

Gordon Setter Illustrated Standard



Acknowledgements

- Artist: Susan Howe

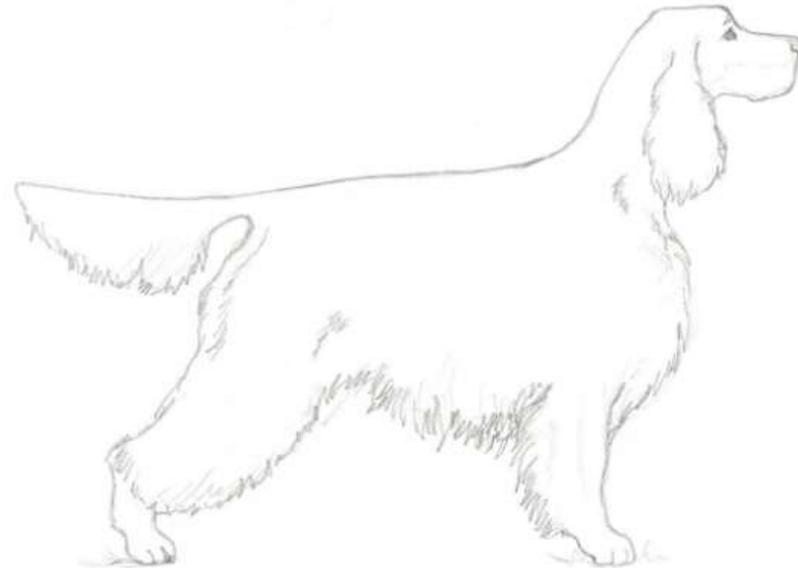
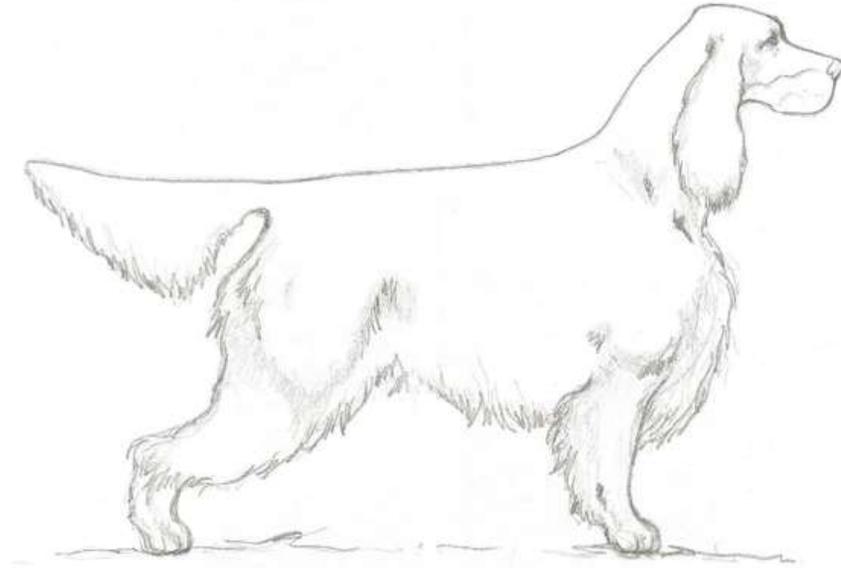
- Chairperson: Gary L. Andersen
- Committee: Colleen O'Brien, Barbara Gaffney, Barbara Burns, Mick Osman

Brief History of the Gordon Setter

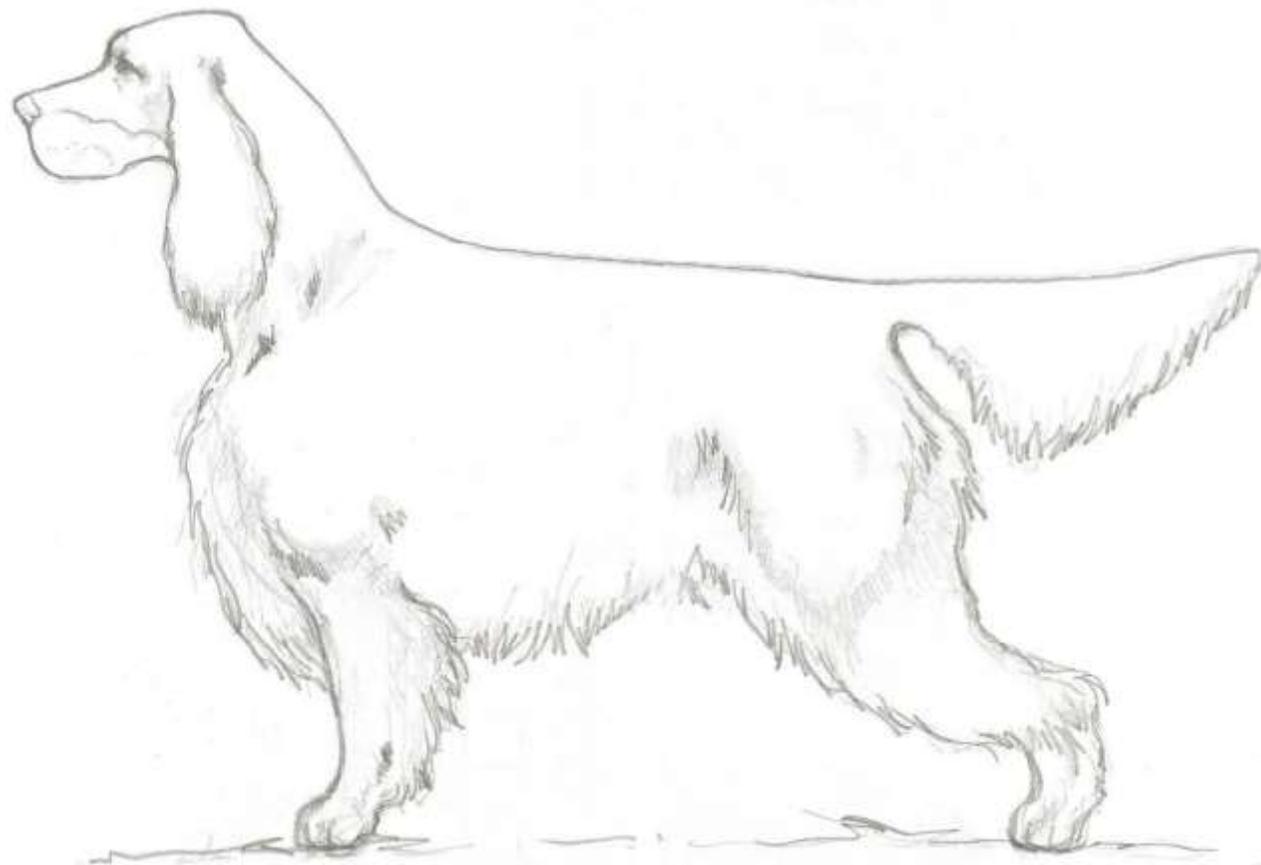
- Literature tells us that the setter was in existence as early as the 1500s or early 1600s. The fourth Duke of Gordon favored raising the Black and Tan Setters in the early 1800s. These first setters looked more like the field English Setters. The Duke crossed the Setters with the flat-coated black and tan Collie. These dogs were good for hunting and herding. Other breeders used Bloodhounds, black pointers and solid black Setters.
- In 1862, dog show classes were for English, Irish and Black and Tan Setters. The British Kennel Club made them an official breed in 1872 as the black and tan.
- In 1924, the Kennel Club of England changed their name to Gordon Setter. They thought there was a connection to the Castle Gordon Setters. AKC changed to the present name in 1892.
- First documented import was in 1842 when George Blunt of New York brought Rake and Rachael to the U.S.A. Rake was curly coated, white with a black saddle and tan points, Rachael was black and tan.
- Rachael was given to Daniel Webster.
- First Gordon listed in the stud book was “Bang” owned by J.W. White, whelped in 1879.
- Harry Malcolm had a big kennel and bred the Gordons for strictly hunting. He is also credited for starting the GSCA.
- The GSCA is a charter member of the AKC.
- 1891 was the first standard written by the GSCA.
- Charles T. Inglee had a life long involvement in Gordons. He revived the Gordon in 1920 by importing from Norway, Denmark and Sweden. He kept very good records of his litters. When he retired in 1935, he had 300 litters and 40 champions.
- The word “Setter” was coined because the dog would locate a bird and “sit” or lay down showing the hunter where the bird is and the hunter would throw a net over the dog and bird.
- The major differences between the setters is the terrain which it hunts. The Gordon being heavy boned and square, suggests strength and stamina rather than speed over the craggy terrain of Scotland.

Official Standard of the Gordon Setter

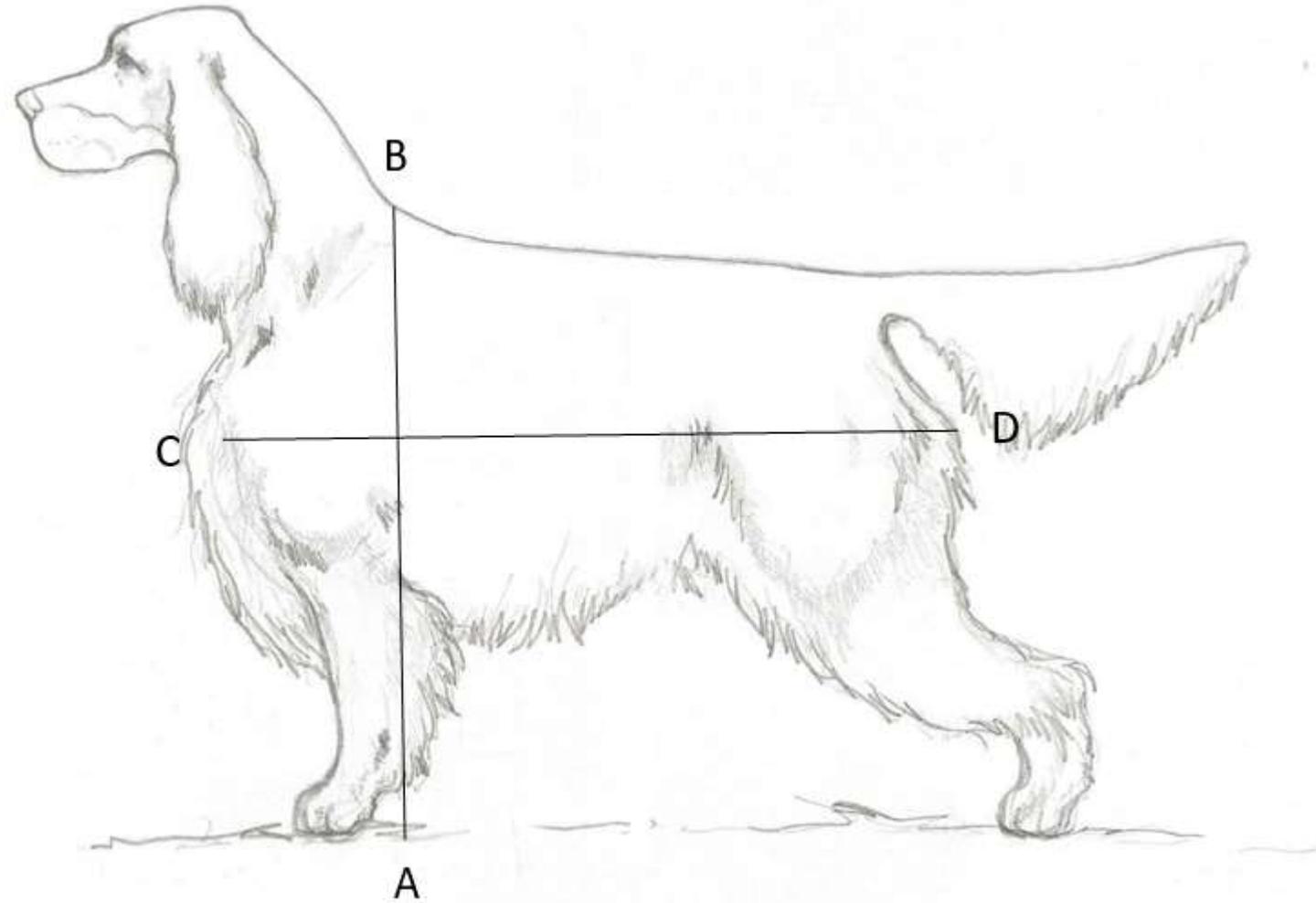
General Appearance: The Gordon Setter is a good-sized, sturdily built, black and tan dog, well muscled, with plenty of bone and substance, but active, upstanding and stylish, appearing capable of doing a full day's work in the field. He has a strong, rather short back, with well sprung ribs, and a short tail. The head is fairly heavy and finely chiseled. His bearing is intelligent, noble, and dignified, showing no signs of shyness or viciousness. Clear colors and straight or slightly waved coat are correct. He suggests strength and stamina rather than extreme speed. Symmetry and quality are most essential. A dog well balanced in all points is preferable to one with outstanding good qualities and defects. A smooth, free movement, with high head carriage, is typical.



Size, Proportion, Substance: Size--Shoulder height for males, 24 to 27 inches; females, 23 to 26 inches. Weight for males, 55 to 80 pounds; females, 45 to 70 pounds. Animals that appear to be over or under the prescribed weight limits are to be judged on the basis of conformation and condition. Extremely thin or fat dogs are discouraged on the basis that under or overweight hampers the true working ability of the Gordon Setter. *The weight-to-height ratio makes him heavier than other Setters.*



Proportion: The distance from the forechest to the back of the thigh (C to D) is approximately equal the height from the ground to the withers (A to B). The Gordon Setter has plenty of bone and **substance**.



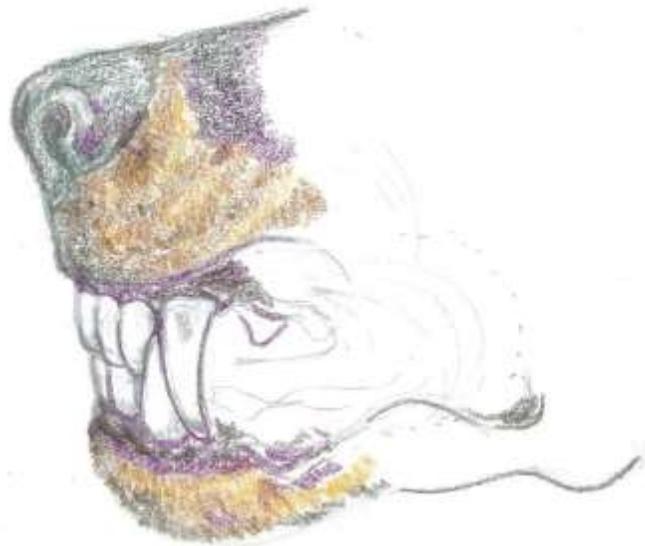


Head: **Head** deep, rather than broad, with plenty of brain room. **Ears** set low on the head approximately on line with the eyes, fairly large and thin, well folded and carried close to the head. **Skull** nicely rounded, good-sized, broadest between the ears. Below and above the eyes is lean and the cheeks as narrow as the leanness of the head allows. The head should have a clearly indicated stop. **Muzzle** fairly long and not pointed, either as seen from above or from the side. The flews are not pendulous. The muzzle is the same length as the skull from occiput to stop and the top of the muzzle is parallel to the line of the skull extended. **Nose** broad, with open nostrils and black in color. The lip line from the nose to the flews shows a sharp, well-defined, square contour.

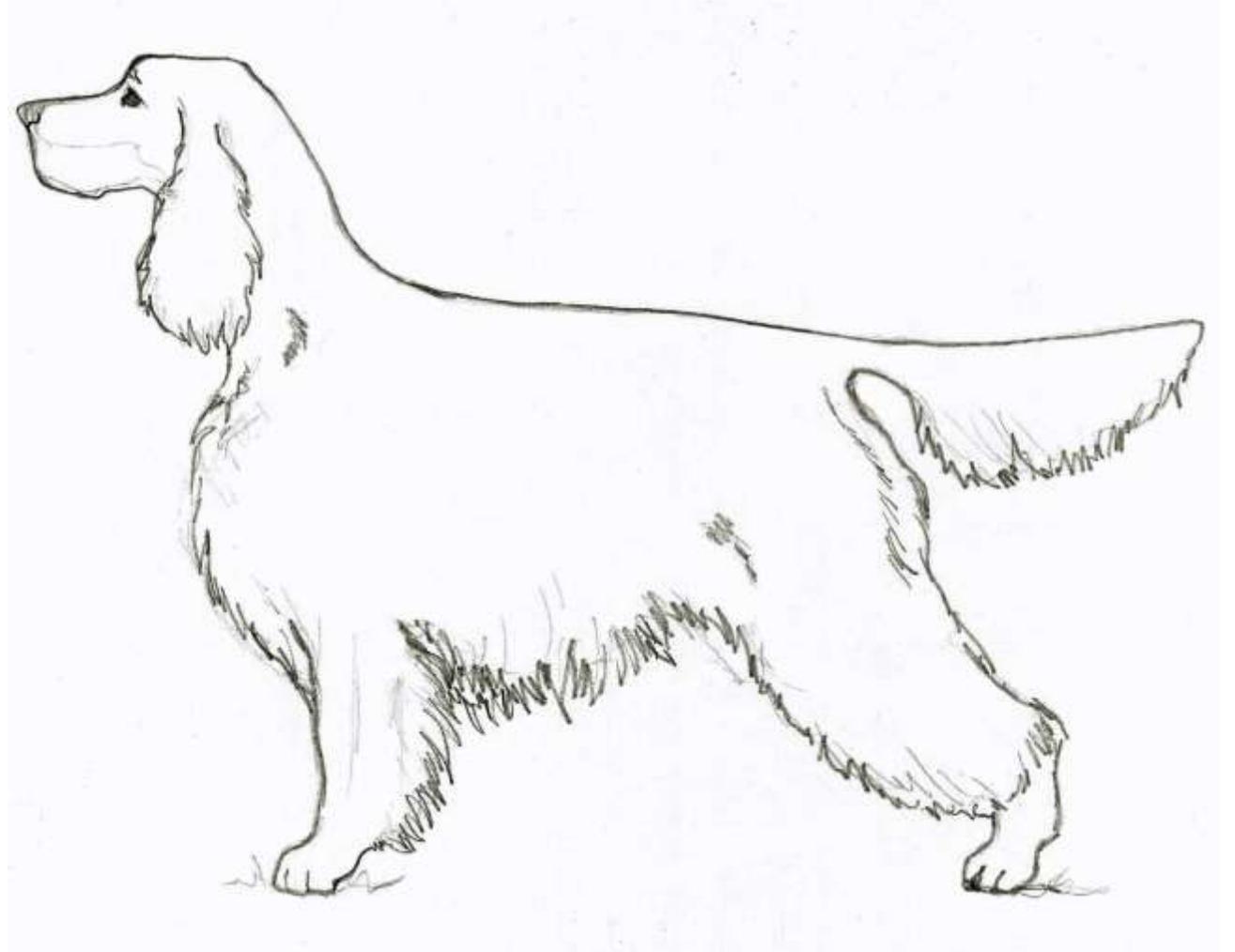


Eyes of fair size, neither too deep-set nor too bulging, dark brown, bright and wise. The shape is oval rather than round. The lids are tight.

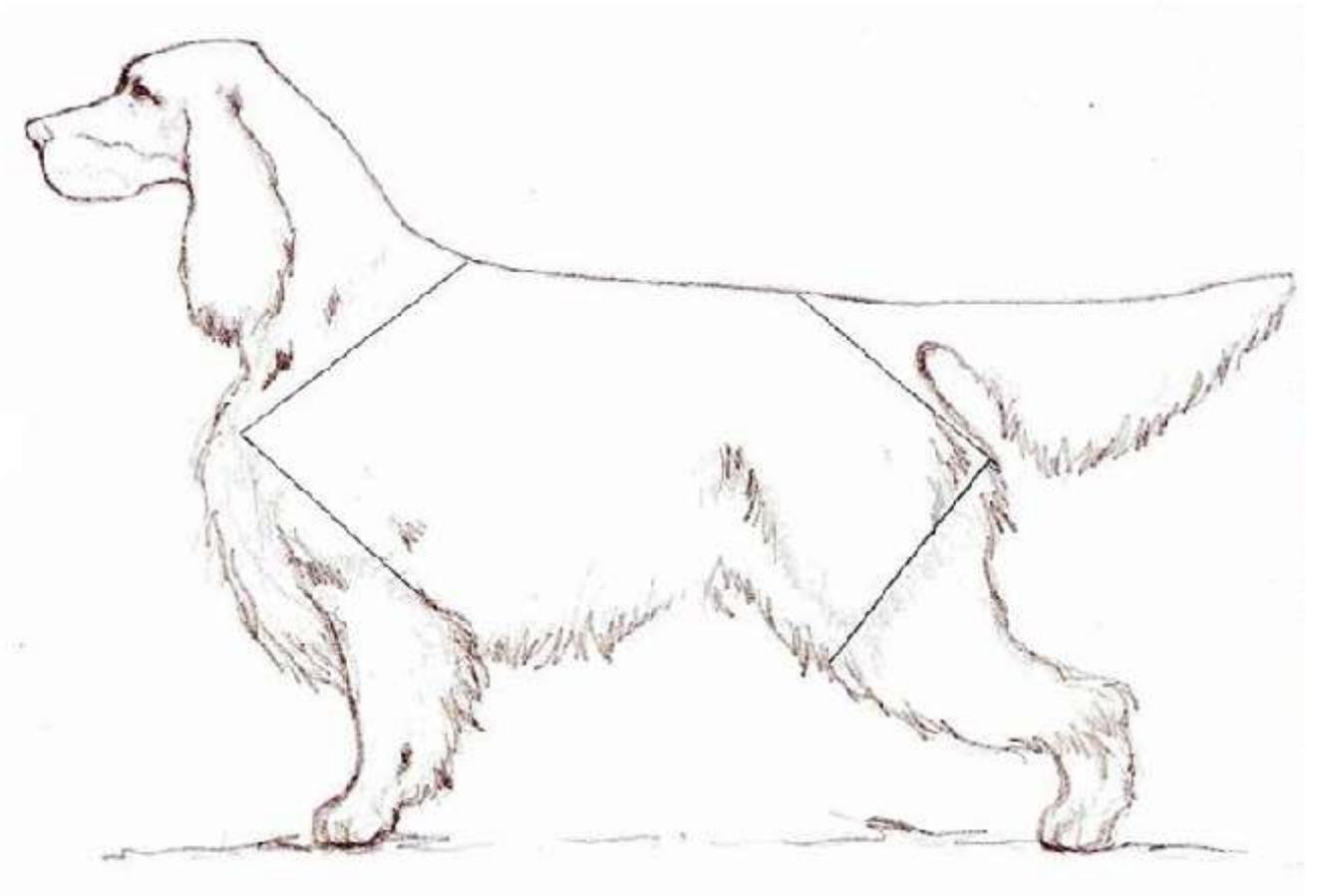
Teeth strong and white, meeting in front in a scissors **bite**, with the upper incisors slightly forward of the lower incisors. A level bite is not a fault. Pitted teeth from distemper or allied infections are not penalized.



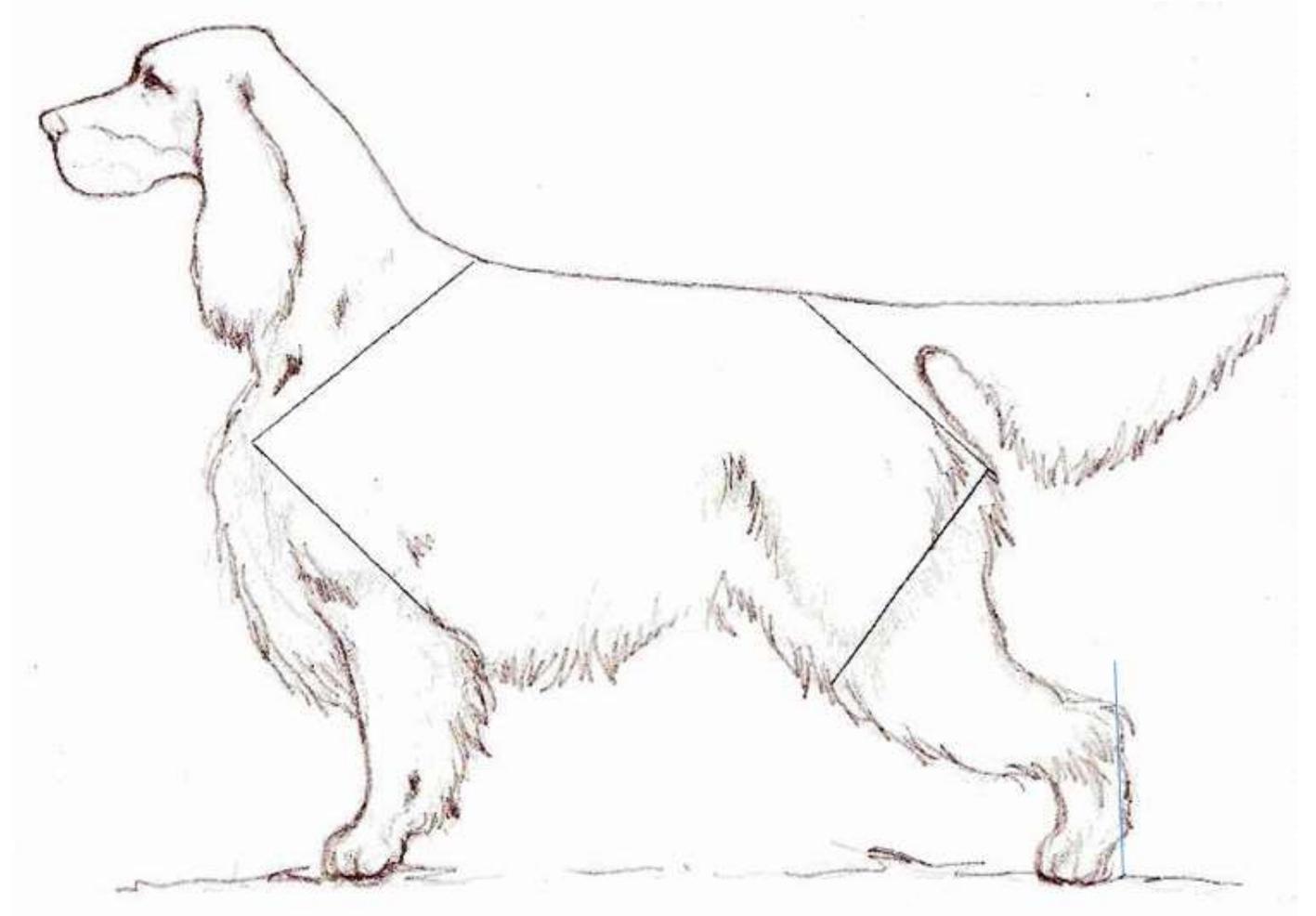
Neck, Topline, Body: **Neck** long, lean, arched to the head, and without throatiness. **Topline** moderately sloping. **Body** short from shoulder to hips. Chest deep and not too broad in front; the ribs well sprung, leaving plenty of lung room. The chest reaches to the elbows. A pronounced forechest is in evidence. Loins short and broad and not arched. Croup nearly flat, with only a slight slope to the tailhead. **Tail** short and not reaching below the hocks, carried horizontal or nearly so, not docked, thick at the root and finishing in a fine point. The placement of the tail is important for correct carriage. When the angle of the tail bends too sharply at the first coccygeal bone, the tail will be carried too gaily or will droop. The tail placement is judged in relationship to the structure of the croup.



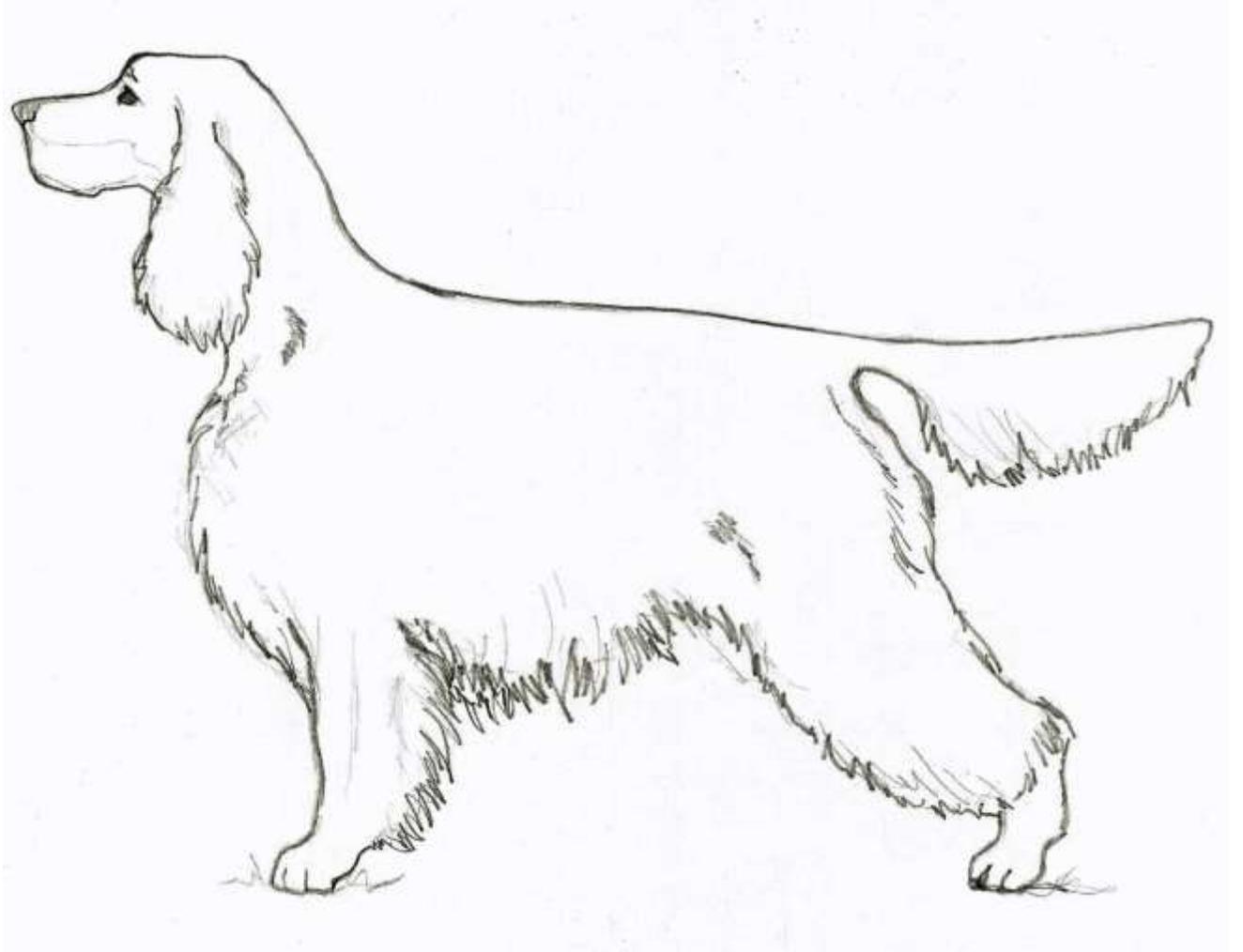
Forequarters: Shoulders fine at the points and laying well back. The tops of the shoulder blades are close together. When viewed from behind, the neck appears to fit into the shoulders in smooth flat lines that gradually widen from neck to shoulder. The angle formed by the shoulder blade and upper arm bone is approximately 90 degrees when the dog is standing so that the foreleg is perpendicular to the ground. Forelegs big-boned, straight and not bowed, with elbows free and not turned in or out. Pasterns are strong, short and nearly vertical with a slight spring. Dewclaws may be removed. Feet catlike in shape, formed by close-knit, well arched toes with plenty of hair between; with full toe pads and deep heel cushions. Feet are not turned in or out.



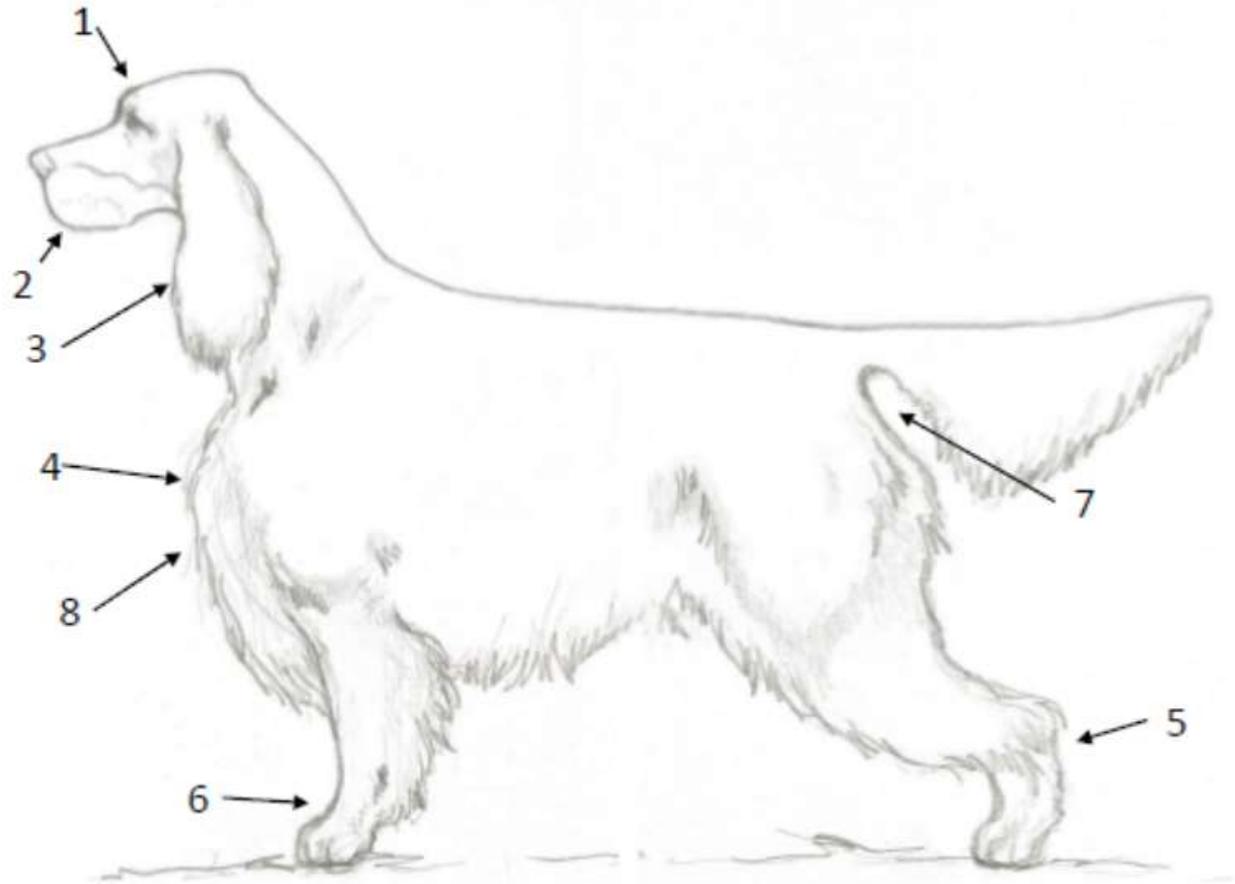
Hindquarters: The hind legs from hip to hock are long, flat and muscular; from hock to heel, short and strong. The stifle and hock joints are well bent and not turned either in or out. When the dog is standing with the rear pastern perpendicular to the ground, the thighbone hangs downward parallel to an imaginary line drawn upward from the hock. Feet as in front.



Coat: Soft and shining, straight or slightly waved, but not curly, with long hair on ears, under stomach and on chest, on back of the fore and hind legs, and on the tail. The feather which starts near the root of the tail is slightly waved or straight, having a triangular appearance, growing shorter uniformly toward the end.



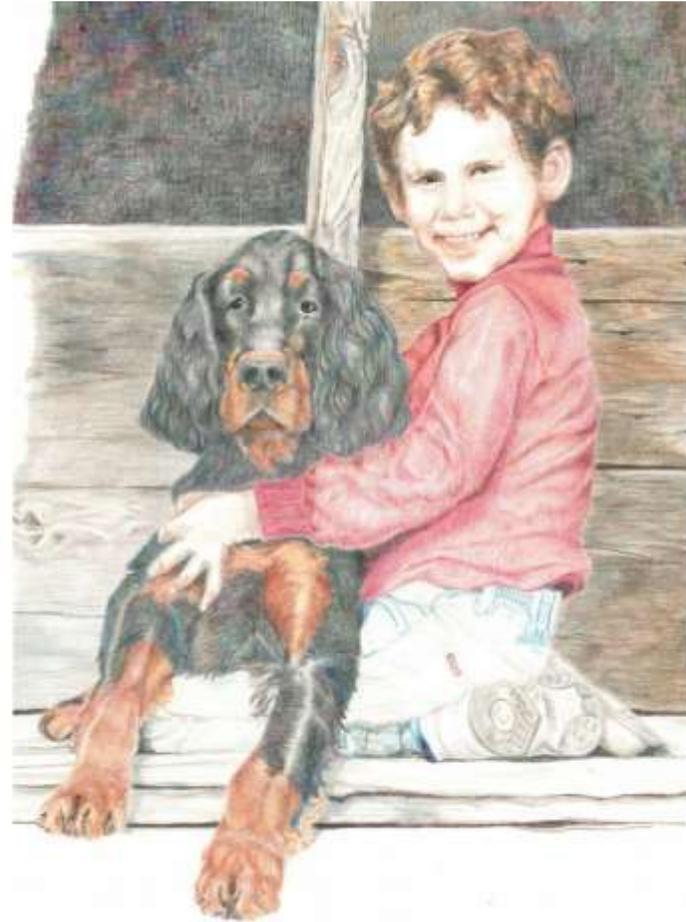
Color and Markings: Black with tan markings, either of rich chestnut or mahogany color. Black penciling is allowed on the toes. The borderline between black and tan colors is clearly defined. There are not any tan hairs mixed in the black. The tan markings are located as follows: (1) Two clear spots over the eyes and not over three-quarters of an inch in diameter; (2) On the sides of the muzzle. The tan does not reach to the top of the muzzle, but resembles a stripe around the end of the muzzle from one side to the other; (3) On the throat; (4) Two large clear spots on the chest; (5) On the inside of the hind legs showing down the front of the stifle and broadening out to the outside of the hind legs from the hock to the toes. It must not completely eliminate the black on the back of the hind legs; (6) On the forelegs from the carpus, or a little above, downward to the toes; (7) Around the vent; (8) A white spot on the chest is allowed, but the smaller the better. Disqualification - Predominantly tan, red or buff dog are ineligible for showing and undesirable for breeding.



Gait: A bold, strong, driving free-swinging gait. The head is carried up and the tail “flags” constantly while the dog is in motion. When viewed from the front, the forefeet move up and down in straight lines so that the shoulder, elbow and pastern joints are approximately in line. When viewed from the rear, the hock, stifle and hip joints are approximately in line. Thus the dog moves in a straight pattern forward without throwing the feet in or out. When viewed from the side, the forefeet are seen to lift up and reach forward to compensate for the driving hindquarters. The hindquarters reach well forward and stretch far back, enabling the stride to be long and the drive powerful. The overall appearance of the moving dog is one of smooth-flowing, well balanced rhythm, in which the action is pleasing to the eye, effortless, economical and harmonious.



Temperament: The Gordon Setter is alert, gay, interested and confident. He is fearless and willing, intelligent and capable. He is loyal and affectionate, and strong-minded enough to stand the rigors of training.



Disqualification: Predominantly tan, red, or buff dogs.

Scale of points

To be used as a guide when judging the Gordon Setter:

Head and neck (include ears and eyes)	10
Body	15
Shoulders, forelegs, forefeet	10
Hind legs and feet	10
Tail	5
Coat	8
Color and markings	5
Temperament	10
Size, general appearance	15
Gait	<u>12</u>
Total	100

Approved October 7, 2002

Effective date: November 27, 2002

