

About the Domestication until today

From the first dog to the shepherd dog and herd protection dog

The Do Khyi as ancestor of all herd protection dogs?



The theory, the Pyrenees mountain dog - like all remaining herd protection dogs - descends from the Tibetan herd protection dog (falsely Tibet *Mastiff* called), is still now and then to be read. They were at the end 19. century spreads, and it is fully unfolded in Oskar Albrechts work "for the oldest history of the dog. Studies for the history of its taming, spreading and race arrangement" (Munich 1903), whereby Albrecht already very exactly differentiates between the Tibetan herd protection dog and the inhabitants Tibets:

So that that Tibet is certain as output country of our dog, it is not at the same time proven that the Tibetan people designated in such a way by us (or Tibetans) is its domesticator (...); if we outgoing from the west linguistically the trace of the Tibetdogs with the drawidian peoples sitting at the west and south border of Tibet to stop see, nevertheless probably these peoples would be applicable for his domestikation also.

Today one makes no longer the trouble of this intelligent differentiation and identifies themselves the Tibetdog and the place of its emergence with the place of its current stay.



Yak - at the foot of the mount Chomolungma
(Mount Everest-massiv from Tibetan side)

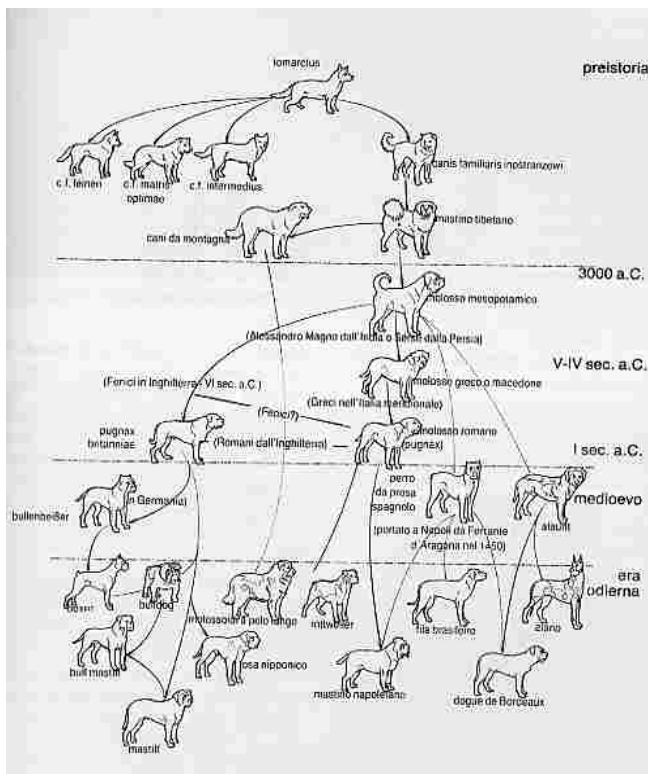
With this reduced theory one however dependent to make on the time of the domestikation of the Yaks, centralasiatic game cattle, which occurred in the ice age in north Siberia, during it in the neolithikum still from the Afghan part of the mountains of Pamir is proven by a rock design, which represents a hunt scene with a Yak. The dark-brown to black Yak is optimally adapted to the life in 4.000 to 6,000 m height. The body size of this game cattle is remarkable: Yakbulls reach a height in shoulder from 67 to 83 inches and bodymass from 1474 to 2679 pounds, while the cows become heavy a height of 57 to 63 inches and only 804 to 938 pounds. The Yak-cows with its calves lives usually together in large herds, the bulls is rather loners or unites in small groups. During some researchers the houseyak keep for just as old as the house cattle, assume others that only admits become from house cattle in inside Asia the impact the Yakdomestikation gave So far oldest vouchers were found in the Orchon caves in that Mongolia and dated on the 2000 B.C.. Time beginning and determination of these finds are however doubtful.



Yaks, sheep, horses threatened by bear, tiger, snow leopard protects - In the middle of rhight by Do Khyi's tapestry from a Gönkhang, Tibet
centrically - Lion dogs - stylized

One imagines domestication in such a way that young yaks, whose dams were hunted with the hunt were caught and integrated into the cattle herd One can naturally not completely exclude a taming of wild yaks, but the bull-combatsimilar scenes on wall paintings ain Catal Hueyuek let appear a catching and taming of game cattle as a not completely harmless affair, how Cauvin paints with satisfaction: In order as many more difficult catching and taming must be adults Yak cows there not to talk about the enormous bulls at all. So one can assume the Yak probably only starting from the 2000 B.C. is domesticated, on the southern side of the Himalaya, because the natural salt

occurrences are very small here and by it the dependence of the young Yak held in shank on humans still faster to be reached were



Here now the second "mistake" theorie over the ancestor shank of the large Tibetan dog:

The "descending theory" after Studer, therefore the Do Khyi it should be master father of all Molossides - and mastifflike dogs race. On the basis of modern Kynological criteria these theories not durable already are around 1870 to 1935 these were already violently disputed. Therefore these "legends" keep themselves persistent nevertheless are copied again and again !

Now if all other herd protection dogs should descend from the Tibetan herd protection dog, then the hirten could have defended good 6,000 years long their sheep -, goat and cattle herds alone and successfully against booty grip arms. If this had succeeded to them during this long period for what would have they then still another herd protection dog required?

Now it would be unfair to make the existence of the Tibetan herd protection dog dependent only on the Yak it already well woolled goats protected, before it was bred for the Yak in the larger variant, but it is proven that goats came first in the triangle North Iran North Irak Anatolien Syria domesticated and probably only -4000 over Iran into the Indus valley and to Nepal. Then (somewhat smaller) the prototype of the Tibetan herd protection dog might probably have come with the domesticated goats to Nepal and into the Himalaya massif in the broader sense. This consideration supported of Albrechts linguistic reference that the baskian name for dog txakurra (speak tchakurra) does not have any correspondence in indogermanic languages, probably however in Drawidi: *In the languages of those small, absent-minded drawidic people remainders, in with difficulty accessible mountains and on climatically only them affirmative*

highlands to today their existence periods, the baskian meets us chakurra again. We meet it in the Tamil, Malayalam, Kanaresi and as kukurra, in nepali bengalian idiom such as Darhi, Denwar, Kocch and in the south Indian Chensu as kukur, in the Telugu as kukka, whereby it is to be noticed that this in most of the aforementioned languages at the same time the only, for the dog at all occurring designation is. Therefore is also (...) in the oldest arian (i.e. indogermanic; Note: J.M.) language of India, in the Sanscrit, to regard beside svan and bhasaka still occurring kukurra as borrowing from the front India. We receive thus to the original indogermanic svan due to linguistic documents a dog taken by the Indian from the drawidian primitive culture into the asiatic branch of the indogermanian culture area kukkura.

If one grasps the circulation area of the dog designation kukkura, then it turns out that she coincides with the geographical spreading district of a dog, that the modern cynologists as the dog of Tibet (Tibethund) responds (Albrecht, 17-18).

The Tibetan highcountry with Transhimalaya and massiv of Himalaya.....
the bright part is the today's autonomous region Tibet, on the top right those the highplateau of Amdo & Cham.



The drawidian peoples precede indeed it displacing indoeuroean peoples, and these spatially as temporally, thus in the literal sense, because they are like the Basques also after the serologic results and evaluations of Cavalli Sforza among other things. Aborigines of its region, it are like the Basques from over - 100,000 Cro Magnon trunks immigrating from Africa to Arabia developed and have themselves from the total's group moving on the Sinai Anatolien axle discharged by Anatolien or the north Iraq to the east toward Iran and India, while the pro ton Basques occupied the southern edge of Europe.

The indogermanian peoples, who are the Drawiden into inhospitable peripheral

areas back urge a part of the entire indoeuropean spectrum. It mentioned by Albrecht svan group in accordance with the basic designation for dog. This group covers *the southeast Indogermania, Indian, Iranier, spreads however up to the littauan group, is in Littau and in the language of the Origin germanic of people standing next, European of all, the Letten, receive as well as in the old Prussian, while with (...) the Origin homeland later leaving Slaves advanced training of svan any longer does not occur, but but occurs another word (Albrecht, 14).*

At the Tibet theory it is correct with security only that the white herd protection dog from to fauven in principle or must have developed for black or however colored dog, by expansion of the white badges. Because the " color " white is, as I state in 6.2.2.1.6 to attribute to the effectiveness of the hypostatic alleles of the s-genort: It concerns in reality a dark-colored, usually black dog, which is inundated by white. The fact that this expansion the looked for by white over to beaver coloured or outside up to pure white can reach yellow markings, knows each mountain dog breeder at the latest from its first litter. From the formerly white badges in the process of the phylogenetical development a "ground-coloure was reduced " during the former basic colour (Fauve or black and/or-grey) to few badges

Also because of these genetic factors the Tibetan herd protection dog cannot come in question as an ancestor gentleman of all different Herd protection dogs: It is mostly black with tan badges, with which it is homozygot for the aggressivest rezessive allele of the A-series and in the best way adapted to the Yak color. Only by a crossing then still different colors could develop.

Inferred out: Pyrenees shepherd dogs, volume 1 authors: Josef Mueller, Udo Kopernik, Claudia Mueller, with friendly permission of Mr. Kopernik, Club Berger of the Pyrenees (CBP) registered association

Second selection:

Surely the thesis of the Do Khyi is would be the ancestor of all herd protection dogs as well as that today as molossoïd races designated heavy mastifflike dog races likewise by Dr. Hans Raeber disproves, yet this theory holds itself which in 19. Century already violently disputed was also today still persistent, again and again is copied and reprinted. We should de-mystify the Do Khyi finally and protect its " treasures " to discover.

We should analyze and discover that the Do Khyi in its " retreat area ", the Tibetan high country, the remote, unattainable valleys, for lack of further needs of the " development " in a high-specialized, inhospitable habitat for humans and animal not required. It remained us with the Do Khyi a very original dog impact, which probably already since the beginning of its " propagation " and " use " rather invariably in natures, behavior and outside appearance us a certification puts down over living together into for a long time past times, between humans and dog.

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