and agility of a dog.



"Capybara", considered the largest of rodents weigh 50kg; these specimens when, in herds, they enter the rice paddies, they make real damage.



The "Water Buffalo", first introduced to Argentina in Entrepreneurs' baths and palm groves, today is found in a vast region, representing a new livestock species in the region, such as North and South of Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco , La Pampa, etc. As an object of greater hunting, the Argentine Bulldogs are used to remove them from the inside of the lagoons or packaging.

Finally, we must not forget the most widespread feline in the Argentine territory; the "Puma" that is increasingly closer to homes by eliminating their natural livelihoods (vizcachas, rabbit, stews, etc.).



The copies described above are all native, but a particular case and that we must consider, is the imported "European Wild Boar", Don Pedro Luro arrived in our lands, as well as the red deer, in the first decade of 1900, who builds over 7,000 Ha, 35km from Santa Rosa de La Pampa, a true wildlife paradise, unable to finish it since he died in 1927, creating a vaccine

and abandonment of the fences, allowing the escape of the introduced species, although in 1939 Don Antonio Maura acquires the San Humberto room, closes the fences and rebuilds the park, he could not avoid with this, that animals like the jabu, deer, etc. who fled in times of abandonment, soon, they will begin to populate all the lands that were conducive to it (the wild boar currently arriving in Chile, Uruguay, South of Brazil and South of the Province of Santiago del Estero -Arg.), achieving more size and weight (150 / 200Kg) than in its place of origin; To this we must add their mestizos, product of their runners in the pig farms that they find in their path. We will see in the photo a view of the Estancia Luro's hull:



Everything described above determined Don Antonio Nores Martínez, to create a national dog breed, suitable for the containment, capture or elimination of these predators of property and property of those who dared to invade their natural habitat.

Everything described so far leads us to the following question:

HOW SHOULD THE DOG BE?

For this definition, it is necessary to take an excerpt from the speech made by Don Antonio (since only he could define it) in the Hunters Center of Buenos

Aires and published in the re-DIANA view in October of 1947 year X number 94.

"What quality should the dog have for this kind of hunting? - First of all, it must be a dog that beats the mountain in silence and only makes itself heard over the prey, because when it does the fox Hound or of the other races of montería, that begin to howl when they find the trail, the hunter who follows him can be sure that he will not charge any piece, because the howl of the pack puts warning on the animals, which they flee many leagues away.

In the second place, it must be a dog of good smell, but that it vents up like the pointer and not on the trail because in the puma hunting for example, this one to deceive the dogs, makes circles when fleeing and returns on its own trail; other times he climbs a tree, grinds out of the ordinary, and jumps into the distance, or skips a cliff, leaving the dogs that follow him on his trail, swirling in confusion; on the other hand, when the dog follows the animal

by venting, there is no possibility of being deceived and the known trick of the "Pecarí", of separating from the troop, being hidden among the bushes, while the pack chases those who flee, it is useless if the Dog vents the animal. For this reason, it is common to hear people from the countryside where there are pumas that the best "lioness" dog is the pointer or his mestizo, because he finds it right away, packs it and the hunter can give it the coup de grace.

Thirdly, it must be an agile dog, MORE FIGHTING THAN SPEED, because the wild boar, puma or peccary is reached by any dog that is not very heavy.

And finally, he must be brave above all things: - When he finds the puma or the pig, he must prey even if he hurts him and be able to hold him alone, until the other dogs or the hunter arrive and if they do not arrive he must be able to kill him alone, because in our hunts given the extent of this country, it is not possible to travel hundreds of kilometers carrying jails of twenty or fifty dogs. This is neither practical nor economical for us.

I consider this quality of value to be fundamental, because here where the mountains are not cultivated, the pack cannot be followed on horseback, because it is hardly possible to enter on foot. We don't get anything with dogs packing animals away from us, if it's impossible to finish them; the practical thing is that when you find it, "stretch it" as we say the provincials, that is to say that you immediately prey.

As for the "size" of the dog, as the paths of our mountains are short, medium-sized dogs are more practical, but as in the selection of the breeds you have to choose the strongest specimens, it is appropriate for the breeding to choose the of greater size and weight, because raised in the field due to overwork and poor diet are always reduced in size; This is the reason for said Creole "Size enters through the mouth."

The quality of value is also essential for the guard dog, which is the other purpose of the Argentine Bulldog. This is the widespread belief that the guard dog is the one who barks or is able to bite a stranger. With this concept, dogs from all areas are good guardians; but in my opinion the guard dog must be more than all that, it must be able to be killed by prey, in defense of his master or his house. It is worth nothing as a guardian, he belongs to the trial of the fondness of the manly sport of hunting and of the canofils, because as a part, I am included in the generals of the law.

In this same adaptability of the canine species to the environmental means to which I have referred, lies the mutability of the characters of the different breeds, so it is essential to keep in mind in the breeding, along with the somatic characters of a fixed standard, education oriented towards the proposed objective, that is, to keep in mind the formula: P x M, which means: Father for Mother plus Education; which in the genetic language is translated by: Inheritance plus Education and Environment, or Genotype plus Paratipo. This vigilance, gentlemen, is indispensable in all races for a reason of general biology, because in biology dynamism is life, inertia is death. Species and races that do not improve, deteriorate, those that do not evolve, invest. But to involve is to retrograde, it is to retrace the path traveled in the course of the generations, synonymous with degeneration, because it is to lose acquired qualities for the proposed one.

And finally, I apologize, gentlemen, if I put a little passion in my words, but by way of explanation I want to remind you that the propellant of an idea can be tolerated to be ingrained in it because passion is the engine, it is the propulsive force of ideas, ideas that

are born without passion are born dead. That is why the history of humanity is the history of human passion, the biography of his great figures is also the apology of his great passions.

I SAID

A dog that attacks an intruder, if at the first blow or at the first wound of the knife he abandons his prey to the screams, such an animal does not present any security for its owner nor deserves, in my opinion, the honorable name of guard dog . I have drawn the general lines that I set out to obtain and that you know through the prestigious DIANA magazine of this center. If I have succeeded or not, future generations will tell. "

CHAPTER 3

Notions About Biogenetics (By Antonio Nores)

We cannot continue, without introducing ourselves to the concepts of biogenetics applied by Antonio Nores since this will give the reader an image of intrinsic thinking and a clear vision of its objective.

I have incorporated drawings that represent images that in some cases are otherwise deteriorated, since they are copies of copies, do not obviate reflect the proportions in their smallest detail, I have incorporated real photos of similar skulls, as well as photos of songs with those characteristics and in the case of the representation of the Bull Dog, it should not surprise the reader the characteristics of the same since it is faithful to the skull used by Antonio in his measurements, despite being totally different from that of a modern Bull Dog according to photo It is attached.

In the dog, as in all beings of creation, the morpho-ponderal habit or constitution responds to the organism's adaptation to the environment; and this constitution is fixed by the inheritance through the generations and from the type or morphological constitution the qualities of the race can be deduced. For example: If from the sight of a greyhound by the length of its body and its members we deduce its strength, it is because we accept its direct correlation between a morphology and a certain correlation attitude, which is nothing more than the result of the law general biological that the function does to the organ. So what morphology should a prey dog have? Let's start with the skull: bone solidity is a need that we do not need to emphasize. What proportion should the cranial and facial skeleton keep? Here we will extend a bit. First of all, remember that according to the profile, canine skulls are divided into rectilinear, convexineous and sinuous or mixed. The latter are divided into convex, concave and straight or flat-concave.

CANINE PROFILES

No. 1- Rectilinear

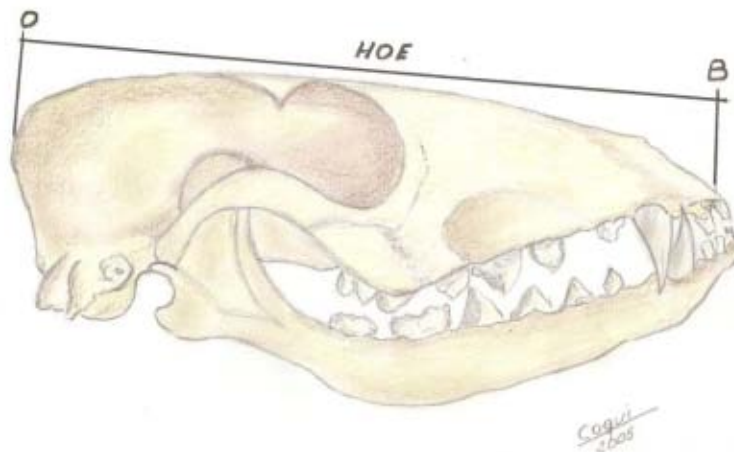
No. 2- Convexylines

N ° 3- Straight or Flat - Concave

N ° 4- Concave – Convex

Sinuous or Mixed

No1- (rectilinear profile) Alveolar edge.





Rectilineo Profile



Malinois (Belgian Shepherd)

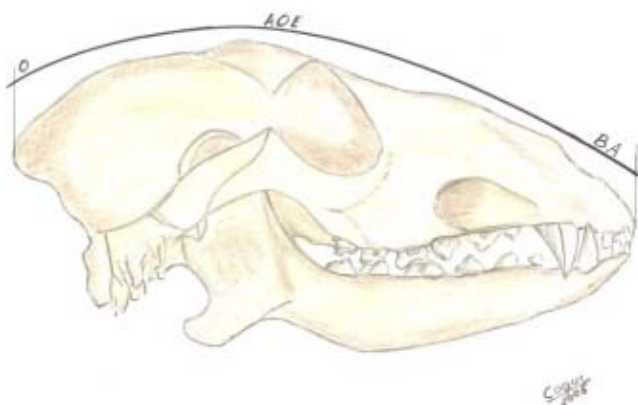


Lycaon



Groenendael (Belgian Shepherd)

No 2- Convexilineal profile: O) Occiput - A-O-E) External orbital apphysis of the frontal - B-A) Alveolar border

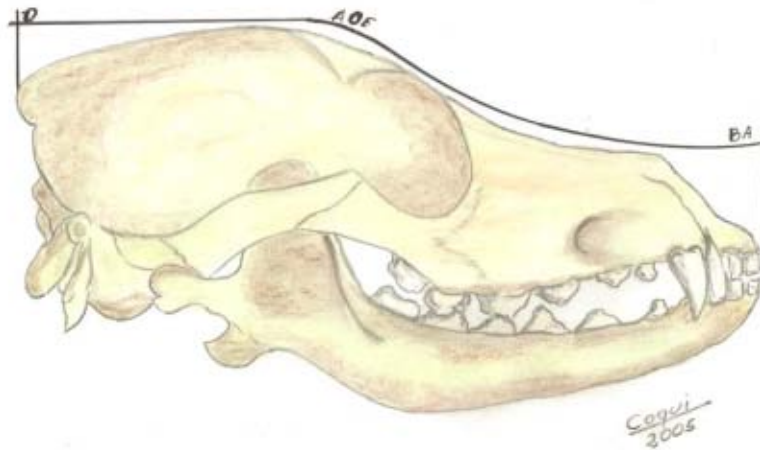


Convexiline profile



Example-Star of Serra da Estrella

No 3- Synthetic or Mixed Profile - Variety - Straight or Flat - concave O) Occiput, A-O-E) External orbital apophyses of the frontal. B-A) Alveolar edge.



Great Danes



(1)



(2)

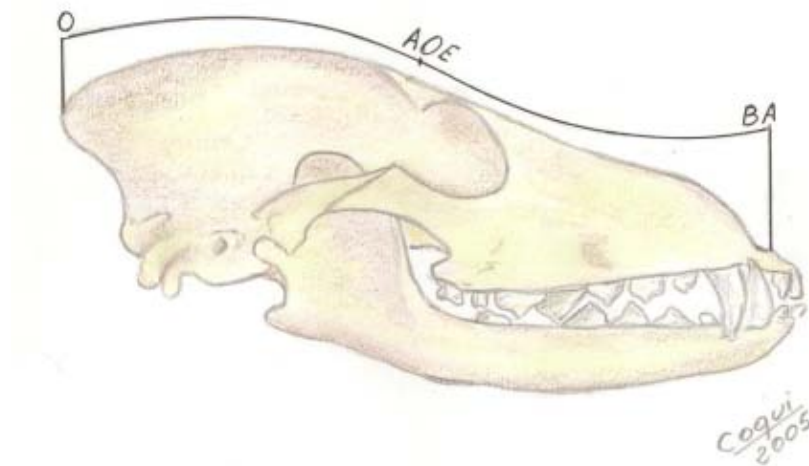


(3)

(1-2-3) Example of dogs that should be disqualified because they do not belong to the “Argentine Doge” breed since their skull does not correspond to the typological specifications of the breed, determining their identity

No 4- Profiles sinuous or Mixed Variety: Convex-concave O) Occipital - A-O-E) External orbital apophysis of frontal - B-A)

Honeycomb edge



Concave/Convex Bulldog Skull



Typical Bulldog "Aña" 1947



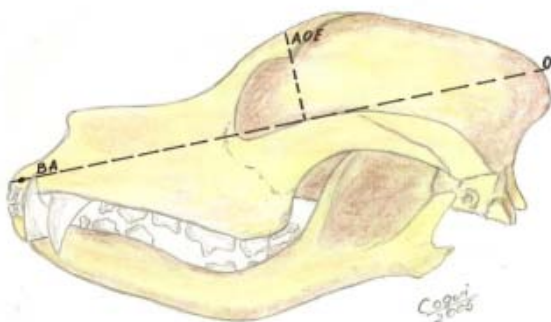
Aña 1947



Yagan 1953

In the DOGO ARGENTINO, the profile of the skull is convex, while that of the snout is concave upwards, like that of the wolf, puma and other butchers. Regarding the relationship of length between skull and face, I believe that the ideal for the prey dog is one that has the same length in these two halves that constitute the bone-skull-facial massif. That is, that the line that passes through the two external orbital processes of the frontal be equal distance from the occiput and the alveolar edge of the upper jaw. (Figure and photo No. 5, 6 and 7).

Figure No 5 - Skull of DOGO ARGENTINO (PROFILE) A-O-E) External orbital apophysis, is at the same distance from the occiput (O) and the alveolar edge of the upper jaw (B-A.).





Dogo

Figure and Photo No. 6 - Bull-dog skull, seen from profile A-O-E) External orbital process; is closer to the alveolar edge (B-A) than to the occiput (O)

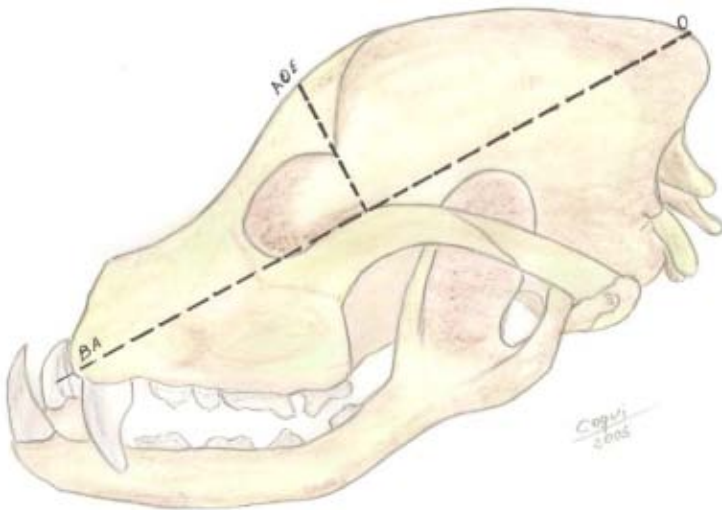
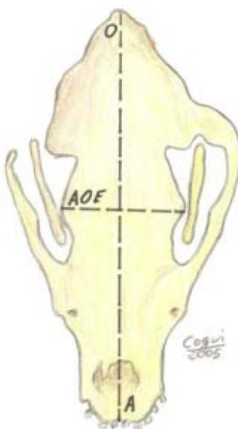
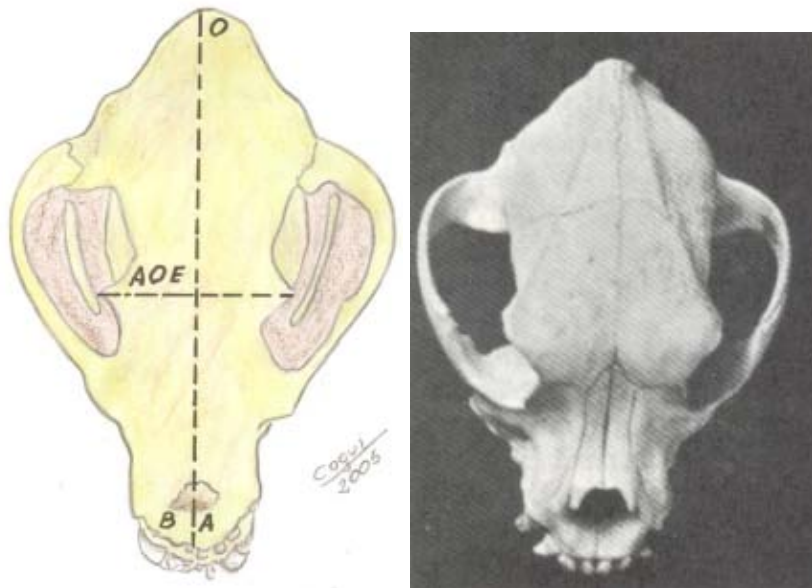


Figure and Photo No. 7 - A-O-E Line that joins the external orbital processes of the frontal. It is equal distance from (O). Occiput and (B-A) alveolar rim



Keeping these proportions, the jaws have no prognathism and can easily prey, that is to say, that “the mouth of prey will not be filled,” as occurs with the Bull-Dog and all the ñatos dogs, which are forced to start by aspire. It is necessary to remember here, that the dog of prey even if it has a sufficient nose, when fatigued, must breathe through the posterior labial commissure, to overcome the oxygen needs that the effort demands and being short jaw, the whole mouth is occupied by the prey, having the animal to start, then suffocated (photos No 7 - 8).

FIGURE AND PHOTOS N ° 8 - Bull-Dog skull seen from the front. A-O-E) Join the external orbital processes, closer to the alveolar edge (B-A) than the occiput (O).



Also, as the dog did not transpire, during muscular work, you need Sita combat hypertenia produced for the exaggerated consumption of glycol-muscle gene in exertion, and regular its organic temperature inside of limits compatible with life gives, regulation that carries out

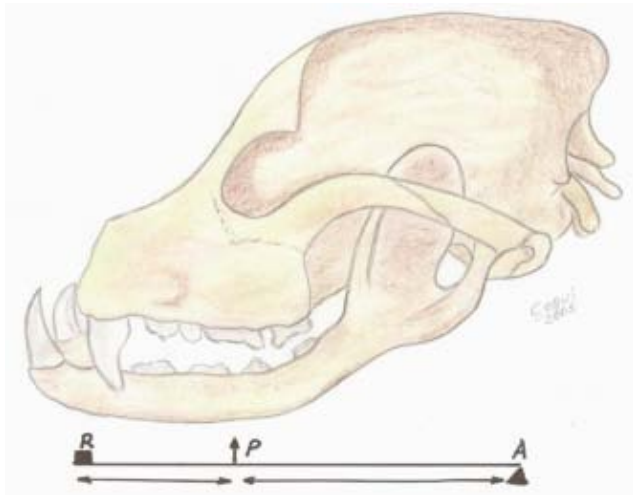
it swimming through the breath great cant-water vapor (Polisnea regu-sidewalk). For this reason, they are seen during fatigue, eliminate large amounts of water through the jaws and make them confused with saliva, but that is nothing more than the condensation of water vapor eliminated by the lung.

If the dog cannot perform this extra breath during the prey act by the corners of the mouth, either because it has a very short jaw or because the pendulous lips make it a valve in the inspiration, there will come a time when the animal should leave or To die. For a better understanding, we will explain the respiratory mechanics by describing the following classic physiological experiences: If we place a dog on a mobile exercise belt and imitate a moderate movement, the animal will start jogging with a suitable rhythm to The speed of the tape will open your mouth and begin to exhale more frequently, making a rhythmic movement of the tongue, that is, it performs a compensating polysnea, to increase the oxygen supply required by muscular combustion of effort and at the same time to eliminate a large amount of water vapor as an organic cooling medium. Since organic combustions are exothermic, they would greatly elevate the temperature of the animal to limits incompatible with life, because they would produce coagulation of the albumin and death of cell protoplasm's. When the water vapor is removed by breathing, it performs an act of thermal regulation, that is, the dog transpires through the jaws (1). Now, if we place another dog on the same tape with its mouth tied, without being able to do the extra breathing, the animal will start jogging like the previous one, but soon it will start to falter in its effort and fall to die if we do not help him in a timely manner.

If we examine this second dog, we will see that it presents an increased hyperthermia (has a fever), a great increase in tension at the first moment and a sudden tension drop at the end (peripheral collapse), bloodshot eyes, mouth with shortened mucous membranes, a choppy breathing rhythm and complete muscular atony, sometimes there may be clonic muscle contractures always leading to muscle relaxation. The filiform and imperceptible pulse, in a word, the typical picture of hemo-thermo-dynamic shock; that is to say that the dog falls, or long, or dies from a tissue anoxia, from a general asphyxiation of the tissues for not having been able to cope with the demand for oxygen, which required muscular combustion of exertion and the elimination of water vapor necessary to maintain its body temperature in the limits compatible with life, and as a consequence the products of incomplete oxidation (toxic factor) appear in the bloodstream, which would be for some histamine and for other similar products, which when acting on the vasomotor centers of the medulla and bulbs, they determine the peripheral capillary atony with the fall of the animal's shock.

This and no other is the reason why the dog needs to breathe through the mouth during the fatigue and so I insist on the need for a sufficient mouth in the DOGO ARGENTINO.

Nor should the upper jaw be longer than the skull due to its loss of power, as the lower jaw when closed, acts as a third-gen lever whose point of support is in the condylar-temporal joint, the power at the angle of the jaw , where the chewing muscles (temporal, flower pot, etc.) are inserted and the dental edge becomes the place of resistance; so that the closer the resistance power is, the stronger the lever is and if this distance is lengthened it will be weaker, as happens for example, in the different varieties of greyhounds, (Scheme No. 9 and 10) and (Image No. 9 -10).

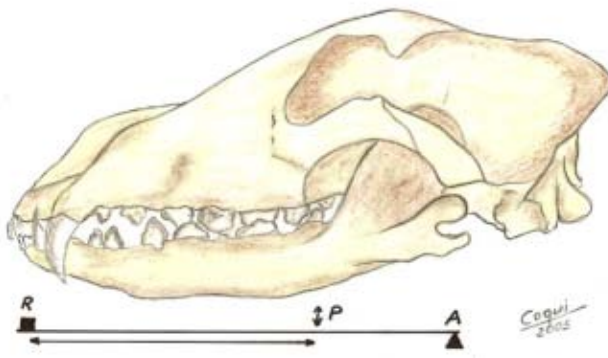


Scheme No. 9

A) Bull-Dog skull.

B) Lever representing the lower jaw.

P) The power is very close to the resistance (R); so that it is very strong, but because the upper jaw is very short; The dam must be stifled by suffocation.



Scheme No. 10

A) Whippet skull.

B) Lever representing the lower jaw.

P) The power is far from weak jaw resistance.

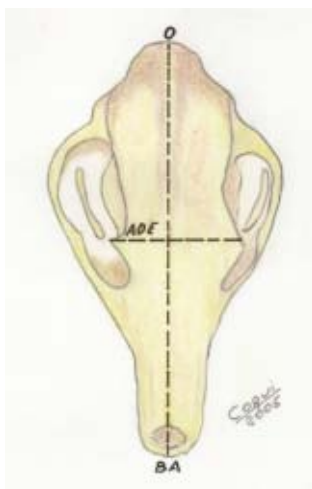


Figure 9

Greyhound skull (seen from the front) A-O-E) line that joins the frontal orbital apophyses, is less distance from O (Octopocio), than from B-A (alveolar edge of the upper jaw).

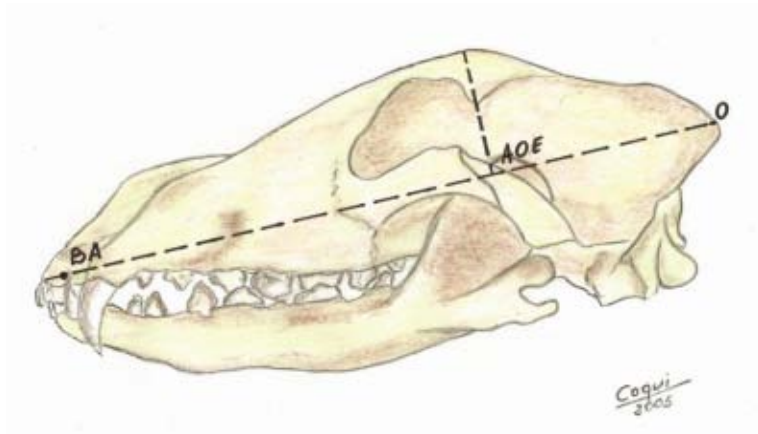
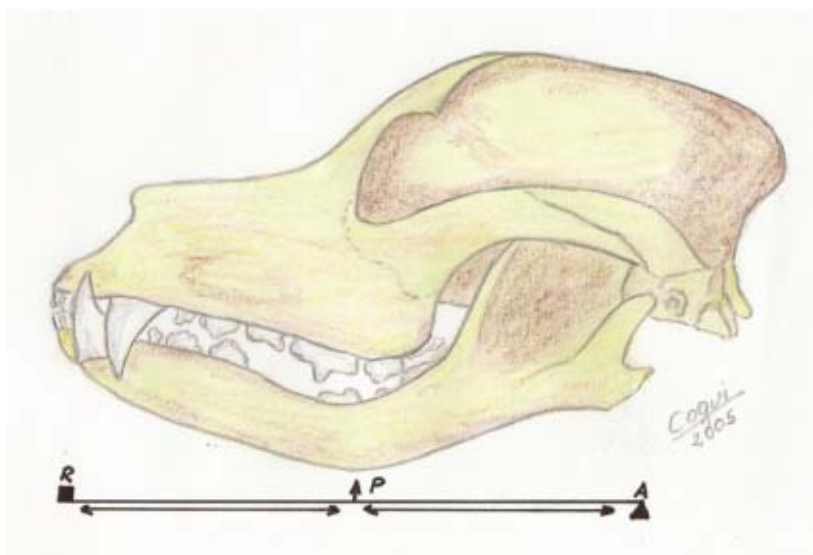


Figure 10

Greyhound skull (seen in profile) O-E) External orbital apophysis of the frontal. O) Occiput B-A) Alveolar edge of the maxilla. Observe the predominance of the length of the face over the length of the skull. Lower jaw is a lever far from R (the resistance).

For this reason, I have fixed this proportion of equal length in the skull of the DOGO ARGENTINO, between the cranial bone mass and that of the face. Scheme No. 11.



Scheme No. 11

A) Skull of the DOGO ARGENTINO.

B) Lever representing the lower jaw.

P) Power, is at the same distance from the resistance (R) and the support point (A)

In the canine skulls, it is observed that the tracking dogs show a predominance of the development of the upper jaw, but not at the expense of the more compact bone tissue, if not due to a greater capacity of the nostrils and attached sinus cavities, that is to say they have an "olfactory type" skull; Figure 12.

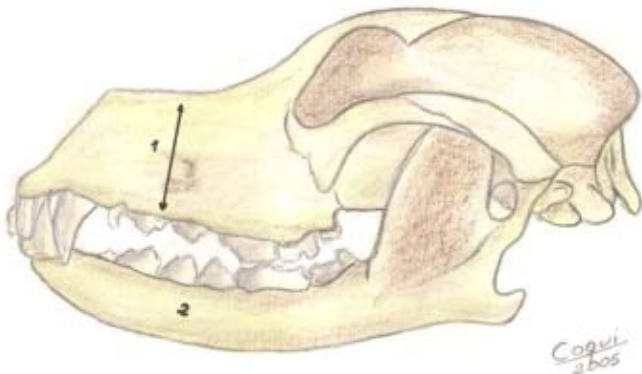


Figure 12

Poor skull (olfactory type).

1) Upper jaw, very developed.

2) Lower jaw.

And on the other hand, in the dogs of prey there is a predominance of the development of the lower jaw, as happens in the Mastif, Boxer, Bull-Dog, etc., where there is an atrophy of the sense of smell and the upper maxillary development, that is, a “chewing type” skull (Image No. 13), see the similarity to the burgundy bulldog.

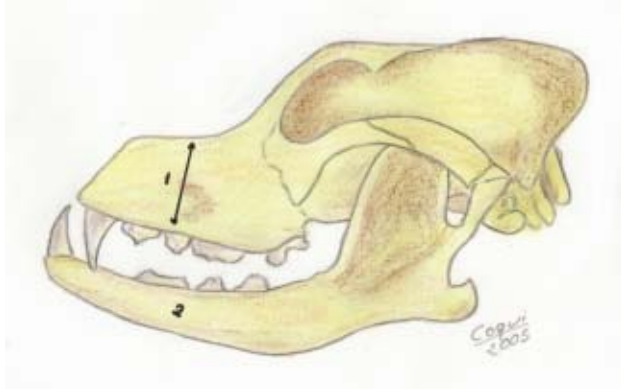


Image No. 13

Mastif Skull (Masticator Type).

1) Upper jaw. Sparsely developed.

2) Lower jaw, very developed.



Dogue de Bordeaux

This phenomenon is within the well-known principle of general biology, enunciated more than a century ago by Jofroi de Saint Hilaire, as the "Law of Compensation", and later by Viola, "Law of Morpho Ponderal Antagonism", which says: "When a certain organ acquires a great development, another organ undergoes an involution.

Taking into account this detail of the facial skull morphology of the different races, I have tried to harmonize the two extreme types of "olfactory" and "chewer" in the DOGO ARGENTINO, to obtain a race of general utility, as can be observed in Photos No 14, Images 15 and 16.



Photo No. 14

ARGENTINE DOGO skull. Note the similarity of the development of the upper jaw with that of the olfactory type Scheme No. 12

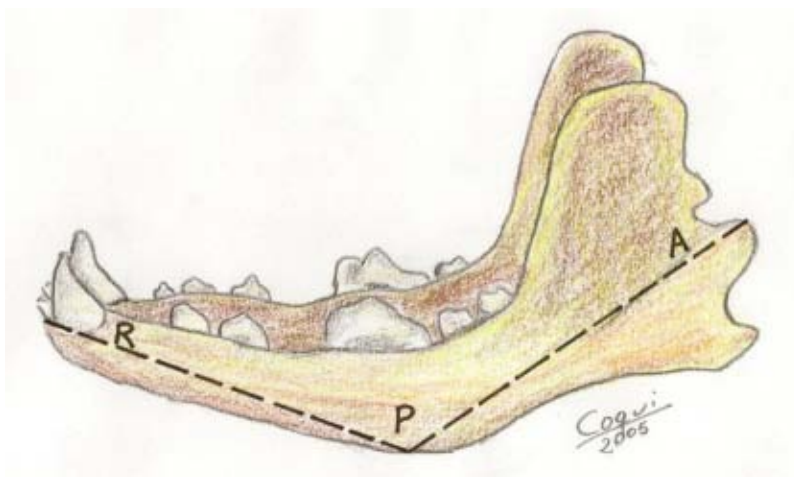


Figure No 15

Lower jaw of the DOGO ARGENTINO.

A) Support

P) Power R) Resistance

Note the similarity with the lower jaw of the Masticator type.

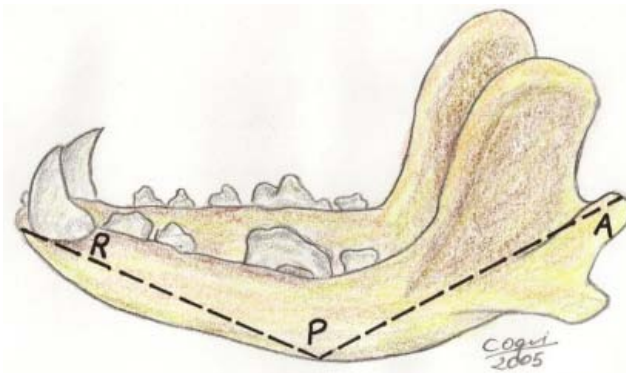


Figure No. 16 Lower jaw of BULL DOG.

It is common to read in the Standard of dog breeds, references to dolichocephalic and brachycephalic skulls. These terms can only be accepted by force of custom made law by use, but it constitutes an anatomical impropriety, because every canine skull is dolichocephalic, that is, length always prevails over width. What happens is that, when the skull is covered in its soft parts, depending on the development of the chewing muscles, it is wider or longer and cranial length is confused, with the length of the facial skull bone mass.

We have taken as a basis for comparison the facial skull morphology of the Bull-Dog because it is considered the mother breed of all prey. As for the Bull-Terrier breed, the light combat dog, has in its bone constitution facial skull, the inconvenience of having the length of the facial bone mass greater than the length of the skull, as a consequence a lower power in the lower jaw, although it has a great development of the chewing muscles.

These observations on the development of the different parts of the canine skull, are valid only, when they are accompanied by a well-potent muscular system, that is to say, with equal muscular power there is greater efficacy in the one that has the maxilla in the proportions of equal lengths of the two halves that constitutes the facial skull bone mass.

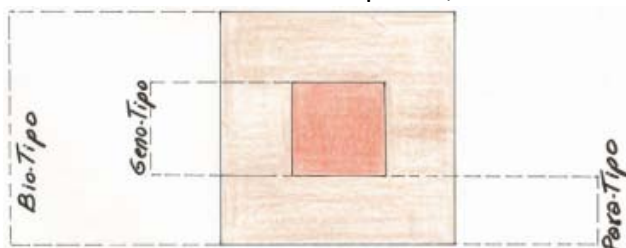
Although we have just seen the extensive and meticulous explanatory development of the skull of an ARGENTINE DOGO where it is clear how it should be since it is the imprint typology of a bulldog; not less important, is to have a notion of how he saw his body.

The Canine Body

In general, dogs are distinguished in which length predominates. Called longilineans or dolico-morphs, or those brevilineos or braqui-morphs and finally those that maintain harmony in their proportions or meso-morphs or normotypes.

Depending on the size they can be micro-talic or small in size. Meso-talicos or medium-sized and macro-talicos or large.

For my part, convinced that the dog of prey as the athlete must keep a canon, which, from the morphological point of view, is harmony in proportion and from the functional point of view it is eurythmia or normal organic correlation, which translates For a greater capacity of force, I have tried to make the DOGO ARGENTINO a MESO-MORFO or NORMOTIPO AND a MACRO-TALICO, giving preference to those of greater stature, (INSIDE THE STANDARD), that is, a dog heavy among those of prey breeds, so that lightweight combat dogs gain with weight and larger dogs earn with quality, because the individual bio-type can be represented with two concentric circles (figure No. 17), the inner circle or geno-type that is given by inheritance and para-type or external circle that is the one given by education and the environment, that in the DOGO ARGENTINE race the genus-type is of prey; it is enough to remember the races in which their roots are assembled: Bull-Dog, Bull-Terrier, Great Dane, Boxer, etc .; and for-type is also the result or synthesis of many educated generations for combat and struggle, thus fulfilling the formula enunciated by my brother Agustín Nores Martínez, in his article: "Ancestral Heritage and Functional Gymnastics in the Dog" revis- ta DIANA; November 1944, as a basis for the improvement of canine breeds, formula that is expressed (PM) x E., that is, father more mother by education or functional gymnastics, formula that is valid for all species, because it is a law of genetics, that the result is:



Clarification:

It is common, that when the reader interprets this genetic law, he thinks that in the course of his life or the previous one he will modify or modify some of the characters of the race nothing further from reality, so that this happens the times are in "Mega times" reality, immeasurable when it comes to an animal so modified by man, AND ITS VARIATION IS BY HUMAN SELECTION OR HANDLING AND NOT BY NATURAL INFLUENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT !.

Methodology Applied According To Antonio Nores (Written In 1953)

Starting from the old Cordobes Dam Dog; obtained by crossing the English Bull Dog with the Bull Terrier sometimes and sometimes between the German Boxer and the Bull Terrier, preferring the white specimens that had no lower jaw prognathism. These animals inherited the Terrier's camp instinct and the tenacity of the Bull Dog without the defect of the short snout of this breed.

There were breeders who by a rational selection had managed to stabilize the type with enough genetic force, although not completely free of reversals such as: prognathism and spots on the body, so I cannot speak when referring to these magnificent animals to whom I had seen doing feats since childhood and admiring their value, both in dog fights and in the fight of wild animals.

I used these animals as a base, crossing with the Baskerville Bulldog with the Pyrenean Mastiff and with the Irish Wolf Maker following the genetic method of: "CHARACTER SEGREGATION" sometimes using the "IN-BREEDING" and others the "LINE-BREEDING" until obtaining the three families with identical somatic and psychic characters, to currently cross the specimens of these three families with each other, which has no kinship, that is, performing the "CUT-BREEDING" or the "CUT-CROOSING", obtaining the specimens with identical somatic and psychic characters and free of any reversible and atavistic essence that is not desirable, thus being definitively fixed by inheritance, the type of the current Argentine Dogo, I name this in tribute to our homeland and that I define as "THE MOST DOG OF ALL THE PREY AND THE MOST DAM BETWEEN ALL THE PEOPLE OF ALL BREEDS."

Of its qualities, it is not for me to say because my testimony is included in the generals of the law. I limit myself to transcribing the opinion of an eminent man of foreign science, resident in our country and hired by the national government, Professor Alfredo Saccheti. Professor of anthropology and genetics at the University of Naples and director of the University of Naples and director of the Institute of Genetics of the National University of Córdoba, who has personally documented several generations of the Argentine Dogo, who says in his work ; "SPECIES AND BREEDS IN THE BIOLOGICAL ORIGIN" Page 33 - University Press - December 1952, textually: "But all this does not mean that always to reach an interesting and useful breeding, it is necessary to deform nature, that is to say to choose a new balance on the basis of a biological imbalance".

In some cases, it is possible to obtain the information of new stable races on a natural harmony of characters of choice. With satisfaction I can cite a new dog breed achieved in the country the "DOGO ARGENTINO" that possesses at the same time the two fundamental qualities: BIOTIPOLOGICAL STABILITY AND GENETIC FORCE.

This is due to conquer Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez.

Chapter 4

History Of The Argentine Bulldog Introduction And Ancient History

Introduction

With regard to the Origins of the breed, quite a lot has been written by different authors, many mere text copiers and interestingly out of context for the promotion of hatcheries, except for the lectures given by Antonio Antonio Martinez himself and the publications made by Agustín Nores Martínez, about writings left by his brother, plus his own and subsequent experiences; We must also consider the documentary compendium on some texts made by my dear friend Abel Nores, son of Antonio.

Now a fact is indisputable, the DOGO ARGENTINO, is based on a large genetic pull, called "DOG FIGHTING." If we look for the origin of these combats, some will say it is an atavistic attitude of the human being, the fruit of the deficiency's human, others that is the very essence of the contenders, others that are products of the need to have a collaborator of their daily tasks etc. The truth is that both prey dogs and roosters and their fighting, come from ancestral customs of the peoples of Asia Minor from which the Rojas not only brought such specimens, but also their customs; it is said that Temistocles before starting a fight, took his warriors to the colosseum to witness cockfights fighting them to imitate them and to behave as such, even giving their lives; the Romans, through their conquests, are transferring customs and customs to the whole empire, being Spain one of the places where you take root they saw the fighting of this type, as well as bullfights, being more intense in Andalusia.

Thus, when Spain makes its expeditions to America, it does so with a large number of "Andalusian Conquerors", settling in Upper Peru.

In their expansion, they migrate to the south of the continent, being in command of one of these expeditions, the Andalusian Don Jerónimo Luis de Cabrera, who arrives at the Cordovan territory in command of more than 1500 people among soldiers, notaries, clerics etc. and logically, cattle, their dogs and poultry; In this way, he founded the city of Córdoba in 1573. With this migratory current and those that followed it, where the Andalusian Spaniards, Native Comechigones and Sanavirones (mainly), endowed with a peculiar tune and way of seeing life (they worked singing, joking and telling stories), were intermingling and logically, mimicking their customs (stories and tune). The dogs of the type "Spanish Alano", "Presa Canario" and others, who crossed with the ancestral Creole dogs, who in the spare time made fight between them as well as cockfights.



Alano 1923



Presa Canario



Alano Hembra 1905



Rooster Cocks

These old customs were firmly rooted to the point that, thanks to the country's economic evolution, interoceanic communications increased, allowing the well-off classes to import fighting dogs from the old continent. In the late 1800s the English in a new imperial rush set up to control food, energy and transport production, for this they take and transform the salting into refrigerators, make small energy producers disappear, delivering it at a price for Under cost and build a rail network. Not for the development of the Country! But in the form of a spider web in the exit port.

Córdoba is no stranger to this transformation, therein lies a large number of Englishmen, who settle with their families, pets and therefore their habit of dogfighting; your favorite breeds "Bull Terrier", "Bull Dog", "Terrier Galpone- and "and" Boxer "among others.

It was not long, so that the contact between railroad administrators and the Cordoba bourgeoisie, each with their favorite dogs, produced combat challenges.

Naming a dog in particular would be to fall into inaccuracies, since in the first 20 years of 1900 the crossings were innumerable.

Not only among the wealthy families settled in the stately neighborhood of Nueva Córdoba they kept such hobbies, this also happened in the neighborhood adjacent to Nueva Córdoba (6 blocks away), just crossing the Canada where the aborigines first settled, naming it settlement "El Pueblito", later "El Abrojal" today "Barrio Guemes", being in 1940 an intricate neighborhood with narrow streets and houses hanging from the ravines of the glen, where carriage builders, leather tanners, veil manufacturers swarmed , killifish and everything that this growing city might need.

Nothing better than photographs to locate us better in time.



Typical corner of Nueva Cordoba of the years ,, 30



Three blocks down the glen



divided, a church

Just over the glen where the neighborhoods are



On the other side of the El Abrojal gorge

Logically, this population (native and Creole) also carried the same habit as its lords, that is, the cockfight, dog fight, etc. and specifically with regard to dogs, they did so with whatever they had on hand, that is, the dog that gave him such a gift, or the dog that followed such a carriage, or the matarife dog, etc. .. This true dog dealer gave rise to a pool of breeds with their own characteristics that allowed slaughterers, servers and “Bajo Guemes” carts, to have real gladiators to challenge the pure dogs of the bourgeoisie, which not rarely they looked at them with interest to cross their own examples, these facts were not isolated cases, this type of dogs got to transmit their “Genes” until the decade of the „70 (as we will see later), since the custom of the fights Unrestricted and popular dog comes to that time, being today totally clandestine and almost exclusively with "Pitt bull" as in the United States, Holland, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Mexico, etc.

This is how the 1930s come with a great “Genetic Pull” of Fighting Dogs in Córdoba (which, as we will see in the photography, was multiracial), among these we should highlight for our interest that which is commonly called in books as, “Cordobés fighting dog” (Grave error), it is actually the “Bull Dog - Bull Terrier or Boxer” crosses preferred by Antonio Nores Bass (Father of Toño), which Antonio Nores Martínez “Toño”, takes as base and set their characters, which if we should call "Dog of Cordovan Fight Type Nores".

Taking this as true both for the photographic records, as well as the comments of those who lived at one time and for an understanding Deep and analytical it is necessary to divide the story (it was always written as spontaneously generated) in chronological times, where we can clearly see the evolution and / or involution of the ARGENTINE DOGO. Particularly and for different milestones, I have divided the story into: Ancient, Modern and Contemporary History.

Old History (1920 – 1956)

Take the Ancient History from 1920 to December 7, 1956 date on which "Toño" Nores dies and during which the race is shaped.

Little apocryphal documentation has been rescued, and one of them is the compendium published by his son Abel Nores. The archives of the true history (or a large part of it) according to my research, had the following route: After the death of "Toño", they remain in the hands of their son Antonio ("El Gordo"), three li - bros, (type notebooks) with names of the crosses made and photos of them, a book for the "ARAUCAN FAMILY", another for the "FAMILY COMECHINGO- NES" and the rest for the "GUARANI FAMILY"; in the books it even defined the reason for the names given to each family. These books for domestic reasons, are delivered by his son Antonio ("El Gordo"), to Archidiacono who for the same reasons, in turn, Carlos Centeno, friends and companions of the Montserrat School, together with Ichiro Nores (son of Agustín), Sosa Senestrari and others. These documents, for reasons I know but are not relevant, end up disappearing; I tell this because in general only two families were mentioned and not three.

To begin this story, it is necessary to know the age of the authors at the beginning of it in 1928.

In 1928, Antonio was 21 years old and Agustín 18 years old, two young people used to witness cockfights and dog fights since adolescents, which as we mentioned were very common (we would say almost legal) at that time, the dogs used were all dogs of prey; German Boxer, Bull Dog, Bull Terrier, as well as its subtypes and how much dog demonstrates aggression towards their peers, we must also take special consideration on the crosses between pure animals that were defining a particular typology within the environment of the fighters. as (for example the Bull Box). Another consideration to consider is the division that was made in popular jargon, according to its weight, more than 25kg English Bull Dog, 15 to 20kg French Bull Dog, or Boston Terrier. These specimens, in many cases, more than races were ethnic groups of similar function, but they differed in their morphology and fixation of genetic characters essential for race.

We cannot continue without first emphasizing the error of considering as "Old Dog of Cordovan Fight" to a Spanish Alano of which everyone knows his photo, published in an edition of Agustín Nores Martínez and other copies, as a recent national publication.

SPANISH ALANO



As a fighting dog, you should consider the pull of breeds of which we have the photographs from 1920/1936, whose photos we attach among many more that could be added, even those of thoroughbred.



Tom by Miguel Centeno 1936



1928



"Yarara" 1933



1929



"Tom" 1931



1934



1929



Bull Terrier (Notice the stop)



Bullterrier

As we said before, the selection preferred by Antonio Nores Bass (father of "Toño"), was based on Bull Terrier / Bull Dog ", where we have the origin of the later called " Cordovan Fighting Dog "(Nores). Why is this affirmation? If we know that this family had ample access to cinephile bibliography and being Don Antonio Nores (father) an excellent medical professional, we can affirm that they knew widely the result of it, of which there is abundant bibliography since 1800 and the somatic characteristics of the so-called Cordovan Fighting Dogs are similar as we can observe in different recorded and photographs to experiences already carried out in the old continent where the Stafford came from among others. These statements are further supported by the letter sent Francisco Nores by Mr. Rodríguez Otaño on January 9, 1970, attaching a photo of "Ardito" defeated in 1928 by "Catriel" exemplary of igua Topology: In this letter it manifests its origin in the Nores family.

DR. E. RODRIGUEZ OTAZO
MEDICO VETERINARIO

T. E. 222
LINCOLN F.C.R.F.A.

Lincoln, 9 de Enero de 1970

Doctor Francisco Norez Martinez
Cordoba.

Estimado Doctor:

Recordando nuestra entrevista en ocasión de mi visita a esa, tengo el agrado de adjuntarle una fotografía de Ardito, que según le relatara fué el perro campeón de peleas en La Plata al finalizar la primera década de 1900. Fué derrotado por Catriel en la calle Boedo, en Buenos Aires, por escaso margen, en una riña con handicap. Después de esto me fué obsequiado por un amigo de toda la vida, el Dr. F. Darío Rintos y desde entonces pasó a ser mi fiel compañero de carreras estudiantiles, con abundante anecdótico. Murió en Lincoln en donde inicié mis actividades profesionales en el año 1924.

Informado ahora de que su familia fué la cultura de esta variedad de perros, que aún conservan, y que de ahí procedió Catriel, cuya descendencia usted me mostró y con toda seguridad también Ardito, de quien su primitivo dueño me había dicho que había sido obtenido por un cruzamiento igual al que usted me explicó, he considerado que le será interesante incorporar esta foto que le envío, con su historia de 40 años, al álbum que conserva.

Se me brinda también la oportunidad para agradecerles la amable acogida en ocasión de nuestra visita y saludar a usted y familia muy afectuosamente.



Este fue Ardito - campeón de
pelas en la Plata al finalizar
la primera década de 1920. Dicho,
tado por batido.

Porblemente ambos pertenecieron
a la familia Nore, Martínez y cul-
tos de esta variedad.

Por eso dedico al Dr. Nore
Martínez esta foto, cuyo negati-
vo conservo desde los tiempos de
mi vida estudiantil, en la cual
ocupó destacado lugar mi fiel
compañero Ardito.

Lima, 4 mayo 1970

Odolinda, Timp



Engraved 1700



Bullterrier 1900

Revelation Times

The time of these young people where siblings are added, passes with the intellectual strengthening of each one, Antonio-medicine / Agustín-lawyer / Francisco-medicine, José Luis-engineering (I only name these because they were the ones that mainly turned in torna de the race); they complemented their studies with an intense sporting activity of which they displayed, they added to this activities in the company of their father, Dr. Antonio Nore Bass, professional in medicine and university professor, escorted throughout the process of formation of the breed, lover of feather hunting for what he always had his

Pointers, along with his fighting dogs and logically, his children were regulars concurrent to the quarrels. Thus, due to their intense social, cultural activity and their fondness for cock and canine quarrels, they were surrounded by a large number of young people with the same affinities and passions that accompanied them in this difficult company, as well as uncles and cousins. , being able to mention countless of these young people and we will try to mention some such as: His uncle Rogelio Martínez, Carlos Cuadro Del Viso (cousin), Olmos, Oscar Martínez, Bas, Roca; Astrada, Bordaberre, etc.

This time also passes between stories and anecdotes; "Toño" young medical student (and logical mental evolution) is taking dog fights with a different interest, his passion for fighting still prevails. An anecdote that will tell me opportunely, at the end of 1969, Don Tomas Lampasona and then for others, which is important to take into account, because it defines a point within the standard and says, that "Toño" in opportunity of an encounter with his friend and rival Carlos Paz (founder of the homonymous city) who had the unbeatable German Boxers and whose tail was completely sectioned so that they did not denote any sensation of pain or surrender, because according to the regulations of the time, that would mean his disqualification immediate. "Toño" tells him that he would create a dog that would not cut his tail to show him that his dogs would be insensitive to pain and tenacious until his death! ... Could it be this, the reason why in its standard when referring to it, it only says LONG comma and then continues; even in a 1953 publication, it mentions the fighting dog saying that it had a long, thick tail that affected overall harmony?

The second anecdote is the one known by all and as the first quite logical given the family environment where hunting and cinophilia went hand in hand, coupled with their medical studies, says the following:

"Toño" and Agustín returned from watching a fight, at that time, "Toño" proposes Agustín to make a breed that is useful for hunting natural predators and custodian of homes, based on the fighting dog and the third

Anecdotaly, although I personally think it was loaded with a certain imaginary flight, it is the one reported by Agustín to his nephew José Luis Nores and says the following:

They had gone on a winter Sunday with "Toño" and Abuelo Nores to Quinta Santa Isabel to spend the afternoon. There was a splendid specimen of the "Old Cordovan fighting dog". At dusk they return to the city when the dog got enraged at the metal stirrup of the car !!! and there was no way to make it go away, they made several blocks with the dog dragging their paws, already well hurt by the way, they returned to the house on foot to take some mates and when after several turkeys the long dog and returned; By commenting among them Antonio Nores (father) throws the idea of doing something useful for Argentina based on the fighting dog.

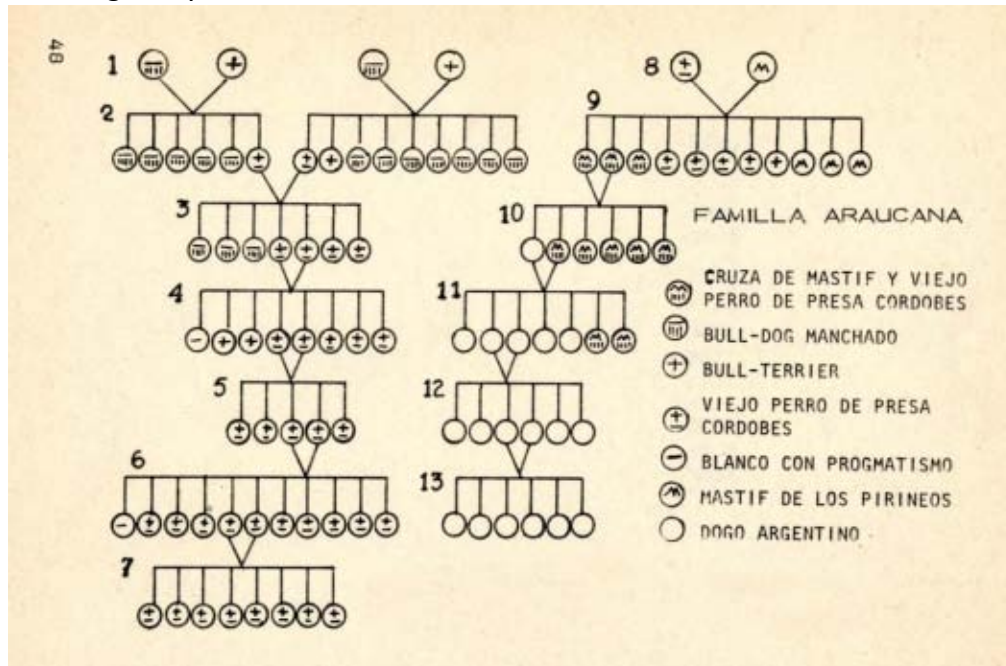
In one way or another the theme was incorporated into their imagination and the first thing they did was draw, imagine the dog they needed for the Argentine countryside; white because in our country there is no animal (except herons) of that color; medium size; Good nose to vent the prey and short hair so that the hooks do not catch on.

Particularly I think that the first two are located in time and place and that the third, although it has spaces and times equivalent to the first two, is loaded with some reformism of the facts. However, it can be said that the conjunction of the three anecdotes could be taken as a trigger for the scientific work undertaken by Antonio Nores "Toño", why ?, it is very simple Antonio in 1928 is 21 years old and that is where we can take more data

punctual and history take consistency and thus be able to acquire this date as the idealized structuring of a fixed objective, because until now they are all fighting dogs.

Realization Time

First, we will transcribe the representative graphic of the Family Tree and photographic composition made by Geneticist A. Sacchetti based on compilations made, published in his genetic compendium and one of the bases of modern genetics, on which we will be detailing in my Research and views.



With an idealized work structure, Antonio takes his unbeatable fighting dogs trying to homogenize characters and from the third year, date from which photographs are known, begins with the training, (according to stories) and as we said of three families, grouping identical numbers in each of them, calling them: "ARAUCANA FAMILY", "COMECHINGONES FAMILY" AND "GUARANI FAMILY".

The existence of the Guaraní family is verified with a series of copies with names of said origin, conserving photographs of them, of the "Araucana" there are records and some coincidences such as the incorporation of the Pyrenean Mastiff, but that would not be such according to the version of "Pancho" Francisco Nores Martínez, who will tell me the following anecdote:

On the occasion of a day of hunting, Antonio arrives at a ranch where his dogs come down, at which point an ardent dog appears, apparently "Mestizo de San Bernardo" and beats (punishes) all the dogs that "Toño" wore. Faced with this situation and with all the damaged dogs he decides to eat a kid and when he returns he loads this dog and returns to Córdoba. This would be "the Pyrenean Mastiff" incorporated into the "Araucana Family" (which according to "Pancho" had chocolate spots); This reasoning would not be illogical, taking into account that the "Saint Bernard" descends directly from the "Bulldog of Tibet" which is considered to be the one with the greatest skull width and the greatest amplitude of its zygomatic arches (objective sought by Toño), another aspect that could support this theory is that the race was deeply rooted in the territory of Cordoba, for example, Mr. Degoy, who will provide him with his great Dane for the crosses, also had among many others (as his

niece), to this breed and its place of residence (Santa Rosa de Rio Firstro), as well as my great-uncle Ángel Masjoan, who was Justice of the Peace of that town, who had a “San Bernardo” (possibly gifted by Degoy); This town was a few kilometers from the place where he found the mestizo, even Augustine in 1938 already had "Kaiser".



Kaiser 1940



Cadet 1940 (son of Kaiser c / Dane)

On the other hand, consider that the first "Pyrenean Mastiffs", "Napoleon and Josefina" were brought from 1952 by Agustín Nores among other pure specimens such as the Irish Wolf Hound, Gueler and Schila, the Deerhounds, Brus, El Ottawa orange pointer. All these dogs are brought by Augustine from 1950, especially from 1952 when he returns from his mission as ambassador to Canada, these dogs were housed in the "West" part of the stables and were not used in the first stage of creation and with absolute certainty, Napoleon who was given to his brother "Pancho" and based on his own version, was never used; who was in a contemporary way, was "Cadet", which according to some was not very pure and as seen in the photo is not a Pyrenean mastiff.

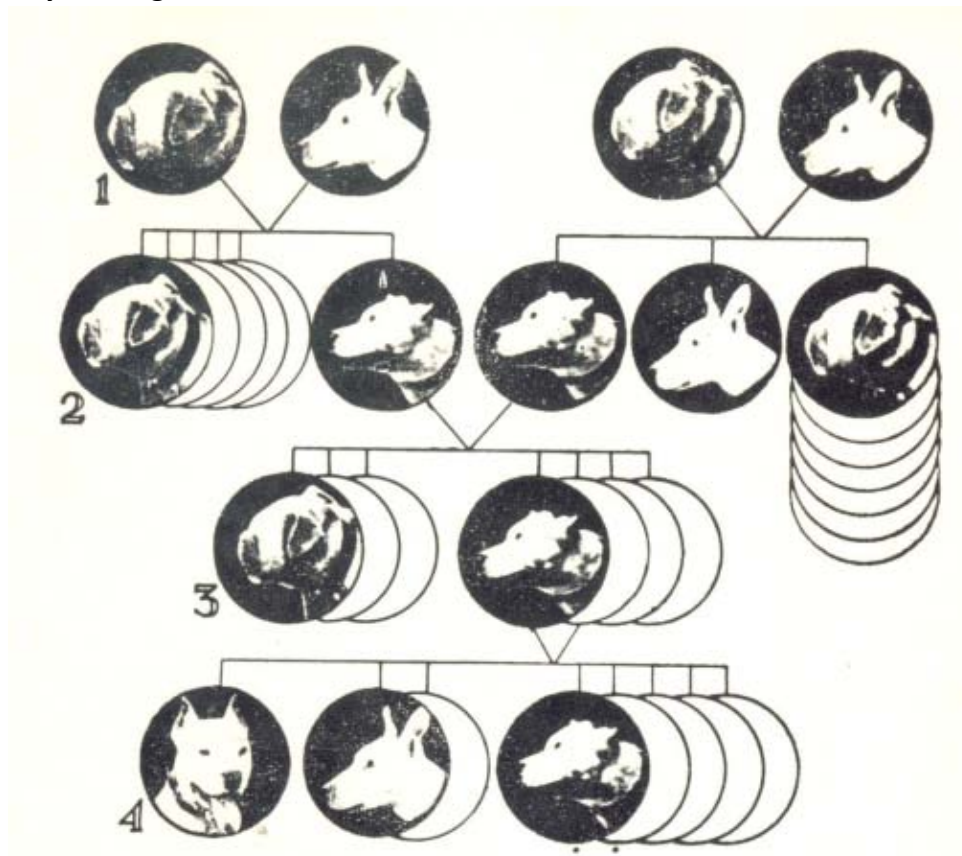


Napoleón (Name Given By “Pancho”)

Thus, we will take the "Araucana Family" as a schematic stereotype to define the structure of the breed, as described in the Family Tree and also the photographic composition made by the geneticist A. Sacchetti is as follows:

NOTE: It should be considered when interpreting these pictures that these types of crosses were made several simultaneously by either the same "Toño" or by relatives and friends, but were always controlled by it; That is why some of the photographs incorporated may not correspond to the copy actually achieved; The important thing to keep in mind is the genius of the work undertaken by Antonio where biological ordering and selection were the axes of his unparalleled work.

Rhyme Stage



Graphic Composition 1

These four generations, more of crisscrossing, taking as the axis the Bull Dog and the Bull Terrier, would give rise to the "Nores Fighting Dog".



Bull



Tom



Churchil

OUTCOME:

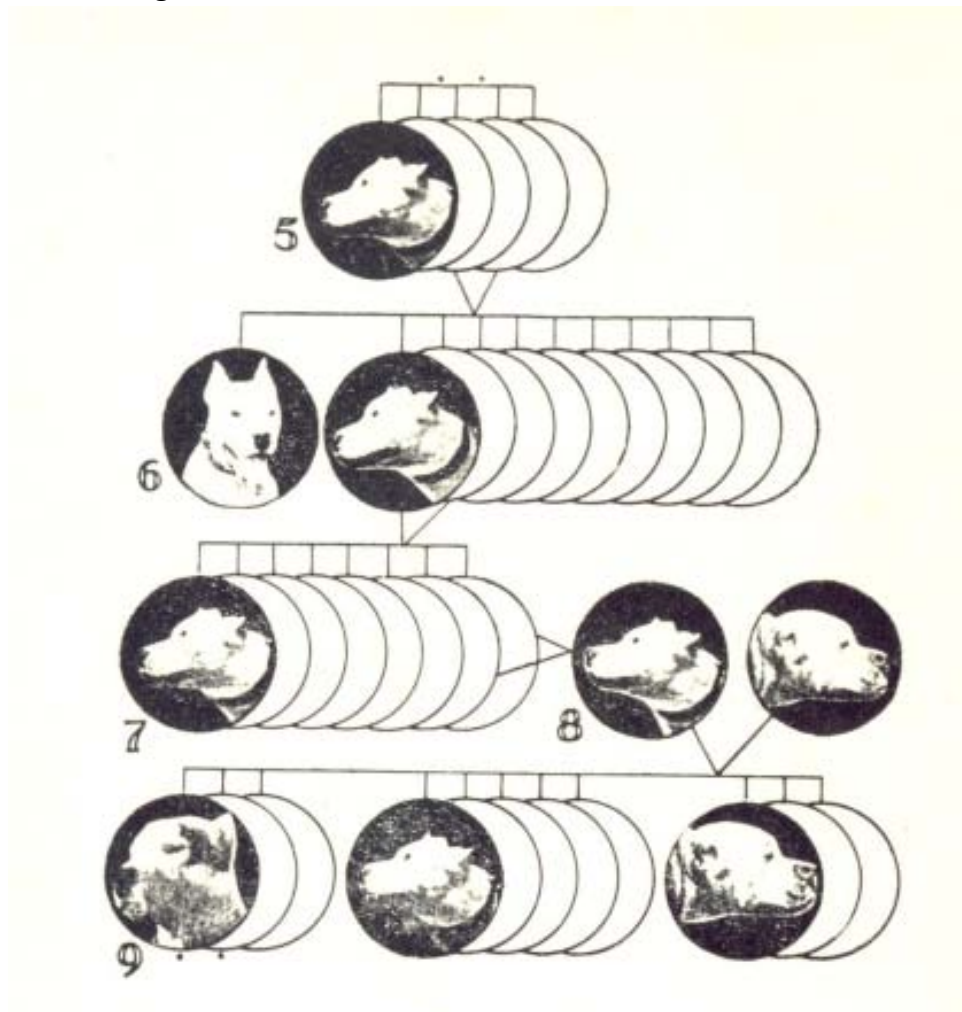


Ñata



Artido

Second Stage



Graphic Composition 2

Antonio takes these insipient fighting dogs of a fifth generation and by hybridization reaches a sixth / seventh and eighth generation, achieving character setting, purification of the lineage and defining the type of dog of “Cordobés Nore fight”; as we see in the following photographs



Hembra



Macho

1o- From the eighth generation is where the incongruities begin, between the photographs, the sayings, and what is written by Dr. Sachetti.

According to the text, "Toño" extracts from the eighth generation a female of the "Fighting Dog" type and crosses it with a "Mastiff of the Pyrenees" (Amastinate Dog) represented by the archive photos, does not correspond to the racial type described and the reason is very simple, at that time I did not have these specimens! and the exposed copy is more consistent with a mongrel of "Bull Dog" than with a "Mason of the Pyrenees" (signal that did not have a Pyrenean) :



Imag. Of The Graph



*Cadete
(St Bernard with Dane)*



*Pyrenean Mastiff
(St Bernard With Danish)*

2o- This cross would result in the ninth generation with eleven puppies; three equal to the father, five as the mother and three intermediate. The photo of the dog considered intermediate, would be none other than "Yaará" ("Danish Mestizo" with "White Cordovan Fighting Dog"), which we could easily compare with a winch, a breed that in my opinion he always had his eye on "Antionio"; this dog in 1933, was in Córdoba, before his transfer to Esquel in 1935, which takes away the truth of the photographic composition and the chronology of the events.



Photo – The Graph

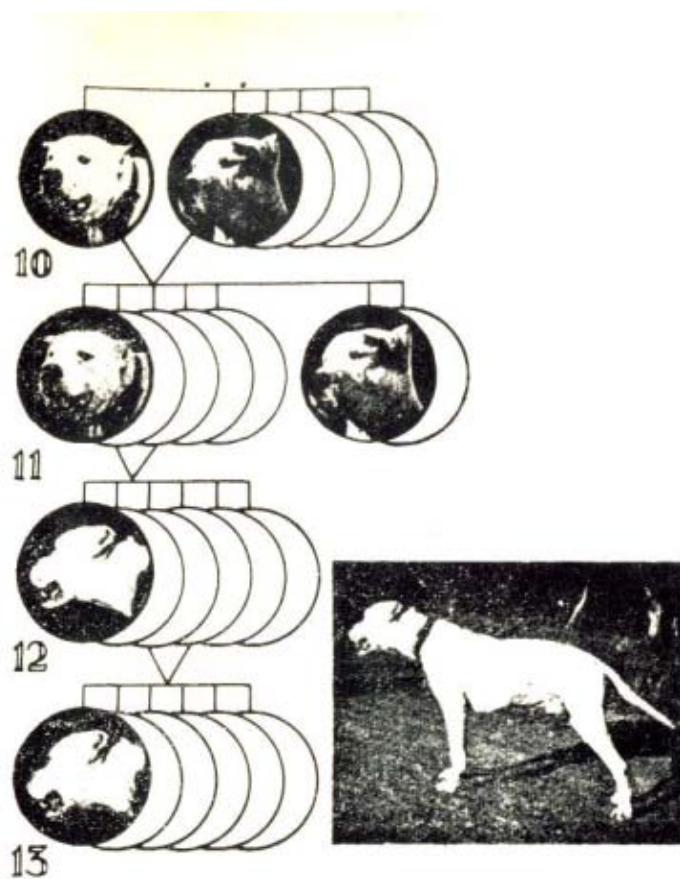


“Yarara”



“Yarara”

Third And Last Stage



Graphic Composition

Theoretically hybridizing again two intermediate specimens of the ninth generation, it obtains the tenth generation (according to composition), with five intermediate and a copy that would appear to be the first male bulldog completely white; crossing an intermediate female again with the idealized male specimen, the eleventh generation is obtained; two intermediate type, which are discarded and five type bulldog. At this point, readers should pay close attention, as they discard large specimens (YARARA), focusing work on medium-sized ones.

4o- Select the ones you consider within your conception of the pre-set soma and psyche and get six identical puppies (Dogos), setting the twelfth generation.

5o- Take a male and a female of the twelfth generation and inflow them again achieving the third generation, six Dogo puppies, represented by this specimen called "Year I".

So far, it seems that everything exposed by Dr. Sacheti, would give a mathematical order in the development of the race, which as seen in my dimensions, has not been so and that only with the genius of Antonio and continuous work from this it was getting to form this race.

Apparently this work would have elapsed between 1928 and 1946, in parallel with the two remaining family's crosses were made perhaps one with "Pointer", possibly, Xaintip, Zugg de Tregoras, Diana, Champida, among others.



Tregoras Zugg



Xaintip "Champida"



Diana

This would be so due to the need to "raise the size", "give olfactory profile" and above all not lose type by directly incorporating "pure Great Dane." These crosses with Pointer still had a strong and temperamental character but Diana much more attenuated than the "Araucana family". In the third family would be where he worked with "German Boxer", the result of that would be, the version that the "Bulldog of Bordeaux" intervened in the breed, a not very pure copy called "Kaiser", owned by Mr. Nicolás Milquevisz ; All the investigations carried out ended in doubt and the most logical thing is that it would be the product of a detachment or miscegenation with the dogs of Carlos Paz, who had distributed all his dogs with the "Faldeos of the Sierra adjoining with Falda del Carmen" .

This line of crosses because of the characteristics of his mantle, bearer of the "yellow gene" and its combined ability of very difficult eradication, apparently caused him many problems although they always backcrossed with "Old Fighting Dogs", Bull Dog and Bull Terrier, with whom he managed to maintain the fixed rate; fundamentally the head with its powerful muscles, its particular jaw and its wide zygomatic arches. It is in this type of backcross where the tolerance of the stain in the eye should be considered, this being the element that allowed the Bull Dog to be close and under control, being usually the strongest and character specimens in a lettuce ; The reason for the backcrossing in addition to maintaining the type, muscular tone, skull "Mixed", concave convex and not "Mixed" concave plane like the Danish, avoided falling into gigantism.

We cannot conclude without considering that in 1937 and 1940 (date Fox dies), Agustin would have taken his Danes Fox and Countes to Esquel-Chubut, plus two dogas, one of them "Fighting Dog" called "Cream" and a Pointer White.



*Pituca and "Fox" (Esp. De Toño)
In La Quinta von "Prins"*



*Rolo (Son Of Toño)
In front of the House of Nueva Córdoba*



In the photo ÑATA and EL POINTER BLANCO

It is indisputable that these were intertwined in Esquel not being of direct interference in the creation of the race; in this way we reach the „40 years where Antonio would begin to merge the three families from what follows when he sees the wide varietype observed in photographs of the epoch.





"Guayra"



“Guaype”

The decade of the „40 is of great importance and repercussion for the race since it puts this in the conscience of the Argentines and it is where the breeders must put their attention; since to understand the Bulldog it is essential to be clear about the struggle of the brothers to fix the new type sought, that is, a dog of "LIGHT MEDIUM SIZE", very good nose (venteador) and brave; This textual text of Toño (I think one should say “ÁGIL”), is that approximately in 1940 with hunting experiences in La Pampa where the need to increase the size is noted, for its development in the plain, but always maintaining the same aptitude for the mountain (which nowadays with the dispersion of the wild boar throughout the Argentine territory is even more “CURRENT”).

It is in this period that we are presented with a new theory and that Francisco Nores Martínez told me corroborated by Tomas Lampasona and says: “Toño” crosses a Bull Dog called “China” (some say he was a mixed breed of “French Bull Dog”) here the confusion when talking about "Boston Terrier"), as a result a rare spawn "Prognatic White" and without a tail, which when crossed with a harlequin Great Dane dog, gives rise to Aña, being this story to which I give more importance , because the detachment of this operation is the one that is transmitted later.



“Bull” (M)



“China” (H)



"Hijo"



"Boy"



"Aña" THE ARGENTINE DOG!

Between 1940 and 1947 the activity was very intense and the type of crosses described above and also the character setting, I worked with a large number of copies (hundreds) distributed among relatives and friends, as is the case that Mrs. Luisa Pignochi, whose father, a career soldier, had a hectare of land in the neighborhood of Villa Belgran (Córdoba) and in it more than 40 bulldogs from which his friend Antonio, plus a harlequin Danish bitch of your property; in 1946 (Luisa account), he was only 6 years old and was introduced to the Danish dog's spoon, to help the 13 white puppies to have their milk ration. By these data and by their coincidence, we could deduce the contem-Porneo with that of "AÑA", this being the estuary-type idealized by Antonio Nores Martínez, taking from him his canometric measurements and defining on this occasion the "FIRST STANDARD OF THE ARGENTINE DOG" in 1946.

However, about three years earlier, it already had copies that met the desired conditions (its prototypes), such as those observed in the following photographs:





"Mahuida" by Oliva Otero



"Pora"

Diffusion

Achieved its first objective begins to spread the race, as we said, its prototypes with which it showed the power obtained, this power that soon spread through the four cardinal points. In 1945, thanks to the links Antonio had with the police and military cadres for his ballistic work and on the occasion of "Pampa de Olaen" military maneuvers where practically all the military leadership and periodism attended, they see the opportunity to make a public demonstration. For the show they have to take a wild boar to Córdoba, so Antonio leaves for the Pampa in two vehicles with his brother "Pancho", his brother-in-law Busto Fierro and his friend Tomas Lampasona, carrying the wild boar from "Parque Luro" that together with a cougar who had completed the scheme of the presentation at the Algarrobos post by Mr. Gaitán, where Antonio had the dogs.

Battle thunder still sounded as my friend Tomas tells me, recounting a fact that he had to live, since they trained "Pancho" Nores, his cousin "Pancho" Ferrer and his friend Tomas Lampasona (with an average of 20 years old), a but called "Chino" and the story is like this: "Toño", being in Rosario (1946) with a friend who had a mongrel of "Bull Dog with" Bull Terrier (" Sapito Rompe Hueos "), says that in Córdoba some boys had a dog that would easily beat "Sapito"; at that time a champion, so he accepts the challenge and resolved to do so in Córdoba, more precisely in his "Algarrobal" hatchery attended by more than 60 leading figures; winning the "Chinese" opportunity for absolute superiority; in their journey of anecdotes and on the occasion of being these young people walking (loose) through the streets of the city, they pass in front of the animal shelter where the cat was in charge, to which the dog makes easy prey, causing a sovereign mess with police intervention, etc., etc.

This was enough reason for the father of "Pancho" Ferrer to condemn "Chino" to banishment, it is then that "Toño" takes him to take care of fruit trees of the nuns of the Misericordia Hospital; later on the occasion of the transfer to Morón of a brigadier of the Air Force of Córdoba, a very good friend of "Toño", he asks for a dog to take to Buenos Aires with him, so he gives it to "Chino" that at that time they were causing problems to the nuns.

In 1947 and thanks to relations of the highest level that Augustine had in the country and abroad for his diplomatic and political missions, to whom he used to give some puppies coupled with the popularity of these brave dogs, it is challenged that a Bulldog could not beat a bull, accepting Agustín the challenge was decided to face a "Bull of fighting" in the private square of the Spanish Club "El Cortijo" in Morón Province from Buenos Aires, attending the same, the most raised people of the time and cattlemen of the area, the

protagonism touched again to "Chino" (at that time housed in Morón Prov. of Bs. As.), accustomed in the field of Tanti to take cattle by the snout. Once introduced into the arena, the dog is undecided before the bull, perhaps because of the presence of so much public, so "Pancho" is introduced into the arena and is attacked by this cerrical bull, a fact that awakens the instinct of the dog who rushes against the bull by taking it at eye level, making him more enraged, so he tries to crush it against the table where "Chino" suffers femur fissure, even with such a disadvantage it is restored by rushing against his opponent by taking him by the I bite and literally stick it in the ring. This result of the confrontation was no surprise to the brothers of Antonio "Pancho" and Agustín, but for those who, seeing the "The Bull Rendered at His Feet", cheered this little great gladiator, "THE ARGENTINE DOG". The photos we see below show this event.



Pancho Ferrer in the Refugio "Nores" in the giants



Chino with Agustín "Pancho" and behind of them managers of Rural Argentina



"Pancho" with Chino



Chino take bull at eye level



Chino changes the bite



Final roast

Aña is in charge of showing himself to the foreign press in his real worth in a ring fighting against a furious European Wild Boar, which destroys his jaw, then fights "Guayra" by Franz Meyer, with the cougar beating him.

An anecdote about Aña, which Tomas Lampasola always tells, says that with "Pancho" Ferrer, as an amusement on one occasion, they threw an entire brick, splitting it Aña with his mouth, receiving these a heavy punishment from "Toño" that surprised them, (which shows the power he had in his jaws, as can also be seen in the fight with the wild boar).



Presentation of Aña



Aña to the attack



Antonio Nores separating



Antonio Continues To Separate



They show the wound caused



Aña is shown by the same person who presented it, but in this case there are swollen eyes and lips



"Pepe" the wild boar fights with puma

After the confrontation with the wild boar and a well-deserved rest, "Aña" is confronted with the cougar, the occasion is that he does not react in the same way with the wild boar, avoiding the fight, that is why it is decided to leave Guayra who The first instance is launched against the cougar, then it is introduced again to "Aña" and this time it reacts by attacking the cougar.



Guayra



Puma



Guayra and Puma

On September 28, 1947, the second exhibition of "Hunting Dogs" was held in the "Argentine Rural Society" subsoil, and the Argentine Dogo was presented at the occasion by Antonio Nores and his brother Agustín , co-
So also, the first standard as we see in the photo.



Two photos of the occasion



The 1947 Standard

We cannot conclude this chapter without mentioning the standard. We have already seen the motivations to elaborate this book, the origin of the canidos and of these the molars, its evolution, the concept of Dogo / Mastiff and fundamentally the vision of Antonio Nores Martínez, for the creation of a new useful breed for our nation, setting clear guidelines, leaving no doubt of its conformation, for which I have to write a standard.

Logically, this task entailed a wide range of advances and setbacks; Do not believe the reader who made a standard and just started his task as written! The standard was embodied in 1947, because nothing indicates its previous origin and because it makes it public on that date, we also bear in mind that its representative bulldog of that standard is "YEAR" (which compares with the Pompeian bulldog) , which is presented in society on that date, estimating its birth in 1946. Therefore, we must bear in mind that both the "Pyrenean Mastiff" (pure) or the "Irish Wolfhound" were not contemplated therein.



Several photos of Aña





Several dogs completed by Antonio Nores Martínez before his death



Guayra



Antonio Nores Bas With Octavio – 1943



Octavio Busto Fierro 1948

Argentine Bulldog Standard

by Antonio Nore Martinez (Published in 1947)

Skull:

Massive, convex in the antero-posterior and transverse direction by reliefs of the muscles and the neck.

Face:

The same length as the skull, that is to say that the line that joins the two orbital processes of the frontal is equal distance from the occiput and the alveolar edge of the upper jaw.

Eyes:

Dark, overcast by the eyelids, with black or light edges, the separation between them must be large, lively and intelligent, but with marked hardness at the same time.

Maxillae:

Well adapted, without prognathism, strong, with well implanted and large teeth.

Nose:

Strongly pigmented in black, with a slight stop at the tip, very wide nasal windows.

Ears:

On the top of the head, erect or semi-straight, triangular in shape, they must always be cut off.

Lips:

Well rolled up, braces, with black pigmented free edges.

The very short lip is required, so that when the dog is prey, it can also breathe through the posterior labial commissure, because the lip if it is a pendulum, although the maxilla is quite long, it comes to act as a valve in the inspiration and closes the commissure of the lips which prevents the animal from taking an extra breath through the mouth during the prey, having to start asphyxiation as in the mastiff.

Occiput:

It should not be highlighted, because the powerful muscles of the neck erase it completely, being the insertion of the head and neck in the form of an arch.

Neck:

Thick, arched, slender, with very thick throat skin, making wrinkles like that of the mastiff and not tight like that of the bull-terrier, this elasticity of the neck skin is due to the cellular tissue of this part. It is very lax, allowing the skin of the neck to slide on the superficial aponeurosis, so that the fang or the claw of the adversary only hurts the leather and if it were another dog that tries to hold it on the neck, as the skin is elastic and stretches a lot, allows you to press in turn.

Chest:

Wide and deep, with the feeling of having a large lung, seen from the front, the sternum should slide down the elbows.

Back:

High, very strong, with large muscular reliefs.

Chest:

Wide, seen from the side, it exceeds its lower edge elbows.

Column:

Higher on the back, inclined towards the leg in a gentle slope.

In adult animals, when the muscular development of the back and kidney is good, seen in profile, they look like armchairs and have a medium channel along the spine, given by the relief of the spinal muscles.

Hands:

Straight, well plumb, with short fingers and well joined.

Kidney:

Erased by the muscles of the back.

Legs:

Of very muscular thighs, with short garrón and fingers tightly closed, without aberrant finger.

Tail:

Long, raised in an arc, with a wide curvature upwards during combat, they keep it up in a continuous lateral movement, as when they celebrate the master. The length should try to shorten to improve the harmony of the set, so you should give preferences to those who have the tail that does not reach the garrón.

Mantle:

White in its entirety, only some dark or black spot on the eyes or head can be tolerated in front of the ears. Any spot in another place of the body should be disqualified as an atavistic character, whites with very pigmented skin of black, should be considered as unfit specimens for breeding, by the recessive character that they show and that can become predominant in children if they mate with another specimen that has such a defect.

Reason for disqualification:

Streaky eyes, deafness, spots on the body, long hair, white nose, prognathism, pendulum lip and all body disproportion.

Note: note the reader, that Antonio does not mention the lack of premolars anywhere.

In the following years they continue with the intense work of the brothers, one in their promotion and others helping Antonio in his work, trying to stabilize the race according to his objective.

1950s

In the following years, the whole family continued their intense work, Antonio with the permanent support of his father Antonio Nores Bass (as we said before), his brothers Francisco and José, while Agustín with his permanent journey towards what better wise, promote the breed and take Esquel those dogs that Antonio wanted to try; his cousins also did their thing, such as Francisco Ferrer Martínez, Rivero Nores and several friends, including Dr. Hans (Antonio's disciple as well as "Pancho"), continued with the stabilization and improvement task of the breed according to its objective.

Antonio, head of the Chair of Pathological Anatomy at the San Roque Hospital, carried the dogs he intended to examine, performing the dissections with the help of his brother "Pancho" and Hans, where he studied their morphology and also the damage suffered by bites, etc. I even made some confrontations with puma in the same courtyard of the Hospital as seen in the photos:



Francisco Nores Holds the cougar While Hans holds the cougar with a chain

The 1950s considered it as the character setting and where Antonio defines and merges the three families, by the methods described, perfectly defining "homozygous" individuals, that is, not "interracial hybrids", which would be "heterozygous" ", These presenting a hybrid vigor that in their offspring would determine pure individuals (homozygous), that is, not hybrids in increasing proportion (up to a certain limit).

Thus, in 1953, with a large number of homozygous individuals, with the characteristics sought by, they took their dogs to the "San Huberto" La Pampa, of Don Antonio Maura, to thoroughly test them on the mountain with the wild boars, this time he is accompanied by his father, Don Antonio Nores Bas, his brother Agustín, García Montañó and Ardeain; for this test he carries four specimens raised in Santa Isabel, "Inca de Santa Isabel 2", "Nahuel de Santa Isabel" and "Aña de Santa Isabel". These specimens with their 63cm to the cross and 35kg achieve their goal, as we see in the photographs.



Standing: Don Antonio Nores Bas, father of "Toño," Ardeain, "adds" Agustín, García Montañó and Antonio Nores Martínez



Antonio Nores Martínez



Toño with Maura

Despite having checked the effectiveness of their dogs, he sees the need to introduce new parameters within the breed, building a branch parallel to the one already set, to give it more speed and resistance but with the problem of excessive height. This is based on the meeting of six yellowed and yellowed veneers typed in 1953 (Antonio's last written data), where after the descriptive report he writes the standard somewhat different from that of 1947; and among other things it says the following:

There were breeders who by rational selection had managed to stabilize the type with a lot of genetic force, although not, completely free of reversals such as:

prognathism and spots on the body so I cannot speak when referring to these magnificent animals to who had seen feats since childhood and admired their courage, both in dog fights and in the fight of wild animals.

Use these animals as a base, making crosses with Baskerville Bulldog? with "Pyrenean Mastiff" (female?) and with the "Irish wolf killer" (mestizo) following the genetic method of: "character segregation" sometimes using "in-breeding" and sometimes "line-breeding" until obtaining the three families with identical somatic and psychic characters, to currently cross the specimens of these three families with each other, which does not have any kinship, that is, doing the "cut-breeding" or the "cut-crossing", obtaining the examples with identical somatic and psychic characters and free from all essence.

Versible and atavistic undesirable. Thus, being definitely fixed by the herencia, the type of the current Argentine Dogo ...

An example of the above is the introduction of the Irish Wolf mestizo-hound and Great Dane, called "Nahuel" with a great bearing and excellent musculature, more typical of a Bulldog than a white Irish (practically albino) Wolfhound, which is sent by Augustine from Esquel; Toño crosses it with a dogo "India", from the pups born, it selects a white one with the "spotted ear" (as I said before it was an excellent reference for the selection) called "Jack or Aña" which is held by its Brother Pancho, who when he was crossed again (it may have been one of Toño's last interventions in the race), "Jack II or Aña" was born, delivered to Engineer Villegas; (The disparity in names is very common in the memory of the authors, repeated many times), in the case of the "Mastiff of the Pyrenees", as

we mentioned earlier, they arrived in Córdoba in 1952 so it could only be having used the female in 1953, since the male was not used in any case.

Although Antonio Nore Martínez at the beginning of the decade of the „50 had homogenized and stabilized the breed, by reintroducing“ Great Danes ”, the“ Irish Wolfhound ”and possibly the dog“ Mastiff of the Pyrenees ”by a parallel branch ; there is a typological dysfunction within a part of the work site, which for the time required to eliminate unwanted recessive characters, coupled with its early disappearance is not enough to re-stabilize.

I personally think that the exclusion of "Irish" in his previous stories was not a mere forgetfulness (quite the opposite), because all his references put him as a negative factor for not being a prey dog to the race and not packed, as well as his excessive size, despite his infusion was due to the dogs tested by him in La Pampa as we saw earlier, plus those brought by Agustín to Esquel suffered from the lack of size for the territory in which they should operate.

Antonio's writing is practically the same as in 1947, except in his previous considerations and is the one Agustín subsequently uses for the drafting and subsequent presentation before the Argentine Rural Society in 1962.

As discussed below.

Argentine Bulldog Standard

by Antonio Nore Martínez (drafted in 1953 and not disseminated)

Skull:

Massive, convex in the antero-posterior and transverse direction by reliefs of the muscles (adds: chewers) and the neck.

Face:

The same length as the skull, that is to say that the line that joins the two orbital processes of the frontal is equal distance from the occiput and the alveolar edge of the maxilla.

Eyes:

Dark; overcast by the eyelids, with black or clear edges, the separation between them should be large, lively and intelligent, but with marked hardness at the same time.

Maxillae:

Well adapted, without prognathism, strong, with well implanted and large teeth.

Nose:

Strongly pigmented black, with a slight stop at the tip, wide nostrils.

Ears:

On the top of the head erect or semi-right, triangular in shape, they must always be cut.

Lips:

Well rolled up, braces, with black pigmented free edges.

The very short lip is required, so that when the dog is prey, it can also breathe through the posterior labial commissure, because the lip if it is a pendulum, although the maxilla is quite long, it comes to act as a valve in the inspiration and closes the corner of the lips which prevents the animal from taking an extra breath through the mouth during the prey, having to go asphyxiated as it happens in the mastiff.

Occiput:

It should not be highlighted, because the powerful muscles of the neck erase it completely, being the insertion of the head and neck in the form of an arch.

Neck:

Thick, arched, slender, with very thick throat skin, making wrinkles like the mastiff's and not tight like the bull-terrier's, this elasticity of the Neck skin is due to the fact that the cellular tissue of this part is very loose, allowing the skin of the neck to slide on the superficial aponeurosis, so that the claw or fang (previously written: the fang or the claw) of the adversary, It only hurts the leather and if it were another dog that tries to hold it by the neck, as the skin is elastic and stretches a lot, it allows it to prey in turn.

Chest:

Wide and deep, with the feeling of having a large lung, seen from the front, the sternum should slide down the elbows.

Back:

High, very strong, with large muscular reliefs.

Chest:

Wide, seen from the side, it exceeds its lower edge elbows.

Column:

Higher on the back, inclined towards the leg in a gentle slope.

In adult animals, when the muscular development of the back and kidney is good, seen in profile, they look like armchairs and have a medium channel along the spine, given by the relief of the spinal muscles.

Hands:

Straight, well plumb, with short fingers and well joined. Kidney:

Erased by the muscles of the back. Legs:

Of very muscular thighs, with short garrón and fingers tightly closed, without aberrant finger.

Tail:

Long, raised in an arc, with a wide upward curvature. During the fight they keep her up in a continuous lateral movement, as when they are partying the master. The length should try to shorten to improve the harmony of the set, so you should give preferences to those who have the tail that does not reach the garrón.

Mantle:

White in its entirety, only some dark or black spot on the eyes or head can be tolerated in front of the ears. Every spot in another place of the body should be disqualified as an atavistic character, whites with very pigmented skin of black, should be considered as unfit specimens for breeding, because of the recessive character it shows and that can become predominant in children if it is paired with another specimen that has this defect in potential.

Reason for disqualification:

Streaky eyes, deafness, spots on the body, long hair, white nose, prognathism, pendulum lip and all body disproportion.

On a rainy December 7, 1956 Antonio Nores Martínez, dies in the mountains he loved so much, "Los Montes Cordobeses" where both Dogos and Amo moved like fish in the water. In the place where once there was a bite sectioning the thick Mount Totoralense, today a Monolith is located in his memory, where in the occasion of the forum of debate with international characteristics and exhibition of beauty that we organize the dogueros of Córdoba IN THE YEAR 2002, we made a homework in that place pronouncing his daughter Beatriz Nores the following words:

"In the name of my brothers, who have not been able to be here today and in mine, I want to thank you for this tribute and the permanent defense they make of the Argentine law.

These lands witnessed my father's dream, here he raised and tempered his examples.

Today I want to take the opportunity to leave three things sitting:

- 1) My father, Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez was the only creator of the race.
- 2) When he found his tragic death here, the bulldog was already created and his Standard set and genetically stabilized.
- 3) We maintain that what is imposed by him must be respected and we do not admit and we arbitrarily change the Standard of the breed, that the dogs adapt to the Standard and not the Standard to the dogs.

At the death of my father, numerous copies remained in the hands of family and friends in Córdoba, who knew how to keep the essence of the bulldog in its purity, for all, thank you very much.

On that occasion Beatriz gave us a photocopy of a poem sent to "Pituca" (his mother and wife of Antonio) by Mrs. Carmen Allende de Velarde on January 10, 1957 and says:

For Pituca with much love, modest tribute to the memory of the friend, medical eminence and great hunter.

Romance of the Hunter's Death

*The bite is in mourning; as corolla closes,
this pain of the earth must be silently wrapped.
He found death on the mountain stalking the stews, and died as he wished lying on the grass.
He left his life dreaming of reaching a footprint, facing the sky, the stars watched over him.
The wind will have sobbed, the stones will have cried; It was a friend of the mountain who
left without turning.
The hunter has fallen,
the gun in the still hand;
the embarrassed roasters no longer tremble or frighten.
A cross must be put on it, they will engrave his name on it,
He has received the heart of his land in his chest.
Because he was strong and brave sentimental and poet
He left as he wished asleep in the fresh grass.
In that long silence
from the pain of the forest, surely they will have come to look at the stews.
Hunter: in the dive
that your step stops pray for a moment for him; The stars watched over him.*



friends

Postcard used by Antonio to send his

I would not be honest on my part if before the end of this chapter I did not clarify the following: To which I will quote Antonio's words.

We have to clarify that the “Argentine bulldog is not a breed created for fighting and that the demonstrations made by the creator have been for the sole purpose of demonstrating their condition and superiority as an indispensable experience for the creation of the breed, praying to put in the knowledge of this entity all the action in which said animal is used for that purpose.

Multiple Photos Of That Period



Del Viso Co



“China”





"Toño" "and,, "Ney" "



Yagan of Santa Isabe



Bulldog of the Incas 1950



Tupac



Chacho de Los Andes 1950



Tila and Yagan 1953



Yagan 1953





"Gon"" of Archidiacondo

Chapter 5

Modern History (1957-1983) Córdoba/Chubut/Buenos Aires

Within this period, unsuspecting readers will be surprised, which is the most convulsed of all.

As we had already seen Antonio Nores Martínez manages to set a type with identical somatic and psychic characters, using scientific methods "Character Segregation" and "Rational Selection" until obtaining three families and then crossing them together and obtaining free copies of any reversible inheritance and unwanted atavistic; However, we have also seen that in its last years, a new destabilization had taken place within a new branch.

It is unquestionable that the forces of fate played a trick on the breed by taking its maker early, marking this fact, the intricate and turbulent path that the Argentine Bulldog will travel to this day, shot from either side, all pretending his "power."

Before entering the story, it is necessary to leave in the reader's memory, some points for a better interpretation of the facts.

Having surprisingly disappeared the human factor (Antonio) binder, the large number of relatives, friends possessing bulldogs (some came to have more than 40 copies), enter a small lethargy, but those more consistent with the race, family and close friends, they pick up the flag and later a year later Agustín arrives. These individual acts could not unfortunately prevent the race from taking different directions.

Córdoba

As we said before, there were many people who stayed with dogs, therefore, after the death of Antonio, in Córdoba there is the main mass of Argentine Bulldogs as well as their farmers, because of the dogs of Augustine in the south of the country little It remained as a result of continuous trips and the period of imprisonment suffered, so the referents in the City of Córdoba were his brothers Francisco Nores Martínez and José Luis Nores Martínez, accompanied by his brother-in-law Busto Fierro, his cousins Francisco Ferrer, the Martinez Brothers Achaval; his friends Filipeau, Tomas Lampasona, Bizzochi, Bimbi, Antonio Laguia, the Ferreira brothers, Monguzzi, Archidiacono, the "Gringo" Martínez Achaval and his brother César, in Totoral, his cousin Rivero Nores, his friends Crespo, the brothers Milena, baqueanos who had bulldogs like the "Negro" Muñoz, etc.

In the stables of the fifth Santa Isabel there are 21 female dogs and 3 male Dogo Argentino selected by "Toño", plus dogs of different breeds belonging to Agustín in the custody of Francisco.

After the release of Augustine in 1957, decayed and tired, "Pancho" facilitates the villa at the bottom of the fifth where he remains for a year, practically until 1959 on this date he retires to Esquel taking his dogs with him, (not bulldogs) and the mestizo "Cream"; On one of his trips to Córdoba, he tells "Pancho" that he would take some dogs, because in Chubut there had been no copies left and he would also relieve the work of "Pancho" who at that time his professional work and family took him long time, not being able to properly attend the 21 bitches and three males; It is in this way that he "takes 16 bitches" and three males

to Esquel. Francisco "Pancho" Nores Martínez with his brother José Luis, his cousin Francisco "Pancho" Ferrer and friends, continue to raise.

In 1960 "Pancho" Nores takes two mestizo female copies of Irish Wolfhound and Great Dane, already worked by his brother Antonio, "Tabí" and "Paloma" (notice the stain on the left palette) held by "Pacho" Ferrer and Vicente Pascuzzi and "Aña II" of a Mr. Palau; 7 puppies were born from this cross, (not five as some books say!); the dogs selected were "Chino", by Don Vicente Pascuzzi, a great connoisseur of the secrets of the Argentine Doge for having worked with Antonio and a continuation of his work in support of Francisco who lived for several years in the fifth of Santa Isabel; I still remember how zeal he attended to all of us who arrived at the fifth, "Uturunco", led by Agustín, and then returned to Córdoba, "Lanin" ("Leo"), from "Pancho" Nores and lent to Agustín and subsequently, returned to Córdoba, the three were presented to Dr., Paz, who took them to Buenos Aires and the rest to an unknown destination (it is not clear children of which of the sisters was the lechigada).



"Tabí"



"Paloma" with "Aña"



"Tabí" with "Aña II"



"Tabi"



"Aña II"



Complete litter

His brothers and relatives following the ideals of "Toño" together with a large number of enthusiasts from Cordoba group together forming a club that brings them together, becoming the majority group that drives the creation of the Cordoba Kennel Club on 09/16/1963, being its first president, Mr. José Luis Nores Martínez.

In 1964 exultants appear during an exhibition of the Kennel Club Córdoba, General Championship for F.C.A., in the Provincial Gymnasium of Córdoba; carrying four copies, among them was "Uturunco" of Santa Isabel, having 22 scars from a fight in the chest the

previous week, such was the ability to recover that he had no traces of convalescent wounds, so he showed them proudly "Pancho ", As an example of their powerful dogs. As of 1967, activities as an organic club declined to the point of disappearing, however, enough work had already been done to leave good examples, we can mention some such as:



*"Chino 2"
with Osvaldo Pascuzzi 1962*



"Leo" In La Quinta



Uturunco in Santa Isabel



Fourth brother of the lechigada



Vicente Pascuzzi in the fifth of Santa Isabel with "Indio" of "Santa Isabel" 1961

Continuous breeding in Córdoba without interruption, hunting excursions, field trials with Wild Boars, Cougars, Peccaries and parallel exhibitions in Cordoba and also in Santiago Del Estero with dogs from Cordoba, as we see in the photos.



Year 1964



1967 in Santiago del Estero - Avel Nores Son of Antonio, First and left. On the right, Renzo Baiutti. Visochi back



Tests with peccaries in the fifth Santa Isabel (1)



Peccaries (2)



"Pambele de Santa Isabel" ("Yagan II") Del Gringo Martínez Achaval 1963

There is no reference club where people interested in the race could gather any information; "Pancho" Nores, either by residing in the fifth Santa Isabel or by his knowledge about the race, becomes a gravitational axis of everything related to it and was followed by nephews and friends of them, all of them race enthusiasts ; in this way they begin their first steps as breeders, among them we can mention: Abel Nores Martínez (son of "Toño"), Ernesto Rivero Nores and his younger brother Horacio (19 years old), born among the dogs, as the nephews of "Pancho", the brothers Busto Fierro, Octavio (25 years old), Custodio (17 years old) and Patricio (11 years old), godson east of Agustín, Carlos Centeno and Miguel García Montaña, (children of Antonio's old friends) Juan Carlos Sosa Senestrari (27 years old) to whom Agustín gives "Neuquina y Tupac" in 1966, among many others. This group

initially had the habit of joining on weekends, napping at the fifth dam, where “Pancho” had a wild boar caged and, at the same time, brief touches (fights) were made between bulldogs and when neglected “Pancho”, charged the wild boar (later he gives it to Rivero), in this way they became increasingly enthusiastic, some, to try their dogs others trying to get some and others because they did not say it to challenge them with the countless mestizos existing in Córdoba. Some dogs with certificates of origin were exhibited in exhibitions such as the Belgrano de Córdoba Club, etc.



Exhibition in Alta Gracia (Córdoba)

Similarly, some had the opportunity to go hunting for peccaries or pumas to the Cordoba mountains who, together with an excellent cowboy who used to accompany “Toño” Nores, “El Negro Muñoz” (recently deceased), were taking behavioral knowledge of the bulldogs in their midst. Who for their relationship with Agustín or friendship with his son Ichiro, such as Carlos Sosa Senestrai, the brothers Ernesto and Horacio Rivero Nores, the brothers Francisco and José Luis Nores, the brothers Busto Fierro

they used to travel to Esquel where they learned the se-wild boar hunting cretos.

In this way we arrived in 1969 trying to nucleate behind the dog that we were all passionate about; holding meetings in the house of the Rivero Nores brothers with the idea of forming a club, other times so as not to tire the mother of Ernesto and Horacio the we were doing in the paternal house of Abel Nores Martínez (Son of "Toño") where his mother Doña Herminia Del Castillo de Nores Martínez, I remember we used to make tea with bills during long meetings. After these meetings we usually met at the corner of the Monserrat School, in the homonymous bar, where other enthusiasts joined, becoming the main place of the numerous meetings. During this period, the figure of Horacio Rivero Nores (the youngest of the group) stands out as an agglutinating factor, but with a special capacity of delivery, charisma and ability to buy volunteers that far exceeded others, (quite a budding leader).

It is then that Agustín, seeing the enthusiasm of the youth existing in Córdoba, together with the number of copies, encourages the young people of Cordoba to form the Club of the Argentine Bulldog.



Pirim puppy. Milk of the author year 1969

The intention of Agustín was not only the formation of a club that because of being in Córdoba ensured the control of the race but that it was necessary to reach a very important point that was to collect the copies modified by him, with the copies more adjusted to the standard that exist in Cordoba, what would give them the genetic stability and somatic and psychic homogeneity (their eumetrics) to keep them within the standard and thus stabilize the race again throughout the country.

The house of street Corrientes 162 of Don José Antonio Rivero Nores (deceased in July 1966), relative and companion of "Toño" hunts, is transformed into a new referential pole through his children Ernesto Rivero (receiver of the foundations transmitted by his father) and Horacio Rivero.

As we said we were grouping together with the clear objective of developing the club of national scope, by the hand of Agustín and the whole Nores family, who finally bequeathed us the rights of the club formed by Agustín in Esquel and therefore the conduction of the Race, on September 19, 1971, we founded the Argentine Bulldog Club Dr. Antonio Nores Martinez, in a massive assembly held in areas of the traditional "Los Capuchinos" church in Nueva Córdoba.

Subsequently and taking again as the convening point the house of the Rivero brothers we are forming the subsidiaries of Rosario, Buenos Aires, Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, later Mar del Plata and Rio Cuarto.

In 1973 Agustín presents before F.C.A. the standard of the breed, together with the payroll of "41 provisional provisional records" taking copies of Chubut, Bs. As. and Córdoba to which it was named, which demonstrated its intentions to homogenize the breed, so detail which era of Chubut or Córdoba, is not relevant and are the following:

"Kob de las Pampas" - "Mai Del Chubut" - "Esquel Del Chubut" - "Uturunco" - "La- nin (leo)" - "Pampa Del Chubut" - "Coya Del Chubut" - "Olvido" - "Day de Treve" - "Dele De Owen" - "Lenga Coihue Del Chubut" - "Maqui Del Chubut" - "Laura Del Chubut" - "Luz De Alaska" - "Diablo De Allen" - "Pillan De Allen" - "Llanero De trevelin" - "Yerba Del Chubut" - "Mate Del Chubut" - "Kifu" - "Bacón" - "Meliqui- na" - "Tepa Del Chubut" - "Gitano Del Chubut" - "Gitana Del Chubut" - "Mancha Del Chubut" (Tupi) - "Puma Del Chubut" - "Cholila I" - "Amancay" - "Killan Del Chubut" - "Patago" - "Piain" - "Pincen De a Coyita Del Chubut" - "El Coi" - "Aña III Del Chubut" - "Antu" - "Pampa II Del Chubut" - "Amancay II" - "Tanuki Del Chubu".

Finally, the ARGENTINE DOGO CLUB with national and international scope was constituted, we are dedicated to the appointment of judges among recognized cynologists and among the "most experienced connoisseurs of the breed" as well as to clean the genealogical records trying to have the breeders register their lechigadas and will improve their selection for which we found ourselves in need of a riding school where to test the specimens with animals for which it had been created and leave the atavistic battles between congeners; Faced with this need, the father of the Busto Fierro brothers gives us a plot behind the house of the "stand" where there were some collapsed chancheras, which we restored with material contributions that we made some, others with monetary contributions and the effort of all, we built the Arena. Later in 1973 we built the house of the puma and the cage (we reached to summon more than 500 people in 1976).

With the club formed and working on specimens with original genetic base, a circuit of national exhibitions is organized, being the first champion of the race, the copy owned by the Rivero brothers, son of "Uturunco" called "Tupí" (Chubut spot); which would be followed by others such as "Cauquén del Chubut", "Taco del Totoral" (1971), "Tilcara Nores Martínez" (1973), "Atila de la Fortaleza", "Guay del Totoral" (1973), "Chupi de los Baqueanos" (1975), "Huaco del Totoral" (1975), "Blanco Alumine de Agallas" (1975), etc.



"Tupi" (Chubut spot) der. Agustín, Enrique Martínez Núñez, Carlos Centeno and the breeder and owner Ernesto Rivero Nores, in front of Manolo Guzmán



"Tupi"



Taco del Totoral (1971)



Tilcara Nores Martínez (Córdoba 1973)



Amauta de los Toldos





2 First field tests



Nabu



Tupi-Indio and Nabu with only 9 months



The chancheras of Monte Cristo



Cacique-grandson of Uturunco



Tabare with Rafa and Octavito



Tabaré with peccary





Malambo with Toni Laguia



Malambo with puma



Monte Cristo puppy test



Jhon de Ojeda



Lepa, behind Neuquén



1974 Amancay del Tala last daughter of uturunco with our beloved Enrique Martínez Nuñez



(1)



(2)

(1) Antonio Laguia, in the refuge of the Nores in the Giants and the most important character of Córdoba as a past link of "Toño" Nores, indispensable teacher in the training sessions.

(2) His dog huinca de la tapera 1970



Huinca



1974, Huinca with Antonio



Huinca with puma



Huinca over solitaire



Montecristo 1976

We could continue exposing photographs and recounting facts, but I think that the passion and feeling of that era is well interpreted, but all this paradise created with passion for the race, from 1975/1976, is interrupted and a long period of anarchization begins. With the consecration of "Blanco Aluminé de Agallas" (exemplary of excellent structure perhaps very high for the time) by Manolo Guzmán, who represented an intermediate generation between the filmmakers and the new leadership (being a source of consultation for his cynological and bulldog knowledge); Arouses jealousy and resentment among the youngest members of the leadership who accuse him of "serious lack of due obedience" (as they said), a custom that is beginning to flourish. So, it is that he decides and promotes the expulsion of Manolo as judge and partner (showing the autocratic management), losing the club a great connoisseur of the race. Another punctual event was a massive sale of dogs to Japan (about 9 or 10 some say more), having as mediators between the breeders of Córdoba to Horacio Rivero and "Pancho" Nores, as the photos show:



This act shows the true potential of having the administration of the Club Del Dogo Argentino, place where all inquiries about the race would happen (hence business); this leads to the next japan excursion being interfered with by the leadership of Buenos Aires and unleashing the competitive commercial race, with its consequent anarchization and struggle for power, is the rest of the history.

Returning to the specific issue of race, we could say that despite the efforts that many of us made to raise awareness about the virtues of keeping the race in a uniform pattern of upbringing and not being exempt from anarchism, despite autocratic management which established itself in institutional management, free will awakens the immense boiler that is Córdoba and produces

There is the greatest variability in racial groupings, since being the living heart of the Bulldog there were countless copies of dogs due to discarding or not, but always keeping the structure as close to the standard as its functionality, keeping its powerful dry musculature, insensitive to pain, strong jaws, all being medium size (35 to 45 kg - 60 to 65cm).

Being this point, the beginning of a stage always "hidden" in the development of the race that makes it incomprehensible to the common people who have only had access to idyllic bibliographies.

Of these true "Pool Raciats", who were always subjected to combat tests, very common among all those who were in the breeding of the Argentine Bulldog, because we did not have easy access to wild animals even at the beginning we met as I said at the beginning, in the old dam of Quinta Santa Isabel as seen in the photo.



From all this, some specimens arise that, being in the genetics of current bloodlines, gain significance and importance due to the imprint and origin they bequeathed; Among them we have: "Ciruja", (as they say) father of Attila de la Fortaleza (Photos 1 and 2).



Attila of the fortress



"Bob" a spectacular "Black Bulldog", perhaps the best at the time, with the tail cut, getting to enter the Santa Isabel Hatchery through "Cacho" son of "Catriel" and "Nacha" of Milena, in turn, daughter of "Bob" with a dog; this introduction gives the exceptional type of bitches of Santa Isabel from the 80's; "Tordo" (son of "Ciruja") this with a Doga gives a white puppy (as manifested by its breeder, "La Rata" Agustín) "Toro".



Tordo



Toro

Another specimen was "Chanchero" imposing for the time: with yellow spot on both back and tail eyes, this specimen according to current analyzes and due to genetic regression effects and lack of deep knowledge of the origin of the specimens, could determine the origin of some excellent specimen such as "Thalassman de la Vieja Diana" (former World Champion), even more so considering that a descendant of the same has the same spots in the same place as "Chanker" (Rare coincidence?), let's see the photos:



Chanchero the Captain 1976



2004



Chanchero the Captain 1976



2004

“Bocacho” (an unbeatable Bull Terrier, photo) that enters the race through “Caciatá” by Marcelo Moyano and father “YAGUAR Y ZARCO” of the Casanova brothers.



Bocacho (bull)(45kg)





His brother "Yaguar" by Juan Casanova

Other base specimens (predominantly Bull, although ancestral) were the brothers Huinca and Roqui and Sultán.

Huinca was the most used. "Roqui" more muscular, powerful and larger head size than Huinca was little used, I crossed it with Maya, achieving in his opportunity in 1970 an excellent dog and Sultan held by Dr. Hans an excellent medical disciple in the Hospital San Roque de "Toño" with whom luck led me to have long conversations about the origin of the race and to see photographs of the work they were doing with their teacher ("Toño"), including one where doctors and peeked patients are observed to the windows since in the middle of the patio they fought a cougar with a Bulldog (perhaps taken on the same occasion as this one) Dr. Hans, he is going to live in "Agua de Oro" taking "Sultan", this The specimen met all the conditions stipulated by "Toño" although the young people either because they did not have it or why they did not understand it, it was not used, but Dr. Hans finds a dog in the half-ragged anti-rabies and with his offspring in a very short time he achieves a lot e of ten identical copies; but because of his personality he doesn't give he sells no copies, then he goes south with all his dogs and the trail is lost. The aforementioned dogs, plus the remaining pure dogs of those of "Toño" plus some sent by Agustín, form the genetic package incorporated into the breed from Córdoba during this historical period.

It is logical that after reading the above, everyone wondered WHAT WAS THE DIFFERENCE OF MESTIZAJES CARRIED OUT BY AGUSTÍN ?. The difference, although both groups were based on the original bulldogs of "Toño", the same was that in Córdoba, the

base dog team, was superior to the 16 dogs taken by Agustín and fundamentally because the memory was kept and kept alive of all the collaborators and friends of “Toño” Nores, as well as trying to bring the pure and non-pure copies into the “Original Standard”; On the other hand, Agustín enters directly with the introduction of large dogs, substantially modifying the type of skull, taking the specimens of “Convex-Concave” to “Straight or Flat-Concave”, which modifies the type and creates confusion.

Crisis

The germ of greed and power unleashed since 1976, leads part of the disjointed subsidiary Buenos Aires, to take steps before the Argentine Cinological Federation, to be recognized as a specialist Club of the Argentine Doge with the same name as its entity mother; this action induces the successors of Antonio Nores Martínez to issue the following note:

*Mr. President of the Argentine Cinema Federation Córdoba
Córdoba 1785- 1st. Federal Capital Floor*

Of my greatest consideration:

Working in our knowledge the circumstances that an institution has been presented before that Federation that invokes the representation of the Argentine Doge Breed and self-titled in the same way as the Club of the Argentine Dogo “Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez”, founded by us in the City of Córdoba, more than 6 years ago, we ask you to take due note of our family resolution signed by the totality of the direct successors of Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez.

1o) That we fully and totally preserve, as the only and legitimate successors of Dr. Antonio Martinez, the rights to use his name, reserving the legal actions that may correspond to us for the usurpation and illegitimate use of our father's name and husband Likewise, we preserve the fullness of the intellectual rights that correspond to the creation of the Dogo Argentino breed.

2nd) That our active participation in the only and authentic Club del Dogo “Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez” founded in the City of Córdoba in September 1971 and recognized by the Argentine Cinema Federation meant our full and total identification with the objectives set forth at the time, which is fully in force to date, ratifying through this, our total confidence in the current CD chaired by Mr. Juan Carlos Sosa Senestrari.

3rd) That, ignoring the moral values of people who abusively appropriated the name of our father and husband, we disallow their use for you.

CÓRDOBA, MARCH 6, 1977

(Original signed by :)

His wife Erminia Del Castillo de Nores Martínez Dr. Rodolfo Nores

Marta Nores de Mayoraz

Beatriz Nores de D’ Andrea

Abel Nores

At that time, a normalizing commission presided over by Mr. ARMANDO TUDISCO (PRESICE)
- LUIS PADILLO (VICE) - ANA MARIA TEDESCHI (SECRETARY) - HÉCTOR PAPA (PROSECRETARY)
- DIRECTOR OF RAZA DR. FERNANDO MORENO.

In 1979 as a result of the disagreements that were taking place due to the hegemonic determinations emanating from the parent entity (Córdoba), a fact that obfuscated other

subsidiaries that did not respond to the caudillesco movements that were brewing, it is decided, to maintain the unification, create a "Council of Delegates" giving them an apparent power of decision: this council is constituted in the City of Río Cuarto and establishes its headquarters in the City of Rosario, remaining Córdoba as the mother entity, although the wear and tear leads to the dissent of the people, who - giving Córdoba without control. Horacio Rivero gives the 7 wild boars to Forlla, goods are lost and nobody is in charge of the administration. It is then that I take the administration of the club, and set up an office with a secretary to try to bring people together again (which we achieved), in 1981; We granted the category of specialist judge to Don Diego Ros, due to a special invitation from his great friend (and former friend of "Toño"), Mr. Wolfgang Burrenkopf who had in his house a showcase with his first embalmed dog together to an Argentine flag, 1982, Horacio Ramírez is a special judge of the race, which allows him to access Judge Holl Raun.

In 1982, unavoidable personal issues led me to be absent for 16 days, which ultimately led me to have to totally move away from the club during which time, there was a total relaxation and the closure of the headquarters, to the point that when F.C.A. notifies (intentionally) intimidating that in 72 hours the documentation of legal status is presented, maneuver managed by the Subsidiary Bs. As, (does not do it to the official address) (local of Marcelo Moyano) and when the person who he receives it from Moyano this berry to know why, he does not deliver it to Rivero, losing ownership in FCA and entering the Buenos Aires Subsidiary in collusion with F.C.A.

IN THIS WAY THE BUENOS AIRES SUBSIDIARY REMAINS WITH THE ADMINISTRATION AND WITHOUT DOGS, THE WHOLE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY DOES NOT RESPOND, FOLLOWING ITS OWN ROAD AS A "COUNCIL OF DELEGATES".

Note: more details, less details this is the truth of what happened.

CXX 1A CENCOM 606 32370
BAIRES 34/31 22 1426 TF

20936

CLUB DEL DOGO ARGENTINO NORES MARTINEZ
BOULEVARD LAS HERAS 819
CORDOBA

SOLICITAMOS URGENTE RESPUESTA CARTA DE FECHA 7 DE
ENERO 82 TEMA UNIFICACION. CONTRARIO CONSIDERAREMOS
FALTA DE INTERES
COMITE EJECUTIVO F.C.A.

COL 819 7 82



NNN

3

CORDOBA LAZ 21V

Document letter (copy of the original)



My daughter Constance 1976



My wife Beatriz playing with the puppies- 1976



Solitario

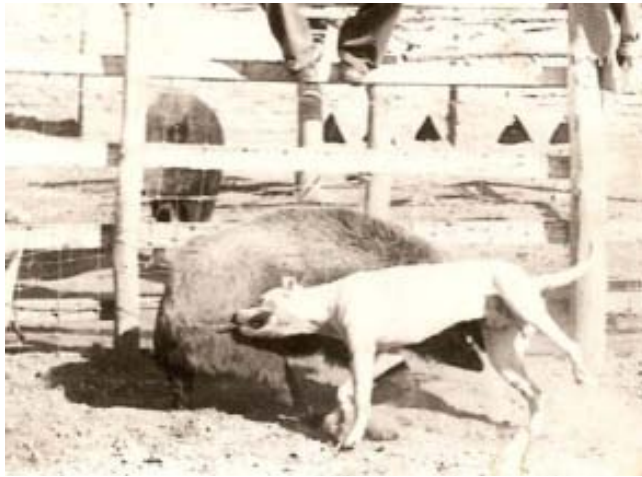
Sarmiento Park 1981





Old Bull of Tumi 1985







Chubut

Agustín Nores Martínez, is the brother who by his age and affinity for dogs is the closest to Antonio Nores Martínez, although his predilection was for pure large dogs, such as San Bernardo, Danish etc., with who liked to walk through Sarmiento Park.

At this stage we will not extend much, since the information that exists too much would make many of the assessments obvious, so we will try to include those that can clarify certain inaccuracies or conceptual errors.

For this we will move to another region of the Country; In order to put the facts in their right place and time, it will be necessary first to quote textual words of Augustine in his 1969 book that reads as follows:

But in any way and in order to avoid information errors in the future, I have decided to publish this booklet, since the years do not go by in vain and my brother Antonio, the true creator of the race, has disappeared. Scientific knowledge of a surgeon and a university professor and his great cinofila passion, it is necessary to do it in a clarifying mission and so that no doubt fits in the future as regards the origin and formation of Argentine Dogo.

I also want to clarify another circumstance that concerns me, in many publications I am credited with the formation of the breed. The true creator and forger of the Argentine bulldog was my older brother, Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez.

In the same book, and when referring to the body of an Argentine Dogo, it makes clear the following:

BODY

The body of the bulldog has its own characteristics, so that whoever has once seen an Argentine Bulldog will never forget it. First of all, YOUR SIZE 60 to 65CM HEIGHT AND 40 TO 45KG WEIGHT, completely white and short hair, is the only breed in the world.



And he gives as an example the Kob copy of

The Pampas that we see in the photo and nothing resembles the original specimens, seeing a more adamant figure, hanging upper lips below the lower jaw and pendular lip corners and especially parallel upper lines of the head, not corresponding to the definitions of the breed.

Time passed and honoring his premonitions, 9 years later appears the great lie that many used and used to justify the unjustifiable, as we can see in the development of our stories. In one of the 1978 editions, Agustín says the following:

After the death of my brother, having completely extinguished the race in Córdoba, I had to remake it in Patagonia, with the copies my brother brought me until 1955, plus those that I had taken since 1937 to Esquel and other locations from southern Argentina

After the death of "Toño" and Agustín political prisoner, it is logical to think that the dogs taken to Esquel have disappeared in their great majority; So Agustín released in 1958, tired and depressed, "Pancho" lodges it in an existing villa at the bottom of the fifth, where some 21 females and three males (of which "Toño" left) were kept in the care of "Pancho", plus some dogs of other breeds belonging to Agustín and that were also in the care of his brother. A year later, he returns to Esquel with his dogs; the following year (1959) his brother had 16 females and three males, because in Córdoba there were not as many dogs as in Antonio's time; THE GENETIC BASE WAS INSURED.



Proof of this is this photo of 1962 In Esquel; where you can see the type and size of the specimens taken from Córdoba.

Installed in Esquel and with his dogs, as we will see in the photos, he is fully dedicated to promoting the breed and continuing with the rearing and functional gymnastics (of which he was a fanatical defender).



Irish Wolf Hound Argentine Bulldog and Deerhound - Esquel 1961



Esquel (1)



La Rural Bs. As. 1963



Monte Hermoso 1965



Esquel (1)



Kob 1963



Dele 1963



1965



Trevelin Day 1961





Pambele de Santa Isabel



Game of hunting to the Bermejo In 1968 with two dogs of Cordoba



Pehuen

Due to the influence of Passet Lastra, he again introduces part of the breeds used by Antonio, but as I think, without proper and correct stabilization, because if we look closely at the chronological times, since 1960 dogs are sent everywhere, there are even numerous anecdotes In this regard, we can observe the genetic tree of "Tilcara", we can see that after a miscegenation, "Catriel" (bulldog) with "Zimba" (Harlequin Danish), "Kob de las Pampas" (65cm) is born according to relatives and the daughter crosses it with "Uturunco" (pure Bulldog 62cm) and the pups the hybrid repeatedly following her brother's method. In addition to the aforementioned squad, "Uturunco and Lanin" brothers from "Chino" are left in Córdoba, who also have three cousins of their cousin José Antonio Rivero Nores held by their children Ernesto and Horacio Rivero Nores.

As readers will see if all the crosses mentioned by many writers to make the new race had been made in Esquel again we would be in a

Game of hunting to the Bermejo In 1968 with two dogs of Cordoba window period of approximately 15 years and nevertheless all the copies that are known as base were born between 1960/1965.

THEREFORE, THE BREED NEVER DISAPPEARED OR THERE WAS TO RECONSTORE IT; AGUSTIN ONLY CARRIED A NEW PERIOD OF DISSTABILIZATION TO THE BREED, DISTRIBUTING EXAMPLES WITH A NEW HYBRID VIGOR, THAT IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 70 WOULD CREATE A NEW VARIOTIPO MAINLY IN THE BS AREA. ACE.

Agustin was the main propeller of the breed with his dogs along with his brothers Francisco "Pancho", José Luis "Pepe" residents in Córdoba, the children of "Toño", Rodolfo, Abel and his friends from Córdoba, in Buenos Aires, Passet Lastra and others begin to show the Bulldog in different exhibitions as seen in the photos in Rural de Buenos Aires, 1962/63.

In this way they achieve recognition as a race by the Argentine Rural Society, on May 21, 1964, which opens the genealogical register, registering the base dogs. Agustin creates the Antonio Nores Argentine Bulldog Club in Esquel.

Thus, in 1965, he retouched the standard made by "Toño" in 1953 (never published); based on the canometric measurements of "Kob de Las Pampas" (1961 high at 65cm cross), product of "Catriel" with a harlequin Great Dane, it is in this opportunity that Agustín Nores sets minimum and maximum height to avoid gigantism (as we saw at the beginning of this chapter).

Augustine based on his knowledge, data collections some memories and especially based on "Kob"; He edits his first book, serving as a guide to the entire legion of young people aged 18-20, passionate about knowing and especially having the Argentine Dogo.

The reality was very hard, in Esquel, despite having a large number of standardized Dogos in Córdoba, as we can see in the photographs of 1964 and 1965, some foreign specimen continues to be introduced, which is why they arrive in the area of Buenos Aires Dogos with long hair, tampy Molosses; resulting in the product of hybrid vigor, some exceptional specimens, etc.



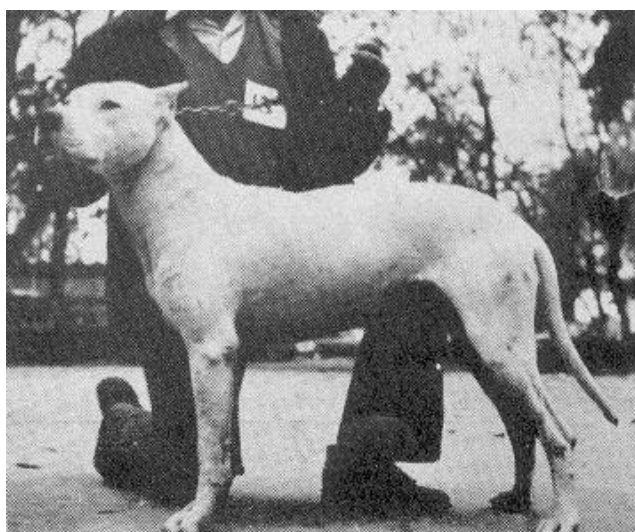
1961



Yarara II (74cm)



Uturunco de Santa Isabel and Kob de Las Pampas (1965/67)



Cauquen del Chubut



Ponticheli Tiger



Solitario

Continuing with the diffusion of the race and perhaps proud of the flattery, in 1978 he published two books in one of them ignores his brothers in Córdoba and even tacitly criticizes their actions, which creates a strong altercation between them, leading him to edit a new book where he expresses more correctly the historical facts and recognizes the participation of his brothers.

In the same period, he makes public demonstrations criticizing the Cordoba people for making crossings with other races while he made them in Esquel (one thing does not justify the other). Particularly I think that all these follies were due to the psychophysical state in which he was and was taken advantage of by a group of separatist actors.

These facts take time to manifest in a family notice (among other similar ones), the following: I AM REPENTED THAT BY THE AFAN OF DIFFUSION I HAVE SENT ANY DOG TO BUENOS AIRES, CREATING WITH IT CONFUSION IN THE BREEDERS (I send a whole lettuce sons of a greyhound).

Buenos Aires

Little is the breeding activity in the city of Buenos Aires during the 1960s, they are practically all dogs sent by Agustín, without fixing characters and possessing a strong hybrid vigor (that is, heterozygous individuals), they are the ones who know the intermediate generation of Bs. As .. Then after the foundation of the Argentine Bulldog Club in 1971 and subsequently the Buenos Aires subsidiary (1973) of the "Homonymous Club previously founded in Córdoba", the introduction of new copies in large quantity from Córdoba, with the typical characteristics of the breed (although many were also heterozygous), which when they intersect are homogenized and return to the standard set by "Toño" in 1953 and approved by Agustín Nores Martínez in 1965 by the Rural Society and later in 1973 by the FCA; but it also happens that in many copies there is a regression to the ancestors introduced by Agustín, such as "Tilcara" (1973), later "Blanco Alumine and Blanca Dama", although in 1971 the copy "Picunche de Namuncura ", born on 2/09/1964 with only 62cm was the winner of the exhibitions.

This is the point where the anarchy in the upbringing motivated by exitism or by the international interest on the race begins from a large export to Japan from Córdoba, as we mentioned previously, combined with a marked ambition for power.

Bs. As. Stops crossing with the dogs of Córdoba because with them they could not overcome the homologated champions outside the standard (they were hybrids) of this way 1978 is reached where from Bs. As. It begins to try to give an inverse grammatical interpretation to the measures set in the Standard when it says very clearly, the measurements are 60cm. minimum and 65cm maximum, with the highest ones being preferred.

A graphic interpretation for those who do not understand grammar would be the following:

DOGO ARGENTINO

65cm. _____ MAYOR ALZADA

60cm. _____ MENOR ALZADA

In 1977, this leads to a serious mistake to the "CLUB MADRE", not so much for a technical conception, but rather for political action, accepting based on the canometric measurements of "Tilcara" a tolerance in the height that said the next:

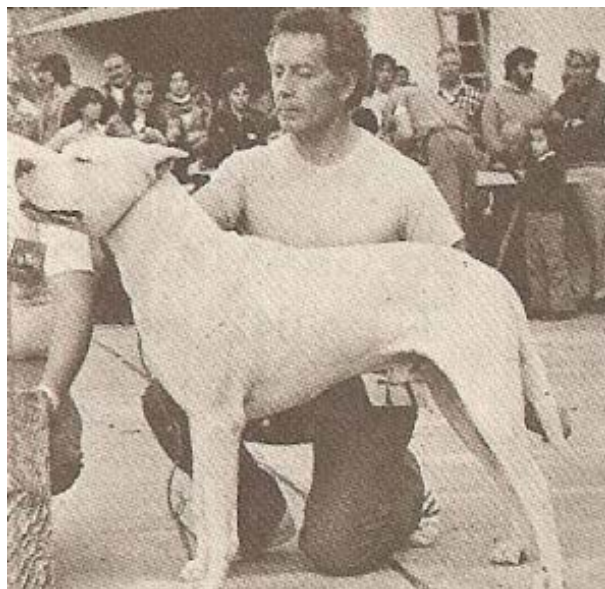
From 60 to 65cm in case the virtues of the male dog justify it and only by way of exception, the judges may reward copies that exceed the stipulated 65cm, up to a maximum of 67cm, the greater the height will be disqualified.

Lost the initial hybrid vigor and due to the initial crossings with the dogs of Córdoba, which by their conception usually did not produce regressions to the Danish, but rather did it to the Cordovan fighting dog, the dogs lose size. Thus, at the end of this period a Mr. from Río Cuarto, perhaps facing the same problem or seeing greed for tall dogs (those who could not achieve, by natural means); mestizo with Great Dane (tackling), achieving an imposing dog whose brother was totally brown tabby, modifying the type, introducing within the breed among others, concepts, the "concave-flat" head as we will see later in the analysis of the standard; in this way it supplies the Bonaerense breeders who wanted, ¡GIGANTES !!, in quantity, without prior purification, only being new hybrid individuals (heterozygous); This infusion occurs mainly from 1980.

In parallel, the political struggles continue and Bs. As. continues its fight for total control of the club; finally achieving it in 1983 when it begins to skyrocket the standard by the ignominious judgment of the judges where favoritism and business are intermingling and fragmenting the country into two parts, INTERIOR AND BUENOS AIRES truncating definitely the ambition of Augustine to uniform again and definitely the racial typology that defines the "Dogo Argentino" and whoever observes it knows what dog it is (as we have already stated before).



Namuncura Picunche



Tilcara



Cumpa del Rancho Grande



Bucanero de Riga



Duda of Tilcara

IT IS HERE AS I ALREADY RELATED ABOVE WHERE THE MODERN HISTORY CONCLUDES ... "A DOG TWO STORIES."

CONCLUSION:

FOR MIXTURES AND HUMAN AVARICIA THE MODERN HISTORY TRANSCURNS BY TWO PARALLEL BRANCHES; YOU CAN DETERMINE IF IN THIS PERIOD OUR ARGENTINE DOG EVOLVED OR INVOLVED.

NOT EVERYTHING HISTORY FINISHES WITH A STANDARD.

Standard presented in Argentine Kineological Federation

(A modified copy of the one written by Antonio Nores Martínez in 1953)

F.C.I. N ° 292-- July 31, 1973

SKULL:

Massive, convex in the anteroposterior and transverse direction by the reliefs of the chewing muscles and the neck.

FACE:

The same length as the skull, that is, the line that joins the two processes

Orbitals of the frontal be equal distance from the occiput and alveolar edge of the maxilla. AGUSTIN AGREGA: we have separated skull and face, but both together constitute the "Head" of the Bulldog, which is typical and, as explained in the course of this work, belongs to the "mesocephalic" type and must have a convex-concave profile, that is to say, the convex skull by the relief of the insertion of the chewing muscles, classic of the skull of the prey dog, "chewing type" and the slightly concave face or snout upwards, typical of a large dog. Smell, that is, it has a chewing skull and an olfactory face as soon as there is a functional interaction: the high vent. Zygomatic arches far apart from the skull, with a large temporal fossa, for the comfortable insertion of the temporal muscle, one of the main chewers.

EYES:

Dark, "or hazelnut color". Overcast by eyelids with black borders or

Of course, the separation between them must be large, lively and intelligent, but with marked hardness at the same time. (Clear eyes or red eyelids, score. Color inequality - stubs - is a reason for disqualification).

MAXILAR:

Well adapted, without prognathism, strong, with well implanted teeth and

big. (The number of molars is not important, the most important being the homogeneity of the dental arches, the lack of caries, that there is no prog- natismo, neither superior nor

inferior, and especially that the four fangs, large and clean, cross perfectly in the bite when making prey).

NOSE:

Strongly pigmented black, with a slight stop at the tip; windows

nasal wide. (The white or very spotted white nose, subtract score. Split nose or cleft lip, is cause for disqualification).

EARS:

On the top of the head, erect or semi-straight, triangular in shape, they should

Always be cut. (The jury must not judge a Bulldog with long ears, so he must remove it from the ring. In the female, the ears may be cut a little longer - as in the Great Dane -. The male is preferable with slightly shorter ears The Argentine Bulldog is a dog of prey, that is, a fighting dog and in it the long ears offer an easy and very painful prey. In addition, aesthetic reasons make it necessary to cut ears.

LIPS:

Well rolled up, braces, free edges, pigmented black. Be

It requires a short lip (eliminates "good"), so that when the dog is prey, it can also breathe through the posterior labial commissure, because if the lip is pendulum, although the maxilla is quite long, it comes to act as a valve in the inspiration and closes the corner of the lips, which prevents the animal from taking an extra breath through the corners of the mouth, during the prey, having to go asphyxiation, (eliminates as the mastiff and adds: as happens in the races of hanging lips) .

OCCIPUT:

It should not be highlighted, because the powerful muscles of the neck erase it

completely, being the insertion of the head and neck in the form of an arc. He adds: (It is confused with the curved line of the convexity of the skull).

NECK:

Thick, arched, slender, with very thick throat skin, making

Wrinkles like those of (Remove Mastiff) and add Mastin, Dogue de Bordeaux or Bulldog), and not as tight as in the Bullterrier. This elasticity of the neck skin is due to the fact that the cellular tissue of this part is very lax, allowing the skin of the neck slipping on the superficial aponeurosis, so that the fang or claw of the adversary only hurts the leather, (it eliminates and if it were another dog the one that tries to hold it of the neck and adds: and when it is a cougar, for example, the one in - try to hold it by the neck, as the skin is elastic and stretches a lot, it allows you to prey in turn).

CHEST:

Broad, deep, with the feeling of having a great lung. Seen from

front, the sternum must pass below the elbows. (Since the Argentine Bulldog is a working and fighting dog, it is obvious to highlight the importance of a deep and broad chest, because of the importance of breathing in the dog).

BACK:

High. Very strong. Of large muscular reliefs.

CHEST:

Large; Seen from the side, its lower edge overflows at the elbows.

COLUMN:

Higher on the back, (Antonio writes: and leaning toward the leg in soft pen-

tooth, which is not the same interpretation that Augustine gives) inclined in the slope in gentle slope). In adult animals, when the muscular development of the back and kidney is good, seen in profile, they look like armchairs and have a medium channel along the spine, given by the relief of the spinal muscles).

HANDS:

Straight, well plumb, with short fingers and well joined. (The length of the

two should keep proportion with the hand and have very fleshy pads and thick skin and very rough to the touch, with calluses that allow you to run a lot through rough and stony ground, without hurting yourself).

KIDNEY:

Erased by the muscles of the back.

LEGS:

Of very muscular thighs, with short garrón and fingers tightly closed, without

aberrant (With good angulation, always remembering that they are the pillars pro Speed and support braces in hand-to-hand fighting, so it will never be too much to insist on the strength of the thigh muscles. The aberrant finger, so easy to make disappear in the first months, subtracts score as a recessive character towards the Doge of the Pyrenees, but it is not a reason for disqualification).

TAIL:

Long (adds: and thick), but without exceeding the hocks, naturally worn-

fallen mind During the fight he keeps her up, in a continuous lateral movement, as when he celebrates his master. (It should be borne in mind that the queue is a great help, both in the change of direction to the race, in that it acts as a helm, in compensatory action, as in the fight, where it acts as a support or support point, collaborating in the work of the back rooms).

WEIGHT:

From 40 to 45 kilos (these points Antonio does not include them in the standard ones but in different considerations).

HEIGHT: (at this point the same happens as in the previous one).

From 60 to 65 centimeters (both in height and weight, the judge must be in-

flexible, since the Bulldog is a fighting dog, among the big game breeds, the decrease in size reduces its effectiveness. Any adult bulldog, male or female, that is less than 60 centimeters tall, should be disqualified, with the highest elevation being preferred among several good specimens. The creator of the breed has taught that the Dogo Argentino is a norm type and within it a macro. That is to say, that there must be a harmony in the proportion, that under the functional point of view, it is eurythmia or normal organic correlation that is translated by a greater capacity of force, reason why the one of greater size and weight must be looked for, but without reaching gigantism).

MANTLE:

Completely white. Any stain of any color must be disqualified

as atavistic character. (Whites with very pigmented black skin, should be considered as unfit specimens for breeding, because of the recessive character they show and that can become predominant in children if they mate with other specimens that have this defect in potential. The small spots on the head are not grounds for disqualification, but between two similar examples, it should be preferred to the one that is completely white.

Any stain on the body should be grounds for disqualification.

At this point Agustín eliminates something very important, because Antonio says very clearly: Only a few dark or black spots on the eyes or on the head can be tolerated in front of the ears.

DISQUALIFICATION REASONS:

Streaky eyes, deafness, spots on the body, long hair, white nose or very

stained in white, prognathism (be it lower or higher), very pendulous lip (Agustin introduces a very pendulum, subtracting the importance given by Antonio), bonded head (due to his bad experience), long ears (not trimmed), size smaller than 60 centimeters, more than one spot on the face and all physical disproportion. The aberrant finger subtracts points, without reaching

disqualification (experience that Antonio did not have because he did not have the miscegenation's made by Agustín).

Several photos of this period:



Photos published by Filial La Plata del C.D.A. Assigned by Mr. Agustín Nores to Mr. Setuain











Chapter 6

Contemporary History

This markedly political history originates, rather than in the superficiality of our individual interest, by the ancestral division of collective thinking of the Argentine people; the division between unitarians and federals (although some argue that it no longer exists). The reader will seem to have nothing to do with the development of the bulldog; nevertheless, it is everything, because the reigning anarchy will mark the loss of upbringing.

Many will object as a folly to my expressions, but after what I will express, try some rational explanation to justify them.

As we said before, F.C.A. it asks the specialist clubs for their inscriptions in legal status and knowing that Córdoba did not have it updated, it is intimate for the club to present it before 72 hours, which is not done due to delay and negligence, being incorporated into the Federation; THE SUBSIDIARY BUENOS AIRES (who will only govern itself to date), ignoring the trajectory and structure of the parent entity of all the clubs EL CLUB DEL DOGO ARGENTINO ANTONIO NORES MARTINEZ inherited and refounded on September 19, 1971.

Thus, this story continues along two parallel paths, but this time with ominous results and is between 1983 and 2005, therefore very fresh in the collective memory of any reader, so I will relate only some milestones that I consider important In this space of time.

With the absolute legal power, the Buenos Aires Subsidiary continues its cynological activities in the Capital. The judges appointed by them ignoring the original standard, because the lack of control produced by dogs introduced without due knowledge of their genesis, gradually changes the concept of typicality by adopting irrational parameters, flat skulls are generalized and some of difficult definition, gigantism and the appearance of black spots (without brindle bottom) and others undefined, as can be seen in the following photos:





The most serious of all, is the introduction of hip dysplasia in the breed. These distortions and the eternal castles of power within his own government, leads a noble and enthusiastic, Gustavo Figueyras, to try to achieve some consensus of uniformity and for this, he undertakes a trip throughout the interior of the country where the Exhibitions of the “Council of Delegates”, who continued with their activities for the development of the breed, Gustavo, with his perseverance, arrives to agree an assembly in coincidence with the celebration of the 25 years of FCA (1987), inviting Víctor Vallino to judge the sample after 7 years of not doing so, the same counted on the presence of all the delegates of each subsidiary (in which I had to represent Córdoba together with Marcelo Moyano), during the an agreement was endorsed on June 20, 1987, which, like all the previous ones, also did not comply.



FOTOCOPIA CONVENIO UNIFICACION

En la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, a los 20 días del mes de junio de 1987, entre el Club del Dogo Argentino, Dr. Antonio Neres Martínez, sede Buenos Aires, representado en este acto por su presidente Oscar Pedro Raffine, su vicepresidente Sra. Nora Santamaría de Peralta y Gustavo Figueroa; el Club del Dogo Dr. Antonio Neres Martínez, sede Mar del Plata, representado en este acto por el Sr. José Roque Marle, Omar Gonzalez y Carlos Alberto Quechiarrelli, y el Consejo Nacional de Delegados del Club del Dogo Argentino, Dr. Antonio Neres Martínez representado en este acto por: Horacio Rivero, Marcelo Moyano, Jorge Arturo Majman, Alejandro Yersini, Fabian Calle, Héctor De Pauli y José Luis Ferlla, convienen en celebrar el presente convenio de Unificación de Clubes, acordando lo siguiente: PRIMERO Unificar ambas instituciones en un solo club, cuya denominación será "Club del Dogo Argentino Dr. Antonio Neres Martínez", reconociendo ambos clubes como órgano máximo de conducción del Club, al Consejo Nacional de Delegados, a tal fin el Club del Dogo Argentino sede Buenos Aires, reformará sus estatutos a fin de incluir en él a dicho Consejo de Delegados como órgano máximo de conducción del Club y a los reglamentos, y atribuciones que norman su funcionamiento.

SEGUNDO Convienen que las atribuciones del Consejo son las siguientes: a) Designar al Director de Baza, a tal efecto se acuerda que sea propuesto por la Sede Administrativa y que el Consejo apruebe o no su designación. b) Programación del Calendario de Experiencias del Campeonato Nacional y la designación de sus respectivos jueces. c) Proponer jueces especialistas a la Federación Cinológica Argentina. d) Dictar reglamento de Cría. e) Aceptación de afiliación de nuevas filiales. f) La modificación o creación de reglamentos atinentes al interés común de los clubes y de la raza.

TERCERO Ambas instituciones acuerdan que la sede administrativa funcione en la sede más cercana a la Federación Cinológica Argentina.

CUARTO Se deja expresa constancia de que con excepción de las sedes Mar del Plata y Río Cuarto, para las sucesivas designaciones de nuevas sedes, el Consejo permitirá una sola por provincia, teniendo en cuenta que las existentes son: Buenos Aires, Rosario, Córdoba, San Juan, Río Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, Mar del Plata (con personería jurídica provincia de Buenos Aires Nro. 6111).

QUINTO Ambas instituciones acuerdan en dictar un Reglamento de funcionamiento del Consejo, puntualizando que las decisiones se tomarán por mayoría absoluta de votos, requiriendo unanimidad y quorum total para: a) modificación del estatuto, b) Expulsión de una sede del Consejo, c)

Dejando expresa constancia de que el Consejo estará constituido por cada una de las sedes mencionadas ut-supra, las que tendrán un solo voto por cada una de ellas.

SEXTO El estándar vigente para ambas instituciones, es el que figura ingcripto en la F.C.I. con el número 292 de fecha 21/7/73.

SEPTIMO Cada una de las sedes mantendrá su total autarquía y autonomía, respetando las decisiones del Consejo Nacional de Delegados y aceptándolas como válidas.

OCTAVO El Club del Dogo Argentino Dr. Antonio Neres Martínez sede Buenos Aires, se compromete a modificar sus estatutos de acuerdo a lo establecido en la cláusula primera en un plazo de sesenta días a contar del día de la fecha.

NOVENO Las sedes que no posean personería jurídica, deberán tramitarla ante sus respectivas provincias a la brevedad.

DECIMO Con poder otorgado a la sede Montevideo, en la persona del Sr. Alejandro Versini, el Club del Dogo Argentino Dr. Antonio Neres Martínez San Juan, participa del presente con poder expresamente otorgado a tal efecto, por su presidente el Sr. Nelson Balmaceda.

No siendo para más, firman de conformidad con lo expuesto las personas consignadas en el encabezamiento.

Thus, they continued locked in the capital and exporting dogs and then send interested judges trying to explain and justify the inexplicable. The dogs, did not fit within the standard! Dragging the breed to a change of its SOMA AND PSYCHIS. EVEN SOME BREEDERS CONTINUED TO ADJUST THE ORIGINAL STANDARD.

Thus, 9 years of political schism and race pass, until in 1998 a new approach is attempted in which Bs. As., Grants some dates to the interior of the country, while a change of the breed standard with the excuse of what FCI he demanded it, not saying that it should be just a framing of the existing one within a common pattern.

At this point and due to subsequent controversies it is necessary to be as impartial as possible. Worldwide, FERNANDO MORENO is endorsed to be solely responsible for such reform, but doing justice, I will express my thoughts and tell a fact that I know quite well: Upon request from FCI, FCA, they inform the Club Del Dogo Argentino (Subsidiary Bs. AS.) Of said resolution, for which Mr. Miguel Ángel Martínez, approaches Fernando a copy of the German Sheepdog standard, telling him that he will copy it (as Fernando told me); In response to such responsibility and in an attempt to commit the largest number of representatives of the race, he communicates with those responsible for the council of deputies. The statement, makes it clear that Fernando extended the opportunity to participate

throughout the Doguero spectrum, may say that some yes to others not, but never that the subject was unknown, therefore the responsibility was everyone's responsibility.

However, good faith was also betrayed, since the approved standard is not in textual form that Fernando presented to F.C.A. (Fernando's textual manifestation), even and thank God, before a personal management of Ramírez-Rivero, Forlla and Otto Schiff before F.C.I., the size was limited.

But in one way or another, due to abulia, selflessness, bad faith, arrogance, or whatever they want to call it, another damage is consumed to the race and with it a new deception to the breeders of DOGO ARGENTINO and an accentuated division of dogue thought - and, including the Subsidiary Bs. As. "in use of power", is divided into trumpets and "Usurped" internal power, with the consequent judicial intervention to date (Year 2007). ALL A SHAME !!

Inside The Country

The mother entity of all clubs from 1983, before this dissociation of its subsidiary Bs. As. Summons all the subsidiaries of the country and in the city of Río Cuarto a new entity is constituted, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DELEGATES, that if Well, it was already within the parent entity, in this case it would be in charge of governing the decisions of the largest doghouse mass in the country and so it continues with an annual ranking called the DOGO OF THE YEAR where its winner should revalidate his title before a wild boar or puma, an attitude that was always supported by the mother entity as we can see later in some photos.

The big game tournaments are regulated and created, which are held in VILLA MERCEDES (SAN LUIS).



Pedro Julián delivering awards in 1985

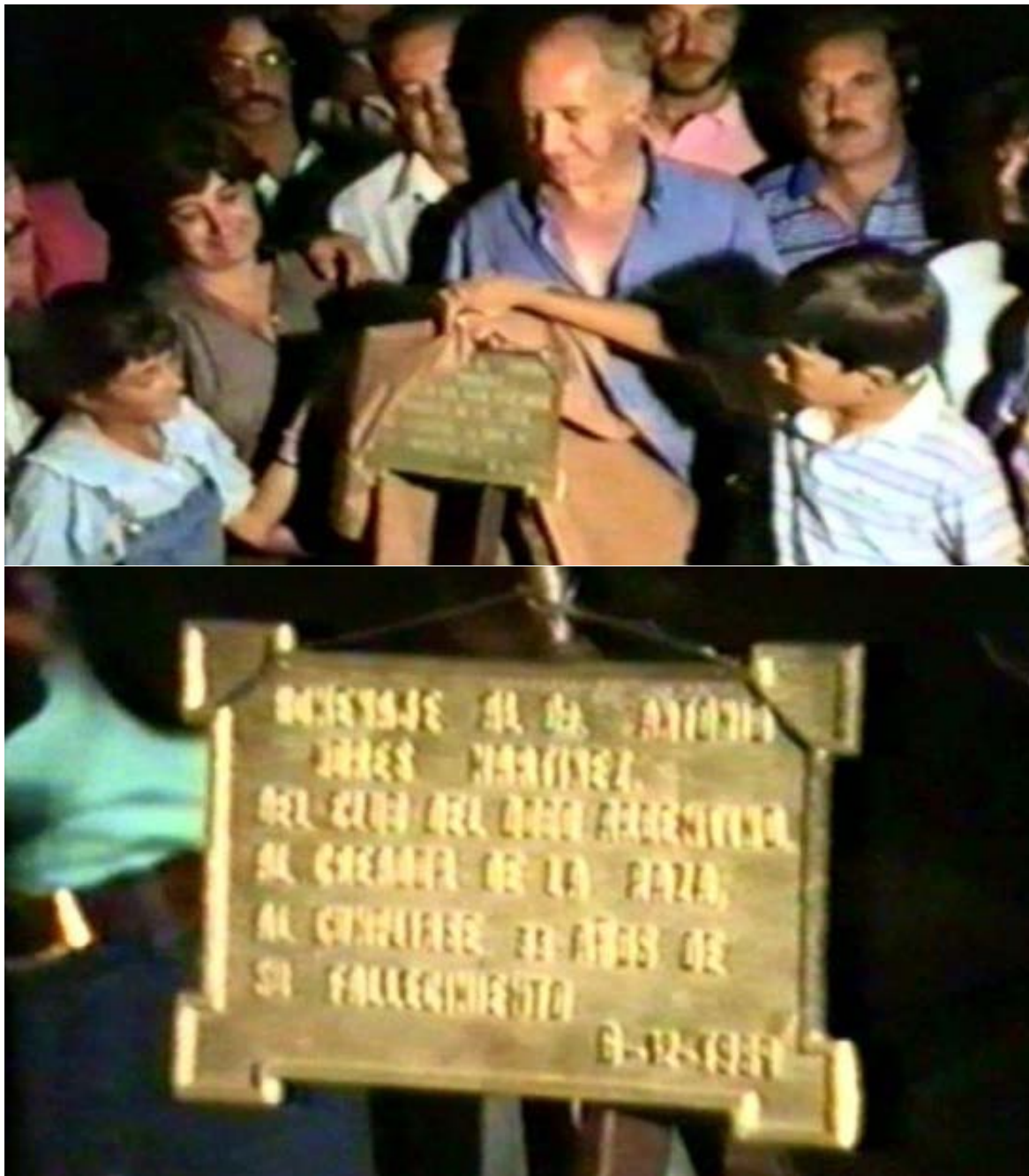


Luis Sanitti with Pedro Julian - 1985

The “Council of Delegates” of the interior of the country continues its activities, organizing during the traditional “National Encounter” of the entire collective community in the country, between December 8, 9 and 10, 1989, a seminar with a meeting of judges and breeders, to which he was invited to speak, Dr. Francisco Nores Martínez "Pancho" (Antonio's brother), Dr. Fernando Moreno and Mr. Horacio Ramírez, playing the role of moderator of the debate as seen in the photo; an exhibition was organized on the 9th and a field test on the 10th with numerous presence as usual in the city of Córdoba, at night a dinner was held where a plaque was discovered in memory of Antonio Nores Martínez, who later it would be located in the “PICADA NORES”, place where this one occurred; These meetings were never surpassed by their quality and maintenance of principles and traditions.



Francisco Nores Martínez, Horacio Ramírez, Fernando Moreno, Jorge Masjoan



After the frustrated attempt of unification of 1987 and before the intransigence of Bs. As., A new idea is being created to give more body to the “Council of Delegates” and it is thus, that on September 19, 1991 a new club with the signature of the Gentlemen:

OTTO SCHIMPF - J.C. FORLLA - HORACIO RAMIREZ- N. GONZALES SUEYRO (by the Bóxer Club Group) -FRANCISCO NORES MARTINEZ - ERNESTO RIVERO NORES AND HORACIO RIVERO NORES- VICTOR ALIAGA - OCTAVIO AND CUSTODIO BUSTO FIERRO - JORGE DIOANAN MASCELAN - ULTIAN MANDANAN - ULTIMATE - HR STINCO, among many others, this being the first attempt, as we will see later, to create a parallel club, which I call it AGRUPATION OF BREEDERS OF DOGO ARGENTINE “SEPTEMBER 19” and which would have an international reach.



This intention was short-lived due to the fear of some leaders losing control over an organic club.

Unfortunately, during the decade of the '90s, despite the fact that the end-of-the-year party continues, due to the sole fact of the convening power of the Cordovan bulldogs, the structural strength is lost, its "leaders" lose their sense of traditions and that of the common good for its own sake, creating an anarchic state conducive to desmadres, which directly affects the race.

And as we said, the politics and development of the breed are parallel and not at all auspicious for the breed, at the beginning of the '90s it is introduced again in the Río Cuarto area, along a line different from the previous one, a great black Dane, although this time it is refined until the fourth generation and despite this today it is observed in this bloodline, exemplary champions from 69 to 70cm (beautiful dogs, but not bulldogs!), (this information has not been corroborated reliably, except for what is observed in copies of said origin). On the way, he arrives in Córdoba from the U.S. a beautiful black Stafford, its owner, not existing at that time copies of the same breed, it occurs to cross it with an Argentine Doge born from the same a powerful black dog called "Julio", who has no male rival who beats him in a ring, so it is used with how much female is crossed, creating a plethora of dogs called "PAMPA". But the case is that the result of the same derives in multiple descendants "Pampa" and some "Argentine Bulldogs", champions of different bloodlines; introduces well-rounded brown eyes, stop and Stafford profile, atypical muscles, pure black spots and legs like "foal boots", the pelvis has a more closed angle, which makes the tail is inserted higher, the tendon muscle descends next to the middle gluteus, visually leaving a square musculature, that is, a leg that does not correspond to the bulldog.



Julio



Pampa



Dogo ?

Later in 2002, a compulsive young man named Luis! Despite his knowledge and a deviation from logic, he believes that introducing a new bloodline would recover the qualities of the Argentine Dogo from day to night as already they had tried several, and introduces "CIRO," a brown "Pitt bull" mongrel and a "doga" with Bull Dog and Bull Terrier ancestry owned by a Pitt bull breeder, who selected these characteristics for the fight. Rros. With this thought, he distributes the offspring without prejudice, even sending some to Italy, their descendants reproduce in different environments and from them today we see specimens with black eyes (but rounded) and a particular muscular tone, but that in the future we will not know When it will end, these dogs, although they impact, do not have the typical bulldog. This same breeder uses another Pitt Bull month called "Titan" creating a plethora of undefined dogs

(faces of Dogo-Grupa De Pitt Bull), which curiously win on the slopes, demonstrating the ignorance of the judges.



Ciro (Pitt Bull)



Descendant Dogo?



Descendant Bulldog on Exhibition?

CIRO, is also used by another breeder, in a mountain area producing copies praised by the well-known judge Holl Raun race specialist and writer of numerous articles on the same even

giving him a CAC, this caused several to reach champions and champions and even exported, being that in seen eyes, any connoisseur of the race noticed its immediate origin.

But despite so many follies of a small group, today there are serious and responsible breeders in Cordoba and inland, who, ausculising the genesis of the specimens to be used, are achieving excellent results and competing successfully in different scenarios. I want to make it clear that the examples cited are not to create any disqualification, quite the contrary, they are so that breeders who love the breed know how to take the necessary precautions that responsible parenting requires.

During the year 2001, suggestive facts took place in the eyes of the doctoral group that had been informed that the people who had the leadership of the Council of Delegates of the parent entity, in August 1998 signed an auspicious agreement with FCA and the Club of Buenos Aires; considered in the end, as a mere Certificate of delivery of principles and traditions, because in article 1 it says that the new entity will continue to maintain the attributions and obligations conferred by the institution's statute (hence the status of the Conse- jo); in article 9 of said certificate, a) it says: Promote and develop the Argentine Dogo Race at the national level according to the current standard and approved by the International Cynologique Federation (hence delivery without any qualification, of the original breed standard). I reiterate, it is not a mere criticism, in any article or subsection any objection was put to these points, therefore people were lied to.

These accumulated facts together with the reform of the Standard leads to the de facto expelled commission and with the filing of an amparo appeal, to try to gain adherents inside the country to create an opposing force capable of defeating them in a hypothetical assembly (but without giving anything in return for the interior). So, in the middle of 2000 during a specialized exhibition in the city of Córdoba, where a tribute to the last two world champions, "Stirrup" and "Talisman of the Old Diana" would be held ...



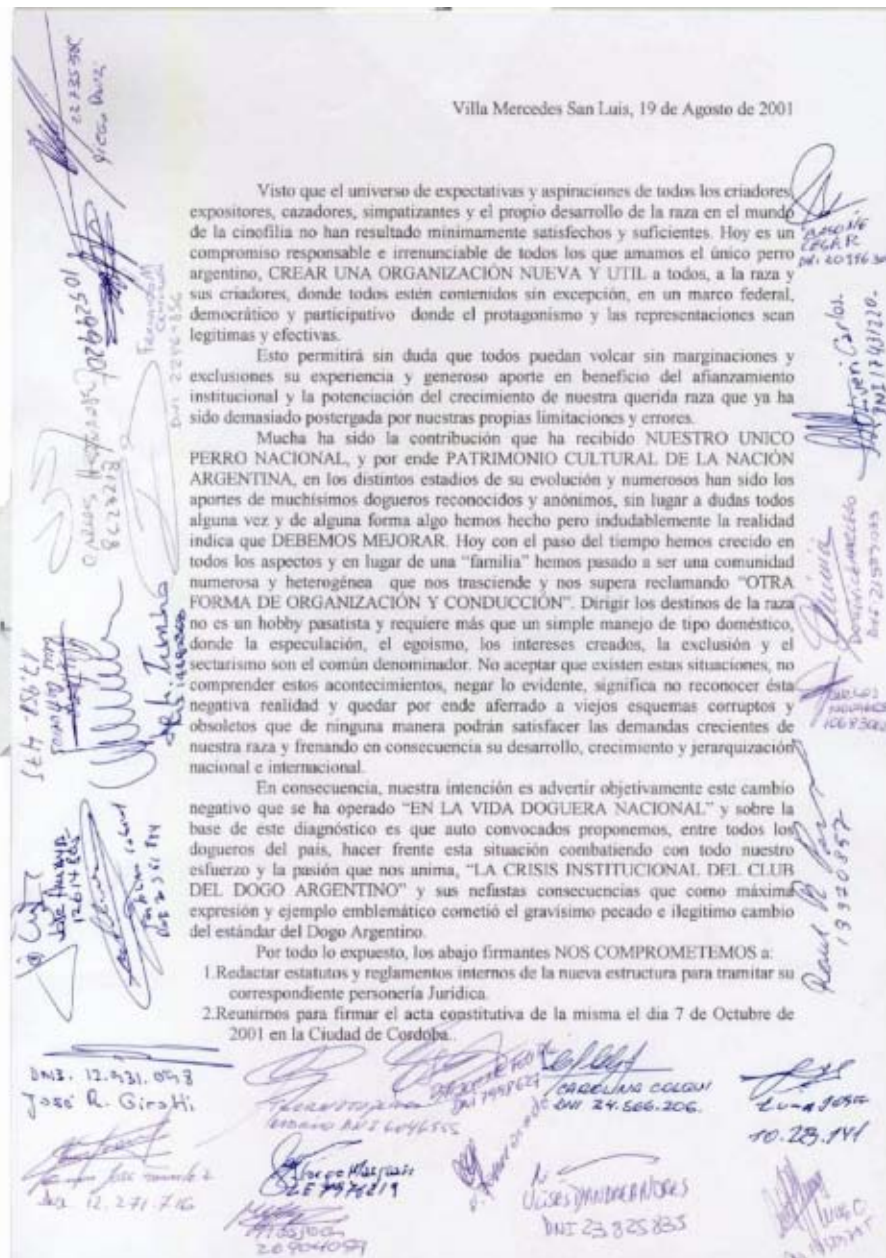
... the Council of delegates and the commission of the CDA, rebuff the act for not corresponding to their line of thinking (regardless of the quality of the examples) and do not attend the table served that would be offered to all .

Said offense and for being me the person in charge of said lunch and having previously warned Mr. Basso with “Taki Stepanopulos” that the only way was to form a parallel club, due to an improper and offensive response from it, regarding the new standard; We invite everyone who wants to have lunch to come to the table (more than 30 people, practically all exhibitors including people from Brazil); During the same and after extensive opinions it was decided that forming a new club was the most logical way to face so much despotism.

Time passed and some people created a small forum where the commission in exile of the C.D.A. It is bringing supporters to confront the other commission, in parallel, with “Taki” Stepanopulos and Carlos Hernández, with permanent communications we are shaping the idea of the new club. Thus, an assembly is convened for the day 08/19/2001 in the city of Villa Mercedes San Luis, attended by different thinking groups, including Balmaseda Nelson, Ulises D “Andrea Nores,” Bird ” Stinco, José Girotti, Uñac, Basone Unberto and César, Fantolino, Ontivero, José María Moreno, Germán Fernández (staunch defender of the forum position), Fernando Centurión, Carlos Hernández, Taki, etc.

After intense and hard hours of debate, finally the idea of the club triumphs, signing the constitutive act of the "Federal Club of the Argentine Dogo" in Villa Mercedes San Luis.





Then the approval of the statutes was ratified in the city of Córdoba. This leads me to think of an old dream that we had one day in 1996 with Carlos Arguello (politically internationalize the breed by making a worldwide bulldog exhibition in Quinta Santa Isabel), this dream that we transmit to Francisco Nores Martínez “Pancho”, who Enthusiasm so much that he immediately began communicating with all his relationships, but his early demise left these illusions truncated, yet I continued to insist before all the notable leaders Fernando Moreno, Horacio, etc. Thus, remembering that old yearning, I communicated with his brother José Luis Nores Martínez (Antonio's younger brother) to whom I informed him that he intended to hold an event in the Fifth, an offer that was widely welcomed by all the Nores family, so that he and all the representatives of the recently formed Federal Club automatically set out to prepare the first and only tribute in the fifth and first international dog event; a monolith was enthroned in homage to Antonio in front of the chapel and an exhibition was held with more than 100 copies of different origin.



Entrance to the fifth Santa Isabel (1)



Entrance to the fifth Santa Isabel (2)



Caniles behind the chapel and cemetery of dogs (1)



Caniles behind the chapel and cemetery of dogs



Santa Isabel Chapel



Plaque in memory of Antonio Nores Martínez



Jorge Masjoán directing a few words to the participants



José Luis Nores Martínez ("PEPE") Masjoan and Marta Nores (Antonio's daughter)



Discovering the plaque: "Pepe" Nores-Carlos Hernández - "Taki"



Javier Coronda exhibition with "Julio"

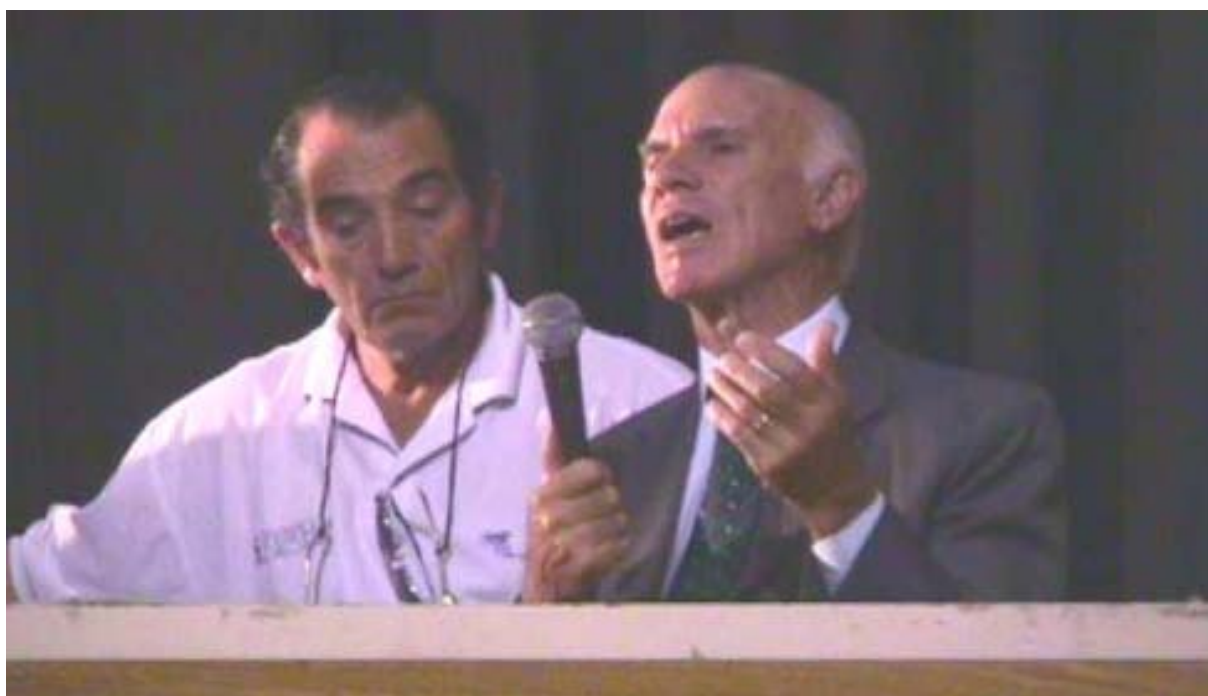


Magnet- Guillermo Suárez- Néstor Plonski

we already had years ago) in the “Picada Nores”, then we made a Creole lunch in the town of Totoral ending with an exhibition in the city of Córdoba, under the auspices of the Council of Delegates.



Fernando Moreno-José Luis Forlla-Jorge Masjoán and Constanza Masjoán



Horacio Rivero, José Crespo



End of the conferences



Horacio Rivero judging



Paolo Vianini judging



Some were only spectators

In conclusion and not to elaborate on details, I think in particular that these two events have been the initial kick for true unification although today there are still separatist winds where different thinking is not tolerated, even with the unification of the Argentine Bulldog Club (CDA, rector of the destinies of the race). This great movement allows, in turn, the creation of a new international entity called the World Association of Argentine Dogo (A.M.D.A.), thanks to its management it was possible to organize the first world exhibition of the year 2010 near the city of Córdoba; Too bad we arrived only with papers and without a clear definition of race and worse, with a capriciously imposed standard.

For all of the above, it is easy to understand that disorder in the race is the power of the disorder of people who pretend to lead to it and just as they do not respect the individuality of people unless they do so with the Bulldog Argentino.

How could it be otherwise, each story ends with a new standard, which I will comment in general and in particular in the next chapter, the one corresponding to this historical period being the following:

ORIGIN: Argentina

DATE OF PUBLICATION: 01-29-1999 USE: Big game dog (Montería) F.C.I
CLASSIFICATION:

Group 2 Pincher and Schnauzer dogs, Molosoides, mountain dogs and Swiss Boyeros.
Section 2.1 Dogo molosoides. No proof of work.

Brief Historical Summary

This breed is native to the province of Córdoba, located in the Mediterranean region of the territory of the Argentine Republic. Its creator was Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez, a member of a traditional family of that province and a medical profession. His passion for dogs, perhaps for family legacy, led him, in 1928, to set the basis and a standard for a new dog breed that he named Dogo Argentino.

His work was based on the methodical crossing between several pure breeds with the "Old Dog of Cordovan Fight", exemplary of great power and strength, but psychically and genetically unstable, products of a miscegenation of Mastiffs, Bulldogs and Bull terriers, and that were well known and appreciated at that time among fanatic and fierce dog fighters, a common activity at that time and where all social classes were mixed.

After an intense and thorough selection and study of characters, in several generations, he achieves his goal, forming the first "family".

In its origins, it was considered by many as a fighting dog, but the fervent for the hunting of Dr. Nores Martínez makes him participate in one of his usual games of montería, where his qualities are demonstrated for these purposes, becoming main figures in all its exits. Thus, he quickly became an excellent "Montería Dog".

This same metamorphosis leads him today, through the years, to be a versatile dog in his functions, since he has proven himself to be a noble exemplar of company and a faithful and impassable protector of what he loves. Its strength, tenacity, smell and bravery, make it unmatched within the pack dogs for hunting wild boar, peccaries, pumas and other predatory species of agriculture and livestock, which inhabit the vast and heterogeneous regions of the Argentine territory.

Its harmony and balance, the excellent musculature, typical of an athlete, make it the ideal dog to withstand long journeys under very diverse climates and, after them, sustain an arduous combat with the persecuted prey.

On May 21, 1964, it is recognized as a breed by the Argentine Cynological Federation and by the Argentine Rural Society, who open their "Genealogical Registry", starting their registration. Only on July 31, 1973, he is accepted by the F.C.I., as the first and only Argentine race, thanks to the passionate passion and unparalleled work of Dr. Agustín Nores Martínez, brother and continuator of the creator's work.

GENERAL APPEARANCE:

Normotype, mesomorphic and macrocrotal molose within the desired proportions and without being considered giant. Of harmonic and robust aspect, for its powerful musculature that stands out under a consistent and elastic skin, adhered to the body by a slightly loose subcutaneous tissue. Walking calmly and safely, shrewdly and quickly reacting, showing permanent joy in their movements. Of cordial and affectionate character and of a striking whiteness; His physical virtues show him as a true athlete.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Being a mesomorphic animal, none of its regions stand out from the set, which is harmonic and balanced. Midbrain; The face should be the same length as the skull. The height at the cross is equal to the height at the rump. The height of the thorax is equal to 50% of the height at the cross. The length exceeds the height of the cross by 10%.

TEMPERAMENT / BEHAVIOR:

Cheerful, frank, humble, friendly and little barking, always proving to be aware of his power. It should never be aggressive, a characteristic that will be severely observed. Its dominant condition shows it in continuous territorial competition with copies of the same sex, a characteristic that is most noticeable in males. As a hunter he is clever and silent, brave and devoted.

HEAD:

The mesocephalic type, with a strong and powerful aspect, without abrupt angles or marked chisels, shows a concave-convex profile; convex in the skull, given by the relief of the chewing muscles and the neck, and slightly concave in the face. Articulate with the neck, forming an arc of strong musculature.

CRANIAL REGION:

-Cranium: Massive, convex in the antero-posterior and transverse direction. With - Naso-frontal depression (Stop): Slightly defined, giving the transition from cranial convexity to slight facial concavity. From the profile, it gives us a definite image, due to the relief of the supraciliary arches.

FACIAL REGION:

The same length as the cranial region.

-Trufa: With large nostrils. Pigmented black. It rises slightly forward, giving termination to the concavity of the snout. Seen in profile, the anterior line is perpendicular and straight, coinciding with the edge or slightly anterior to it.

- Snout: Strong, somewhat longer than tall, of good development in a transversal sense; Its lateral faces are slightly convergent. Its upper line is slightly concave, almost exclusive characteristic of the Argentine Dogo.

-Lips: Moderately thick, short and tight. With free and preferably pigmented black edges.

-Jaws / Teeth: Strong and well-adapted jaws, without inferior or superior prognathism. The maxillary branches should be slightly convergent, giving homogeneity to the dental arches. The jaws ensure a maximum bite. Large teeth, with good development, aligned and firm implantation, will look clean and caries free. A complete denture is recommended, with priority given to the homogeneity of the dental arches. Dental occlusion in clamp, admitting the closure in scissors.

-Cheeks: Wide and semi-flat, free of folds, without reliefs or chisels, covered by strong skin.

-Eyes: Dark or hazelnut color, protected by eyelids with preferably pigmented black borders, without considering depigmentation of the same as a penalizable offense. Almond-shaped, medium insertion and wide separation between both. The set will be accompanied by an attentive and lively look but, in turn, of marked hardness, especially in the male specimens.

-Ears: Lateral and high insertion with good separation between the two, given by the width of the skull. Functionally, they must be cut and erect, triangular in shape and not longer than 50% of the anterior edge of the natural ear's pavilion. Without amputation, they are of medium length, wide, thick, flat and rounded at their apex. Smooth coat and somewhat shorter than in the rest of the body and where small spots may appear, not penalizable. Naturally worn pendants, covering the posterior region of the cheeks. On alert, they have semi-erection capacity.

NECK:

Of medium length, strong and erect, with very good muscular development, marking in its upper line a slight convexity. Cone shaped

truncated, it inserts with the head in a muscular arch, which erases all the bony reliefs of the region and with the thorax, by a wide base. Covered by an elastic and thicker skin, which glides freely on a slightly looser subcutaneous cellular tissue than in the rest of the body, making soft folds not pending at the throat; This characteristic is fundamental in the functionality of the animal. The fur on

This region is slightly longer.

BODY:

The length of the body (measured from the tip of the shoulder to the tip of the buttock) exceeds the height at the cross by 10%.

-High line: At level; the cross and the tip of the leg have the same height, these being the points of greatest height.

-Cruz: Wide and high.

-Back: Wide and strong, with a great muscular development that determines a gentle slope towards the loins.

-Lomo: Strong and erased by the development of the lumbar muscles, which hint at a middle channel along the spine. It is somewhat shorter than the back and ascends imperceptibly to the tip of the rump. The muscular development in all the regions that make up the upper line, gives the specimens the characteristic of a slightly loaned profile, without reaching

be it, which is accentuated in adult specimens due to the large spinal dorsal musculature.

-Group: Of medium length, with wide and well developed musculature, which makes both the tip of the ileum and that of the ischium slightly noticeable. Of a width equal to the

thoracic or slightly smaller, it maintains an angle with the horizontal near 30°, which marks in its upper line a gently convex slope until the insertion of the tail.

- Chest: Wide and deep. The tip of the sternum is located at the level with the tip of the shoulder (scapulo-humeral joint) and with the lower line of the thorax, at the height of the line of the elbows. Broad chest, giving maximum breathing capacity, with long and moderately arched ribs that articulate with the sternum at the level of the elbows.

- Belly: Something collected above the lower line of the thorax, never agalgado, strong and of good muscular tension as well as the flanks and ijares.

TAIL:

Medium insertion, at an angle of 45° with the upper line. In the form of a saber, thick and long, it descends to the height of the hocks, without exceeding them. Born at rest naturally fallen. In action, elevated somewhat above the upper line and in continuous lateral movement. In trotting, its bearing is at the level of the upper line or slightly above it.

EXTREMITIES:

PREVIOUS MEMBERS:

Seen together, they represent a strong and robust bone-muscle confirmation unit, proportional to the size of the animal. Perpendicular aplombs, both front and profile.

- Shoulders: High and proportionate. Very strong, with large muscular reliefs without being lush. With an obliqueness with the horizontal of 45°.

- Arms: Medium length and proportionate to the set. Strong and of important musculature, it maintains an angle of 45° with the horizontal.

- Elbows: Robust, covered with a somewhat thicker and more elastic skin, without folds or wrinkles. Naturally located against the costal wall, appearing to be part of it.

- Forearms: The same length as the arms and perpendicular, robust and straight bone with good muscle development.

- Carpal joints: Long and in the same line with the forearms, free of bone over-reliefs and roughness.

- Metacarpos: Somewhat flat, of good bone and with an oblique respect to the horizontal of 70° to 75°.

- Front feet: Round, with short fingers, robust and well closed. Fleshy and hard pads, covered with thick skin and rough to the touch.

AFTER MEMBERS:

Medium angulation Seen together, they are strong, robust and parallel; giving the image of strength and power that its function requires, ensuring sufficient drive and determining the typical walk.

-Thighs: Long proportioned to the set. Strong and of important and very visible muscular development. They articulate with the coxal at a close angle of 100°. -Rodilla: Located on the same axis of the member. Femoro-tibial angle close- not at 110°.

-Legs: Slightly shorter than the thighs, strong and continuing to develop the muscles of the limb.

-Corvejón: The tarsal-metatarsal assembly is short, strong and firm, ensuring the propulsion force of the posterior limb. Robust tarsus, with the tip of the hock evident. The tibial-tarsal joint forms an angle close to 140°. Robust metatarsal, almost cylindrical and poised in 90° with the horizontal. If there are spurs they must be removed.

-Back feet: Similar to the front ones, although somewhat smaller and slightly longer, maintaining the same characteristics.

MOVEMENT:

Agile and firm; with noticeable changes to show interest in something, where it becomes erect and fast reflexes, typical of the breed. Paused step. Wide trot, with good anterior suspension and powerful posterior propulsion; in the gallop, it shows all its energy developing all the power it has. Mark simple and parallel trails. Ambladura (pasuqueo) is not considered a great defect.

SKIN:

Homogeneous, somewhat thick, but soft and elastic. Adhered to the body by a semi-loose subcutaneous tissue, which allows easy sliding, without forming relevant wrinkles, except in the neck region, where the subcutaneous cellular tissue is more lax. With the least possible pigmentation, although this is increasing over the years. Excessively pigmented skin is not accepted. The specimens with the edges of the labial and palpebral mucous membranes pigmented in black are preferred.

FUR:

-Hair: Uniform, short, smooth and soft to the touch, with an approximate length of 1.5 to 2cm, its density and thickness vary according to the climates. Being thin and thin in tropical climates (where it leaves the skin translucent, the pigmented regions become visible, which is not a reason for penalty) and thicker in the cold regions, where sub-hair may appear.

-Color: Color entirely white. A black spot or dark hue around the eye is admitted, not exceeding ten percent of the head. Between two copies of the same conditions, the judge must always opt for the whitest.

SIZE:

Height at the cross: Males: 62 to 68 cm. Females: 60 to 65 cm.

LACKS:

Any deviation from the aforementioned criteria is considered as a fault and its severity is considered to the extent of the deviation from the standard.

SERIOUS MISCONDUCT

- Lack of bone-muscle development (weakness).
- Low pigmented truffle.
- Hanging lips.
- Small, weak or decayed teeth. Incomplete denture - Excessively clear eyes. Entropion and ectropion.
- Chest of barrel; keel chest.
- Flat ribs.
- Excessive angulation of the posterior limb.
- Excessively long hock.
- Types of atypical gait.
- Excessive skin pigmentation in young specimens. - Appearance of small areas with hair coloring. - Nervous imbalances.

ELIMINATORY FAULTS

- Truffle without pigmentation.
- Superior or inferior prognathism.
- Eyes of different color or light blue.
- Deafness.
- Long hair.
- Stains on the body coat. More than one spot on the head. - Sizes smaller than 60 cm. and over 68 cm.
- Aggression.

N.B .: Males must have two normal-looking testicles completely descended into the scrotum.

Chapter 7

Personal Opinions On The Standard Of The Argentine Bulldog

The handling of the breed and the excess of information where it is intended to enter into technical structural and morphological considerations, causes me a serious concern for the message that it transmits to novices and poorly informed breeders or breeders of specimens, who look for in these pages, the information that for not being in areas of greater development of the breed or in direct contact with expert breeders etc. They have no other way to access it. And it is in these articles written almost always by old breeders who do not ignore the development of the breed at all, but they accommodate their will! It is where the greatest misinformation occurs. To this we must add that the majority of the judges were or are breeders and before the omnipotent position they manipulate the standard and the race. It is true that our standard may be of a slightly adjusted interpretation, it being imperative to bring the breed back to it and not vice versa, therefore I do not explain why some insist on adjusting the standard to their dogs; perhaps they are commercial interests or personal appreciations that do not benefit the race at all.

Personal Opinions On The Standard Of The Argentine Bulldog

To conclude with the issue of standards and not pretending to be one more, I want to make it clear that my opinions are based on documents written by the authors and their personal analysis.

Clarified this point, let's start remembering that throughout history, four different ones have been written, (published only three) and although some say that Agustín Nores wrote or transcribed the standard of his brother Antonio Nores, the reality is that he took the written in 1953, to which he introduced some snacks.

When referring to height Antonio says average size (referring to a metamorphic individual, norm type) and Agustín incorporates from 60 to 65kg (fixed maximum height in what would be a mesomorphic individual); Antonio does not determine weight although his descriptions are those of an individual from 40 to 45kg, as Agustín says in his standard. The most important thing that affects the aspect is the theme of the lips; Antonio says: well rolled up, braces, with free edges and definitely disqualifies the pendulum lip, Agustín before the results obtained in his breeding incursion and seeing his work in "KOB" reflected; just disqualifies the lip, very pendulum? leaving issue for free will and giving rise to the unreasonable number of drooling dogs everywhere.

These are the most outstanding points of the differences, which do not make the modification of the typicality of Dogo.

But when we refer to the current standard, the differences are modifying the typicity, so it should be taken into account that when we talk about standard what the reader must keep in mind, it is the following: THE TYPE CITY, IS THE IRRENUNCIABLE IDENTITY OF THE BREED. Therefore, prior to the analysis of the standard, I will clarify that it is "Typicity or Expression".

Typicity Or Expression

It is common to read different writers say "The Argentine Bulldogs that are seen on the slopes are all typical", with a common expression, and I ask, Is it because they are all white ?, Why are they good joggers ?, on tracks of exposure, usually girls for the Argentine Dogo, forcing them to contain their passage; I believe that any such approach is a big mistake. In the first place because in our race there is no defined typology due to ignorance of it, to the permanent introduction of new races and personal whims, which determines an indefinite variety-type of forms.

Therefore, when we refer to a specific breed, the first thing we should be clear about is its typicality or expression, meaning that when comparing an Argentine Doge with a Dane, Bull Terrier, Bull Dogg, etc. don't look alike in the least; explained in another way, we would say that typicality or expression is the one that represents a large group of specimens with similar phenotypic characteristics, transmissible through their genotype as well as their functions, in this case we would be talking about homozygous individuals that would represent a race and within a race the anatomical part that defines it is the head.

Deducing from the aforementioned, we can say that "The typicality of a dog begins in the head" and it is not by chance that Antonio in his standard, developed 18 points and of the same 8 correspond to the head and if we consider the Disqualifying points (9 points) 5 correspond to it.

Then they will ask how should we determine if a Bulldog is typical? then very simple, introducing ourselves to the thought of its creator; And what was he looking for? Certainly, a strong head with a powerful jaw in correspondence with a dog of prey. Said in this way it seems easy, however, let's take this statement as true, so we could say that just by taking longitudinal and transverse das on the head of a dog we would already have racial identity of it, giving us an idea of its internal structure. This just; It is not enough to define an Argentine Dogo. For what I consider for a better relationship with our goal is, to make an analysis from the bone structure of the head that is the support of the muscles and for this nothing better than to reread the chapter "No 2" where Antonio Nores scientifically develops NOTIONS ON BIO-GENETICS because I consider that nothing can be modified at this point.

Therefore, as I said before, I will only make my assessments based on the original writings of Antonio and his fundamentals where the differences with the other standards will be clearly seen and fundamentally the one in force since 1999, which complies with the diagram pre-established by the International Cinological Federation - nal, but with aggregates that affect the typicality or expression that an Argentine Dogo should have.

Before analyzing the different points in question, the reader must understand that the concepts that are poured into it will always be related to the skeletal part of it and only in those parts where it is reliably specified, will they be referred to the reliefs muscle This method is used for comparative anatomy classifications.

With Italian typography I literally represent the current standard. With regular typography, personal opinions.

GENERAL APPEARANCE (EXPRESSION): Moloso, norm type, mesomorph and macrophage within the desired proportions and without being considered giant.

Harmonious and robust, due to its powerful musculature that underlies a consistent and elastic skin adhered to the body by a slightly loose subcutaneous tissue (Although FCI involves it in the same package, a more detailed clarification should be made as it lends itself to bad interpretations). To walk calmly (I should say "Haughty and dominant", with the head always upright) and safe, sagacious and of rapid reaction, showing permanent joy in his movements. Of cordial and affectionate character and of a striking whiteness; His physical virtues show him as a true athlete.

I will expand the concept so that it is clear because the Argentine Bulldog is not a Moloso and to do so, we must begin by analyzing how individuals are divided into anatomy and then that it is a giant, for which I will not go into bibliographic citations trying to show an erudition that I don't have: in anatomy individuals are divided into ENDOMORPHES, ECTOMORPHES AND MESOMORPHES: the "ENDO-MORFO" is that fat, obese individual; The "ECTOMORPH" is the one with more bone mass, higher than the normal average and requires a greater skin coating, to which we could add the term "MACROMORPH" and in this case, we will apply it to the canids, of heavy heavy lifting or "HYPERMETRIC" of more 68 to 70cm and more of 50kg, the "MESOMORPH" or MESOMORPHISM: defined as the concordance with the athlete's appearance, robust and powerful hips, individual who gains muscle quickly, without previous gymnastics (without the contribution of hormones), great locomotive facility (ARGENTINE DOGO); NORMOTIPO (in medicine, athletic type).

Analyzing it from the cynological point of view we see in different publications and treaties that, PIERRE MEGNIN in 1897, for a zootechnical interest, divides the more than 400 recognized races into the following racial groups: MOLOSOIDS - LUPOIDS, BRACOIDS AND // GRAIOIDS.

Having seen this, we will analyze gigantism: gigantism is a phenomenon that in animals, including man, occurs every 10,000 birth, generating an individual capable of transmitting their genetic characteristics to their offspring, it is this phenomenon that interests us, therefore, within the theories of the racial origin of giant dogs, one of them says, that they have a common trunk in Tibet (Central Asia), but we have already seen in chapter No1 it is only a theory; because it is proven that in the age of irons, all over Europe were found around the kitchen of these humans, remains of the banquets they made with these giants and others of medium size. Another and perhaps the most important for the issue at hand, assumes that the origin of the GIGANTES MACROMORFOS BRAQUICEFALOS, marked naso-frontal jump, short snout, good smell and especially the appearance of prognathism and long limbs; They originate in East Asia by spontaneous generation or by crossbreeding with local dogs.

The truth is that these dogs by means of the transhumance typical of those towns or by the invading hordes arrived at the gates of the Roman Empire, impressing these by their size (like an ass) and value, being introduced to the fighting in the sand At this point in ancient history, there is a dog merchant named EPIRO, who had his kennel in the MOLOSO ISLAND of GREECE, giving the name of MOLOSOS to all the giants coming from their caniles who populated the Roman hosts for their territorial invasions and giving rise to all dogs with these characteristics.

Now let's analyze the terms MOLOSO AND MOLOSOIDE: some people interpret that they are synonymous, claiming that it is only a grammatical question since the suffix "ears" means MATTER but it is also true THAT IT IS THE SAME TO DISTINCT "FROM". Therefore, it

is very clear that MOLOSO and MOLOSOIDE ARE NOT SYNONYMS. LET'S ANALYZE THE THEME NOW FROM A MORE RATIONAL POINT:

If we take as certain, the offspring of the known canids of their ancestors CANIS FAMILIARIS PALUSTRIS "SPITZ", CAN. FAM. METRIS OPTIMAE "PASTO-RES", CAN.FAM. INOSTRANZEWI "MOLOSOS", CAN.FAM. INTERMEDIUS "BRACO" AND CA. FAM. LEINIERI "LEBRELES, TERRIER"; we find five differentiations somatic and only one would give rise to the MOLOSOS. But this is not so because as we have seen, there were giants simultaneously everywhere, to the point that when the tribes of Central Asia with their Tibetan shepherds and the Romans arrived in Europe, there were already large dogs like the British Mastiffs, who beat EPIRO's molosos ruining his business. It is also true that 2000 years B.C. or more, the MOLOSOS already lived with smaller dogs used for wild boar hunting and home guard of the MESOMORPH type of different racial origins from 40 to 45kg. and 62 to 66cm in size; These dogs, over the centuries, ceased to be dogs for the purposes described, becoming used for handling livestock within slaughterhouses, encouraging their use as a very popular fighting dog throughout Europe. Following the popularity of these dogs with triangular lips, short and muscular hair, already in the twelfth century they began to be called DOGGE.

Therefore, consider as true this or that origin would be reckless, what you can look for is a logical definition for our DOGO ARGENTINO, which we could put together as follows: we know that a moloso (dog or bat) has a head bulky, marked naso-frontal jump (THE DOGO NO) short snout (THE DOGO NO), hanging lips (THE DOGO, RANGEED, TIRANTS), long legs (THE DOGO NO), prognatic (THE DOGO NO). In other words, the Argentine bulldog is definitely NOT A MOLOSO (Although F.C.I. qualifies it that way), even more so if we take publications where they consider the molossians as copies of more than 50kg and more than 68 to 70cm in height.

Take the definition of ANTONIO NORES MARTINEZ that says: MESOMORPH OR NORMOTYPE AND A MACROTALIC WITHOUT REACHING GIGANTISM.

MACROTALICO, without reaching gigantism, that is within the logical parameters because it is a meso-morpho (of rapid growth) since it is not said anywhere that it is a brachymorph, much less that it is of heavy forms (slow growth). Another consideration is that in medicine MACROTALICO is an ECTOMORPH, people with more size, more skin (no more weight).

So where does it appear that the Argentine bulldog is a MOLOSOIDE ?; in the face of immense racial variability, zoologists called every dog with phenotypic resemblance to a MOLOSO, MOLOSOID WITHOUT SIZE OR STRUCTURE DIFFERENTIATION (SOMA); AFTER, F.C.I. CONCLUDES BOTH IN A SINGLE EXPRESSION, "MOLOSOS". In one word, the Argentine bulldog, given his racial pull, IS LIKE "A" DIFFERENT "FROM" A MOLOSO, OR BE THAT OUR DOG, IT IS A "DOGO" THAT AS A MAXIMUM WE COULD ADD "MOLOSOID TYPE" or the reverse, "MOLOSOID TYPE DOGO "(as the current standard says). In my opinion, it is in this way that we should consider our ARGENTINE DOGO; although according to the definition of its creator (suitable for big game, guard and defense of the home) it should fit it within the hunting group, that is within the GROUP-6.

According to the previous definitions we can see different typology or phenotypes:

a) - Three examples that fit within the parameters described above in regard to its expression, Mesomorphs, Normotypes and Macrotals without reaching gigantism.





b) - Three examples of dogs without major muscle chisels, outside the parameters of the breed, Macromorphs or Hypermetrics (more than 68cm).

Important proportions: Being a mesomorphic animal, none of its regions stands out from the whole (Very serious mistake, since being a mesomorph I should say with well-marked muscles), which is harmonic and balanced. Midbrain; The face should be the same length as the skull.

(I should say “Cranial Region and Facial Region” and clarify that the definition 1 to 1 does not mean two equal measures because this definition contemplates that it can be from 0.97 to 1 in both directions). The height at the cross is equal to the height at the rump (It does not clarify if it refers to the skeleton or the soft parts), thus making a serious mistake that must be eliminated, all the races that make up the bulldog's genetic pool , they say: "Boxer", descending; "Great Dane", slightly descending; "San Bernardo", slightly descending; "Pointer" slightly descending, "Bull Terrier", descending. Only the "Mastiff of the Pyrenees" says Grupa at the same height as the cross, which makes him an excellent jogger, but of walking tired and head low (totally the inverse of the aim sought).

The height of the thorax is equal to 50% of the height at the cross. The length exceeds the height at the cross by 10%. I think that these definitions are a bit capricious and should be reconsidered, since the definition of the thorax allows multiple interpretations and with it the modification of the ribs, which would not happen with Antonio's definition “The thorax exceeds the elbows” .



Gently reluctant from the cross to the rump



Cross and rump at equal height

Temperament / behavior: Cheerful, frank, (humble), (haughty dominant), friendly and little barking, always proving to be aware of his power. It should never be aggressive, a characteristic that will be severely observed. Its dominant condition shows it in continuous territorial competition with copies of the same sex, a characteristic that is most noticeable in males. As a hunter he is clever and silent, brave and devoted.

Head: Of the meso-cephalic type (intermediate forms between "Brachycephalic and Dolicocephalus), of strong and powerful aspect, without abrupt angles or marked chisels. As we are referring to the Head as a whole, if we will have marked chisels with marked angles !, for example "Middle groove with temporal muscles", "Temporary muscles with masseter muscles", "Meeting of the muscles of the neck with the neck ", shows a concave-convex

profile; convex in the skull, given by the relief of the chewing muscles and the neck, and slightly concave on the face. Articulate with the neck, forming an arc of strong musculature.

At this point I will expand concepts, because it is a point that all breeders and judges in the history of the bulldog have unknown for lacking technical clarifications, judging by subconscious instinct or conformist customs that is equivalent to ignoring the breed, I do not affirm simple whim, today we see farm dogs with concave or intermediate flat skulls without anyone noticing it, widening the typological disparity, therefore they are distorting the “Argentine Doge” and it is necessary to expand the technical requirements due to the breadth of the development of the race.

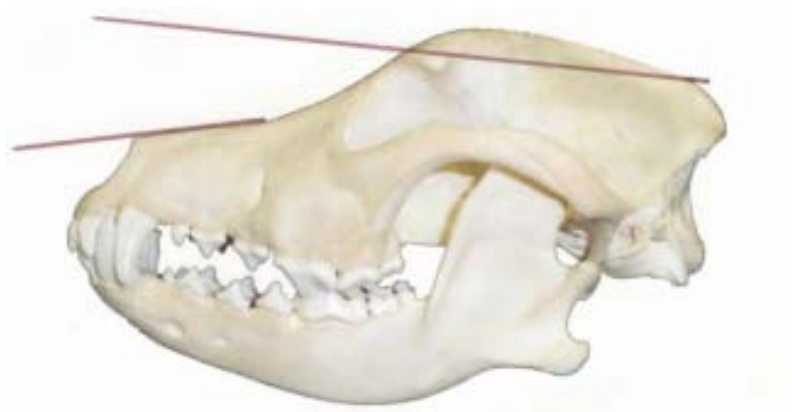
To understand and determine the types of heads although we have already made reference to them before, in this case we will take as reference the upper lines of the same which are divided into Concave Convex or Certoides, divergent upper lines as corresponds to the Argentine Bulldog.

Convex plane or Orthoids parallel upper lines as in the German Sheepdog and Celloid or converging converging upper lines, as in the Pointer, although in this case it would be applied to a dog with a skull longer than the snout; To define them, two imaginary planes must be drawn at the following points:

- a) - On the skull joining the highest part of the supraciliary arch and the upper part of the end of the occipital crest.
- b) - Another line, parallel to the nasal bone.

These lines, when the head is well muscled, they cost a little to define,

but also, they will always give us a notable difference as we will see in the attached examples.



Dogo Argentino



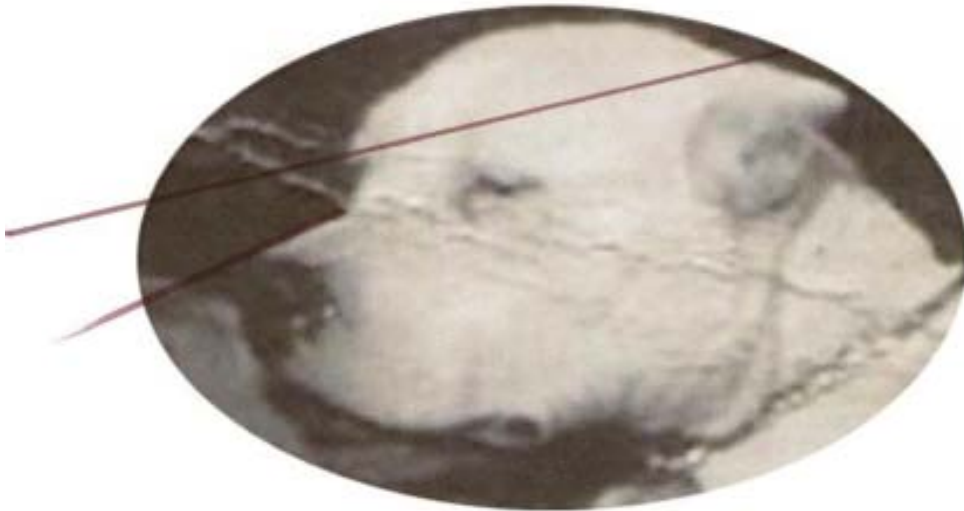
Wolf



Dogo Argentino – Año 1947



Terror decade of the „70



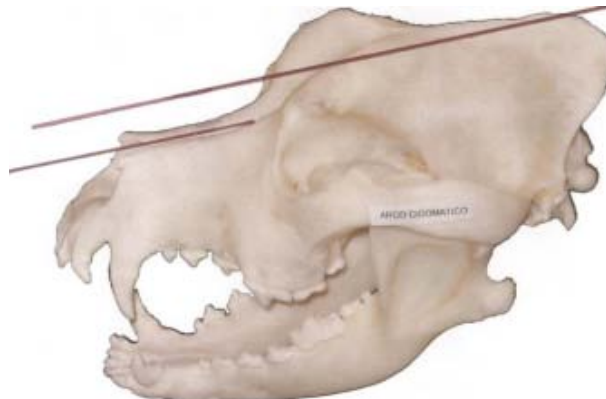
Decade of 1980

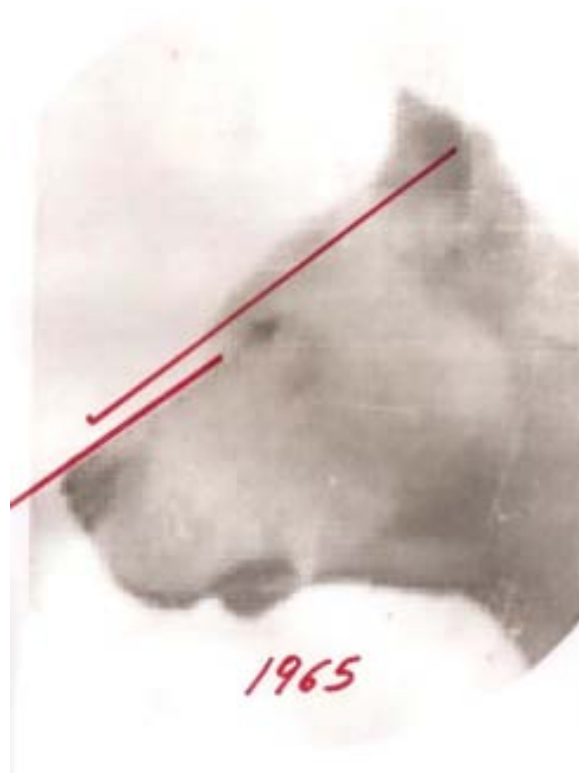


Decade of 2000

We see that in the examples of 1980 and 2000, the angle between the two planes is attenuated due to the greater cross-linking between different racial groupings.

EXAMPLES OF FLAT CONCAVO





Parallel lines, Kob de las pampas and most current dog

HEADS NOT UNDERSTANDED OR EVEN IN THE WINDING ELTIPO (Tending to brachycephaly)

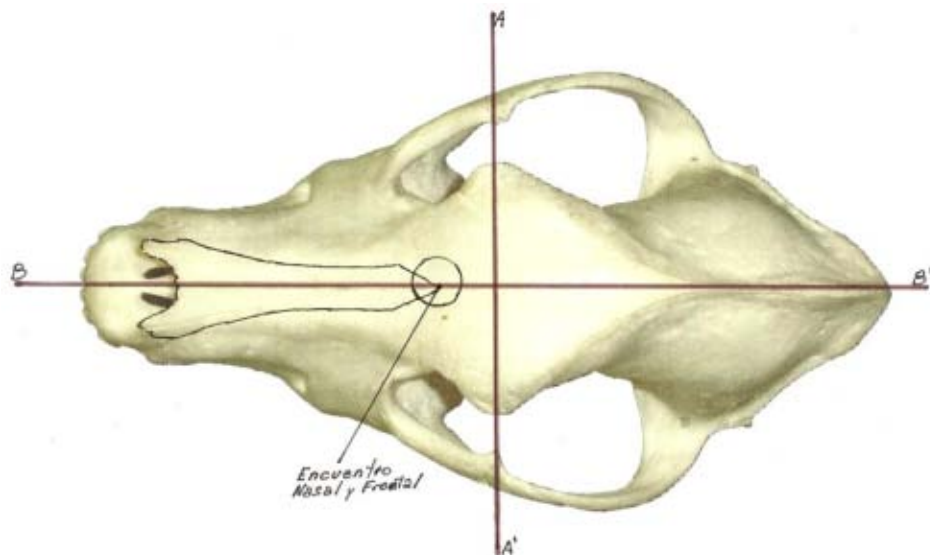


Convergent upper lines not corresponding to the race should be disqualified

Cranial Region:

Skull: Solid, convex in antero-posterior and transverse direction. With zygomatic arches far apart from the cranial vault, to give rise to a large temporal fossa that gives space to the great development of the muscle of the same name. Western crest erased by the development of the muscles of the neck. The central groove of the skull is slightly well known.

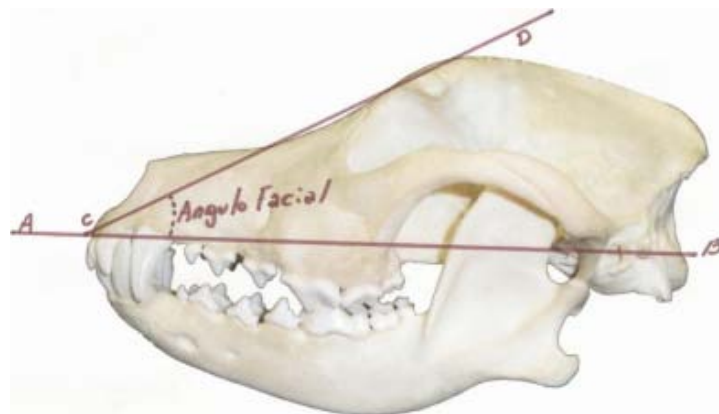
Naso-frontal depression (Stop): Slightly defined, giving the transition from cranial convexity to slight facial concavity. From the profile, it gives us a definite image, due to the relief of the supraciliary arches. At this point we must be very clear, in general, people confuse the transverse midline of the head that passes through the most extreme points of the supraciliary arches (AA ") with the inflection point of the frontal naso depression found ahead of the middle line of the head, more precisely where the nasal bone is located with the frontal gently ascending along the middle longitudinal line of the head (BB "), this characteristic makes it visible from the feeling of having a snout shorter than the skull.



FACIAL REGION

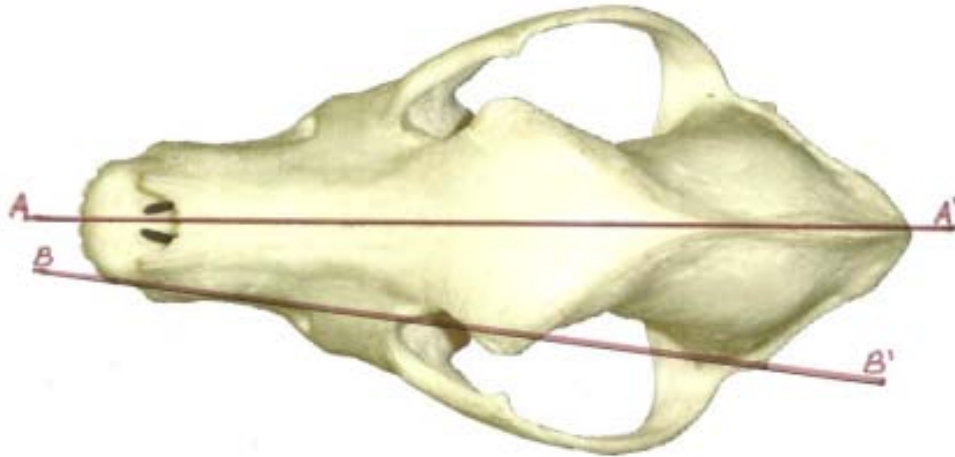
FACIAL REGION: for the description of the facial region, although the framing of F.C.I. He does not ask for it, I think it would be important to incorporate a new concept, to clarify a well-known issue in regards to the final forms of the head of an Argentine Bulldog, usually it is always said that between skull and muzzle seen from above, they would form a Rectangular figure as if they were two joined cubes, even the drawings with which they represent them, they show them and of course I say that this is materially impossible as we will see when analyzing the following:

FACIAL ANGLE: according to Cramer's method, it is the one that is delimited by an imaginary straight line that follows the "alveolar line of the premaxillary and maxillary" passing through the middle of the "external auditory meatus" (AB) and another line that starts from the flame - called "alveolar point", it goes to the most protruding point of the frontal bone (the superior arches) (CD). Now let's take as an example a Boxer, a Great Dane, and an Argentine Bulldog; the latter would give us a "medium angle" in relation to the others, since in the Boxer the greater height of his skull (although narrower) and shorter nasal length, it would give us a greater angle and with respect to the Great Dane although its relationship "skull face" is similar, its "apophysis and supraciliary arches" are not so developed (give lower height to its frontal), therefore the facial angle is smaller than in an Argentine Bulldog. At this point the official Club should conduct a conscientious study to determine a minimum and maximum angle.



LATERO FACIAL ANGLE (of the skull):

The "Latero Facial" angle (according to Cramer's method), is formed by two convergent imaginary lines that go: one that passes through the incisor of the pre-maxilla (area, muzzle) and the external auditory meatus (zone, cranial) (BB') and the second one that is determined by the longitudinal axis of the skull in its midline (AA'). Therefore, never! they can exist in the head of the "Argentine Dogo" or parallel jaws! (only concordant)! or rectangular heads! - Having carried out an exhaustive analysis of the cranial characteristics of the Argentine Bulldog, we can only add muscles and skin on it to obtain the typicality required by the standard.



Truffle: with large nostrils. Pigmented black. It rises slightly forward, giving the termination to the concavity of the snout (in reality the snout is not concave in its entirety, let alone the nasal bone, which only has a slight concavity in the encounter with the frontal bone). Seen in profile, the anterior line is perpendicular and straight, coinciding with the edge or slightly anterior to it.



The correct Truffles, are not shown with another type since it is very difficult to find any with little amplitude, if they can be found with lack of pigmentation.

Snout: strong, somewhat longer than tall, of good development in a transverse direction; Its lateral faces are slightly convergent. Its upper line is slightly concave (again the same mistake is made, since the upper line of the nasal bone is flat in more than two third of its extension), almost exclusive characteristic of the Argentine Bulldog, (when referring to the exclusive characteristic, not contemplates that it refers to the olfactory snout chewing skull and not the snout exclusively); but for your best understanding, let's see how the NASAL BONE is: this bone is inserted in the stop line, just where the frontal naso jump occurs, descending in the form of a pyramid with a broad base and with a slight concavity at its front end , ending in

the line of the fangs so that its base will be generously wide, giving breadth to the nose and wide accommodation to the truffle, so we will see two images with correct snouts and three images with a very serious defect.



Right snouts



(29)



(30)



(31)

A defect that is being accentuated and that corresponds to a deformation of the upper line of the snout, is a curvature or protuberance (P (Montonism), marking the poor development of

the truffle, which substantially changes the expression or typicality and that If it accentuates, it could hinder its olfactory capacity.

Lips: moderately thick, short (I should say rolled up, should not exceed the lower edge of the jaw since this is the term used in standards similar to ours) and braces (should clarify when you open your mouth because otherwise they contrast the two terms, with the edges free and preferably (I should always say) pigmented in black. (The upper lips should not pendulum or exceed the midline of the lower jaw and the commissure of the lower jaw and lip They should not hang!).



Right lips



Hanging-wrong upper lips



The sagging skin makes the lower lip pendulum



Inferior-pendular lower lip and commissure of the lip

Jaws / Teeth: with regard to the jaws, I would like to expand a bit since, fundamentally, when in anthropology we seek to determine a racial origin, the first and most sought after objects are the jaws since they are determinants of racial use, custom and identification although in the case that you are competing for, we are in an example lived not by the state of the animal, but by a great variability of them. For a better understanding and not to fall into erroneous or biased appreciations, we must be clear about the original origin of the Argentine Bulldog, which is founded on three fundamental pillars, these being the Bull Dog, Bull Terrier and Great Dane; taking into account that the specimens used were not the ones currently observed on the track and that is why the subtle balance of them is the amazing jaw of the Argentine Doge and not another. That is why Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez says according to a direct transcript of the original made by his son and dear friend Abel Nores Martínez in his book "El Dogo Argentino por su creador "(1977):

Jaws: well adapted without prognathism, strong with well implanted teeth and large. Strong and well-adapted jaws, without inferior or superior prognathism. The maxillary branches should be slightly convergent, giving homogeneity to the dental arches. The jaws ensure a maximum bite.

aws:

Superior: remember that when we treated the skull we said that it is necessary to frontal bone with zygomatic arches well separated Fig. No 3 AB (and if we consider that the first and second molar of the upper jaw is coincident with the internal part of the zygomatic arches and below in the lower jaw, the point of greatest power (fig. no 1 - ABP section), we have a wide mandibular base, which is accentuated because the evolution of the second molar

and first premolar (of great development), acting as muscles, causes growth Bone of the palate is even greater, with this mandibular base and being both mandibular bodies, slightly convergent, they will also give us a considerable opening of fangs (fig. Na 2 and 3 CD cuts); that is why dental pieces of Very good development.

Since the maxillary bones support the upper jaw, these should be of good height due to the power that will be transmitted in the bite not having greater inclination (vertical) (Figure No. 1 A-B).

Lower: the lower jaw, is made up of two halves joined in the incisive part by a spongy tissue that is in a permanent symphysis until adulthood (1 to 1/2 years), allowing a permanent accommodation to the development of the jaw's superior; the jaw must be wide with a certain curvature downwards marking the point of maximum power (fig. No 1-P) (never right) which gives it an effective lever arm. In its back we have a broad ascending branch that houses the masseter muscles. The jaw is inserted into the articular surface below the root of the zygomatic apophysis of the temporal bone and in front of the external auditory meatus and is slightly convergent towards the incisive alveolus.

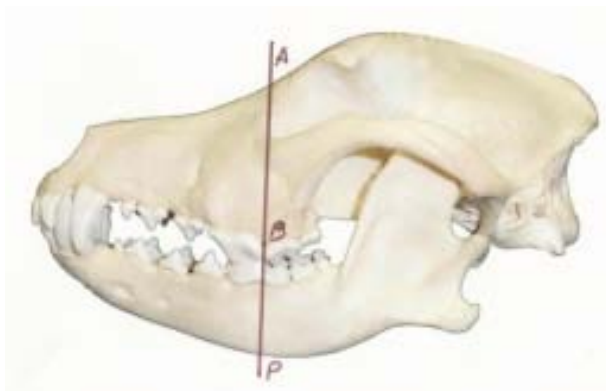


Fig No1



Fig No 2

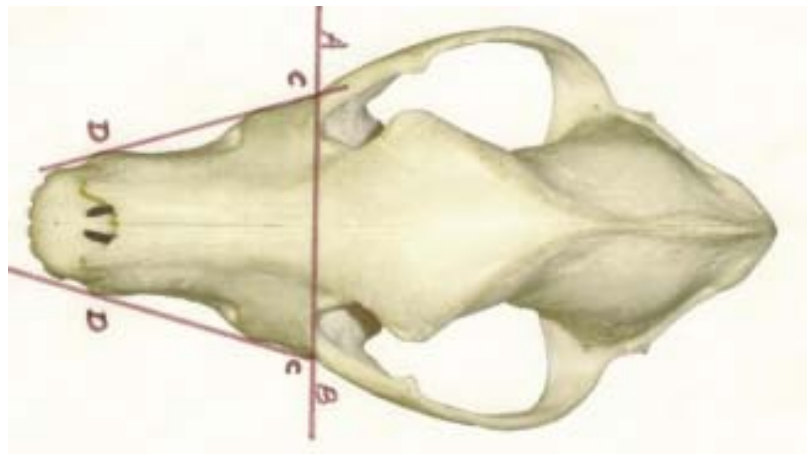


Fig No 3

DENTITION:

Fig. No 1

Fig. No 2

Fig. No 3

I will not analyze if this or that type of bite is better or worse, I will only try to make as clear as possible what the standard says and that Antonio maintained: large teeth, with good development, aligned and of firm implantation, will be clean and free of cavities. A complete denture is recommended. I should only say complete !, having priority the homogeneity of the dental arches. Dental occlusion in tweezers, admitting the scissors closure. Both forms are valid, as long as certain conditions are respected.

We all know that a line is a succession of points and it can be a straight, curved, sinuous line, etc .; For our analysis we will take the first two: Straight line - Incised aligned (as intended by Toño) and curved line - Incised in a row. Why do we take this definition ?; for this we will repeat the above mind: we know that the jaws rest on the base of a broad skull, being the first and second molars concordant with the inner part of the eyes and so that we have concordant jaws (sup. and inferior) that give us a base of the broad nasal bone and separate fangs, we need the element that keeps them in that position that is, large teeth; not just enough but they must be "aligned"; because during their development they will produce the expansion of the maxillary branches, therefore the separation of the fangs; taking into account that the maxillary branches are joined by a fibrous joint in permanent "Symphysis" at least up to a year and a half. This alignment will be uniform, with a "clamp bite" or possibly scissors. In the event that the incisive teeth are only in "Row" (curved), nothing can prevent their deformation and by their instinctive act of regression, they can take a lupoid shape with either a clamp or scissor bite; as you will see the discussion is not bite in clamp or scissor bite but, determine if the incisors are in a straight line or curve should disqualify those that are included in this last classification (as seen in Figure 3 above).



Excellent dentition with good development



Weak dentition, small molars



Excellent incisor positioning

Cheeks:

Broad and semi-flat, free of folds, without reliefs or chisels, covered by strong skin.

Eyes:

It would add Dark brown and suppress (or hazelnut color) that induces to allow very clear eyes, protected by eyelids of edges (preferably suppressed) pigmented black, without considering the depigmentation of them as a penalty punishable. The lack of pigmentation should be penalized since it is one of the great scourges of the breed that gradually lead to its deterioration. Almond-shaped, medium insertion and wide separation between the two. The shape of the eyes will be the result of the structure of the zygomatic arcades, that is, a good bone base without which we will not have overcast eyes and whose figure would be almond-shaped eyes pulling an irregular triangle; the non-existence of a wide frontal egg will determine round eyes like the boxer, Danes, Stafford, or narrowed like the Bull Terrier.



Expression and correct eyes



Eyes close together with a tendency to round



Wrong rounds

The set will be accompanied by an attentive and vivacious look but, in turn, of marked hardness, especially in the male specimens.

Ears:

Of lateral and high insertion with good separation between both, given by the width of the skull. Functionally, they must be cut and erect, in a triangular shape and of a length that does not exceed 50% of the anterior edge of the pavilion of the natural ear. Without amputating, they are of medium length, wide, thick, flat and rounded at their apex. Smooth coat and somewhat shorter than in the rest of the body and where small spots may appear, not penalizable. Introducing the recognition of the spots on the ear into the standard seems harmful to me, given that Antonio said ahead of them, added to the studies carried out in Chapter 8 which suggest how harmful it would be for the control of them. Naturally worn pendants, covering the posterior region of the cheeks. On alert, they have semi-erection capacity.



Ears correctly positioned on concave convex heads



Ears correct position

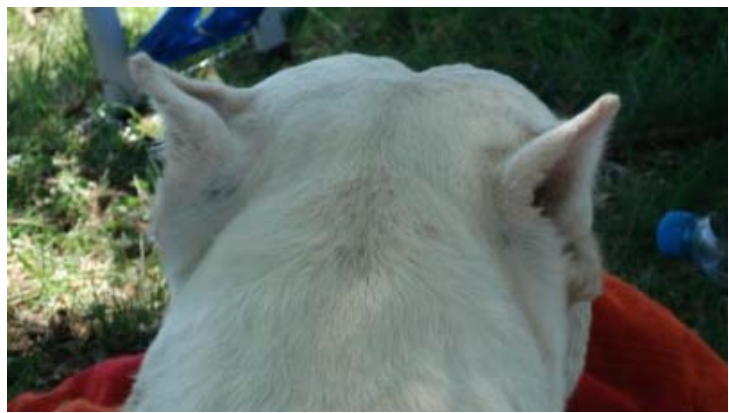


Case with long ears

Neck:

Of medium length, strong and erect, with very good muscular development, marking in its upper line a slight convexity. In the form of a truncated cone, it inserts with the head in a muscular arch, which erases all the bony reliefs of the region and with the thorax, by a wide base. Covered by an elastic and thicker skin, which glides freely on a somewhat looser subcutaneous cellular tissue than in the rest of the body, making soft folds not pending at the throat; This characteristic is fundamental in the functionality of the animal. The skin in this region is slightly more lax.





Correct conical and arc necks erasing the occiput



Very arched neck (swan)

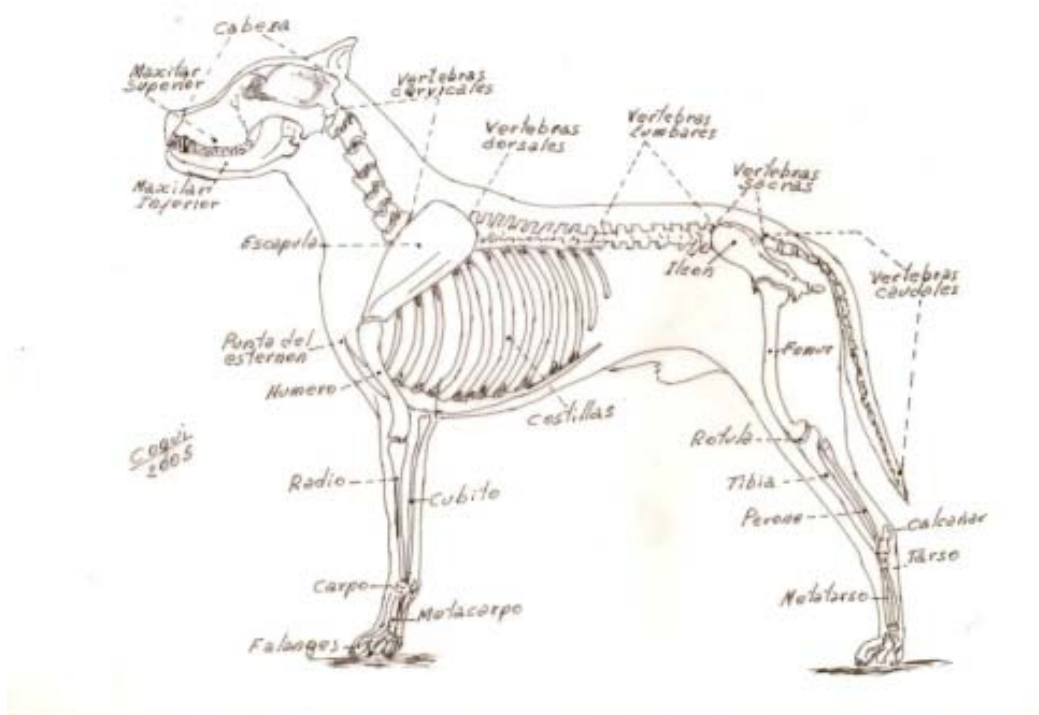


Thin, straight and poorly positioned neck despite trying to show it differently



Strong neck good insertion but lacking the corresponding conicity rather cylindrical in its development

BODY:



Although the determination of this point is not the product of a consensual work, we must consider the following: the Bulldog is always talked about the square of the body and it would be determined by the perpendicular that descends from the cross and passes through the axis from the front train, another that descends perpendicular from the end of the rump and horizontal from the height to the cross, but this would only be in a figurative sense, because if we refer to the skeletal part of the column, the same it is slightly downward, therefore we would not have a horizontal line; if we consider that in a dog its chest should exceed the elbows, we will have the sternum to exceed them, as seen in the previous figure being ahead of the perpendicular line of the cross and that the muscles of the buttock are more prominent than the perpendicular to the end of the rump; therefore it is not illogical to say that it is longer than its height at the cross, the percentage cannot be defined without a consensual study, even so, if we consider that a dog that has 65cm to the cross, will only have 6.5cm more length giving the total figure almost a quadrature. The length of the body (measured from the tip of the shoulder or the sternum to the tip of the buttock) exceeds the height at the cross by 10%. (The sheepdog has 8%, so the bulldog would be considered longer than this).

Top line: level; the cross and the tip of the leg are (should say almost) equal height due to the muscles of the rump, these being the points of greatest height.

Cross: wide and high. You should only say "high", because the amplitude at that height is turned away.



Back: wide and strong, with a great muscular development that determines a gentle slope towards the loins.

Loin: strong and erased by the development of the lumbar muscles, which hint at a middle channel along the spine. It is somewhat shorter than the back and ascends imperceptibly to the tip of the rump. The muscular development in all the regions that make up the upper line, gives the specimens the characteristic of a slightly yielded profile, without becoming so, which is accentuated in the adult specimens due to the large back musculature spinal.



Croup:

medium length, with wide and well developed muscles, which makes both the tip of the ileum and the ischium slightly noticeable. Of a width equal to the thoracic or slightly smaller, it maintains an angle with the horizontal near 30°, which marks in its upper line a slope gently convex by the development of the muscles, until the insertion of the tail.

Chest:

wide and deep. The tip of the sternum is located at the level with the tip of the shoulder (scapulo-humeral joint) and with the lower line of the thorax, at the height of the line of the elbows. Broad chest, giving maximum breathing capacity, with long and moderately arched ribs that articulate with the sternum at the level of the elbows.



Right chests



Incorrect

Belly:

Something collected above the lower thorax line, never tight, strong and of good muscular tension as well as the flanks and ijares.



Right bellies



Wrong bellies

Tail:

Medium insertion, at an angle of 45° with the top line. In the form of a saber, thick and long (it must be suppressed long since it lends itself to misinterpretations, its mention being unnecessary since its limit is subsequently clarified), it descends to the height of the hocks, without exceeding them. Born at rest naturally fallen. In action, something elevated ("Something" does not correspond, because it carries it well above) above the top line and in continuous lateral movement. In trotting, its bearing is at the level of the upper line or slightly above it. (Always in arc).

Expanding the concept and for a better understanding, we could say that beyond the reading of this or that standard, what we should do is an analysis of all the previous statements, which is where the spirit and conception are found by the which came to the creation of the race.

A silly point and no one repairs, is where referring to the tail of the bulldog; Antonio in 1947 writes: "long, raised in an arc", in 1953 he writes it in the same way; but when Agustin takes this writing to present it to F.C.A., he writes: "long and thick." This single change, by capricious interpretations of breeders, produces different somatic changes in the Bulldog.

Let's look at the real interpretation, derived from extensive studies of the origin of the breed, taken in the context in which it was created: 1 - When Antonio writes, "long" and then puts a comma, what he really wants to express is that the It should not be amputated, a customary custom of the time and does not refer to the length of the period, as it then says, raised in an arc with lateral movements, (hardly a long, waving tail would take this position), In another passage he says, the length should try to shorten to improve overall harmony and add that the tail should not reach the garrón.

Agustin, in his modification of what his brother wrote and, due to his breeding observations and, moreover, the model he takes as a reference for the breed, writes: "long and thick", this allowed in the future, all those who had an ancestry in Great Dane, justify it with this type of writing; let's see some examples:



Correct queues



Queue at right rest



Incorrect, truncated, with regression to the Bull-Dog



Incorrect in curl



Wrong long wavy



Flaccid wavy tail



Incorrect straight tails





Long tail



Long and hairy tail

EXTREMITIES: when this topic is addressed, beyond the general considerations, reference valuations are added that are based on particular non-consensual zoological studies, even though these could be very logical, and no valid reference can be taken beyond the subjectivity that each can accredit.

PREVIOUS MEMBERS: Seen together, they represent a strong and robust bone-muscle confirmation unit, proportional to the size of the animal. Perpendicular aplombs, both front and profile.



Shoulders:

High and proportionate. Very strong, with large muscular reliefs without being lush. What is the limit of one or the other? With an obliqueness with the horizontal of 45°.

Arms:

medium length and proportionate to the whole. Strong and of important musculature, it maintains an angle of 45° with the horizontal.

Elbows:

robust, covered with a somewhat thicker and more elastic skin, without folds or wrinkles.

Naturally located against the costal wall, appearing to be part of it.

Forearms: the same length as the arms and perpendicular, robust and straight bone with good muscle development.

Carpal joints:

long and in the same line with the forearms, free of bone reliefs and roughness.

Metacarpus:

somewhat flat, of good bone and with an oblique respect to the horizontal of 70 to 75°. In this case two values have been determined that would mark an angle greater than a German Sheep in which a value of 78° is set.

Front feet:

round, with short fingers, robust and well closed. Almost fleshy and hard pads, covered with thick skin and rough to the touch.

LATER MEMBERS:

of medium angulation. Seen together, they are strong, robust and parallel; giving the image of strength and power that its function requires, ensuring sufficient drive and determining the typical walk.

**Thighs:**

long proportioned to the set. Strong and of important and very visible muscular development. They articulate with the coxal at a close angle of 100°.

**Knee:**

located on the same axis of the member. Femoro_tibial angle close to 110°.

Legs:

slightly shorter than the thighs, strong and continuing to develop the muscles of the limb.

Hock:

the tarsal-metatarsal set is short, strong and firm, ensuring the propulsive force of the posterior limb. Robust tarsus, with the tip of the hock evident. The tibial-tarsal joint forms an angle close to 140°. Robust metatarsal, almost cylindrical and poised in 90° with the horizontal. If there are spurs they must be removed.

Rear feet:

Similar to the front, although somewhat smaller and slightly longer, maintaining the same characteristics.

MOVEMENT:

agile and firm; with noticeable changes to show interest in something, where it becomes erect and fast reflexes, typical of the breed. Paused step. Wide trot, with good anterior suspension and powerful posterior propulsion; in the gallop,

It shows all its energy developing all the power it has. Mark traces Simple and parallel.

Ambladura (pasuqueo) is not considered a great defect.

SKIN:

homogeneous, somewhat thick, but soft and elastic. Adhered to the body by a semi-loose subcutaneous tissue, which allows easy sliding, without forming relevant wrinkles, except in the neck region, where the subcutaneous cellular tissue is more lax. With the least possible pigmentation, although this is increasing over the years. Excessively pigmented skin is not accepted. The specimens with the edges of the labial and palpebral mucous membranes pigmented in black are preferred. As we said in previous paragraphs, given the state in which the breed is, pigmentation of the skin should be allowed, reinforcing, among other aspects, immunological defenses.

Hair:

uniform, short, smooth and soft to the touch, with an approximate length of 1.5 to 2 cm, its density and thickness vary according to the climates. Being thin and thin in tropical climates (where it leaves the skin translucent, making pigmented regions visible, which is not a reason for penalty) and thicker in cold regions, where sub-hair may appear.

Color:

entirely white color. A black spot or dark hue is admitted around the eye, not exceeding ten percent of the head. The percentage does not have a certain basis and is arbitrary, it must always be ahead of the ears, never in them. Between two copies of the same conditions, the judge must always opt for the whitest.

Tama:

height at the cross: Males: 62 to 68cm - Females: 60 to 65cm.

It should say 60cm to 65cm tolerating a maximum limit of 68cm, otherwise copies will continue to be raised above this size.

LACKS:

Any deviation from the aforementioned criteria is considered as a fault and its severity is considered to the extent of the deviation from the standard.

SERIOUS MISCONDUCT

- Lack of bone-muscle development (weakness).
- Low pigmented truffle.
- Hanging lips.
- Small, weak or decayed teeth. Incomplete denture - Excessively clear eyes. Entropion and ectropion.
- Chest of barrel; keel chest.
- Flat ribs.
- Excessive angulation of the posterior limb.
- Excessively long hock.
- Types of atypical gait.
- Excessive skin pigmentation in young specimens. - Appearance of small areas with hair coloring. - Nervous imbalances.

ELIMINATORY FAULTS

- Truffle without pigmentation.
- Superior or inferior prognathism.
- Eyes of different color or light blue.
- Deafness.
- Long hair.
- Stains on the body coat. More than one spot on the head. - Sizes smaller than 60 cm. and over 68 cm.
- Aggression.

N.B .: Males must have two normal-looking testicles completely descended into the scrotum.

CONSIDERATIONS

I will finish this chapter by listing the measures that I consider necessary for the re-prosecution of the breed.

1a) - Limit the number of qualified judges who must present to the specialist club a monograph that proves reliably to know the genesis of the race which must be published in some medium of cinofilo information.

2nd) Perform mandatory work tests and create a special agility system for the breed for those who cannot access the places where it is allowed to perform them, this would allow breeders to make selections of psychic and physical behavior of the animals.

3rd) Appoint work judges with the same obligations as court judges as both activities are complementary, not meaning that they are judges of both.

4th) Due to the large number of cases of dermatosis, allow skin pigmentation or classify it as a mild lack.

5th) Increase the number of disqualifying faults:

a) Upper lips below the lower jaw, lips of the lower jaw and pendulous lip commissures.

b) Truffle, lips and eyelids without pigmentation. c) Superior, inferior and incisive prognathism in line Curve.

d) Flat or barrel ribs.

e) Light eyes or different color.

f) Chest in barrel and chest in keel.

g) Rear train over angled.

h) Stains on the body.

i) Spots on the head other than “tigris” (black genes could be circumscribed Tives of modern miscegenation’s).

j) Expired metacarpus, as they are inheritable.

k) Unilateral or bilateral deafness.

l) Flat skull concave or not responding to the type.

m) Any disproportion that does not strictly conform to the type.

n) To make analysis of hormones to champion dogs and punish their use as they distort the objective assessment of what the specimen really is.

These measures will seem extreme, but the state in which the breed is found, nobody can talk about Dogo Argentino genetics without falling into obscurantism, since in the last forty decades it has not ceased to reintroduce common breeds to the Dogo in some cases strangers to it, in others, so that no breeder can determine in his kennel to determine if certain factors are enhanced or diluted unless a serious and exhaustive analysis of the actual genesis of the current Argentine Dogo is entered, which would not detract from nothing to the race but that would enhance it, avoiding the dissolution of it.

6) Promote the holding of annual seminars in each of the breeding areas, one of judges and another of breeders, based on the true genesis of the breed in the area, its problems and suggestions on how to standardize it, work that they would be presented to the honorable steering committee of the CDA, which takes them as reference elements corresponding guidelines, for the maintenance of the breed.

7) In Federated meetings, ask F.C.A. that the race be judged by special judges and with a broad rating of it.

To conclude, I want to clarify that I have not had the intention of aggression against any person, the writing being common to all breeders and only to serve to initiate a true path of sincerity and unification since the denials to In reality, the craving for political power only serves so that breeders are drifting by resorting to exhibitions whose judges do not know the race.

TO REPAIR OPINIONS

I will leave some interesting verses written long ago by Mr. Fernando Moreno who will be very illustrative for the race-loving readers:

Verse XII

I saw a lot of people passing by who, with an air of greatness, tried to show their dog saying the

breed is insisting full mouth that the bulldog would be like that and not otherwise forgetting rules that with work and passion their creators wrote.

XIII

They died thus forgotten

*I almost don't remember them but I remember the damage
that my race was imposed because they showed something that is not a companion bulldog
and those who did not know
the bulldog as it was they think it has to be the way they want*

XIV

*No sir you can't
lack your conscience
if Dogo was the one that the Nores
they left us as inheritance
Bulldog will be forever
even if you don't understand it,
Well, only a fool drowns
with the truth that is sincere
and if you want to love my race
don't change your appearance*

XV

*And if you think you know how to speak for sure, always think that it was much much more
than what the creator thought, what he fought in this gap, what he dreamed of the Bulldog
until it was a race made
and you lack respect, don't you think it's an offense?*

Chapter 8

Hunting

In this chapter the reader will appreciate the versatility of the Argentine Bulldog as a big game dog in the most diverse fields and for the mere fact of not being a regular hunter, although without ceasing to know the hunting art, I will leave the stories in charge of those They have practiced or practiced and regularly enjoy big game.

In the first place I would like to pay homage to my friend "Tapia" to a great puma hunter in the "Cumbres de Achala" (they are called Leoneros), who today, after suffering a severe blow of tension that It caused him some paralysis, still continuing to hunt peccaries in the northern mountains, in his good times he used to go through the "Summits of Achala" at the request of the goat-raising locals to whom the pumas ranged in their flocks, being the only method, to overcome them with the bulldogs, because the custom of the cougar to surround a stone leaving the trail and then to jump to another one would leave trackers lost and disoriented, another obstacle is the innumerable hollows inside the gigantic bowls of granite and the deep ravines, in a totally adverse climate where the cold wind of the sunset whistles when passing through the cutters, in winter the snow covers the landscape with a thin blanket of snow several degrees below zero.

Chirino And The Puma

It is in the landscape described above where on an autumn day "Tapia" departed with his faithful "Chirino", another bulldog and several cuscus (mongrel dogs), the goal was a "primed puma" (cougar that kills to kill or to teach to the puppies), killed inside the pens of "stone or bower" where goats sleep next to the houses.

After spending the night in the house of the locals; at dawn, he fed the dogs lightly, prepared a backpack with a piece of "charque" (salted and dried meat), half goat cheese, dried fruits, a folded and crossed blanket on the shoulder, a light shotgun and a small knife, once everything controlled left the intricate landscape in search of some trace of the fleeting feline; At approximately 13 hours Chirino detects a trail inside a cavity and begins to get nervous. This reaction is automatically transmitted to "Tapia," who increases the adrenaline and makes him forget that his feet hurt and that the cold cuts his face. , he calls the other dogs by letting them into the hollow of the rock where everyone takes the trail, they know what to do, they look at their owner and part quickly after him.

The "Puma" already recorded that there are intruders in their territories and the game begins (if we can call it that), jumps from rock to rock, their moods are only in the air, the sun dissipates them quickly, runs through the grasslands, crosses slopes and streams putting distance from dogs. Chirino takes the humors from the air by venting, runs and emits small barks that orient the hunter and the other dogs, spend the hours and in the afternoon "Tapia" sees the puma in the slopes in front of him, separates it only two hundred meters, but one hundred deep, "Chirino" also sees it, surrounds some boulders and is soon on the front slope, the puma is hidden in a mountain eaves, but soon realizes the nearby stalking, climbs a ledge and Chirino has it in sight, moves along the same ledge, which becomes increasingly narrow, the "Puma" only thinks about distance, no longer measures his steps, "Chirino" blinded and far from his master just continues his instincts (catching the puma), the cornice is over, the encounter is imminent, the hills cover the irregularities of the terrain with its shadow and Tapia seeing the imminent outcome, deals with desperate cries that are lost among the echoes of the mountain, contain your faithful and beloved "Chirino", it's too late, the "Puma" tries to jump higher by digging his holes in the cold rock, "Chirino" thinks he can

reach it but there is no more cornice, both of them rush into a dark abyss (in that place already it was about three hundred meters), the uneasiness invades the heart of "Tapia" who, approaching a cliff, observes a small spot on a stone, it is "Chirino" that lies inert. The grief makes him feel on the cliff to mourn the death of his beloved companion of so many bullfights, of so many pumas and pigs emboldened in that intricate landscape of Cordoba. The cold and the night are over, you cannot rescue the dog will have to be at another time, the darkness confuses everything, getting lost may be the last mistake made but knowledge and experience take him back to the ranch of the "Cabriteros" Those who cannot believe that "Chirino" a whole mountain hierarch has finished his days with the king of the mountain. That night as if the mountain wanted to protect its protagonists, an intense snowfall broke out, completely changing the landscape, so "Tapia" decided to leave Chirino among the rocks that he liked to travel so much; perhaps in the following Spring the haughty "Condors" raised his body so that he could observe for the last time that extensive territory that he traveled so many times.



Marrying wild pigs



Last day of Chirino

As Tapia has been a great teacher of many dogueros in the art of hunting of the cougar, as well as of the “ramshackle” pigs that swarm through the Quebradas de Achala, I will add the transcript of an article published in the Radiolanda magazine some years ago entitled:

Hunt Of The Puma In Pampa De Achala

It's six in the morning. It's cold and the sky remains cloudy. We start the march near the last ranch where the puma has been seen. The dogs shaking with precursor excitement, spread around us, highlighting their formidable white silhouette on the rocks and wild weeds. “Chua!”, “Chua!”, “Chua?” The “Black” Tapia and “Toto” Valdez, another fearless hunter, sweeten them, and soon our breathing becomes more choppy. We climb through canyons that seem inaccessible, we cross I do not know how many streams (I have already lost count), we crawl on pircas that after several hours seem insurmountable fences, but which leeches are still attached to Don Tapia, this seems endowed with own smell. Inexhaustible. He continues without stopping and as a boy he laughs at us: porteños always in a hurry, now similar to pitiful turtles.

My legs shake and my eyes burn. Blessed be the half-day rest. We ravenously swallowed sandwiches and up! The heat has become unbearable. We are soaked in sweat. Suddenly, a dog starts to moan. Immediately his companions unleash a concert of thunderous howls. Look, look! A boar! We hold the bulldogs and set off to chase the “pig.” The wild boar, a huge mass of 150kg, shoots in front of us and goes into a mountain. The photographer and I want to follow him but Tapia decides to leave him. We don't have time if we want to get the cougar. It's 6 pm. It starts to rain. Water transfers our equipment. We are fed up, exhausted and disillusioned by the fruitless search.

Sudden silence. Tapia turns to us. Shut up! Mutters. And his finger indicates a distant hill about 100 meters, we look and feel electrified. Because up there, watching us, dismissive and majestic, the cougar is thrown. We forget everything. Fatigue evaporated magically. “Hold the dogs” urges Tapia. “Surround the hill! Slowly! Quiet!”. Dogs cry with pressing despair to pounce on the animal. With all our strength we hold them by their collar. They drag us forward, completely upright on their hind legs. They drown in their effort to dodged it. “Slowly!

Ronnie! I shout vainly at my dog that I can no longer hold back. My heart beats so hard that it will explode. I see! I see the puma, it is 15 meters away, in a little valley, its short tail, the whipping air, it is known surrounded, it turns slowly showing us its fangs. For the first time fear twists my stomach. You can jump to any of us. We frantically looked at Tapia. He raises his hand. Signal agreed. Luis, the photographer. You already have your machines ready. I get one. Extra breath causes the drool to drip through the mouths of dogs. Ouu! Ouu! Howl Ya! Tapia lowers his arm. In a fulminating jump the dogs reach the puma. A wave of intense excitement runs through us all. I jump from one stone to another. I think; “Come closer, come closer” and in a second I realize that the photographer, me and the others were standing a meter away from the cougar.

At our feet the most fierce struggle that I have seen in my whole life is unleashed. The screaming is hellish, the barking mixes to the roars, the howls of pain from the dogs pierce my ear. Everything is confusion. Dogs and puma seem to form a single body. Enthroned in each other are a perfect ball and none is willing to release their opponent. The puma squeals and fights lying down. Its four legs tear the body of the bulldogs into impressive claws. Dramatically his fur is dyed red. Eyes closed, mouth pinched, growls fiercely, waiting for the hunter to come to finish off the dam. “For the. Stop it!”—Lito shouts—, the cougar is killing the dogs!” I see that Ronnie, the dog I was holding is bleeding, but even dying, does not want

to release the throat of the cougar. Tapia approaches with a falcon in his hand. His face is ashen "Chua, Mareo, Chua, chua!" Matrero the strongest of the bulldogs, seems to understand his master and affirms himself even more about his prey. I understand now that bond of friendship so strong, that love so great that it unites the hunter with the Argentine Bulldog. The bulldog, a tricky dog in the home, is the bravest soldier in combat. Fight to the death. The end is near. Tapia leaned closer to Puma's hind legs. Find the precise place to stick the knife to the heart. This full-fledged hunter never uses guns that could hurt dogs. His armed hand in a withering gesture sinks into the puma's chest. And the head of this falls ... In that evening, the cougar died like a brave man, before the immeasurable value of the Argentine Bulldogs.



Carlos Tapia in 1996, had a strong ACV that invalidated him paralyzing his right side of his body, but it was not enough to stop the hunter, although the Pampa de Achala became a barrier for him, the monks were not - Ties from the north of Cordoba, who, with all cunning, travels by teaching his children his taste in the hunting of the peccary and with the arrival of the wild boar in the mountains of the north, he also practices hunting for it.



Pecari Hunt

North Of The Province Of Cordoba (By Esteban Rivero Nores)

Among the most sought-after trophies of hunting, is the Pecarí, also known to us as pig from the bush. They belong to the family of the suidae, generally resembling a small wild boar; Compressed body, with rough blackish brown bristles on the back and lighter and shorter on the belly; short head; short and thin ears; of large and sharp upper and lower canine dogs; two breasts and stunted tail. They live in large herds, feeding on fruits of the bush and roots, of small reptiles and worms. Females have a birth a year, usually with two puppies. They are very feral, but easily tamed. In Argentina, according to the zones, they have distinctions in size and coat; the so-called “collar”, the white skin being evident in a strip around the neck, its weight can reach 5 or 40 kg. We usually find them in the north of Córdoba and San Luis, east of La Rioja, Oeste and Centro de Salta, in Santiago del Estero. Likewise, in Catamarca and provinces of northern Argentina, where the so-called “labiates” are also found, because they have white fur all over the edge of the mouth, which are larger and more fierce than the

previous one. In Catamarca there are those by Creoles and hunters called “rosillos”, which differ in color, taking that vulgar name as long as their hair is reddish off, their size is smaller than the labia and larger than the collar. They can be found in other provinces, but the places mentioned are where their quantity is greater. They have certain very remarkable peculiar characters, since in addition to the barely perceptible tail, they have four fingers (eyelashes) on the forelegs and three on the hind legs, only two step on each leg. Also, between the rump and the back they have a gland called musk ”that secretes an oily substance with a strong odor. I recommend that as soon as a peccary is hunted, this gland is immediately removed, together with the organs.

They are animals that travel great distances in search of food, usually in times of maturation of the sown and the fruits of the mount - carob, mistol, piquillín, prickly pear, quimili, chañar, etc. It is striking that, unlike the wild boar, these small suidae do not need much water for their ration, they usually get it from food and dew that is deposited in plants. They usually rest during the day and do so in the thickets of the mountains in their most intricate parts. I have seen that in the mountains they usually take refuge in natural caves rails formed in the stones, also in vizcacheras enlarged by them.

They are very brave when they are harassed -packed we tell them- and if the troop has been very “lost” on previous occasions, they undertake rapid withdrawal to the busiest part of the mountain or to the caves we referred to, nothing prevents them happened when the dogs chase them, neither the mount, nor the mountain ranges, nor the fences, that when they cross it seems that they will take a greater speed, neither the armed hunter who waits for the crossings.

When they are packed they emit a sound with the tapping of their teeth (“tasca”) in order to intimidate the dogs, which they sometimes get, especially if they have been previously cut. When they have to fight, they do so, with unimaginable speed, violence and vigor. Fight not only throwing bites, but also biting. His mouth being an extremely large opening. I have seen the head of an adult bulldog dog in a single bite. I would dare to say that they are more lethal than those of a wild boar. A “little ball” is made in the fight from which it takes advantages as it makes it difficult for dogs to grasp, such as the knife hunter. When the dog acquires experience, it seeks to hold it by the neck or head. Therefore, it is recommended that from a puppy the bulldog or the dog of prey that is used for hunting the peccary, is properly trained and thus avoid certain death or unnecessary damage.

For this hunting practice, we must not only have an adequate pack where there is at least one “toriador” cuzco, which is usually an unbeatable “pointer”, but also those of “grip”, so that when the time comes to the fight the pig can be retained. It is common, and at the same time advisable, that the grippers (usually bulldog or mongrel of him) be placed a wide collar of sole or other flexible, but resistant material, to avoid cuts, that in that area of the neck They are usually fatal. We will also have to adapt the clothes and footwear to the different areas, weather and mountains, since for this practice we will have to overcome many obstacles. Friend hunter, do it only in the authorized places and in the allowed amount. Make rational use of fire and turn it off properly. Take care and preserve our fauna and flora in such a way, because hunting in Argentina is indeed varied and precious. The hunter must be at the forefront of nature conservation, today so disrupted by the so-called "modernity."

The Monteria In The Crabs

By Patricio Gighiani

Both the north coast that forms the estuary of the Río de la Plata, which houses closed mountains of "fells", "acacias" and "pimples" alternated with spots of "swords"; Like the southern coast, formed by extensive crabs with scarce vegetation represented by "totoraes", "carrizos" and "grasslands" isolated, they constitute one of the most inhospitable and impassable hunting regions of our country. Although a large part of it is framed within an area declared "Integral Nature Reserve", it is in its immediate vicinity that lovers of game hunting find a true hunting paradise, given the abundance of wild boars and "maroons" Introduced more than thirty years ago the first, and descendants of pigs that were becoming mountainous since the time of the colony, the second; They have come to reproduce alarmingly. The truth is that they represent a true plague, not so much for agriculture, since they are very marginal areas, but for livestock and mainly for native species such as "capybara", "ñandú" and almost extinct "deer of the pampas", who are gradually decimating and displacing their natural areas. Given this panorama and due to the lack of hunting regulations in the area, there has been a kind of "silent pact" between owners of fields and hunters. The first allowing them to hunt, and the others helping with their actions, to control the progress of the plague.

Undoubtedly, the most effective hunting modality for its geography is the montería. And without a doubt also, the most suitable dog for her is the Argentine Dogo.

If there is something that characterizes and differentiates the region, it is the impassability of its crabs and bogs, which leave few sectors of firm ground, interrupted by multiple channels and streams. This makes transit with any type of vehicle or horseback impossible. Only in certain places is it possible to approach the hunting area with the help of a small boat, but then the entire development of the hunt takes place on foot. Once the hunting area is reached (usually several kilometers from the camp, walkable road or station), the "high" sectors must be sought; that is, those in which the terrain is firmer and that is where wild boars, maroons and their crosses choose straw bushes for their "roosts". These places are commonly found at the edges of the canals, inside the stains of reeds or on the banks of the numerous bays and lagoons. Always, as in any hunting place, the terrain must be traveled with the headwind. But unlike other regions, the

hunter cannot track the prey, given the instability of the soil; and only in the vicinity of the "encames" or roosts is it possible to distinguish a fresh trail. It is for this reason that the success of the hunt depends fundamentally on the olfactory skills of the pack. Once the dogs detect the wild boar, two things can happen; one is that he is planning to present a fight (which usually occurs when he is caught in his bed), and the other is that he undertakes the flight looking for the interior of the grassland or the juncales of the bay. The hunter should always try to be as close as possible to his dogs, either "stopping them" when they want to go too far in their search, or following them quickly after the final run. In this way, when the wild boar is caught in its bed, the hunter arrives in a few seconds to define the fight; and during the run he will stop for seconds to hear the splash of the race in the mud, which is the only way to orient himself to follow them, until the sound of the burning is perceived marking the place of the fight.

An acute sense of hearing, having an excellent physical condition, as well as knowing how to swim, are the unsanitary conditions of the hunter in the area. But perhaps the latter is the most important, because always the wild boar in its flight seeks the most difficult terrain and

does not hesitate to cross a bottomless crawfish or wade channels, which we will logically have to overcome to come to the aid of our dogs.

If to all this we add that the hunt is practiced mainly in the winter months, which implies wading wetlands, swimming or just walking wet during hours at low temperatures, it will be understood that it is a type of hunting sacrificed. But despite this it has dozens of adherents, for the accumulation of emotions that are lived simply by "being hunting." The main protagonist of this type of adventure is our "Dogo Argentino". His way of working, his rusticity and physical resistance, make him the most suitable dog for the area; where his qualities of a salesman do not "confuse" him in the bathed like the trail dogs. It perfectly supports the march and the race in these lands without suffering any kind of strains, cramps or numbness, and above all it has the courage that allows it to hold the prey for long minutes, until the difficult arrival of the hunter. The ideal pack, in my opinion, would be composed of four or five Argentine Bulldogs, well trained and trained. They should be as even as possible in terms of structure and speed, so that the pointers do not overtake the rest too much.

Regarding the structure of dogs, size does not matter so much, but at least the pointers are rather light (less than 40kg), without a gram of fat and in excellent physical condition. The others may be somewhat heavier, but not too much for the reasons stated.

This issue of the structural conformation of the bulldog is of vital importance in the area.

There are hunters who like to carry some heavy bulldogs (45kg or more), such as to ensure the "staked" well; since in this type of soil dogs find it difficult to assert themselves during the fight and many times they fail to immobilize the prey well. Moreover, taking into account that it is very common to find maroons with marked signs of miscegenation with wild boars, very fighters and that exceed 200kg. Then, the greater weight of the dogs plays in favor in this regard. But despite that, I don't use them for several reasons. Some of them are that they do not perform like the light ones, they get tired before and it is harder for them to travel through the crabs and bogs. But fundamentally I refuse to use them because, in case of suffering wounds that prevent them from walking, it would be almost impossible to march through that type of swamp, the long kilometers to the vehicle or camp, carrying 50kg on the back without to be able to lower it to rest. Then, the apparent advantage of heavy bulldogs, at the moment of truth becomes torture and despair for the hunter, and often a misfortune for the dog that could not be treated in time. Although, caught by light bulldogs, the wild boar has greater mobility, the tenacity and ability of the pack during the fight, along with the cunning and swiftness of the hunter, most of the times they show positive results. When you have full confidence in the actions of dogs, and the assurance of knowing that they will not loosen the bite even if they are injured, trampled and dragged by the mud; the hunter will always manage to be able to give the defining stab. One of the ways to do it, and assuming that we are facing a great stallion that drags the dogs that fight to assert themselves, is approaching from behind and cutting their throats with rapid knife strokes.

This is how to "sit" the beast, which will have the battle practically won.

But in case the boar immediately notices the hunter's arrival, he will always try to rush him, carrying the dogs to the dredge; or at least it will turn permanently so as not to turn its back. It is in this case where the auction is really complicated. The way to act in such a situation, although somewhat risky but effective, is for one of the hunters to stay a few meters in front of the beast, backing off as it approaches him dragging the dogs, and always alert to the dodge of an eventual rush. Meanwhile, another hunter will look for the right moment to access from behind and define the combat with his knife. Of course, these situations are not common and generally the work of the pack allows us to finish the hunt without problems. But when they occur, it is necessary to know how to act and do it with determination, taking

into account that you are in the middle of nowhere and long hours of any first aid center, so an accident due to improvisation or oversight can be fatal.

Hunting in the crayfish of Buenos Aires is an adventure of strong emotions and great sacrifices. It forces dogs to deploy and develop all their qualities for hunting, at the highest level of demand. It is for this reason that many breeders of Argentine Bulldogs that do not limit their breeding in the equation (Father x Mother), find in the field a selection tool, where the term "Functional Gymnastics" is written in capital letters.







Hunting Stories In San Luis (Argentina)

By Javier Coronda

This is a story of two friends Javier Coronda and Luis Zanitti, expert hunters with Dogos Argentino, both from "Pecaries" in the mountains of "North Cordobés" and "wild boars in the fachinales and dunes of the Rio Quinto", to the south from the province of Córdoba, and mountains of Calden and carob trees in the province of "San Luis".

The Big Godfather

To talk about the versatility of the Argentine Bulldog as a big game dog I will tell you an experience that we remember very often, of a hunt in a particular type of natural environment, of the "Province of San Luis".

The "Negro" Simolini, a great friend and companion of hunts, calls the "Gringo" (Zafini) and tells him that 150 kilometers from Villa Mercedes (San Luis), the owners of a camp had asked him to take him out some pigs that were destroying the cornfield and that despite doing two tours on different days could not find the "Piara", but that in the last tour he crossed a "very big Padrillo"; This comment was enough for the "Gringo", enthusiastic about the information, to arrive at my house and tell me, that it would be interesting to arrive with our dogs, because the "Black" told him that finding it would be a rather strong contest and for this, dogs of more weight would be needed than those he has in the field and ours met that requirement. Automatically after taking some mates, we went to see my dogs and those of the "Gringo" to see which ones were in condition and during Wednesday night we prepared the whole team, leaving on Thursday morning with the "Taco", dog of great size and weight, we also took my dog "April" that being of smaller size, she had a great instinct and strong muscles and veteran of previous meetings; the pack would complement it with the dogs of the "Negro", two bulldogs "Head" and "China" and the pimps (mongrel dogs with bulldog or other breeds), "Uno", "Dos", "Bonito" and the "Cae", dogs that the "Gringo" left to his nephew Mariano resident in the area and that were very well adapted to the intricate mountains "Puntanos".

When we arrived and while we were preparing everything to start the trip to the countryside, the "Negro" told us that he had seen some passes and that we would start there. We went out

in the afternoon to spend the night (Thursday) somewhere sheltered, because the weather was looking like rain, we found an old "Caldén" where we set up the camp, ate something light while we took some mates and between eleven or twelve o'clock at night, seeing that time allowed us to leave, we went for a walk around the "Table" (perimeter sown or fenced mount), where the locals who roamed the "wild boar"; at about five o'clock in the morning already tired and the clothes dampened by some intermittent drizzles, we undertook the return to the camp; maybe time or some other factor played against us because apparently the pigs did not enter that square that night.

On Friday we rested, at noon, we ate a regal roast while replenishing energy and remembering old anecdotes.

During the afternoon while we were killing, we decided that trying luck in another cornfield in the area would not be bad for what we played, shortly after looking for some input from the pigs, "April" and the other dogs got nervous and faced inside the cornfield, we could only be guided by the noise of the chalas when breaking (due to the closed night), at one point the encounter with a pig was felt, so we started a crazy race, the dry "marlos" pe - Gaban in the face, but the goal was to arrive as soon as possible since time plays against our dogs, especially if it was the "Great Godfather"; but no, it was only a piglet of approximately 50kg. It was not what we were looking for, including the noise inside the cornfield and the noise of the battle, it would surely have made the great male run away if he was close, therefore there was nothing left but to go back to the camp, to wait Next night.

On Saturday we decided to return to the first place, I don't know if it was our desire, or foreboding, but we were all upset, even the dogs were restless, something made us presage that this was the night, the "Black" had come out early track the area, not detecting a trace on Thursday or Friday, so almost certainly that night would enter the first place we went. We leave full of anxiety, after walking a lot and being at the tip of a painting, being two in the morning on Sunday, under a "Caldén" and with the wind in favor (we must not forget that the smell of wild boar is privileged), suddenly "One" with a groan and with a jump, lunged against the cornfield, the rest of the "Pimps" followed, we were tied to the bulldogs, because they were heavy (approximately 45kg) and we did not want to be spent within 3 or 4 minutes, at the moment we felt the packing of a pig for the harassment of the 2 "Chulos", we released the "Dogos", we ran after them without knowing what we would find but we felt that the meeting was moving through the cornfield, a sign that the "Chulos" could not contain it, the "Boar" stopped, fought and started again the race, the "Black" and Mariano had already taken a good advantage, younger and athletic that we-But the battle was already unfolding in one place, a sign that the Dogoes had arrived!

The "male cojudo" did not scream and that made us understand what it was a large specimen, a few meters before arriving at the encounter we found a "Chu", thrown (injured) and later a "Bulldog" in the same conditions, the truth that my heart was paralyzed, the wounds of the dogs were great, when we got to the fight, it was scary to see that little man, I estimate that he would have about 200kg. Our Dogos fought against a much stronger enemy and in their habitat, only the blood that runs through the veins of a Bulldog led him to be able to stop him, knowing that his masters would surely be his masters, promptly the "Gringo" and the "Black" with shouts of encouragement to the dogs, approached the brand new "Wild Boar" and looking for the right place "Gringo" finished the job.

The "Great Godfather" had sold his life face leaving several injured Bulldogs, fulfilling his task, ending with a predator that wreaked havoc in the area, havoc these that were not only about the cornfields but also because of the characteristics of the specimen, also become a murder of cattle.

The return was a mixture of satisfaction and concern because we had to return promptly to the camp with our dogs, where we had all the first aid elements to cure them, a task that once performed allowed the dogs to be restored soon.

This story is lived by the “Gringo” Luis Zanitti, the “Black” Simioli of Villa Mercedes, friend and hunting guide, Mariano Mora and I Javier Luis Coronda, all fervent admirers of the Argentine Bulldog for over 35 years .





Annexed

Chapter 8

The mention of the spots in the Argentine Dogo in article 4 of the preceding chapter leads us to develop an extensive said theme so I will publish in its entirety the excellent work of the current agricultural engineer SUSANA C VENTURIN, WHO RECEIVES IN THE CURRENT TIME IN THE CITY OF MORTERO PROV. FROM CORDOBA. Although many will be familiar with the articles that exist everywhere regarding the target in the Boxer, I personally think that it is a specific topic for professionals.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CORDOBA
FACULTY OF EXACT, PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES.
CATHEDRA OF GENETICS. S
SEMINAR II
STUDENT: SUSANA C. VENTURIN. YEAR: 1973.
Cordoba, December 1973

The present work has been carried out in the Department of Genetics of the Institute of Agrochemical Sciences of the National University of Córdoba; under the direction of the Professor of said chair, Ing. Agr. ARGOS A. RO-DRIGUEZ.

The collaboration given by Dr. Francisco Nores Martínez as well as that of the members of the Breeders Club of the Argentine Bulldog, of this city, is especially appreciated.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF CANIDOS

I) Mantle or fur in Argentine Dogo and its Genetic Implications.

- 1) General Considerations on skin anatomy. 2) Nature of the genetic expression of white fur.
- 3) The genetic origin of white fur.
- 4) Preliminary genetic analysis. 5) Summary.
- 6) Bibliography
- 7) Analytical photographic appendix.

HAND OR COAT IN "DOGO ARGENTINO" AND ITS GENETIC IMPLICATIONS

1) General Considerations on Skin Anatomy

In mammals, the skin is formed by the epidermis, dermis and hypodermis. The first is constituted by a resistant, stratified and keratinized epithelium. The second, due to connective tissue rich in vessels and nerve endings, which houses some important attachments such as glands, hairs, etc. The hypodermis consists mainly of adipose tissue.

Color: depends on the thickness of the skin, the underlying blood vessels, the pigmentation, the thickness of the granular and corneal layer. The blood vessels give it a pinkish hue. The melanic pigment, depending on its quantity, gives it a variable color, its absence makes it appear whitish with a pinkish hue, as seen in the albinos, the excess pigment determines variations in tone

from light brown to intense black. The large stratum Null gives it bright whitish coloration, its absence that is usually accompanied by a lack of corneal layer, allows deep planes to stand out with a pink color. The horny layer makes a yellowish hue appear. The color of the hairs depends fundamentally on the melanin pigment.

Epidermis: by means of special methods of coloration five or more layers can be differentiated in the epidermis, each of which represents a more advanced stage of evolution as it occupies a more superficial position.

a) - Germination layer, generatrix layer or basal layer or Malpighi mucous body: these different denominations imply conceptual differences on the deeper layer of the epidermis.

The mucous body of Malpighi is the nucleated part of the epidermis, in which mitosis is observed and therefore includes also the spiny layer and even the granule layer. When it is called the germinative layer or generating layer, it is thought to be the one that originates all the cells of the epidermis, but we know that there is also mitosis in the spiny layer. The most appropriate name would be the basal layer. The cells that form it are cylindrical, basophilic, rich in ribonucleic acid (RNA). They usually have melanin granules that are distributed mainly in the supranuclear zone. In the deep part they have a jagged limit that is interwoven with the dermis, establishing an intimate adhesion.

In the cytoplasm of the basal cells, scarce fibrils and spiral fibers called Herxheimer filaments are described. There are also clear Merkel cells that would fulfill a double function: sensitive and premelanoblastic, that is, they would be transformed into melanoblasts. With special techniques with silver and gold, ramified cells with extensions are revealed: they are the dendritic melanoblasts or Langerhans cells. The name of the germinative layer corresponds to cylindrical cells, since it is where the mitotic divisions are seen.

According to another author, the germinative or basal layer would be formed by two kinds of cells: germinative and melanocytes.

Melanocytes represent a highly developed endoplasmic reticulum, characteristic of secretory cells. They contain premelanin and melanin. The first is contained in the melanosome with tyrosinase activity and with typical internal structure, melanin has no structure or tyrosinase activity and would represent the final stage of melanosome development. The pigment granules would be found in the dendritic extensions, instead the melanosomes would be in the cell body, especially in the Golgi area.

Melanocytes of neural origin, are dispersed in the basal layer and according to their greater or lesser amount of melanic pigment they appear under the appearance of clear Masson cells or dendritic cells with brown granulations and fine branched extensions surrounding the cells

Germinative

b) Spiny layer or stratum: It consists of several rows and superimposed polygonal cells, of which the most superficial are flattened. As a fundamental characteristic, they present intracytoplasmic tonofibrils and intercellular bridges that give it a spiny appearance, to which they owe their name. They have a vesicular nucleus, sometimes two, with a notorious nucleolus. In the cytoplasm, tonofibrils stand out with various orientations that form intercellular bridges or desmosomes in the intercellular space.

c) Granular layer: It is formed by one or more layers of flattened cells, whose fundamental character is to present in the cytoplasm granulations of different sizes with affinity for basic dyes, such as hematoxylin. These granulations are called keratohyaline. The nucleus of the cells is clear and degenerative in appearance. Of the organoids, the condrioma is less abundant, the Golgi apparatus is less small, the epithelofibrils are conglomerated and grouped on the superficial part. Keratohyaline is attributed importance in keratinization.

d) Lucid layer: it is a bright and transparent homogeneous layer to which several rows of flat and very tight cells form, whereby the layer takes on a homogeneous, hyaline appearance. The cells are large, irregular, the edges "mesh" on those of the neighboring cells. The cytoplasm has eleidine that appears in vacuoles or diffused throughout the cytoplasm. Eleidine is an accessory substance in keratinization.

e) Stratum corneum: it is a layer of variable thickness. It is generally said that the corneal layer is formed by degenerated cells that die and disappear on the superficial part. The function of this stage is mainly protection, and its essential component is keratin.

Dermis: It is the conjunctive part of the skin. In it we find a superficial layer adjacent to the epidermis, the dermis itself and a deep layer, the hypodermis.

a) Dermis itself: its thickness varies, it is of conjunctive nature. In general, there are two areas, one papillary and subpapillary and one deep, which extends to the hypodermis. The first is

formed by loose connective tissue with fine collagen, elastic and reticulin fibers. The second is thick collagen fibers which are oriented in various directions oblique to the surface. The first fulfills the function of nutrition and the second supports.

b) Hypodermis: It constitutes the separation limit with the dermis and is irregular. Its constitution is very simple. It has large spherical or polygonal fat cells by reciprocal pressure, separated by thin bands of collagen fibers.

Melanogenesis: it is an important function of the epidermis. The presence of melanin gives the skin a characteristic color. But it is not the only skin pigment. Melamine is a pigment of variable color between yellow and black. It is resistant to almost all chemical agents and is discolored with oxidants.

It is located in the epidermal cells and mainly in the basal cells. When it is scarce it is supranuclear, and if it is abundant, it is found throughout the cytoplasm.

The skin cells that have melanin, can be, melanoblasts or melanophores. Melanoblasts or pigmented cells, are what form the pigment. The melano-forams or pigmented cells do not, but phagocyte the pigment created by the other cells. In the epidermis are melanoblasts and melanophores. In the dermis, on the contrary, they are all melanophores.

The way to identify which are the cells that form pigment is to perform the DOPA-reaction of Bloch and the impregnation of Argentina. The DOPA-reaction is based on the fact that the cells that form melanin must have an oxidizing enzyme that oxidizes dioxiphenylalanine, the characteristic dark color of melanin must appear in them.

Since the discovery of this reaction, it is recognized that the formation of melanin is an enzymatic process in which an enzymatic substance exists in the melanoblasts, which act on a colorless substance or prepigment This prepigment is of the tyrosine type (phenyl-alanine), possibly dioxiphenylalanine.

Hair: It comprises several parts a) Hair itself: That is the completely keratinized part that is projected outside the epidermis, the hair-free part. b) Root of the hair: That is the area that is inside the dermis. c) The Bulb: the deepest, dilated portion of the root. It presents a depression occupied by connective tissue: the papilla; This is a dermal, vascular-nervous salient covered by differentiated germinative cells, to give origin to the hair, among these germinative cells, there are precisely the melanocytes that make melanin, which causes hair color.

This, at the root level, modifies its structure and is surrounded by the epithelial tissue that forms it and by a condensation of connective tissue. This double envelope, epithelial and conjunctiva, is called hair follicles.

The hair itself is also called a stem, which is described in three parts: spinal cord, cortex and cuticle or epidermicula.

The first, consisting of cells from the papillae, are loaded with trichialin, and may have pigment. The second, by elongated cornea cells, without nucleus and loaded with pigment, of solidity and elasticity to the hair and the third, constituted by corneal cells, without nuclei arranged in the form of a roof that wrap the cortex in its entirety.

2) Nature of the Genetic Expression of Fur in general

When characteristics of a breed are established, the nature of the fur becomes very important. The importance lies in the fact that, when the "Standard" is placed, that is, a set of characters that respond to the concept of racial purity, the coat or "mantle", practically involves Cra for the general consensus one of the fundamental aspects to consider.

In the Argentine Dogo the mantle is described as follows: "White in its entirety, only some dark or black spots on the eyes or head can be tolerated, in front of the ears. Any spot on another place of the body, must be disqualified as an atavistic character. Whites with very pigmented black skin should be considered as unfit for breeding, because of the recessive

nature they show, and that can be predominant in children, if pair with another specimen that has this defect in potential. "(Cf. Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez).

From the genetic point of view, it is important to consider that obtaining a color comprises two basic problems:

The high percentage of endocria that requires

The impossibility of obtaining copies of the "mantle" described in the Breed Standard, to the extent and proportion that the breeder requires.

In the case of the Bulldog as a breed of recent formation, the problem is multiplied, or wide, because its breeder makes the character or external conformation, the basis of his action.

In genetic terms, the actions of numerous genes have been described, the incidence of which, although they do not explain all the cases, allow us to establish, in statistical terms, the probability of obtaining individuals that respond in a high percentage to the type requirement of " mantle "that is established.

The payroll is as follows:

Gene A: epistatic for red color, that is to say that it induces red color in individuals that have genes for black mantle or Gen B: yellow, which in turn modifies red towards yellow

"Barcos" colors, that is, light red.

Gen C series: color gene that recognizes a broad allele-morphic series with complementary dominance in the same

The series is as follows:

> C sa

C +> C> Cbi> Cbr

> C ma

- C +: dominates over all others and produces general black color in dogs that have the character for black color.

- C: uniform color other than total black.

- C bi: the presence of this gene produces two colors in black and brown individuals. Thus, for example, in black dogs, tones tending to yellow or gold and in brown individuals, to gold; and the reddish hue inside the brown color, which European breeders describe as the "liver" color.

The "C" gene is complex and multi-acting and because of its action on black and brown mantles it has been called "bi-color" whose abbreviation is "bi".

The tonality that the "Cbi" prints is not uniform because its presence is accompanied by light golden spots on the head, on the eyes, the sides of it, cheeks or cheeks; back of the legs and chest. The effect is sometimes in the anal area and lower part of the tail. It is mentioned in Dachshund or "salichon dogs", in the Gordon Setters or "water dogs", according to common Argentine denominations.

In English Setters, in Cocker Spaniel, the light color that induces "C bi" is confined to the nose, nasal area and legs because the "tt" gene that motivates color White extends so much that the "bicolor" characteristics are reduced to small spots.

- C br: tabby spotting. This gene limits the expression of the gene for black to striped bands.

The Tabby Bull Dog is of genetic origin, as is the Great Dane. In these dogs there is always a black nasal area that usually covers the head, forming a mask. Elgen "Cbr" admitted variantesqueson: Csa and C ma, in the case of "C sa" limits the modified color to the mount or back as is the case of the Terriers; while in the "C ma", the action is with respect to the head.

Obviously an individual of genetic constitution: C sa C ma will share both characteristics, because there is no dominance between both terms of the series.

Gene D: corresponds to a diluting gene and therefore a dog with "dd" has a lighter hue within its uniform color. If the individual is black, the presence of "dd" motivates the much sought-after slate or blue tones for example in police dogs and sheep

Gene E: produces uniform, light brown or "liver" type according to Europeans or chocolates. The "B" gene and the "E" gene are complementary to black, ie EE + BB equal black.

Gen F: produces pure white color. Dogs with ff genes are white even when they possess genetic combinations that enable them to be of another color. This means that the recessive whitens and cancels other colors and the dominant "F" allows even in a single dose the appearance of color. It is necessary to differentiate the action of this gene with the "albino", which produces individuals with red eyes and pink nose with manifest inability to survive.

Gen G: for wild color, corresponds to the color hare or agouti. This gene acts by modifying the genetic combination EE BB towards the tone that we genetically call acute, that is, lighter in the middle of the single hair.

The "G" gene is hypostatic of "C +" which, expressed in genetic terms, means that individuals EE BB C + C + GG are black while EE BB CC GG are agoutis or wild.

If the "A" gene is dominant we will have: AA EE BB CC GG the resulting individuals are red, so "G" is hypostatic with respect to "A" as well.

Gen H: is the gene that determines the "harlequin" type, so sought after in Great Dane. The harlequin corresponds to a set of irregular spots in size, black on a white or gray background. Harlequin dogs must be heterozygous for "H", that is, Hh because the gene is semilethal in a homozygous state producing blindness, deafness and early death.

Gene I: corresponds to an intensifier gene of the combination Cbi Cbi.

The gene so that it expresses "bicolor", must be dominant, which in other words means that when "I" is recessive, the action of "C bi" is nil.

Gen K: is for short hair that dominates over long hair "K". It corresponds to a genetic set of additive action that places different hair lengths.

Gen L: for dominant short legs on "L" with long legs. It has modifying genes that vary the height and characteristics of the legs.

Gen R: spotting in areas, which dominates over rr, that is, I don't command.

The "R" gene is responsible for the distribution of pigment in spots on a white background, as happens in Terriers with short hair or brush hair. It is interesting to note that rr determines white spot on dark pigment, which makes almost white individuals appear, but for having a dark background it gives them a very sought-after hue. They are called pigeons or palominos.

Gen S: small spots, mottled or splashed, produces small white spots on a dark background.

In short-haired dog the white spot is sharp. "S" is important in the Pointers, where the combination SS RR, results in the appearance of darkened white spots, causing the formulation of the Standard of fur so particular in this breed.

Gen T: gene for full or total color as opposed to its recessive tt, which causes white spotted mantle.

However, homozygous individuals TT or Tt may have white spots on the chest, on the tip of the forelegs and occasionally, on the tip of the tail. The genetic composition T-C bi C bi produces the "bi-colors" when the "I" gene is present as dominant. Gen W: dominating for wire or brush hair that characterizes the "Standard" of the small raised Terriers. "W" is epistatic of "K" for short hair and the presence of the dominant causes very thick mustaches and eyebrows.

Gen Z: cinnamon or cinnamon color gene. It is a gene for the intensification of red that produces dark cinnamon cape or mantle, sought in "sausages" and Terriers.

3) The Genetic Origin of White Fur

This aspect of the genetics of dogs is of particular interest in the case of the Argentine Bulldog, for the "Standard" by which the breed is governed.

The literature is complex and it emerges that the "white mantle" genetic expression cannot be generalized for all races.

In the preceding description it is expressed that the *tt* gene produces white mottled, which is recessive of "T" for single color, which in turn particularly in the heterozygous *Tt*, has spots on the chest, anterior legs and tip from the tail.

The important thing is that the *macha* that causes *tt* can be large or small.

The dimension of the spots seems to respond to an expansive system caused by multiple genes that cause the spread of pure white throughout the layer.

Dogs that obey the aforementioned genetic system have black spots on the ears and at the base of the tail as if it were a general rule. When white intensifies, the black spot extends only to the ears.

Saying when white intensifies means that the hair is on the white base and not on a pigmented base.

The description of this interesting process is as follows: In some individuals the white spot occupies only chest, tips of the legs and upper part of the eyes; The action of the system in a first step is to cover the neck with more or less intensity.

Obviously the process is not verified in an individual but in genetic populations, with the result that in the most extreme cases of white, the base of the tail, eyes and ears are the only regions of the body that wear black.

The system that accompanies the "*t*" seems to be that it responds to modifying genes, or multi-acting genes that act by reducing the stain. On the other hand, there would be a multiple allelomorphic series of "*t*" with four members, namely: *t1-t2-t3-t4*.

It is not difficult for geneticists to understand why individuals *t3 - t4* can give different crossings, very colored dogs, by the action of different modifiers in both parents.

Dogs with fur of that nature such as the Pointers, the English Setter and the Argentine Bulldog with recessive targets, where the lack of pigment would be caused by the accumulation of modifiers that when acting copper *tt* dominate the pigment to extreme cases such as of the race we are analyzing.

Finally, it is necessary to mention the "*F*" gene that must be present for pigment to exist and when the genetic combination is *ff* the individual is white or off-white.

The Bulldog carries *FF* because of the pigment intensity of its spots.

If we were to start placing the Bulldog genetically, based on the above, we would say:

EE BB FF tt and being *tt* with its modifiers the limitation of white in ears, eyes and tail base.

In all of them there is pigment, the lack of it is albinism, which obviously must coincide with *ff* individuals, but whose action is due to other genes.

There is also an important relationship between the color of the coat and the color of the eyes and nose, or better expressed, iris color and the tip of the nose (snout).

Individuals with black pigment have spots on lips and oral cavity. The palate is pigmented and the eyes are brown or dark brown, the nose is black or with broad spots of pigment. The belly can accuse expanded spots where the aforementioned *SS* gene is present in the color black and with the result of a large spotted or spotted.

However, this should not concern the breeder, since it would be different genetic actions, some affecting the back and others affecting the belly, and where obviously the *tt* modifiers would not be the same as *SS*, in the case in question That existed.

4) Preliminary Genetic Analysis

Considering the description included in the Standard, in which long hair is a reason for disqualification, it is established that Bulldogs must be homozygous for the "K" gene.

The genes "E" and "B" must be present in conjunction with the recessive tt.

The spotting of tt works with multiple and cumulative modifying genes, which reduce as dark or black spots increase, until they become small, in such a way that they only affect the eyes and head, in front of the ears.

The white produced by tt must be pure white, that is, rr (recessive) and in no way RR or Rr, because it would give the black or stained white background, which is disposable following the description of the mantle, namely, " whites with very pigmented black skin should be considered as specimens not suitable for breeding. " From the genetic point of view, one Rr for another Rr would lead to an offspring with a 25% probability of being pure.

That is to say that a Bulldog with BB - EE - tt - rr - ss, would give a spotted or spotted white, being pure white.

Another individual BB - EE - FF - tt - RR - ss, would give white with black spots, but white is dirty and not acceptable by the Standard.

Another case would be that of BB - EE - FF - tt - SS, with black spots, mainly in the ventral region, with a darkened background according to the "A" gene.

Obviously, the lack of uniformity is based on the fact that to give it more height or strength it is necessary to cross the Bulldogs with Boxer, where some gene of the Allelic series of the "C" would intervene, so recapture the fur tone would only be possible, if the individual were heterozygous for the "C" and took the recessive as a complement.

5) Summary

A SEMINAR is presented, in which a preliminary analysis of the Argentine Dogo's coat is made.

For this purpose, a description of the bibliography is given existing for genes that determine colors and their various variants.

The present preliminary study is considered in this interesting breed.

6.) Bibliography

- Nores Martinez, A. 1947. Mimeographic copy of original work done by the creator of the race "DOGO ARGENTINO" ..
- Berge, S. 1949. Inheritance of dun, brown and brindle color in cattle. *Heredity*, 3: 195-204.
- Billingham, R.E. and Medawar, P.E 1948. Pigment spread and cell heredity in guinea-pig's skin, *Heredity*, 2: 29-47
- Billingham; R.E: and Medawar, P.B. 1950. Pigment spread in mammalian skin: serial propagation and immunity reaction. *Heredity*; 4: 141-164.
- Briggs; C.L. and Kaliss; N. 1942. Coat color inheritance in Bull Terriers. *Jour. Heredity*, 33 (No 6): 223-228. fig. 5.
- Butler, L. 1947. The genetics of the chlorine phase of the red fox in the Mackenzie River Locality. *Jour. Research*, 25: 190-215.
- Iljina, E.D. 1934. The inheritance of the color in foxes. *Zool Jour. U.S.S.R.*, 13 (No 4): 701-715.
- Mazzini, M.A. 1968 *Practical Dermatology*, pag. 1-588. fig 1-200. Ed. Lopez Libreros editors S.R.L., 13 (No): 701-713.
- Winde, O. 1950. Inheritance in dog. With special Reference to Hunting. Breeds Comstock Punishing Co., Inc New York.
- Wright, S. 1917. Color inheritance in mammals. *SAW. Cat Jour. Hered.*, 8: 521-527.

Analytical Photographic Appendix



Bulldog Puppy



Pure white without spots, without gray or black background. Genes: $tt - rr$



BB –EE- FF- tt –SS Presence of “R” for the ventral spot.



(1) Dark eyes, correspond to black nose, with extended spots in the oral cavity. (Photos 1 and 2)



(2)



The coloration of the nose extends to the oral cavity



EE-BB-CC-GG



Detail the gene "G" surely in the presence "C".



BB – ee – tt light brown and white wide EE – BB – CC – GG– with the “C” modifier.



Black nose brown eyes indicating relationship with tt.



White hair, with black or gray background. $tt - RR$ or $tt - Rr$ disposable.



Influence of modifiers for reduction of acceptable spots on ears

Consulted Bibliography

- 1o- Principles of genetics - De Edmund W. Sinnott / L.C. Dunn and Theodosius Dobzhansky. Dr. Antonio Previsti Translation - 1961 Edition.
- 2o- Elements of Applied Geology 2nd Edition C.S. Peterson and A.F. Leanza, Editorial Nigar S.R.L. 1964
- 3o- Anatomy of S. Sisson domestic animals - J.D. Crossman Volume 1 and 2 - 5th Edition.
- 4o- Great canine encyclopedia - Editorial Bruguera S.A. 1980 edition.
- 5o- Encyclopedia of the dog Editorial Asuri, Spanish translation of the original in the French language, "Le grand livre du chien" 1970 - Spanish edition 1978 Volume 1 and 2.
- 6o- El Dogo Argentino - Agustín Nores Martínez - Editorial Albatros - 1969 Edition. 7o- Diana Magazine - No 94 - October 1947.
- 8o- Magazine - Mundo Agrario - No 82 - 0/1956 - A Creole dog, the Argentine Bulldog. Terror of pumas and wild boars.
- 9o- Species and Races in the Biological Order - By Alfredo Sacchetti - Publication VIII, Institute of Demographic Research of the U.N.C.A. - Year 1952.
- 10o- Cranian Differences in the different Dog Breeds - Performed in the work period of Drs. Antonio Nores and Alfredo Sacchetti (1953), at the U.N.C.A. By authors not identified by the author. This document in 1972 was in the deposits of the library of the U.N.C. and later demoted by a breeder from Córdoba and consists of 15h.
- 11o- Document - "El Dogo Argentino" By its Creator - Descriptive and standard memory written by Antonio Nores in 1953.
- 12th- Document - "Something About Canine Skulls" - By Antonio Nores Martínez - Diana Magazine - (it can be assumed that it was in its most fertile period, beginning of the 50s) - Criticizing an article published in Diana magazine published by Dr. Magnelli Ferrari, about the Pointer breed.
- 13th- The Argentine Doge For its Creator - For his son, Abel Nores Martínez - Córdoba 05/17/1977.
- 14th- History of the Argentine Bulldog - Agustín Nores Martínez - Editorial Albatros, 1st Edition 1978.
- 15th- The Argentine Bulldog - Agustín Nores Martínez - Editorial Albatros 2nd Edition 1978.
- 16th- Argentine Dogo Der - By Otto Schimpf - 1986 Edition.
- 17th- All About the Argentine Dogo by Víctor Valiño - Editorial Plus Ultra, 1994 Edition.

18o- The Argentine Dogo Puppy - By Victor Valiño- Edic. 1997

19th-The Argentine Bulldog - By Paolo Vianini - Editorial De Vecchi - 1988 Edition.

20th Argentine Dogo - By Candida Pialorsi Falsina-Editorial Vecchi - 1999 Edition.

21o- The Argentine Dogo - “By Agustin Nores Martínez”, update “V́ctor Valiño”; Official publication and adaptation of the C.D.A. Editorial Agro - Vel 2002.

22o- Il. Dogo Argentino - By Serafino Buetti - Editoriale Olimpia - 2003.

Index

Foreword.....	5 -
Introduction	7
-CHAPTER 1- ORIGIN OF THE DOG	
-Box of the geological ages and their biological accidents	13
-Evolution of the carnivores	17
-Appearance of dog breeds	18
-Modern races	21
-The big dogs their origin Geographic and morphological classification	22
-Calco in plaster and graphic recreation of it	26
-Sculptures- fountains representing bulldog dogs	27
-Where is the Argentine Dogo located?	30
-Definition of Mastiff and Bulldog according to Victor Valiño	31
- The dog in America	32
-CHAPTER 2- IMPORTANCE OF A NATIONAL BREED SUITABLE FOR MONTERIA HUNTING	
-CHAPTER 3	
- NOTIONS ON BIOGENTICS (by Antonio Nores Martínez)	
- Dog Profiles	53
-Concave convex skull (Dogo Argentino)	59
-The canine body	71
-Applied methodology according to Antonio Nores Martínez written in (1953)	73
-CHAPTER 4 HISTORY OF THE DOGO ARGENTINO. INTRODUCTION AND OLD HISTORY	
-Introduction.....	77
-Ancient history (1920-1956)	81
-Disclosure times	88
-Time of realization	90
-First stage	93
-Second stage	95
-Third and last stage	98
-Diffusion	107
-The Standard of 1947	114
-Standard of the Argentine Dogo by Antonio Nores Martínez (disseminated in 1947)	117
-1950s	119
-Standard written in 1953 by Antonio Nores (Not published)	123
-Multiple photos of that period	128
-CHAPTER 5 MODERN HISTORY 1957/1983 CÓRDOBA / CHUBUT / BUENOS AIRES	
-Córdoba	135
-Crisis	162
-Chubut	170
-Good Aires	178
-Standard Presented in the Argentine Cinological Federation	182

-CHAPTER 6 CONTEMPORARY HISTORY	
-Inside the country.....	201
- Brief historical summary.	223
 -CHAPTER 7 PERSONAL OPINIONS ON THE STANDARD OF ARGENTINE DOG	
-Personal views on the standard of the Argentine Dogo	233
-Typicity or Aexpression	234
-Considerations	274
-To reconsider opinions	276
 -CHAPTER 8 HUNTING	
- " Chirino and the Puma "	281
-Hunt of the Puma in Pampa de Achala	284
- Pecarí Hunt	288
-The montería in Las Cangrejales (by Patricio Gighiani)	290
-Hunting in San Luis (by Javier Coronda)	396
-Annex	301
-Analytical Photographic Appendix	320
-CONSULTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	326

This book was finished printing in the month of March 2010 in the Argentine Republic by
Graphically Editions
www.graficamente.info info@graficamente.info 0351-5691812
Rivadeo 1194 - Cordoba, Argentina.

Jorge Arturo Masjoán

Dogo Argentino

Jorge Masjoán, was inspired by writings and publications, documents and photographs. Based on direct sources and the experience granted for being in contact with the breed for forty-five years, I achieve this important work.

The pages of this book not only reflect historical facts, but expose an author committed and passionate about a race; THE ARGENTINE DOG.

The author expresses himself in this work with the firm intention that, “the readers achieve a complete understanding of the race and that it serves for the maintenance of the unequaled work of Don Antonio Nores Martínez, in each and every one of its aspects, in a fair balance, both somatic and psychic, for a long coexistence with man, since TO MODIFY HIS ESSENCE IS TO MODIFY THE RACE ”.

Graphic Design Advertising
WebCreativos
info@webcreativos.com.ar