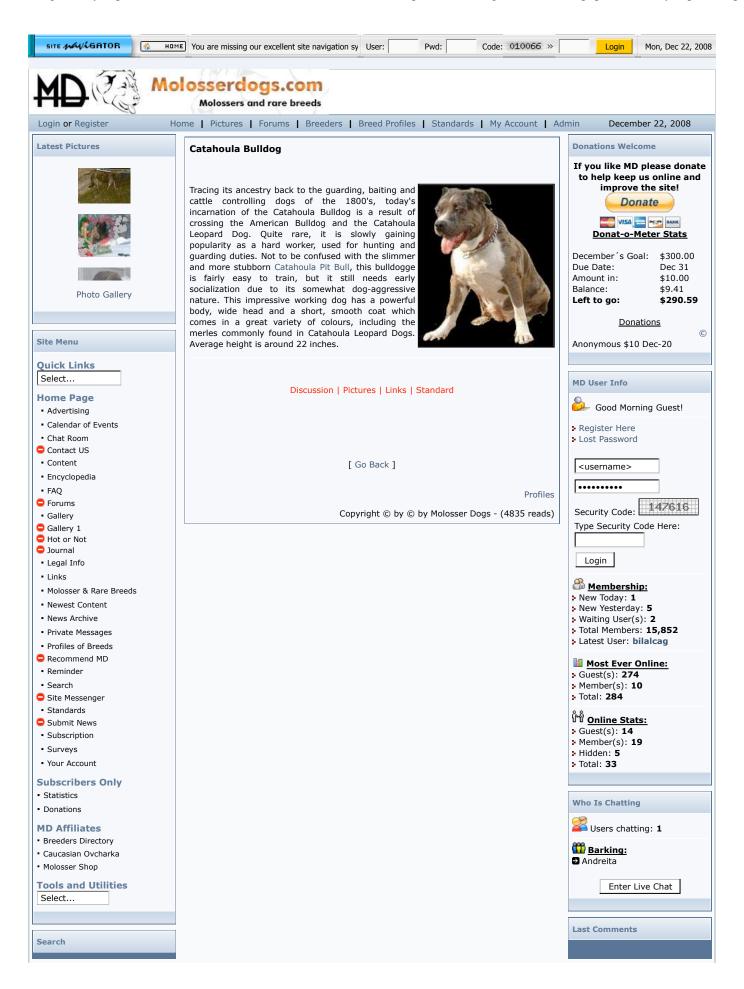


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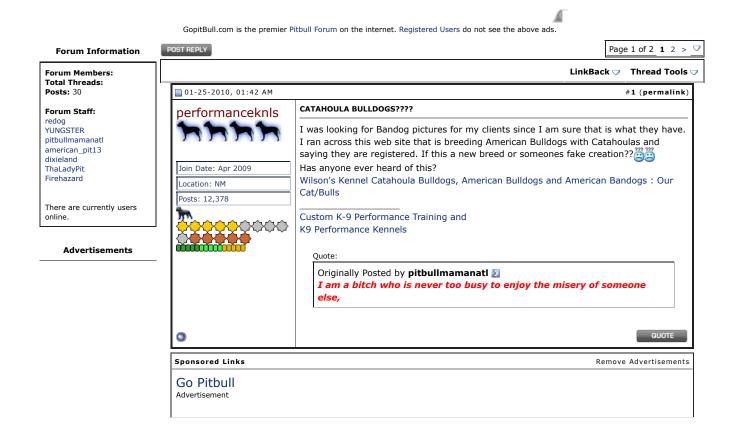


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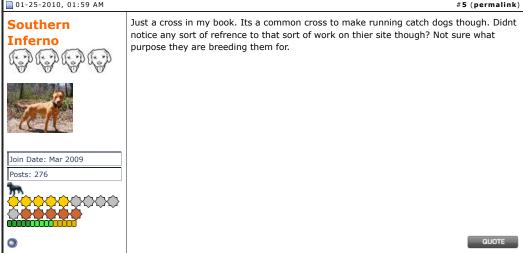
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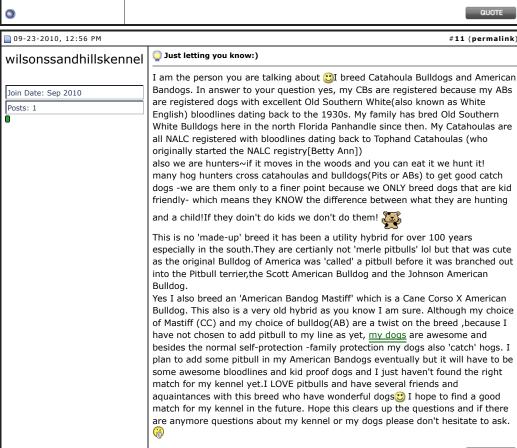
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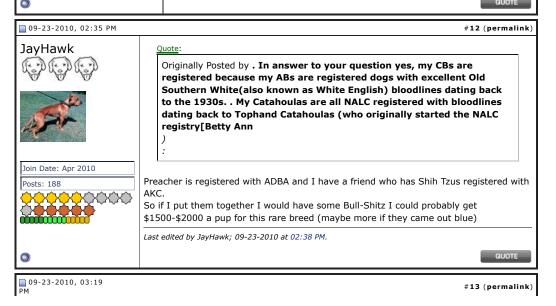
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Originally Posted by JayHawk [3]

Preacher is registered with ADBA and I have a friend who has Shih Tzus registered with AKC.

So if I put them together I would have some Bull-Shitz I could probably get \$1500-\$2000 a pup for this rare breed (maybe more if they came out blue)



Onote:







Light travels faster than sound. This is why some people appear bright until you hear them speak.

To be sure of hitting the target, shoot first and call whatever you hit the target.

Knowledge is knowing a tomato is a fruit; Wisdom is not putting it in a fruit salad.

I notice people are alot less scary after being poked in the eye ~Bones

09-23-2010, 03:30 PM

#14 (permalink)





Join Date: May 2010

Posts: 126

Ok, Here is my personal opinion on these cross-breeds. (please feel free to yell, shout, scream, insult, or flame my personal opinion, As it will obviously do no good 🙂

I am truly tired of many of these "designer" breeds, Which is really just a nice name for a mutt, Due to the fact that both parents are of known breeds. Chorkies, Chomeranians, Shi-Chis, Chachund, labradoodle (although this one benefits those with allergies), etc...

Many of these breeders of these "breeds", are only in it for the money... Do we really need more cross-breed dogs in shelters? Are there already not enough?

WilsonsandHills, Please don't take personal offense to my opinion, as you may not be one of these money greeder BYB's.

Although your catahoula/bulldogs are being bred for working purposes, Other breeders can claim that their \$500 chorkies, shi-chi's, etc, are "comfort dogs"...

Where do we draw the line?

The most common argument about this topic is "Well, All dogs are mixed with something else if you track it back far enough"....

That is very true, However 100+ years ago, They were not creating breeds to increase their cash flow, They were mixed dogs to  $\underline{\text{better}}$  the job they were intended for.

Molosi (sp?) dogs were the original Mastiff, Bulldog, and several other medium to large breed dogs, They began mixing them for such daily tasks as  $\underline{\mathsf{home}}$  guardian, personal protection, bullbaiting, ratting, fighting (ugghh!), etc.

They did NOT mix them to try and make stupid amounts of money. Not to mention that the homeless pet population was not nearly as bad as it is now. They were not killing thousands of dogs daily because of the lack of room.

As long as thousands of dogs are being euthanized daily, I don't think we should be crossing dog breeds, ESPECIALLY not for money or "comfort dogs".

I can partially understand that your dogs are working class dogs, But are you aware that even the most responsible breeders and the best background checks cannot guarantee that all the dogs you've rehomed are still in the same homes. I try to keep up with ALL my dogs that I rehome, But I am only able to honestly claim communication with 80% of the homes I have adopted dogs too...

Ad



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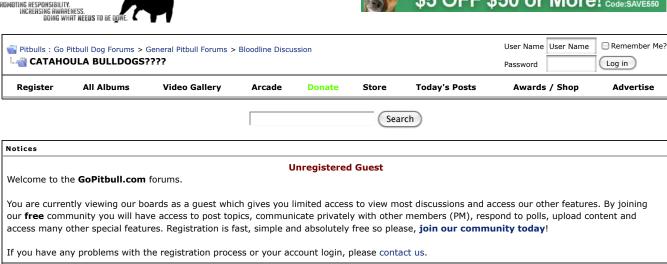
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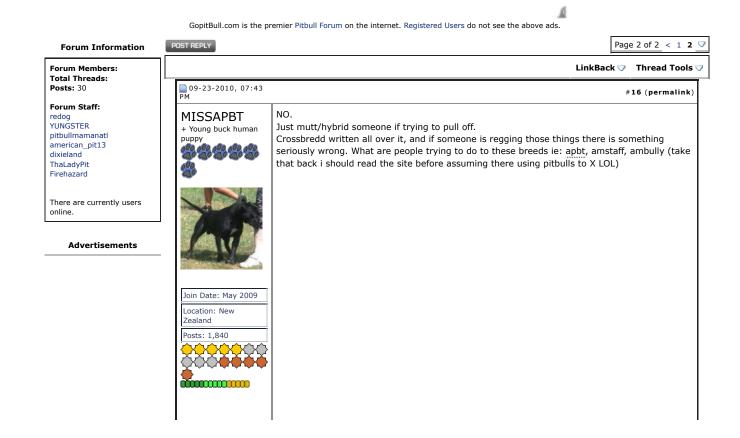




## Ask a Dog Behaviorist or Vet

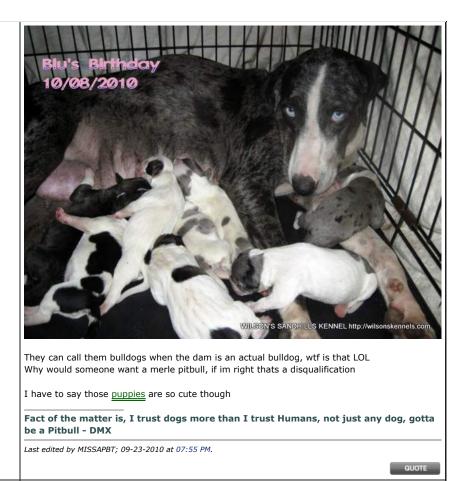
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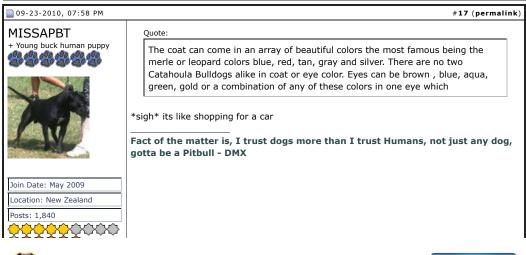


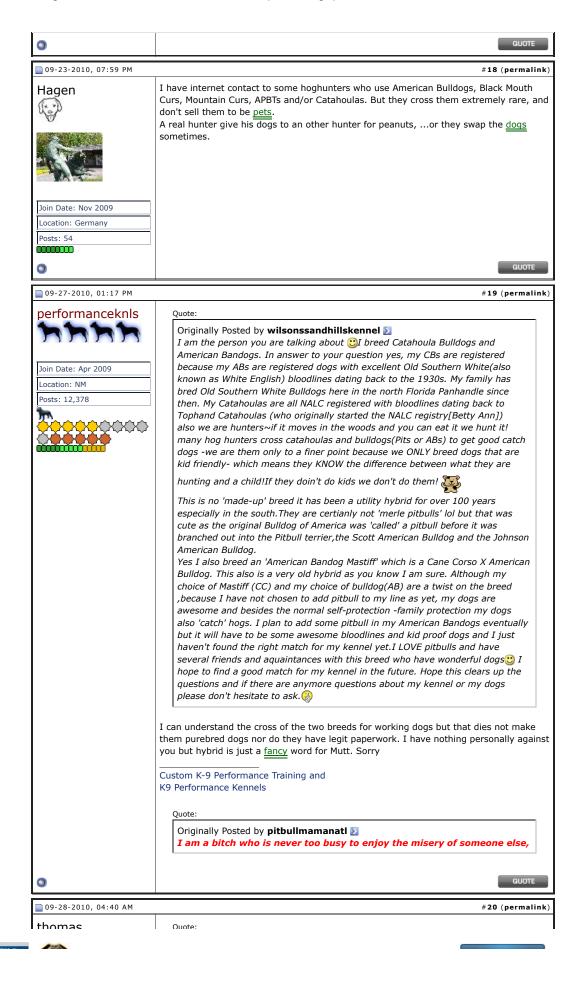
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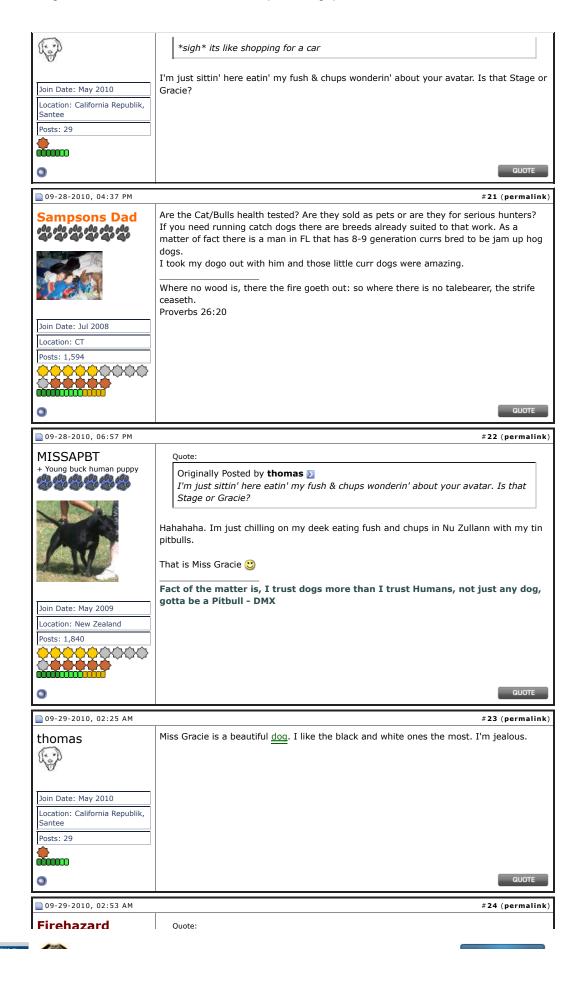


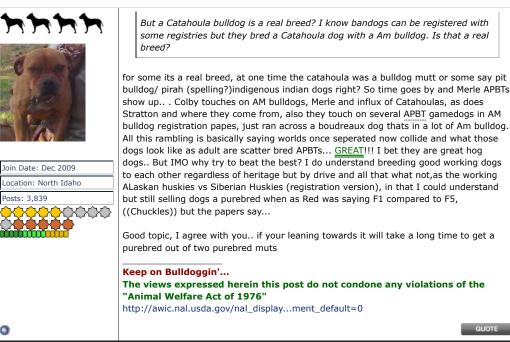


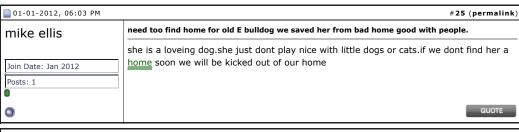








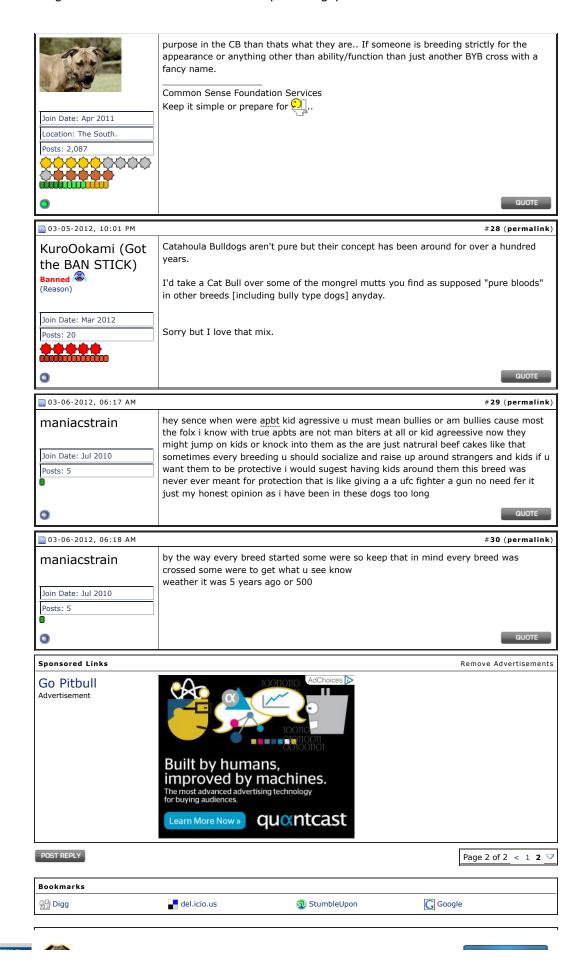






Catahoula Bulldogs are not "purebred" in the general sense of the word however down in the southeast they are fairly popular for use of catch dogs.. There are several kennels producing consistency and straight workers.. Can make excellent hunting hounds, i've heard of some being used as PP dogs but i personally wouldn't use one.. Culling rate is higher than most due to the merle gene being present..

Ad





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# The Alapaha Bulldog . . .

is a medium size dog proven to be most effective for its task.







# **Breed Facts**

### There are four different bloodlines within the breed:

- 1. Otto
- 2. Cow Dog
- 3. Silver Dollar
- 4. Catahoula Bull

#### Size:

Males--20 to 24 inches at the withers and weigh from 70 to 90 lbs. Female--18 to 20 inches at the withers and weigh from 55 to 75 lbs.

#### Head:

The overall head is box-shaped, medium in length, and broad across the skull with pronounced muscular cheeks. The top of the skull is flat, but covered with powerful muscles; there should be a distinct furrow between the eyes. There should be an abrupt, deep stop.

#### Eves:

Medium in size and of any color including blue, green, marbled, and brown.

#### Muzzle:

Medium length (2 to 4 inches) square and broad with a strong under jaw.

1 of 5 3/30/12 4:06 PM

#### **Nose Color:**

Black or liver

#### Neck:

Muscular, medium in length, slightly arched, tapering from shoulders to head, with a slight dewlap allowed. It must be long enough to exert power and strong enough to do the job.

#### **Body:**

Square, robust, and powerful. The Alapaha is a broad, wide dog; but this width should not be exaggerated. The chest should be deep with a good spring of ribs. The back should be medium length, strong, broad, and powerful.

#### Hindquarters:

Very broad, well muscled, and in proportion to the shoulders.

#### Coat:

Short, close, glossy, and stiff to the touch.

#### Color:

The preferred color is white with patches in an array of colors. The colored patches may be any shade of merle or brindle, solid blue, black, chocolate, red, or fawn.

#### **Breed History:**

The Alapaha Blue-Blood Bulldogs' origin is somewhat undocumented and unverifiable before 1979. Authorities differ so completely about the origin of the Alapaha that the name itself is in dispute. However, the Alapaha is one of the few breeds that are emblematic of this storied Nation and there is little doubt that a species resembling the Alapaha has existed for over two hundred years in the southern enclaves.

The Alapaha is believed to have its origin in a recently extinct species know as the Mountain Bulldog, Old Southern White, and Old Country (Big) Bulldog. These dogs were first brought to America in the early 18th century. Unlike its "English" counterpart, it was continuously bred for utility and stamina, whether it be for guard work, farm work, or as a family companion. Despite their proven worth in many areas and ability to reproduce type with reliability, these strains of bulldogs survived mainly in small pockets of the south, never being accepted into the show dog circles. In my discussions with other breeders, it is estimated that there are about 1,000 true Alapahas in existence.

These Bulldogs were extensively used in the development of many breeds like the American Pit Bull Terrier (APBT), Black Mouth Cur and Catahoula Leopard Dog. It would be ignorant of Alapaha and American Bulldog breeders to think only the Catahoula and Pit Bull breeders used the cross breeds they developed in their breeding programs. Remember, being mostly a European dog the original bulldog was acclimated to a much cooler climate than the rural southern United States. Because of this inherent lack of tolerance to heat, most stockmen and hunters found that the cur-type/bulldog crosses made for a better all around dog. These cur-type dogs are mostly believed to be results of crosses themselves between Spanish Mastiff-type War Dogs, Greyhounds, Beauceron, Danish Hounds (the Great Dane) and the generic-type Indian curs (the Catahoula red-wolf hybrid) that roamed the American south. The southern United States was sparsely populated with these cur-type/bulldog crosses that were used by local farmers, ranchers, and hunters. Wild cattle, feral hogs, bear, and coons were among their quarry. In short, a varied ancestry befits this multi-faceted working dog.

This established strain of dog has resulted from the generations old breeding programs of several people namely Papa Buck Lane and William Chester of Georgia and Cecil Evans and Kenny Houston of Florida. The breed has been known by a series of names such as Otto, Cowdog, Silver

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Dollar, and Catahoula Bulldog. This type of dog was in danger of extinction until a small group of Southerners in 1979 in an attempt to rescue the Ol' Tymey Plantation Bulldog of the South founded the Alapaha Blue-Blood Bulldog Association® giving it the aforementioned name and dedicating them to preserving this exceptional type of dog. They set about to perpetuate the breed and to establish breeding standards.

Even though the Alapaha's job is harsh and their lives are sometimes shortened by performing their duties, they remain extremely loving and loyal family pets. They really love children and are sensitive to their owner's demands. They are affectionate and loyal, and they thrive best when treated as members of the family. The Alapaha is a very confident dog and has no fear of people. They are very easy to train. If socialized and raised properly they will be very protective of their home and master.

Unfortunately, the Alapaha has fallen into the hands of those who thought they could use a shortcut to creating an "Exotic Breed." A variety of different breeds were used to give the Alapaha a certain 'color,' little did they know that these qualities were already running in the genetic make up of the Alapaha. Recently introduced breeds were, for example, "Blue-merle" Catahoula Cur Dog mixes, "Blue" Amstaffs, "Harlequin" Great Danes and contemporary American Bulldogs. This is very evident when you observe the overall conformation and inconsistencies in temperament of the dogs registered with the open registries (<u>Create-A-Breed Registries</u> like the ARF, ACA, NKC, CKC, IOEBA, OREBA, URBA, FIC, DRA and WWKC). Great damage has been done to the Alapaha as a breed with this influx of cross breeding. These mixed bred curs have maligned the overall idea (to the unknowing general public) in conformation and temperament. The Alapaha was never intended to be a "Blue-Eyed High Belly, Birddog Looking, Beefed up Terrier."

Today, the Alapaha is not only bred in the Southern enclaves of the United States but all over the world from South Africa to the Philippines, from China to New Zealand, as well as Europe and the Americas, strictly following standards set by the Alapaha Blue-Blood Bulldog Association® (ABBA). The Alapaha found in these countries all originate from the southeastern United States. Breeders who breed purely for the love of breed, not the love of money, who follow the same main breeding criteria, being: #1 Health, #2 Temperament, and #3 Conformation.

# **Early Bulldog Men and Bloodlines:**

### **Otto**

The pre-registration strain of Alapaha, like the pre-1970's American Bulldog were mostly descendants of the Southeastern Mountainous stock dog. As for as the Alapaha is concerned its Otto foundation was permeated by a handful of breeders like Papa Buck Lane, Alas Kittles, J. M. Cel Ashley, Louis Hedgewood, Walter Nations, and David Clark. This type of dog was little known to the general public. Its primary use was as a stock dog or varmint eradicator. The Mountain stockman didn't tolerate cowardly, shy, or noise-sensitive dogs; physical soundness was a prerequisite in this bulldog. To this day, this type dog persists in its purest state of usage in the more isolated enclaves of the rural south, where the mountaineers even today don't lock their doors or pen their livestock.

#### Silver Dollar

William Chester was another one of the early pioneers of the pre-registration Alapaha Blue-Blood Bulldogs. Although never numerically large, his breeding program had the deepest impact on the foundation of the Alapaha. The infamous Chester's Black Jack an outstanding 82 pound bulldog (sire:  $BINGO \times dam: Missy$ ) named after Bill's favorite card game, laid the biggest contribution to the Alapaha's foundation. The dogs sired by "Jack" that figured prominently in the Alapaha were,

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Chester's BOSS, Blue Boy Lane (sire of Lana's Marcelle) and Waldron's Samantha. Mr. Chester being an Ol' Pit-Bull Man himself believed in game testing his dogs on live-stock vigorously. Though his dogs were often man-aggressive this was a quality he didn't personally care for. The Silver Dollar concoction ( $Catahoula \times Catch-weight APBT \times Mountain Bulldog$ ) was deadly.

#### Cowdog

Cecil Evans was a rugged Cracker Cowboy down from traditional ranch families that bred and trained catch/herding dogs in Merritt Island, Florida. In the late 1940's after several failed attempts at creating the "Ultimate" working stock dog, he realized that the local bulldog blood (namely the now extinct OI' Southern White) he was using was too watered down (compared to their English counterpart) by the apparent previous cross breeding it had endured since being brought over by the settlers. His breeding program needed some more potent bulldog blood to produce the endurable working catch dog he was looking for. Mr. Evans set out to find a line of bulldogs known for maintaining its original bull baiting power and tenacity; something he felt the local bulldog strains were lacking and didn't produce in their progeny when crossed with his cattle coursing cur dogs. He came upon an article detailing the breeding practices of a Mr. Clifford Derwent of London, England, who was trying to preserve in his bulldogs the true-grit qualities of the Blood Sport era. After acquiring a few of Mr. Derwent's bulldogs Mr. Evans along with his brother-in-law Bob Williams developed what we know today as the Cowdog strain, a working English Bulldog coursing Cur cross. My. Granddaddy used to say that "unless one got a crank tail in a litter, there were no good heads amongst the puppies," and to some extent he was correct. Any time a bull or cow would attempt to escape a herd, the Cowdogs were trained to scamper alongside it barking and nipping until it turned back or to catch and hold the wild cattle until the cowboys responded with a signal. This Cowdog became as important to the local cattlemen as their mount, whips, and tin coffee cups which hung from a string on their horse's saddle.

#### **Catahoula Bull**

Kenny Houston was the owner of a Big Game Hunting outfit outside of Marianna, Florida. He also bred a strain of catch dogs for his business interest. His strain was primarily down from Ol' Southern Whites crossed with Catahoula Leopard Dogs. He liked large athletic dogs in the 90 to 100 lbs range because of their ability to run with big game and maintain enough strength to handle themselves once the prey was bayed. Houston's most famous dog was Blue Muskee (sire: DUDE × dam: Silver). Blue Muskee sired Miller's Blue Ox, the unknown sire of Lana's Sylvia Lane and Quinlan's Hank and countless other Lana Lou Lane bred dogs. Ms. Lane was always interested in that elusive blue-merle color, in which this dog threw in his progeny time and time again. Mr. Houston got his first dogs and breeding practices from a little known cowboy and sportsman named Howard Carnathan; who in the 1960's did a lot of early work in developing this type of dog. Mr. Carnathan is said to have liked the intelligence, quickness, endurance and high spirited nature of the Catahoula Leopard Dog but was not satisfied with its sometimes aloofness to people and soft bite. Using some of his Bulldogs, he infused a little Catahoula to spice things up. This cross was said to be the perfect fit for what he was looking for saying "I needed a dog that would be a companion and protector to my children and home yet I also was in need of a dog that would help with the farming duties. The Catahoula Bulldog fit my purpose exactly." Many breeders since have made unsuccessful attempts to replicate this practices over the years.

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Pheret1 (pheret1) wrote in catahouladogs, 2007-06-13 00:02:00

Current mood: geeky

# Yes, we have a Catahoula

I was at a little used bookstore in Michigan a few weeks ago and picked up <u>The Louisiana Catahoula Leopard Dog</u> by Don Abney. First, it was only \$9.50 and it's currently going for \$350 on the internet (found out it will be re-released this fall due to new interest in the Catahoula)...

Second - I know for certain that Chico is a catahoula. The pictures in this book show a different body style and fur style than I've seen in other catahoula descriptions. Abney even describes the fur type as ranging from as short as a Lab to shorter and shortest - almost like it's painted on (he refers to it as wash-and-wear coat), which is SO Chico. I honestly wouldn't even be surprised if he's from some of Abney's lines - I'll try to get to a scanner and do some side-by-side pictures of Chico and the dogs in the book (these are ok examples, but not quite as exact).

When we try to apply pit bull temperament traits to him he falls very, very short - to the point where we pretty much thought we had a high-strung-ish, nervous energy kind-of-defective pit bull. But in the chapter on "Traits" in this book our boy fits every single sentence. And physically he matches the exact proportions for body, head, muzzle, ears, foreleg, chest, body, rear, feet, and tail.

We've been calling him both pit bull and catahoula since we didn't know what he really was (the Houston Humane Society vet just put "catahoula leopard dog" when he was rescued). But our old trainer and our current vet just put "pit bull mix" and "staffordshire terrier mix" on his paperwork. We have an awesome new very respected behaviorist (due to some issues that we are fine with working on but would have made a lot more sense if we had read this book first) and I'm going to show this to him next week and see if we can get him re-classified as a cat (or if we should, I guess).

In the meantime, I may have gotten a little carried away by the moment. A little.

Post a new comment

11 comments



<u>Q</u> aheadsuretospin June 13 2007, 12:52:40 UTC

Chico could very easily be a dog from Fairbanks lines. Bunny is McMillin lines.

The book you got is awesome. I found my copy at Goodwill of all places. I love Don and he's areally nice guy who knows his

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