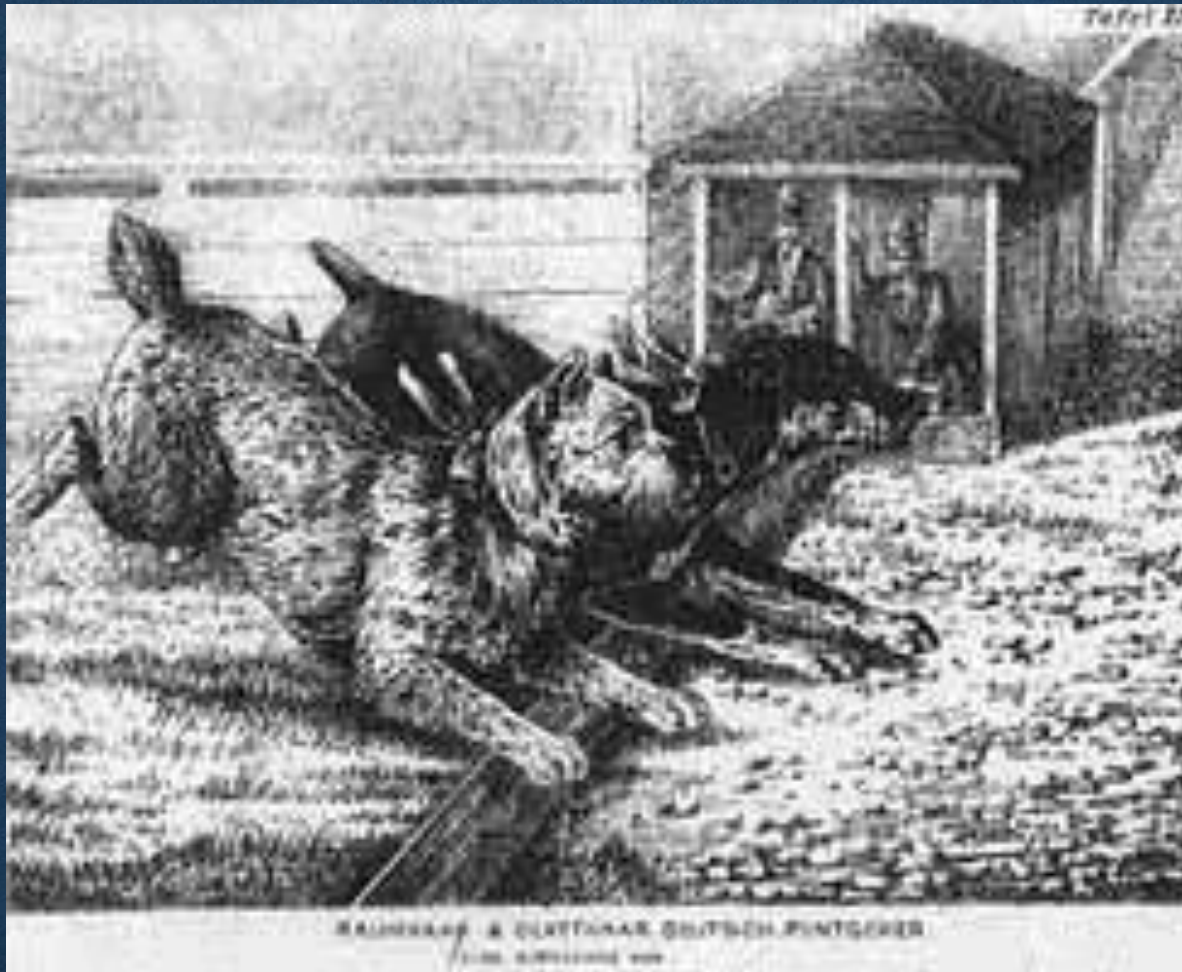


GERMAN PINSCHER

Judges Education Presentation



“Kitti von Bodestrand” – foundation of the breed

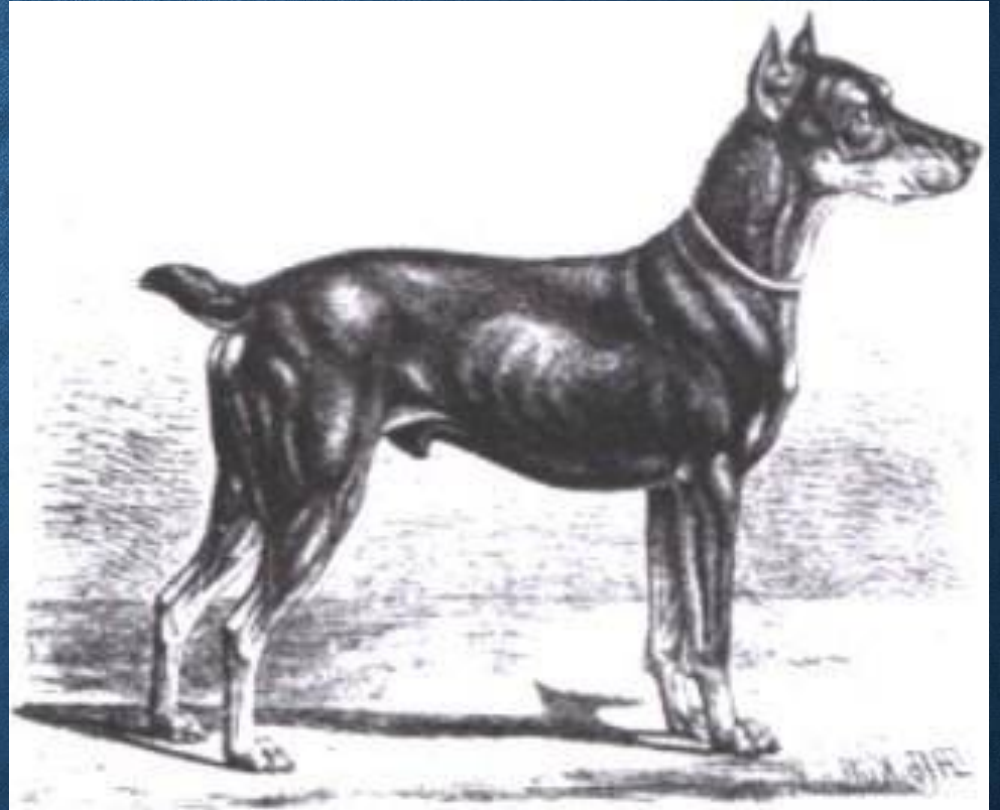


The **Pinscher** was first mentioned in German Stud books in 1881. Southern Germany was the region of Pinscher origin.

The history of the **Pinscher** as a distinct breed entered into records beginning with the year 1895.



1899 – Anni Dittmann



German Short-haired Pinscher ~ Albert Kull 1899

Molli vom Neckartal, 1911



Arko vd lauder - 1912

With the establishment of the "Pinscher Club" in 1895 attempts were made to standardize the Pinscher.

The Wire-haired pinscher [Schnauzer] made rapid improvements but the smooth haired Pinscher lacked consistent type.



1912 - Asta vd lauder

The smooth-haired pinschers dwindled in numbers.

Smooth and Rough Pinschers were cross bred until 1917 when the breeds were split. The rough coated dogs were renamed Schnauzer and the smooth coated dogs remained the Pinscher.

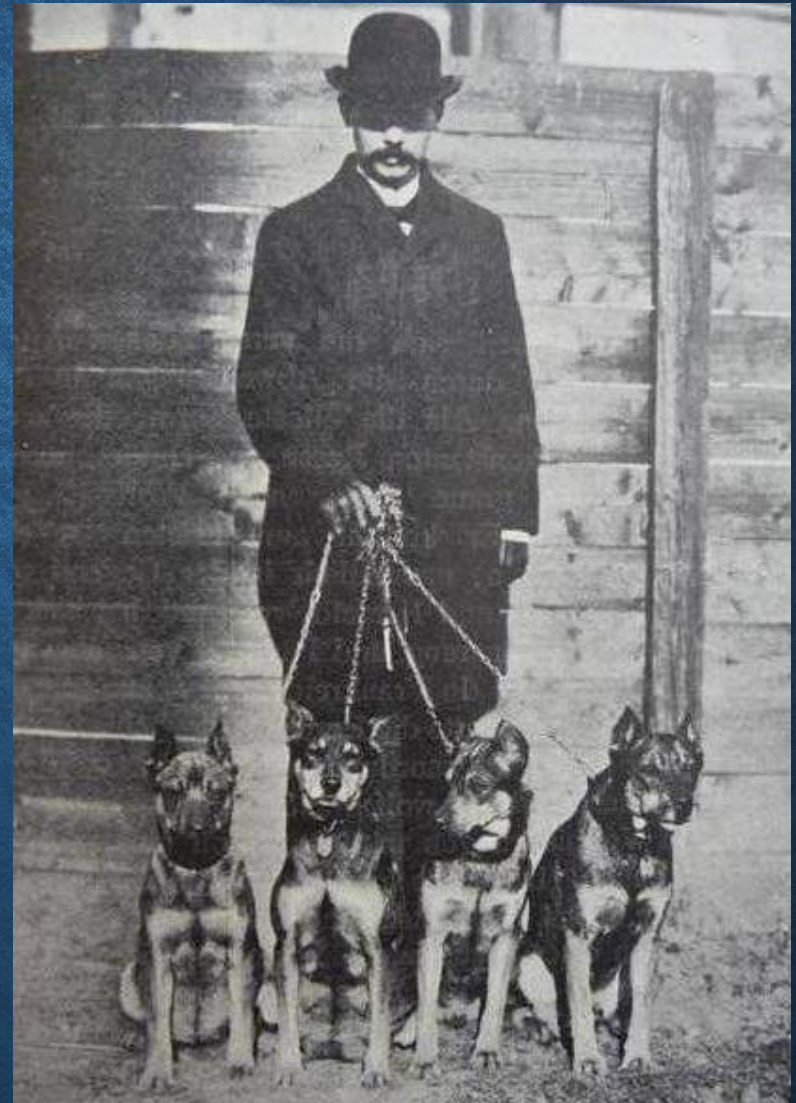


Carl Schadt, Frankfurt

The Pinscher breed took a long time to breed true.

Litters continued to produce rough coats and Schnauzer colors.

Concerns arose at the time of the establishment of the Pinscher-Schnauzer club that the Pinscher was in jeopardy of extinction.



The 1902 German studbook recorded only eight Pinschers.

By 1916 the number of dogs in the stud books totaled 233 but many were removed from breeding because they had schnauzer coats or coloring.

The standard called for a short, dense, smooth coat for three generations. Colors: black/red, pepper and salt, solid black or “brown” (red) in shades from dark brown to red-yellow.



Salt and Pepper Pincher



Extinct Harlequin Pinschers

From 1922-1934 breeders in Germany built on the few quality dogs and were breeding dogs with better consistency and quality.



1921 - Max von der Burg Staufen

By 1941 only sixteen Pinschers remained and after 1949 no new entries were made in the stud books.



Gretel von der Berg Staufen, 1921



Werner Jung was the breed inspector for the Pinscher-Schnauzer Club. He was critical of the Pinscher-Schnauzer Club for failing to refine the Pinscher. He had grave concerns about the breed's decline.

Jung's 1956 breed report found that the youngest Pinscher recorded in the stud books was nine years old.

Jung went on a search for Pinschers but only one ten year old infertile female was located.

1961 – Omo vd Birkenheide



Werner Jung abandoned his Giant Schnauzer breeding program in order to rebuild the Pinscher breed

1962 – Silva vd Birkenheide





Kitti vom Bodestrand

In 1957 Werner Jung was able to acquire the bitch Kitti vom Bodestrand who was a national winner, rated V1 and awarded a CACIB.

Kitti is the single foundation of today's German Pinscher. Every modern German Pinscher descends from Kitti.

With the exception of Kitti, Werner Jung found no other purebred German Pinschers.

To create a recognized breed from a single dog took serious consideration as diversity and inbreeding would cause Jung difficulties.



Jung incorporated four Miniature Pinschers into the breeding program and along with Kitti von Bodestrand produced fourteen different litter combinations.

- “Jutta” – 15.75” Black and Tan Bitch
- “Onzo” – 16.5” Red Dog
- “Illo” – 14.5” Black and Brown Dog
- “Prince” – 16.5” Chocolate Dog

In 1961 Werner Jung spoke at the Pinscher- Schnauzer Club annual meeting:

"I've abandoned my dearly beloved Giant Schnauzer, reluctantly and against the will of my family so as not carry the blame that during my tenure as the breed inspector a breed would die out completely."

I transferred to Pinschers and saved them from destruction. So far I have not regretted it.



1969 - Baerbel von Weihergraben

From 1958 to 1968, Werner Jung bred 34 litters and a total of 156 pups. In total, in one decade, with the help of a handful of other breeders, the number of Pinschers reached 500.

Werner Jung died in 1971 having kept the breed from extinction.



1971 – Micha von Haingraben



1970 – Agretts Desiree

"Like a very
rare wallflower,
he has been
salvaged in
our time"

~ Werner Jung



Questions?



AKC
German Pinscher Standard
(Revised)

Effective as of January 1, 2006

GENERAL APPEARANCE

➔ The German Pinscher is a

➔ medium size,

➔ short coated dog,

➔ elegant in appearance

➔ with a strong square build

➔ and moderate body structure

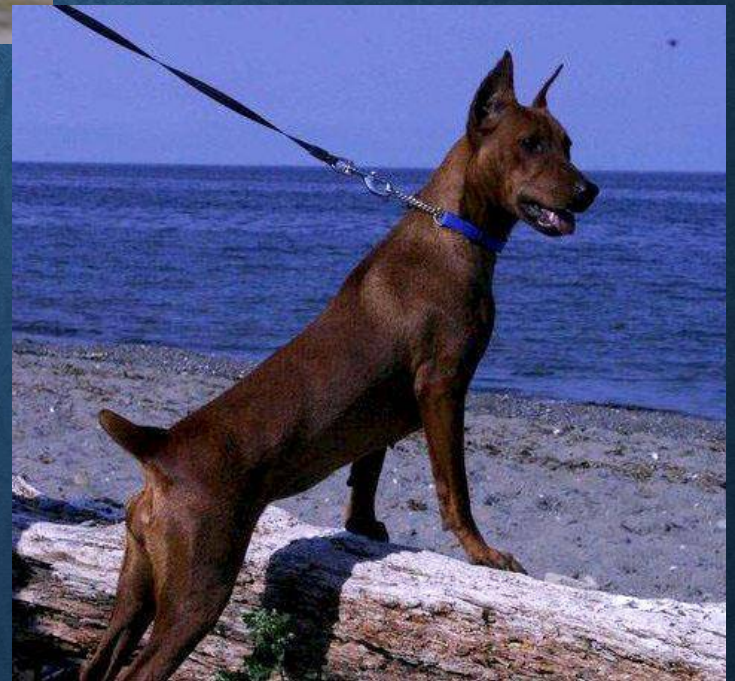
➔ muscular and powerful for endurance and agility.





Energetic

watchful, alert



Agile



Intelligent



Loyal



Fearless



Determined



The German Pinscher has the prerequisites to be an excellent watchdog and companion.



The German Pinscher is examined on the ground.



SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

Size- the ideal height at the highest point of the withers for a dog or bitch is **17 - 20 inches**.



Size should be penalized in accordance with the degree it deviates from the ideal.

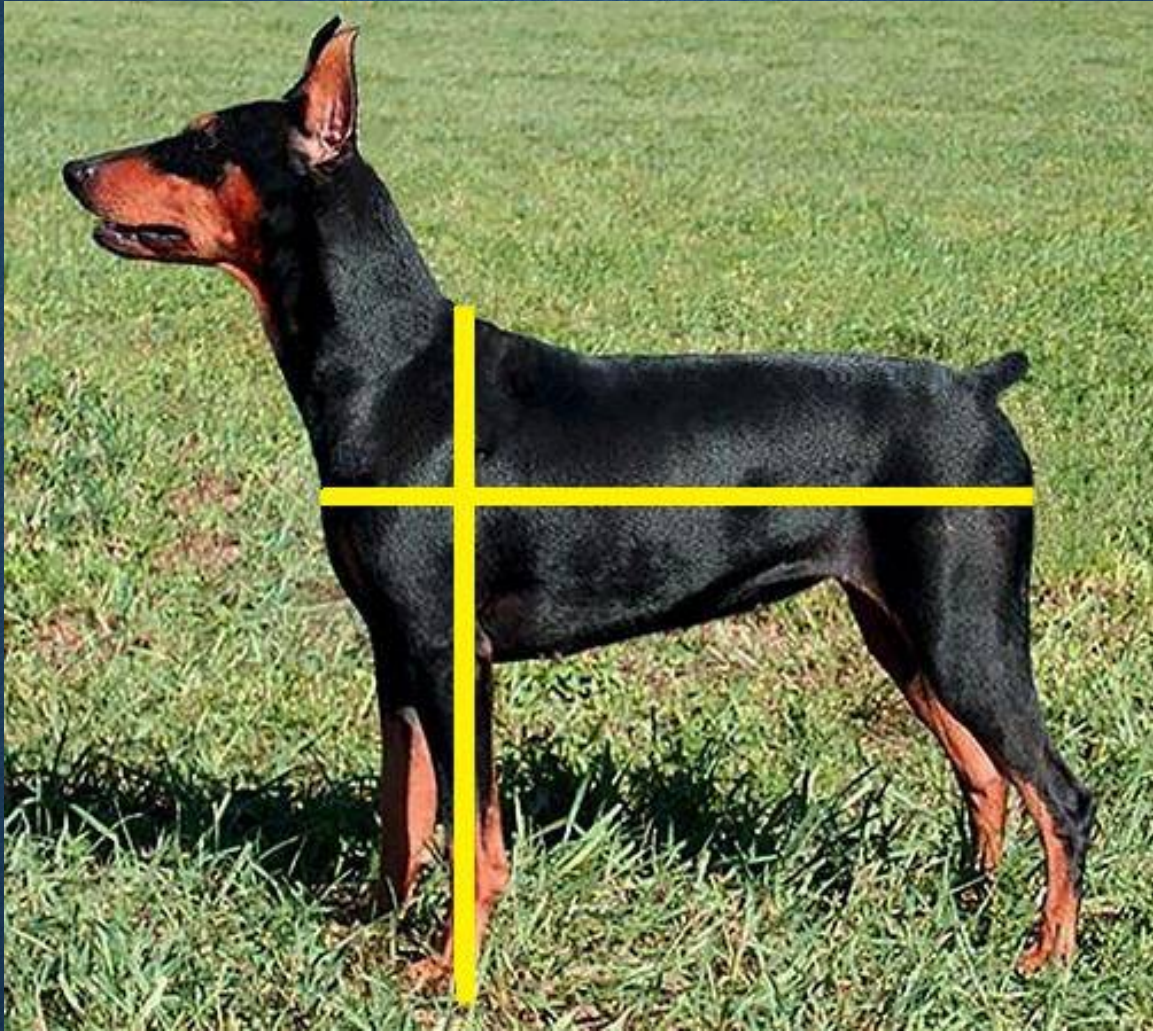


Faults- under 17 inches or over 20 inches.

Quality should always take precedence over size.

Proportion-

squarely built in proportion of body length to height.



The height at the highest point of the withers equals the length of the body from the prosternum to the rump.

Substance- muscular with moderate bone.



HEAD AND SKULL

Powerful, elongated without the occiput being too pronounced



resembles a blunt wedge in both frontal and profile views.

The total length of the head from the tip of the Nose to the occiput is one half the length from the withers to the base of the tail resulting in a ratio of approximately 1:2



Expression- sharp, alert and responsive



Eyes- medium size, dark, oval in shape without the appearance of bulging.



Ears- set high, symmetrical, and carried erect when cropped.



The eyelid should be tight and the eyeball non-protruding.

If uncropped, they are
V-shaped with a folding pleat



or small standing
ears carried evenly
upright.

Skull- flat, unwrinkled from occiput to stop when in repose. The stop is slight but distinct.



Muzzle- parallel and equal in length to the topskull and ends in a blunt wedge. The *cheeks* are muscled and flat.



Nose- full, and black. *Lips-* black, close fitting.

Bite- strong, scissors bite with complete dentition and white teeth.



Faults- overshot or undershot bites, absence of primary molars.

NECK, TOPLINE, BODY



Neck- elegant and strong, of moderate thickness and length, nape elegantly arched. The skin is tight, closely fitting to the dry throat without wrinkles, sagging, or dewlaps

Topline - the withers form the highest point of the topline, which slopes slightly toward the rear extending



in a straight line from behind the withers, through the well-muscled loin to the faintly curved croup.

Back- short, firm, and level, muscular at the loins.



Faults- long back, not giving the appearance of squarely built, roach back, sway back.



Body- compact and strong so as to permit greater flexibility and agility, with the length of leg being equal to the depth of body



Loin- is well_muscled.

The distance from the last rib to the hip is short.



Chest- moderately wide with well-sprung ribs

when viewed from the front, appears to be oval.





The forechest is distinctly marked by the prosternum.

The brisket descends to the elbows and ascends gradually to the rear with the belly moderately drawn up.



Fault:
excessive
tuck up



Tail- moderately set and carried above the horizontal. Customarily docked between the second and third joints.



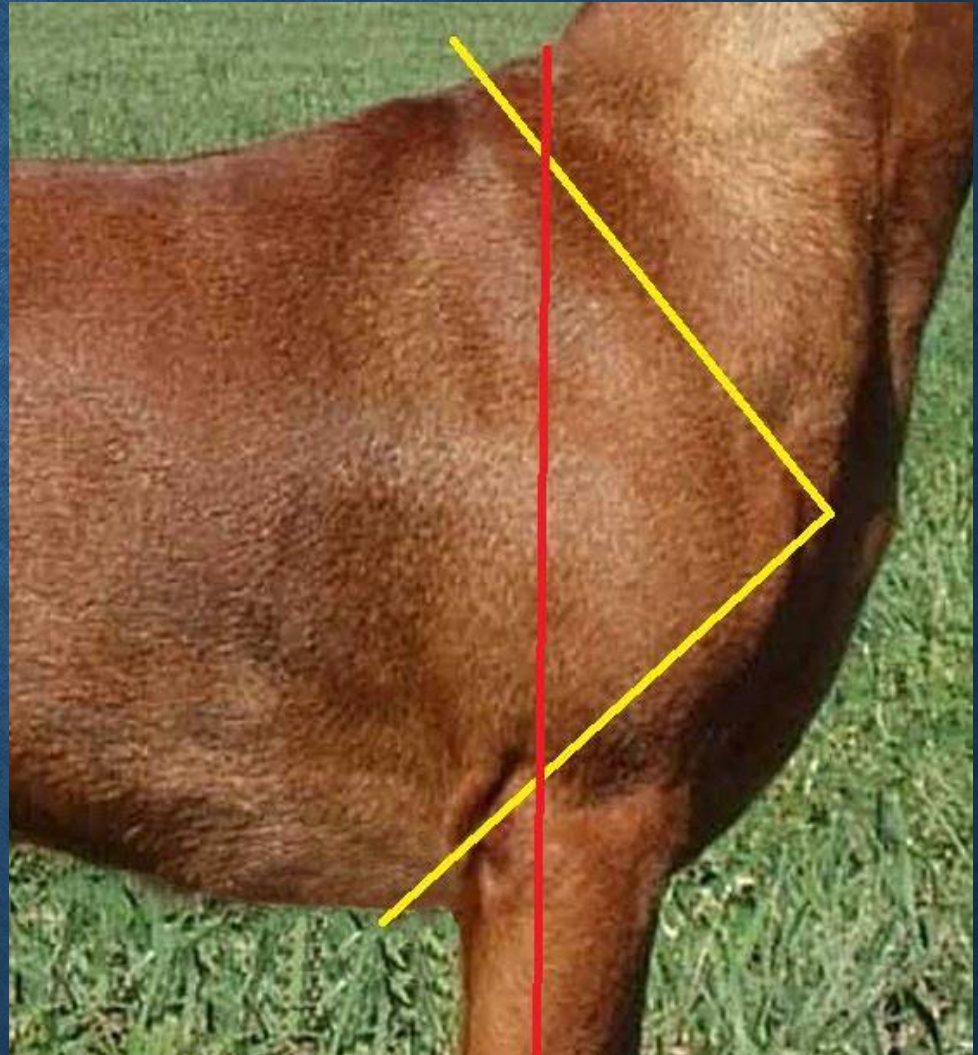
FOREQUARTERS

The sloping shoulder blades are strongly muscled, yet flat and well laid back forming an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the horizontal.



They are well angled and slope forward, forming an approximately 90 degree angle to the upper arm, which is equal in length to the shoulder blade.

Such angulation permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort.



Forelegs-

straight and well boned, perfectly vertical when viewed from all sides, set moderately apart

with elbows set close to the body.



Pasterns- firm and almost perpendicular to the ground. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed.

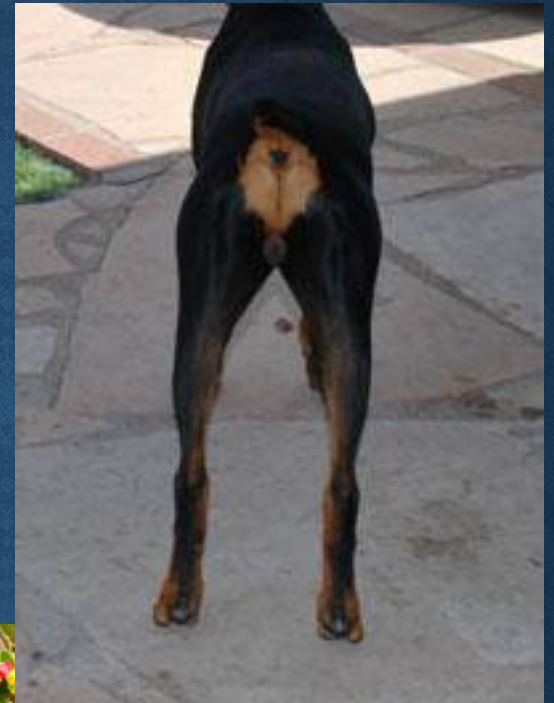


Feet- short, round, compact with firm dark pads and dark nails. The toes are well closed and arched like cat feet.

HINDQUARTERS

The thighs are strongly muscled and in balance with forequarters.

The stifles are well bent and well boned, with good angulation. When viewed from the rear, the hocks are parallel to each other.



COAT

Short and dense, smooth and close lying. Shiny and covers the body without bald spots. A hard coat should not be penalized.



COLOR - Isabella (fawn) to red in various shades to stag red (red with intermingling of black hairs)



In the reds, a rich vibrant medium to dark shade is preferred.



black and blues
with red/tan markings.

In bi-colored dogs,
Sharply marked dark
and rich red/tan
markings are
desirable.

Markings distributed as follows:

- at cheeks, lips, lower jaw, above eyes, at throat
- on forechest as two triangles distinctly separated from each other,
- at metatarsus or pasterns,
- forelegs, feet, inner side of hind legs and below tail.

*Pencil marks on the toes are acceptable.



Any white markings on the dog are undesirable.

A few white hairs do not constitute a marking.

Disqualification:

Dogs not of an allowable color.



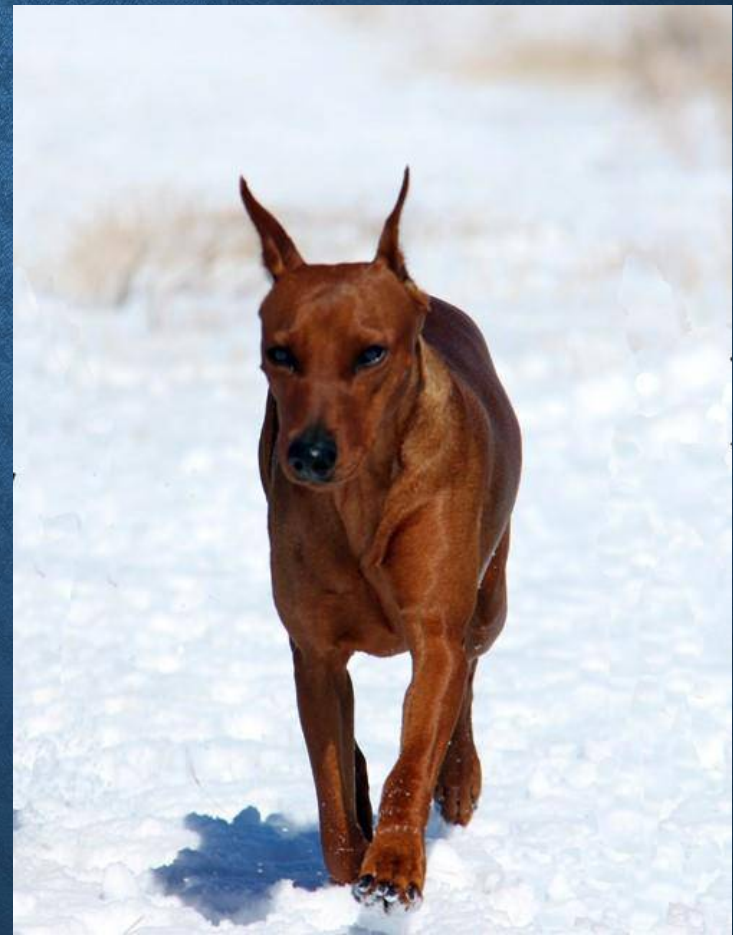
GAIT - The ground covering trot is relaxed, well balanced, powerful and uninhibited with good length of stride, strong drive and free front extension.



At the trot the back remains firm and level, without swaying, rolling or roaching.



When viewed from the front and rear, the feet must not cross or strike each other.

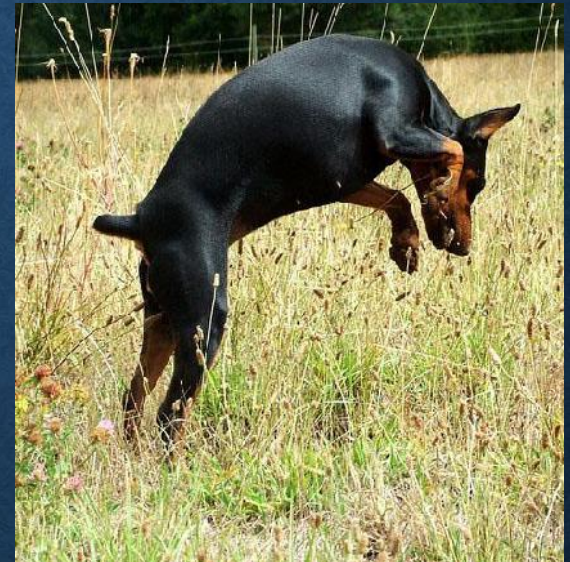


Fault- hackney gait.

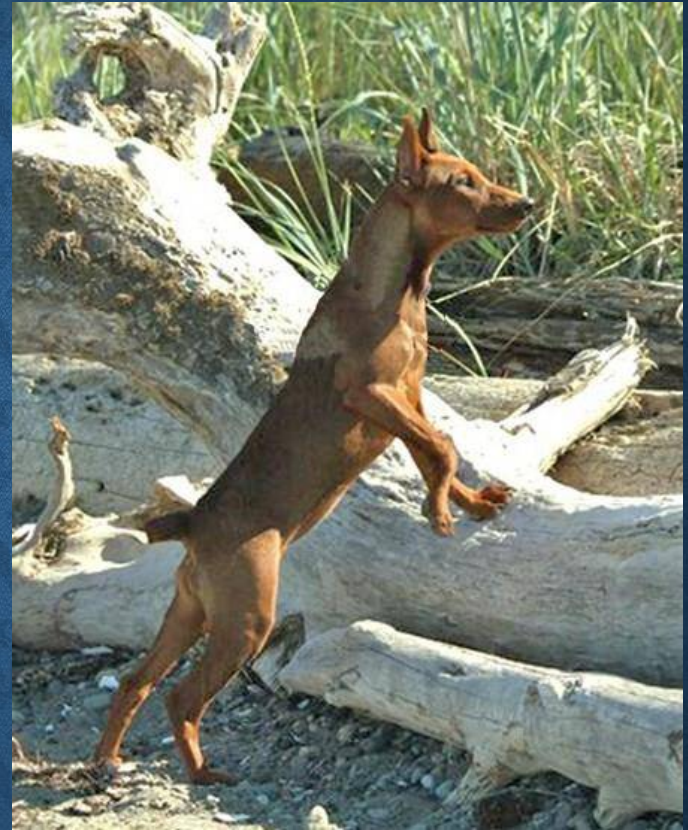


TEMPERAMENT

The German Pinscher has highly developed senses, intelligence, aptitude for training, fearlessness, and endurance.



He is alert, vigilant, deliberate and watchful of strangers. He has fearless courage and tenacity if threatened.



A very vivacious dog, but not an excessive barker. He should not show viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attacks.

**Note-* Great consideration should be given to a dog giving the desired alert, highly intelligent, vivacious character of the German Pinscher. Aggressive behavior towards another dog is not deemed viciousness.

Fault- shy.



The foregoing description is that of the ideal
German Pinscher.

Any deviation from this is to be penalized to
the extent of the deviation.



Questions?