When judging our breed, please don’t leave your common sense at home.
Bull-baiting was outlawed in England in 1835.

Toy Bulldogs were bred but did not achieve popularity in England. The French Bulldog was developed from the English Toy Bulldogs in the mid to late 1800s.

Increased mechanization in England forced the lace makers from the Nottingham area to move to the Calais area of France, taking their Toy Bulldogs with them.
FROM THE BULLDOG...

Some other breeds (possibly Pugs and the Terrier Boule) may have been used to set size and type.

However, this is speculative and no records exist that document the early history of the breed.
IN FRANCE

The “petite Boule” quickly became popular with the Parisian working classes.
BELLES DE NUIT

Eventually these dogs became favorites of the Parisian Belles de Nuit, the “Ladies of the Evening.”
It was through this association that the “upper classes” became familiar with the breed.
THE BREED ORIGINALLY HAD BOTH ROSE AND BAT EARS

Toy Bulldog  1849

French Bulldog  1892

Early “Bat” and Rose Ear
In the late 1800s there were both rose-eared and bat-eared varieties. European fanciers preferred the rose ear; Americans preferred the bat ear.

The FBDCA was formed in 1897, the first club dedicated to the breed. It wrote the first breed standard, which established bat ears as the only acceptable ear type.

As this cartoon shows, not everyone in Europe was happy about it.
IN AMERICA...

American tourists brought the breed back to the USA. The American fanciers preferred the Bat Ear variety and set the type.

A champion French Bulldog named CH Gamin de Pycombe, owned by Robert Williams Daniel was aboard the Titanic on its fateful journey.
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS...

- **1887**: First exhibited in France.
- **1896**: First exhibited at Westminster.
- **1897**: French Bull Dog Club of America formed (first club exclusively for the breed) and wrote the first Standard, with the Bat Ear the only acceptable ear.
1905 Mrs. E.L. Pulsifer
Breeder/Owner, Seated with her French Bulldog: CH Maurice II (By: Ruinart, Out of: Marguerite de Valois)
FRENCH BULLDOGS
AROUND THE WORLD

1900
In Russia: Princess Tatiana Romanov

1905
Lady Kathleen Pilkington, founding member of the French Bulldog Club of England

1920
Mrs. R.A. Hopwood with her dogs at the Open French Bulldog Show in London
TURN OF THE CENTURY ARTWORK

On the left, Sitzendork, Germany from 1887-1900. Right Maude Earl
FRENCH BULLDOG STRUCTURE AND THE STANDARD

Art by Olga Goronovsky)
“We should know what breed it is at midnight, in the dark of the moon, on top of the picket fence — by the silhouette!”

Alva Rosenberg
The silhouette should be unmistakable

Exhibiting the distinctive head, ears and topline.
ANATOMY

FRENCH BULLDOG ANATOMY

TOPLINE

NECKLINE
C1 - 7

"Dip" or "Connect" (T11) (anticlinal vertebra, nearly vertical spinous process)
(L4 is high point)

WITHERS
T1 - 4

BACK
T4-13

LOIN
L1-7

GROUP
S1-3 (sacrum)

TAIL has variable number of caudal vertebrae

SHOULDER JOINT

ELBOW JOINT

WRIST (PASTERN) JOINT

FRONT PASTERN (METACARPALS)

FOREPAW (PHALANGES)

Center of gravity through elbow; ~ 60% body weight on forelimbs

HUMERUS

SCAPULA

HIP JOINT

ISCHIAL TUBerosity

KNEE (STIFLE) JOINT

HOCK (ANKLE) JOINT (TARSALS)

REAR PASTERN (METATARSALS)

HIND PAW
(PHALANGES)

When hindlimb fully flexed up against body, hock and ischial tuberosity of pelvis should be in the same vertical plane

Jan Grebe © 2006
A muscle can only contract to $\frac{1}{2}$ of its resting length. The longer the muscle, the farther the moveable end will move when it contracts.

One of the muscles involved in the movement of the canine forelimb attaches to the back of the skull and a few adjacent cervical vertebrae; its movable end attaches to the shaft of the humerus. When that muscle contracts, it pulls the forelimb forward. The longer the muscle, the farther it pulls the forelimb.

The length of the neck can therefore affect the reach of the forelimb. Note that sighthounds tend to have very long necks.
FRENCH BULLDOG STANDARD AT A GLANCE

Eyes forward, shallow sockets

Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded when seen from side

Stop well defined

Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back

Underjaw is deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up

Chest broad, deep, and full

Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular and set wide apart

Shoulder well laid back

Neck is thick and well-arched with loose skin at the throat

Strong and short, broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins

Slight fall close behind the shoulders

“Roach back” = slight rise over the loin with high point (“keystone”) L4 (red)

Hind legs strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders

Tail either straight or screwed, short, hung low, thick root and fine tip; carried low in repose

Couple **

Well-ribbed with belly tucked up

Hind feet slightly longer than Forefeet

Feet moderate in size, compact and firmly set

Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails
GENERAL APPEARANCE

- Active
- Intelligent
- **Muscular dog of heavy bone**
- **Smooth coat**
- **Compactly built**
- **Of medium or small structure**
- Expression alert, curious, interested

Hallmarks of the breed...
Square head with bat ears and the roach back
Balance and proportion are mentioned twice in the standard.

- All points are well distributed and bear good relationship one to the other;
- No feature being in such prominence from EITHER excess or lack of quality that the animal appears poorly proportioned.
Examples of General Appearance, Proportion & Symmetry

Dogs

Bitches
**INFLUENCE OF SEX**

In comparing specimens of different sex, due allowance is to be made in favor of bitches, which do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same marked degree as does the dog.

This does not mean that you always give preference to the bitch...It simply means that you need to recognize that a bitch is feminine.

This does not mean that bitches are frail.
WEIGHT not to exceed 28 pounds;

over 28 pounds is a DISQUALIFICATION. If you are unsure of the weight, please call for the scale.

Do not lift dogs on table...use your scales
Proportion and Substance

PROPORTION: Distance from withers to ground in good relation to distance from withers to onset of tail, so that the animal appears compact, well balanced and in good proportion.

Compact is defined as solid and well put together. This is the second time that balance and good proportion is mentioned.

SUBSTANCE: Muscular, heavy bone.
DOGS WITH IMPROPER BODY PROPORTIONS
AGE PROGRESSION WITH GOOD PROPORTIONS

Same male at 9 months, 18 months and 5 years.
DOGS WITH CORRECT PROPORTIONS
HEAD

Large and Square *(in front view)*
Top of skull flat between the ears. Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded.
Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back; Muscles of cheeks well developed.

The squareness comes from
- the flat skull between broad based ears
- the broad, deep, well laid back muzzle
- well-developed cheek muscles
- deep, square, broad, upswept jaw
- flews overhanging the sides.

The squareness comes from structure, not cushioning.
EVALUATE THE HEAD FROM THE FRONT AND FROM THE PROFILE

Classic illustration above from *The French Bulldog*, 1926, jointly published By The French Bull Dog Club of America and The French Bulldog Club of New England
Note good layback, upturn of underjaw and rounded forehead in this young dog.
• A straight line should connect the under-jaw, tip of nose, and top of the stop.
• The forehead is rounded when viewed from the side.
• This rounded forehead is a major departure from the Bulldog’s flat, laid-back forehead.
LAYBACK COMPARISON
Note correct layback, upturn of underjaw, and rounded forehead in this bitch.
Comparison of Bulldog and French Bulldog Skulls (ca. 1920)

- Underjaw more undershot and with more turn-up in Bulldog than French Bulldog.
- Proportional fullness of skull in French bulldog greater than in Bulldog.
- Furrow in Bulldog forehead and its absence in French Bulldog.
- Ridges and grooves more marked on Bulldog skull than on French Bulldog skull.
- French Bulldog skull more moderate than Bulldog skull.
EYE COLOR

Eyes Dark, brown or approaching black.

Lighter BROWN colored eyes are acceptable but not desirable. Blue or Green eye(s) or any traces of blue or green are a DISQUALIFICATION.
EYES – PLACEMENT

Eyes dark, brown or approaching black in color, wide apart, set low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible,
EYES – SHAPE

round in form, of moderate size, neither sunken nor bulging
No haw and no white of the eye showing when looking forward.

Unacceptable haw and white of the eye.
IMPROPER EYE COLOR

Must DQ these dogs.
Known as the bat ear,
- broad at the base,
- elongated,
- with round top,
- set high on the head but not too close together,
- and carried erect with the orifice to the front.
- The leather of the ear fine and soft.
- *Other than bat ears is a disqualification.*
Ears should be placed at “11 and 1 o’clock.”

Ears are expressive.

Evaluate ear expression on the floor, not on the table.

Do not penalize for failure to use ears at all times.

Which ears to the right would you DQ?

Classic illustration above from *The French Bulldog*, 1926
Ears are not erect.
FAULTY EARS

Wide-set ears

Pointy Ears
PROPER EARS
The Stop well defined, causing a hollow groove between the eyes with heavy wrinkles forming a soft roll over the extremely short nose.

Typically a Frenchie has a wrinkle over the nose and a wrinkle on each side of the nose.
NOSE

• Extremely short
• Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them

The nares should not be pinched but must be open to allow maximum breathing capacity.
The top of the nose should be just below a line drawn through the center of the eyes.

Correct

Incorrect
THE TOP OF THE NOSE SHOULD BE JUST BELOW A LINE DRAWN THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE EYES.

Incorrect – Down Face

Correct
Nose Black.
Nose other than black is a Disqualification, EXCEPT:
In the case of creams or fawns without black masks, where a lighter colored nose is acceptable but not desirable.
Pink (unpigmented spot) on the nose is NOT a lighter colored nose (multicolored or “butterfly” nose).

UNPIGMENTED NOSE

You MUST DQ

Pink (unpigmented spot) on the nose is NOT a lighter colored nose. A “butterfly” nose is a DQ.
In cream dogs a lighter colored nose is acceptable, but not desirable. **Note this is not an unpigmented nose.**

Nose other than black is a DQ in a brindle, brindle and white, or white and brindle dog.
Pink (unpigmented) spot on nose or “butterfly” nose is a disqualification.

A slate, mouse, liver or “any color other than black” nose is a DQ in a brindle dog.
LIVER NOSE IS A DQ

NOT a lighter colored nose.
FLEWS

- Flews black, thick and broad,
- hanging over the lower jaw at the sides,
- meeting the underlip in front and
- covering the teeth and tongue which are not seen when the mouth is closed.
If the teeth and tongue are seen – possible causes

Acceptable:
- Heat
- Excitement or nervousness

Serious faults:
- Wry
- Insufficient turn up
The underjaw is:

- deep,
- square,
- broad,
- undershot and
- well turned up.
Essential Elements of the Jaw

**Deep** to allow room for curve.

**Square**. The front incisors should be straight across – not rounded. This gives the jaw squareness.

**Broad**. The straight line of incisors also gives the jaw breath.

**Undershot**. This is an essential element of the breed.

**Well turned up**. Upswept.
GOOD BITES — GOOD UPTURN

Note broad underjaw and teeth in a straight line.
GOOD BITE - BROAD UNDERJAW

While not all French Bulldogs have teeth in a straight line, they should still exhibit a broad, upswept jaw.
Do not cover the dog’s eyes or nose when examining the mouth. You are not required to check, nor should you check, for full dentition. Check that the jaw is undershot and not wry and evaluate the placement of the teeth.
SEVERE MOUTH FAULTS

Lack of Undershot jaw – level or scissors bite

Wry – laterally displaced or tilted jaw.
Positive Points

- Dark eyes of good shape
- Square head — good ears
- Flat skull between the ears

Negative Points

- Side view is incorrect
- Down-faced; nose below the Center of the eyes
- Long nose; forehead not rounded

Same 2-year-old bitch in both shots
HEAD EVALUATION

• Good layback of muzzle
• Good upturn of underjaw
• Good pigment
• Good ear placement
• Good dark eye
• Note soft roll over the nose (wrinkle) and on each side of the muzzle below the eye

POSITIVE POINTS
• Good upturn of underjaw
• Dark eye
• Slightly tilted nose
• Wrinkles over nose
BITCH’S HEAD

POSITIVE POINTS

• Square
• Dark eyes
• Broad muzzle with well defined stop
• Correct ear carriage and heavy wrinkles
• Roll over black nose
• Bat ears
• Skull flat between the ears
POSITIVE POINTS

• Good expression
• Good ear set, size and shape
• Good dark eye
• Good width of muzzle and under jaw
Neck: thick and well arched with loose skin at throat.

Back is strong and short.

Body is short and well rounded.

Chest is broad, deep, full; well ribbed with the belly tucked up.
ROACH BACK WITH A SLIGHT FALL CLOSE BEHIND SHOULDERS.

GRADUALLY RISING TO THE LOIN

WHICH IS HIGHER THAN THE SHOULDER.

ROUNDING AT THE CROUP.
BROADER AT THE SHOULDERS, AND TAPERING TO THE REAR

Although the breed is sometimes described as “pear shaped” this term is not in our Standard, which contains the description stated above.
The topline is one of the distinct features of the French Bulldog.
Must be a “roach back.”
Since there are several types of roach backs, we will discuss each and relate it to the French Bulldog.
A form of roached back, first dipping behind the shoulders, then arching markedly in front of and over the loins before once again dropping at the rump.

This back has the rise in front of the loin.
The rise on a French Bulldog should be OVER the loin.
CARP BACK

Carp back is similar to the camel back except that there is little or no initial drop behind the shoulders and the arch tends to be not as high.

This differs from the Frenchie topline:
The Frenchie has a dip behind the shoulders. The rise should be over the loin – not start well before the loin.
This term is used in the Bulldog standard.

This is a more extreme curve than is normally seen in a French Bulldog.
Correct

Incorrect – too level with gay tail

Incorrect – camel back
Correct topline should be obvious when dog is standing still and moving.
TOPLINE – STANDING AND MOVING

The patterning on a piebald can often times be deceiving.
This is not a “roach” — dog appears to be running downhill.
No rise over the loin; tail set high.
should gradually rise to the loin which is higher than the shoulder...
COMPARISON OF FRENCH BULLDOG & BULLDOG PROFILE

STRUCTURE: Note differences in size, bone, degree of layback of foreface, ears and head; and similarities in topline.

GAIT: In both breeds, the gait is unrestrained, free and vigorous. However, the Bulldog gait is additionally described as a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise motion, giving the characteristic “roll.”
CORRECT TOPLINE
FOREQUARTERS — DOG

- Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular, set wide apart.
- Dewclaws may be removed.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails.

The space created between the front legs, chest, and the ground should be nearly square.
• Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular, set wide apart.
• Dewclaws may be removed.
• Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
• Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails

The space created between the front legs, chest, and the ground should be nearly square.
Note similarities, but also note significant differences in ears, width of heads, degree of upturn of under jaw, and width of fronts.
Comparison of French Bulldog & Bulldog

Note that the “square” formed by the Frenchie front is measured below the brisket, whereas in the Bulldog front it includes the brisket.
HINDQUARTERS

• Hind legs are strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders.
• Hocks well let down.
• Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
• Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails; hind feet slightly longer than forefeet.

Remember that the hindquarters are narrower than the front.
• Tail is either straight or screwed (but not curly), short, hung low, thick root and fine tip.
• Carried low in repose.

Placement and carriage is more important than actual tail length, but note that the Standard *does* describe a tail.
Early silvered metal sculpture showing good tail placement and carriage

WMF sculpture circa 1913 (artist: Fritz Diller)
Correct gait is a “four tracking” foot pattern with the front track wider than the rear track. The movement should have reach and drive and is unrestrained, free and vigorous.
Correct Gait is “four tracking” foot pattern with the front tract wider than the rear track. The movement should have good reach and drive, and is unrestrained, free and vigorous.

Good topline, underline, & tail set when moving.
REASON FOR UNIQUE GAIT

Broad at the shoulders and tapering to the loins. ...... Hind legs longer than the forelegs.

Front assembly in an adult dog is broader than the rear assembly.

When viewed from the front, the hind legs are seen set up inside the front legs.

Because of the wider front and narrower rear, the hind legs move closer together than the front legs when gaited.
FOUR TRACKING

foot pattern with the front tract wider than the rear track.
Coat is brilliant, short and smooth.
Skin is soft and loose, especially at the head and shoulders, forming wrinkles.
Coats other than short and smooth are a disqualification.
There is no preference within acceptable colors, patterns and markings except for ticking (which is acceptable but not desirable).
COLOR, MARKINGS AND PATTERNS
YOU MUST DQ

All other colors, markings or patterns are a disqualification.

Partial List of Disqualifying colors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Markings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Black and Tan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Blue Fawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black and white</td>
<td>Liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and black</td>
<td>Merle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black means black without a trace of brindle.

NOTE: DQ colors, patterns and markings are not limited to those listed. These are examples of the most common deviations. Any color, pattern or marking not listed as acceptable are to be DQed.
The following slides depict the various coat colors seen in French Bulldogs. Some conform well structurally to the breed standard; others less so. They are shown solely to illustrate colors.

As long as the dog is not a DQ color, judge the dog as if it is colorless!
Nose pigment is black. Lighter noses are only acceptable in cream or fawn dogs without masks...otherwise nose is black. “Other than black is a DQ.”
The coat color on this cream dog is very light. He has the acceptable lighter colored nose.
CREAM TO FAWN

Fawn ranges from light fawn to red fawn. Must have a black or lighter colored nose. The nose may NOT be liver.
The following slides depict various coat patterns and markings seen in French Bulldogs.

Some conform well structurally to the breed standard; others less so. They are shown solely to illustrate colors.

As long as the dog is not a DQ pattern or marking, judge the dog as if it is colorless!
The black mask is a marking. Black masked fawns are never to be confused with Black-and-Tans.

Note: black nose pigment and 2 shades of fawn
A White & Fawn dog may or may not have a black mask in whatever pigmented areas are present on the head.

A black mask need not be complete. Partial black mask is acceptable.
Ranging from sparse but clearly defined black stripes on a fawn background to such heavy concentration of black striping that the essential fawn background color barely shows through ("black brindle"). Only a trace of the background color is necessary.
In a brindle piebald, a trace of the brindle patterning in any patch is sufficient. It is not required that the brindle patterning be in every patch. A trace in one patch is sufficient. If you cannot readily see the brindle pattern, ask the exhibitor to locate the brindle.
WHITE AND BRINDLE (Brindle Pied)

Pied dogs may have variable sized pigmented patches. Head may be “double hooded,” “full hooded,” or “half hooded,” or no hood.
Black shading is black hairs interspersed in an area, usually around edges of other (white) markings. The black shadings may be light or heavy.
White markings can vary in size from small to large.
Ticking can be very light to very profuse. Ticking is acceptable but not desired.
The standard does not give you a comprehensive list of colors and markings that you must DQ because inventive breeders are continually coming up with new non-standard colors, patterns and markings. The standard only gives you some examples of colors, patterns and markings you must DQ.
If there is no “trace” of brindle, it is a DQ. In white and black, (which is also a DQ), the white is the predominant color. If you do not readily see a trace of the base color, ask the exhibitor.
A Black and Tan is not to be confused with a black masked fawn.

A black and tan will carry tan markings over the eyes, on the checks, inside the ears, on the chest, legs and underside of the tail. It is still a DQ if the tan markings are brindled.
Liver is not to be confused with a red fawn. In a liver dog, everything is liver... pads, nose, eye rims, flews. A liver nose is not an allowable nose color.

“NOSE OTHER THAN BLACK IS A DQ.”
(Except in the case of creams and fawns without black masks...)
Blue is seen as a solid color, and also as a brindle, brindle pied, blue and white or blue masked fawn...some examples shown here.
Although fawn is an acceptable color, blue fawn is not and must be DQed.
DQ THE MERLES
OTHER COLOR OR PATTERNS TO DQ

If you are unsure whether you must DQ on coat color, pattern or markings, carefully assess the eye or nose color. In this case, it is clear that the dog must be DQed for improper eye color.
Well behaved, adaptable, and comfortable companions with an affectionate nature and even disposition;

Generally active, alert and playful,

But not unduly boisterous.

This is a companion breed. Aggressive behavior should not be tolerated.
1. Over 28 pounds in weight.
2. Blue or green eye(s) or any traces of blue or green.
3. Other than bat ears.
4. Nose other than black except in the case of cream or fawn colored dogs without black masks, where a lighter colored nose is acceptable.
5. Coats other than short and smooth.
6. All coat colors other than those specifically described (e.g. solid black, black & tan, black & white, white & black, blue, blue fawn, liver, and merle. (Black means without a trace of brindle.)
7. All other patterns and markings other than specifically described.
PRIORITIZE WHEN JUDGING

• Silhouette: encompasses muzzle layback, rounded forehead, ears, correct roach topline, neck, front and rear angulation, tail set, proportions and bone.

• Head: square; short nose; upturn and width of underjaw; broad muzzle with correct layback; correct set, size and shape of ear.

• Movement: coming and going and profile.

• MOST IMPORTANTLY, reward the overall correctly constructed package, not just the pieces.
Judges Education Chair,
Robin Stansell

Thank you for attending
WHAT IF SIZE IS IN QUESTION?

The only acceptable recourse a judge has when they question the weight of a French Bulldog falls within the permissible range is to weigh the entry.

The only tool one may use to determine the weight is an AKC approved wicket or scale. You may not lift the dog from the table to estimate its weight. If you are unsure, call for the scale.

Remember, when you elect to weigh an entry, you are not the ogre, meanie, monster or tyrant. You are judging according to the AKC approved standard for that breed. An obligation that you certified you would adhere to when you applied to the AKC to judge.
Over 28 lbs. is a DQ

With the Superintendent:

• Set scale for pounds – not kilograms.
• Check scale for 0 lbs. reading.
• Place calibration weight on the scale.
• Check scale reading against the calibration weight.
• In this instance, the 5 pound weight reads 5.00.
• Remove weight and recheck 0 lbs. reading.

Note: with certain electric scales, it may be necessary for the judge, exhibitor and dog to go to the Superintendent to request a weight.

To see the AKC Video “Measuring and Weighing Technique,” go to https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UcxSI5Nh0eE
MARKING THE JUDGE’S BOOK

- If the dog weighs 28.0 lbs. or under, write in the judge’s book “armband #00 weighed in” and initial.

- If the dog weighs over 28 lbs., write in the judge’s book “#00 weighed out — disqualified” and initial.

Note: Lead on or Lead off are at the discretion of the exhibitor. If the lead is on, it must be loose. The exhibitor may hover over the dog but must not touch him.
1. ADVISE exhibitor why you are weighing
   * Confirm the weight limits per the breed standard.

2. CALIBRATE the scale
   * Scale placement – on a table or firm surface; NOT the floor.
   * 5# calibration weight
   * Confirm that the scale calibrates to the exhibitor

3. ASK lead on or off? * Exhibitor option.
4. INSTRUCT exhibitor to place the dog on the scale
   * With lead off – place the dog on the scale and “hover over” without touching.
   * With lead on – place the dog on the scale and hold the lead loosely.

5. INFORM the exhibitor of the result
   * Exhibitor should be permitted to see the weight.
   * Result of the weighing is solely at the discretion of the judge – it is not a matter of debate.

6. STATE how you would mark the judge’s book.
PROCEDURES THAT WILL RESULT IN A FAILURE OF A SCALES EXAM

1. Not setting the scale on a table.
2. Not advising why the dog is being weighed.
3. Not calibrating scale & confirming calibration.
4. Inadequate instruction
   * Lead option: On or Off.
   * Failing to address exhibitor pulling up on head.
5. Incorrect Results
   * Improper determination of measurement.
   * Improper description of how the book would be marked.