

Info shared by Pitbull SA.

Manjaro APBT kennel.

South Africa.

My Website www.pitbullsa.co.za

My E mail "manjaro@pitbullsa.co.za"

My Facebook "Gawie Manjaro"

My Facebook page "Manjaro Kennel"

My mobile +27827838280.

Zello.com "VoIP" – ask for info.

The blue in "pit bull".

The blue in "pit bull" became a point of controversy.

Various information extracts about the "Blue" in Pitbull's – as with so many reasoning's about "out" breed, this is what we have to work or deal with.

Wayne D. Brown's book "History of the American Pit bull terrier" - on pages 25 and 26 he notes:

That in the late 1930's one of the most important bloodlines of Pit Bulls was the Lightner dogs.

He illustrates that in the conventions of 1936 and 1937, there were Lightner dogs of the dark variety and Lightner dogs of the red nose variety, and a classic confrontation of the two.

When Bob Hemphill wrote to Lighter that they were going to use Hall's Searcy Jeff, of the red nose Lightner strain, in the Oklahoma

Convention of 1936 at Medicine Park Oklahoma, Lightner wrote back that the red nose blood in Jeff was as game as would ever be bred and, further that the black and blue breeding in (Runyon's Colorado) Imp (II) was as game as would ever be bred.

So, the contest between Hall's Searcy **Jeff** and Runyon's Colorado **Imp II** at the Oklahoma Convention of 1936 was a classic confrontation between the red nose Lightner dogs and the dark and blue Lightner dogs.

{Note by MK – “for the dogman of the time it really did not matter ... gameness was the factor and colour was only a personal preference by some.

I don't believe for one second that only pure bred APBT were fought. It was a pit fight not a Pitbull fight - or that only certain conformation or certain colour were fought ... **But in a certain weight class yes!** ...

Gameness proven was **not only about the “breed”** it was about the fighting dog's gameness and ability.

I can, and I'm sure many out there as well will relate to only conformation and show ability today ... especially for the “show APBT” ... then not to be judged as a “dog fighter”

Then again **I do** and I know some other breeders also relate to the historical best to best game proven breeding of the APBT as a fighting dog, this with real APBT temperament and traits ... within the APBT breeding standard and conformation.

A breeding standard is obviously developed to maintain and preserve the characteristics of a breed that made it the most successful at the job for which it was bred.

To truly understand any breed standard, one must know the history behind a breed's existence.

The purpose of a breeder and judge then is the unbiased selection of quality breeding stock true to breed type and within a set breed standard.

The responsibility of a breeder's breeding's is to put up "pure bred" dogs that conform most to the set of breed conformation standards and gameness ... leaving personal bias aside.

It is the ideology of knowing the APBT's breed standard, conformation and gameness and then to experience or expect greatness - then it will change your understanding and perception of a "pure game bred APBT".

Relating to breed identification - the APBT is a breed apart from these designed "breeds" like American Staffordshire terriers, Staffordshire Bull terriers, American Bullies and various look alike mix breeding's called "mutts".

These were bred away from gameness, natural dog aggression, and athleticism abilities and with no real function or purpose like herding, hunting and most of all dog to dog fighting as with the fighting breeds like the real APBT.

The real monster revealed here was and is paper hanging.

Then the scuttle mixed blood incorporation into the real APBT genetic pool.

Breed standard with set proportions within the APBT standard cannot be altered by the whim of man.

Calling a bloodline by the colour of the nose or coat colour?

Much deliberations on the why and from what today's "blue" in APBT's was derived from?

Natural APBT aggression typical directed towards other dogs and animals because of prey drive and NOT directed towards humans?

Fact - dog / cock fighting was and still is a sport – like pigeon dog or horse racing is a sport – then call it by name ... and it's real. Lastly ... only the ignorant using bait dogs to test gameness.

Earl Tudor handled Imp and he was proved to be game.

Jeff had punished Imp severely around the head and nose and Tudor picked him up.

However, he scratched Imp and he went across with his nose bumping the ground, unable to get his head up, but he took a foothold on Jeff. Jeff beat Imp in 54 minutes.

Later, Hall's Searcy Jeff was to beat Imp's brother Colorado Dan also.

After Searcy Jeff had beaten Colorado Imp II and Colorado Dan, their owner, Jeff Runyon, quit the game and sold his dogs.

The fact remains, these “blue” cross bred dogs did not really make an impact.

See one of the few times found in literature, blue dogs before 1936.

The year 1936 was the year the AKC finally recognized the “pit bull”, as it was then known, Staffordshire terrier.

This was the year that the red nose dogs defeated the **blue blooded dogs**.

Note! “Blue-blooded” not blue dogs ... (The term like blue blood of the Kings and Queens, not commoners – marriage between these blue blood always with blue blood in history).

The dogs of this blood (not blue colour) was sold but it is not said who to, although it is mentioned that at least some of these dogs found their way to Joe Corvino who, for a time at least, was involved in the formation of the AKC American Staffordshire Terriers – (I'm sure this was the reason).

The difference then and I'm sure today - dog men wanted winning game dogs, and Imp certainly proved his gameness that day against Jeff, in a stumbling scratch.

Many a true dog men would have been more than happy to have an Imp bred dog in their yard – not because colour but because proven gameness as game looser – (to breed from a game looser means you breed gameness and you just have to add more ability).

Sometime gameness never get proven even in 5 matches – it never get to gameness and the dog in question is just the best fighting dog in these matches.

Back then game losers weren't penalized, and were worthy of being bred.

I know that AmStaff people regard the red noses with abhorrence, and I also know that game folks today don't care for the blue colour – they don't care for any colour ... only gameness.

Actually most of them can't stand the "blue pits" at all because most of the time (but not always) a blue dog stands for being bred for looks and looks alone – and then some made is as catch dogs – wild pig hunting (not to know how they were bred) and then as in show competitions.

I do have to wonder though what the American Pit Bull Terrier would look like today if Imp II had won that fight compared to the American Staffordshire terrier.

Whether or not people want to believe it, blue is a legitimate colour in the American Pit Bull Terrier historical gene pool ... as evidenced and show further more by the "Blue Paul", or sometimes called Blue Poll.

A Scottish strain now extinct, but whose descendants with outcrosses of the past clearly could live on in some of today's "blue" dogs – better expressed as diluted black.

These solid blue or solid red Scottish gladiators resembled the fighting Staffordshire's of England but could weigh twice as much. The "blue dogs" were known in the early times in Scotland as **Blue Pauls**, and the reds as **Red Smuts**.

The name "Blue Paul" is believed to derive from a Scottish yarn about the pirate Paul Jones who reportedly brought the dogs from abroad to the district of Kirkintilloch.

The dogs were popular with the Gypsies of that district who maintained that the dogs originally came from the Galloway coast, lending more colour than "blue" to the Paul Jones tale.

Like the bull and terrier breeds from which they also derived, the Blue Pauls were game to the death in the ring.

We must come to realize **many breed types are game dogs and all types and breeds were competed.**

These dogs remained mute even at the height of battle, very much like the Tosa of Japan.

In appearance, the Blue Paul was similar in appearance to the Bullmastiff of the late 1800s.

The dog was a smooth coated Cobby stocky dog weighing about 45 lbs (20.5 kg), standing 20 inches (51 cm) at the shoulder.

The head was large, the muzzle short and square.

The jaws and lips were even, without overhanging flews.

The stop was slight: eyes, dark hazel.

The ears, set on high, were invariably cropped as was the custom for pit dogs.

The face was wrinkleless but the eyebrows were contracted or knit.

Mr. James B. Morrison of Greenock, England reported that the last Blue Paul exhibited was shown in the late 1880s."

Many people claim that the Blue Paul is now extinct.

It may very well be extinct in its pure original form, but they were probably also crossed with the Pit Terriers in England and Ireland, and most probably "some" of these Pit Bull Terriers and or Pit terriers crosses were brought to America from Scotland.

In 1857, McCaffrey imported the dog "Spring" from Glasgow, Scotland to America.

At that time Glasgow was the centre of Blue Paul activity.

In 1858, in Rhode Island, Spring won a fight in 1 hour, 35 minutes.

In 1859 he won a fight in 2 hours 15 minutes.

In 1860, in Boston, he beat Tom Story's dog in 2 hours 40 minutes.

Spring was bred to Maid of Erin, who was an imported bitch from Dublin Ireland and produced Young Spring.

Young Spring won a fight in 1 hour 15 minutes.

In 1862 he beat Sheffield George's dog in 3 hours 17 minutes, in New York.

When Spring was bred to John Mahon's imported bitch he produced Jeff who won a fight in Providence, Rhode Island in 1 hour.

He later won against Miller's dog in 1 hour 10 minutes.

In 1864 he won another fight in 1 hour 10 minutes.

Dick, another son of Spring, won a fight against Spring's Hope in 1 hour 17 minutes.

Power's Violet was imported to America from Scotland by her Scottish owner and, on January 10, 1892, beat a dog named Spright in Massachusetts.

They fought at Catch weight. Her size, plus her name which indicates a dark blue colour, leads to the possibility that she also might have been a Blue Paul or part Blue Paul.

If the above dogs "were" Blue Pauls, their bloodline was surly continued **and integrated in some old bloodlines** in America and others were probably also imported to America, England, and Ireland as well.

Brown also writes in his book that W.C. Roper bred some game dogs from stock sent to him by Jim Williams and Bob Wallace.

Some of Roper's dogs were silver buckskin in colour, such as Silver Jack and Roper's (William's) Silver.

Roper's Silver won 4 fights at 58 pounds, and another Tudor's Black Jack (16xW) was, according to Earl Tudor, from a Delihant's Paddy/Wichita Mike bloodline.

His sire was Black Tige who was sired by Blue Mike.

Blue Mike was out of Miss Blue who was sired by Imported Roger out of Henry's Blue Mary.

The sire of Blue Mike was Wichita Mike who was out of Henry's Blue Madge and sired by Henry's Black Demon.

Several pages later Brown writes "As we have seen, Tudor's Black Jack was important to the Tacoma line but he was also important to the Ruffian line of American Staffordshire Terriers.

He was not only important in the development of pit dogs, including the Dibo line, but he formed the basis for the Ruffian line".

http://m.facebook.com/groups/172621282864344?view=permalink&id=172712712855201&ft_src=24%3Asty.308%3Aactrs.1532809764%3Apub_time.1336930286%3Afbid.172712712855201%3As_obj.4%3As_edge.1%3As_prnt.11%3Aft_story_name.StreamStoryGroupMaIIPost%3Aobject_id.172621282864344

The APBT history by Wayne D. Brown's "HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PIT BULL" should be read as seen by Wayne D Brown.

Firstly, realize the colour of dogs fighting in the pits was not and never will be the factor - gameness abilities and other traits also temperament was, and was tested in the pit.

Today many types' crosses and breeds of game fighting dogs are fought and the "real" purebred APBT are one of the breeds.

Discussing the "blue" colour in this 1936 - 1950 context involves pit fighting game bred dogs and not as show or catch dogs – gameness tested in the pit.

Also, the "Lightner dogs" is but one puzzle piece if relating to bloodlines and what contributed to the APBT.

Recognized breeding standards and specific breed conformation then, and today, and most importantly, the gameness trait is what make the APBT the sought after breed it was and is today and colour did not matter – should not matter.

The APBT was known by its "name" and it was never called "blue pits" or "blue blood".

To breed only for the blue colour (that's what breeders of "blue pits" do) and ignoring conformation standards, gameness and other real APBT traits and abilities ... have resulted in the blue or silver or whatever "pit's", mix breeds and over size and overweight look alike's.

This does not change fact that these dogs can't be awesome show dogs or loving house dogs – your dog is your dog and the relationship between master and his dog will never change.

The APBT historical breeding goals, for the past +- 200 years, resulted in the "real APBT as fighting bulldog a dog of choice".

Quoting from Wayne D. Brown's book above – "HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PIT BULL TERRIER" "game folks today don't care for the blue colour.

Actually most of them can't stand it at all because most of the time (but not always) a "blue pit" stands for being bred for looks and looks alone"

Bigger or blue or whatever, **is not better** in the APBT world- only better is better than better – in the context of gameness.

This should be the breeder's goal ... better than better.

Real dog men like real game dogs and realize the APBT is not the only game bred dog out there.

I also quote from a recent remark on Face book to illustrating ignorance and purpose " Don't phone if you do not have R10000.00, the blue blood in their veins giving the blue colour and even blue eyes" What a joke.

Then you might believe that by feeding raw red meat & blood will give you a red nose. Gawie MK

Look what Louis Colby has to say about the "blue" dogs, and I can't think of any better authority: Quote "As a boy growing up, and listening to multiple conversations between my father and visitors such as Collagan, Heinzl Vose, Donovan, and many other dog men from all over the country >> never did the word "blue" appear. There never was a blue Colby dog in my father's yard, nor mine. To my knowledge there was never a "blue colour" dog reported in any match or sporting event during that time."

Farmer Family Bulldogs quote >> They were back then not blue - ' Ch Whiskey is one that comes to mind the ADBA used to register the dogs as the colour grey from what the owner of Whiskey told me and she was actually like a 8th "staff blue grey" ...

they are all genetic dilutes of the colour black it's a recessive trait but I will agree I never seen a blue dog at a hunt win.

Nicolosi's Kennels quote >> Yes you're right now I have seen some that are working - yet it's far and few in between.

Mark Such quote >> No one seems to have full knowledge as to how the Blue Pauls were bred or from where they originally came.

Blue Paul Terrier

[View the full image](#)



Known history:

Almost nothing is known with certainty about the Blue Paul Terrier.

The dog's origins and eventual fate are shrouded in mystery.

Legend holds that around 1770, the Scottish-born American sailor, John Paul Jones, returned to his hometown of Kirkcudbright, located in the Dumfries and Galloway region of Scotland.

This John Paul Jones was allegedly the America's first famous naval hero, most well-known for his taunt, "I have not yet begun to fight."

He supposedly brought several Blue-coloured Terriers with him. These dogs were apparently extremely dog aggressive and were quickly adopted by local dog fighters.

It is not stated where he acquired these Blue Terriers, but the locals began to call them Blue Paul Terriers in his honour.

The breed was allegedly most popular with the “Gypsies” that travelled through the region.

However, sources do not make it clear whether these “Gypsies” (a derogatory and obsolete term that describes at least three separate groups in Britain) were Roma, Scottish Travelers, or Irish Travelers. Based on the time and place it is most likely that they were Scottish Travelers, but this cannot be said with any certainty.

The Blue Paul Terrier earned a near legendary reputation in the ring, where it was said to be willing to fight to the death.

John Paul Jones allegedly returned to America in around 1777, bringing Blue Paul Terriers with him, where they subsequently became established on the Eastern Seaboard.

Like all stories there are many problems with “this story”.

The biggest is that there does not appear to be any documentation to back it up making it little more than rumour and folklore.

Additionally, the timing is just a little bit off.

The American Revolution, which began in 1775 (depending on what event is considered the start), was in full swing by 1777.

Although primarily fought on the ground in the colonies, there was also a fair amount of maritime conflict as well.

The British blockaded most major Colonial ports at one point or another during the conflict as well as interfering with American shipping.

It is highly doubtful, although admittedly not impossible, that John Paul Jones would have returned to America at this point, and it is even less likely that he would have been able to bring dogs along with him.

In any case, John Paul Jones was apparently already present in America by 1774, and he earned a commission from the Continental Congress in 1775.

It is also completely unclear how John Paul Jones first acquired these dogs or where they came from.

The “Gypsies” who kept them insisted that they were originally from the Galloway Coast, where Kirkcudbright is located.

If they were developed there, it doesn’t seem likely that John Paul Jones introduced them.

It is possible that the “Gypsies” did not actually mean Galloway, but rather Galway, an important city located on Ireland’s Western Coast. If so, the Blue Paul Terrier may have been a descendant of the [Kerry Blue Terrier](#), but that is also little more than speculation.

It is commonly stated that the Blue Paul Terrier was a form of [Bull and Terrier](#), a cross between an [Old English Bulldog](#) and a Terrier. This is possible, but somewhat unlikely.

Although Bull and Terriers may have existed for centuries, they were not common – (newsworthy) - until after 1835, when dog fighting’s popularity rose to determine the best competitive dog – this after bull-baiting and bear-baiting were banned by England’s Parliament.

If the Blue Paul Terrier did date back to the 1770’s, it would have predated most other Bull and Terriers by more than 60 years.

The surviving drawings of Blue Paul Terriers are not conclusive.

They do “look similar” to other drawings of Bull Terriers, but these were made well into the Blue Paul Terrier’s history, and may actually represent crosses between that breed and Bull and Terriers rather than the original breed itself.

In any case, those drawings are not conclusive and show a dog that looks just as much like a [Manchester Terrier](#) and other Terrier breeds of the time as it does a Bull and Terrier.

References are made to the breed having the same “blue coat” as some [Greyhounds](#), and it is possible that the breed was actually a cross between a blue Greyhound and a Terrier, although this also has no more evidence than any other theory.

Other theories that have been posited are that the dog may have been descended from crosses between Terriers and one of the Blue Gascony Hounds, Collie-type dogs, or perhaps a Native American dog, but these theories are even less likely.

Little is known with specificity about the Blue Paul Terrier.

It was supposedly extremely dog aggressive and readily willing to fight to the death.

The breed usually had a bluish grey coat, but it isn't clear if the coat was always solidly-coloured or if it sometimes possessed white markings.

Not all mentioned "Blue Paul Terriers" were blue - and red and brindle breed members were also sometimes born.

These dogs were known in Scotland as Smuts or Red Smuts.

The breed was quite muscular and athletic.

Those drawings that have survived show a dog with a short, smooth coat, relatively long and straight legs, and a medium-length very slender tail.

The head of this breed looked powerful, and was topped by erect ears, although whether they were naturally-erect or artificially cropped is unknown (although most think that they were cropped).

The breed's muzzle looked quite short, roughly half the length of the skull, but it was also relatively wide.

The breed had a wide and deep chest, which may have made it look rounded.

Allegedly, the breed stood up to a height of 50 centimetres at the shoulder, and weighed approximately 20 kilograms.

Although the said dog had a "Blue Coat", it was said to have amber eyes, which were neither prominent nor sunken.

The Blue Paul Terrier supposedly had a very unique facial expression, one that it alone among all dogs possessed.

This expression was the result of a small dip in the forehead combined with an unusually expressive facial musculature.

Some have theorized that the musculature was the result of the combination of the musculature of two different breeds, but since all dogs have the same facial muscles, this would seem to be impossible.

As has already been stated, dog fighting became considerably more popular in the United Kingdom after 1835.

Dog fighters discovered that Bull and Terriers made the most ideal fighting dogs as they combined the size, power, and ferocity of the Bulldog and the quickness, dog aggression, and determination of the Terrier.

British dog fighters began to cross a number of "different" Terrier varieties with "different" Bulldogs (also other "willing fighting breeds") in an attempt to develop the ultimate fighting dog – it was competition to have the best fighting dog in the pit.

These breeders could have – and history lends have incorporated the "Blue Paul Terrier" into their breeding programs.

Breeders in Staffordshire particularly favoured the Blue Paul Terrier, and the Blue colour was introduced into the Staffordshire [Bull Terrier](#) as a result.

When Staffordshire Terriers were introduced into America in the mid-1800's, they were further crossed with American fighting dogs, among them the Blue Paul Terriers allegedly descended from dogs brought back by John Paul Jones.

This introduction of Blue Paul Terrier blood (as well as that Blue Staffordshire Bull Terriers) had a major impact on the subsequently developed American Pit Bull Terrier and American Staffordshire terrier.

Blue has long been one of the most popular colours among American Pit Bull Terrier fanciers, such dogs are commonly referred to as Blue Nose Pits, and much, much more rarely, Blue Pauls and more readily "Blue catch dogs".

It is sometimes said that the Blue Paul Terrier was one of the first dogs brought to America with English immigrants in the 19th Century.

However, this is in no way accurate.

British settlers had been bringing dogs with them to America since the 1600's.

[Bloodhounds](#) accompanied the earliest British settlers to Virginia, and the Mayflower carried a Mastiff and a Spaniel to Plymouth.

Many other breeds preceded the Blue Paul Terrier to America, including Collies, Foxhounds, and other varieties of Terrier. At some point, the Blue Paul Terrier went extinct, although there does not appear to be any information as to when that occurred. The breed may have died out anytime between 1850 and 1900. Although many breed members likely perished in combat, the breed probably did not die out in the traditional sense. Instead, it was likely so frequently crossed with American Pit Bull Terriers and Staffordshire Bull Terriers that it ceased to be a distinct breed and was enveloped into those dogs as a colour variety. The fact that no one documented its extinction may be evidence that dog fighting fanciers did not think that it was gone entirely, but that its blood lived on in other breeds.

Appearance:

The Blue Paul Terrier resembled contemporary Staffordshire Terriers. They had a smooth coat and were powerfully built.

They weighed about 50 lbs. and measured up to 22 inches at the withers.

The head was large; the forehead was flat, muzzle short and square, large and broad but not receding like that of the.

The jaws and teeth were even with no under bite.

They had a slight dip between the eyes, which were dark hazel and not sunken.

The ears were small, thin, set high, and invariably cropped, with a tight face.

The eyebrows contracted or knit.

The facial expression of the Blue Paul has never been seen in any other breed and can frequently be recognized in mixed breeds.

The body was round and well ribbed up, it's back short, broad, and muscular, and its chest deep and wide.

The tail was set low and devoid of fringe, rather drooping and never rising above the back.

The dog stood straight and firmly on its legs. Its forelegs were stout and muscular, showing no curve.

The hind legs were very thick and strong, with well-developed muscles.

The colour was dark blue as can be seen in Greyhounds.

However, they sometimes produced brindles or reds, which were known as red smuts in Scotland.

- See more at: <http://www.easypetmd.com/doginfo/blue-paul-terrier#sthash.WOuLuj3C.dpu>



Badger baiting. From an etching by H. Alken, 1820. A Blue Paul Terrier is held by the scruff of the neck awaiting his turn at the unfortunate badger.

The Blue Paul Terrier was a breed of fighting dog that was apparently kept primarily in Scotland and the United States.

Very little is known about this dog, other than the fact that it was supposedly quite ferocious in the dog fighting ring and that it was likely the means by which a blue coloration was introduced into [Staffordshire Bull Terriers](#) and their descendants the [American Pit Bull Terrier](#) and [American Staffordshire Terrier](#).

There does not seem to be any agreement as to when or where the dog was developed, when or how it went extinct, or even on its appearance and nature.

The Blue Paul Terrier was also known as the Scottish Bull Terrier, Blue Poll [Bulldog](#), and the Blue Poll.

In that book of *Hermanus Frehdreks* fight.

An old fighting book that was banned with the sport.

It read of the BPT and the Brindle's and Red Muts and Red Smuts which were given away and gave rise to many know breeds today.

The Red staffs of today.

And even the brindles. JP Jones was not the only one to have bred them and the recessive blue trait was admired and those born in a litter with morphed and degraded colours were sold off

Some of these sold of dogs still had the recessive gene and this made them produce blues again - but this is a weak link in the history.

But the same blood refined is or could be in many breeds today.