



BGV Appreciation



The PBGV

A History of the Breed

By Linda Winchester Skerritt

An Appreciation of the PBGV

"Preserving Our Past for Educating Our Future"



Sports and General Press Agency

H.M. THE LATE QUEEN ALEXANDRA WITH HER ROUGH-COATED AND
SMOOTH BASSET HOUNDS

Many prize winners. In the Sandringham Kennels

Queen Alexandra at Sandringham Kennels with her rough-coated and
smooth-coated Basset Hounds.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Queen Alexandra, wife of King
Edward VII, was a great fan of Bassets, both the smooth and rough-
coated variety. She maintained quite a large kennel, breeding Bassets
and other breeds.

Her kennel name was Sandringham – the family's favourite summer
home in Norfolk, where the dogs were actually kept.



About this Module

The ***Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen: A History of the Breed*** by Linda Winchester Skerritt has its basis in researches carried out while writing the **Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen: A Definitive Study** and subsequent books on the *basset* breeds. Thanks are due to all those owners and breeders who, from 1998 onwards, have given valuable information.

Rare photographs combine to give a foretaste of the breed's origins, covering the parallel early movements of rough-coated bassets both in the UK and into North America.

Hopefully this will be a useful historical resource for studying the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen in the UK as part of Breed Appreciation learning.

Dear Fellow Breed Clubs:

You are welcome to use

**The Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen:
A History of the Breed**

within your own Club, as we hope this will inspire you to build on it and develop your own country's breed history.

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The PBGV: A History of the Breed

PBGV Appreciation

The PBGV: A History of the Breed is designed to give a brief insight into how the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen we know today came into being. It contains rare photographs and gives an easy-to-understand overview of the history of the PBGV breed from its early beginnings. This is key reading for any admirers of the breed, whether their involvement is in breeding, handling, judging, competing with or simply owning and loving a Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen.

This reading is recommended for all **breeders, owners, exhibitors, handlers, judges** and **lovers** of PBGVs.

Photograph - Dk Ch Vicky's Ekstra Vagance
courtesy of Jette Vind Ramvad

The PBGV

A History of the Breed



By Linda Winchester Skerritt

Issued By
The UK Basset Griffon Vendéen Club

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Cover photo: Gemshorn Meadow Brown

Preface

Before looking at the development of the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen, it will help if you understand the meaning of the breed name, which is pronounced:

Puh-**tee**.....Bah-**say**.....Gree-**fohn**.....Von-**day**-uhn

This descriptive French name gives an understanding of what the PBGV should look like - and its origins.

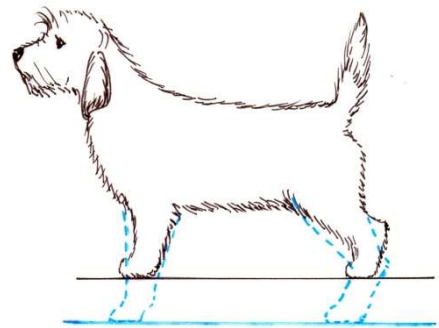
Petit Small in comparison with the larger hound breeds - but with strong bone in proportion to size.

Basset “Bas” is French for “low” - this is a shorter-legged, lower to the ground hound.

Griffon With a harsh, protective coat.

Vendéen From the Vendée region of France, where the breed originated.

The Basset Hound and Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen share the word ‘*basset*’ in their name - but they are very different. Other than being low-to-the- ground, the PBGV does not resemble the Basset Hound in any other way.



JVR 11.



PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDÉEN



BASSET

ORIGINS OF BREED TYPE

The origins of many breeds and how they came into being are shrouded in the mists of time but there is much we do know leading up to the time when reliable information is readily available about the Basset Griffon Vendéen.

circa 6000-3000 BC Illustrations indicate the existence of short-legged hunting dogs, from Bronze Age Germanic cave-drawings to Assyrian, Indian and notably Egyptian monumental inscriptions and tombs.

2500-1000 BC Pharaonic Egypt glorifies hunting, with paintings in tombs of tall, elegant dogs accompanied by shorter-legged ones.

5th century BC The Greeks are possibly the earliest European breeders of hare-hunting scenthounds, which mirror Celtic hounds. Celts settle in Gaul (modern-day France), becoming renowned for their highly prized dogs.

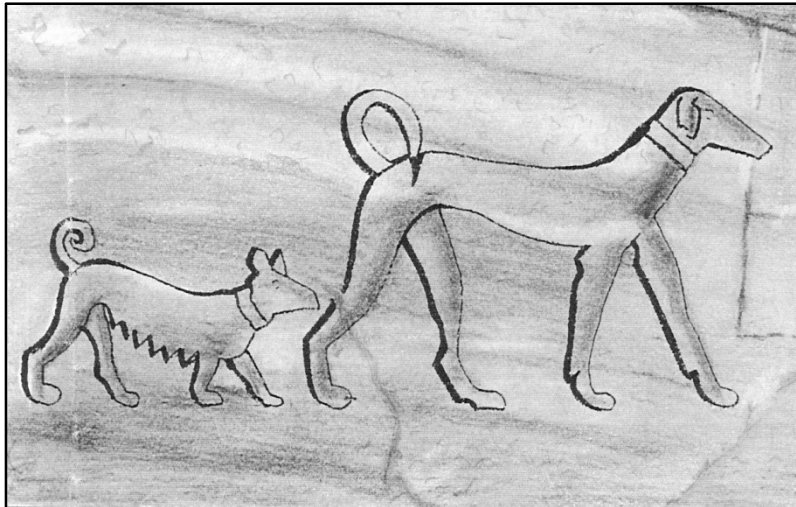
1st-2nd century AD Greek historian Arrian (95-175 AD) writes about Segusian Hounds, small dogs named after a Celtic tribe on the Rhone's western banks in western France. They contribute to creation of several breeds, the rough-coated ones being ancestors of the Griffon varieties of French hunting dogs.

circa 200 AD Both the ancient Greeks and Romans are familiar with dwarf hunting dogs. The Spartan Hound, in particular, is described as "short-legged and deep mouthed".

700-1000 AD In France, hounds bred by the monks at the Abbey of Saint Hubert in the Ardennes, Belgium, are possibly the earliest selected for nose and other hunting qualities. These are thought to be the forerunners of many scenthound breeds throughout the various regions of France. Significant development of short-legged dogs takes place.

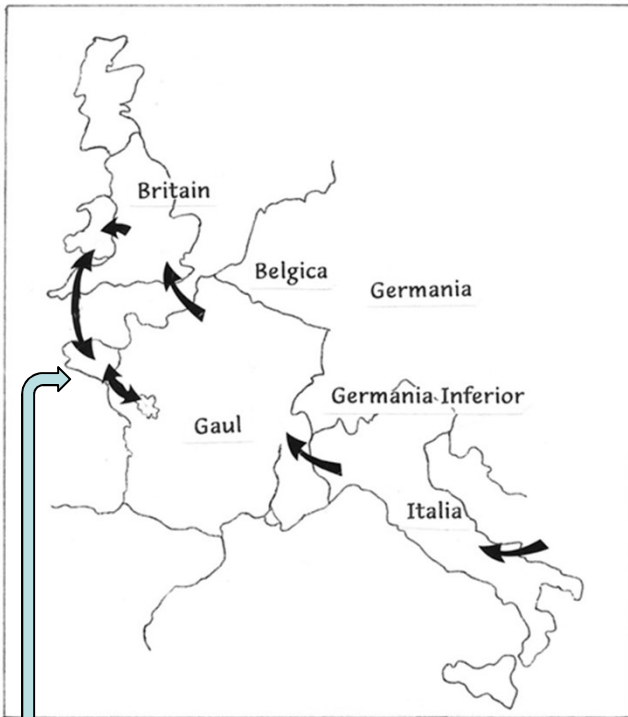
1550-1574 Charles IX writes in his 1570 book *La Chasse Royale* that the St Huberts are suitable for people with gout to follow but not for those who wish to shorten the life of the hunted animal. He describes them as pack-hounds of medium stature and long in the body, not well sprung in the rib and of no great strength. He surmises that all hounds are descended from four "Royal Races" - the Chien Fauve de Bretagne, de St Hubert, Gris de St. Louis and Blanc du Roi. The widely distributed Royal Races help in the development of French hound breeds, notably the full size *chiens courants* (hunting dogs), the medium-size *briquet* and the low, under 15in (38cm), *chiens bassets*.

1561 In his work *La Vénerie (The Art of Hunting)* Jaques du Fouilloux describes a type of hound being strong of body, but with low, short legs. For the first time the word "basset" ("bas" = low, so "low set") appears. This hound is further classified by coat varieties - that is smooth-coated, rough-coated, and half-rough/half-smooth. Degree of crook is also important - the crooked front (*à jambes torses*) and straight front (*à jambes droites*). In general the crooked-legged bassets were shorted-coated, whereas the straight-legged - or ones with slight crook (*à jambes demi-torses*) - were mostly rough-coated, arguable the forerunners of Bassets Griffons.

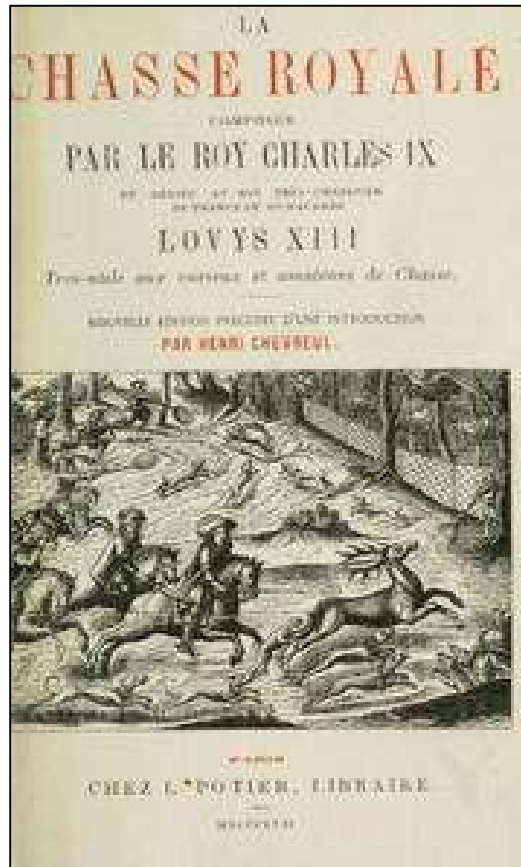


**TALL, ELEGANT AND SHORTER-LEGGED HUNTING DOGS IN XII DYNASTY
TOMB OF SARENPUT, ASWAN.**

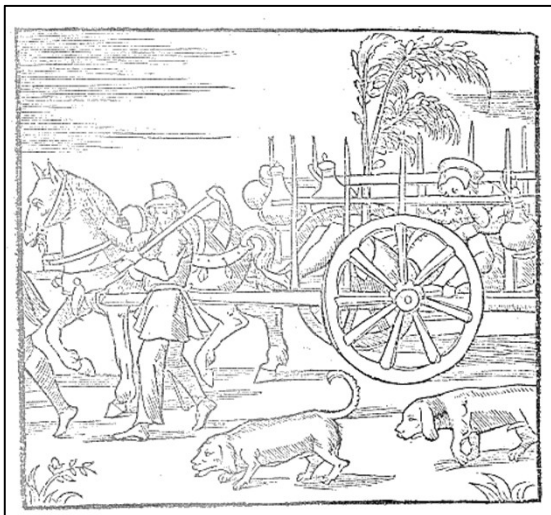
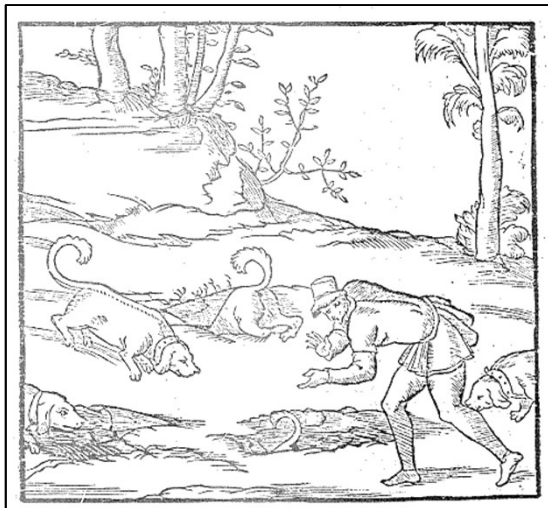
Sarenput was the local governor and overseer of the priesthood of Sater and Khnum under Pharaoh Amenemhat II (1922 – 1878 BC).



**MOVEMENT OF HOUNDS THROUGHOUT
EUROPE, INCLUDING FRANCE AND THE
VENDÉE**



**CHARLES IX'S
LA CHASSE ROYALE**



**BASSET À JAMBES TORSES - crooked
AND À JAMBES DROITES - straight**

**ILLUSTRATIONS FROM DU
FOUILLOUX'S 16TH CENTURY
LA VENERIE DEPICTING LOW-
TO-THE-GROUND "BASSET"
TYPE HOUNDS**

16th – 19th Century France

The aristocracy develop French hounds by crossing their own with the “Royal Races,” establishing hunting dogs of distinct breeds. They use the larger, powerful hounds when hunting on horseback. Those less wealthy hunt by foot so need a slower hound and possibly selectively breed down to under 15ins (38cm) - or the dwarfed size may be due to unintentional mutations. This low-to-the-ground *basset* type emerges in several hound breeds, including those with rough coats, being developed in various French regions. Those bred in the rugged Vendée need the harsh coat as protection against brambles and thorns.

1789-1799 The Vendée suffers greatly during the French Revolution, halting all thoughts of hunting for pleasure.

1793 Louis XVI is executed and France declares war on the rest of Europe. The Vendée inhabitants riot and not until 1799 is law and order restored.

1814 Restoration of the monarchy (Louis XVIII) and re-establishment of the aristocracy heralds resumption of hunting. There are just enough good specimens of various breeds, including Vendée hounds, to re-form the packs. With hunting rights then given to everyone, smaller hunts become increasingly popular amongst peasants and the useful *basset* varieties are found in greater numbers.

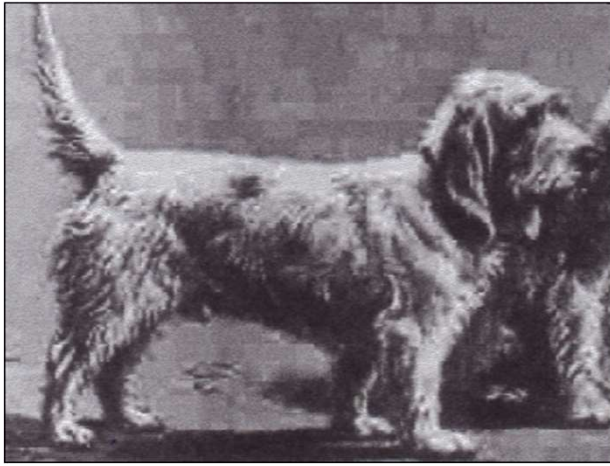
1858 and 1890 Comte le Couteulx de Canteleu, an authority on hounds and hunting, has noted works published including *La Vénerie Française* (1858) and *Le Manuel de Vénerie Française* (1890). He details the *basset* breeds.

1863 Basset-type hounds are shown at the first dog show held in Paris, where masters of hunting packs have been urged to attend. The Bassets are assumed to have been of either the Couteulx or Lane’s type as these two prominent advocates of the breed produced their own distinct strains. There are 27 of poor quality in the Basset class with no distinction between smooth-coat and rough-coat. Charles Bocquet, owner of a Paris shop dealing in animals and game for restocking, has dogs entered in “other breeds”.

1865 The show attracts more exhibitors and there are three times more basset types entered. With division according to height and no clear distinction between Bassets Français and Allemands, the *petits bassets* class is apparently all Bassets Allemands – or German Teckels (Dachshunds).

1870s Le Comte d’Elva perfects his Ricoudet pack of hounds, having started off with a female Basset Griffon and a fauve-coloured, male Basset de Bretagne. His hounds have a typical Griffon Vendéen coat – mainly white, marked lightly with orange or tri-colour, with straight front or feet turned out slightly. They measure 13½-17ins (34-43cm) with an average height of 15½ins (39cm).

1873 Following years of poor organisation, the tenth and last exhibition takes place at Paris’ Jardin d’Acclimation. This year also sees the foundation of the great hunt kennels at the Jardin, aiming to have one section for hunting dogs. Amongst the breeds is one Basset de Vendée.



**ONE OF COMTE D'ELVA'S
BASSETS GRIFFONS VENDÉENS
OF PURE BREED TYPE AND WITH
STRAIGHT FORELEGS**

1874 The Basset Français rises in popularity, though cross breeding of smooth and rough-coated is common practice. These are distinctly different from the true smaller-sized hound bred down from the larger, majestic Griffon Vendéen.

1875 In his book *Les Chiens de Chasse*, Henri de la Blanchère considers the Griffons de Vendée to be the finest in the world, capable of hunting in the most difficult terrain.

1885 Le Comte d'Elva's Royal Combattant attracts attention, a straight-limbed, tri-colour male of 17ins (43cm). He becomes the count's favourite stud dog.

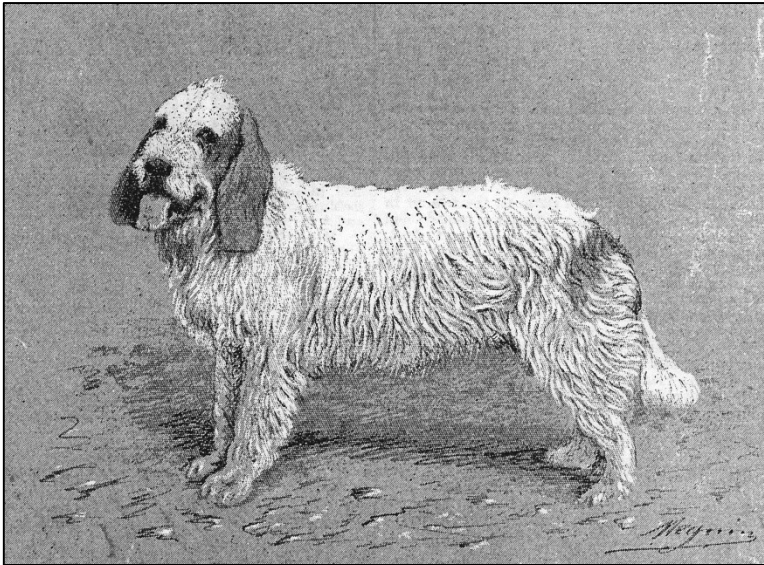
1887 Ernest Ambaud, living in Le Havre, shows a "pretty pack" of evenly-sized *à poil dur* (rough-coated) Vendéen Basset Hounds. It has taken him some ten years of breeding to achieve uniformity of type. He did this by eliminating constantly from his litters – first smooth-coated dogs, then silky-coated ones. When he started, half the puppies were smooth-coated, a quarter were silky and the remainder harsh-coated. Five years later the smooth ones had almost disappeared. Out of five or six litters – altogether sixty dogs – he had only one smooth-coat. However, out of nine or ten whelps there were still one or two with silky coats, the others were wire-haired. He achieves uniformity of height but finds a remarkable tendency for the breed to get shorter.

M. Ambaud's favourite stud dog, Castilleau, transmits his virtues admirably to his progeny "*with a vigorous and clean head, flat and pliable ears, falling down well, straight legs, perfectly-cut feet, and well made, of an iron constitution, for he has never been ill*".

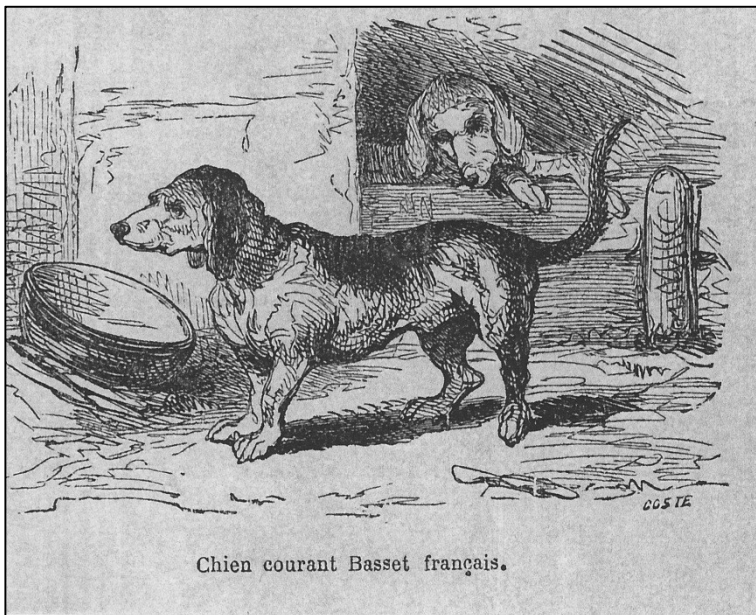
Late 1880s Although d'Elva's hounds achieve a certain amount of success at exhibitions, towards the end of the 1880s they no longer dominate the *bassets à poil dur*. Because of this he forms two separate packs – one of *bassets* for *chasse à tir* (hunting with a gun), the other of *briquets* for *chasse à courre* (hunting larger game to death). His hounds make a great contribution to establishing type and earn him the soubriquet "Father of the Basset Griffon Vendéen".

1896 The Club du Basset Français is founded in an attempt to bring about some form of standardisation and to separate the French Bassets as definitive in their own right. Le Comte d'Elva becomes president of the "long-haired Bassets" section of the club and devotes his time to writing a standard for the breed known as the Basset Griffon Français.

1898 The Club du Basset Français breed standard for the Basset Griffon Français is approved.

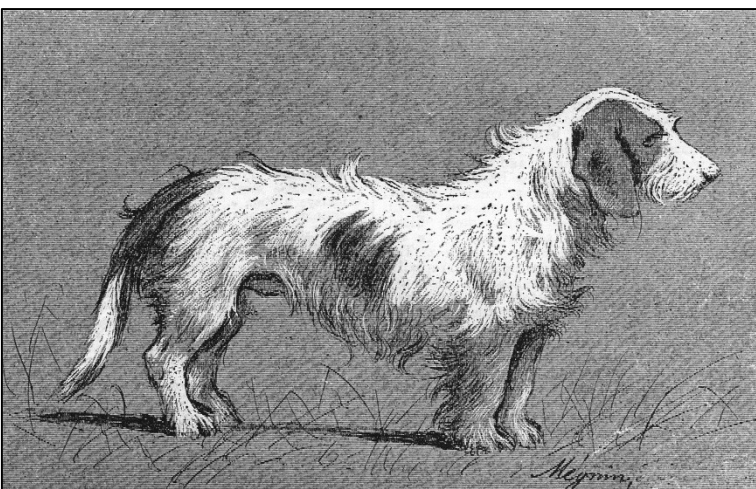


**LE COMTE
D'ELVA'S
ROYAL
COMBATTANT**



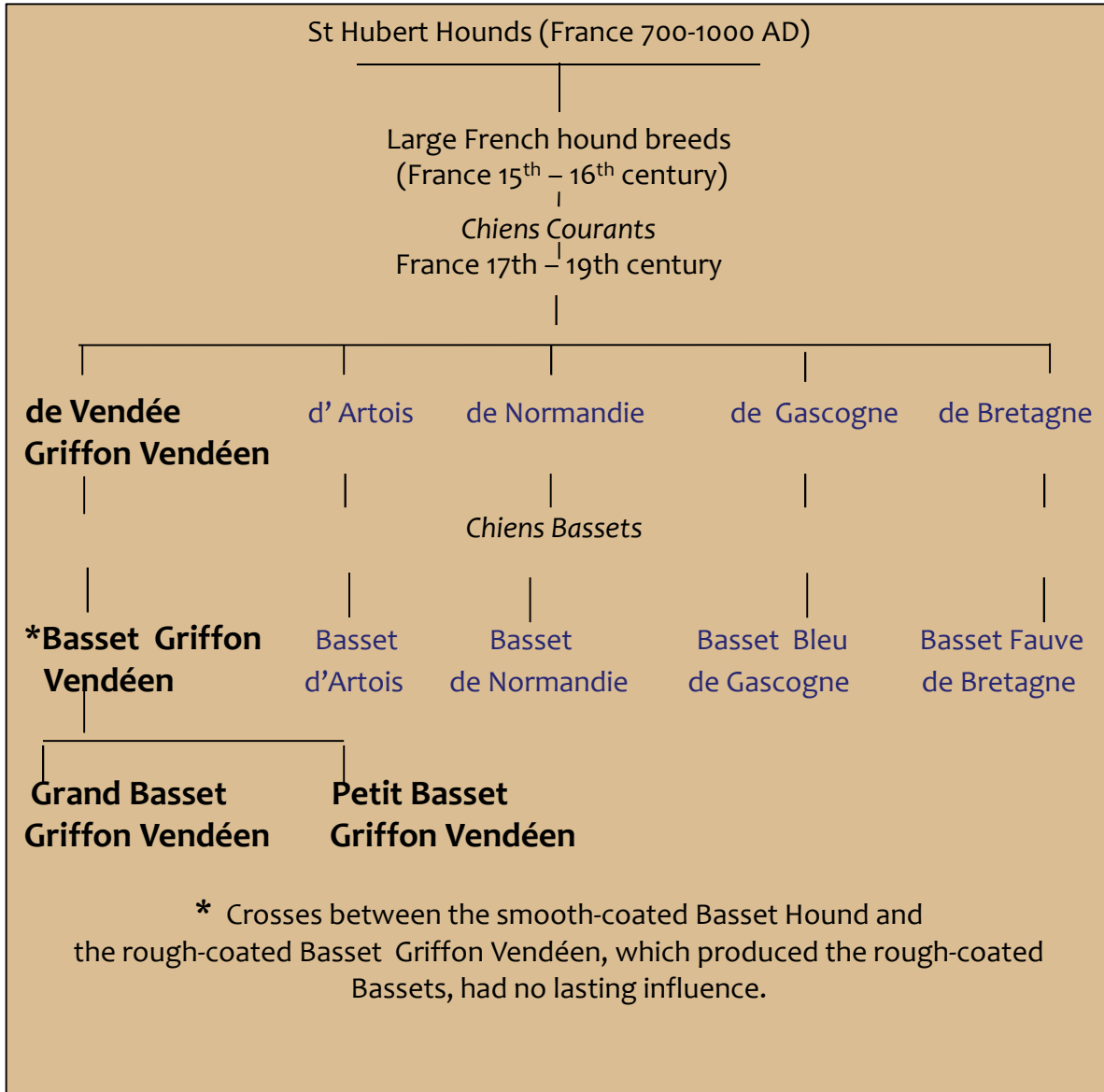
Chien courant Basset français.

**BASSET
FRANÇAIS**



**ERNEST
AMBAUD'S
CASTILLEAU**

The Basset Griffon Vendéen's line of descent



The Griffon Vendéen could be
Full size (*Grand*)
Medium-sized (*Briquet*), or
Low set (*Basset*)

The **Basset Griffon Vendéen** could be further sub-divided into:

Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen
(*basset de grande taille*), and
Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen
(*basset de petite taille*)

19th Century England

1875 Although only akin to the Bassets Griffons Vendéens of today, Romano (sometimes Ramoneur or Ramoneau) is possibly the first Basset “of the Vendée type” to be exhibited in England. Originally owned by Dr Seton, he passes to Mr de Landre Macdona. Everett Millais writes that he is a Basset Griffon and that Bassets can be sub-divided into Couteulx hounds, Lane hounds and Griffons.

1890s Interest in the Griffons (rough-coats) grows in England. Several prominent Basset breeders are quick to buy this novel breed.

1891 The Kennel Club defines the Basset Hound as rough and smooth.

1893 Rough-coats from France are exhibited and sold at Crufts, including those bred by Paris shopkeeper Charles Bocquet and owned by M. Puissant. Tambour (Caporal ex Musette) and Pervenche (Tonnerre ex Pimpante), sold to Basset breeder J Roberts of Garforth, are to become a great influence on the breed.

1895 Tambour and Pervenche change hands several times but finally join Basset breeder Mabel Tottie’s West Yorkshire kennels at Coniston Hall, near Skipton, which becomes noted for rough-coats. Tambour was used regularly at stud before moving to England and, in common with the practice of cross-breeding, is successfully used on smooth-coats. This cross-breeding produces litters of mixed type, both smooth and rough, as does Mabel Tottie’s cross-breeding with smooth Bassets from the *Fino de Paris* line. *Fino* was bred by Comte le Couteulx de Canteleu and imported in 1880 by Mr George Krehl.

1890s The Prince and Princess of Wales, later King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, are attracted to rough-coats. They acquire from the Comtesse de Paris the white and gray Babil, registered in 1891. Prominent Basset breeder, Mrs Ellis, also presents them with both smooth and rough variety. These form the foundations of the breed at Sandringham Kennels.

1896 January 1, Sandringham Babil ‘96 is born, the result of cross-breeding between the smooth-coated Zero and Beauty II, a daughter of Ch Tambour.

1898 January 6 sees a litter of one smooth and three rough-coats born to Bagatelle, the sire is Ch Tambour. This litter proves to be significant as it contains Mary Smith, a rough coat who is to go from Mabel Tottie’s kennels to be one of the first rough-coated Bassets in the United States.



THE IMPOSING CONISTON HALL, HOME OF MABEL TOTTIE AND HER KENNEL OF VARIOUS BREEDS INCLUDING BASSETS AND ROUGH-COATED BASSETS

**THE THREE PANEL
SCREEN PAINTED BY
MAUD EARLE (1863-
1943) THAT STOOD IN
MABEL TOTTIE'S
DRAWING ROOM AT
CONISTON HALL. IT
FEATURES HER BASSET
HOUNDS (CENTRE
PANEL, SOLOMON AND
ROWENA, RIGHT PANEL,
XITTA AND GRAVITY)
AND, ON THE LEFT
PANEL, HER PRIZE
ROUGH-COATS
CH TAMBOUR AND
CH PERVENCHE.**

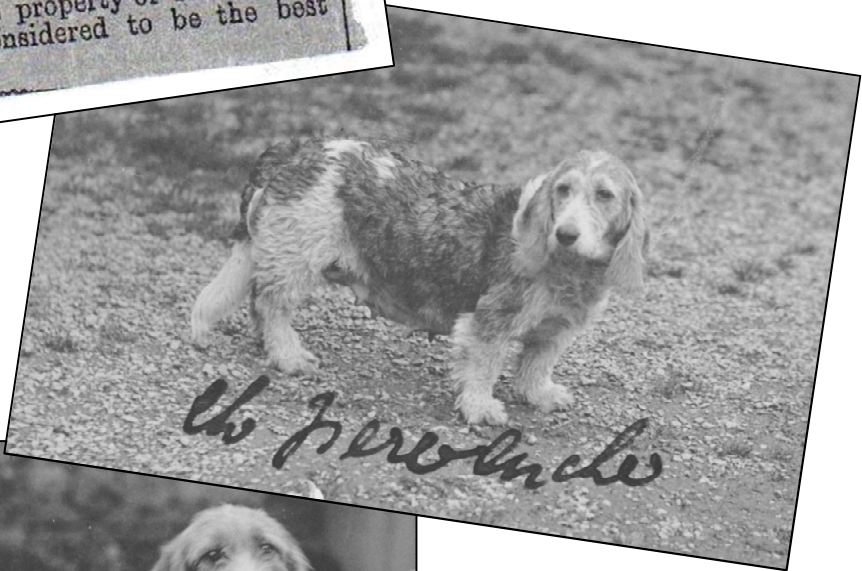
*This triptych was sold at
Bonhams, New York, in
February 2010.*



**ROUGH-COATED
BASSETS
CH TAMBOUR AND
CH PERVENCHE**



1895 Basset
Mrs. Mabel Tottie, of Caniston Hall, Bell Busk, Leeds, has just purchased a couple of Hounds which are the hall mark to stamp her kennel of rough Bassets as the grandest collection of the breed in this country. The couple belonged to Mr. Chas. Cockburn, of Sutton Rock, Sutton, Scarsdale, and consists of the famous Tambour and Pervenche, late the property of Mons. Puisant. The latter is considered to be the best rough Basset living.



Ch Puritan, a son
of Ch Tambour





MABEL TOTTIE
*from a photo by Alice Hughes,
Gower Street, London*



**THE CH
TAMBOUR EX
BAGATELLE
LITTER OF ONE
SMOOTH-COAT
AND THREE
ROUGH-COATS,
INCLUDING MARY
SMITH, BORN
JANUARY 6, 1898**

1898 In a letter to The Stock-keeper, Basset breeder Nina Ellis writes of her reservations of cross-breeding. She adds “One of the oldest importers tells me that the rough and smooth Basset are not branches of the same family at all, and that it is an absolute farce breeding them on the same lines; but on their proposed new standard I do not venture an opinion, as I do not care for the breed, and have given up keeping them. Abroad they are classed as Griffons, favouring the Otterhound type, and with these latter, no doubt, the crosses have lately been made, with far less better results than when with crossing with the smooth Basset, and thus getting a spurious nondescript hound bound to bring rain on the forthcoming generations of puppies of both breeds”.

Early 20th Century Britain and America

1900 Ch Tambour continues to be a pillar of the stud and, with his progeny, represents the very best of rough-coat blood in England. Even Ch Pervenche, now 9 years old and showing signs of her frequent maternal duties, wins a medal for Best Rough Basset at Alexandra Palace show.

1901 Sadly, despite enthusiastic breeders' efforts and the interest of the King and Queen, who continue to exhibit mainly roughs, the breed fails to attract great attention.



Other veteran supporters of the breed have some success, including Mr C Lawrence of Cambridge, to whom Mary Smith passes, although he tries to sell her and, by Crufts 1901, has reduced the price from £100 to £20.

Mabel Tottie admits to making a mistake in crossing the rough and smooth Bassets but feels the rough hounds are hardy, easier to breed than smooths, very plucky and sensible. Conversely, like Millais, Mrs Ellis still feels that they are less hardy than the smooth. Deaths from distemper and introduction of quarantine regulations in Britain contribute towards their gradual decline.

Meanwhile, in America the Middlesex Basset Hounds' Bellman II, "*a black and tan with a head not unlike that of an Otterhound*", is reportedly the first rough-coat in the States. He is shown at the Ladies Kennel Association Show.

The Middlesex Hounds had been established in 1899 by A. Henry Higginson, whose father recognised that he had little inclination for business but preferred the country life. Thus Henry Lee Higginson gave his son Alexander enough money to start his own kennels and stables and the opportunity to pursue his penchant for fox-hunting. The hunt is named after Middlesex Meadows, land over which the hounds hunt in Lincoln, Massachussets and which A. Henry Higginson would later own.

1902 In January Mary Smith arrives in America to join Bellman. Four months later the Middlesex import four more bitches into the States – three by Mabel Tottie’s Ch Puritan out of Mary Smith and a fourth of different blood. In December A. Henry Higginson is quoted in the weekly American journal “*Field & Fancy*” that many of the hounds in America from Mabel Tottie’s kennel contain a strong admixture of smooth blood. Mary Smith is said to carry *Fino de Paris* blood in her but does not possess the bone or head of Bellman and is very low to the ground. All four imports are bred to Bellman, producing enough good ones to give the breed a good start in America. Reports are that Mr C Lawrence has several deals with English Whippet and Beagle breeder, Mrs Oughton Giles, “*who sold some of the leading hounds to America, among them some of the strain owned by Mr Lawrence*”.



**IMPORT INTO
AMERICA
MARY SMITH
(TAMBOUR EX
BAGATELLE)
BRED BY MRS TOTTIE**



**IMPORT ROSEMARY
(CH PURITAN EX
BAGATELLE)**

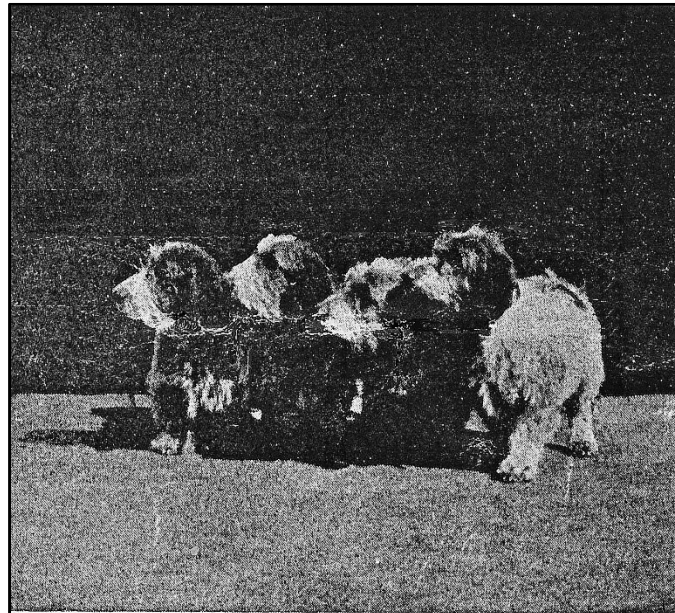


**MARY SMITH AND TWO PUPS BY
IMPORT BELMAN II
(DANTON EX MIRABEAU) -
BRED BY MIDDLESEX BASSET
HOUNDS, THEY ARE “THE FIRST
ROUGHS BRED IN AMERICA”**

1902 A. Henry Higginson writes *“In this country we have so far but one type – the hounds imported from the kennels of Mrs Tottie, or if not from her kennels, then directly from her stock which are for the most part black, white and tan in colour, with occasionally a black and tan in each litter”*.

This same year the New York Times reports that Mrs A Henry Higginson exhibits her rough Basset Hound in the Miscellaneous class at the Newark show and wins first prize.

**MRS A HENRY HIGGINSON'S
ROUGH BASSETS**



ROUGH BASSETS
Property of Mr. A. H. Higginson,
So. Lincoln, Mass.

1904 With minimal registrations in England in 1903, show entries drop and at Crufts the smooth and rough-coat classes are combined. Judge Christopher Heseltine writes he hopes the Rough Bassets of olden days will not be allowed to die out but that someone will make an earnest endeavour to breed to the type of Tambour and Pervenche.

The downward trend in registrations continues but the Basset Hound Club, formed in 1884, attempts to revitalise the breed by revising its rules to “The objects of the Club are to promote the breeding of smooth and rough-coated Basset Hounds.”

1904 In America, Mrs E E Swift of Yonkers, New York, and later New Jersey, registers the kennel name Wilson. She imports rough-coats Socrates and Songstress from Basset breeder Captain Owen Swaffield in England. Known as Wilson's Socrates and Wilson's Songstress, they are the sire and dam of "the fine bitch Sensible", who wins at the New York show. Stud fee for Socrates is \$25.



**CAPTAIN
OWEN
SWAFFIELD**

The Wilson Kennels

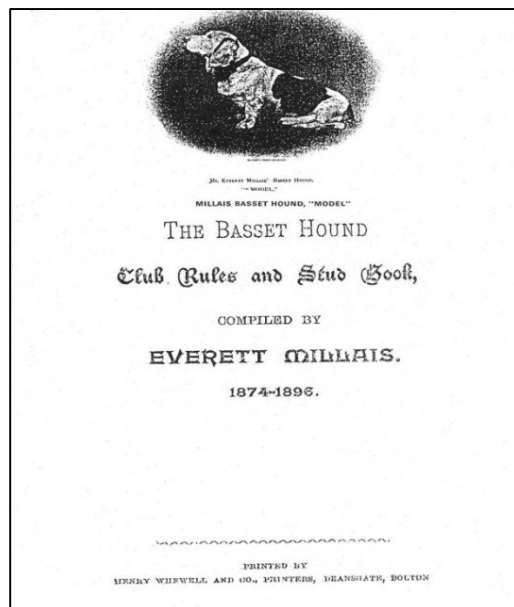
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>AT STUD.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The imported rough BASSET HOUND Wilson's Socrates A.K.C. 70425. Fee \$25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Winning AIREDALES Wilson's John S. A.K.C. 8209. Fee \$15</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HULLDOG Rodney Toreador Fee \$25</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>FOR SALE.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Young stock BASSET HOUNDS The best gun dogs today.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AIREDALES and GREYHOUNDS by prize-winning stock.</p>
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WILSON KENNELS, Tel. 576 Montclair, 14 Undercliffe Rd. Montclair, N.J.

1911 Following a rift between the English showing and hunting fraternity, Major Godfrey Heseltine and Lt Col Christopher Heseltine help set up a Masters of Basset Hounds Association to "promote the breeding of correct type". By 1912, the association is in full operation. For a brief spell their renowned Walhampton pack, formed in 1890, includes some rough-coats.

The gradual decline in both breeders and the rough-coated type culminates in only one being registered at the British Kennel Club.

1914 The onset of World War I effectively puts an end to showing in Britain.



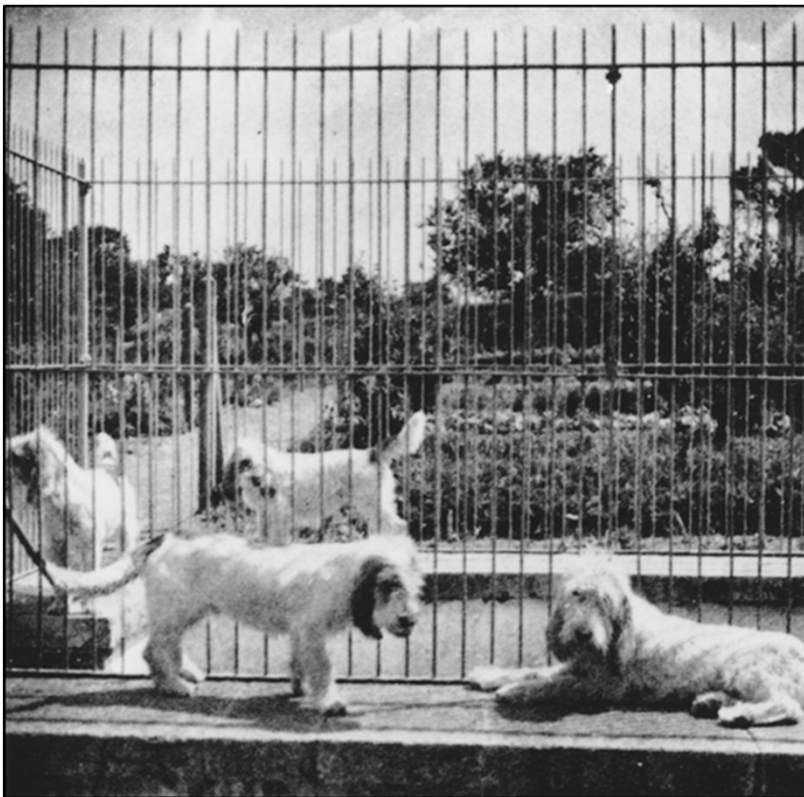
1916 Exhibited by Queen Alexandra, the last rough-coats appear at Crufts. In all, less than 200 were registered in the Basset Hound Club's stud book, which Everett Millais started in 1874, ten years before formation of the club.

1914-1918 Despite the demise of rough-coats in the show-ring, cross-breeding continues in British hunting circles, with the intention of reproducing the “*bassets à jambes droites*”. However this type of leg conformation loses favour and gradually disappears from every *basset* breed, except the Griffon Vendéen.

1932 Godfrey Heseltine commits suicide at his home. Walhampton hounds are disbanded and many auctioned off.

1933 Determined to save the depleted pack, Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Morrison, one time whipper-in for Godfrey Heseltine, reforms the Walhamptons and changes the name to Westerby. With numbers declining rapidly, he is concerned to keep the breed flourishing and achieves this by introducing Petit Bleu de Gascogne blood and some Griffon Vendéen lines.

1938 It is largely thanks to the efforts of Sir Rupert Buchanan-Jardine, whose father Sir John owned the Dumfries Foxhounds, that the Basset Griffon Vendéen becomes established as a pack-hound in Britain, although they are to have no lasting impact on the hunting scene. He imports five dogs and a bitch from M. Sellier in France. They are all straight legged (*à jambes droites*) and between 40-43½cms (16-17 ins) tall. They come out of quarantine the following year.



**BASSETS
GRIFFONS
VENDÉENS
FORM THE
FOUNDATIONS
OF THE
CASTLE MILK
PACK IN
SCOTLAND,
1938-39**

1938 – 1970 Other British packs draft in Griffons Vendéens. These include the West Lodge, the Casewick and Isle of White Foot Beagles.

1972 - 1973 BGV Sanda de la Réote, imported from France in August 1970, is mated with Parson, one of Colonel Mews' Isle of Wight Foot Beagles. Sanda produces eight puppies with markedly rough coats. These are known as the "Fluffies" and, when old enough, are entered for the 1972-73 season.

**COLONEL MEWS'
"FLUFFIES"**

Photo courtesy of
Mrs Mary Chapman,
Master, Isle of Wight
Foot Beagles



To sum up - uncertainties shroud the early years of creation of all hound breeds. It is likely that the cross-breeding in France between Bassets and the harsh-coated and shorter-legged Griffons de Vendée produced the rough-coated Bassets. In time, these arrived in England, where further cross-breeding occurred, resulting in the rough-coated Basset that was exhibited and hunted in Britain in the late 19th / early 20th century. Not widely known – the British breeders of the time exported rough-coats to America to those owning some of the leading hounds of the country.

In Britain, the straight-legged Castle Milk imports were possibly the first pure-bred Bassets Griffons Vendéens, of Grand type. From this time we move into an era where cross-breeding continued within several packs.

While this short-lived era of the cross-bred rough-coat declined in Britain, early 20th century France saw firm foundations for the true Basset Griffon Vendéen.

In leaving this background section, we take a look at those who played an influential part in the breed, then move on to see how the Basset Griffon Vendéen fared in these early days in its country of origin and how the breed became two distinct sizes – Grand and Petit. We then follow its introduction into other countries.

Influential early exponents of the breed



COMTE LE COUTEULX DE CANTELEU



SIR EVERETT MILLAIS



GODFREY HESELTINE



SIR RUPERT BUCHANAN-JARDINE

20th Century France

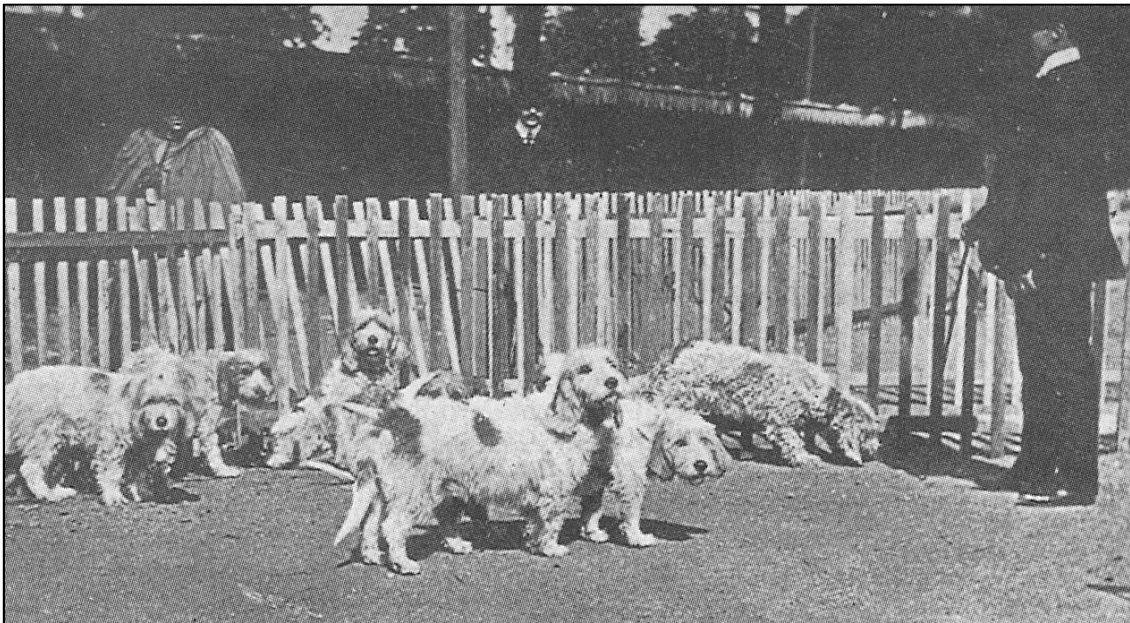
1900 – 1914 During the time leading up to World War I, two important breeders dominate the smooth and rough-coated Bassets: Léon Verrier for his *bassets à poil ras* (smooth-coats) and Paul Dézamy for the *bassets à poil dur* (rough-coats). From the 1890s into the 20th century, M. Dézamy was looking for a "hare hound", quick enough for the Vendée terrain where hunting on horseback was almost impossible. His Bassets Griffons Vendéens become the role model for the breed.

1901 Paul Dézamy forms the Rallye Bocage, his own hunting pack of between 15–20 Bassets Griffons Vendéens for hunting hare.

**LEON VERRIER WITH
HIS SMOOTH-COATED
BASSETS, IN 1903**



**PAUL DÉZAMY'S BASSETS GRIFFONS
VENDÉENS - NANTES, 1905**





PAUL DÉZAMY'S STRAIGHT-LEGGED FARINO

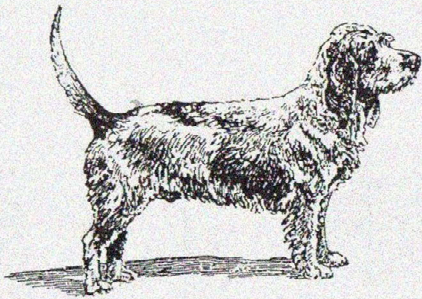
1903 M. Dézamy wins many awards at Paris shows and establishes himself as an important breeder of true Bassets Griffons Vendéens with straight forelegs. His dog, Farino, is crowned a champion at the Paris show - his first champion BGV.

1904 Following on from the provisional approval in 1898, with minor alterations the Basset Griffon Français standard is published in France.

1907 Paul Dézamy and his hunting companions feel a locally run club would serve the Griffon Vendéen interests better and the Club du Basset Griffon Vendéen is founded. Its headquarters is at La Chaize-le-Vicomte. At the first general assembly of the club, Comte d'Elva is elected as "President of Honour" and Paul Dézamy as President. The Livre d'Enregistrement du Basset Griffon Vendéen (BGV Record Book) is opened.

1909 Club members accept Paul Dézamy's revision of the Club du Basset Français breed standard. This contains a reference to two sizes but with classification based primarily on crook of leg:

"Two types are recognized. One, from 0^m 34 to 0^m 38, the most often with semi-crooked legs. The other, from 0^m 38 to 0^m 42, must always have straight legs".



Description du Basset Griffon Vendéen

D'après M. P. DEZAMY

APPARENCE GÉNÉRALE

Structure allongée. Pattes droites ou demi-torses. Fouet légèrement relevé sans retomber sur le rein; poil rude et long sans exagération, ne devant être ni soyeux, ni laineux sur tout le corps sans exception; tête importante, allongée, bombée; oreilles garnies de longs poils, assez longues, surtout attachées bas.

Le chien à pattes demi-torses doit être plus long que le chien à pattes droites.

TÊTE

Yeux. — Grands, foncés, sans blanc, de belle expression intelligente et familière; le rouge de la paupière ne doit pas être apparent. Les poils surmontant la paupière supérieure doivent revenir en avant sans cependant masquer l'œil.

Oreilles. — Souples, étroites et fines, recouvertes de longs poils et terminées en ovale allongé, bien

tournées en dedans, atteignant au moins l'extrémité du nez; attachées en dessous de la ligne de l'œil.

Crâne. — Bombé, allongé, pas trop large, bien évidé sous les yeux; cassure du front marquée, os occipital bien développé.

Museau. — Long, carré à l'extrémité. Chénillon très légèrement busqué; les lèvres recouvertes de fortes moustaches.

Truffe. — Noire, développée, ouverte et bien sortie.

Gou. — Long et robuste, plus épais près des épaules, sans lanon.

CORPS

Epaules. — Sèches, obliques, sans être tournées en dehors, bien soudées au corps.

Poitrine. — Ouverte, longue et profonde chez les sujets à pattes droites.

Côtes. — Arrondies, surtout chez les demi-torses.

Flanc. — Plutôt plein que descendu.

Dos. — Long, large et droit, commençant à s'arquer à sa jonction avec le rein.

Rein. — Solide, bien rempli et légèrement barge.

Croupe. — Bien ouverte et très musclée.

FOUET

Planté haut, gros à la naissance, s'amincissant régulièrement jusqu'à son extrémité, espé, assez long, porté en lame de sabre ou légèrement incurvé.

MEMBRES

Ossature développée.

Membres antérieurs. — Droits ou tournés en dehors, les genoux ne devant jamais se toucher; avant-bras épais. Même chez les sujets à pattes droites, le poignet doit être marqué.

Cuisses. — Fortement musclées, mais pas trop arrondies.

Jarrets. — Largés, coulés et jamais complètement droits.

Pieds. — Gros et serres à la fois, secs, sole résistante; ongles soudés. Les pieds des membres antérieurs doivent être tenus en dehors, mais sans exagération et, ce, seulement chez les chiens à pattes demi-torses.

POIL

Dur et pas trop long, plat, jamais soyeux ni laineux. Les franges ne doivent pas être trop abondantes.

ROBE

Unicolore. — Fauve plus ou moins foncé, Poil de lièvre, Gris.

Bicolore. — Blanc et orange, Blanc et noir, Blanc et poil de lièvre, Blanc et gris, Blanc et feu.

Tricolore. — Blanc, noir et feu; Blanc, poil de lièvre et feu; Blanc, gris et feu.

Peau. — Assez épaisse, souvent marbrée chez les sujets tricolores, blancs et noir, ou blancs et gris.

TAILLE

Deux types sont reconnus:

L'un, de 0 m. 34 à 0 m. 36, le plus souvent à pattes demi-torses.

L'autre, de 0 m. 38 à 0 m. 42, devant toujours être à pattes droites.

La taille des femelles doit être inférieure de deux centimètres environ à celle des mâles.

ALLURES

La marche doit être facile aux trois allures.

DÉFAUTS GRAVES

Tête plate et courte, truffe ladrée ou décolorée; yeux clairs, museau pointu, mâchoires inégales, oreilles plates et dépourvues de poil long, attachées haut;

encolure trop courte; tailles n'atteignant pas celle minima ou dépassant celle maxima indiquées; dos gonflé, en arc de cercle ou planté sans pouvoir supporter le poids du corps; coules décollées, pieds plats ou gras, doigts écartés, jarrets trop coulés, poils plats, recourbés ou portés sur les jarrets; poil laineux, soyeux ou frisé.



Faites-nous des Adhérents

PAUL DEZAMY'S 1909 STANDARD FOR THE BASSET GRIFFON VENDÉEN

1912 The committee of the Club du Basset Français decides to hand over organisation of working trials to specialist clubs such as the Club du Basset Griffon Vendéen. This gives the Club du BGV improved status and recognition. On July 8, the committee adopts what is possibly the first regulation in France governing the organisation of *chasse à tir* (hunting with a gun) working trials. Paul Dézamy devises the Certificate of Fitness for Hunting (*Brevet d’Aptitude à la Chasse* or BAC), which later becomes known as the *Brevet de Chasse*.

1922 Under the direction of Paul Dézamy, the breed flourishes in the hands of the new Club du BGV. Moreover, due to the Vendée’s somewhat isolated geographic position, the BGV fares better than other breeds during World War I. Original club members continue to hunt with the larger “*type Dézamy*” BGV as they have become known. These swift, taller BGVs are ideal for hunting hare in large, open areas. However, in July the club acknowledges the need to nurture the smaller rabbit-hunting variety, recognising that they work well over a smaller area. The hounds are also easier and cheaper to keep. Many are distinguished by type of leg. With classification still based on crooked and straight front, the breed standard continues to place emphasis on height : 13½-15ins and 15-16½ins. Straight legs are always required for the larger BGV.

1924 The Club de Basset Griffon Vendéen changes its name to Club du Griffon Vendéen after accepting the Briquet and, shortly after, the Grand Griffon Vendéen into its register (*RI – Registre Initiale*). This is a book of origins which records all information on each dog. Comte d’Andigné starts work on a set of standards for all French scenthound breeds.

1927 Despite many of the smaller variety hounds being of mixed type, those showing the true *petit* type are evident from as early as this year.



MIRLITON AND GAMBADE 1927

(Photo courtesy of Dominique Fabre)

LATE 19TH / EARLY 20TH CENTURY BREED STANDARDS

	Club du Basset Français 1898	Club du Basset Griffon Vendéen 1909	BGV Standard c1922 <i>Translated from the original French</i>
General appearance	A very powerful hound for his size, on short and strong legs.	Structure allongée; pattes droites ou demi-torses; fouet légèrement relevé sans retomber sur le rein; poil rude et long sans exagération, ne devant être ni soyeux, ni laineux, sur tout le corps sans exception; tête importante, allongée, bombée. Oreilles garnies de longs poils, assez longues et attachées bas, tournées en dedans. Le chien à pattes demi-torses doit être plus long que le chien à pattes droites.	Lengthened structure. Legs straight or semi-crooked. Stern slightly raised without hanging down over the loin; hair rough and long without exaggeration, it must be neither silky nor woolly over the whole body, without exception; substantial head, lengthened, domed; ears furnished with long hair, sufficiently long, above all attached low. The dog with semi-crooked legs must be longer than the dog with straight legs.
1. Head 2. Skull	1. Large 2. Narrow but of good length, the peak well developed.	2. Bombé, allongé, pas trop large, bien évidé sous les yeux; cassure du front marquée; l'os occipital très développé.	2. Domed, lengthened, not too wide, well defined under the eyes; defined stop of the forehead, occipital bone well developed.
Muzzle	Strong; jaws long and powerful; a snipey muzzle and weakness of jaw are objectionable.	Long, carré à l'extrémité; chanfrein légèrement busqué.	Long, square at the end. Foreface very slightly aquiline.
Nose	-	Noire, développée, ouverte et bien sortie.	Black, developed, open and protruding well.
Lips	-	Recouvertes de bonnes moustaches.	Covered with good moustache.
Eyes	Dark and not prominent; kindly expression and intelligent.	Grands, foncés, sans blanc, de belle expression, intelligente et familière. Le rouge de la paupière ne doit pas être apparent. Les poils surmontant la paupière supérieure doivent revenir en avant sans cependant masquer l'oeil.	Large, dark, without white, with noble, intelligent and friendly expression; the red of the eyelid should not be visible. The hairs surmounting the upper eyelid should turn back in front yet without masking the eye.
Ears	Set on low, of good length and of fine texture.	Longues, souples, placées très bas, jamais au-dessus de la ligne de l'oeil, couvertes de longs poils, tournées sans exagération en forme de papillotes.	Supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair and ending in elongated oval, well turned inwards, reaching at least the end of the nose; attached below the line of the eye.
Neck	Strong, of good length and muscular.	Long et robuste; plus épais près des épaules; sans fanon.	Long and sturdy, thicker near the shoulders, without dewlap.
1. Body 2. Chest	1. Massive, of good length 2. Large and very deep, the sternum prominent.	2. Ouverte, longue et profonde.	2. Expansive, long and deep in the subjects with straight legs.
Ribs	Well ribbed up.	-	Rounded, particularly with the semi-crooked legs
Flank	-	-	Full rather than extending downwards.
Shoulders	Sloping.	Sèches, obliques, sans être tournées en dehors, bien soudées au corps.	Lean, sloping, without being turned outwards, well joined to the body.
1. Limbs 2. Forelegs 3. Elbows 4. Forearm	2. Short and very powerful; very heavy in bone, either crooked or nearly straight. 3. Should lie against the sides of the chest, and should not turn out	1. Ossature développée 2. Les genoux ne devant jamais se toucher. 4. Épais.	1. Developed frame 2. Straight or turned outwards, the knees must never touch each other. 4. Thick-set.
Pasterns	-	Même chez les sujets à jambes droites, le poignet doit être bien marqué.	Even in subjects with straight legs, the pastern should be defined.
Back	-	Long, large, droit ou légèrement arqué à la région des reins.	Long, wide and straight, starting to curve at its junction with the loin.

Loins	-	-	Solid, well filled and slightly arched.
Croup	-	Bien ouverte et très musclée.	Well expanded and very muscular.
1. Hindquarters 2. Hind legs 3. Thighs	1. Powerful and muscular 2. Rather longer than the forelegs; stifles well bent.	3. Fortement musclées.	3. Strongly muscular, but not too rounded.
Hocks	-	Large, coudés et jamais complètement droits.	Wide, bent and never completely straight.
Feet	Thick, well padded and not open.	Très larges aussi bien devant comme derrière. Les pattes de devant droites ou tournées en dehors. Gros et serrés à la fois, secs, sole résistante; ongles solides. Les pieds doivent être tournés en dehors, mais sans exagération, et ce seulement chez les chiens à pattes demi-torses.	Large and at the same time tight, lean; resistant pad, strong nails. The feet of the front limbs should be turned outwards, but without exaggeration and, this, only in dogs with semi-crooked legs.
Stern	Set on high, of moderate length and carried gaily.	Planté haut, gros à la naissance, s'amincissant régulièrement jusqu'à son extrémité, épié; assez long; ne revenant pas sur le rein; porté en lame de sabre.	Set high, large at the root, growing thinner regularly towards its tip, slightly offstanding hair (like ears of grain), fairly long, carried like a saber-blade or slightly incurved.
Coat	Profuse, thick and harsh to the touch, with a dense undercoat. The coat may be wavy.	Dur et pas trop long, plat, jamais ni soyeux ni laineux. Les franges pas trop abondantes.	Harsh and not too long, smooth, never silky or woolly. Fringes should not be too abundant.
1. Color 2. Skin	1. Any recognized hound colour.	1. <i>Unicolore</i> - Orange foncé, orange pâle, poil de lièvre, blanc gris, gris ardoisé. <i>Bicolore</i> - Blanc et orange, blanc et noir, blanc et poil de lièvre, blanc et gris, noir et feu, blanc et ardoisé, blanc et feu. <i>Tricolore</i> - Blanc, noir et feu; blanc, poil de lièvre et feu; blanc, orange et feu; blanc, gris et feu.	1. Unicolour: More or less dark fauve; coat of hare; gray. Bicolour: White and orange, white and black, white and coat of hare, white and gray, white and tan. Tricolor: White, black and tan; white, coat of hare and tan; white gray and tan. 2. Fairly thick, often mottled in tricolours, white and black, or white and grey subjects.
Height	At shoulder - 10-14".	Deux types sont reconnus: l'un de 0m 34 à 0m 38, le plus souvent à pattes demi-torses; l'autre de 0m 38 à 0m 42, devant toujours être à pattes droites. La taille de femelles doit être inférieure de 2cms environ à celle des mâles.	Two types are recognised. One, from 0 ^m 34 to 0 ^m 38, the most often with semi-crooked legs. The other, from 0 ^m 38 to 0 ^m 42, must always have straight legs. The height of females should be about 2cms less than that of males.
Gait	-	-	The walk should be easy at the three paces.
Weight	Dogs from 40-50lbs, bitches rather less.	-	-
1. Faults 2. Serious faults 3. Severe faults	3. Any weakness or slackness of loin - a bad fault.	1. Tête plate et courte; museau pointu; mâchoires inégales; oreilles plates et dépourvues de poil long, attachées haut; encolure trop courte; dos mou et plongé; pattes de devant se touchant aux genoux, en arc de cercle ou pliant sans pouvoir supporter le poids du corps; coudes décollés; poitrine ronde ou serrée; pieds plat ou gras; doigts trop écartés; jarrets trop droits ou serrés; gigots plats; fouet trop recourbé ou porté sur les jarrets; poil laineux, soyeux ou frisé.	2. Head flat and short, nose scant or losing colour; light eyes, sharp-pointed muzzle, unequal moustache, flat ears and without long hair, attached high; neckline too short, height not reaching the minimum or exceeding the maximum indicated; back weak and dipping; front legs touching at the knees, bowed or bending without being able to support the weight of the body; loose elbows; feet flat or heavy, splayed digits; hocks too bent or too straight, close or wide-open; thighs flat; stern too in-curved or carried on the hocks; coat woolly, silky or curly.

1930 The Club du Griffon Vendéen's standards for all French scenthound breeds are published.

1932 Paul Dézamy, whose health is failing, resigns as Club du Griffon Vendéen President though continues to look after the club's register of hounds.

1933 Paul Dézamy's son-in-law, Abel Desamy takes over. (Note the different spelling of this common Vendéen name).

1935 At the Exposition Canine Internationale d'Orléans, for the first time classes for BGVs are separated into "à jambes demi-torses de om 34 à om 38" (half-crooked) and "à jambes droites om 38 à om 32" (straight).

1939-44 Hound showing and hunting is set back due to the second World War. Only four BGVs are registered during the war years but, fortunately, due to their location, the Bassets Griffons Vendéens suffer less than other hunting breeds.

Post war years Hares become almost extinct but rabbits are plentiful and so the popularity of the eminently suitable Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen grows.

1947-48 It is left to the huntsmen to restore the BGV to its pre-war glory. During this period of regeneration, it becomes clear that the Petit Basset needs an independent standard to separate it from the Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen. Spurred on by Paul Daubigné's view that, except for the height, it is illogical to have the same standard for both breeds, Abel Desamy starts to write one specifically for the Petit. It describes a dog that is more square in construction and has less dramatic features than those of the Grand Basset.

"Ce n'est plus un Petit Vendéen par simple réduction de la hauteur, mais un Petit Basset réduit harmonieusement dans ses proportions et son volume, et naturellement pourvu de toutes les qualités morales que présuppose la passion de la chasse".

"It is not a Petit Vendéen by simply reducing the height, but a Petit Basset reduced harmoniously in size and volume; and naturally endowed with all the moral qualities which take the passion for hunting for granted".

(Paul Daubigné).

1951-1952 The new standard is agreed, giving the PBGV its own distinct identity. From November 1952, with the agreement of the full committee, the PBGV is registered as an independent, separate breed. However, cross-breeding had been carried out for many years, especially between the Grand Basset and Briquet, whose numbers had declined dramatically during the war years, so the club rules that if necessary a puppy registered as one breed can be changed to another when adult. For this reason, "non-specific" registrations are given in the RCGV (Register of the Club Griffon Vendéen) until after examination at one year of age.

1966 The standard for the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen is issued by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI).

PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN BREED STANDARD FCI 1966

FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (F.C.I)

The 29th October 1966 (81)

STANDARD : SMALL GRIFFON VENDEEN BASSET
from 34 to 38 cms.

FRENCH BREED

Translated into English by Mrs. KINCAID

General Appearance : Small, lively and strong hound with a longish body, tail proudly carried, harsh and long coat without exaggeration. Lovely expression, well turned ears with long hair, set below the eyeline, not too long.

Skull : slightly domed, of medium length and width, well grooved below the eyes. Stop well defined and prominent occiput.

Muzzle : much shorter than in the "Big Basset" though elongated and square-ended. Slightly convex, well moustached.

Nose : black, well developed, nostrils open.

Eyes : large, intelligent, without white. The red haw is not apparent. The hair over the brow should come forward without masking the eyes.

Ears : supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair, oval ends, reaching at least to the tip of the nose. Well set below the eyeline.

Shoulders : clean, sloping, lying firmly on the chest.

Chest : Not too wide, well let down.

Ribs : medium sprung.

Forelegs : straight, with a good forearm ; well boned but in proportion to the size of the hound. Pasterns slightly defined.

Feet : not too big, good pads, tight toes, strong nails.

Back : long, wide, straight or slightly arched.

Loin : straight, full, strong.

Croups : well muscled.

Thighs : muscular and slightly rounded.

Hocks : wide, slightly bend, never completely straight.

Tail : set on high, fairly thick at the root, tapering to the tip, not too long, carried in sabre-fashion ; feathered.

Coat : harsh, not too long, never silky or woolly. Fewer fringes as in the "Big Basset".

Ribs : medium sprung.

Forelegs : straight, with a good forearm ; well boned but in proportion to the size of the hound. Pasterns slightly defined.

Feet : not too big, good pads, tight toes, strong nails.

Back : long, wide, straight or slightly arched.

Loin : straight, full, strong.

Croups : well muscled.

Thighs : muscular and slightly rounded.

Hocks : wide, slightly bend, never completely straight.

Tail : set on high, fairly thick at the root, tapering to the tip, not too long, carried in sabre-fashion ; feathered.

Coat : harsh, not too long, never silky or woolly. Fewer fringes as in the "Big Basset".

Colour : the same colours as in the "Big Basset". Fawn not desirable.

Height : 34 to 38 cms, with some tolerance to the upper limit for hounds *appearing* small, and a tolerance of 1 cm regarding the lower limit.

Gait : free and easy.

Faults : body too long, head too flat. Spotted or discoloured nose, light eyes, snipey muzzle, over- or undershot mouth. Flat or badly set ears, lacking hair. Weak back, forelegs crooked or half-crooked, hocks too bent or too straight. Tail too long. Sparse, woolly or silky coat.

Note : Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

**There are several versions of the early French
PBGV BREED STANDARD.
Coat colour varies and note here the requirement for a "straight front"**

PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN

Revised translation of the description given in the March 1970 number of 'Le Griffon Vendéen'

A lively and vigorous hound with a slightly lengthened body. Stern carried proudly. Rough coat, long, but not exaggerated. Expressive head. Well turned ears, trimmed with long hair and set well below eye-line, not too long.

HEAD

Eyes: Reasonably large and intelligent, without any white. The red in the eye-lid should not show. The hair above the upper eye-lid turning forward but not masking the eye.

Ears: Supple, narrow and fine; covered with long hair; termination slightly oval; curved inwards; not quite reaching to the end of the nose.

Skull: Slightly domed, a little long and not very broad. Well hollowed below the eyes. The stop well marked. The occipital bone well developed.

Muzzle: Much shorter than that of its Grand Basset relative, sharp but nevertheless very slightly lengthened and squared at the end. Bridge straight. Lips covered with good moustaches.

Nose: Black, pronounced with open nostrils.

BODY

Shoulders: Lean, oblique, well knit to the body

Chest: Reasonably deep, but not too broad.

Sides: Fairly rounded

Back: Straight, muscular, very well supported.

Rump: Well muscled and reasonably wide.

Stern: Set high, reasonably thick at the base, evenly tapering to its tip. Not too long, held like a sabre, gay.

Limbs: Strongly boned, but proportionate to the height.

Front Legs: Straight, with good fore-arms, the wrist very slightly marked

Thighs: Muscular and slightly rounded.

Hocks: Reasonably large, slightly bent, never completely straight.

Feet: Not too strong, hard pads, toes close together, strong claws.

Coat: Tough, but not too long, never silky or woolly, without the fringes of its Grand Basset relative.

Colour: Same colours as the Grand Basset (red, dark or light; here-coloured; grey-white; white and orange; white and black; black and grey; white and smoky; white, black and smoky; white and here-coloured; white, grey and smoky) never fawn

Height: 13½" to 15" with a tolerance of ½" at the lower limit.

Movement: Very free and easy.

Serious Faults: Too long bodied. Head too flat. Nose spotted or discoloured. Light eyed. Pointed muzzle. Unequal sized jaws. Flat ears, badly attached, poorly covered with hair. Bad topline. Front legs 'torsos' or 'demi-torsos' ~~knuckles~~ *Hocks* very bent or straight. Stern too long. Coat thin, silky or woolly.

1967 With committee approval Abel Desamy asks his son, Hubert, to help in the management of the club and Hubert takes on the position of President elect.

1969 Bred by René Tixier, Unica de Fin Renard is born, accepted as the first “spontaneous” black and tan PBGV. Abel Desamy confirms her registration (RCGV 2737).

Pedigree of Unica de Fin Renard BC, born 1969

Jalon de Coeur Joie
Oslo Bolo de la Tour César
Ninon de le Brèche des Charmes
Soprano des Vaillants Limiers
Emir des Vaillants Limiers
Princesse II des Vaillants Limiers BC
Fanfare du Createur
Unica de Fin Renard BC
Pirate des Vaillants Limiers BC
Quitos II de Fin Renard
Miss Foxy de Fin Renard BC
Schipie
Oscarol de la Vrignaie
Quina du Pays de Retz
Islande du Pays de Retz

1970 As President elect, Hubert Desamy takes over responsibility for club affairs.

1972 The French Ministry of Agriculture recognises the Club du Griffon Vendéen as an approved Breed Association. Hubert Desamy asks breeders to stop inter-breeding between the Grand Basset and Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen but, having not fully taken over as President, he cannot enforce this.

1974 The first Cup of France hunting trial takes place, organised by the Société Centrale Canine (SCC) for the smaller scenthounds (hounds of the *petite vénerie*). M. Mangin, President of the Hunting Federaton of Seine-et-Marne, hosts the event and all, except the Basset Bleu de Gascogne, take part. Four of René Tixier’s PBGVs represent the Griffons Vendéens.

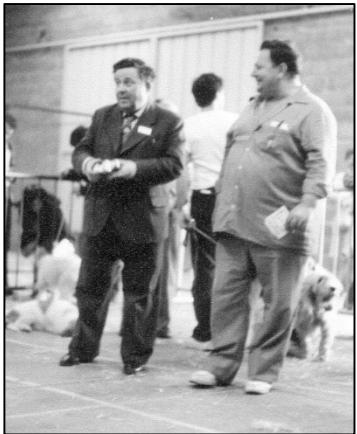
1975 Hubert Desamy, who has by now taken over the Rallye Bocage, becomes President of the club on the death of his father. Thoughts return to separating the Petit and Grand Basset and progressing the renaissance of the Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen especially the type *Dézamy*, made popular in the 1920s.



THE RALLYE BOCAGE 1967



1970s THELMA VLAS, NETHERANDS, SHOWING HER AFFECTION FOR HUBERT DÉSAMY



JUDGE HUBERT DÉSAMY (left)

1977 With his position of authority as Club President, Hubert Desamy finally bans inter-breeding. From January 1, the Grand Basset and Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen become officially separate in breeding terms. Breeders realise however that, for many years to come, litters might produce puppies bearing characteristics of either breed. For this reason, they continue the process adopted in 1952 of having every young BGV assessed when one year old to decide whether it is a Petit Basset or Grand Basset. This examination is done by an independent “*confirmateur*”, judge or knowledgeable person acting on behalf of the club.

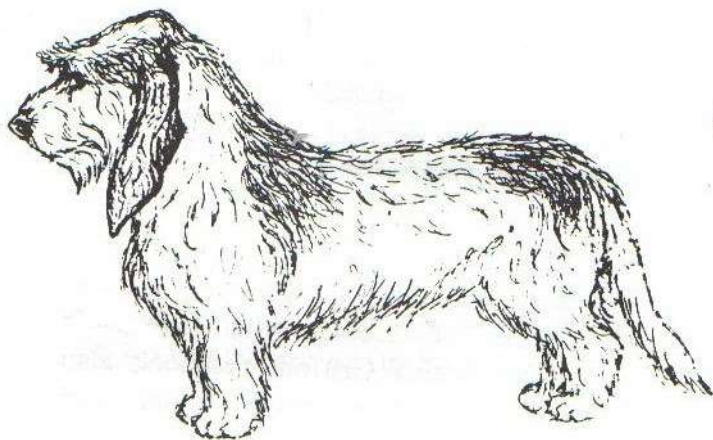
1977-1985 During this era, Hubert Desamy accepts the colour black and tan (*noir et feu*) – although this is never officially recorded as such in the written standard. He maintains this is logical as it was included in the 1909 standard written by his grandfather. Records show more than one standard from that era and, it is possible some PBGVs had a very small amount of white on them, maybe on the chest, therefore were registered as tri-colour “white, black and tan” (*blanc, noir et feu*).

1985 Treasurer, Renaud Buche, takes over the Presidency of the Club du Griffon Vendéen. It is a difficult time, as the Desamy family had controlled the club since its inception almost 80 years before. Some feel it is time to bring the club into a modern era although M. Desamy maintains club affairs should be a traditional, family matter. Committee records and the RCGV are handed over to the new President, however many other historical records, photographs and writings are not passed on. These include the club approval for any possible cross-breeding of PBGVs dating back to the 1950s which needed the President’s signature.

During this changeover, the decision is made to: close the RCGV containing the origins of the club, hand over the studbook and all registration records to the Société Centrale Canine and adopt the SCC’s similar registration system, which proves to be relatively straightforward.

The decision is also made to discontinue the practice of allowing the two varieties of BGVs to be registered out of the same litter. If a Grand appears in a litter of Petits (or vice versa), it cannot be registered. Also any hound lacking the quality to pass the examination at one year of age cannot be given a Livre des Origines Français (LOF) number.

The standards are changed slightly to reflect the difference between the Petit and Grand. With the Grand minimum and Petit maximum both at 15 inches (38cm), Renaud Buche feels the division should be more defined.



GRAND BASSET GRIFFON VENDÉEN



PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDÉEN

A 15 inch (38cm) Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen on the lower end of the height range could be the same height as a 15 inch (38cm) Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen at the upper end of the height range – but note the distinct differences:

The **GBGV** has:
Longer muzzle
Longer ears
Longer back
Longer tail

The **PBGV** has:
Shorter muzzle
Shorter ears
Shorter back
Shorter tail

A tolerance of ½in (1 cm) is added to the higher end of both Grand and Petit and the minimum height for the Grand is raised to 15½ inches (39cms).

With each breed now established in its own right, Renaud Buche's presidency follows in the footsteps of the Dézamy dynasty founded a century ago. Not only does the PBGV become a strong contender in the show-ring, it is also one of the most popular hunting hounds in France.

1998 The Club du Griffon Vendéen celebrates its 25th anniversary Nationale d'Élevage.

1999 On publication, the GBGV standard is altered again to reflect a difference between the height of males and females but there is no such differentiation in PBGVs.

2007 The centenary year of the Club is celebrated at the Nationale d'Élevage, Montier-en-Der.

2010 Renaud Buche hands over the Presidency to M. Christian Oustrières.



A STRONG FOLLOWING AT THE CLUB DU GRIFFON VENDÉEN CENTENARY YEAR, NATIONALE D'ELEVAGE, MONTIER EN DER, 2007



THE TRADITION OF EACH PACK'S INDIVIDUAL FANFARE, PLAYED AT SIGNIFICANT TIMES DURING THE ELEVAGE, AS IT IS DURING THE HUNTS

	French Club du Griffon Vendéen - 1999 <i>Translated from the original French</i>	British Kennel Club Basset Griffon Vendéen (Petit) - 1997
1. General appearance 2. Behaviour/ Characteristics 3. Temperament	1. Small, busy and vigorous dog, with a slightly elongated body. Stern carried proudly. Coat rough and long without exaggeration. Expressive head, ears well turned, furnished with long hair and set below the line of the eye, not too long. 2. A passion for hunting, courageous, he loves brambles and undergrowth. 3. Easy-going but self-willed and passionate.	1. A well balanced, short-legged, compact hound. Rough coated. With an alert outlook and a lively bearing. 2. Strong, active hound capable of a day's hunting with a good voice freely used. 3. Happy, extrovert; independent, yet willing to please.
1. Head 2. Skull	2. Slightly domed, slightly long, not very wide, well cut away under the eyes. Occipital bone sufficiently developed. Defined stop.	1/ 2. Medium in length, not too wide, oval in shape when viewed from the front. Well cut away under eyes; stop clearly defined; the occipital bone well developed.
1. Foreface 2. Muzzle	1. Much shorter than in the larger Basset but nevertheless very slightly lengthened and straight. Square at the end.	2. Slightly shorter than from stop to occipital point. Underjaw strong and well developed.
Lips	Covered with ample moustache.	Covered with long hair forming beard and moustache.
1. Jaw 2. Mouth 3. Bite	1/ 3. Scissor bite.	2. Jaws strong with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite ie the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth at set square to the jaw. Level bite acceptable.
Nose	Well protruded and developed, wide nostrils, black except for white and orange coats, where chestnut-colored nose is acceptable.	Black, large with wide nostrils.
1. Eyes 2. Expression	1/ 2. Rather large and intelligent expression, without white visible. The haw should not appear. The hair above the eyelid coming forward but should not cover the eye. They should be a dark color.	1/ 2. Large, dark showing no white, with friendly intelligent expression. Red of the lower eyelid should not be showing. Surmounted by long eyebrows standing forward but not to obscure eyes.
Ears	Supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair, ending slightly in an oval, turned inwards and not quite reaching the end of the nose. Well set below the line of the eye.	Supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair, folding inwards, ending in an oval shape; reaching to end of nose; set on low, not above line of eye.
Neck	-	Long and strong, set into well laid shoulders; without throatiness; carrying head proudly.
Shoulders	Clean, sloping, and set well to the body.	Clean and sloping.
1. Front legs 2. Forequarters 3. Forearm 4. Pasterns	3. Well developed. 4. Very slightly defined.	1/ 2. Elbows close to body. Forelegs straight, a slight crook acceptable; thick and well boned. 4. Strong and slightly sloping.
1. Body 2. Chest 3. Ribs	2. Not too wide. Sufficiently developed in depth, reaching the level of the elbow. 3. Moderately rounded.	2. Deep with prominent sternum. 3. Moderately rounded extending well back.
1. Back /Topline 2. Loins 3. Croup	1. Straight, topline well held. 2. Muscular 3. Well muscled and rather wide.	1/ 2. Back of medium length; level topline with slight arching over strong loins.
1. Stern 2. Tail	1. Set on high, rather thick at the base, tapering evenly to the end, rather short, carried like a saber-blade.	1/ 2. Of medium length, set on high, strong at base, tapering regularly, well furnished with hair; carried proudly like the blade of a saber.
Hindquarters	-	Strong and muscular with good bend of stifle.
1. Thighs 2. Hocks	1. Muscled and not very rounded. 2. Rather wide, slightly angulated, never completely straight.	1. Well defined second thigh. 2. Short and well angulated.
Feet	Not too large, hard pads, toes very tight, strong nails. A good pigmentation of the pads and nails will be looked for.	Hard, tight padded, not too long. Nails strong and short.
Gait	Very free and easy.	The movement should be free at all paces, with great drive. Front action straight and reaching well forward hocks turning neither in nor out.
Coat	Harsh, but not too long, never silky or woolly.	Rough, long without exaggeration and harsh to the touch, with thick undercoat, never silky or woolly. Shown untrimmed.

Colour	* Black with white markings (white and black). Black marked with fawn (black and tan). Black marked with sable. Fawn with white markings (white and orange). Fawn with black coat and white markings (tri-color). Blackened fawn. Blackened sable with white markings. Blackened sable. Traditional names: coat of hare, coat of wolf, coat of badger, coat of boar.	White with any combination of lemon, orange, tricolour or grizzle markings.
1. Height 2. Size	1. At withers, from 0.34 to 0.38m (13.39-14.96") with a tolerance of 1cm (0.394") plus or minus.	1. *33-38cm (13-15").
1. Proportion 2. Substance	2. Rather strong boned but proportionate to height.	-
1. Faults 2. Serious faults	1. All deviation with regard to the preceding must be considered a fault which will be penalized in proportion to its seriousness. Head: Too short, foreface short, flat skull; ears set on high, long, insufficiently turned or lacking hair. Light eye. Crowded teeth. Lack of pigmentation on the nose, lips or eyelids. Body: Construction too long or too short, lacking harmony, topline insufficiently held, croup lowered, kinked stern. Limbs: Insufficient bone, lacking angulation, splayed feet. Coat: Insufficiently thick, fine hair. Behavior: Subject timid.	1. Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree. Knuckling over is highly undesirable.
1 Eliminating faults 2. Disqualification	1. Lacking in type. "Vairon" eyes. Mixed color. Prognathism. Marked invalidating fault. Uni-color black or white coat. Anatomical deformity. Subject nervous or aggressive. Woolly coat. Stiff stern. Height outside standard. Limbs crooked or semi-crooked. Significant lack of pigmentation. Lacking fullness in sternal region, ribs flat-sided towards the lower part.	-
Note:	Males should have two testicles of normal appearance fully descended into the scrotum.	Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

* Noir à panachure blanche (blanc et noir). Noir marqué de fauve (noir et feu). Noir marqué de sable. Fauve à panachure blanche (blanc et orange). Fauve à manteau noir et à panachure blanche (tricolore). Fauve charbonné. Sable charbonné à panachure blanche. Sable charbonné. Appellations traditionnelles: poil de lièvre, poil de loup, poil de blaireau ou poil de sanglier.

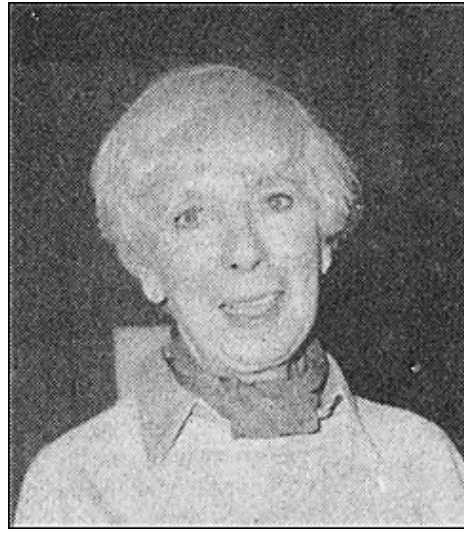
* 1993 standard - height "34-38cm (13.4-15"); a tolerance of 1cm (0.4") either way allowed". Amended 1994 to "33-38cm (13-15")" to avoid conflict of 39cm upper limit of PBGV with 39cm low height range of GBGV.



20th Century England



JOAN WELLS-MEACHAM



MILDRED SEIFFERT

1967 Two Basset breeders, Mrs Joan Wells-Meacham (Fredwell) who lived at Clipperdown Cottage, Ringshall, near Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire and Mrs Mildred Seiffert (Maycombe) of Caterham and subsequently Oxted, Surrey, visit the Paris show. Joan had judged Bassets in France previously and had already seen the smaller size of BGVs. Both she and Mildred are captivated by this happy, rough-coated breed, which displays the most wonderful temperament.

1968 On a return visit to France with Basset Hound Club members, they persuade Hubert Desamy to help them find some to import into England.

1969 In February negotiations begin with Thelma Peress, Club de Basset Hound Secretary, acting as intermediary. The following month she writes to Mildred asking whether she would prefer the small (34-38cm) or the large (38-42cm) BGVs. As BGVs are normally registered with the Club du Griffon Vendéen and not the SCC, Mildred writes to the Kennel Club to make sure they will accept for registration any BGV only registered this way. In April, the KC replies that, even if parts of a pedigree contain RI (Registre Initiale) numbers, they will register the BGVs as, before coming to England, they are registered with the SCC.

On May 31 Thelma Peress writes with the good news that, although M Desamy is still looking for a suitable bitch, he has found an excellent male – Rigolo de la Vrignaie - bred by Eugene Roquand. The asking price rises from 450 to 500 Francs but the deal is sealed and, on June 24, Mildred writes to M. Roquand letting him know that she and Joan are returning to France to search for a suitable bitch. With one bitch they had set their sights on already sold, M Desamy lets Mildred know that he has found another, Orée de la Tour de César, bred by Henri Mounac and owned by René Tixier.

The Secretary,
The Kennel Club,
1-4 Clarges Street,
LONDON, W.1.

Dear Mr. Binney,

When Mrs. Wells and I were in Paris recently we saw at the Societe Centrale Canins Show some Bassets Griffons Vendeens which we liked very much. We would like to import two or three puppies but I am informed by Madame Peress (Hon. Sec of the Club du Basset) that very few Bassets Griffons Vendeens have L.O.F. numbers and have instead numbers issued by the B.G.V. Club and are also listed in the Registre Initial. The breeder who we intended obtaining the puppies from is a M. Talneau, he was awarded the C.A.C.I.B for both his exhibits but according to Madame Peress they are only registered with the B.G.V. Club. It appears that there are a few breeders who have registered their hounds with the Societe Centrale Canins but even these hounds have one or two R.I. numbers in their pedigrees.

— Would you be kind enough to let me know what the Kennel Club requirements are regarding registering and breeding hounds of this nature. Would it be possible to register hounds with only B.G.V. Club numbers or could we register hounds with registered with the Societe Centrale Canins even if they had some R.I. numbers in their pedigree? I should be very glad of your assistance in this matter.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"STAGHOUND, LONDON, W.1."
TELEPHONE NUMBER:
01-493 6651
SECRETARY:
C. A. BINNEY

IN YOUR REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

DC/CIB

THE KENNEL CLUB,
1 CLARGES STREET,
PICCADILLY,
LONDON,

8th April, 1969. WIY 8AB

Mrs. M. Seiffert,
Maycombe Bassets & Dachshunds,
Weald Way,
Caterham,
Surrey.

Dear Madam,

I acknowledge receipt of your recent letter, addressed to the Secretary, which has been passed to me for attention by him.

I enclose herewith the appropriate forms to enable you to make application to register a Bassets Griffons Vendeens, and would advise you that they will be eligible for registration with this office, providing the dogs have been registered with the Societe Centrale Canine.

These will then be acceptable, even if the pedigree does consist of part R.I. numbers.

Yours Faithfully

Manager. REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

**MILDRED SEIFFERT'S
LETTER TO THE KENNEL
CLUB AND THEIR
CONFIRMATION THAT
THEY WILL REGISTER THE
FIRST BASSETS GRIFFONS
VENDEENS IMPORTED
INTO ENGLAND**

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE CANINE

pour l'Amélioration des Races de Chiens en France
RECONNUE D'UTILITÉ PUBLIQUE

3, Rue de Choiseul - PARIS (2^e)

LIVRE DES ORIGINES FRANÇAIS
(L. O. F.)

Inscrit au Registre des Livres Généalogiques
du MINISTÈRE de L'AGRICULTURE FRANÇAIS

CERTIFICAT DE NAISSANCE

(doit obligatoirement être remis en même temps que le chien en cas de changement de propriétaire)
Le pedigree définitif sera établi lorsque ce chien aura satisfait à l'examen de confirmation à l'âge requis.
Le pedigree définitif est obligatoire pour que les produits de ce chien puissent obtenir le "Certificat de Naissance".

Nom du Chien : RIGOLO DE LA VRIGNAIE

Race : BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN

Sexe : MALE Né le : 6 OCTOBRE 1968

Producteur : Monsieur Eugène ROQUAND

Délivré à Paris, le 3 FEVRIER 1969
Le Président de la S. C. C.



Enregistré
sous le N°
814
4 B.G.V

**BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN
RIGOLO DE LA VRIGNAIE'S
"BIRTH CERTIFICATE"
INCLUDING HIS IDENTIFYING
NOSE PRINT**

Certificat de Naissance de RIGOLO DE LA VRIGNAIE Sexe MALE

Race BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN Né le 6 OCTOBRE 1968

Robe BLANC ORANGE Producteur Monsieur Eugène ROQUAND
LA VRIGNAIE
85 CHALLANS

<p>1. Père</p> <p>FILLOU</p> <p>L. O. F. N° 4 B.G. 676/47</p>		<p>MISTRAL DU TROUSSELOIS LOF. 4 B.G.V. 372</p> <p>PIERRE DE BORTAL R.I. 14796</p> <p>GINO DE ADRI MOR R.I. 15997</p> <p>LORETTE II DE COEUR JOIE R.I. 16149</p> <p>IZOLE DE COEUR JOIE NOUV. 1761</p>
<p>2. Mère</p> <p>NOISETTE DE LA VRIGNAIE</p> <p>L. O. F. N° 4 B.G.V. 476/25</p>		<p>KARA DE COEUR JOIE LOF. 4 B.G.V. 392</p> <p>LARNA DE LA TANNIERE LOF. 4 B.G.V. 289</p> <p>JAVA DE LA TANNIERE R.I. 16419</p> <p>CLARENCEAU DU CREATEUR LOF. 4 B.G.V. 191</p> <p>LADY DE COEUR JOIE LOF. 4 B.G.V. 284</p> <p>EDVILE DE COEUR JOIE NOUV. 1653 R.I. 16129</p>

LK

1969 On December 8 Rigolo de la Vrignaie, born on October 6, 1968 arrives in the UK. Orée stays in France to be mated to M. Desamy's best dog, Petit Prince de la Levraudière, before being sent to England.

1970 Unfortunately a rabies scare in England foils these plans and a cable sent to M. Desamy arrives too late to prevent the mating. On May 28 Orée produces a litter of seven – in France. The dogs are named Aiglon, Artemis, Adolphus and Azur, the bitches Annetta, Arlette and Ariane. On June 26, as Orée's owner, Mildred Seiffert signs the Declaration of Birth, which goes to the SCC. October 13 sees Orée and two of her pups, T'Annetta and T'Arlette, travel by Air France to England to begin their six months quarantine.

As these dogs were registered as "Basset Griffon Vendéen" in France they are also registered as "Basset Griffon Vendéen" by the English Kennel Club.



**RIGOLO DE LA
VRIGNAIE**



**PETIT PRINCE DE
LA LEVRAUDIÈRE**

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE CANINE

pour l'Amélioration des Races de Chiens en France

FÉDÉRATION NATIONALE AGRÉÉE PAR LE MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE
(Décret du 21-9-66. Arrêté du 22-5-1969)
RECONNUE D'UTILITÉ PUBLIQUE

3, Rue de Choiseul - PARIS (2^e)

LIVRE DES ORIGINES FRANÇAIS (L. O. F.) 1882

Inscrit au Registre des Livres Généalogiques du MINISTÈRE de L'AGRICULTURE FRANÇAIS

PEDIGREE

(doit obligatoirement être remis en même temps que le chien en cas de changement de propriétaire)

Nom du Chien : OREE

Race : BASSET GRIFFON

Robe : TRICOLORE

Sexe : FEMELLE

Né le : 26 SEPTEMBRE 1965

Producteur : M. Henri MOUNAC

Rue Grande Fontaine
19 ALLASSAC

Délivré à Paris, le 13 MARS 1970

Le Président de la S. C. C.

NOM DU CHIEN O R E E
S. C. C. contrôle 633203

N° 593 - 70

4 B.G.V.

**ORÉE DE LA TOUR DE CÉSAR'S PEDIGREE SHOWING
"TRI-COLOR" AND DATE OF BIRTH SEPTEMBER 26, 1965.**



ORÉE



**JOAN WELLS-MEACHAM WITH
T'ANNETTA**



T'ARLETTE
(Photo Keith George)

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE CANINE

pour l'amélioration des Races de Chiens en France
 FÉDÉRATION OFFICIELLE FRANÇAISE DES SOCIÉTÉS ET CLUBS AFFILIÉS
 RECONNUE D'UTILITÉ PUBLIQUE (Décret du 28 Avril 1914)
 Subventionnée par l'Etat

3, Rue de Choiseul - PARIS (2^e)
 C. C. POSTAUX : 137542 PARIS

Inscrit sous le N° _____
 Le _____

FEUILLE DE DÉCLARATION pour l'Enregistrement au Registre Initial (R.I.)

Inscrit au Registre des Livres Généalogiques du Ministère de l'Agriculture
 (A remplir à la machine à écrire, de préférence - ou très lisiblement)

Race Basset Griffon Vendéen Sexe fémele
 Nom du Chien T'ARLETTE
 Date de naissance 28 Mai 1970 Nature du poil _____
 Couleur de la robe et marques distinctives Blanche orange
 Producteur : M. rs Seiffert Adresse _____
 chez Mr Desamy - Pres. du Club du Griffon Vendéen, 85 Chaize le Vicomte
 Propriétaire déclarant : M. rs Seiffert Adresse id France

Père: Jacobin de la Le- N° Rcgv 1897 Père: Alto de la Levradière N° RCGV 1905
 Mère: Hermonne de Vendée N° RCGV 1905
 Père: Petit Prince de la Levradière N° R.CGV 2074 Mère: Levradière de Coeur Joie N° LOF 1920
 M. Desamy N° Ri 20872 Mère: Levradière de Coeur Joie N° Rcgv 1907 Mère: Javotte de Coeur Joie N° LOF 1920
 Rallye Bocage 85 Chaize le Vic. Mère: Jalon de Coeur Joie N° RCGV 1913 Mère: Gina de Coeur Joie N° LOF 169
 Mère: Orfe N° Lof 4 Bgv 593/70 Mère: Ninon de la Brèche des Charmes N° Lof 464/24 Père: JUDO du quet aux loups N° Ri 17184-RCGV 1753
 Mère: Rejet de la Brèche des Charmes N° Ri 18186



Nom du Juge examinateur _____
 Lieu de l'examen _____ Date _____
 Je soussigné, certifie la complète exactitude des présentes déclarations ainsi que celle des empreintes nasales ci-jointes.
 Signature du Juge _____ A _____
 et qualificatif décerné : _____ le _____
 Signature du Propriétaire déclarant : _____

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE CANINE

pour l'amélioration des Races de Chiens en France
 FÉDÉRATION OFFICIELLE FRANÇAISE DES SOCIÉTÉS ET CLUBS AFFILIÉS
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 C. C. POSTAUX : 137542 PARIS

Inscrit sous le N° _____
 Le _____

FEUILLE DE DÉCLARATION pour l'Enregistrement au Registre Initial (R.I.)

Inscrit au Registre des Livres Généalogiques du Ministère de l'Agriculture
 (A remplir à la machine à écrire, de préférence - ou très lisiblement)

Race Basset Griffon Vendéen Sexe fémele
 Nom du Chien T'Annetta
 Date de naissance 28 Mai 1970 Nature du poil _____
 Couleur de la robe et marques distinctives tricolore
 Producteur : M. rs Seiffert Adresse _____
 chez Mr Desamy - Pres. du Club du Griffon Vendéen, 85 Chaize le Vicomte
 Propriétaire déclarant : M. rs Seiffert Adresse id France

Père: Jacobin de la Le- N° RCGV 1897 Père: Alto de la Levradière N° RCGV 1905
 Mère: Hermonne de Vendée N° RCGV 1905
 Père: Petit Prince de la Levradière N° R.CGV 2074 Mère: Levradière de Coeur Joie N° LOF 1920
 M. Desamy N° Ri 20872 Mère: Levradière de Coeur Joie N° Rcgv 1907 Mère: Javotte de Coeur Joie N° LOF 1920
 Rallye Bocage 85 Chaize le Vicomte Mère: Jalon de Coeur Joie N° RCGV 1913 Mère: Gina de Coeur Joie N° LOF 169
 Mère: Orfe N° Lof 4 Bgv 593/70 Mère: Ninon de la Brèche des Charmes N° Lof 464/24 Père: JUDO du quet aux loups N° Ri 17184-RCGV 1753
 Mère: Rejet de la Brèche des Charmes N° Ri 18186



Nom du Juge examinateur _____
 Lieu de l'examen _____ Date _____
 Je soussigné, certifie la complète exactitude des présentes déclarations ainsi que celle des empreintes nasales ci-jointes.
 Signature du Juge _____ A _____
 et qualificatif décerné : _____ le _____
 Signature du Propriétaire déclarant : _____

T'ARLETTE AND
 T'ANNETTA'S SCC
 REGISTRATIONS

1971 When mated to Rigolo de la Vrignaie, Orée produces one more litter. On July 4 five dogs and the Jomil (**JO**an and **MIL**dred) kennel name are born. From this "A" litter, Aiglon goes to the Bergishagens in Michigan, Ajax to Edith Hurling in Australia, Asputin to Betty Mitchell in Ireland, Aristotle to Basset breeder Joan Walker and Angelo to John Evans, Vice Chairman of the Basset Hound Club and Master of the Albany Basset pack.

T'Arlette, rather longer on the leg than T'Annetta, produces the first of two litters from a mating to Rigolo. The "B" litter, born October 26, includes Bayard. Bernadette goes to Mrs Mitchell, Bacchante to Mildred, Bartolo and Bolivar to Switzerland and another dog, Bourbon to Mrs S E (Nickie) Hunt of Huntersbrook fame.

1972 The "D" Rigolo ex T'Arlette litter is registered as born on November 30. Delice goes to Carla Gerber-Niendenzu in the Netherlands and Danielle becomes Nickie Hunt's foundation bitch.



JOMIL ASPUTIN AND JOMIL BERNADETTE



THE LONGER-LEGGED BERNADTTE, TAKING AFTER HER MOTHER T'ARLETTE

JOMIL DANIELLE'S KENNEL CLUB REGISTRATION as a BASSET GRIFFON VENDÉEN

JOMIL DANIELLE 5/73 25619/73

BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN BITCH

LEON & WHITE

OWNERS 30TH NOV. 72

RIGOLO DE LA VRIGNAIE 5/71

T'ARLETTE 2/71

CLASS 1

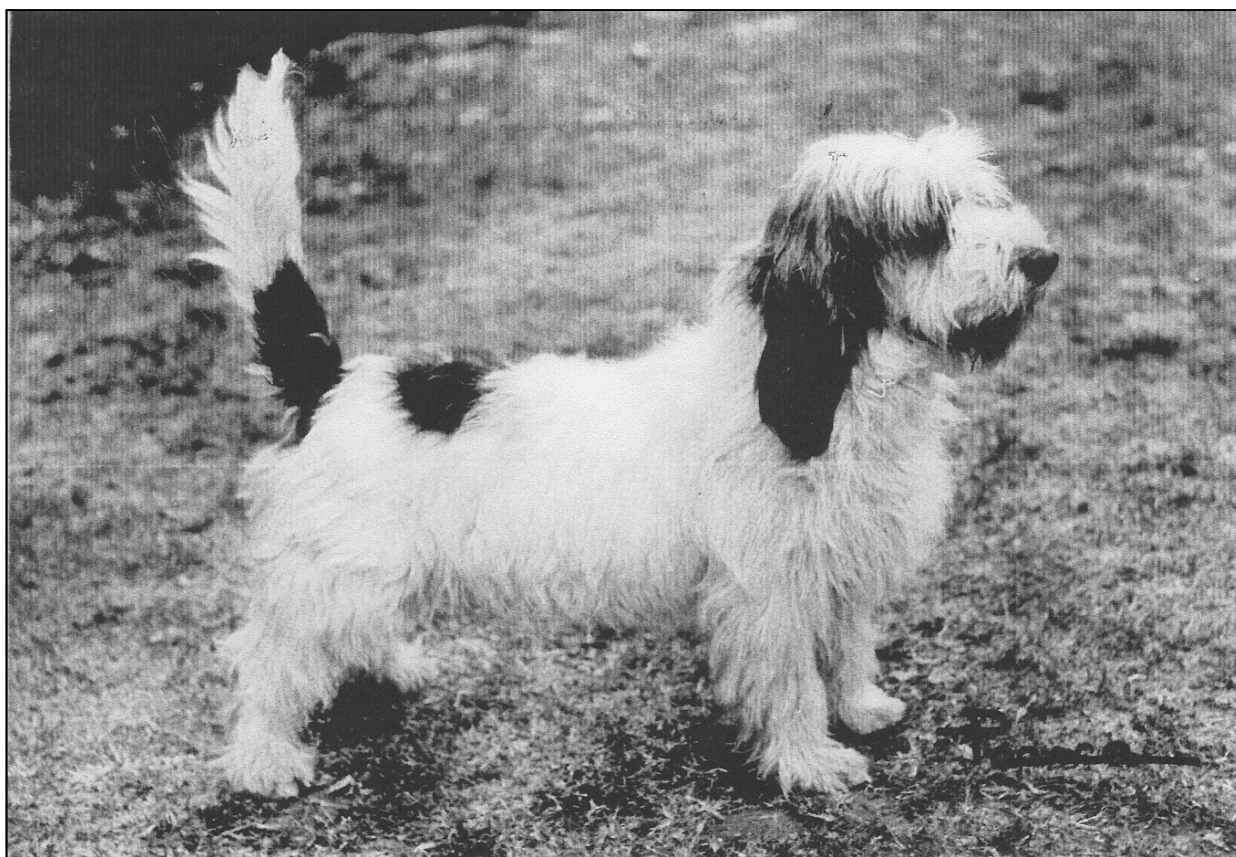
MESDAMES H. SEIFFERT & J. WELLS,
 6 C/O CHATHILL COTTAGE,
 2 TANDRIDGE LANE,
 MR. OXTED, SURREY.

15TH FEB. 1973

1973 Some of the “D” litter go to Basset breeder Mrs J Aldridge (Wilcove) in Cornwall and one is registered as Dandini of Wilcove.

Two of the Jomil “D” litter pass from Mrs Aldridge to Harrods Department Store in London. One takes on the name Harrods Perrine when sold to Mr York. The other is bought by Gerd Ohm and goes to her future husband Geir Flyckt-Pedersen at his Hubbestad kennels in Sweden. He is called Hubbestad Harrods.

Joan Walker goes to Mr Richartz of Luxembourg and imports Windsor von Schloss Isabella to join his half-sister, Vloret (Fr/Int Ch Titus de la Réote ex Salée de la Bougrière). Vloret was born September 2, 1972; Windsor on December 27, 1972 (Titus ex Nina de la Réote). He is not used widely at stud though contributed to Ruth Brucker’s Twinrivers and Nickie Hunt’s Huntersbrook early lines.



WINDSOR VON SCHLOSS ISABELLA *(Photo Pearce)*

1973 From the Jomil "C" litter (Rigolo ex T'Annetta) born April 17, 1972 which included Cabotin, Camile, Chatelain and Colibri, Claudette goes to Australia to join Ajax, the first import there.

1974 On March 21 Nickie Hunt's first Huntersbrook litter is born from a breeding between Jomil Bourbon and Danielle.

The Jomil "F" litter (Rigolo ex T'Annetta), born on July 22, produces Fanchette, who goes to Rita Rossi (Arilica) in Italy; Flambard and Farandole are Ruth Brucker's first PBGVs at Twinrivers; and Fanfare is Nick Valentine's eagerly sought foundation bitch for his Bradley Vale pack. Joan Wells-Meacham keeps Fauvette, one of the all too scarce bitches, for herself.



**JOMIL
FAUVETTE,
7 MONTHS OLD**
(Photo Foyle)

1974 When mated to Angelo, on July 24 Bacchante produces one puppy, Elisette, who goes to Martina Hoffman in Sweden.

1975 On March 29 Joan Walker's first litter is born. A mating between Windsor and Vloret (Fr/Int Ch Titus de la Réote ex Fr Ch Salée de la Bougrière) produces the Akerwood "A" litter, including Athol, who goes to Philip Haas in Denmark; Alpha to Marianne Ranåker [Månsson] in Sweden, Astre and André. Amos goes to Peter and Monica Baker's Dawbak kennel.



**JOAN
WALKER**

**AKERWOOD
AMOS**



1975 The January 26 Jomil “G” litter (Rigolo ex T’Annetta) produces Gavotte and Garland, who go to Philip Haas in Denmark; Gabrielle and Gallant for Elizabeth Streeter in America. In England, Gino is welcomed into Jeff and Heather Bunney’s Zadal kennel and Gitane goes on breeding terms to Mesdames Harvey and Gurney. The orange and white Gaulois starts his successful show career for Jomil.

March 15 sees a second Huntersbrook litter arrive. This Windsor ex Danielle litter includes Topaz and Tomahawk, shown regularly with March Capers from the first litter.

1976 When mated to her father, Fauvette produces the H litter. This includes Jomil Hotspur, Per Knudsen’s foundation dog for his Morebess kennel in Denmark.

From a mating between Windsor von Schloss Isabella and Jomil Farandole, Ruth Brucker’s Twinrivers “A” litter is born on December 13, producing her own Alouette and Armand of Jomil. This litter also represents the Jomil “I” litter, with Ixia of Jomil also going to Mesdames Wells-Meacham and Seiffert; and Isabella is the first PBGV in Finland, owned by pioneer of the breed, Eeva Virpio.

On December 21, the Huntersbrook Tomahawk ex March Capers litter produces March Rain who goes to Peter and Monica Baker and subsequently passes to Peter’s brother Chris and wife Ellen as the first PBGV for Alabeth.

1977 On April 30 from a Windsor ex Gitane breeding Jeannemart is born and as such represents the Jomil “J” litter. She goes from Mesdames Harvey and Gurney to Evan Roberts of Varon Bassets as his first PBGV.

1979 The white and grizzle Arilica Otello (Int Ch Untel de la Bourgrière ex Junon de Fin Renard) arrives in quarantine on January 3. He is from Rita Rossi in Italy, who has established a line of pure *petit* breeding based on René Tixier’s De Fin Renard hounds. He provides that all important outcross for Jomil.

1980 From Thelma Vlas in Holland, Peter Baker and Joan Walker import Pacha des Barbus d’Entre Lac (World Ch/Ned Ch/Lux Ch Loy du Val d’Orbieu ex Mireille de Kweb). Born on May 17, 1979 he comes out of quarantine in March.

JOMIL HOTSPUR

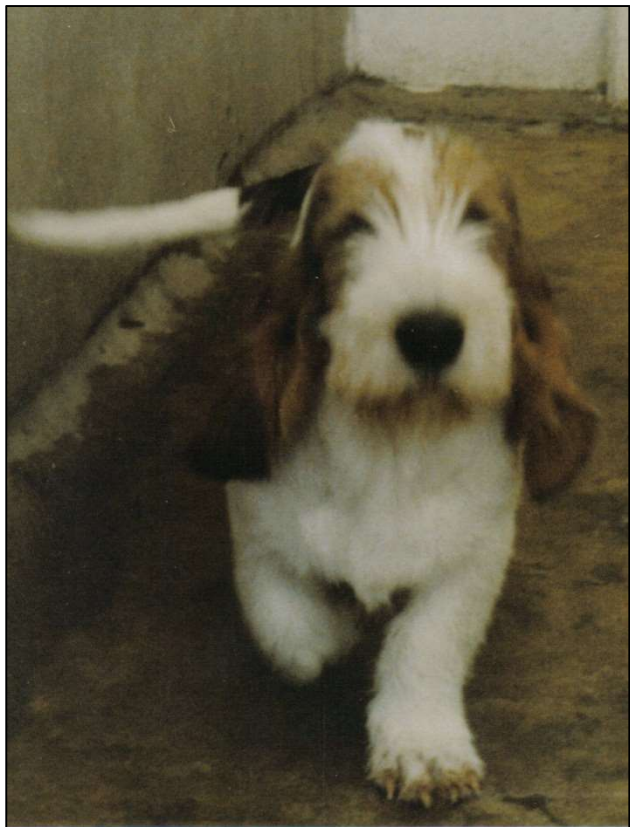


1980 On August 15, 26 year old Nicholas Frost applies to work at Joan Well Meacham's kennels. He had worked at a large hound kennels in The Hague, responsible for the general care of some 30 Afghans, also Poodles and Lhasas. It was in Holland that he first saw PBGVs. His expertise in caring for and breeding the Jomil, Varon and his own Dehra hounds, kenneled together, leads to their pedigrees becoming inextricably entwined. One of the cornerstones of his breeding had just been born - on July 13 - Varon Zorro (Arilica Otello of Jomil ex Jeannemart of Varon).

much that I would like to have the chance to learn about. Also, I have long sought the chance to do some of my own breeding. Indeed your whole 'set up' represents a challenge that I know I should enjoy. I must confess I do not really want an ordinary kennel hand job - this is why your advertisement caught my eye at once.



ARILICA OTELLO
(Photo Pearce)



**PACHA DES BARBUS
D'ENTRE LAC**



**NICKIE HUNT WITH
HUNTERSBROOK TOPAZ
Birmingham Dog Show Society,
May 8, 1981**



JEANNEMART OF VARON



TWINRIVERS ALOUETTE

Early UK Shows and Formation of the BGV Club

Late '60s / early '70s Nickie Hunt, Joan Walker and the Wells-Meacham/Seiffert partnership are the main ambassadors, showing their “rare breed” BGVs in Variety or Not Separately Classified classes - and exhibitors at championship shows start to see the breed in the ring.

1973 Mrs Aldridge's Dandini of Wilcove, appears in Any Variety Non-Classified at Windsor Championship Show on June 30. Shown in the catalogue as a “Griffon Vendéen x Basset”, he wins Reserve Best Non-Classified. Other championship shows where BGVs appear in rare breed or non-classified classes this year are East of England, Hound Show and Leicester City.

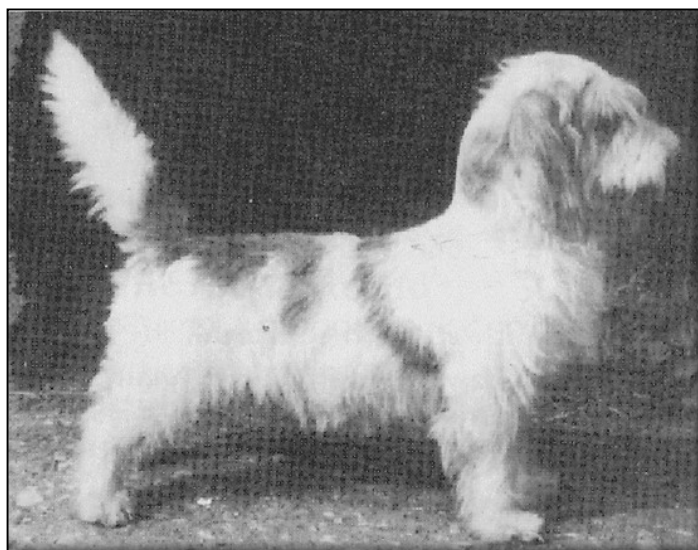
1974 Nickie Hunt's Jomil Bourbon of Huntersbrook appears at Crufts, the first Basset Griffon Vendéen since rough-coated Bassets in 1916.

1974 Guildford & District Canine Society provides the first breed classes. Rita Rossi, Italy, judges and awards Best of Breed to Rigolo de la Vrignaie.

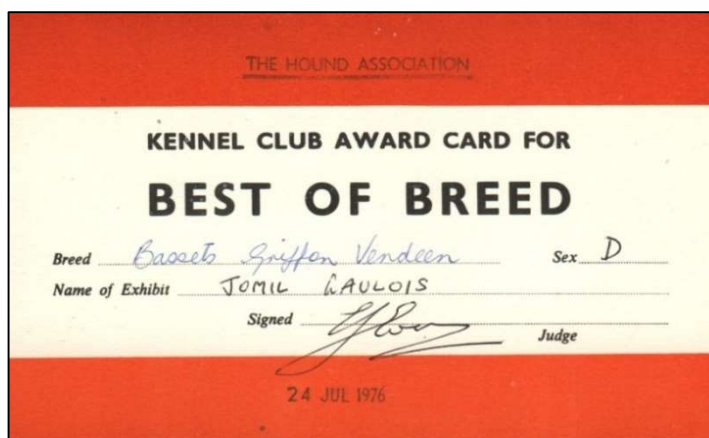
1975 The Hound Association is the first championship show to recognise BGVs. Basset breeder Betty White judges an entry of 9 and awards Best of Breed to Rigolo.

Several others make their mark on the show scene, notably Fauvette, who wins Reserve Best Puppy in Show at Guildford, then Best Puppy in Show at Dunstable.

1976 Gaulois has a good year, making breed history by winning Best in Show under prominent judge Terry Thorn at Guildford, then going Best of Breed at the Hound Association championship show.



JOMIL GAULOIS



WINS A THIRD AT CRUFT'S SHOW

A BARKING woman entered a rough-coated Basset hound at Cruft's this year, the first time one has been exhibited there since 1898.

Griff, or Jomil of Bourbon to give him his full title is owned by Mrs. Nickie Hunt, Huntersbrook Kennels, Ashburnham Farm, of Barking.

He qualified for Cruft's at the Leicester Championship Show in August last year.

At Cruft's he was second in the post-graduate class and third in the open class.

Mrs. Hunt has had Griff and his litter sister Daniella since they were about six months old and they are now about two years three months old.

WESTERN FRANCE

The breed of Griffon Wendeen originates from Western France and there are about 15 to 20 in this country. In their own county they are used for hunting hares.

Griff's appearance at the show caused a great deal of interest and many people went to see him. Out of the many dogs there it was one of the few to get a special mention on the radio coverage.

The breed was popular in the 1890s and Queen Alexandra kept a pack at Sandringham in Norfolk. The last one to be exhibited at Cruft's was in 1892, but a few years later they were in other championship shows.

Mrs. Hunt said rough coat bassets were last exhibited in 1918. She said five had been brought to the country to start a pack in 1938 and the present strain of dogs was introduced into the country, in 1970.

FATHER

Mrs. Hunt breeds Bassets and has eight smooth-coats at the moment and she intends to breed the Griffon Wendeen from Daniella and either Griff or his father.

Griff's father also qualified



Nickie Hunt and Griff.

for Cruft's but was unable to take part because one of his joint owners was judging.

Mrs. Hunt said Griff is fed on about a pound of meat a day plus biscuits and vitamins and though he won two places the prize money was not sufficient to cover the cost of travel etc. She said there was a lot of prestige in entering and winning at Cruft's although it didn't cover the costs.

Mrs. Hunt is a qualified championship judge for Bassets, but owning Griff is not really a handicap because he cannot be entered into classes of Bassets with the smooth haired variety as he is too difficult. She said the average price off an ordinary Basset is about £25-£30 for a puppy but a Griffon Wendeen could cost as much as £150 to £200 for a bitch and a bit less for a dog.

**NICKIE HUNT WITH JOMIL BOURBON 1974 – THE FIRST BASSET GRIFFON
VENDÉEN TO APPEAR AT CRUFTS SINCE ROUGH-COATED BASSETS IN 1916**

(Some details are incorrect)

1978 On February 19 at Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, John Evans chairs the inaugural meeting of the Basset Griffon Vendéen Club. With apologies from several, including Bill Meacham, Mildred Seiffert and Joan Walker, those present are Peter & Monica Baker, Miss Ruth Brucker, Mrs Sally Edwards, Miss E Feyerman, Joan Wells-Meacham, Miss Zoe Pearce, Evan Roberts, Mark Sandwell, Mr & Mrs Toye and John Worley. Joan is elected to the Chair, with Mildred Seiffert as Vice-Chair. Peter Baker becomes Secretary and Evan Roberts is Treasurer.

The first BGV Club newsletter is published.

1979 On February 25 the club's first Annual General Meeting is at Northchurch, near Hemel Hempstead, by which time there are 42 members.

On Mildred Seiffert's advice that a club show might not yet be financially viable if held on its own, the club's first open show takes place on May 26, as part of Hertfordshire Canine Society's open show. George Johnston is the judge and he awards BOB to Ruth Brucker's Twinrivers Babette (Jomil Flambard ex Huntersbrook Mystery), born on January 12, 1978.

**TWINRIVERS
BABETTE**



Work continues on the breed standard, commenced in 1978. French imports to the UK were initially registered in France as BGVs. These and others born in England are therefore similarly registered at the KC in England, so the question arises of one standard incorporating both sizes of BGV. An old 1920s French Basset Griffon Vendéen standard forms the basis of the draft.

1980 Doubts are expressed over one standard covering both Grand and Petit, especially as UK judges would only be seeing the Petit. Also, the Kennel Club points out there is no need to register another breed with them which does not currently exist in England. Despite this, and bearing in mind the club name - and that Grands Bassets would doubtless one day arrive in England - the committee feels it has a duty to look after the interests of both breeds and seeks to resolve this by re-submitting the 1979 draft BGV standard with a few amendments.

1980 DRAFT BREED STANDARD FOR THE BASSET GRIFFON VENDÉEN

REVISED STANDARD OF THE BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN 9.11.80

- SKULL:** Domed, long, not too wide, well cut away under the eyes, stop well marked, the occipital bone well developed.
- FOREFACE:** Moderately long, square at the end, a snipey muzzle and weakness of jaw are objectionable.
- EYES:** Large, dark, showing no white, with a friendly, intelligent expression. The red of the lower eyelid should not show. The hair immediately above the eye should stand out forward without at the same time quite covering the eye.
- EARS:** Supple, narrow and fine, can be covered with long hair and ending in a long oval, well turned inwards and reaching approx. to the end of the nose, set on low down, in line with the eye.
- FLEWS:** The lips well clothed with long hair.
- MOUTH:** A scissor bite is preferred but a level bite is acceptable.
- NOSE:** Black, well developed and wide open.
- NECK:** Long and strong, thicker near shoulders, without throatiness.
- SHOULDERS:** Lean, sloping and well attached to the body.
- FORELEGS:** The forelegs straight or very slightly crooked, the knees should never touch, forearm thick, well boned. Hounds knuckling over or too crooked should be penalised.
- CHEST:** Fairly wide, long and deep, with prominent sternum.
- RIBS:** Moderately rounded.
- BACK:** Long, wide, level or slightly arched over the loins.
- LOINS:** Strong and full.
- FLANK:** Not running up, rather full.
- STERN:** Set on high, strong at base, tapering regularly to its end, well furnished with hair, fairly long, carried like the blade of a sabre or slightly curved.
- QUARTERS:** Wide and muscular.
- THIGHS:** Strong, muscled but not too rounded.
- HOCKS:** Wide, well angulated.
- FEET:** The feet should be thick, well-padded and not open.
- COAT:** This is an extremely important point. It should be profuse, thick and harsh to the touch, with a dense undercoat. The coat may be wavy, but never silky or woolly.
- COLOUR:** Any recognised hound colour.
- HEIGHT:** Two heights are recognised: one from 13-15 inches, usually with slightly crooked legs, the other from 15-16½ inches, these should always have straight legs.
- ACTION:** The movement should be free at all paces.

1981 The KC is aware of substantial differences between the Petit and Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen, saying these cannot be incorporated into the one standard.

Work continues on the preparation of a PBGV standard for submission to the KC. However, with only a draft BGV standard to go on and the breed called Basset Griffon Vendéen, there seems no real incentive to breed to a particular size.

In August M. Desamy writes to committee member Mrs Anne Mackenzie (Wakelyns) saying it has been brought to his attention that English breeders are not breeding to the standard recognised by the FCI. He is reassured that the club is in the process of adopting the Club du Griffon Vendéen standard.

Being unfamiliar with the breed, British judges often favour the larger, longer and heavier hounds. Some also associate the word “*basset*” in the breed name with the traditional Basset Hound. Few appreciate this signifies less height in relation to the other Griffon Vendéen hounds. Fortunately cessation in France of inter-breeding between Grand and Petit gradually eases matters.

1982 In a letter dated October 25, 1982 the KC approves championship status, with the first Challenge Certificates to be awarded at Crufts on February 10, 1985.

1983 More are attracted to the breed and, on April 3, Terry Thorn has the honour of judging the club’s first independent open show at Little Gaddesden, near Berkhamsted. From 61 dogs (many of whom were entered in more than one class, making a remarkable total entry of 116), he awards Best Puppy in Show and Best in Show to Jomil Rigolo, born July 18, 1982 (Varon Zorro ex Jomil Leda). Second in the Puppy Dog class goes to Rigolo’s litter brother, Rolande, who is to go down in history two years later as the first PBGV to be awarded a Challenge Certificate at Crufts.



JAN BAKER WITH
BEST OPPOSITE SEX
WAKELYNS ADELE
(PACHA DES BARBUS
D'ENTRE LACS EX
TWINRIVERS
DUCHESS) AND
NICK FROST WITH
JOAN WELLS-
MEACHAM AND
MILDRED SEIFFERT'S
BEST PUPPY AND
BEST IN SHOW
JOMIL RIGOLO

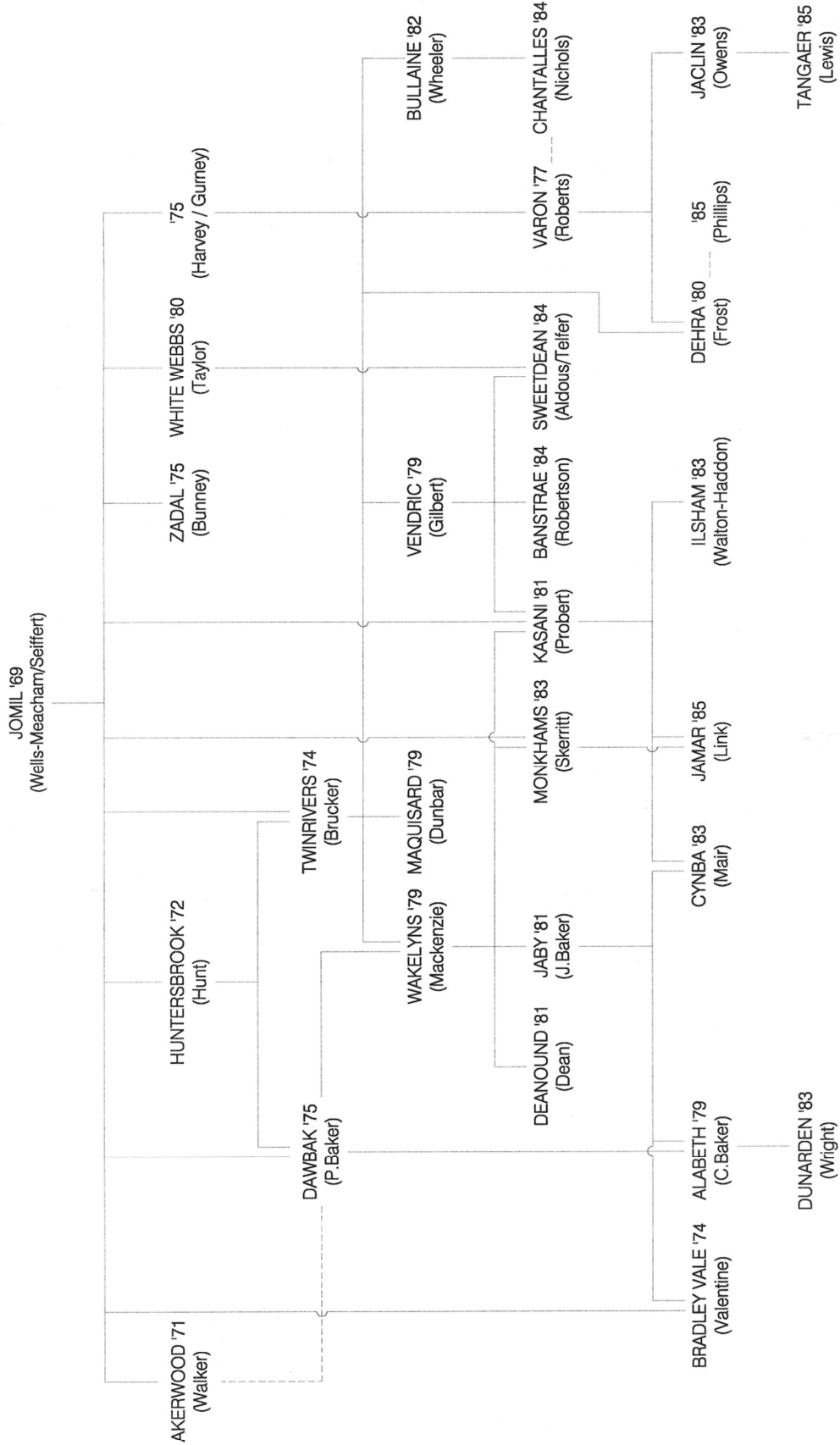
This memorable year ends with the Kennel Club approving the PBGV breed standard.

FINAL PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN BREED STANDARD 1983

FINAL BREED STANDARD OF THE PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDÉEN, 1983

APPEARANCE:	A well balanced, short legged, compact hound. Rough coated. With an alert outlook and a lively bearing.
CHARACTERISTICS:	A strong, active hound, capable of a day's hunting, with a good voice freely used.
TEMPERAMENT:	Happy, extrovert; independent yet willing to please.
HEAD AND SKULL:	Medium in length, not too wide, oval in shape when viewed from the front. Well cut away under the eyes; stop clearly defined; the occipital bone well developed. Muzzle slightly shorter than from stop to occipital point. Underjaw should be strong and well developed. The nose black, large with wide nostrils. Eyes surmounted by long eyebrows standing forward but not to obscure the eyes. Lips covered with long hair forming beard and moustache.
EYES:	Large, dark, showing no white, with a friendly, intelligent expression. The red of the lower eyelid should not show.
EARS:	Supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair, folding inwards, ending in an oval shape; reaching to the end of the nose; set on low, not above the line of the eye.
MOUTH:	Scissor bite preferred, level bite accepted.
NECK:	Long and strong, set into well laid shoulders; without throatiness; carrying the head proudly.
FOREQUARTERS:	Shoulders clean and sloping; elbows close to the body. The forelegs straight, a slight crook acceptable; thick and well boned. Pasterns strong and slightly sloping. Knuckling over is unacceptable.
BODY:	Chest deep with prominent sternum; ribs moderately rounded extending well back. Back of medium length, level topline with slight arching over strong loin.
HINDQUARTERS:	Strong and muscular with good bend of stifle. Well defined second thigh. Hocks short and well angulated.
FEET:	Hard, tight padded and not too long. Nails strong and short.
TAIL (STERN):	Of medium length, set on high, strong at the base, tapering regularly, well furnished with hair; carried proudly like the blade of a sabre.
GAIT:	The movement should be free at all paces, with great drive. Front action straight and reaching well forward; hocks should turn neither in nor out.
COAT:	Rough, long without exaggeration and harsh to the touch, with thick undercoat, never silky or woolly. Hounds should be shown untrimmed.
COLOUR:	White with any combination of lemon, orange, tri-colour or grizzle markings.
HEIGHT:	34-38cms (13.4-15ins); a tolerance of 1cm (0.4in) either way is allowed.
FAULTS:	Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness of the fault should be in exact proportion to its degree.
NOTE:	Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles descended into the scrotum.

FOUNDATION OWNERS / BREEDERS - 1969 to 1985



Foundation Breeders and Influential Petits

The early contribution of Jomil, Akerwood, Huntersbrook and Twinrivers established a sound basis for new kennels in the UK. Some 1970s-1980s owners, though taking their place in the history of the breed's formative years, remained in it but for a short time. Others went on to become recognised for their lasting influence. Only a glimpse can be given here of a few breeders' contributions and of the PBGVs they bred or owned but the following charts briefly their involvement in the early days.

ALABETH On August 8, 1981, a Pacha des Barbus d'Entre Lacs ex Huntersbrook March Rain of Dawbak breeding produced the first Alabeth litter. From this, Audace went on to be a stylish showdog for Chris and Ellen Baker. At Houndshow August 1987, he became a champion. His son, Astre (dam Dawbak Petitesse of Alabeth), born September 23, 1983, gained two CCs. When mated to Syliva Probert's Gambit of Kasani, Jean Wright's Alabeth Altesse produced a further champion for the Bakers with Dunarden Fleur, born January 22, 1986.

Chris Baker served on the committee from 1983-89 and exhibited regularly during the 1990s before living in France for a short while. On return, he imported Orphée du Pré Bourlette (Kim des Ronciers de la Maincrie ex Mirka du Mas du Belier), bred by Marechal & Fossier. He judged Houndshow in 2003 and Crufts 2010.



CH ALABETH AUDACE



ALABETH ASTRE



**CHRIS BAKER WITH
ALABETH H'ORTENSIA
(ALABETH ASTRE EX
VENDRIC VENUS OF
ALABETH)
BORN SEPTEMBER 14 1990**

CH ALABETH AUDACE

Parents	Grandparents	Great Grandparents	GG Grandparents
Pacha des Barbus d'Entre Lacs	World/Ned/Lux Ch Loy du Val d'Orbieu	Idalgo de la Bougrière	Travailleur des Petites Brosses
			Silène de la Bougrière
		Isabelle du Val d'Orbieu	Fr Ch Ulysse I de Fin Renard
	Mireille de Kweb		Voix du Val d'Orbieu
		Lux Ch Wiedoc von Schloss Isabella	Fr/Int Ch Titus de la Réote
		Iris von Lilienwappen	Fr Ch Salée de la Bougrière
Huntersbrook March Rain of Dawbak	Huntersbrook Tomahawk	Windsor von Schloss Isabella	Vic des Genêts Roux
			Victoire I
	Huntersbrook March Capers	Jomil Danielle of Huntersbrook	Fr/Int Ch Titus de la Réote
			Nina de la Réote
		Jomil Bourbon of Huntersbrook	Rigolo de la Vrignaie
		Jomil Danielle of Huntersbrook	T'Arlette

ALABETH ASTRE

Parents	Grandparents	Great Grandparents	GG Grandparents
Ch Alabeth Audace	Pacha des Barbus d'Entre Lacs	World/Ned/Lux Ch Loy du Val d'Orbeiu	Idalgo de la Bougrière
			Isabelle du Val d'Orbieu
		Mireille de Kweb	Lux Ch Wiedoc von Schloss Isabella
	Huntersbrook March Rain of Dawbak		Iris von Lilienwappen
		Huntersbrook Tomahawk	Windsor von Schloss Isabella
		Huntersbrook March Capers	Jomil Danielle of Huntersbrook
Dawbak Petitesse of Alabeth	Pacha des Barbus d'Entre Lacs	Jomil Bourbon of Huntersbrook	Jomil Danielle of Huntersbrook
		Jomil Danielle of Huntersbrook	
		World/Ned/Lux Ch Loy du Val d'Orbieu	Idalgo de la Bougrière
	Jomil Kiekie	Mireille de Kweb	Isabelle du Val d'Orbieu
			Lux Ch Wiedoc von Schloss Isabella
		Armand of Jomil	Iris von Lilienwappen
	Jomil Fauvette	Windsor von Schloss Isabella	
		Jomil Farandole	
		Rigolo de la Vrignaie	
		T'Annetta	

VENDRIC Born on January 18, 1979, Twinrivers Clothilde of Vendric (Jomil Flambard ex Huntersbrook Mystery) became Richard and Carol Gilbert's foundation bitch. On July 28, 1981 after a mating with Pacha des Barbus d'Entre Lacs, Clothilde produced the Gilbert's Vagabond and Vanity, Valeria who went to Anne Snelling in Canada and Vanessa who helped introduce Sylvia Probert (Kasani) to the breed. Apart from contributing to establishing the breed in both the UK and America, Clothilde became the dam/grand-dam to the first three breed champions in Canada.

From January 1982 - March 1985, Richard Gilbert was Secretary of the BGV Club. After living in Texas for a time, Richard and Carol returned to England and, along with their prime love Golden Retrievers, remained interested in the breed. Richard judged PBGVs at Crufts 2004.



TWINRIVERS CLOTHILDE OF VENDRIC

Parents	Grandparents	Great Grandparents	GG Grandparents
Jomil Flambard	Rigolo de la Vrignaie	Pillou	Nougat de la Vallée de l'Orvanne
			Lorette II de Coeur Joie
	T'Annetta	Noisette de la Vrignaie	Lanea de la Tannière
			Lady de Coeur Joie
		Petit Prince de la Levraudière	Jacobin de la Levraudière
		Orée	Levraudière de Coeur Joie
Huntersbrook Mystery	Windsor von Schloss Isabella	Fr Ch Titus de la Réote	Jalon de Coeur Joie
			Ninon de la Brèche des Charmes
	Jomil Danielle of Huntersbrook	Nina de la Réote	Fr Ch Orlon de Coeur Joie
		Rigolo de la Vrignaie	Olida de la Lipaudière
	T'Arlette		Jamin de Coeur Joie
			Labiche de Cour Joie
			Pillou
			Noisette de la Vrignaie
		Petit Prince de la Levraudière	
		Orée	

MAQUISARD Twinrivers Danielle, born June 8, 1979 (Jomil Flambard ex Twinrivers Alouette) became the foundation bitch for Basset breeders Barbara and David Dunbar at their kennels near Winchester, Hampshire. Mated to Pacha, on March 18, 1981 she produced their Chantal Gamine, who inherited Danielle's sound construction, straight front and dark eyes.

In 1980 Barbara joined David on the BGV Club committee, serving on it for nearly 12 years, latterly as newsletter editor. On March 2, 1982 Gamine's litter by Varon Zorro included their Maquisard Clouseau, top-winning PBGV 1984. A later mating between Clouseau and Gamine gave Ch Maquisard Poil Rouge, born September 17, 1985.

On July 11, 1983, from Danielle's litter by Belgian import Gourou, Bonnechance became Basset breeder Barbara Golding's foundation bitch at Beacontree and mother of Mattisse, the third PBGV Club of America champion. Later a mating between Gambit of Kasani and Maquisard Champenoise gave the Dunbars Ch Maquisard Mesmerienne, born November 27, 1987. She was dam of Linda Millar's (now Mackenzie, kennel Limier) Ch Maquisard Le Barbu, born December 15, 1990, sired by Ch Rillaton Solace at Trebloclin. Another successful mating was between Ch Jomil Zadok and Champenoise, which produced Ch Marie Antoinette, born March 1, 1989.



Photo
Dalton

For the Dunbars, without doubt it was Danielle who gave them their finest moment when, at Crufts 1985, out of an entry of 51 PBGVs, she won the first ever Bitch CC awarded in the breed - and BOB.



**MAKING UK BREED HISTORY –
FIRST SET OF CCS, CRUFTS FEBRUARY 10, 1985.
BARBARA DUNBAR WITH TWINRIVERS DANIELLE OF MAQUISARD,
JUDGE BOBBY JAMES; AND LT CDR HOWARD BLAKE WITH
JOMIL ROLANDE À COCHISE**

TWINRIVERS DANIELLE OF MAQUISARD

Parents	Grandparents	Great Grandparents	GG Grandparents
Jomil Flambard	Rigolo de la Vrignaie	Pillou	Nougat de la Vallée de l'Orvanne
		Noisette de la Vrignaie	Lorette II de Coeur Joie
	T'Annetta	Petit Prince de la Levraudière	Lanea de la Tannière
		Orée	Lady de Coeur Joie
		Jalon de Coeur Joie	Jacobin de la Levraudière
		Ninon de la Brèche des Charmes	Levraudière de Coeur Joie
Twinrivers Alouette	Windsor von Schloss Isabella	Fr Ch Titus de la Réote	Fr Ch Orlon de Coeur Joie
		Nina de la Réote	Olida de la Lipaudière
	Jomil Farandole	Rigolo de la Vrignaie	Jamin de Coeur Joie
		T'Annetta	Labiche de Cour Joie
		Pillou	Noisette de la Vrignaie
		Petit Prince de la Levraudière	Orée
		Orée	

JOMIL ROLANDE À COCHISE

Parents	Grandparents	Great Grandparents	GG Grandparents
Varon Zorro	Arilica Otello of Jomil	Int Ch Untel de la Bourgière	Tapette de la Levraudière
		Junon de Fin Renard	Maya de la Bougière
	Jeannemart of Varon	Windsor von Schloss Isabella	Iléande
		Jomil Gitane	Sirène de Fin Renard
		Fr Ch Titus de la Réote	Fr Ch Titus de la Réote
		Nina de la Réote	Nina de la Réote
Jomil Leda	Armand of Jomil	Rigolo de la Vrignaie	Rigolo de la Vrignaie
		T'Annetta	T'Annetta
	T'Annetta	Petit Prince de la Levraudière	Jacobin de la Levraudière
		Orée	Levraudière de Coeur Joie
		Jalon de Coeur Joie	Jalon de Coeur Joie
		Ninon de la Brèche des Charmes	Ninon de la Brèche des Charmes

WAKELYNS Anne and Sandy Mackenzie saw their first BGV at a local agricultural show in May 1979. Twinrivers Duchesse, Danielle's litter sister, joined them soon after. At the 1986 Hound Association championship show, Duchesse became the second English bitch champion.



CH TWINRIVERS DUCHESS OF WAKELYNS

By 1982 Sandy had joined Anne on the BGV Club committee and, when Joan Wells-Meacham became President in 1985, he took over as Chairman – a post he held until 2000 when Evan Roberts assumed the role and Sandy became a Vice President.

In those important early days the Mackenzies introduced many to the breed. From the Pacha des Barbus d'Entre Lac ex Twinrivers Duchesse of Wakelyns litter, born January 27, 1981 Jan Baker's Wakelyns Adele won Best Bitch at the club's first independent open show in 1983, Anis went to Marjorie "Bunty" Evans (Huntswood), Anique to Yvonne Dean (Deanound) and Annette became one of Sylvia Probert's foundation bitches for Kasani.

In terms of breed history for North America, perhaps the most important of this litter was Angelique, who went to Mrs Noreen Beasley in Canada. On June 14, 1983 Angelique whelped Alexander, who sparked immense interest in the breed in America.

In 1982 Ruth Brucker traveled to Belgium with the Mackenzies to collect a stud dog. Though never used widely outside his home kennel, Gourou, bred by R Noel and born February 6, 1982 (Echo ex Calina del Doppo Réal) left his mark through his daughters when mated back to the original Flambard/Farandole line.

From a repeat of the 1983 Gourou ex Duchesse mating which gave Bernie and Linda Skerritt Wakelyns Willow of Monkham, another success story was Noblesse, born August 1, 1984, the PBGV Club of America's first breed champion.



GOUROU OF WAKELYNS

Consistent winners of the strong Wakelyns type flowed from this kennel, including Bunty Evans Ch Wakelyns Traquer and the Mackenzie's Ch Wakelyns Trompette born November 13, 1988 (Twinrivers Ivor of Wakelyns ex Huntswold Trefle of Wakelyns), Ch Wakelyns Chassuese, born July 27, 1987 (White Webbs Wrodeo Rider ex Ch Wakelyns Duchesse) and Ch Wakelyns Countess, born February 6, 1993 (Ch Wakelyns Trompette ex Ch Wakelyns Chassuse).

On January 7, 1995 Countess whelped a successful litter by Marion Hunt's Dehra Ypres of Bondlea (Ch Jomil Zadok ex Ch Dehra Laliq), who himself became an English champion. The Mackenzie's Echo became a champion in 1996 and the following year Betty Judge's foundation bitch Empress, also gained her crown for Plushcourt. In 200 Escort became a champion for BGV Club founder member Sally Edwards (Scarteen).

CH DEHRA YPRES OF BONDLEA



CH WAKELYNS COUNTESS

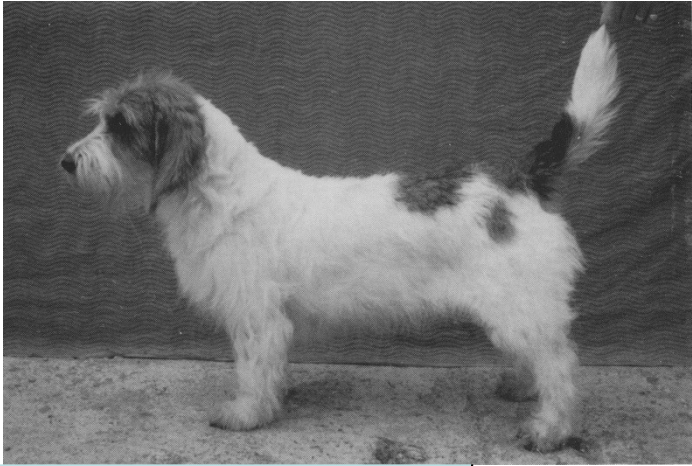


Photo: Martin Leigh

CH WAKELYNS ECHO



Photo: Marion Hunt

CH WAKELYNS EMPRESS OF PLUSHCOURT



CH WAKELYNS ESCORT OF SCARTEEN

While Sandy Mackenzie judged regularly at championship shows in the UK, Anne preferred to exhibit. However in 1999 she accepted an appointment to judge Sweepstakes at the PBGV Club of America Nationals in Charlotte, while Sandy judged the Regular classes.



**ANNE MACKENZIE
GOES OVER ENG / AM
CH DEHRA URIO
HANDLED BY ELLEN
FROST**

**SANDY MACKENZIE
JUDGES
NANCY DORSEY'S
BLACK AND TAN
GOLDORAK DE FIN
RENARD**



It is a measure of the Mackenzie's influence on the breed in the States that, at the 2004 Nationals in Chicago, the 17 year old Lacebarks Serendpity Luka, born in 1987 from Am Ch Wakelyns Javelot ex Am Ch Wakelyns Noblesse, toddled proudly round the ring to much applause.

Sandy died in June that year. Anne continued to be interested in the breed, having for a while added Grands Bassets to the Wakelyns household and then Portuguese Podengos. She died in 2018.

MONKHAMS In 1983 Basset owners Bernie and Linda Skerritt arranged to have a puppy from Anne and Sandy Mackenzie. However, before collecting their pup, they were offered pick of litter by Nick Frost. A bitch puppy had been reserved for Mildred Seiffert but, having never seen it, she decided not to have it. So two pups arrived at Monkham's – the slightly older Jomil Sirene (Aster) born on 22 December 1982 (Jomil Mistral ex Jomil Gitane) and Wakelyns Willow born on 27 May 1983 (Gourou of Wakelyns ex Twinrivers Duchesse of Wakelyns).



Each had one litter. Willow was the first to be mated with Ch/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess and, from the June 1985 litter of 6, Monkham's Django went to early American exponent of the breed, Bets Young, in California. Shortly before, when mated to Jomil Larbi of Varon, in November 1984 Aster produced 4 bitches and 1 dog. One bitch, Hollyberry, stayed with Monkham's and another, Hannah, became foundation bitch for American Valerie Link (Jamar), living at the time in England.

**JOMIL SIRENE OF MONKHAMS
AND WAKELYNS WILLOW OF
MONKHAMS**

On returning to America in 1986 Monkham's Hannah and Kasani Honette went with her. Imported via Canada and registered there, Hannah went on to become a Canadian Champion, then became the first PBGV in America to gain a Tracking Degree.

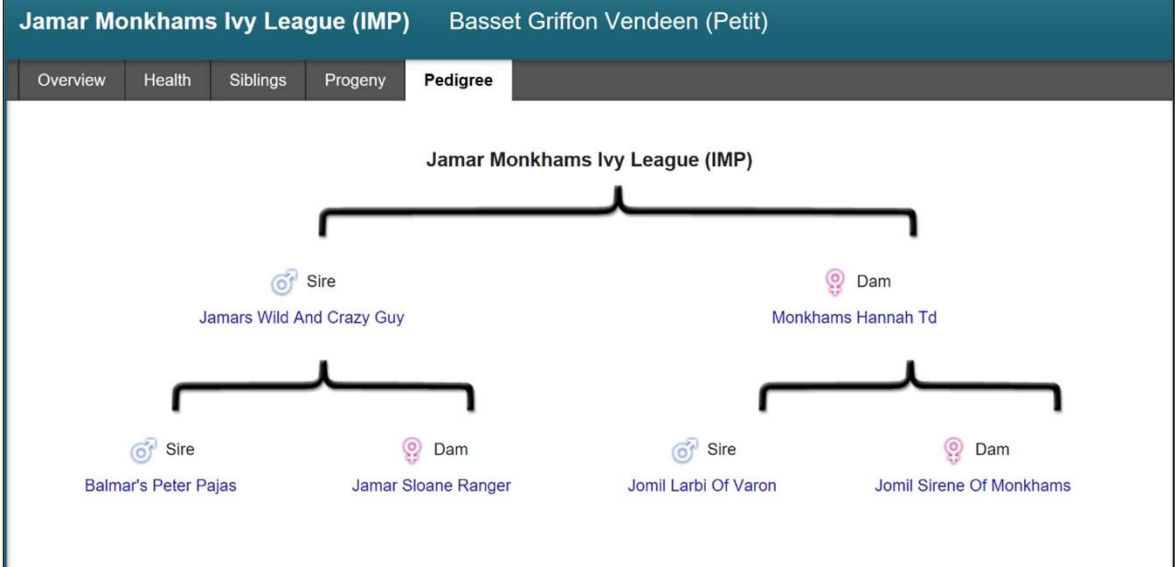
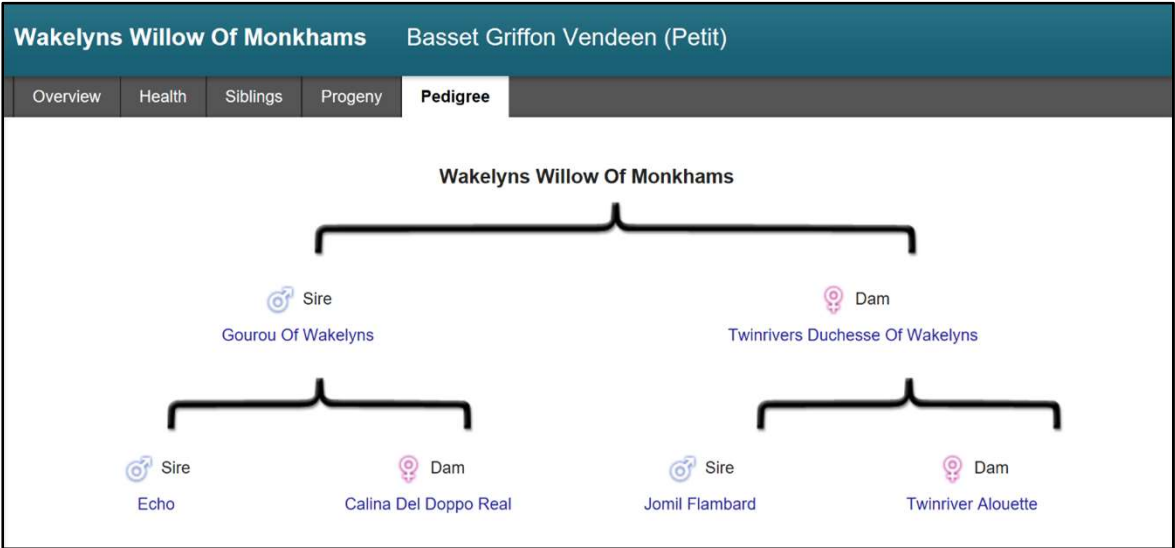
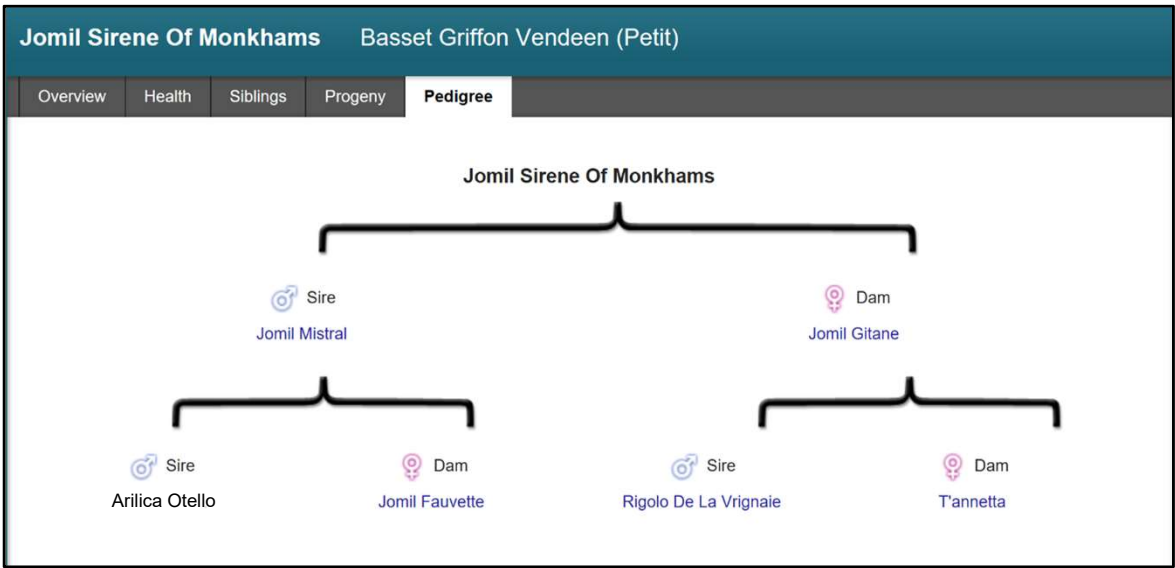


**CAN CH
MONKHAMS
HANNAH TD**



Following the death of Bernie Skerritt in 1986, it transpired that Holly was unable to produce. To keep the line going, Linda Skerritt acquired Jamar Monkham's Ivy League (Jamars Wild and Crazy Guy ex Can Ch Monkham's Hannah TD), the first PBGV to be imported from America.

**LINDA SKERRITT WITH
JAMAR MONKHAMS IVY
LEAGUE, IN QUARANTINE,
DECEMBER 1992**



Jamar Monkhams Ivy League produced two litters and what was to become the rebirth of Monkhams in the showing, with Teasel from the first litter, born January 7 1995 (sire Am Ch Dehra Eminent) and Fox Mulder and Dana Scully, born May 1 1996 (sire Ch Dehra Ypres of Bondlea).

In turn, following a mating with Ch Dehra Yorrick at Pommeraie, Teasel produced Astra, who went on to have two litters, including Bart Simpson with Soletrader who became a top winning Danish Champion for Gunnar Nymann and Holger Busk (Chouan), Ch/Dk Ch Monkhams Brimstone owned by Diana Sadler, Linda Skerritt and Jenna Skerritt (now Betts) and Bossanova mother of a line of successful Monkhams.



**CH,/DK CH
MONKHAMS
BRIMSTONE
AND DK CH
MONKHAMS
BART
SIMPSON
WITH
SOLETRADER**

When mated with Ch/Am Ch Afterglow Woody Woodpecker, on April 6 2003, the litter of five included Monkhams Dusty Singfield with Soletrader who became a Ned Ch for Gwen Huikeshoven; and Linda and Jenna's Ch Monkhams Dixie Chick ShCM.



**NED CH
MONKHAMS
DUSTY
SINGFIELD**

**CH
MONKHAMS
DIXIE CHICK
ShCM**



Another successful mating with Ch/Am Ch Afterglow Woody Woodpecker - and Dana Scully produced Monkams Café au Lait, born September 22 2001. In turn, Café Au Lait (Mindy) produced a litter of five on September 12 2005 including Harry Potter, exported to Australia and becoming an Aus Ch; Hash Brown who went to Germany becoming a Danish and German champion; and Hippy Chick who went to Kim Culyer-Dawson, in turn producing two litters for her including Culdaws Diesel from Marunnel, born on September 27 2008.

Another liaison between Monkams and Jamar came about when Valerie Link returned to England via Denmark, where a mating took place between Jamars Kindred Sprit and Gunnar Nymann & Holger Busk's Dk Ch Chouan Officer & Gentleman. The resulting litter of five was born in quarantine on February 3 1999. While Gregos went to John & Adele Walton Haddon and Olivia stayed with Valerie, Saffi became the first champion for Linda and Jenna Skerritt (now Betts).

When mated with Ch Willowbrae As You Like It, on February 27 2004 her daughter, Fortune Cookie, also became a champion, thus continuing this successful line.

Of others in the litter, Famous Grouse (Fabio) went to America to join Lacey Kennels, going on to become a top winning PBGV in the States with multiple BIS, RBIS, BPIS, BISS and BVISS wins.

Both Jenna and Linda continue to show and judge at home and overseas with Linda judging PBGVs at Crufts 2019.



CH JAMARS SAFFI OF MONKHAMS



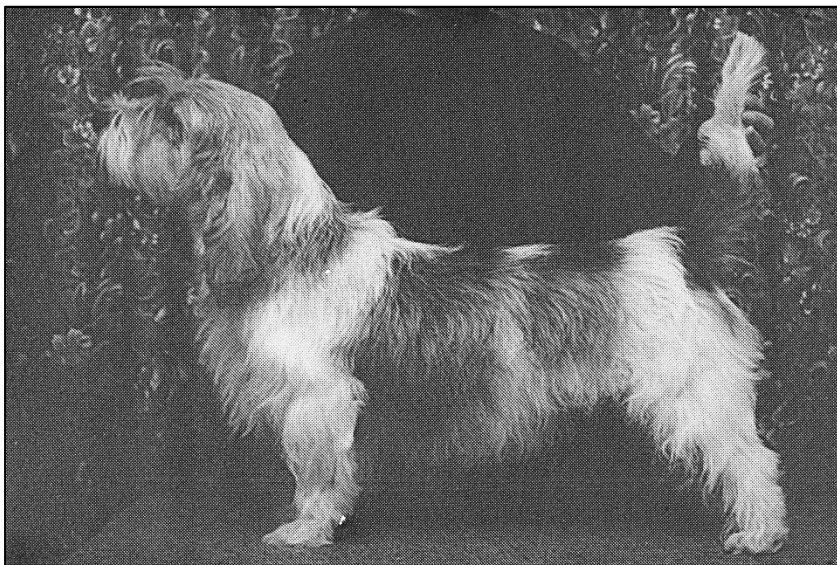
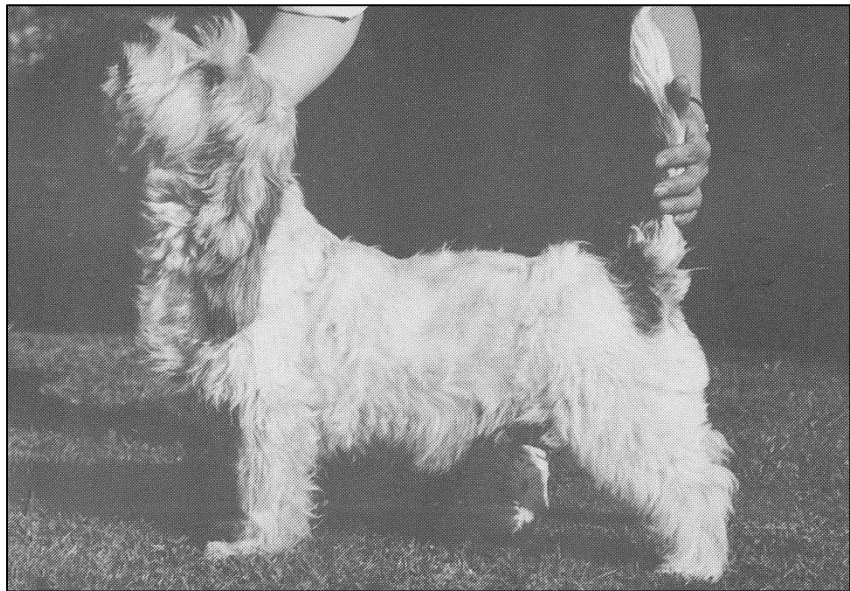
**CH MONKHAMS FORTUNE COOKIE
ShCM**

SWEETDEAN Born June 7, 1984, Vendric Ariadne (Arilica Otello of Jomil ex Vendric Vanity) became the first champion for Pam Aldous and Graham Telfer. Their first home-bred champion was Soloist, born March 10, 1990 (Ch Jomil Zadok ex Sweetdean Passion). Before his death, Graham Telfer was Chairman of the BGV Club from 1992-1994.

On December 13, 1996 Dehra Yasmine with Sweetdean was born - one of the successful mating between Ch Chantalles Asticot at Dehra and Dehra Oisive that also produced Ch Yorrick and Yo-Yo. She became possibly the most prolific winner for Sweetdean, still winning into her veteran years.

Although subsequently known for her Bassets Fauve de Bretagne, Pam Adous (now Aldous-Town) remained interested in PBGVs, judging them at Crufts 2008.

CH VENDRIC ARIADNE



**CH SWEETDEAN
SOLOIST**

CH VENDRIC ARIADNE

Parents	Grandparents	Great Grandparents	GG Grandparents	
Arilica Otello of Jomil	Int Ch Untel de la Bougrière	Tapette de la Levraudière	Dural de la Vrignaie	
		Maya de la Bougrière	Dona	
	Junon de Fin Renard	Iléande		Jips de Coeur Joie
				Katia des Vallants Limiers
		Sirène de Fin Renard		Tournesol de la Bougrière
				Sicile des Grands de Hurlevent
Vendric Vanity	Pacha des Barbu d'Entre Lacs	World/Ned/Lux Ch Loy du Val d'Orbieu	Ranfort de Fin Renard	
			Quebelle de Fin Renard	
		Mireille de Kweb	Idalgo de la Bougrière	
			Isabelle du Val d'Orbieu	
	Twinrivers Clothilde of Vendric	Jomil Flambard		Fr Ch Salée de la Bougrière
				Vic des Genêts Roux
		Huntersbrook Mystery		Rigolo de la Vrignaie
				T'Annetta
		Windsor von Schloss Isabella		
		Jomil Danielle of Huntersbrook		

CH SWEETDEAN SOLOIST

Parents	Grandparents	Great Grandparents	GG Grandparents
Ch Jomil Zadok	Eng/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess	Noiro de l'Egalité	Ilot
			Jave
		Musette de Crislaure	Vasco de la Jaranne
			Tulipe du Pays de Retz
	Jomil Reverie	Varon Zorro	Arilica Otello of Jomil
		Jomil Leda	Jeannemart of Varon
Sweetdean Passion	Ch Jomil Rigolo		Armand of Jomil
			T'Annetta
		Varon Zorro	Arilica Otello of Jomil
			Jeannemart of Varon
	Whitewebbs Wrodeo Drive	Jomil Leda	Armand of Jomil
			T'Annetta
		Eng/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess	Noiro de l'Egalité
		Whitewebbs Wild Orchid	Musette de Crislaure
		Ch Jomil Rigolo	
		Jomil Leda	

CH DEHRA YASMINE WITH SWEETDEAN



Parents	Grandparents	Great Grandparents	GG Grandparents	
Eng Ch Chantalles Asticot at Dehra	Eng/Am Ch Dehra Xato	Eng Ch Dehra Urio	Eng/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess	
			Morebess Helga of Dehra	
	Dehra Brioche	Varon Ulema	Eng/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess	Jeannemart of Varon
		Varon Zorro		Arilica Otello of Jomil
				Jeannemart of Varon
		Dehra Urfa	Eng/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess	Morebess Helga at Dehra
Dehra Oisive	Eng Ch Galants des Ajoncs de l'Aulne	Fr Ch Baldo de la Côte d'Ohlette	Rabio des Rives de la Garonne	
			Tina du Mont des Saules	
		Axelle	Précis du Mont des Saules	
	Eng Ch Dehra Laliq			Urfe des Ajoncs de l'Aulne
		Eng Ch Jomil Rigolo	Varon Zorro	Jomil Leda
		Varon Ulema	Eng/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess	Morebess Helga at Dehra

DEANOUND From a mating with Varon Zorro, on August 29, 1983 Wakelyns Anique's litter included Deanound Mystique. She became a multiple Group and BIS winner, also went BOB at Crufts 1986 for Yvonne Dean and Claire Gutherless (now Ogilvie). At the 1994 Welsh Kennel Club Championship Show at the grand age of nearly 11, Mystique became a champion.



CH DEANOUND MYSTIQUE

(Photo Pearce)



From a mating with Eng/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess, Deanound Pourquoi (Salto ex Deanound Mystique) was born on July 8, 1987. She also gained her crown in 1994.

CH DEANOUND POURQUOI

However their most successful PBGV was undoubtedly Ch Dehra Amourette at Deanound who, in addition to winning 11 CCs and 8 RCCs, was the dam of two Champions, one Irish Ch and four others with CCs or RCCs.

Breedings between Carolyne Bett's Dehra Armand Brumeux (Jomil Larbi of Varon ex Mistinguet at Dehra) and Anique produced the "N" and "O" litters, born October 25, 1984 and May 20, 1985. This included Nocturne for Yvonne and Odette for Joyce Miley-Woodfin in California, who already had Monkham's Django (Eng/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess ex Wakelyns Willow of Monkham's), transferred to her from Bets Young (Cypresswood).



**DEHRA ARMAND
BRUMEUX**

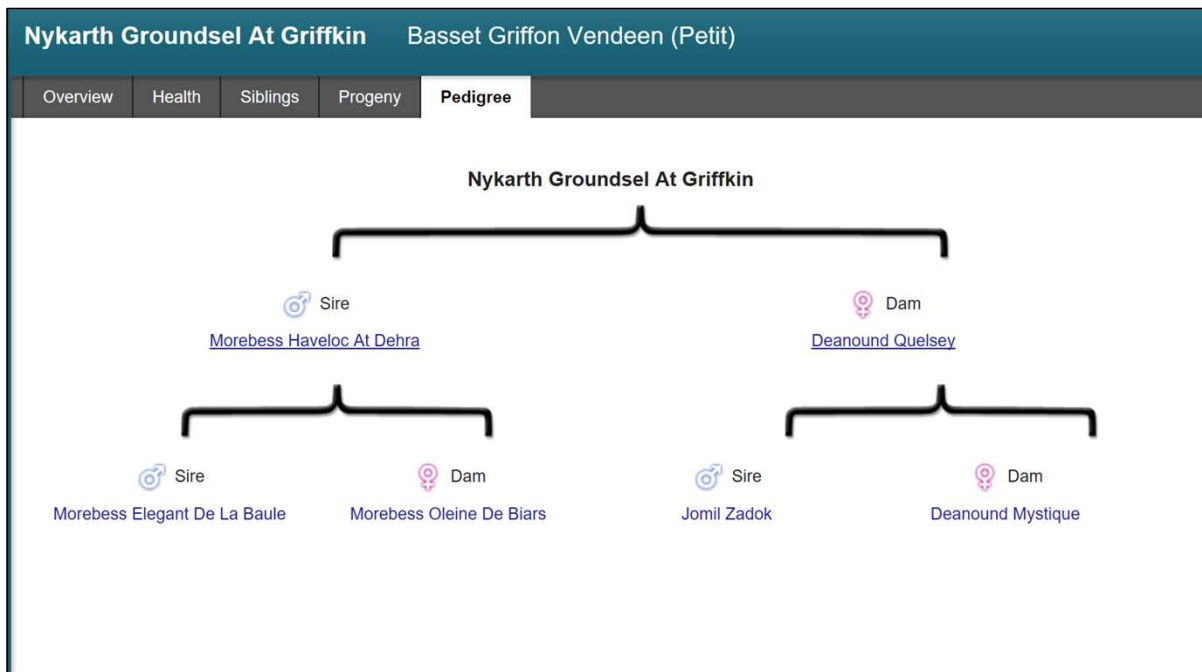
(Photo Ernie Gascoigne)

In 1988 Yvonne became Secretary of the BGV Club, a post she held until standing down in 2007 when she became Vice President, later becoming President. She judged PBGVs at Crufts 2006 and passed away on April 23, 2017.

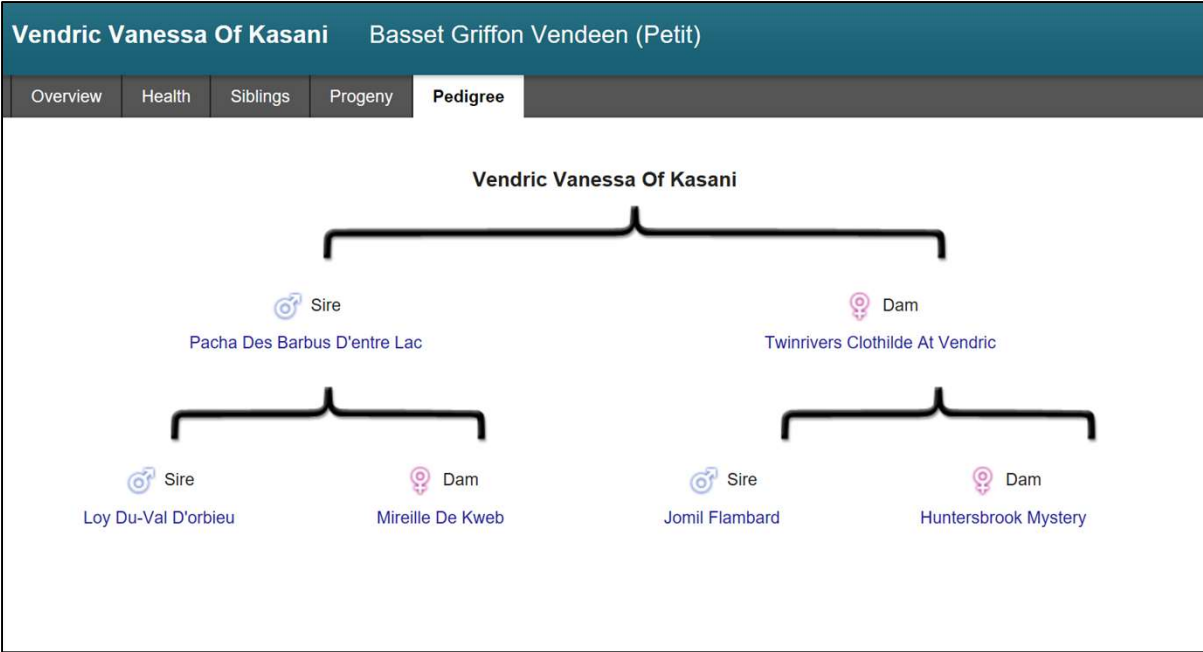
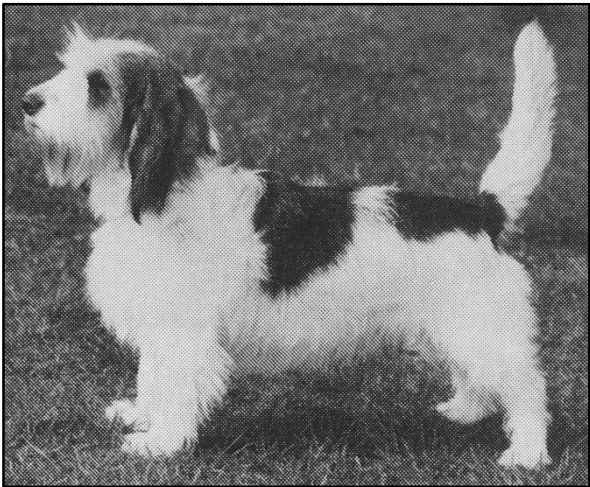
Her legacy is that, over the years, Deanound introduced newcomers to the breed, many of whom continue to be keen advocates. These include Kathryn Moulding whose first PBGV, Deanound Quelsey (Zadok ex Mystique) when mated with Ch Morebess Haveloc at Dehra produced the striking Ch Nykarth Groundsel, born June 10, 1994 and owned by Steve and Bernadette Redgate.



**STEVE REDGATE WITH
CH NYKARTH
GROUNDSEL AT
GRIFFKIN**



KASANI Sylvia Probert's three foundation bitches (Wakelyns Annette, Vendric Vanessa and Jomil Revelry) soon attracted others, notably Mrs Cynthia Mair (Cynba) and John & Adele Walton-Haddon (Ilsham), who respectively had littermates Kasani Clochard and Charité, born March 21, 1983 (Jomil Larbi of Varon ex Vendric Vanessa of Kasani). In 1984 Vanessa produced a litter of six by Varon Zorro, having gone Best in Show at Luton that March.



1985 saw Sylvia becoming acting BGV Club Secretary, taking on the role from 1986 to 1988. Keen to improve her own stock and increase the country's small gene pool, Sylvia imported Salto's half-sister, Ristourne de Crislaure (Noiro de l'Egalité ex Nanouche de Crislaure) in whelp to Dk Ch Ursins des Rives de la Garonne. From the resulting litter, born in quarantine November 20 1984, Gaffeur went to Audrey Benbow's Sirhan kennels in Canada and Gamin to Colin and Dianne Poole (Peterstown).



SYLVIA PROBERT WITH HER PBGVs



KASANI HONETTE

Sylvia kept two – Galaxie who was a champion by December 1988 and Gambit, who earned two CCs and became an influential stud in his short life, siring champions Kasani Korelia and Korister, born October 10 1987.

In 1988 litter brother Kraftsman joined Valerie Link (Jamar) in the States. She already had Kasani Honette (Gambit of Kasani ex Kasani Elegance) born on January 5 1986.

A dog that was to have a great deal of influence on Kasani breeding was Dunarden Clairon, bred by Jean Wright and born on January 9 1989. He sired seven litters – five for Kasani in the UK and two for Jamar after joining Valerie Link in America. In 1993 he went Best of Winners at the PBGV Club of America National in Connecticut.

When ill health struck Sylvia while living in Gloucestershire her good friend Helen Bamforth (Helensfield) helped by taking Kasani PBGVs to her West Yorkshire home.

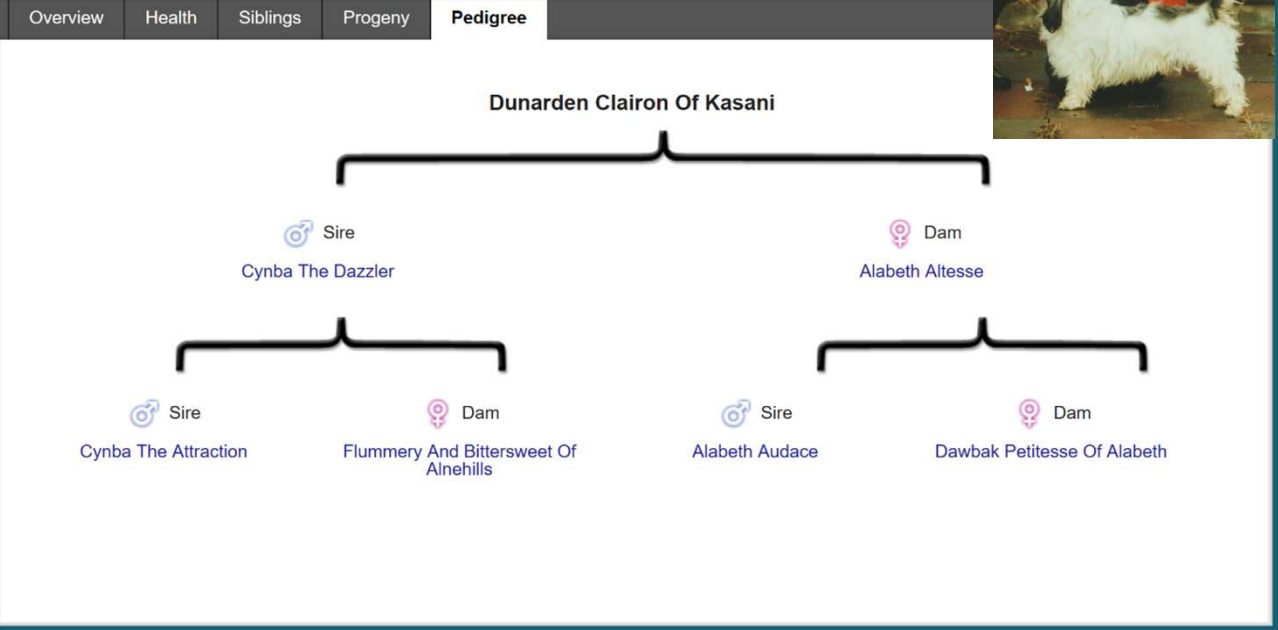
Thankfully after moving to Surrey in 1996, with health restored Sylvia renewed her interest and, in 1998, she returned to the BGV Club committee. That year saw Reserve BIS at the BGV Club go to Helensfield Osprey, whose dam was Helensfield Mimosa (Kasani Voyageur ex Ch Kasani Roulette at Helensfield).

In 2004 Sylvia stood down as Chair of the BGV Club, having given many years' service. She subsequently became a Vice President, a post she held until 2009.

SYLVIA PROBERT WITH
DUNARDEN CLAIRON OF
KASANI PBGV BOB AND BEST
IN SHOW, BGV CLUB
CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW 1990



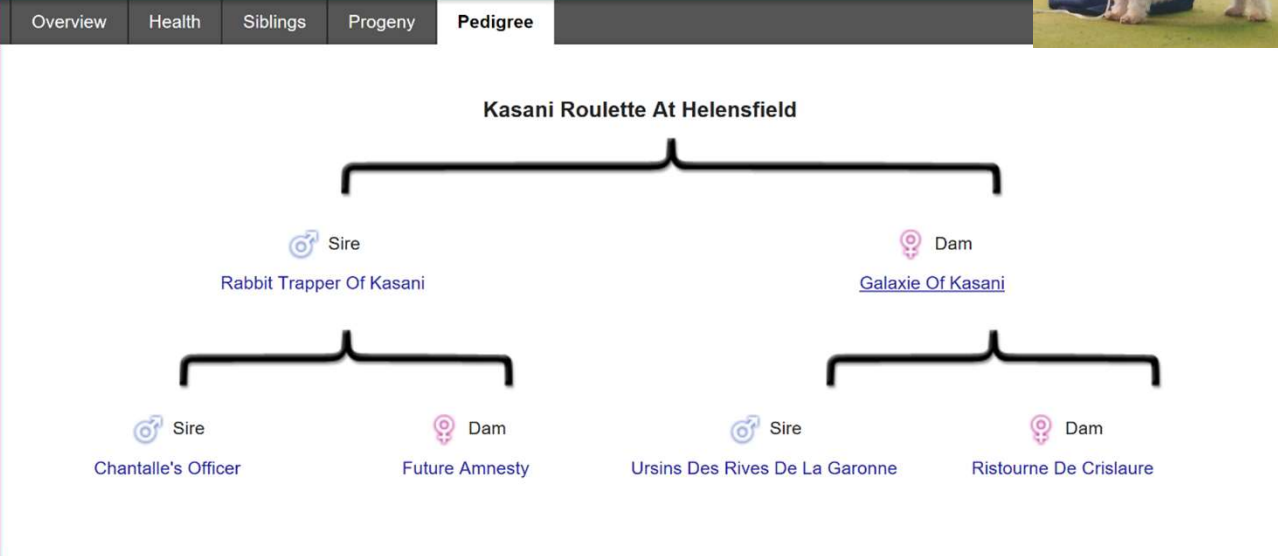
Dunarden Clairon Of Kasani Basset Griffon Vendeen (Petit)



SYLVIA PROBERT HANDING
KASANI ROULETTE AT
HELENSFIELD, BGV CLUB
CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW 1995



Kasani Roulette At Helensfield Basset Griffon Vendeen (Petit)



JACLIN Jack & Lynne Owen's first PBGV was Varon Xanthia, born July 6 1983 – a repeat of an Arilica Otello of Jomil ex Jeannemart of Varon mating that, in 1980, produced Varon Zorro. She became foundation bitch of a long line of successful PBGVs and, in 1988, was their first champion.

Varon Xanthia had three litters and, from her first, born September 26 1985 and sired by Dehra Armand Brumeux, Lynne Owen's Jaclin Apocalypse Now went on to gain a remarkable twelve Best in Shows at Open Show level and over 100 Best of Breeds.



CH VARON XANTHIA FOR JACLIN

Her second litter, sired by Ch/Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess, born on December 6 1990 produced Cards on the Table at Junastar who, ironically, was sold then taken back in, to become a breed record-holder with 17 CCs.

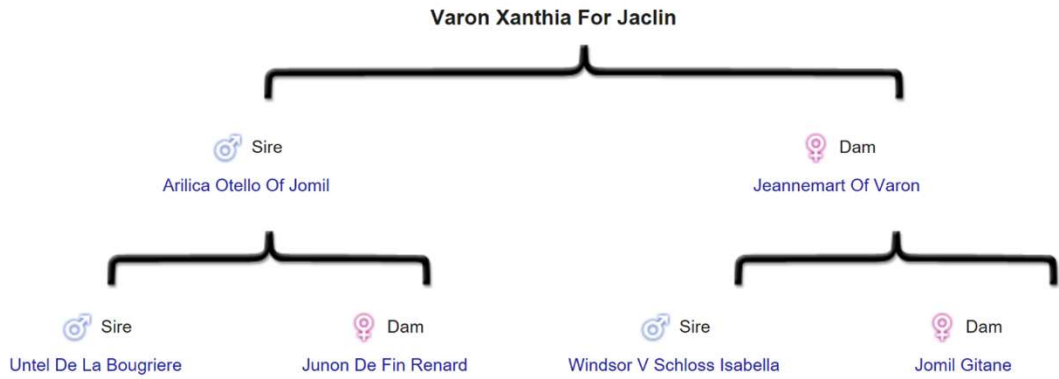


CH JACLIN CARDS ON THE TABLE AT JUNASTAR

(Photo Martin Leigh)

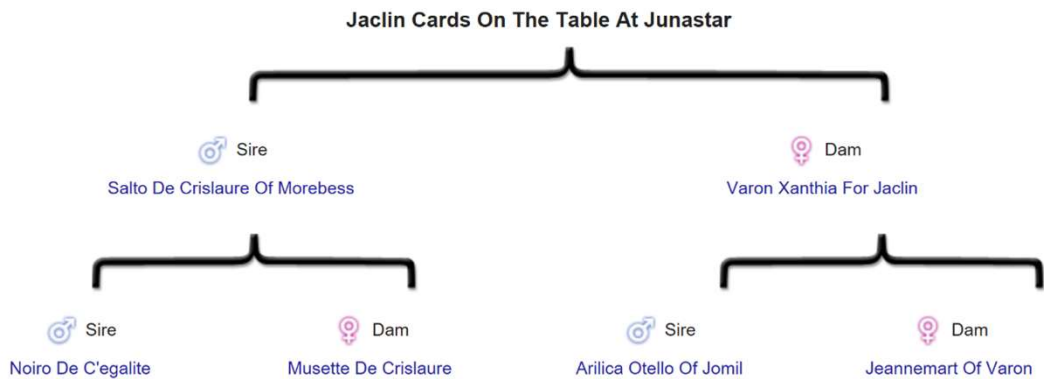
Varon Xanthia For Jaclin Basset Griffon Vendeen (Petit)

Overview Health Siblings Progeny **Pedigree**



Jaclin Cards On The Table At Junastar Basset Griffon Vendeen (Petit)

Overview Health Siblings Progeny **Pedigree**



TANGAER Born on September 26 1985 Jaclin Noli Me Tangere (Dehra Armand Brumeux ex Varon Xanthia for Jaclin, bred by Jack & Lynne Owens, became Linda Lewis' successful foundation bitch in Wales.

Linda's first litter, born on October 31 1988, sired by Jaclin All You Need Is Love) was co-owned with her mother Maureen Jones. Of the litter of six, Linda kept the orange and white Joie de Vivre (Yvette) who went on to become her first champion.



Yvette produced three litters and two champions for Linda – L'Amour, born May 13 1994 (sire Dehra Xato) and Crème Caramel (Cyril), born April 28 1995 (sire Jomil Zadok).

**A YOUNG MARY LEWIS WITH
TANGAER CRÈME CARAMEL, 1996**
(Photo Gibbs)

Cyril sired twelve litters and becoming a champion, he had a stunning show career, including Best of Breed Crufts 1998 where a daughter, Clunebrae Surya at Crynllis, won the Bitch CC.



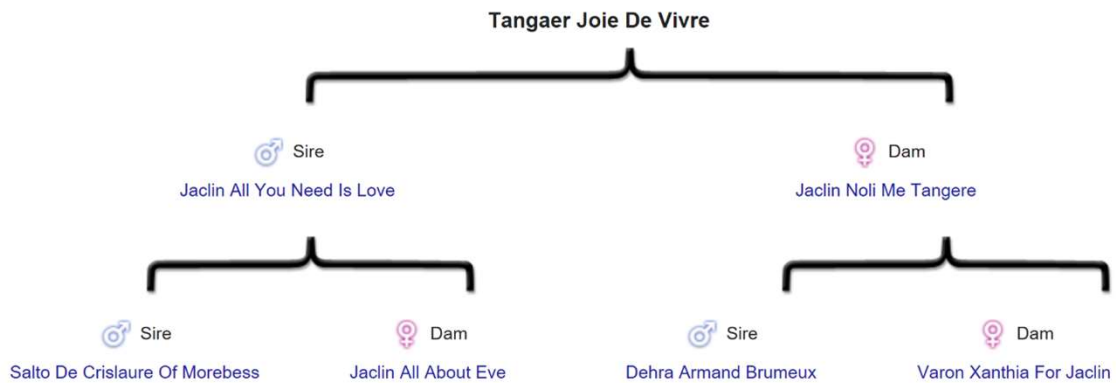
**CH GARWEDD DU GREFFIER DU ROI,
2004**
(Photo Graham Glendinning)

In 1998, like several before her, Linda used the relatively new Balai Directive, thus avoiding quarantine. She imported a young male from Jolanda Huisman in the Netherlands – Garwedd du Greffier du Roi (Dk/Fin Ch Magic des Rives de la Garonne ex Ned Ch Autre Chose du Greffier du Roi). He was born on July 29 1997. He too went on to have a spectacular show career and sired fifteen litters.

Many champions have since flowed from this successful kennel, with Linda having judged the breed at Crufts 2013.

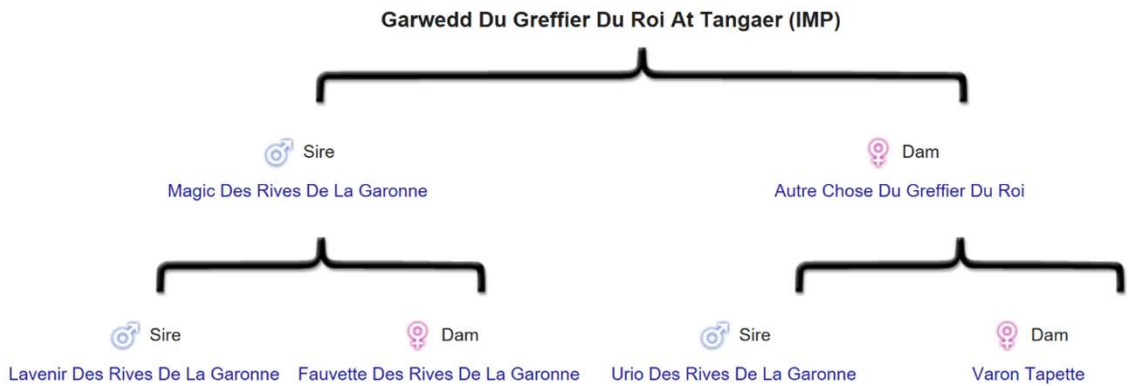
Tangaer Joie De Vivre Basset Griffon Vendeen (Petit)

Overview Health Siblings Progeny **Pedigree**



Garwedd Du Greffier Du Roi At Tangaer (IMP) Basset Griffon Vendeen (Petit)

Overview Health Siblings Progeny **Pedigree**

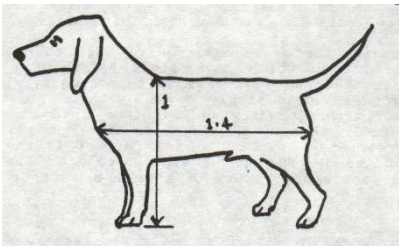


VARON To place several early breeders in terms of history of the breed, it is necessary to return to the early days at Clipperdown Cottage in Hertfordshire and the collaboration between Nick Frost, breeding the Jomil PBGVs and his own Dehra lines, and Evan Roberts, known for his Varon Bassets and, subsequently, Basset Fauve de Bretagne.



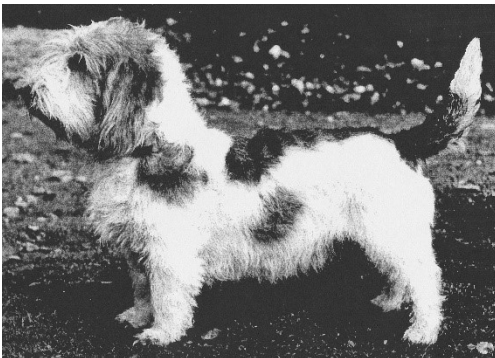
**EVAN
ROBERTS**

Like other basset breed fanciers, Evan visited French shows and it was he who expounded the 1 : 1.4 relative height index of the various basset breeds, following on from John Miller’s research on the subject.



The body should be somewhat longer than tall when measured from the point of shoulders to buttocks compared with height from withers to ground. A ratio of 7 : 5, equating to this historically researched and more well known terminology of “1.4 : 1”, is today the accepted norm.

Evan’s first PBGV was Jeannemart of Varon (Windsor von Schloss Isabella ex Jomil Gitane) born on April 30 1977. She had a distinguished show career.



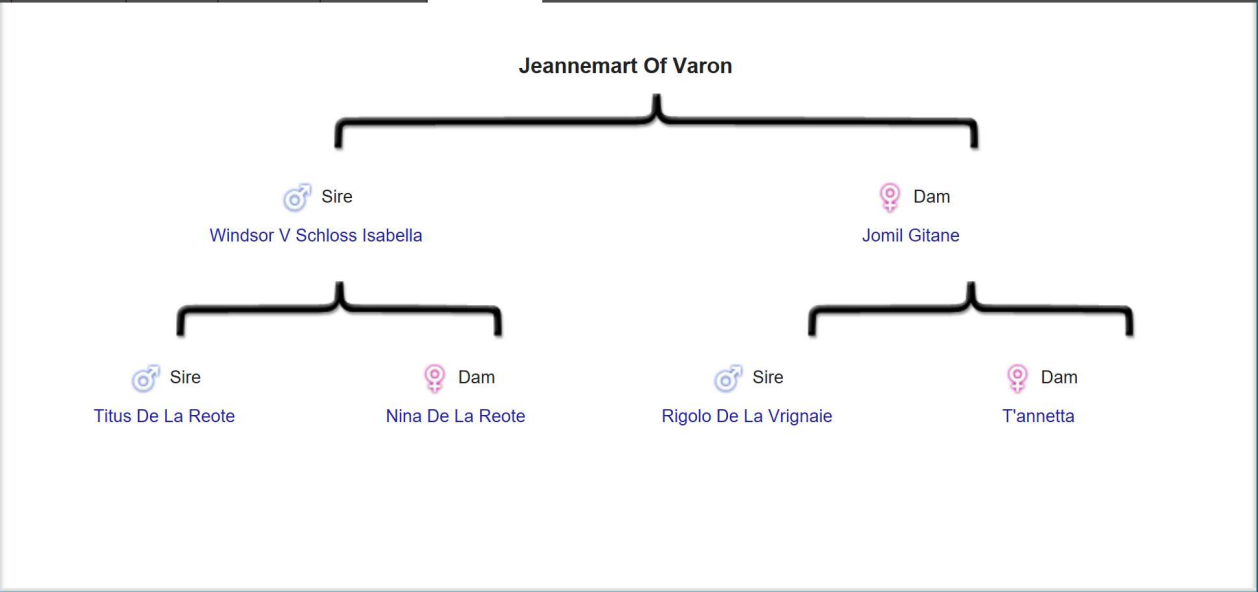
JEANNEMART OF VARON
(Photo Pearce)

She had four litters. The first of the two sired by Arilica Otello produced four including the well-known Varon Zorro (born July 13 1980). The second litter, born July 6 1983, included Ch Varon Xanthia for Jaclin.

The other two litters were sired by Ch/Dk/Fin Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess, producing Varon Ulema, born November 10 1985 and, from the litter of five on June 23 1986 a trio of champions – Tachet for Diana Nichols, Tapette and Tamburlaine at Dehra for Nick Frost. The latter was for some time the breed record holder.

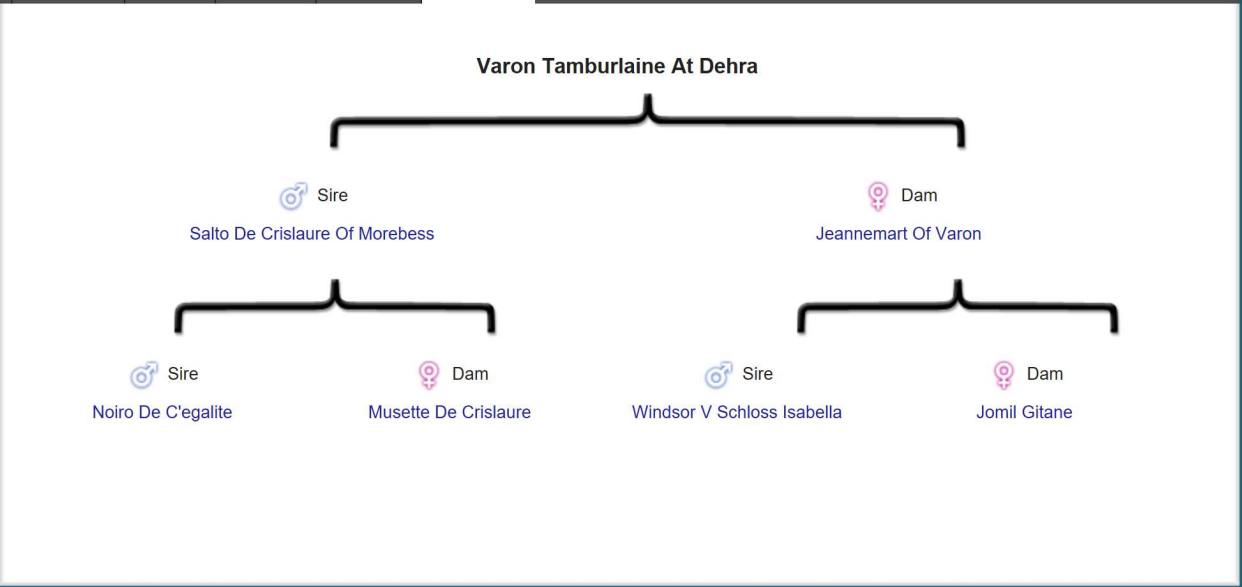
Jeannemart Of Varon Basset Griffon Vendeen (Petit)

- Overview
- Health
- Siblings
- Progeny
- Pedigree**



Varon Tamburlaine At Dehra Basset Griffon Vendeen (Petit)

- Overview
- Health
- Siblings
- Progeny
- Pedigree**



DEHRA Alongside his own line, Nick continued the Varon breedings until 1985 when Evan Roberts moved to Kent. Also that year Joan Wells-Meacham moved from the remote Clipperdown Cottage to live in town nearby, and the last Jomil litter (the “Z”) was born in 1987. The most well known of this litter of seven was Ch Jomil Zadok. Used 19 times at stud, he produced several of the breed’s most prestigious and successful hounds. As well as Ch Tangaer Crème Carme, they included Ch Dehra Celestine, born March 21 1993 (ex Dehra Psyche), Marion Ch Hunt’s Dehra Ypres of Bondlea (ex Ch Dehra Laliq), Keith and Rose Phillips’ Ch Halistons Dameret (ex Femme Fatale at Dehra) and Helen Bamforth’s Ch Helensfield Osprey.



**CH VARON
TAMBURLAINE AT
DEHRA AND CH
JOMIL ZADOK**

(Photo James Abelson)

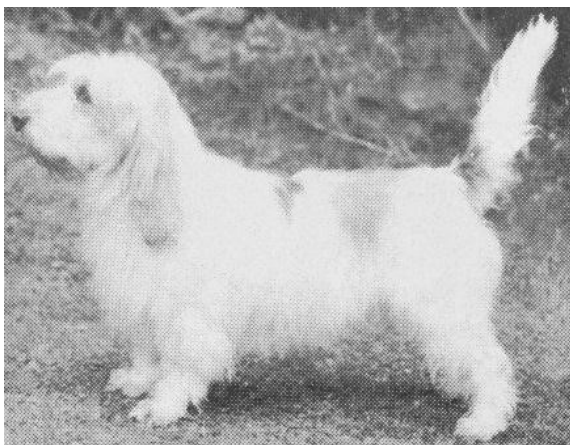
After 1987, Nick bred some Fredwell litters and, with Vivien Phillips having joined him at Clipperdown late 1985, he bred several Dehra litters in partnership with her.

Before then, Mistinguet at Dehra (Jomil Mistral ex Mondalis Zeta) bred by the Wrattens and born on May 10 1981 went on to win Best Puppy in Show at Border Counties Hound Club Championship Show later that year, becoming the first real success for Dehra.

**MISTINGUET AT DEHRA, BPIS,
BORDER COUNTIES HOUND CLUB
CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW, 1981**



However, it was Nick's first PBGV, Varon Zorro, who started the true Dehra line. Owned jointly for a while with Evan Roberts, Zorro sired countless successful Dehra PBGVs, many of which were to become the foundation stock for American breeders. Early on, Nick also acquire Akerwood Babette, born January 1 1978 (Windsor ex Vloret von Schloss Isabella), helping to save an early line that was nearly lost to Britain.



VARON ZORRO
(Photo Pearce)

Some particularly good bitches produced by Zorro bred well with Nick's first import, Salto.

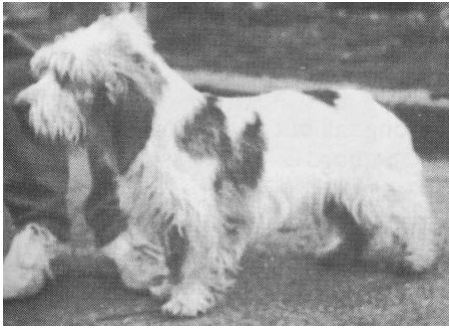
In 1984 he was fortunate to obtain from Per Knudsen one of Europe's most influential stud dogs Dk/Lux Ch Salto de Crislaure of Morebess. Born on January 14 1981, Salto was bred in France by Bernard Beaulieu (Noiro de l'Egalité ex Musette de Crislaure. A heavy-coated, particularly sound dog with a striking head, he produced well for Per before arriving in the UK.



**NICK FROST WITH
SALTO, DOG CC,
CRUFTS 1988**

Owned jointly for a while with John Moore, by 1986 Salto became an English Champion. In 1991, aged 10, he went Best of Breed at Crufts under Mildred Seiffert. Undoubtedly Salto's greatest legacy was as a stud dog. He had a profound influence on the breed, passing on his effortless movement. Remarkably, at one time, he was top stud dog in Denmark, the UK and America.

The next important contribution to the breed was a Salto daughter. Dk/Fin Ch Morebess Oleine de Biars arrived from Per Knudsen in whelp to Morebess Elegant de la Baule, a line-bred Rives de la Garonne dog.



MOREBESS ELEGANT DE LA BAULE



DK/FIN CH MOREBESS OLEINE DE BIARS

Diana Nichol's Hagar de Chantalle and Nick Frost's Morebess Helga and Morebess Haveloc at Dehra (who became a champion in 1991) were born in quarantine on February 22 1987. Both the latter produced well and when Helga was bred back to her grandfather Salto, on July 27 1990 she produced Ch Dehra Urio, an exceptional sire in his own right.



CH DEHRA URIO

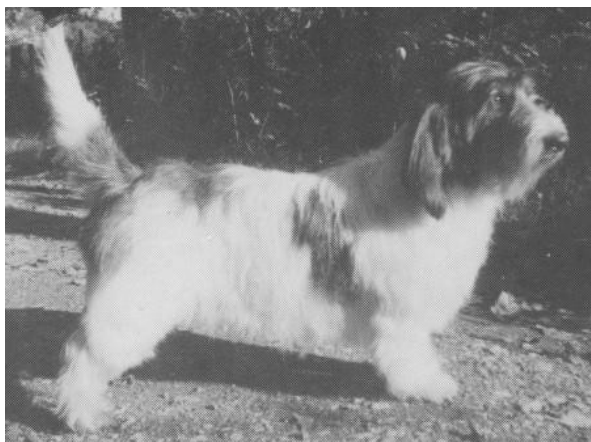


CH DEHRA XATO
(Photo Johnson)

Ch Dehra Xato was born on July 22 1991 from a Ch Dehra Urio and half-sister Varon Ulema mating. At Bath 1994 he became the first British All-Breed Championship Show PBGV BIS winner and was breed record holder until he left for America.

Xato himself sired many sound PBGVs, including Kevin Anderson's Ch Dehra Finaud, Vivien Phillips and Joan Wells-Meacham's Fredwell Mireau and Dehra Larroche, the first New Zealand champion.

With Vivien Phillips, Nick Frost made two further imports – Ch Galant des Ajoncs de l’Aulne from Pierre Salaün (Fr Ch Baldo de la Côte d’Olhette ex Axelle), born March 10 1991 and Hardi des Rives de la Garonne (Dach de la Côte d’Olhette ex Urbine des Rives de la Garonne) who provided useful outcrosses. Their progeny produced champion offspring when bred back to Urrio or his offspring.



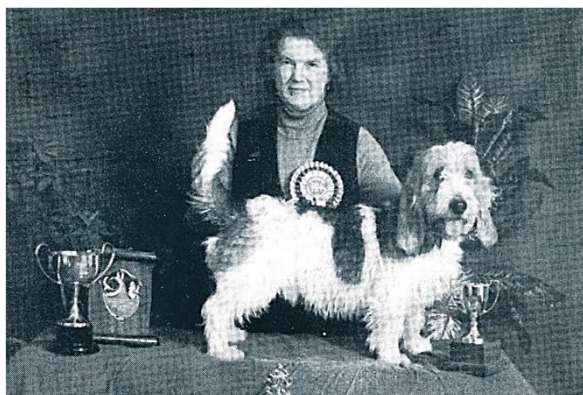
**GALANT DES AJONCS
DE L’AULNE**



DEHRA GUINEVERE

From a Ch Galant des Ajoncs de l’Aulne ex Dehra Urfa mating, John and Barbara Clifton in Lincolnshire started their successful Famecliff Kennel of PBGVs with Dehra Guinevere, born November 6 1993, also Ch Dehra Egrillard, born May 31 1993, from a repeat Ch Dehra Urrio ex Varon Ulema mating.

An early champion for them in 1996 was Jester Jac, born August 20 1993 (Haveloc ex Jaclin Look Who’s Laughing).



CH FAMECLIFF JESTER JAC



**CH FAMECLIFF CHEMIN DE
FER FOR AFTERGLOW**

Famecliff Chemin de Fer for Afterglow followed, born October 11 1997 (Famecliff Fourquett ex Guinevere). Owned by Michael Gadsby, he was campaigned by Gavin Robertson and soon progressed towards his title.

Bred by Mrs Murphy's in Ireland, Nick Frost acquired two successful Anoroc siblings which he campaigned to their championship in England – Anoroc Tempo and Anoroc Eire at Dehra, born November 23 1990 (Ch Jomil Zadok ex Varon Wanton de Chantalle).

Although Eire was only used once at stud, maybe his most influential offspring from July 8 1992 was Yvonne Dean's Ch Dehra Amourette at Deanound. The dam was Varon Ulema.

Tempo produced five litters, one of which included Ch Dehra Finaud.



ANOROC TEMPO AT DEHRA



CH DEHRA YORRICK AT POMMERAIE

In 1995 Nick Frost moved to the United States, taking with him many prominent dogs. He left breeding stock behind and Dehra Oisive (Ch Galant des Ajoncs de l'Aulne ex Ch Dehra Lalique) whelped some successful PBGVs, bred in partnership with Julie Shelton (Pommeraië). From a breeding with Ch Chantalles Asticot at Dehra, the December 13 1996 litter produced Julie Sheton's Ch Dehra Yorrick, Pam Aldous' Ch Dehra Yasmine and Dehra Yo-Yo, who in 1999 made a name for himself in America.

From the nucleus of stock remaining at Clipperdown Cottage, which included Zadok, Ch Fredwell Cocarde and Fredwell Mireau, Vivien Phillips continue the Fredwell line in partnership with Joan Wells-Meacham. She also applied for her own affix (Debucher) and, alongside her main love, the Grands Bassets Griffons Vendéens, worked hard to rebuild this leading PBGV kennel. It was at Crufts 1997 that her recovery from depletion of stock was truly evident when her young Debucher C'Est Ça born August 28 1995 (Ch Jomil Zadok ex Hamanda des Rives de la Garonne) won the Hound Group, giving the soon-to-be champion a place in PBGV history.

Much has happened in the years since then, with the gradual disappearance of many old kennels and others becoming prominent in the breed. However it is a testimony to those early PBGVs that their name lives on in pedigrees of dogs we see in the ring today.