

The Papillon



Presented by:

The Papillon Club of America, Inc.

© Angela Booth 2008 All Rights Reserved

History and Purpose

The Origin of the Papillon can be traced through the paintings of the Old Masters of every country in Western Europe as far back as the early 16th Century.



The first Papillons appeared in Italian paintings in the mid 1500's, such as this work of Titian dated 1542.



The original dogs depicted were drop eared, like all the other spaniel breeds. The erect ear variety was first depicted in paintings of the 19th Century.



Papillons were favored dogs of the French Court.



... and the children of the royal families.





They were the little
“sleeve dogs” used as
affectionate
companions and
magnets for fleas.

Aristocratic Girl / Girl Blowing Soap Bubbles
Pierre Mignard (1674)

The traditional purpose of the Papillon was to delight their humans as treasured companions. Centuries later it is still the case.



**Papillons make wonderful therapy dogs.
Their friendly, outgoing nature suits the task well.**



They have lots of love to go around!



In addition, the Papillon excels in performance events and as service dogs. This is a highly intelligent breed with a strong desire to please. Papillons are not JUST another pretty face!



**Our Mission today is to convey
the “Essence of the Papillon”**



Quoting with permission from Mr. Richard Beauchamp's book,
Solving the Mysteries of Breed Type ...

“Breed character is the most obvious thing about any dog when it enters a room or the show ring. Breed character is the immediate impression the dog gives at first sight...”



“... The questions that must be asked when assessing a breed’s character are: Does the dog convey the essence of its breed? Does it have the attitude and deportment essential to a dog of that kind? Is the dog able to be what is intended?...”



“... To put it in as simple terms as possible, one could define breed character as the sum total of all those mental and physical characteristics that define not only what the breed should look like but how it should act.”



To help us with our goal of conveying to you
“The Essence of the Papillon” ...
we went to our fellow Papillon enthusiasts and asked,
What words best describe the Papillon?
This is what we were told...



The Papillon Is...

Happy



Lively

Animated



Intelligent

Inquisitive



Pretty



Dainty

Fine - Boned



Refined

Balanced



Sound

Elegant

Graceful



Silky - Coat



Single - Coated

Butterfly Ears



Speaking of Ears...

Here in the United States we have one recognized breed, The Papillon. Within the breed there are two ear varieties. The Erect ear, Papillon and the Drop ear, Phalene. The only difference between the two varieties is the ear carriage - erect and drop.





The two ear varieties are shown together as one breed in the U.S. Open classes are divided by ear variety at specialties.

... All else should be the same. Therefore, all comments that I make about points other than ears apply equally to both varieties.



**What is the first thing you'll notice
when a class of Papillons enters
your ring?**

❖ **Ears?**



❖ **Yes...**

**But that is only one part of
what makes a Papillon
Special!!!**



Step to the center of the ring and look at the outline of the dogs in the line up...



The exhibits should stand with their heads held high. They should appear alert, happy, animated and ready to put on a show!

The Papillons high-set tail should be well arched over the back...



The beautiful, silky coat laying flat and smooth is the icing on the cake...



In good lighting, the silky coat of the Papillon will shimmer.



**No matter which way you look at him... there should be no doubt,
HE IS A PAPIILLON!**

**A Papillon with the proper temperament should think a lot of himself.
This dogs proud carriage demonstrates this point well.**



This is not a breed lacking in confidence and self esteem!

The Papillon's beautiful ears are expressive of his mood. *“The ears move like the spread wings of a butterfly.”*



GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Papillon is a “*fine boned, dainty, elegant little toy dog.*”



Both dogs and bitches should be both be equally refined and dainty.

“...and of lively action.”



“...Distinguished from other breeds by beautiful butterfly-like ears.”



Size, Proportion, Substance

“Size – Height at withers, 8 to 11 inches. Fault – Over 11 inches. Disqualification – Over 12 inches. Weight is in proportion to height.”



**Look closely at the sign board in these photos.
Notice the height of the 8 inch Papillon on the left in relationship to the sign.
Then, at the right the 11 inch Papillon in relation to the same sign.**



Three inches is quite a large variance in a toy breed.

There is no disqualification at the bottom end of the standard. There is no preference for any particular size within the range of 8 to 11 inches. Just remember, the key is that the individual animal must be fine boned and dainty regardless of height.



**Refinement and daintiness...
can be found in Papillons at both ends of the spectrum.**



This Papillon is three inches taller than the one in the previous slide.
He is still refined and fine boned.





Has anyone noticed how many times I have used the words “fine – boned” and “dainty,” thus far?

❖ Four

❖ The same number of times that it is used in the Papillon Breed Standard.

❖ Why do we use the terms so frequently?

❖ The answer is simple, because we mean it.

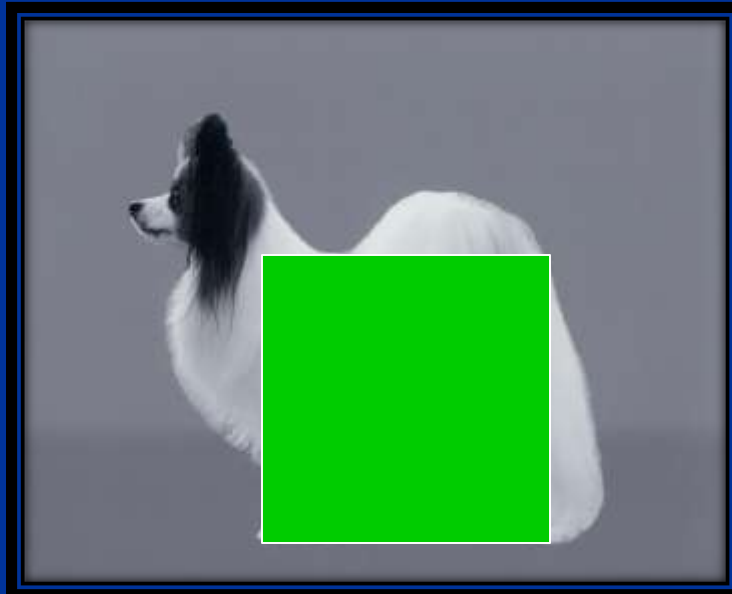
❖ The Papillon is the only breed described in this manner. It is one of the key elements to the “Essence of the Breed.”

❖ The Papillon must be fine – boned and dainty.

PROPORTION



- ***“Body must be slightly longer than the height at withers.”*** This makes an “off – square” dog.

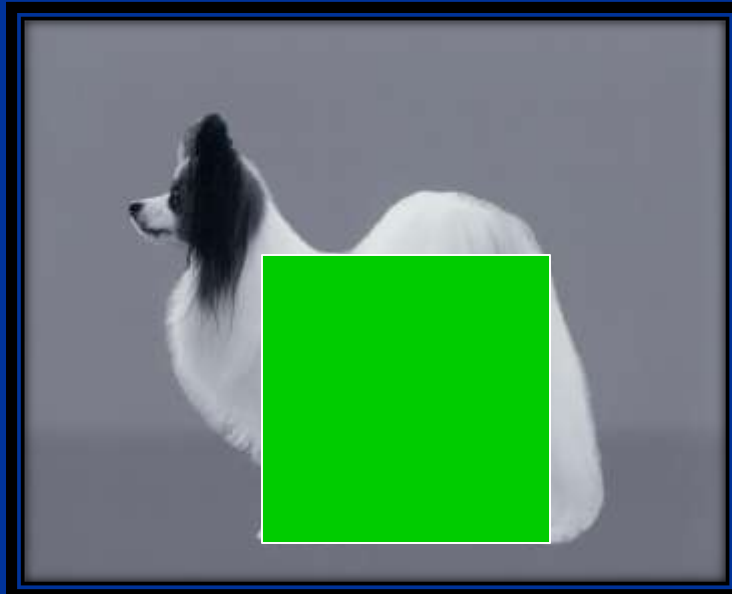


- ***“It is not a cobby dog.”***

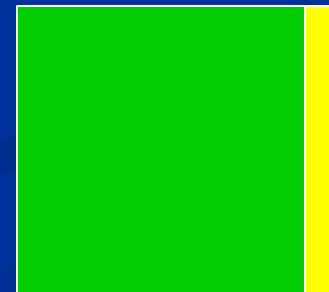
PROPORTION



- *“Body must be slightly longer than the height at withers.”* This makes an “off – square” dog.



- *“It is not a cobby dog.”*



How do you measure proper proportion?

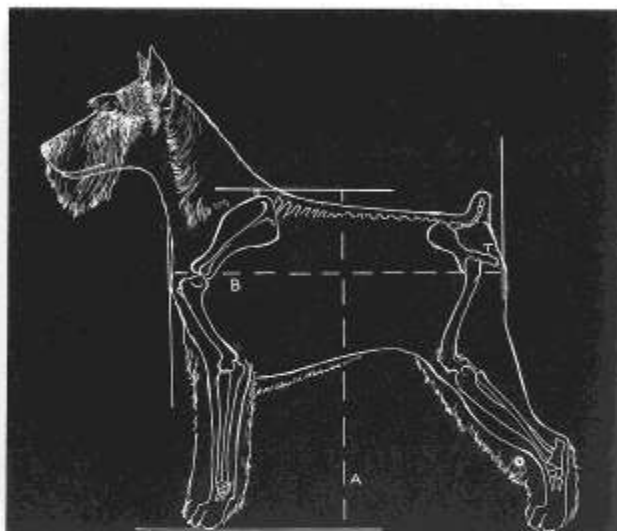
The measuring for length of body is from point of shoulder...



... to point of rump.



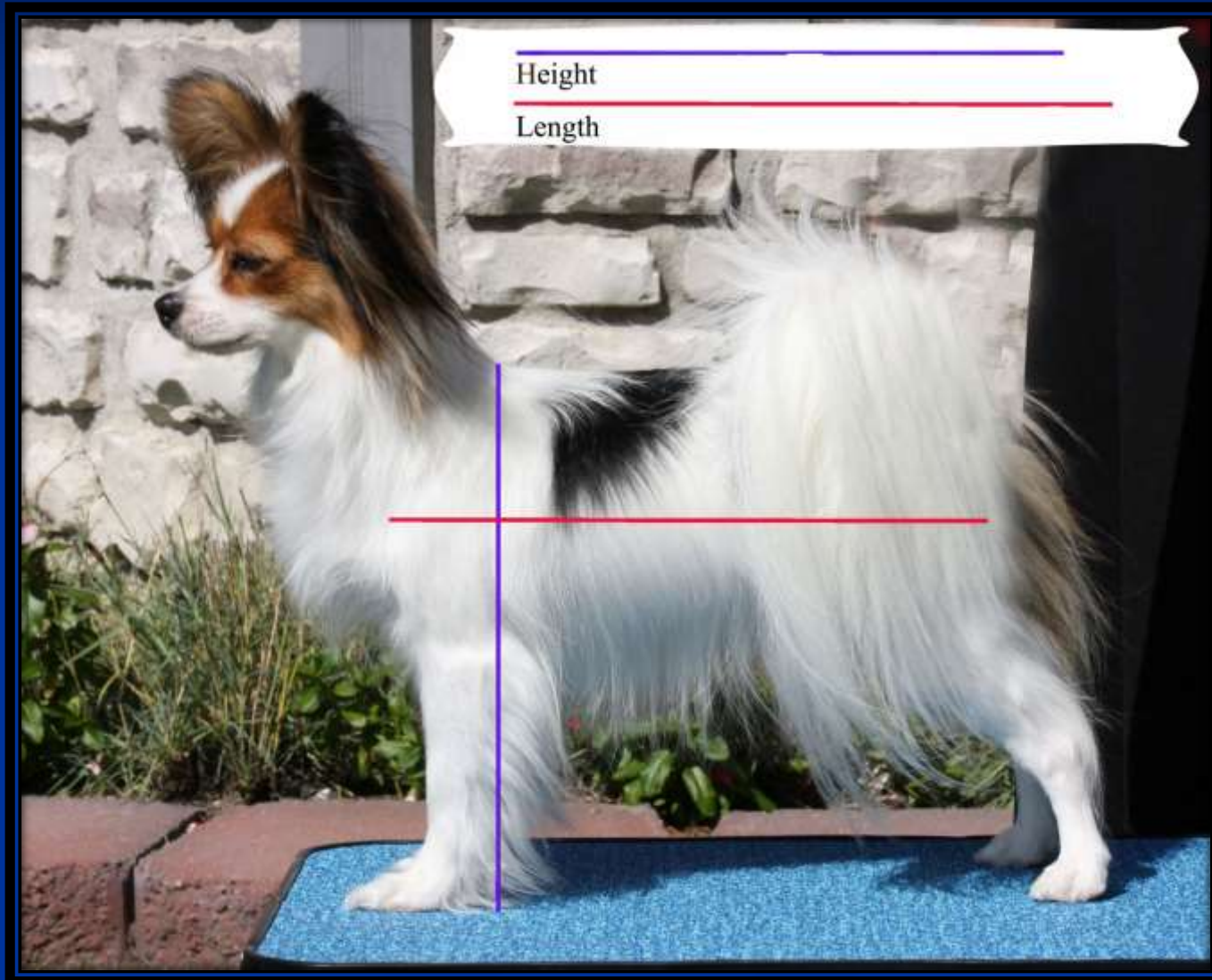
The Papillon standard does not define how length of body is to be measured. When such is the case, it is expected that you will refer to the AKC information regarding how height and length are measured.



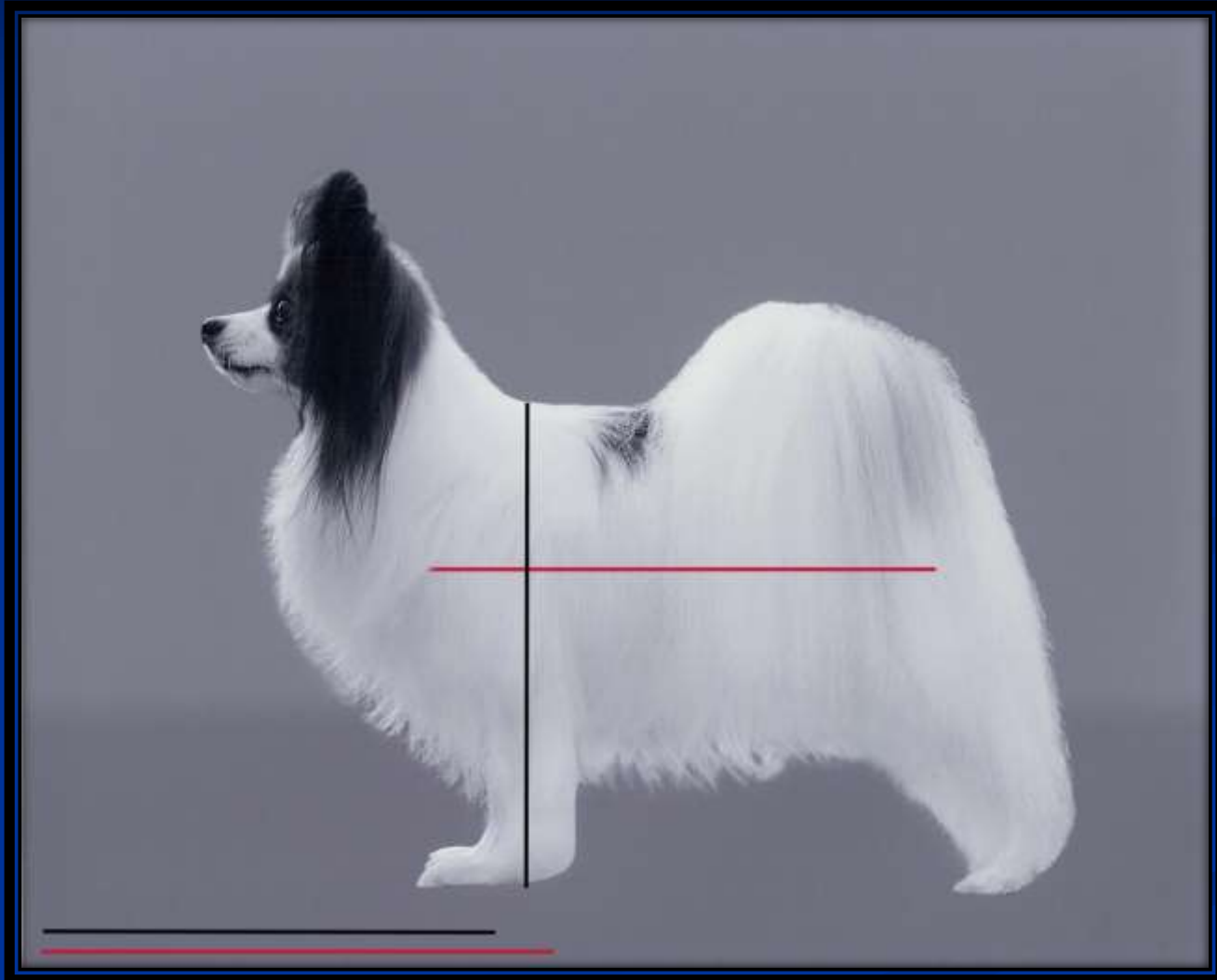
How height and length are measured in the dog. Height is measured from a point horizontal with the withers straight down to the ground (line A). Length is measured from point of shoulder to point of buttock (line B). *Reproduced by permission from "Illustrated Discussion of the Miniature Schnauzer Standard", drawing by Loraine L. Bush.*

Reproduced with permission from:
The Complete Dog Book
The American Kennel Club Official Publication

Height is measured from withers to the ground.
Length from point of shoulder to point of rump.
“Body must be slightly longer than the height at withers.”



A dog in full coat with profuse chest frill and britches can give an illusion of being longer he actually is. You need to feel for the actual length of body.





- *“Body must be slightly longer than the height at withers.”*



- Slightly longer than tall does not mean “long backed”.

Proportion comparison...



Correct



Too long backed



Too short backed

**Other key points to Papillon elegance are the long,
fine-boned legs and dainty hare – like feet.
This Papillon exhibits a good length of leg and proper hare feet.**



The Papillon should NOT be short on leg.
This example is too short on leg
and is missing some of the elegance that is “Papillon.”



SUBSTANCE

“Of fine - boned structure.”



The Phalene should be of the same fine boned structure.



Papillon Expression



**Expression is soft, sweet, melt your heart...
but also inquisitive and full of mischief.**

Head

Let's take it piece by piece...



Correct Eyes

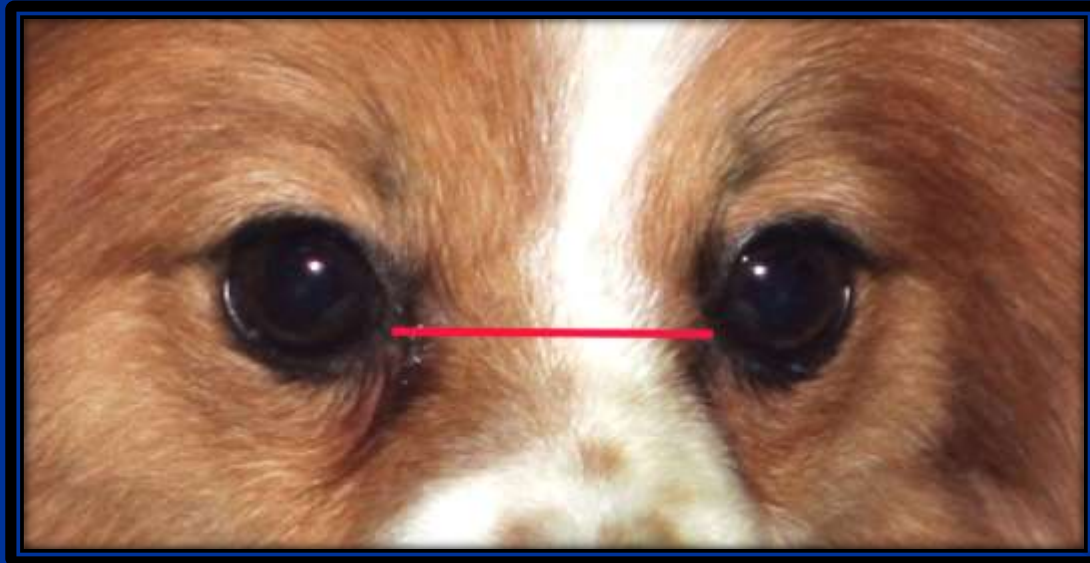
“Eyes dark, round, not bulging, of medium size and alert in expression. The inner corners of the eyes are on line with the stop. Eye rims black”



These are BEAUTIFUL eyes.

Correct Eyes

“ The inner corners of the eyes are on line with the stop. Eye rims black”



Correct

Beautiful, Dark eye of
medium size, well set.



Incorrect

Light Eye



Correct eye...



Incorrect
Light Eye Rims



Correct eye...



Incorrect

Almond shaped eyes



EARS



*“The ears of either the erect or drop type should be:
Large with rounded tips
Set on the sides and toward the back of the head.”*

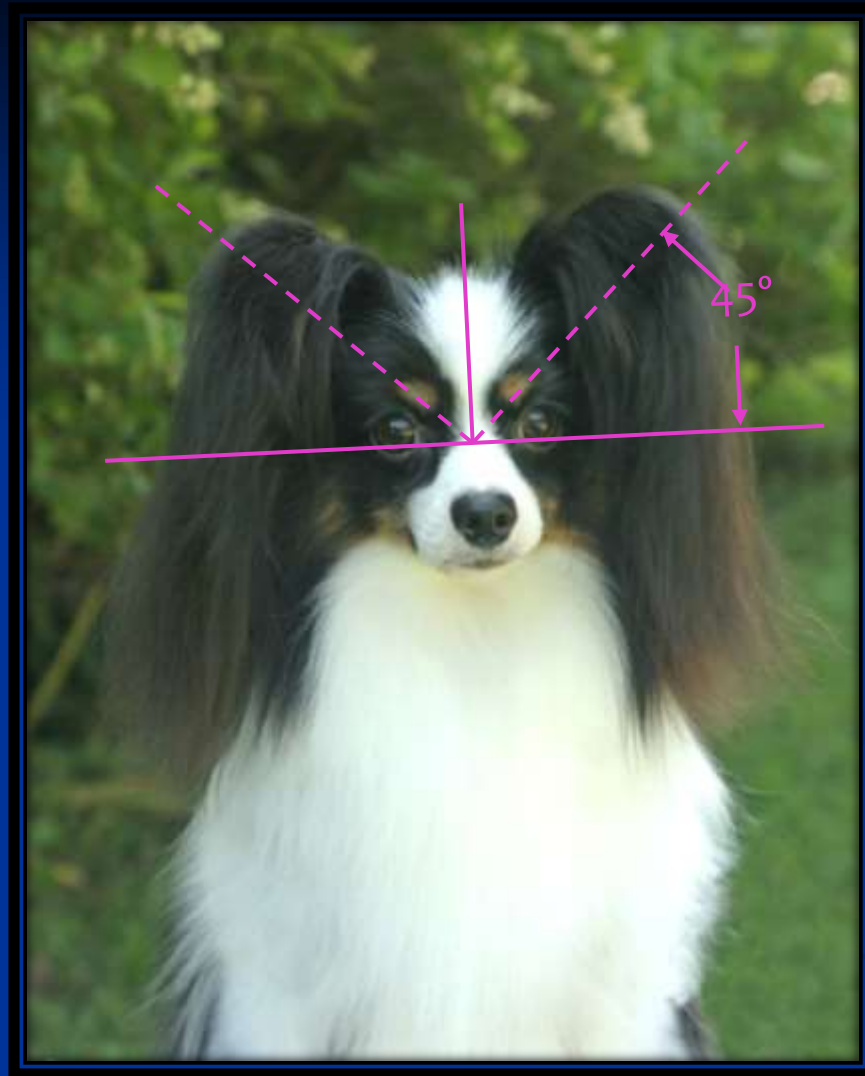
EARS ~ Erect Type



“Carried obliquely and move like the spread wings of a butterfly.”

When alert, each ear forms an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the head.

Leather of sufficient strength to maintain the erect position.”

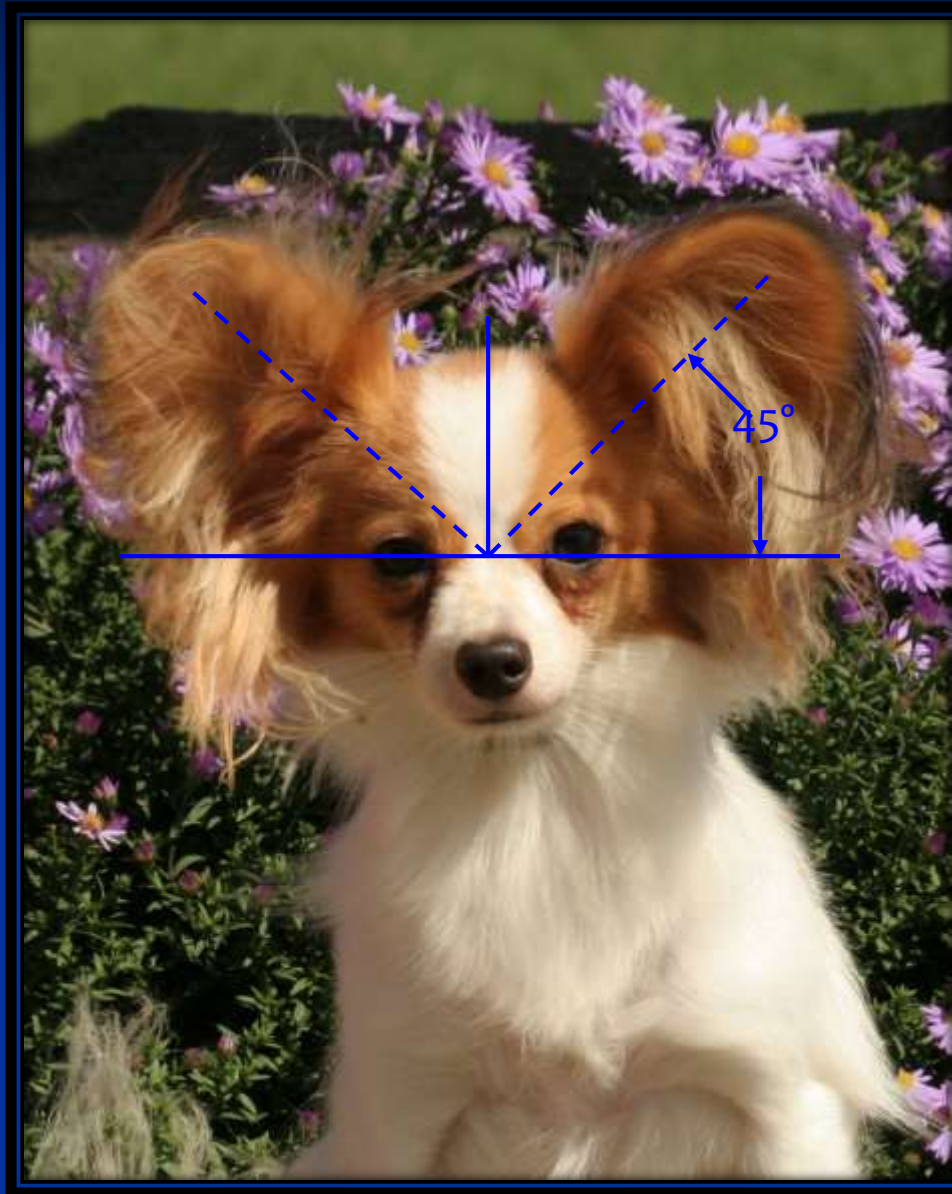


NOTE: The Papillon's ears are mobile. They will not hold them at exactly 45 degrees at all times.

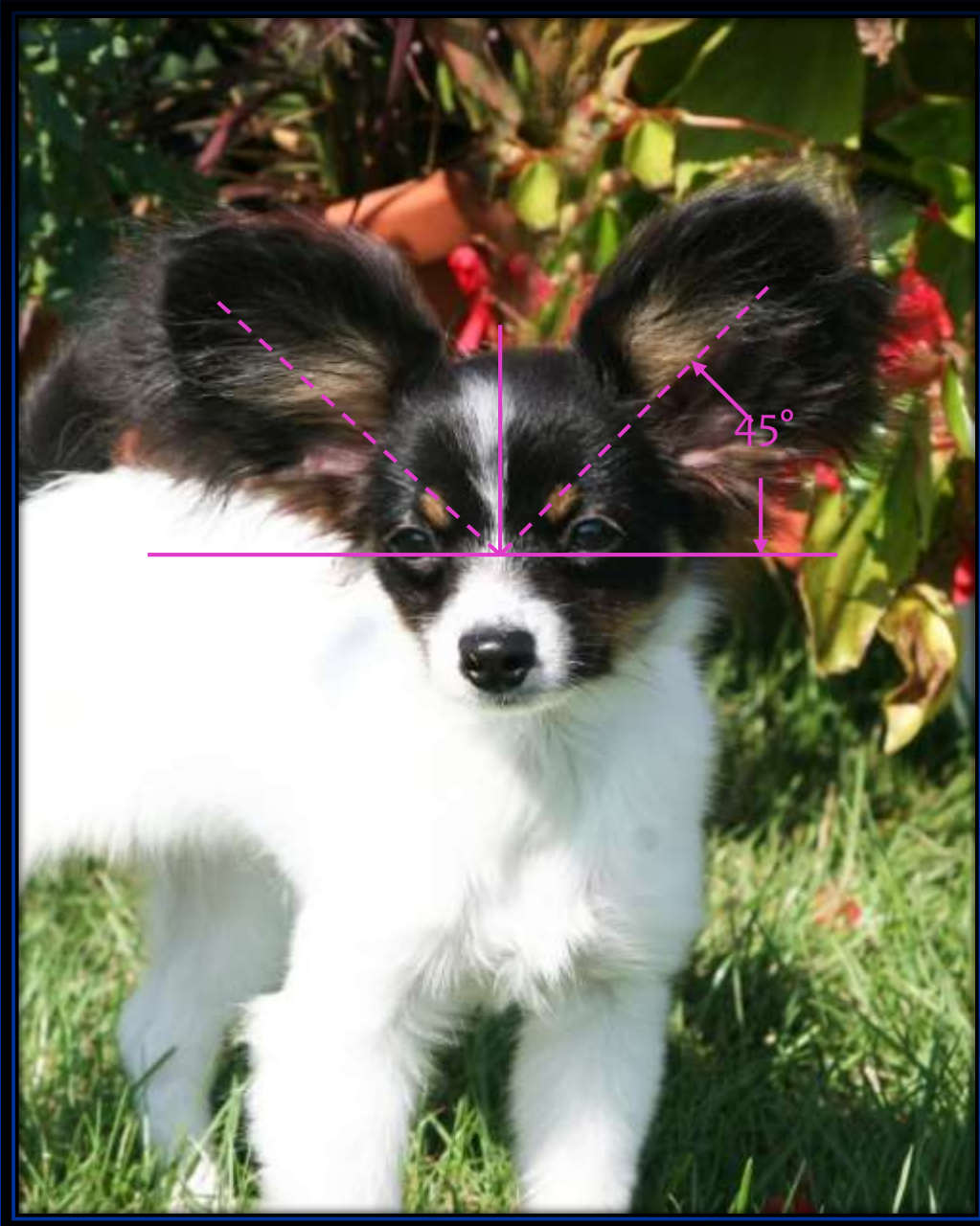
Ears can not be too large or too round!
“The ear leather should be of sufficient strength to maintain the erect position.”



Regardless of size... *“the ears should form an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the head.”*

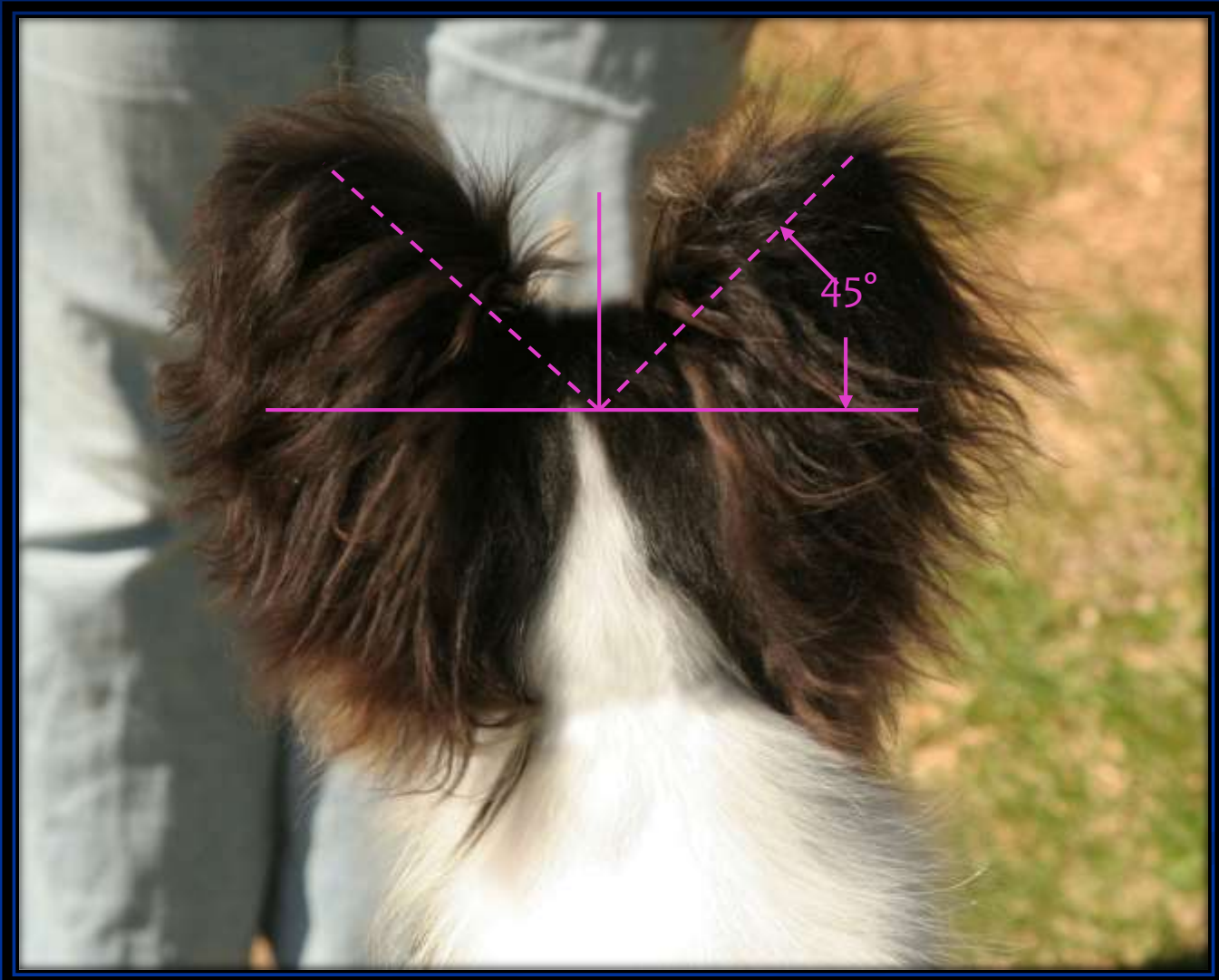






Sometimes it is easier to see the placement and carriage of the ear if you quietly look from behind. It is easy to get lost in the expression of the Papillon from the front.





EARS ~ Drop Type (Phalene)



Pronounced – Fah Lynn. *“Similar to the erect type, but carried drooping and must be completely down.”* The only difference between the varieties that is allowed for in the official breed standard is the ear carriage. In all other respects, the two should be exactly the same.

❖ *“Ears of the drop type, known as the Phalene, are similar to the erect type, but are carried drooping and must be completely down.”*





❖ Phalene ears have a small lift at the base. The ear *“is set on the sides and toward the back of the head”*. It is not smashed or flat on the sides of the head like a Cocker Spaniel.

❖ The ears are still mobile and expressive. It is not a “hound” ear or a “dead” ear.



**Phalene ears should be carried completely down.
However, the ears are still mobile and expressive.**



This puppy displays mobility of ears ...





An important fact...

While a Phalene will not lift the tips of his ear into a semi – erect position ...

A strong wind, can raise havoc even with correct Phalene ears!



EARS ~ faults

- ❖ Faults – Apply to both varieties – ears small, pointed, set too high; one ear up, or ears partly down.



“Small, pointed...”

**This pretty puppy has ears which are set too high.
These are faulty ears.**

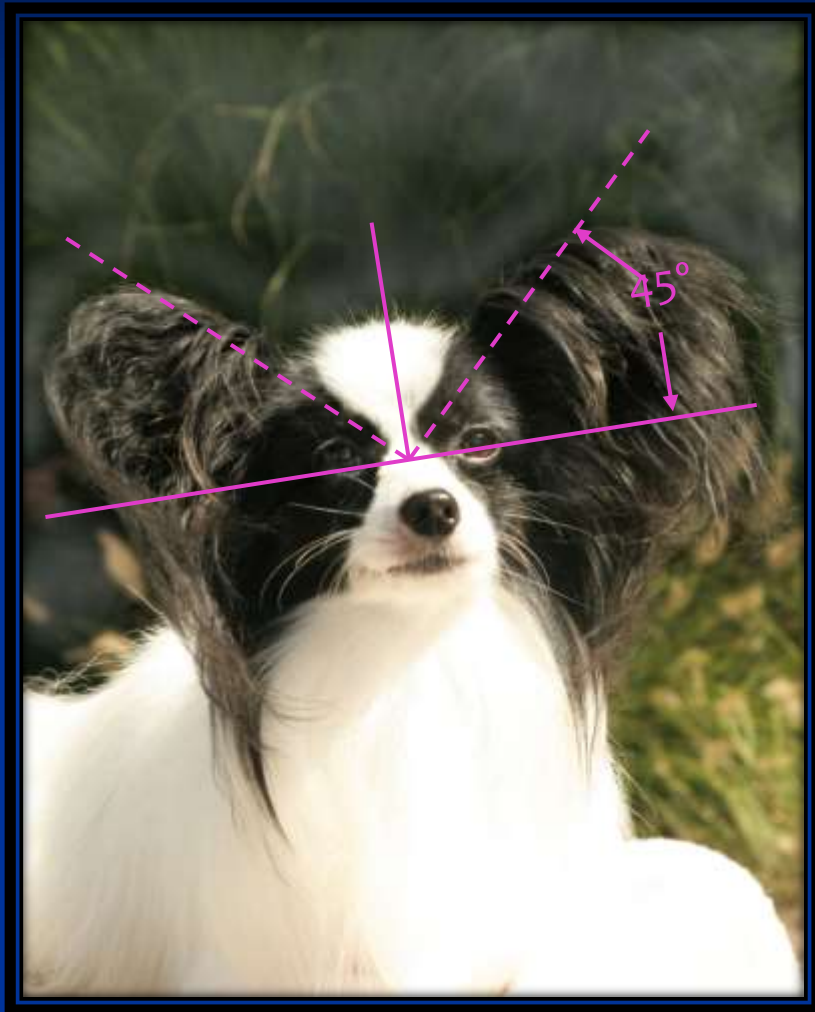


Fault... *“One ear up or ears partly down.”*

This young Papillon's ears which are carried partly down are incorrect.



These ears are set too low.



Ears Too Low

Correct Ear Set & Carriage



The ears of both varieties will generally be rotated back when on the move. This is not a fault.



SKULL



“Head is small.

*The skull is of medium width
and slightly rounded between the ears.*

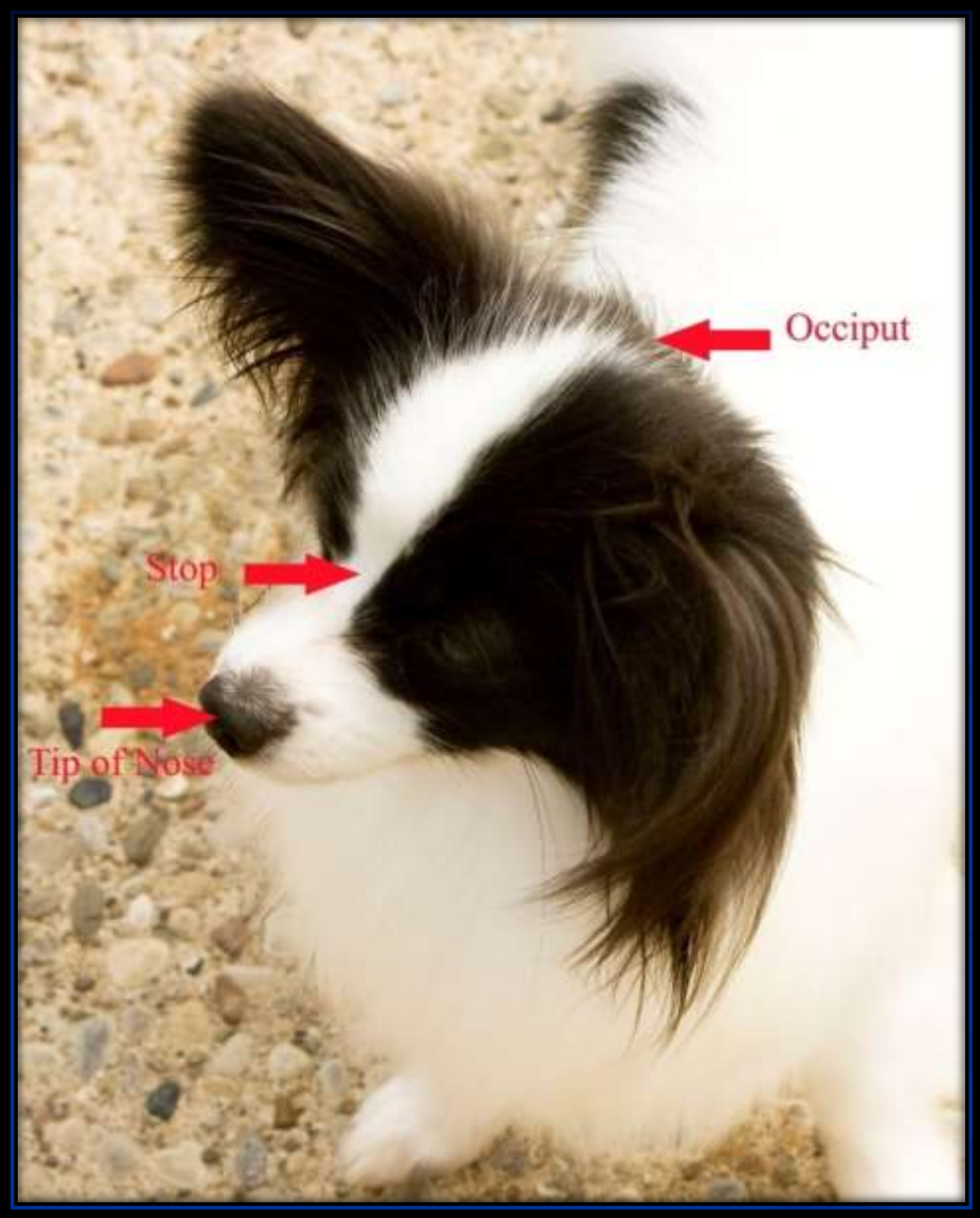
A well-defined stop is formed where the muzzle joins the skull.”

MUZZLE



“Fine, abruptly thinner than the head, tapering to the nose.

*The length of the muzzle from tip of the nose to stop is approximately
one-third the length of the head from
tip of nose to occiput.”*





“A well defined stop is formed where the muzzle meets the skull.”



This dog is lacking stop and fore skull.



**This head is too coarse and lacks characteristic breed type.
The muzzle is too squared off giving a blocky appearance
rather than being fine and tapered.**



NOSE



*“Black, small, rounded and slightly flat on top.
The following fault shall be severely penalized –
nose not black.”*

Here we have an example of a light nose.



LIPS

“Tight, thin and black.”



This Papillon has excellent black pigmentation.

Incorrect



“Tongue must not be visible when jaws are closed.”

“Bite ~ Teeth must meet in a scissors bite

Faults – Overshot or undershot.”

NECK, TOPLINE, BODY



- *“Neck ~ of medium length.*
- *Flowing smoothly into a level topline.*
- *High set tail, carried well arched over the back.*
- *The chest is of medium depth with ribs well sprung.*
- *The belly is tucked up.”*

The standard calls for a neck of medium length... not an overly long neck and certainly not a ewe neck as shown here on the right.

Correct Neck



Ewe Neck – Incorrect



TAIL



- ❖ *“Long, set high and carried well arched over the body.*
- ❖ *The tail is covered with a long, flowing plume.*
- ❖ *The plume may hang to either side of the body.*
- ❖ *Faults – Low-set tail; one not arched over the back, or too short.”*

“The plume may hang to either side of the body.”



The tail plume may also split and fall to both sides.



Another example of a well set, well carried tail.



Another very nice tail set and carriage...



This tail is carried flat on the back, which is not correct. It detracts from the overall elegant appearance of the breed. Even on an otherwise very attractive Papillon.



Notice what a difference the well arched tail makes to the overall elegance of this very pretty dog.





Here we have a beautiful youngster with shimmering, silky coat, but his tail carriage is not correct. *“Tail Faults – Low-set tail; one not arched over the back, or too short.”*



“Topline – The backline is straight and level”.



FOREQUARTERS



- ❖ *“Shoulders well developed and laid back to allow freedom of movement.*
- ❖ *The forelegs are slender.*
- ❖ *Fine - boned. (You need to feel for this.)*
- ❖ *Forelegs must be straight.*
- ❖ *Dewclaws on forelegs are optional.”*

FEET

“Front feet thin and elongated (hare-like), pointing neither in nor out.”



FEET

Proper ~ hare feet



Incorrect ~ round feet



HINDQUARTERS



- ❖ *“Well developed and well angulated.*
- ❖ *The hind legs are slender.*
- ❖ *Fine - boned*
- ❖ *Parallel when viewed from behind.*
- ❖ *Hocks inclined neither in nor out.*
- ❖ *Dewclaws, if any must be removed from hind legs.*
- ❖ *Hind feet thin and elongated (hare-like), pointing neither in nor out.”*

This is a very nice, proper rear hare foot.



These Papillons are both lacking in rear angulation.



Straight rears make for stiff/stilted rear movement which is not correct.

Hindquarters Comparison



COAT



“Abundant, long, flowing, straight with resilient quality, flat on back and sides of body. Profuse frill on chest.

There is no undercoat

Hair short and close on skull, muzzle, front of forelegs, and hind feet to hocks.”

COAT



“Tail is covered with a long, flowing plume.”



Hair on feet is short, but fine tufts may appear over toes and grow beyond them, forming a point.”

In good light, the silky coat of the Papillon will glisten & shine.



**This coat is too soft and fluffy.
The Papillon should not have a “stand off”, fluffy coat!**



Ear Fringe

❖ The standard reads, *“Ears well fringed, with the inside covered with silken hair of medium length.”*



How much ear fringe is correct?



Most of us are greedy and would like as much as we can get!

- ❖ The reality is that not all Papillons are going to have the same amount of fringe.
- ❖ Age, color, condition, care and conditioning all play a part in determining how much fringe a Papillon will have.
- ❖ Clear reds will not carry as much fringing as a black or tri dog or even a sable with heavy black overlay.



❖ A Papillon cannot have too much ear fringe. “*Well fringed*” ears are called for in the standard and are both beautiful and correct. Keep in mind, the dog with the most ear fringe may not be the best overall representative of the breed. No Papillon should win on the basis of ear fringe alone.

❖ A dog with heavy fringes must still carry the ears at the proper 45 degree angle when alert.



COLOR

Markings on the Body

- ❖ The standard reads, *“always parti-colored or white with patches of any color(s)... The size shape, placement and presence or absence of patches of color on the body are without importance. Among the colors there is no preference, provided nose, eye rims and lips are well pigmented black.”*
- ❖ Important to remember that there is no preference in the standard for any particular color.
- ❖ Nor is there any preference for the amount of color on the body or lack thereof!

An all white body is perfectly acceptable as long as the ears and eyes are properly covered.



The markings here are acceptable as well...



This dogs markings are completely acceptable even though the color is not evenly dispersed and runs down his rear leg.



Same with this youngster and the color on his front leg.



This Papillon's heavy body markings are perfectly acceptable.



This dog's heavy markings are also perfectly acceptable.



Ticking is not considered a fault.





Head ~ Markings



The standard reads, “On the head, color(s) other than white must cover both ears, back and front, and extend without interruption from the ears over both eyes. A clearly defined white blaze and noseband are preferred to a solidly marked head. Symmetry of facial markings is desirable.”

While a perfect noseband and blaze is preferred, a solid headed entry may be your better overall dog and should be put up if that is the case!





While these markings may not be perfect, as they are not symmetrical. They are acceptable and correct. These are not mismarks.

Markings should be the last thing considered when judging.



Color ~ Faults

- ❖ *“The following faults shall be severely penalized: Color other than white not covering both ears, back and front, or not extending from the ears over both eyes.*
- ❖ *A slight extension of the white collar onto the base of the ears, or a few white hairs interspersed among the color, shall not be penalized, provided the butterfly appearance is not sacrificed.”*

These puppies are mismarks.



GAIT



The standard reads, *“free, quick, easy, graceful, not paddlefooted or stiff in hip movements.”*

The standard does not go into detail on the movement of the Papillon. It does call for “*well developed and laid back shoulders and well developed and well angulated rear*” which implies a sound, balanced gait.





The Papillon should come and go “straight and clean”.









TEMPERAMENT

“Happy, alert and friendly. Neither shy nor aggressive.”



- ❖ The Papillon is “*light and lively*”.
- ❖ He doesn’t make a very good statue.
- ❖ His enthusiasm for life at times is just too much for him to contain.



This Papillon is not exhibiting proper Papillon temperament.



Considerations When Judging The Papillon



❖ **The Approach...** Soft hands are a must, but don't be timid on your approach. If you're overly cautious and timid a smart Papillon will wonder what is wrong with you and what you are up to.



Examine on the table, but judge on the ground. A Papillon, especially a class animal, is unlikely to use his ears on the table as well as he will on the floor where he is more comfortable.



If you want to recheck something, ask the exhibitor to put the dog back on the table. Do not try to reach down to examine the Papillon on the floor.



All that is necessary to check for the proper scissors bite is to GENTLY lift the lips. If you're uncomfortable with this ask the exhibitor to show you the bite.



Checking the bite in this fashion can be a little overwhelming for a young Papillon.



Ear Fringe and/or grooming techniques can change the shape of a Papillon ear dramatically, as shown here.



Judges need to gently feel the ear leather for size and shape.



Run your hand over the topline.

Feel the smooth transition from neck to wither and backline.

“The backline should be straight and level.

The tail set high.” Feel for the length of body. ***“The body must be slightly longer than the height at the withers.”***



**Run your hands over the legs.
Leg feathering can be deceiving as well.
Making a fine-boned dog appear coarse.**



Disqualifications

- ❖ Height over 12 inches
- ❖ An all white dog
- ❖ Dog with no white

Serious Faults

- ❖ **Nose not black.**
- ❖ **Color other than white not covering both ears, back and front, or not extending from the ears over both eyes.**

