



# THE CHERUBIM BREED CREATED BY ANN BAKER

**Photo credits: Chanan, Olek Kuperberg, Larry Johnson, Audra Mitchell, Helmi**

**Thank you to the following catteries contributing photos of their beautiful Ragdolls and Cherubim Felines and for showing their cats to aid in obtaining the recognition that they have always deserved:**

**Christine Lupo**

**Elvia Leclair**

**Amanda Nicodemus**

**Seanna Grochowski**

**Lynne Rotas Falls**

**Dekoel Smth**

**Heather Ellis**

**Jayne Harmon**

**Rovena Parmley**

**Micayla Ash**

**Aleksandra Buras**

**Kelly Schockman**

**Sherry Bolt**

**Val Lhocoi du Gival**

**Nicole Shambach**

**Susanne Buchel Macanka**

**Laure Nvf**

**Agnes Vijfschaft**

**Margareta Helleman**

**Meghan Palensky**

**MirJam Pettersson**

**Sandy Roberts**

**Jamie Lennox**

**Anna Hinson**

**Rintha Smith**

**Vlada Astral**

**Lisa Fleming**

# HISTORY OF THE CHERUBIM: RAGGEDY ANN CATTERY

The Ragdoll breed was first created by a woman, Ann Baker, who was breeding Black Persians and worked with Apple-headed Lilac Balinese cats in Riverside, California in the 1960s. The name of her cattery was Raggedy Ann. Ann Baker's client entrance was attached to her home. The story of the mother of all Ragdolls is interesting and includes both the famous first cat, Josephine, and her breeder, Ann Baker. Her Ragdoll cats were bred from pre-existing breeds and as the years went by the traits that were more desirable were kept, and the undesirable traits were bred out of the lines. The results were large, exquisite Ragdoll Cats with serene dispositions in solid, mink, sepia, and pointed colors. You can see beautiful Ragdolls and their breed group of Cherubims at TICA cat shows in your local area.



# THREE Ancestral Felines

❖ According to The Association of the Original Ragdoll (VdOR), Ann Baker, the pioneer and ORIGINATOR of the Ragdoll breed, utilized the first genealogical mother, a pure white cat and founder of the “White Line,” **Josephine**. The second genealogical mother, **Burmese** (BLACKIE in some databases and at times incorrectly designated as a male) was the founder of the “Dark Line,” whose markings were MINK and carried the variant point gene. The photo (right) depicts Burmese with her kittens, the kitten on the right in the photo is thought to be Buckwheat, a Seal Colorpoint, according to the Dayton Genetics Card. The third ancestral animal and genealogical father is **Birman** (**BEAUTY** in some databases) who looked similar to the breed Sacred Burma who carried the white spotting gene, not the laced Glove gene (bicolor would not have been possible). All three are of UNKNOWN origin.



# HISTORY:

**For 100% Original Ragdolls, based upon this information, the following is true as per the VdOR Database:**

**“100% Original Ragdoll lines traceable to Ann Baker’s 3 Original ancestral cats: Josephine (Mother [Dam]of all Ragdolls), Blackie (Burmese [Dam] in Dayton Genetics Card), and Beauty (Birman [Sire] In Dayton Genetics Card).”**

**JOSEPHINE was a solid carrying the pointed gene.**

**BURMESE (called Blackie in some databases) was a Mink female.**

**BIRMAN ( called Beauty in some databases) could have been either MINK or a pointed male.**

**If all three ancestral cats are truly of unknown parentage, then the three Original ancestral cats were solid, mink, and EITHER a pointed or a mink.**

Based upon genetics alone, Daddy Warbucks could have been a blue eyed chocolate mink; likewise, for Buckwheat, the daughter of the dam, Burmese (Blackie). Baker’s Light/Dark line theory was based upon appearance and temperament. The ideal Ragdoll, according to Baker, was a combination of the two lines to maintain balance in type. In addition to this, it can be surmised that Baker knew exactly what she was doing in creating a dark line and a light line: minks on the dark line were intentional by breeding the cats, Burmese x Daddy Warbucks. Chocolate and Lilac minks appear white at birth; Blue eyed Chocolate and Lilac Minks look like pointed Seal and Blue adults. Baker worked closely with Blue Mountain and (intentionally or not based upon genetics) kept those mink and pointed genes going through that Cattery that remained loyal to Baker, along with the catteries of Purple Heather, Vistin, JD’s, Rway, and Monty.



# FIVE Founding Ragdolls

❖ Rollins states, “1) DADDY WARBUCKS in Seal Mitted and 2) GUEBER in Seal Mitted... are brothers from the mating of Josephine x Birman [Beauty]”(36).

- Gueber. Was he solid or pointed? Again, Rollins states the five founding Ragdolls descended from three ancestral cats: Josephine, Burmese, and Birman (33).
  - According the book, *Original Ragdoll Genuine and Authentic*, the photo of Josephine with her four kittens are of “Two solid black ones, which she did not use for breeding, and the two [pointed] males Daddy Warbucks and Gueber” (Rollins 34).
  - According to Baker’s ledger, a litter of four out of Buckwheat x Daddy Warbucks born on July 3, 1965, named Tiki, Kyoto (NCEA reg), plus separated out were Gueber and Mitts labeled as “experimental Persians.”
  - Pickering and his co-authors of *The Definitive Guide to Ragdolls* captioned the photo, “Stand in for Josephine with the first Ragdoll kittens, Summer 1965. Left to right, Gueber, Mitts, Tiki, and Kyoto” (2). Pickering also states, “During detailed questioning [of 77 year old Baker], Ann confirmed that...he [Daddy Warbucks] was the only kitten in that particular litter of Josephine’s” (3).
  - In Baker’s book, *IRCA and the Ragdoll Documentary*, it depicts the same photo as *The Definitive Guide to Ragdolls*, but captioned, “Stand in for Josephine, the mother who was injured in an accident.” (6). She references it later indicating, “They are originally brother and sister to Tiki and Kyoto” (Breeding Program 8). Were the pointed kittens in the photo Tiki/Kyoto born in 1965, or Warbucks/Gueber circa 1963?
  - Dayton’s pedigree of Raggedy Ann Buddy, extract from VdOR, indicates that Tiki and Kyoto are out of Daddy Warbucks x Buckwheat.

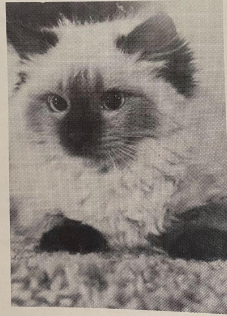


# FIVE Founding Ragdolls

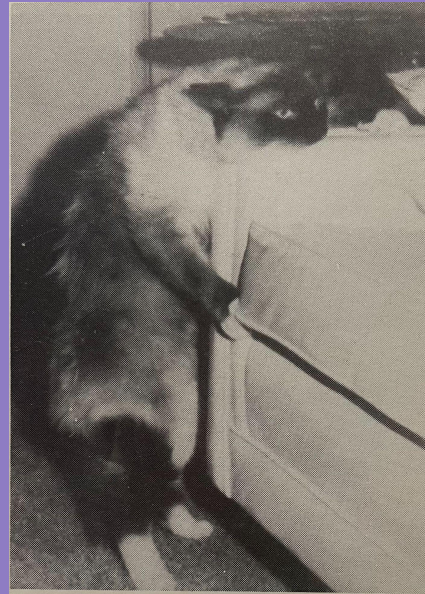
- ❖ 3) Fugiana in Seal Bicolor from the back mating of Josephine with her son, Daddy Warbucks.
- ❖ 4) Tiki in Seal Colorpoint and 5) Kyoto in Seal mitted. These two siblings are born out of Buckwheat and Daddy Warbucks.



*FUGIANNA — Daughter of Josephine and Daddy War Bucks.*



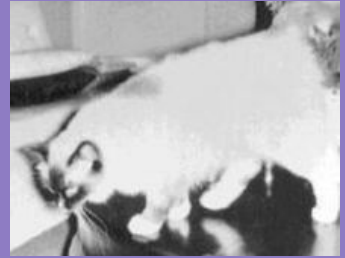
*TIKI at six months. Daughter of Buckwheat and Daddy War Bucks.*



*Kyoto*

❖ **The Lightline (LL) was from Josephine. In 1963, Baker mated Josephine x Birman that produced the founding cats: Daddy Warbucks and Gueber in Seal Mitted, and the back mating: Josephine x Daddy Warbucks that produced the third founding cat in 1965: Fugianna, Seal Bicolor.**

❖ **The Darkline (DL) was from Burmese (Blackie). In 1965, Baker bred Burmese x Daddy Warbucks that produced Buckwheat in Seal Colorpoint (according to Dayton Genetics Card). From the back mating of Buckwheat x Daddy Warbucks came Tiki, seal colorpoint and Kyoto, an extremely dark Seal Mitted.**



# Catteries Loyal to Ann Baker

To reiterate, Baker worked closely with Blue Mountain and possibly (intentionally or not based upon genetics) kept those mink and pointed genes going through that Cattery, who remained loyal and honored Baker's contract, along with Purple Heather, Vistin, JD's, Rway, and possibly Monty.

Purple Heather and Blue Mountain cats are included in the Dayton Genetic Card called the "Sideline" based upon what he "knew" of the parentage. Many have "unknown" in their pedigrees because those cats are from those catteries. VdOR, Tina Rollins, tried to correct RFCI and PawPeds Databases. In Tina Rollins' book, she expresses frustration at the lack of interest in making corrections. Many Ragdoll breeders certainly have experienced this with PawPeds and can corroborate her statements.

Pointed, Solid, and Mink Ragdolls have been in existence since the inception of the breed and registered with both IRCA and TICA.

The National Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc.		N C F A
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION		
NAME OF CAT:	OPAL OF BLOSSOM-TIME	NO. RD-F71-3605-3
DESCRIPTION:	Black & White Ragdoll Female Born April 28, 1971	
SIRE:	Raggedy Ann Davy Crockett Tom Boy	68-1046-4
DAM:	Raggedy Ann Echo	67-0513-4
OWNER:	BREEDER: Opal Jensen	
D.K. Dayton & L.J. Dayton 241 Almon Drive, Thousand Oaks, California 91360		DATE: September 22, 1971
		James Kisilewski Recorder

Issued with the right to correct or revoke by THE NATIONAL CAT FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.



## HISTORY OF THE TRUE RAGDOLL

The original Ragdolls were black cats. The mother that produced these was then mated to a male with the Sacred Cat of Burma look, Daddy War Bucks. A kitten, a male, of this breeding was so beautiful that the look of the original Ragdolls were changed. The female blacks were mated to him and he became the line bred father of five generations. Seven years of breeding went into the making of the Ragdoll before the first pair was sold under franchise contract. Now after 15 years and \$80,000 worth of the female stock stolen, we are going back to the original blacks and using the black females to line breed.

Ragdolls are a phenomenon. They can only be bred in a line breeding program to keep their disposition and health. They cannot be bred any other way and to breed to another breed will lose all that the Ragdoll is. They can only be preserved by keeping the lines pure. Because some breeders did not continue line breeding as per the contracts, the franchises were discontinued. There are now two different breeds of cats on the market bearing the name Ragdoll. Those that are not breeding the same as the IRCA program recommends are not registered with IRCA.

We have developed several new lines for those who want or prefer something different. We also decided to keep breeding the black line for those who want a less expensive cat.

THIS IS THE ONLY STANDARD FOR THE AUTHENTIC RAGDOLLS AS ORIGINATED BY ANN BAKER, AND CAN NEVER CHANGE...

TRADEMARK .....#1026916 US PATENT OFFICE  
CAL. TM .....#53044  
COPYRIGHT .....#GP 100558

International Ragdoll Cat Association, Inc.  
156 J Street  
Riverside, Ca. 92507

## Characteristics and Requirements....

## RAGDOLL CATS



### Show Standard Cherubims

Ann Baker



## NEW RAGDOLL LINES

BODY CONFORMATIONS ARE THE SAME AS REGULAR RAGDOLL CATS AS SET FORTH IN THE STANDARD EXCEPT THE BEAR LINE.

### BEAR

BODY CONFORMATION: FUR IS THICKER, EARS A LITTLE SHORTER, EYES A LITTLE ROUNDER, FACE A LITTLE FLATTER (BUT NOT SHORT ROUND TYPE) BODY LENGTH SHORTER, (STILL STOCKY) EYE COLOR: BLUE. BODY COLOR: LIGHT TAN TO BROWN WHEN CROWN OR LILAC COLORS

### MINK

BODY COLOR: DARK LUSH BROWN, POINTS A DARKER SHADING, THEY ARE BORN BROWN. EYE COLOR: BLUE

### LYNX POINT

CLEARLY DEFINED STRIPPING ON POINTS (FACE, LEGS & TAIL) EYE COLOR: BLUE BODY COLORS: LIGHTER COLORS TO PLAIN

### BLACKS

BLACK IS BLACK COLOR WITH BROWN OR SILVER TONES OR UNDERCOAT. EYE COLOR: GOLD OR BLUE

### CINNIMONS

BODY COLOR: CINNIMON POINTS. EYE COLOR: GOLD OR BLUE

### PARTY COLORS

BODY COLORS VARY CINNIMON, BLACK AND WHITE (TORTIE) MARKINGS THE STANDARD IS THE SAME. EYE COLOR: GOLD OR BLUE... (THE ALL OVER PARTY IS EQUAL TO THE DARK FACE & LEGS)

ALL THREE LOOKS OF THE RAGDOLL CAN BE SHOWN. THEY ARE THE TRUE RAGDOLL FOR NOW AND THE PAST. IT TAKES ONE OF THE WHITE LEGS AND ONE OF THE BLACK LEGS (SO TO SPEAK) TO MAKE THE WHITE MITTENS. SO WE WILL BE GETTING ALL THREE LOOKS, BUT AFTER THE SEVEN GENERATIONS DIE OUT THEN ALL RAGDOLLS WILL HAVE WHITE MITTENS AND WHITE NOSE STRIPES.

## CHARACTERISTICS and REQUIREMENTS RAGDOLL CATS

The most important characteristic of "Ragdoll Cats" is their disposition. They are just like their name implies, a ragdoll. You can pick them up and they will go limp in your arms. They will not fight. Be it dog, cat, or human. They have no fear of anything. They do not seem to feel pain as other animals do. Above all, they are affectionate, alert, and love to play.

Disposition .....	20
Head .....	10
Ears .....	10
Eye Color & Shape .....	5
Body .....	10
Legs & Feet .....	10
Tail .....	5
Color .....	10
Coat .....	10
Condition .....	10

HEAD: Broad between eyes, and ears, tapering down to a round chin with a moderate beak. A male's head is approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wider on each side than that of a female. Forehead slopes gradually. There is also a flat spot on top of the head.

Nose: Medium in length, nostrils low on nose.

Jaws: Heavy

Chin: The bottom part of their lip must be white to light brown, running to the ruff in their neck. The chin is full and well developed.

Cheeks: Full

Ears: Medium in Length with a slight tilt forward.

Eyes: Blue. The more blue the better. The eyelid has a slight upward tilt at the ends.

### TYPE:

Body: The underside should be mostly white. They are extremely heavy in the stomach and hind sections. The male is huskier than the female. She is daintier and smaller than the male. Males at 2 to 3 years should be 36" long, nose to tail tip and/or leg span. Normal stand height 12" back and 15" head height. Females run 1" less in height and length.

Legs: Medium-long and heavy. The back legs are longer than the front legs.

Paws: Firm, round and thick. All four must be white. The front should be lacy white mittens. The back should be short boots. There should be toe tufts between the toes.

Tail: Medium-long, full, and carried like a plume.

Coat: Medium-long to long. Extremely thick, soft, like rabbit fur. Doesn't mat. Allowance should be made for seasonal variations in length and thickness of coat.

COLOR: Slight contrast between body color and points.

Points Except Paws: Mask, ears, front legs (except for lacy mittens and boots) clearly defined, all of the same shade. Mask covers cheeks, nose, and under the eyes, with a blaze going up the forehead. Mask covers whisker pads.

Front Paws: Front paws have white lacy mittens.

Back Paws: White boots must be on both back feet. At least  $\frac{1}{2}$  way up to the knee joint.

Lilac Point: Ears, face, tail, and legs dark lilac, with white under stripe from lower chin to tail. White mittens, nose a leather lilac. Eyes, the more blue the better.

Seal Point: Varying body colors from pale fawn to warm brown. Starting light behind the ears and getting darker in gradual stages to the end of the tail. Points are deep seal brown. Mittens and boots pure white. Eyes blue, the more blue the better.

Penalize: No white chest

Siamese type head

Withhold Winners: Lack of white mittens

Lack of white boots

Kinked or abnormal tail

Crossed eyes

Eye color anything but blue

Special Note: The Ragdoll Cat does not reach full-growth until the age of 3 years. When they are born, they are almost white. Every time they shed, their fur comes in darker. The first things on them to darken are their ears, face, feet, and tail. Allowance should be made for this in judging.

The above Standard of Perfection has been made by me, Ann Baker, as the originator and founder of the Ragdoll Cats.

*Ann Baker*  
Ann Baker

Excerpt from:

***Breeding Program for the IRCA Registered Authentic Ragdolls***

by Ann Baker

“Now we go back to the Ragdoll Tus...they are black and white but brother and sister to the original Sacred Cat of Burma look...we used these the past 15 years to experiment to know all the pros and cons of the Ragdolls...now we can breed and we get black & white, gray & white or black or we can even get the brown or Himalayan & Sacred Cat of Burma coloring, etc...the blue-eyed and seal point or lilac we can call Ragdolls and the blacks and gold eyes are Ragdoll Tus...these really make for deeper blue eyes is the greatest asset...especially if your Ragdolls are getting too light eyes...too light eyes means overbred...and/or too much lilac line...” (5).

❖ Matings of the three Dams:

- Josephine x Birman (Beauty) = **Daddy Warbucks** and **Gueber**.
- Josephine x Daddy Warbucks = **Fugianna**
- Burmese x Daddy Warbucks = **Buckwheat**
- Buckwheat x Daddy Warbucks = **Tiki** and **Kyoto**

❖ **Lightline (LL) /Darkline (DL) and the first Ragdoll founding cats:**

- **Raggedy Ann Daddy Warbucks, Seal Mitted (LL)**
- **Raggedy Ann Gueber, Seal Mitted (LL)**
- **Raggedy Ann Fugianna, Seal Bicolor (LL) DOB: 5/5/65**
- **Raggedy Ann Kyoto, Seal Mitted (DL) DOB: 7/3/65**
- **Raggedy Ann Tiki, Seal Colorpoint (DL) DOB: 7/3/65**

❖ **Baker was ahead of her time.**

**Baker created her own breed standard, set up franchisees with breeder sets, and established her own Ragdoll organization, the International Ragdoll Cat Association (IRCA). She also patented her Ragdoll name and colors. She was educated. She was forward thinking in regard to her interest in DNA, feline nutrition, and natural remedies. She was a business woman, when most women were relegated to the home and dependent upon a husband in the 1960s. She, alone, was the creator, pioneer, and Originator of the Woman-made Breed, her breed: the Ragdoll.**

Unfortunately, she was forced to protect herself and her beloved Ragdolls through contracts, patents, and the courts, when some breeders chose to oppose her in a variety of ways.



❖ Denny and Laura Dayton, who were among the first breeders to purchase Ragdolls along with a few other breeders, dismissed Ann Baker's vision of her Ragdoll and made it their mission to establish a small representation of the Ragdoll breed (the blue-eyed variant) in multiple cat fancier associations and show halls in the 70s and 80s.

❖ Yet another group of breeders, in the early 90s, who purchased cats from Ann Baker, chose not to honor contractual agreements with Baker and decided to outcross to other cats in order to produce different colors and patterns. This group took the remnants of what the Daytons left behind, in regard to Baker's Ragdolls, and promoted them as a "new" breed: the *Ragamuffin*.



Ann Baker holding Kyoto and his SON, Kookie Tu.



# Application to Advance to Championship Status!

Mink, Sepia, and Solid Ragdolls have been registered in TICA since 1979, but could only be shown in TICA within the “New Traits” (NT) class. On October 17, 2023, the notice of intent was published in the TICA Trend magazine as the first step taken to apply for advancement to Championship status as Cherubim through the creation of a breed group. In the three years prior to this date, there were finally enough NT cats showing to move forward with the proposal for advancement. This intent was submitted as per TICA rules which required it to be published a minimum of 120 days prior to the Board of Directors meeting, at which time the application would be heard

## **\*\*NOTICE OF INTENT\*\***

*Per TICA Regulation Rules 33.9.2.7*

*A Notice of Intent to Apply for Advancement to Championship Status must be published in the TICA TREND at least 120 days prior to the meeting at which the application for advancement will be heard and which invites comments about the breed to be forwarded to the Executive Office.*

*The Ragdoll breed section publishes this Notice of Intent to present at the TICA Spring 2024 Meeting, an application for advancement from New Traits Status to Championship Status.*

*Any comments can be sent to TICA  
PO Box 2684, Harlingen, TX 78551*



# The Process from Survey to Official Vote!

On November 5, 2023 an “unofficial” survey was sent to the breed section to permit all voices to be heard in regard to the name of the breed group. The choices were as follows: Cherubim, Cherubim Ragdoll, or Cherubim Doll. On November 6, 2023, the proposal was completed by Christine Lupo, Amanda Jimmink, and Elizabeth Boatwright with the breed group name still to be determined. Breeders of pointed, solid, mink, and sepia Ragdolls (there were five Blue Eyed Pointed breeders and five breeders representing the soon to be Cherubim) that collaborated on revising and finalizing the proposal that went through dozens of revisions, among ourselves, whittling it down from six pages to one. Upon determining the name and ability to pass an official vote, the proposal and application was completed and signed by all ten breeders and submitted to the appropriate committees.

# CHERUBIMS ACCEPTED FOR SHOW IN THE USA!

On February 26, 2024, the Rules and Genetics Committees provided their input and suggested changes for the proposal, of which was completed post haste. On April 21, 2024, the official New Traits Advancement Poll closed. The TICA Ragdoll breed section voted FOR the breed group of Cherubim (CB) to be incorporated into the Ragdoll Breed Standard and on May 1, 2024 it was determined that 52.35% voting members supported the initiative. On May 19, 2024, the TICA Board of Directors voted UNANIMOUSLY to pass the Advancement of New Traits as a Ragdoll and Cherubim Breed Group. Cherubim will be required to complete the new breed annual reports for three years. Solid, Mink, and Sepia Ragdolls will be eligible to compete for CHAMPIONSHIP in TICA as Cherubim beginning May 1, 2025!

# CHERUBIMS SHOWING IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS!

## Article Three - Recognition of Breeds for Registration

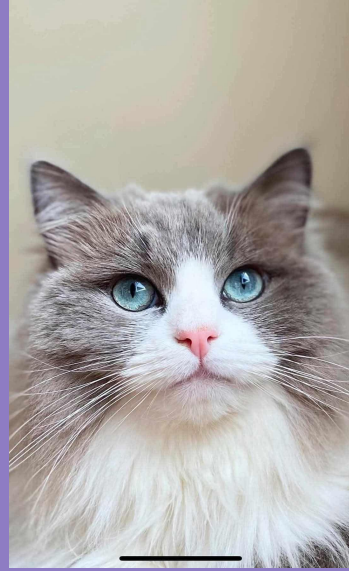
33.1 Registration of New Breeds. New Breeds shall be recognized as follows:

303.1 *Quick Reference Chart for New Breeds.*

	Registration	Preliminary New Breed	Advanced New Breed	New Trait	Championship
Registrations required for advancement		15 adults 10 litters Must have been recognized for registration for at least 2 years	100 adults: 50 must have a registration code eligible for CH or can produce off-spring eligible for CH  25 litters	10 cats if fewer than 100 registered OR 10% of cats registered not to exceed 50 cats	200 adults registered in any full WCC member association of which 50 must be registered in TICA and be potentially eligible for championship
Active Breeders		5 in 3 regions	15 in 5 regions	10 total	15 in 5 regions
Entries in TICA shows prior to advancement			25 unique cats shown in PNB	10 unique cats shown with New Trait	25 unique cats in at least 25 WCC shows and at least 10 TICA shows
Entry Class	Not Applicable (can be in hall with approval of show com)	Entry in PNB Class	Entry in ANB Class	Entry in New Trait Class	Championship Class
Judging Procedures	Not handled	Judged in PNB Class	Judged in ANB Class	Judged in NT Class	Judged for championship
Awards		Class awards and PNB Merit Final	Class awards and ANB Merit Final	Class awards and NT Merit Final	Color, division, breed and final awards
Annual Award Scoring	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Scored for Annual Awards

# CHERUBIM Description

- ❖ An intelligent, large semi-long haired mink, sepia, or Traditional (solid) colored cat of moderate type with a sweet temperament .
- ❖ May take up to four years to grow large and heavy, as it is slow to mature and may not reach full weight and size until that time; furthermore, Cherubim are muscular, but tend to have a lower abdominal fatty pad.
- ❖ Their coat colors consist of Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Cinnamon, Fawn, Red, Cream, and Tortie in the Solid, Bicolor, and Mitted patterns. Full color is not reached until 3 years of age. They can be Mink, Sepia, or Solid in Tortie, Torbie, or overlying Lynx, also known as tabby, patterns.





# THE RAGDOLL BREED GROUP STANDARD (RD/CB)

The **Ragdoll** (RD) is a large semi longhair, **blue eyed pointed** cat of moderate type.

The **Cherubim** (CB) is a large semi-longhair, **mink, sepia, or traditional** colored cat of moderate type.

**The breed standard outlines the aesthetic ideal toward which breeders strive to achieve.**

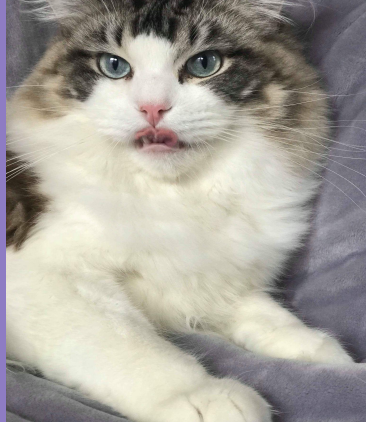
## **Point Breakdown in the Standard:**

❖ **Head - 40**

❖ **Body - 35**

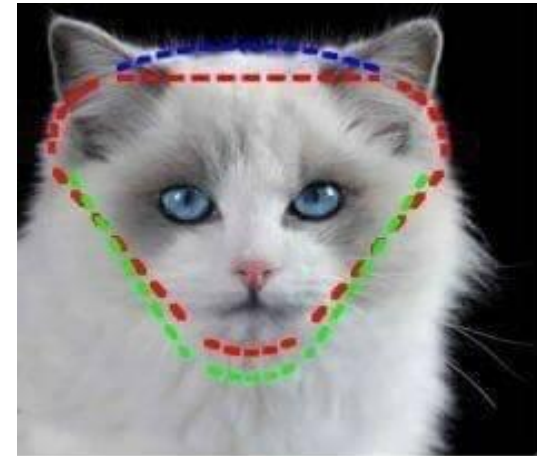
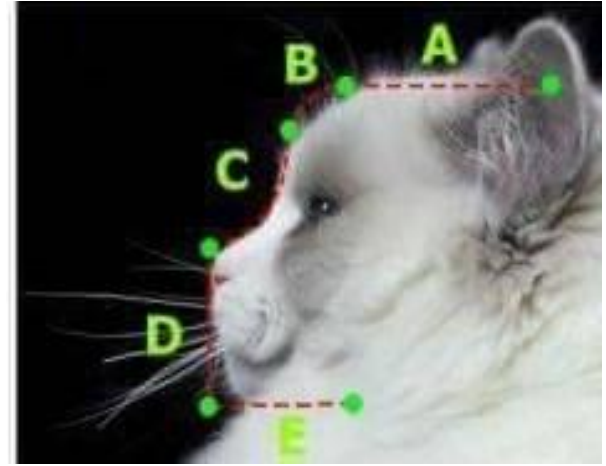
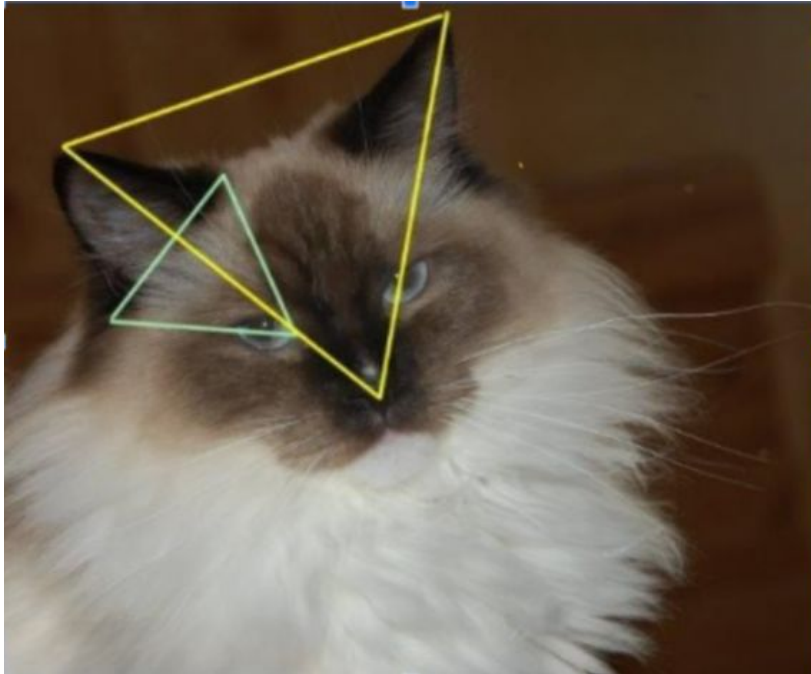
❖ **Coat/Color/Pattern - 25**

**100 points = 100%**

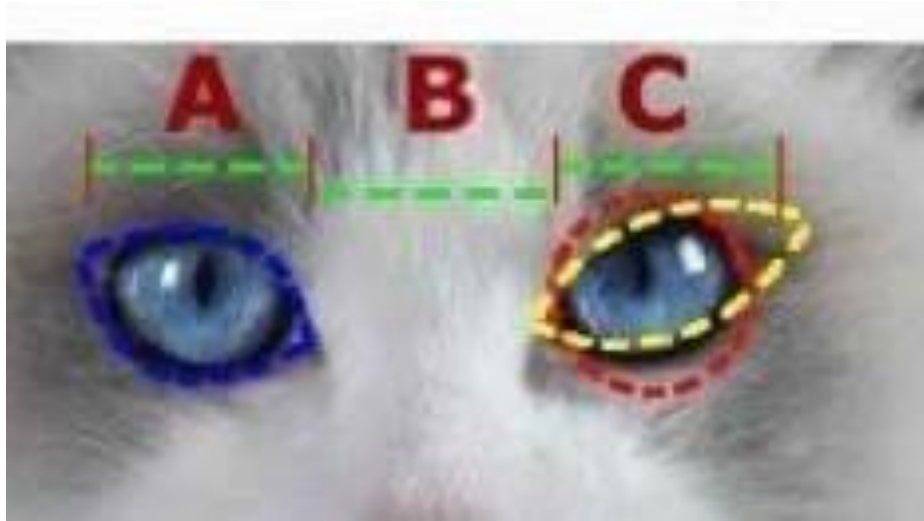


## HEAD SHAPE PHOTOS (9 Points)

Broad modified wedge, with slightly rounded contours, with the appearance of a flat plane in area between ears when looking at the head from the front, skull medium in size.



**EYES (7 Points): Large oval. Moderately wide apart. Emphasis should be on correct shape, size, and placement—oval in shape, not round or slanted.**



# COLORPOINT GENE: PIGMENT RESTRICTING PATTERNS

- The point gene is carried on the C locus, where pure albinism is also carried. It is shown with the sign cs, and needs two alleles of cs for the points to be expressed.
- The pointed coat color pattern is recessive and is an error in the production of Tyrosinase (TYR). The mutated enzyme is heat-sensitive; it fails to work at normal body temperatures, but becomes active in cooler areas of the skin. As a result, dark pigment is limited to the coldest areas of the body, that is, the extremities.
- Pointed kittens are born white, since the womb is uniformly warm. As the kitten ages, the cooler areas darken while warmer areas remain cream to white in color.
- Points are not limited to solid colors or dark colors. It is possible to have a red (orange color) or fawn (pale warm gray) point. It is also possible to have a tortoiseshell or tabby point.
- Mink, Sepia, and Solid Kittens are born with color, but Mink Kittens carry the pointed gene (cs) so they also exhibit dark pigment limited to the coldest areas of the body (cooler areas darken while warmer areas remain lighter in color).



# BREED STANDARD

## COLOR/PATTERN

### Solid Division

**(CB) Mink:** Even medium shade of body color showing contrast to points. Allow for darker body in color in older cats. Allow for underdeveloped color in kittens and young cats.

**(CB) Sepia:** Body color closer to that of extremities, showing slighter contrast to points. Allow for darker body color in older cats. Allow for undeveloped color in kittens and cats.

**(CB) Traditional:** Even solid color for solid colored coats.





# COAT TEXTURE

- MINK Cherubim have a thicker, plusher coat than pointed Ragdolls with an extremely plush tail and heavy ruff around the neck. The coat of a mink is smoother and much softer than that of pointed Ragdolls and can be medium to long.
- SEPIA Cherubim have the thickest, plushest, and most soft coat of all of the pointed Ragdolls.
- TRADITIONAL (Solid) Cherubim have a sleeker, silken, and denser coat than the other Cherubim, of which falls smoothly due to the larger content of melanin in the hair shafts. The coat is medium long to long and does not mat.

# The Role of the Siamese (cs) Gene in the Ragdoll and Cherubim Cat Eye Color

Pointed Ragdoll cats, like the Solid Cherubim cats, inherit the genes for producing a specific amount of pigment, or melanin, in their eyes. Pointed Ragdolls and Mink Cherubim carry the Siamese gene *MUTATION*, so they do not have enough pigment to achieve green to the rich copper colored eyes of their *TRADITIONAL* (solid) counterparts. **The eyes of all Pointed (cscs) Ragdoll cats have only tiny amounts of melanin, so their eyes are saturated with light that cause them to appear blue instead of exhibiting coloration or pigment. Their eyes, therefore, appear pale blue to deep cobalt blue. Those with underlying green have the deepest blue; whereas, underlying copper eyes with the most pigment produce a whitish pale blue.**

## Blue Point Bicolor:



## Seal Lynx Mink Bicolor:



# BREED STANDARD

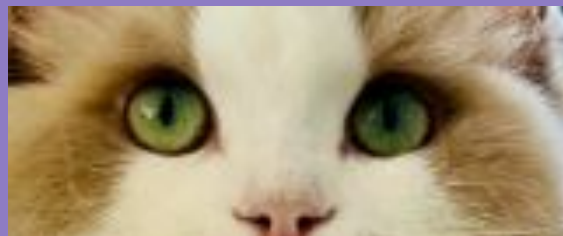
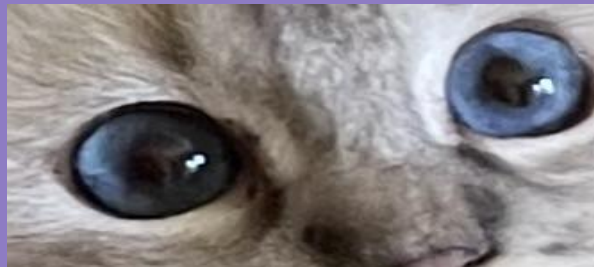
EYES (7 Points) Preference given to deeper tones in all colors.

**RD** - Blue

**CB** - *Mink*: Blue-Green to Green-Blue (Aqua)

**Sepia**: Gold, Gold-Green (Chartreuse) or Green.

**Traditional**: Bronze, Copper, Gold, Yellow, Green, or Hazel.



# EYE COLOR

According to Dr. Cris Bird's article, "Siamese Eye Colors from Whitish Blue to Navy Blue," and Lorraine M. Shelton, Et al., of *Robinson's Genetics for Cat Breeders and Veterinarians*, cats with hidden copper genes will scatter more white light in their eyes. Their eyes will look very pale, whitish blue. Cats with hidden green genes will have very deep, dark blue eyes. Cats with the right mix of hidden genes for eye colors such as chartreuse, yellow, or gold will end up with blue eyes that are intermediate in color between whitish blue and navy blue.

"That green to copper spectrum of the domestic cat underlies the navy blue to whitish blue spectrum of the pointed cat. The same genes are behind both spectra...the Siamese mutation greatly reduces the amount of pigment produced in the eyes, allowing light to fill the eyes instead, and that shifts the eye color spectrum from green/copper to navy blue/whitish blue" (Bird 1).

**The TICA Uniform Color Descriptions (UCD) might need to be updated to accommodate the mink and sepia Cherubim eye color that has been bred to attain the bluer hues as per the TICA Ragdoll Breed Standard.**

# EYE COLOR CHART BY SARAH HEARTWELL

## COMMON RANGE OF EYE COLOURS

Eye colour is linked to coat colour and is more intense in pedigree cats.



In random-bred cats (moggies), the eye colour may be less intense and show mixed tones.



## ODD EYES

Found in cats with white, or mostly white, fur colour.



## SIAMESE/TONKINESE/BURMESE



The Tonkinese aqua (turquoise) colour is intermediate between Siamese blue and Burmese copper.

## ALBINISM



The structure of the cat's eye means that an unpigmented iris appears lilac rather than pink. Pink-eyed albino cats are uncommon.

## UNUSUAL OR BREED-SPECIFIC COLOURS



### Ojos Azules

Combines cornflower blue eyes with non-white fur.



### Chinchilla Turquoise

Found in black-tipped (Chinchilla) colour.



### Dichroic Eyes

Two distinct colours in a single eye. May appear as a "pie slice" or a coloured ring around the pupil.



### Ice Blue

Occasional mutation.



### White Haloed

Sometimes seen in blue-eyed white cats due to pigment distribution in the iris.



### Pink-Eyed Dilution

Red pupil (due to lack of pigmentation) and yellow/gold iris. Genetically linked to a bluish-beige coat colour.



# TICA UNIFORM COLOR DESCRIPTIONS (UCD)

## 71 Categories, Divisions and Colors.

71.1 TICA recognizes pedigreed and household pet cats in thirty-two competitive color divisions divided into four categories based upon degree of pigmentation. These four categories are differentiated by expression of the tyrosinase enzyme, which is responsible for creating pigmentation in the skin and coat. Mutations of the tyrosinase gene result in temperature sensitive variants of this enzyme. The four categories are: Traditional Color Category, Sepia Color Category, Mink Color Category, and Pointed Color Category. When coloration is not readily apparent, TICA recommends genetic testing, as commercially available.

### 71.1.1 Categories and Genotypes.

Category	Genotype
Traditional	C/C, C/c <sup>s</sup> , C/c <sup>b</sup>
Sepia	c <sup>b</sup> /c <sup>b</sup>
Mink	c <sup>b</sup> /c <sup>s</sup>
Pointed	c <sup>s</sup> /c <sup>s</sup>

71.1.2 Traditional colors typically have bronze, copper, gold, yellow, green, or hazel eyes. Dominant white cats or cats exhibiting the white spotting factor may have one or both eyes partially or completely blue. Dominant white cats may also have aqua eye color, as they may be genetically c<sup>b</sup>/c<sup>s</sup>. Preference is to be given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Individual breed standards may be more restrictive, requiring a single or specific eye color or shade. Traditional coat colors do not dramatically change in intensity with age.

71.1.3 Sepia colors typically have gold or gold-green (chartreuse) eyes, with preference given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Coat color is paler and warmer than the traditional equivalents due to the reduction in the amount of pigment in the melanin granules. The coat darkens with age and has slight intensification at the points which is most visible in kittens.

71.1.4 Mink colors typically have blue-green to green-blue (aqua) eyes, with preference given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. The coat darkens with age: kittens are born much lighter than the corresponding sepias (almost white in some colors) then develop noticeably darker color at the points than on the body.

71.1.5 Pointed colors have blue to violet eyes, with deeper color preferred. Kittens are born almost white and develop color on the points while remaining pale and creamy colored on the body. Body color often darkens with age, but not to the extent of the corresponding minks. Body shading, if any, should be in the tone of the point color. In the pointed category, darker spots may develop over pressure points such as the hips, especially in older cats. Points of injury or resulting from other causes of recent hair loss (e.g. on the breast area of recently nursing queens) may show similar color changes.

# Blue (Pointed) Eye Spectrum

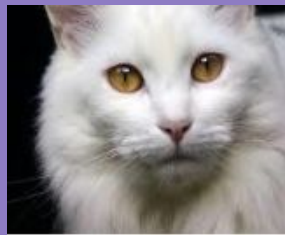
Bronze



Copper



Gold



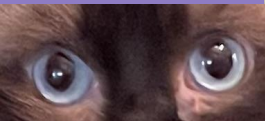
Yellow



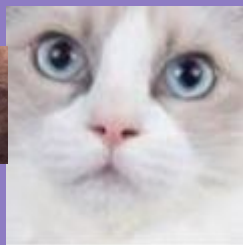
Green



Whitish blue



pale blue



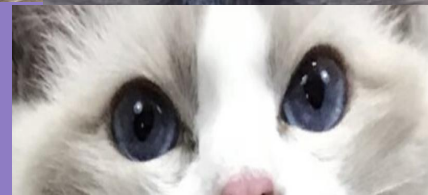
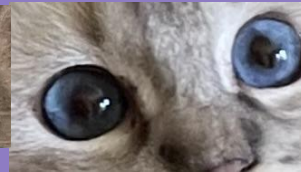
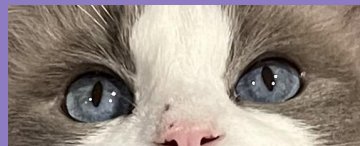
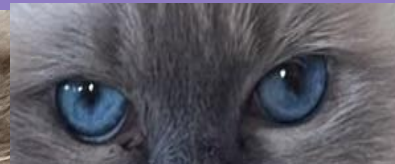
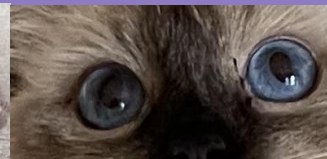
light blue



blue



Dark blue

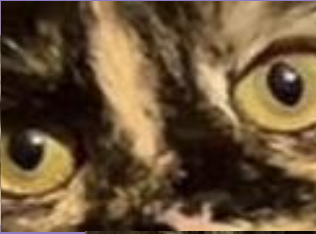


# SOLID (Traditional) Eye Spectrum

Bronze



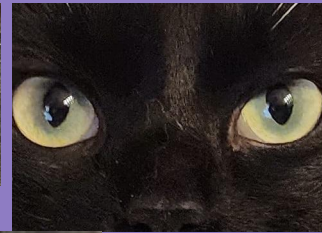
Copper



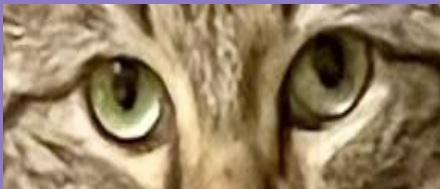
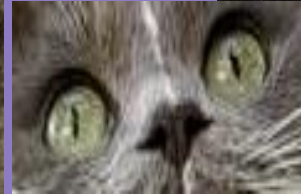
Gold



Yellow



Green





# MINK Eye Spectrum

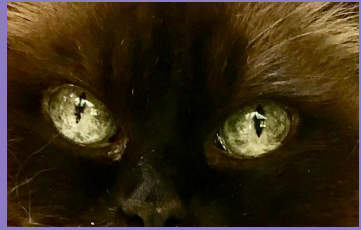
Blue-green

Green-blue  
(Aqua)



# SEPIA Eye Spectrum

Gold



Gold-green



Chartreuse



Green





**Pointed Ragdoll cats are produced by parents carrying and passing on their Siamese colorpoint alleles of “cs.”**

- **A solid (Ccs) bred to a mink (cbcs) Cherubim will produce 25% pointed kittens.**
- **Two mink Cherubim parents mated, a combination of cbcs, will produce 25% pointed kittens.**
- **A pointed Ragdoll (cscs) cat bred to a mink (cbcs) Cherubim will produce 50% pointed kittens.**
- **A solid (Ccs) Cherubim to a Pointed (cscs) Ragdoll will produce 50% pointed kittens.**
- **If both Ragdoll parents are cscs, RECESSIVE BRED TO RECESSIVE, then 100% of the kittens will be pointed.**
- **With only one, or no copies of this cs allele, the cat will have pigmentation over the whole body and is considered a *TRADITIONAL* "solid" colored cat (CC or Ccs)—without solid and mink, the pointed Ragdoll **WOULD NOT EXIST!****



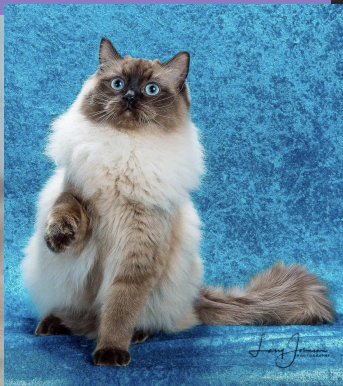
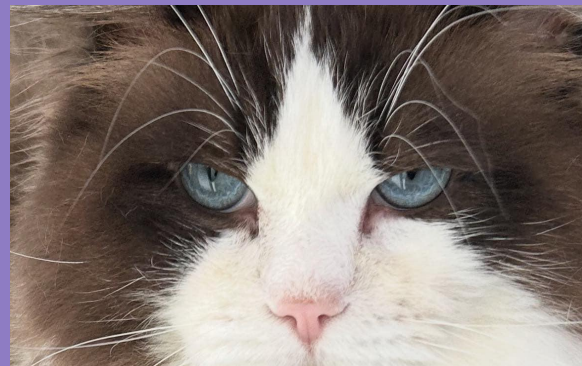
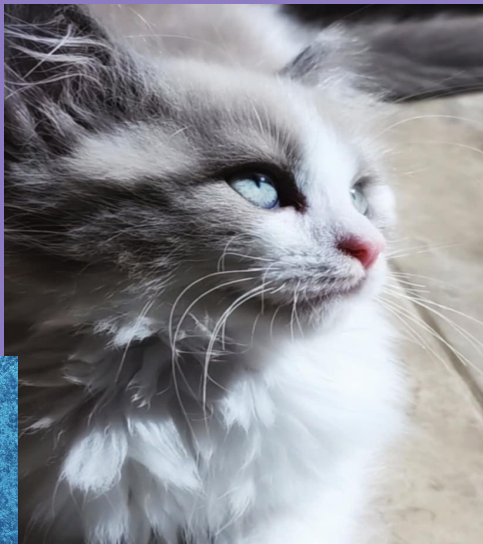
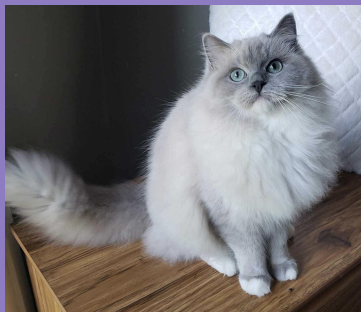
## MINK CHERUBIM

- When a cat carries the genes *cs* and *cb*, the mink pattern is formed, in which the pigment distribution is between a sepia and a pointed cat.

- Phenotypically, it is characterized by the same color dilution as with the *cs* gene. However, there is not as profound a sensitivity to skin temperature and therefore the body coat color is darker and much closer to that of the points.

- An "additive" relationship exists between the *cs* and *cb* genes. What this means is that when an animal is heterozygous for *cs* and *cb* (known as mink), the coat color expression is halfway between that of a point (*cscs*) and a sepia (*cbcb*). Technically, Mink and Sepia are pointed cats.



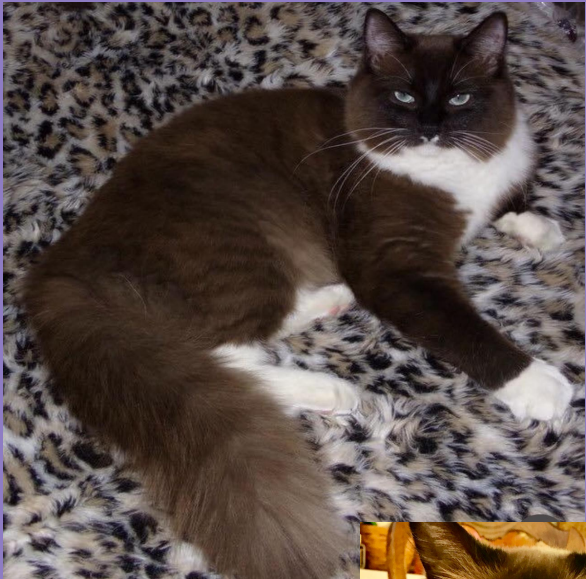




# SEPIA CHERUBIM

- Also carried on the C locus, is the gene for the sepia pattern. This is the darkest of all of the pigment restricting patterns, and pigment is only paled at the warmest point in the body--the abdomen. This pattern's gene is represented by cb.
- The Burmese phenotype results from reduced pigment production changing black pigment to sepia and orange to yellow. The Burmese points are darker than the body.







## SOLID CHERUBIM

- A solid Ragdoll carries one of 3 genes for full color:
- **C/C:** Full color, cat does not carry Burmese (sepia) or Siamese alleles
- **C/cb:** Carrier of Burmese (sepia) color
- **C/cs:** Carrier of Siamese colorpoint restriction.







## RAGDOLL BREED GROUP (RD/CB)

The **Ragdoll** (RD) is a large semi-longhair, blue eyed pointed cat of moderate type.  
The **Cherubim** (CB) is a large semi-longhair, mink, sepia, or traditional colored cat of moderate type.

<b>HEAD</b> .....	40 points
Shape .....	9
Ears .....	5
Eyes .....	7
Chin .....	5
Muzzle .....	4
Profile .....	9
Neck .....	1
<b>BODY</b> .....	35 points
Torso .....	8
Legs/Feet .....	5
Tail .....	4
Boning .....	10
Musculature .....	8
<b>COAT/COLOR/PATTERN</b> .....	25 points
Length .....	4
Texture .....	8
Pattern .....	6
Color .....	7

**CATEGORY:** RD - Pointed; CB - Mink, Sepia & Traditional

**DIVISIONS:** RD - Solid Point Division; Tortie Point Division; Tabby Point Division; Solid Point/White, Tortie Point/White, Tabby Point/White Divisions (mited and bicolor patterns ONLY).

CB - Solid Division; Tortie Division; Tabby Division; Solid & White, Tortie & White, Tabby & White Divisions (mitted and bicolor patterns ONLY).

**COLORS:**

RD - All pointed colors.

CB - All Mink, Sepia & Traditional colors, except solid white

**PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES:** None

**HEAD:**

**Shape:** Broad modified wedge, with slightly rounded contours, with the appearance of a flat plane in area between ears when looking at the head from the front, skull medium in size.

**Ears:** Medium in size, broad at base, rounded tip. Set as much on top of the head as on the side, slightly tilted forward.

**Eyes:** Large oval. Level set; moderately wide apart. Emphasis should be on correct shape, size and placement.

Preference given to deeper tones in all colors.

**RD - Blue, CB - Mink:** Blue-Green to Green-Blue (Aqua); **Sepia:** Gold, Gold-Green (Chartreuse) or Green Traditional; Bronze, Copper, Gold, Yellow, Green, or Hazel

**Chin:** Well developed, with good depth, forming a perpendicular line with the upper lip and tip of the nose.

**Muzzle:** Rounded, medium in length; in line with wedge. **Profile:** Straight nose to bridge, followed by a concave curve to the brow. Convex curve to the forehead.

Appearance of a flat plane between the ears.

**Neck:** In proportion to head and torso.

**BODY:**

**Torso:** Medium-long to long, substantial. Broad chest. Fat pad on lower abdomen acceptable. Females may be smaller than males.

**Legs:** Substantial boning, in proportion to body, hind legs slightly longer than front legs.

**Feet:** Large, round, tufting desirable.

**Tail:** Equal to length of body. Thicker at base, with slight taper.

**Boning:** Substantial.

**Musculature:** Well-muscled with solid weight.

**COAT:**

**Length:** Semi-long, allow for shorter coats on unaltered adults and seasonal variations. Correct coat texture is more important than coat length. **Texture:** Silky soft. Minimal undercoat gives the coat body, but coat still falls smoothly. Not wooly or cottony.

**COLOR/PATTERN:**

**SOLID POINT/SOLID DIVISION.**

(RD) Pointed: Ears, mask, legs, feet and tail to be darker, well-defined color. Chest bib and chin areas may be somewhat lighter in color.

Even, lighter color on the body with minimal shading. Soft shadings of color are allowed. Definite contrast between body and point color. Allow for darker body color in older cats. Allow for undeveloped color in young cats.

(CB) Mink: Even, medium shade of body color, showing contrast to points. Allow for darker body color in older cats. Allow for undeveloped color in kittens and young cats.

(CB) Sepia: Body color closer to that of extremities, showing slighter contrast to points. Allow for darker body color in older cats. Allow for undeveloped color in kittens and young cats.

(CB) Traditional: Even solid color for solid-colored coats

**ANY COLOR AND WHITE DIVISION:**

**Mited Pattern:**

**Head:** May have a broken or evenly matched white blaze on nose and/or between eyes. White not to extend into the inner corner of the eye, nose leather or whisker pads. Chin must be white.

**Front Feet:** Evenly matched white mittens not to extend above bend of paw. All toes to be white.

**Back Legs:** White goes up to and around the hocks entirely and extends no higher than mid-thigh.

**Body:** White stripe extending from chin through chest and length of belly.

**Bicolor Pattern:**

**Head:** White inverted "V" on face that completely surrounds the pink nose leather and does not extend beyond the outer edge of the eye on either side. The "V" to be as symmetrical as possible. White chin. **Body:** Chest, stomach, and ruff are white.

**Saddle:** may include white or shading in body color.

**Feet and Legs:** All white preferred.

**Paw Pads:** Pink preferred.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** The ideal cat of this breed group is a large semi-longhaired cat with a sweet personality. They are a well-balanced cat of moderate type, with no extremes, and no one feature overpowering another. The breed grows large and heavy but is slow to mature and may not reach full weight and size for four years. Full color is not reached until 3 years old. They are a muscular cat with little fat except on the lower abdomen fatty pad.

**ALLOWANCES:**

**General:** Seasonal changes in coat length, shorter coats on unaltered adults and kittens. Females may be smaller than males.

**Mited and Bicolor Patterns only:**

**Feet and Legs:** Small spots of point color in designated white areas.

**Paw Pads:** Spots of point color on paw pads or colored paw pads.

**PENALIZE:**

**General:** Very small ears, any eye shape other than oval, Roman nose, straight profile, cobby body, short legs, short tail, woolly/cottony coat texture. **Mited:** Lack of white belly stripe; white on ears and/or tail. **Bicolor:** White beyond the outside edge of the eye. White on ears and/or tail.

**WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS (WW)**

**General/Doming:** RD - Any eye color other than blue. CB: Mink - Any eye color other than blue-green to green-blue (aqua). **Sepia:** Any eye color other than:

Gold, Gold-Green (chartreuse) or Green, Traditional. Any eye color other than:

Bronze, Copper, Gold, Yellow, Green, or Hazel

**Pointed:** Any white. **Mited:** Lack of white chin. **Bicolor:** Any dark markings inside the white "V" including the chin.

**DISQUALIFY (DQ):** Crossed eyes. Visible or severe tail faults. Severe cow hocks.



*Temperament must be unchallenging; any sign of definite challenge shall disqualify. The cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee, or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm. In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications: a cat that bites (216.9), a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10), adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11), cats with all or part of the tail missing - except as authorized by a board approved standard (216.12.1), cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a board approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults: if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.4), crossed eyes if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), and depression of the sternum or unusually small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1). See Show Rules: ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.*

## WORKS CITED

- Bird, Cris Dr.. “Siamese Eye Colors from Whitish Blue to Navy Blue.” Journal of the Old Style Siamese. Newsletter of Preossia. <https://www.oldstylesiamese.com/siameye1.html> 2001-2022. PREOSSIA.
- Hartwell, Sarah. "Eye Colors in Cats." 2009. <http://messybeast.com/eye-colours.htm>
- Ishida Y, David VA, Eizirik E, Schäffer AA, Neelam BA, Roelke ME, Hannah SS,O'brien SJ, Menotti-Raymond M. 2006. A homozygous single-base deletion in MLPH causes the dilute coat color phenotype in the domestic cat. Genomics 88:698-705.
- Lyons, L.A., Imes, D.L., Rah, H.C. and Grahn, R.A. 2005. Tyrosinase mutations associated with Siamese and Burmese patterns in the domestic cat (*Felis catus*). Animal Genetics, 36:119-126. See additional references cited in this paper.
- Pearce, Wain. "Ragdoll History--Early Years."<http://ragdollhistoricalsociety.org> 2011-2015 Ragdoll Historical Society (RHS).  
15 August 2015.
- Peter Schmitt, M., Grain, F., Arnaud, B., Deleage, G. & Lambert, V.. Mutation in the melanocortin 1 receptor is associated with amber colour in the Norwegian Forest Cat. Animal Genetics doi:10.1111/j.1365-2052.2009/01864.x
- Robinson's Genetics for Cat Breeders and Veterinarians. 1999. Fourth edition. Eds. Vells, C.M., Shelton, L.M., McGonagle, J.J. and Stanglein, T.W. Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford.
- Rollins, Tina. Original Ragdoll Genuine and Authentic: *The Authentic Ragdoll by A. Baker – The Category Cherubim*. Contributors: Lissy Uhe and Christiane Johannemann Lind. 2022. Books on Demand, Norderstedt.
- Wallace, Lorna; Pickering, Robin, and Pollard, David. *The Definitive Guide to Ragdolls*. Ragdoll World. 1995 at Pontefract, West Yorks. England. <http://ragdollstexas.com/Welcome.html#dilution>