

German Shepherd Dog History

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Revision

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INTRODUCTION

For years, since before the early fifties, I have looked at German and American German Shepherds; studied their pedigrees. Lived with the great influx of imported dogs in the late '50's and early '60's, bred to some and won, bred to others and lost. A later study of the dogs imported showed a consistent pattern in their heritage. The breedings seemed to follow a path that emphasized certain dogs. This was the main line that went back to the shepherding lines, obviously for some reason. There was a lot to understand about what the Germans were doing. However in Germany and North America I also found that breeding had created the pillars along the way in a consistent style. Some German breedings were fairly closely inbred on certain dogs, some followed definite paths or combinations of lines and others were open breeding for five generations.

Sometimes a dog would come from nowhere and become the prominent stud of the day. Some of those out dogs looked so completely different and would be so different in background, with unrelated pedigrees. Such an out dog would be bred to the best bitches. Within a few years the judges would rate the progeny from these combinations as the best in Germany, apparently with good reason. What was it that these dogs contributed to this quality breed?

The "OUT" dogs in Germany had some things in common. They were all either shepherding dogs, from shepherding lines, or with high working degrees, quite often both, as were their ancestors. As I look in 2003 I see it is still the same and kennels like Kirschtal consistently go back to the working dogs and lines. Usually even these ancestors were from sheep herding stock. Sometimes in the sixth or seventh generations the common ancestors would be found. Why did the Germans keep going back to the shepherders? Claudius von Hain was one of these dogs. Every picture that appeared of him, made him look like a dog of another breed. I took extra effort to find a five-generation pedigree of Claudius, but there were blanks in the fifth. I was unable to trace some of his lines. Some of his ancestors were sheep herding stock from Switzerland, others from the sheep herding lines of Doctor Sachs, (von Hain). Part of the pedigree of Claudius went back to the main lines of the twenties. In the fifties Claudius was what the Germans called "Old Blood." The dogs were not only from sheep herding lines but also from tough working lines.

As my interest increased the material available on the original lines of the breed was searched deeper. This brought me to a surprisingly different conclusion of the beginning years and what followed than what I had previously read in the breed books. Did they all copy each other? I found that dogs never mentioned in the traditional books had their own prominence. My sources were, *German Shepherd Male Bloodlines*, by Schealler an original keeper of the records. *The second and fifth Koer Books*, entirely in German but containing actual pedigrees back to the beginning also was indispensable to my study. Many of these pedigrees went back to "Unknown Sources" or "Herding Lines" in the pedigrees, proof of these animals in the establishing process. I also had *The German Shepherd Dog Reviews* back into the early twenties, and their pedigrees. Then there were the pedigrees given to me by the late Mary Southcott, saved since her start in the breed, what an honor, which she gave them to me. I had copied others from the records of the late Lloyd Brackett, in the short time that I worked there, together with the guidance from Lloyd and Virginia McCoy. The conversation Virginia and I shared as we traveled to dog shows or cleaned kennels were indispensable.

The German Shepherd Today by Winifred Strickland and James Moses, the book *This is the German Shepherd* by Goldbecker and Hart were referred to.

All available pedigrees were entered into a computer program. The prevailing thought from analyzing this information found that the direction and development of the breed, both in Germany and North America was different from what had been written. There were things that were not quite how I had thought before I focused on

the pedigrees of the dogs that appeared repeatedly as the breed developed. There were many dogs that influenced more than anyone gave them credit for. Some of these were not even mentioned, given no credit. In Germany particularly, the working - herding lines from all over Germany and Switzerland played a tremendous part. They brought the breed back during and after the Second World War, but nowhere is it written where these dogs came from. The deep pedigrees show the condemned were largely responsible for the salvation of the breed. The blood of Horst v Boll, Luchs v Kalsmunt Wetzlar, and Jung Tell v Kriminalpolizei should be reassessed.

In the past their value is practically ignored. Breeding of Roland to herding stock played a huge part in establishing the system, the pattern of establishing what the breed was to be. Nowhere do the books deal with the extent this mutation Roland played in things. Mostly they paint him as mentally unsound but he was the "focus," what they built this breed around. Pedigrees show how time after time he was bred to unregistered sheep herding bitches. Their offspring came up later in the pedigrees of pillar dogs to come.

However the "books" just followed the one line. My computer traced behind some of those other "meaningless" names. It helped explain to me where this special difference in Nestor v Wiegerfelsen and the likes came from. I hope breeders will benefit, if only through becoming familiar with the successful pedigree patterns. This book is like a course; not to just be read and forgotten. One name builds on another, learn them and follow the pedigrees.

After 23 Chapters, I wonder if the benefit is the pedigrees. To me they have been a great benefit so I have always looked for simple ways to include them in the text. It was not until 1998 that I figured a way to get them into my WordPerfect text from my pedigree computer program then to Microsoft Word. So it was all brought out again to work the most important pedigrees in. They are so important. I have great admiration for those who have kept the breed going through the years and maybe as I see the benefits maybe these pedigrees will help someone else.

Finally though, I see that it is as Lloyd Brackett emphasizes, that SELECTION is the key. We can make the breed whatever we want. If the Germans want roach backs, it can be done that way. If North Americans want them to prance, it can be done. I hope we will decide that the mechanics of efficiency in movement will be what we are looking for. Judges and breeders must share the responsibility for whatever they become.

From a technical aspect of understanding my writings I would like to point out that when I refer to "by" I mean it is by a male. When I say "out of" I am referring to the animal being from a female. This is regarded as the correct terminology, as the late Virginia McCoy and Lloyd Brackett drummed it into me. I will also refer to the



Sieger Zamb von der Wienerau SchH III

accepted process of placing numbers after a dog's name to indicate what generations that dog is found in the pedigree of another. The numbers will go from male to female top to bottom i.e.: 2, 4, - 3, 5.

Wherever this writing gets to is hardly the point. Unfortunately most breed books are written and presented as picture books, that copy others, tell how to kennel dogs, train dogs and look after the feeding and health. I have dealt with none of that. Hopefully the book will give those who already have expertise a new perspective.

1 THE MAKING OF A BREED

The technology and information is now in my hands to put the history of the German Shepherd together. In 1982, after gathering pedigrees and information on German Shepherds for over 25 years, at that time, I started to put it together, if for no other reason, my own benefit. There was something missing though. I decided to go to Germany to see, particularly the herding dogs, as they work in Germany. In Germany my companion and I looked for Stettbach. No one in regular dog circles seemed to have any idea where it was. By checking on a detailed map of Germany we found a small dot East of Frankfurt and north of Wurzburg that looked like it might be it.

Geographically it was almost in the center of what was then West Germany near the eastern border. I thought that this might be considered to be in the Swabian Hills where a strain of German Shepherds had developed (Swabian Working Dogs) but it turned out that the Swabians would be more to the southwest. This little village, in the middle of nowhere, and smelling like a barnyard provided a surprisingly nice hotel on the main street. That main street was Kirschtal. I recognized it as the kennel name used by Karl Fuller, the most renowned of present day German shepherders.

We approached a house with a Mercedes Benz in the driveway. The car had a dog crate built into the trunk. To my surprise, the young lady who came to the door spoke perfect English. She was Karl Fuller's wife Marion and most gracious. When I talked of my interest in the dogs she led us, out in her car, to the fields several miles away where Karl was tending his flocks.

It was high land but not mountainous. Large patches of green fields mixed with



Karl Fuller with sheep and dog.

patches of scrubland or where the crops had been removed covered the landscape. A tall mature looking man, stood there, with his cape flowing in the gentle breeze, a broad brimmed hat shaded his face, but he looked so much like a highwayman. He leaned on a shoulder high staff. As we got closer his features became more evident, peering curiously over the top of his staff with his weather-beaten face. He looked strong, healthy, handsome, an individual that looked as from the last century.

There, sitting beside him was a female German Shepherd, following

every move of the 500 sheep as they grazed here and there before them. Trotting around the perimeter of the flock was another German Shepherd, a male. The dog kept moving endlessly as he patrolled the perimeter of where the sheep grazed. I noticed he was not quite clean, as he came at us, a little loose in elbows but he was sure doing the job.

If a sheep stepped beyond the outline of the body of the flock as a whole, suddenly the dog was there, body checking it, back into the flock or nipping it in the shoulder as he forced it back to the pack. Then he would be back in the other direction heading full speed towards a few more sheep wandering towards the woods. From time to time Karl would whistle to the dog, give a command and the dog would go down on his haunches. Shortly after the dog would be up and on the go again, without command. The dog kept its vigil, as we talked through Karl's wife's interpretation, endlessly moving, and watching. Then it became time to move the flock to another site. Karl issued a couple of commands to the dogs and as one, the flock moved forward. The other dog bounced through the field that they had just left.

Mrs. Fuller explained that the follow-up dog was searching for lambs that might have been sleeping amongst the flock while the adults grazed. The flock had to be moved along a road towards another field that backed onto a wood. As the whole procession moved with Karl casually talking, a car came along. Suddenly the dogs were moving back and forth along the flank of the flock, full speed, pushing the sheep over to the side of the road, nipping and forcing the unwilling sheep to move over.

As they moved Karl continued to talk. He explained that at night the sheep were left out in the fields with a snow fence coral surrounding them. But he had to return by daybreak or they would break out of the compound.

Later we returned to their home and after sharing a meal of rabbit stew we discussed till late at night the various dogs in the background of the pedigrees, the

qualities and breeding goals. (These were people that we had just met, had arrived without an appointment or even notice.)



VA 3 Xitta vom Kirschtal SchH III
Mother of Eiko



Alt Deutsch Scheaferhund with herder

As I had found previously, when it came to some of the dogs of controversy, the opinions expressed the sentiments of how that person felt the breed should be. I was finding that the people working in a professional capacity with the dogs, whether herding or for police work, wanted them sharp and tough. Some of the other breeders considered such dogs "crazy." It was apparent to me at that time that both factions were still very much there in Germany. Karl Fuller was one of the few who trained and worked his dogs as herders, had them trained for working trials and bred them for conformation. Perhaps that is why, a few years later he bred the German Sieger. Before even seeing a herding trial, I was beginning to realize it was such people as this man that had built the breed around its working capabilities. After watching them doing their work in the fields, then sharing thoughts as to what should be required in a German Shepherd it was not hard to realize the depth and sincerity that went behind the long heard edict from German breeders; "The German

Shepherd is a Working Dog." Sometime later, we attended a herding trial and learned more. See more on Kirschtal on the web as [zwinger Kirschtal](#)

These herding trials are based on the actual work done by these dogs and their ancestors since at least the last century. The first thing noticed is that the dogs at the trial are not all German Shepherds. It is hard to figure just what they are because they are all different except they do seem to be in matched pairs. At another time I saw some other dogs that looked like a variation of the same thing, herding sheep in a field. I tried to talk to the herder but had problems with the language. I did find out that they were all grouped together under the name, "Alt Deutsch Scheaferhund," which means "Old German Shepherd Dog," the dogs the German Shepherd breed was developed from. Through the years the breeders of these dogs had no particular Standard. The breeding stock was selected on the basis strictly of how well they did the job they were supposed to do; herd sheep.

The Sheep-herding Association was the body that developed the rules and qualifications of what were required for a dog to be able to carry the initials HGH

after its name. (HGH stands for Herdengebahrungshund which is the German for herding dog.) They have continued to control this aspect of testing and are largely responsible for the insistence that the Alt Deutsch Scheaferhund dogs are allowed to compete in the herding competitions. I had a brief discussion with a representative of the association but did not find out just how or if these dogs were registered. Even though the German Shepherd became more and more standardized, the Alt Deutsch Scheaferhund continued to be used for the work and compete in the trials. Until the early thirties there were some of them still being bred to German Shepherds, My source on this is the published Standard for the German Shepherd breed in the 1930 Koer book in which the Alt Deutsch Scheaferhund is mentioned. It would seem that there would have to be some kind of pedigree information to do this.

At the sheep-herding trial the sheep started off in a compound. Outside, a herder and two dogs waited. They always work with two dogs. On a signal the gate was opened and the sheep moved out. The herder then directed the dogs by motioning his staff. The dogs started them in that direction. There are no lambs used in the trials. As the flock moved towards a fenced corral like structure with a gateway at the end, one of the dogs was moved by signal to the side of the gateway. Slowly, the other dog drove them through the channel, using the other dog to control the sheep on the other side, the driving dog kept them going by working the other side and the rear. Anyone standing in front of the flock, trying to take pictures, as I was doing, arouses the wrath of the steward. I don't know what was said, but I moved. The sheep were moved down to a side road and then along it. A couple of cars were brought along the road and as they were the dogs charged, full speed, along the flocks flank, pushing and nipping the sheep to the side. They then moved out into a pasture area where the herder had the dogs hold the sheep.

Then they were moving again, the dogs moving the flock back to the compound. Finally the dogs were tested for courage as they were put on lead. The judge threatened them with a staff and the dog was expected to protect. Within this herding trial are many of the basics that make for a good working dog. The dog is expected to work out solutions that fall back on the inherited intelligence or instinctive qualities that are there rather than taught.

The animals were selected generation after generation on their ability. It was before the days of von Stephanitz that breeders started breeding towards a prick eared, wolf like dog with a dense double coat able to withstand the extremes of winter and the heat of summer. Some of the dogs seemed to float across the landscape as they sped after the disobedient sheep. Quickly they put the sheep back with the rest of the flock, seemingly without effort or much training. Their instinctive abilities in various functions caught the eyes of people from other countries and the most prominent of these dogs were sold for prices that the breeders found hard to believe. This encouraged some to concentrate more on breeding and selling dogs rather than sheep. That new focus de-emphasized working dogs, and they lost a basic part of determining just which dogs had the ability.

An early attempt to form an association called the Phylax society failed supposedly because of the inability of the working dog group and the beauty people to find a common path. Some works give credit to six men getting together to form the Verein fur Deutsch Scheaferhund in 1899. It was the beginning of the record keeping to the present day. One of the survivors of the earlier attempts to put it all together was called Eiselenof the Krone Kennels. He had brought the quality and consistency of his breeding to a high enough standard that his dogs were in demand internationally. Max von Stephanitz was in the cavalry. Through studying his Greyhounds that followed his horses, he became interested in genetics and breeding a consistent type of quality dog. Around that time, Gregor Mendel had written on his findings on the new science of genetics.

His writings about his experiments with breeding peas fascinated von Stephanitz. He wanted to apply the principles to the dogs. It is said that von Stephanitz could

not continue in the cavalry because of illness, reputed to be hemorrhoids. He retired to his estate in Bavaria, called Grafrath. Grafrath was used as von Stephanitz kennel name. He started attending dog shows and sheep-herding trials. Everywhere he went he kept running into the fascinating new breed of dog. He was genuinely impressed with their capabilities and conceived all sorts of practical uses, where they could be employed. As he watched he studied the dogs, determining which structure, which characteristics, made better working dogs. It was as if he could not wait to get into dog breeding, he started to buy dogs of the type he believed to be right. Like all of us, his idea as to perfection probably varied from time to time. In those early years, he started keeping records, records that determined the value of individual dogs, both what they displayed in the actual dog and what characteristics were in the animals behind them, even what they produced. He worked on continuing to refine his system of determining the worth of individuals as the years went by. He set the background system for the SV that continued to improve, setting a model for livestock breeders throughout the world. From the first instance he realized that subjective opinion of a dog was not good enough, he worked at standardizing terminology and the assessment process so that the descriptions of various parts of the dog were based on fact. This is still less than perfect in that people's perception of what really is, often is clouded by misinformation, with desire taking the place of fact. There is no doubt even von Stephanitz was subject to the same pressures. A study of his judgments show unexplained inconsistencies, many not helping the breed.

On a trip to a dog show von Stephanitz saw a dog that he had to have. It was the epitome of what he had decided the breed should be. The dog's name was Hektor Linksrhein, he did not have the HGH, nor did his parents. There is no evidence that the dog herded sheep so it is presumed that it met the physical and mental requirements as von Stephanitz saw them. Later von Stephanitz put more emphasis in dogs actually having the degrees as proof. Hektor was just THE DOG so he bought him. He promptly changed the dog's name to Horand von Grafrath. Horand was issued the number 1 in the SV Stud book. It was the beginning of the SV studbook. It was not von Stephanitz's own book but the registration book of the newly formed club. His friend Mayer was the first secretary and among the six forming members was Eiselen of The Krone kennels. The other three I was unable to find but together they formed the Verein für Deutsch Schäferhund.

They elected von Stephanitz its first president. He was the President, the moving force. He almost dictated the direction of the breed over the next thirty years. As the president, he tirelessly gathered breeding information, getting registered in the registration book those animals that fit the profile. A key factor for registration was being able to get some pedigree information. Many of those registered were actually older than Horand, but were given higher numbers; many were his offspring that were bred by other breeders. von Stephanitz wanted as broad a base to the breed as he could get, but he wanted the best examples of what he wanted his breed to be. Horand had probably been used at stud more than any other dog to that point. Von Stephanitz was not the only one who admired this dog, so when they got offspring of his they knew at least, back to the grandparents, the pedigree on one side. Everything else in the pedigrees was usually unknown or if possible, sometimes with the HGH, marked as "Herding lines." Horand, was by a dog, called Kastor out of Lena Sparwasser. Kastor was by Pollux out of Schafermadchen von Hanau. Pollux was born in 1891 and was by Roland out of Courage. Records were sparse before that time but Pollux does come through in other lines that bypass Horand.

Horand was used a lot with herding lines, before von Stephanitz obtained him. von Stephanitz's friend Mayer died soon after the club was formed so the captain took over the additional responsibilities of the secretary. This included the keeping of the records. With his control of the two major positions in the club, his power was undisputed, his word and decisions were accepted without question. Yes, there were those breeders that pursued a course not recommended by the master and the club's

official directive. My studies indicate that it was a good thing that they did. The total support of the shepherders behind von Stephanitz, although unable to completely control their breeding habits, was destined to rescue the master time and again. It was his decision to return to the working dogs, particularly the sheep-herding dogs that were of completely unrelated breeding to dogs he had already proclaimed as of the breed; that often brought the breed back to what it was all about. Working through the records that followed made me wonder if sometimes von Stephanitz was forced to get back to the herders not by his personal choice. But there is no doubt he did have a great affinity for the working dogs. The first instance of this great caring was with the introduction of **Audifax von Grafrath**, totally of untraceable sheep-herding stock. It was the smart breeders that realized that if they could not improve within the available breeding stock, then they were going to have to return to the working stock, the basic workers. The best source of instinctive working ability was in the dogs used by the shepherders. Von Stephanitz was quite aware of the shepherders support, and how delicate that support was. Instead of losing it, he allowed them to interbreed their unregistered Alt Deutsch Scheaferhund dogs with German Shepherds, and register the offspring.

Although it is shown that this was done less and less as the breed developed, the German Standard that was in effect until 1930 and printed in that year's Koer book allowed for the use of these dogs with a clause that included the use of "Whites" if they were the shaggy coated, floppy eared type. This was not the image expected of German Shepherds, even at that time. This Standard was not acceptable in the United States and in the early 30's they wrote their own Standard. Years later this American Standard came under severe criticism and it was rewritten. The Canadian Kennel Club accepted the original American Standard and never changed it until the 90's.

The shaggy whites referred to in the early German Standard are a variation of the Alt Deutsch Scheaferhund. Their inclusion in the written Standard of that day probably was a concession von Stephanitz had made to the shepherders in the early days and it had never been removed from the Standard. The Germans eventually eliminated the acceptance of whites to the point that they now deny their existence as German Shepherds. Floppy ears and long coats are equally undesirable but dogs carrying these characteristics have been used for breeding. Sometimes the longhairs are trimmed illegally and shown with some success. Some qualities seem to correlate with these characteristics.

2 FROM BEFORE THE BEGINNING



Horand von Grafrath

Eiselen was the breeder of at least two of the key foundation dogs. The Horand son, Baron von der Krone, was born in 1898. He was sold out of Germany before he could be a lot of use to the breed but was prominent enough in one line, enough to deserve comment. His mother had the herding degree but was from unknown stock.

His sister, Thekla von der Krone, was most definitely part of the foundation stock around which the breed was built. Both animals were by Horand von Grafrath before von Stephanitz had purchased Horand. This was only one example of the prominence of Horand before being purchased by von Stephanitz. This prominence as a producer, for some reason did not continue. After he went to Grafrath, Horand only continued at stud for another three years, but with no significant offspring from that time period.

The breed and its followers however can thank the organizational skills and perseverance of von Stephanitz in digging up and getting registered the progeny of Horand. Maybe he was inspired because he wanted to immortalize this dog but maybe he also wanted to establish a solid base to build the breed around. It is seldom written about von Stephanitz's years in the cavalry. He was probably there for a long time for him to have obtained the rank of Captain.

With his cavalry experience he would have formed a definite perspective about what makes a good horse. This knowledge was with him in looking for sound, utilitarian type animals to build his breed around. His initial efforts to get the records in place and the foundation dogs registered in his studbook have to rank with his greatest achievements.

Another dog called Luchs Sparwasser (registration number 155), Horand's full brother, was another one of three offspring attributed to father Kastor (153). Luchs formed the beginning of another of the foundation lines. Still another relative of Horand, Fritz Schweningen (20) formed the beginning of another line. He was by the

grandfather of Horand, Pollux (151) and a bitch called Prima (152). Other than the previous mention of the father and mother of Pollux, the ancestry of these is unknown.

The records show that at the time before registrations these dogs did not have the HGH behind their names. They probably were not herding dogs but were used with great advantage to the breed when used with the herding animals. Could it be that von Stephanitz and his group took the basic beauty dogs of a specific type as the image they wanted to develop? Did they then look for the offspring of these animals, a definite connection to the utilitarian but unspecific herding animals? Certainly after the records were started and the SV had some control over a direction, the mixture was encouraged.

The inbreeding of the few lines mentioned above formed the initial stock to go on with. Around the time of the beginning of the SV, a Luchs son, born in 1898, bred to a Fritz daughter, with HGH background, produced the brothers, Prinz von Karlsruhe (735) and Rex von Karlsruhe (61). Prinz, when bred to a Krone bred daughter of Horand, produced the strong pillar dog, Dewet Barbarossa (630). He brought in more herding blood through his mother lines. Rex led to another strong line when bred to his own mother, concentrating the herding and other than Horand stock. His mother was by Fritz Schweningen.

Von Stephanitz realized that the breed would deteriorate without the maintaining of the working lines, or perhaps this was even in the initial plan for development. The sheep-herding dogs were also the best workers in other fields of work. Soon after the start of the SV von Stephanitz started working on accumulating other lines that had the sheep-herding degrees as their common denominator. He gathered these dogs together by searching through the country fairs, the main venue where the sheep-herding trials were taking place. This was supposedly why he placed Horand with a friend to live out his life as the dog in a family.

Horand was completely intolerable about another male living on his property. von Stephanitz had to make room to develop other lines. The father of the breed - Horand von Grafrath, in the end lost his life tragically.

Horand's new home was beside the railroad tracks and each day this dog who was always a bundle of exuberant energy, would get his exercise by chasing along the side of the fence as the trains traveled on the other side. Horand would come to the end of the fence and the chase of the iron snake would be over until the next train came along. One day a gate was left open or Horand had managed to push it open. They found him dead beside the tracks. He probably died with some satisfaction, after catching this thing that he had so "doggedly" pursued. Another version has him surviving the train chase, although somewhat battered and beaten, only to die in another adventure later. Anyway all accounts of this dog, picture him as of outstanding courage, versatility, a special kind of personality and air of distinction that went with his complete soundness. He was a wise choice for von Stephanitz to build his breed around.

Horand v Grafrath was inbred on very closely in the early years of the breed. The most prominent and successful combination was to breed Horand daughters to the Horand son Hektor v Schwaben. Hektor was Sieger in 1900 & 1901 and was considered Horand's finest son, There was one litter in particular that the future would determine as the roots of the finest working stock. It was from the great dog Beowolf SZ-10. Breeders were to breed to intensify the amount of this blood whenever possible. To have these animals in the backgrounds was a reason to breed to the animal sporting the pedigree.

Mentioned earlier were the Krone dogs, Baron and Thekla who were out of a sheep-herding bitch. Thekla's greatest contribution to the breed was when she was bred to her half-brother Hektor. Beowolf SZ-10 was the prime son of this breeding. Reportedly he was better than his father Hektor. He was also bigger. He was born in

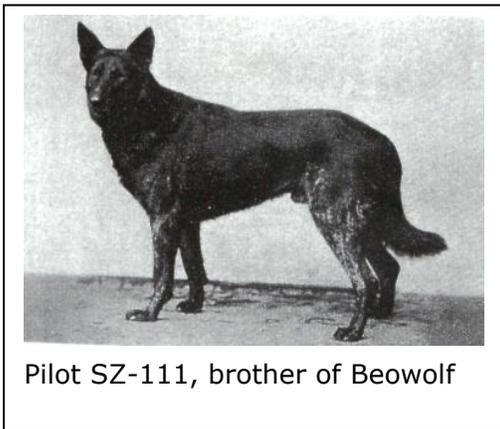
1899. In the same litter was another pillar that was almost forgotten about, because of the emphasis on Beowolf. His name was Pilot SZ-111. Beowolf had 280 progeny registered in his lifetime, a significant number when compared to some that followed and did not make such an impact.

	Pollux
	Kastor BORN 7.02.1893
	Schäfermädchen von Hanau
Horand von Grafrath 1895	Greif (Sparwasser)
	Lene (Sparwasser)
	Lotte (Sparwasser)
Hektor von Schwaben	-----
	Franz

Mores Plieningen 1894	HGH

	Werra 990715

Beowulf SZ 10 1899	
	Pollux
	Kastor BORN 7.02.1893
	Schäfermädchen von Hanau
Horand von Grafrath	Greif (Sparwasser)
	Lene (Sparwasser)
	Lotte (Sparwasser)
Thekla von der Krone	-----
	Madame von der Krone die Ältere HGH



Pilot SZ-111, brother of Beowolf



Beowolf SZ-10 Born 1899



Hektor von Schwaben

Notice the similarity in type of these three; structure, heads, ear set, pasterns, top lines.

The particular interest in piling up on Beowolf in pedigrees was a belief that his influence was beneficial to produce better working dog characteristics. This belief followed long after his name had disappeared from pedigrees. It went on through to his progeny and the progeny's progeny. He only produced one Sieger, the 1905 Sieger Beowolf v Nagetal. Beowolf SZ-10 was more known through producing a male called Jokel v Schwetzingen HGH, who led to Jokel's son Kuno v Edelweis,

father of the first Riedeckenburg litter (shown below through Armin). Jokel was also outstanding in the production of working dogs. His mother was Krone von Park HGH from herding lines, a piling up of workers. The Beowulf daughters were also outstanding in their contribution to the breed, producing many sons that made their own names famous, ignoring where the mother came from.

Armin v Riedeckenburg pedigree shows the influence of Beowulf through his son Jokel. In this pedigree there is also a sample of the intense use of Roland, and the Fritz line to Pollux.

Beowulf's less known brother, Pilot SZ-111, is shown as having only 10 registered offspring, yet he is at the root of another line. This line was also strong in producing the working characteristics. It was a line that von Stephanitz eventually severally warned against. Von Stephanitz did not like what was coming from them. In spite of the warnings though, there is enough evidence to suggest that the breed would have been much less without the dogs from this line in the breed's history.

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                                Hektor v Schwaben
                                Beowulf SZ-10
                                Thekla v d. Krone
Jokel v Schwetzingen HGH      Phylax (v Eaulen) the older
                                Krone v Park
                                Schafa v Park PH
Kuno v Edelweis
                                Heinz v Starkenburg
                                Roland v Starkenburg Sg 06/07
                                Bella v Starkenburg
Greta v Nahetal HGH PH      Rex
                                Irma v Bergdorf HGH
                                Wanda
Armin v Riedekenburg b1912
                                Roland v Starkenburg Sg 06/07
                                Mohr vd Burghalde PH
                                Rosa v d Burghalde
Harras v Lippestrand PH      Hans (vd Kappel)
                                Flora (v Kircheim) PH
                                Flora (v Bruttingen)
Flora (Berkemeyer)
                                Prinz v Karlsruhe
                                Dewet Barbarossa
                                Sarah vd Krone HGH
Cilla Distelbruch HGH      Fritz Schweningen (Pollux/Prima)
                                Minka Hundin
                                Wachtel v Birchen HGH

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These two sons of Sieger Hektor v Schwaben, Beowulf SZ-10 and Pilot SZ-111, should be remembered for their strong influence on the breed but they were in a sense, overshadowed by a more prominent Hektor descendant.

The Hektor son out of Lucie, daughter of Pollux, the grandfather of Horand, called Heinz von Starkenburg, was famous for the production of one son. Roland von Starkenburg, was one of only two registered progeny produced by Heinz von Starkenburg. Roland's mother was a Beowulf daughter who also went back to Pollux, the grandfather of Horand. Roland became the prime pillar of the breed. Even in the present, it must be recognized that his prepotency of type held true, even as he was

bred to every kind of sheep-herding dog imaginable. He was the breed image that the breed builders had decided the breed should be built around. It was not just the "powers that be" that lined up to breed to him either.

Starkenburg was one of the most prominent of kennels but they were also into sheep herding themselves. Many of their own sheep herding bitches were bred to Roland, and they were real quality. But other shepherders were also using him, and some of those animals looked like other breeds. I suspect that there might have been a commercial realization that this dog could not only sell the breed but his puppies were also at a premium.

Disregarded were the negative reports about a weak temperament. It was not until years later that anyone would suggest he did not have the same strength of character as his grandfathers on both sides. Today he is placed on the German charts as the way back to the beginning. This is as it should be. He IS the main line.

On the positive side, as one studies the early Koer books, computerizing pedigrees, it soon becomes evident that there was a tremendous surge by the breeders of the day to breed, their herding dogs in particular, to the "Black Dog." It had the effect of bringing the breed into a consistent mold through the many progeny. Many had them examined by the breed wardens and placed in the Koer book. Many of the lesser known offspring made their marks in the herding trials and working trials. Their progeny numbers are the most evident in the early Koer books. Later they were brought back through their get, with working temperament.

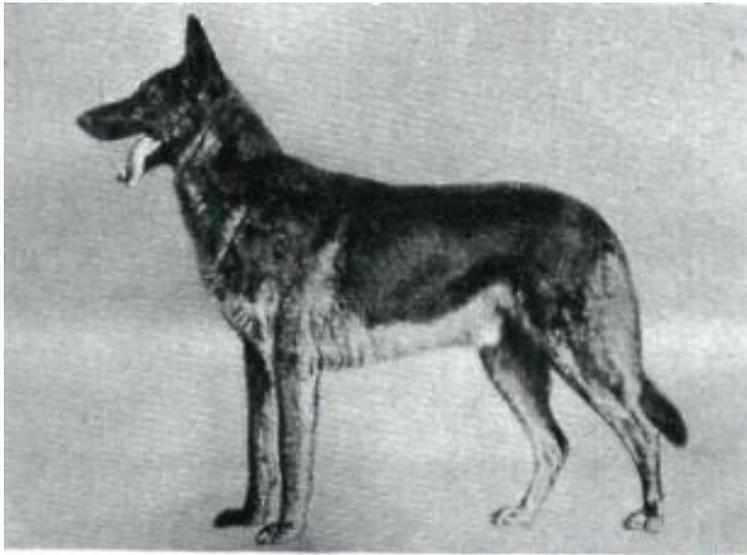
A noticeable use of Roland was his breeding to a Starkenburg bitch with the HGH title. A brother and sister from that litter resulted and they were bred together to produce a dog, Kuno von Starkenburg PH. This dog shows up in the pedigrees of breed builders years later although he does not even merit a mention in anyone else's writings on the breed. Roland was a great influence. Roland, a sire of 973 progeny, is mainly remembered through siring the 1909 Sieger Hettal von Uckermark, a legitimate pillar in his own right. Hettal's full older brother, Gunter, also led to a bloodline of his own through his outstanding progeny. Probably Hettal is the best source of the blood to come forth from all Roland progeny, at least he was the one promoted as such.

		Hektor v Schwaben
		Heinz v Starkenburg
		Lucie v Starkenburg
	Roland v Starkenburg Sg 06/07	
		Beowolf SZ-10
		Bella v Starkenburg
		Beowolf Herding
Heini v Starkenburg		
		Pax v Brenztal
	Helma v Starkenburg HGH	
		Berta HGH
Kuno v Starkenburg	born 1918	
		Hektor v Schwaben
		Heinz v Starkenburg
		Lucie v Starkenburg
	Roland v Starkenburg Sg 06/07	
		Beowolf SZ-10
		Bella v Starkenburg
		Beowolf Herding
Mara v Starkenburg		
		Pax v Brenztal
	Helma v Starkenburg HGH	
		Berta HGH

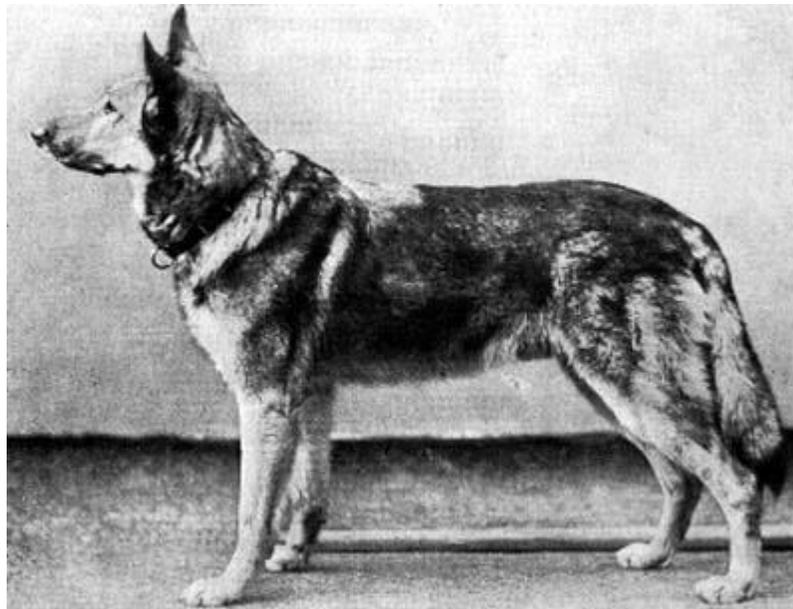
Von Stephanitz felt that Hettal was a gleaming of the strengths, a prototype of the quality needed. Of course Hettal also had the HGH degree.

Hettal von Uckermark HGH, the herding dog, was really a great animal. He only sired 343 offspring, why? Why would the herders flock to Roland but not Hettal? Don't know, but his influence was more diversified in some ways than that of his father. His sons were more prominent than those of Roland. Von Stephanitz presented him as an example of the benefits of country living. The only picture ever shown of Hettal shows him sitting and other than a nice picture there is little to gain from showing the picture. His significance was immense and was considered the main line forward. What is behind this dog is seen in his pedigree.

Shown on the next page is a pedigree of Roland within the pedigree of his son Hettal von Uckermark who was also Sieger and the doubling of Hektor, also note Roland's grandmother Lucie is by Pollux.



Jokel von Schwetzingen HGH, one of the better Beowolf SZ-10 sons that showed the changing structure of the breed and was later to be a significant influence in what the breed became. Note the straightness of pasterns, good feet and probably a short upper arm and a topline more like that of a horse.



Lux Karlsmund Wetzlar 1907 Sieger who sired 1788 Progeny. His influence was not felt until later when his name kept showing up in the pedigrees of influential dogs to follow.

Kastor
Horand von Grafrath
Lene (Sparwasser)
Hektor von Schwaben
Franz
Mores Plieningen
Werra
Heinz von Starkenburg
Roland
Pollux
Courage
Lucie von Starkenburg

Prima

Roland von Starkenburg
Horand von Grafrath
Hektor von Schwaben
Mores Plieningen
Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
Horand von Grafrath
Thekla von der Krone
Madame von der Krone die Ältere
Bella von Starkenburg
Roland
Pollux
Courage
Lucie von Starkenburg

Prima

Hettel Uckermark HGH Sieger 1909 born 1907
Kastor
Horand von Grafrath
Lene (Sparwasser)
Hektor von Schwaben
Franz
Mores Plieningen
Werra 990715
Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
Kastor
Horand von Grafrath
Lene (Sparwasser)
Thekla von der Krone

Madame von der Krone die Ältere

Gretel Uckermark (fr. v Hohen-Esp)
Max von der Krone
Wolf fr. vom Postdörfle
Bella Eislingen
Luchs (vom Schatten)
Phylax von der Krone
Bella Eislingen
Sali von der Krone
Hexe von Hohen Esp

Gretle (vom Schatten)

The mother of both Hettal and Gunter was the 1906 Siegerin, Gretel von Uckermark. She was a beautiful utilitarian producer whose father was none other than Beowolf SZ-10. That makes Hettal and Gunter closely inbred on Beowolf. The doubling up on Beowolf was not all; Gretel's mother went back to Krone breeding and other herding stock. The breed was coming together with the working lines around Beowolf having their prominence but largely through the female side.

Beowolf was also the sire of the 1902-3, Siegerin, Hella von Memmingen, who was the mother of the 1906 Working Sieger, Siegfried von Jena Paradise. Siegfried was a great breed influence himself but was considered to have been used indiscriminately, (almost a joke when considered what the others were bred to), consequently his progeny were thought to be substandard.

When one looks at the way Roland was used it is hard to understand what would be considered indiscriminate. Siegfried's father was the previously mentioned Dewet Barbarossa. Dewet had two prominent lines descending from him. Siegfried was the initial pillar of one of them.

Hella von Memmingen in later years also produced in 1909 a dog called Norbert von Kohlwald. He was Sieger in 1911 - 12. His sire lines go back to Luchs Sparwasser, Horand's brother, through Rex von Karlsruhe (61) and the concentration off Fritz Schweningen because of the breeding of Rex to his mother, Flora 1 von Karlsruhe (Jauch). Norbert also had some more Horand that went through Hektor von Schwaben, other than through Beowolf. Norbert is another one of those dogs played down in the history books that reappeared years later to haunt the experts. Remember the strong Beowolf - Hektor blood in him when his name appears again.

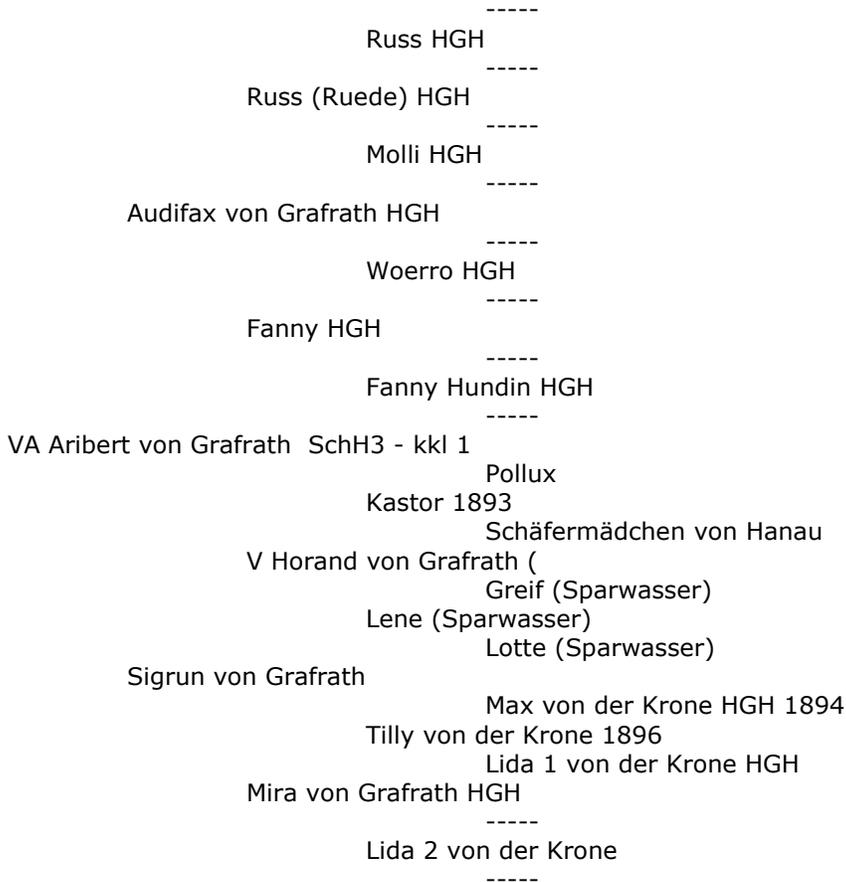
All the lines that von Stephanitz was working with were sheep-herding lines. His search went on as he looked for good-looking working dogs. When he found ones he liked, he arranged to breed them to his own breeding stock, all closely related to Horand. Just after the turn of the century at the Augsburg sheep market he found a sheep-herding dog with the HGH whose parents and grandparents all had the HGH. He really liked this dog. He must have been ecstatic to find such a quality animal with all the degrees behind him. He quickly bought him, and as was his custom, he renamed him, "Audifax von Grafrath." Audifax was the 368th dog registered as a German Shepherd. This dog was one of what they called a Swabian Service Dog, developed in the mountains of Swabia in South West Germany. The dogs behind him have names like Russ HGH, Russ 11 HGH, apparently no connection to von Stephanitz's Horand lines.

Audifax was born in 1901 and when bred to the Horand daughter, Sigrun v Grafrath, whose mother was also herding stock, there was produced in 1903 a dog they called Aribert von Grafrath (517). In 1904, von Stephanitz who judged the mature male class at the yearly breed show for German Shepherds, was put in the embarrassing position of having to select this dog Aribert, as the best male. The show eventually became world renowned as the largest one breed dog show in the world - The Sieger Show.

As von Stephanitz selected Aribert von Grafrath he declared that he would no longer exhibit his own dogs at the Sieger Show. Instead he decided to concentrate on getting either working or sheep-herding degrees on all his breeding dogs. The working degrees other than herding were starting to appear behind dog names. I was unable to find any progeny going back to Aribert and only two to Audifax.

There was a dog in the same class as Aribert the year that he was Sieger, which von Stephanitz described as looking like a girlish youth. That dog was later to fill out and have the same von Stephanitz declare him Sieger in both 1906 and 1907. It was the first appearance of Roland v Starkenburg, born also in 1903 and was what writers have described as a mutation, an animal representing a distinct change of type that bred true. Through the history of the breed there are a few other dogs that could qualify to be called mutations. Roland was totally black.

Following is the pedigree of Aribert v Grafrath, born 1903:



Sieger 1904 Aribert von Grafrath



Audifax and Aribert were almost lost in breeding lines. Some are found in the Blasienburg dogs but the most prominent was through a daughter Senta v Memmingen HGH who was bred to a Beowolf son that produced Adelaide v Scharenstetten, mother of Falko von Scharenstetten, a Horst son that will, like his father, Horst v Boll be brought up in a later chapter.



Audifax von Grafrath HGH



Dewet Barbarossa

3 OTHER LINES



Tell von Der Kriminalpolizei PH Kkl 1 Born May 22, 1909

When studying the developing breed in Germany, it is important to look at the kennel Hohen Esp meaning high something and particularly Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp. His tail female beginning started with a father daughter Krone breeding that produced Ella Gmund. She was bred to Horand. The resultant Nellie Eislingen SZ-11 was bred to the Horand son Hektor v Schwaben that resulted in Nellie II v Eislingen. Some books claim the two Nellies are the same. It could be. If it is not, the breeding is so close it might as well be. The second Nellie was supposedly bred to the double Hektor Grandson Wolf (Ballingen) who was by the brother of Beowolf, Pilot SZ-111.

From this concentration of Horand, particularly through Hektor and other Krone herding stock was born the dog, Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp. This dog had neither Roland nor Beowolf. This parallel breeding made it like another breed. So much of establishing what the breed was to be was found out by breeding Roland time and again to herding bitches. In doing this they kept coming up with a fairly consistent style or type of dog. The dogs from Graf Eberhard gave another route to the same type of dog, with different qualities.

From Graf Eberhard came two significant males, both of whom were to form their own lines. These two lines for many years remained independent of the main lines, except in at least one branch, where the sheep-herding Roland offspring kept popping up. Perhaps because of the geographical location of where the kennels were located, there was more breeding done on a local level.

These lines were very much closed in on. Eventually they provided a broadening of the base as they were worked in with the main lines (Roland). It is believed that



Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei PH
born 1911

within the Hohen Esp lines are the closest ties to the Swabian dogs, which included the use of Audifax. The Swabian Service dogs were considered beneficial breeding partners with the developing German Shepherd breed. Their influence helped sell the breed as workers in disciplines other than herding.

Let us go back to the breeding lines. Von Stephanitz continued to work on his herding lines. He started another line with two dogs that had no Horand blood but went back to Pollux through Fritz Schwetzingen. Fritz bred to an HGH bitch produced a dog called Prinz Neckarsprung HGH. Prinz in turn when bred to another

HGH bitch produced the two males that von Stephanitz bought, called Adalo and Falko. He tacked von Grafrath on them too. Falko died but Adalo obtained the HGH and was significant in a line that can be traced to the present (see pedigree of Diethelm von Bayerland). Von Stephanitz would be delighted with all the degrees.

The most notable offspring from Adalo was produced when he was bred to a PH bitch, to which a dog was born called Diethelm von Bayerland. This dog was born in 1907 and earned the degrees SH, KrH and PH. In addition to this he was considered a first class representative of the breed by Schealler in *Prominent Male Bloodlines*. His only line to Horand was through Beowolf. Was von Stephanitz avoiding Horand blood? Diethelm provided strength of character and excellent structure from other than the main lines. He is credited with 180 direct offspring, at least one of which found its way into the pedigrees of the greats to come.

Von Stephanitz was always PH looking for working dogs that he might be able to include into his own breeding program. Obviously he was after accumulating working and herding titles. Those who chronicled the breed did not usually write about the beneficial results of his efforts. It was the breed that benefited when these dogs were drawn into the main stream. Swabian Service dogs fitted into his schemes. Their original purpose was as herding dogs, leaning towards sheep protection, but it was discovered that they also worked well in police and military functions.

It is thought that the lines through Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp, another dog called Sigmund von Hohen Esp who was bred to a daughter of Aribert von Grafrath and what the line became was the vehicle by which the Swabian dogs were integrated into the German Shepherd breed. As noted before the roots were the same but these dogs took a different route back to the beginning. The dogs through Graf Eberhard generally seemed to be bigger.

Other works credit Audifax v Grafrath as being the main representative of the Swabian dogs. Audifax through Aribert who was out of a Horand daughter then bred to the Beowolf son Sigmund von Hohen Esp is the main connection from Audifax to the present. There were other varied connections though. Blasienburg Kennel who will come up in another chapter. They utilized him through Aribert to Jung Arno, apparently going after the herding blood. Another dog connecting through Aribert, Gregor von Osterdeich is another.

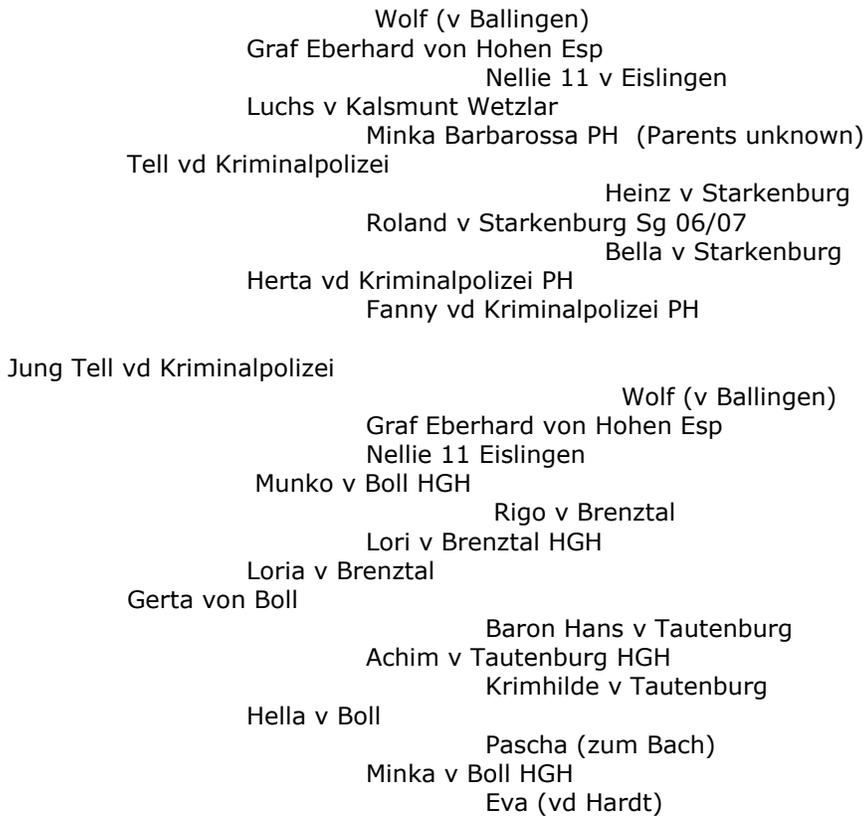
One son of Graf Eberhard was the 1908 Sieger Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar, who was out of a daughter of Dewet Barbarossa with some Beowolf blood, some Krone and other herding lines. Making this dog Sieger was typical of what to expect from von Stephanitz. He was always bringing the breed back to the working dogs. Graf Eberhard was a different line from the direction they had been guiding the breed.

Still he had the same roots back to the beginning. Luchs was such an excellent representative of the breed himself, with excellent character. His mother was a working dog with the PH, and her lines were strong herding, especially to those of von Stephanitz's colleague, Eisilin's Krone lines. I can see why he would like this dog

At first impression Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar's line is carried on through one son. But, Luchs was sire to 1788 offspring so he was obviously popular, probably with the working, herding people. Like Roland he was bred to countless herding bitches that brought forth great working animals. Some of these animals showed up later in pedigrees of dogs that were very much a plus for the breed, and very evident. In a later time it was considered very good to have Luchs in the pedigree of a dog, more so, other than through Tell. Through Tell there was Roland blood.

That one son, the 1910 Sieger, Tell von Der Kriminalpolizei was not so outstanding a dog as his father but apparently a far better producer. His mother lines went back to Roland, Beowolf and the other notable son of Hektor v Schwaben, 1903 Sieger Roland von Park, who had little other influence on the breed. Tells mother, Herta vd Kriminalpolizei, had the PH.

Tell's pedigree is as shown through that of his son Jung Tell a wonderful influence on the breed:



Tell's type was more acceptable for that time than that of the great dog Luchs although his picture shows problems. Tell's influence is evident in the greats of the years to come. Luchs himself was of a type, true and correct, which was not to surface again for many years, while for this time, the breed pursued a more fashionable image.

Later the Luchs type emerged again, back to what the breed was supposed to be. Luchs was like a prelude, a prophet showing what was possible. He was there and they were using him, years before the emerging of the great influence, Utz von Haus Scheutting. Note Jung Tell was inbred on Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp. 3 -3.

The lines stemming from Tell were often bred closely together but were eventually matched with the other line coming down through Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp. These two lines were often warned against by the establishment but the breeders who worked with the lines liked them, they persisted in breeding quite close as a line, they did well with the offspring and eventually it was impossible to hold them back as a significant influence on the breed.

The blood of Tell, as it was closed in on, brought out the very distinctive characteristics of the line. He produced some very prepotent progeny that kept showing up in the greats to come. Even so, the direction of the breed was only affected partially by these dogs. Von Stephanitz was probably the force holding them back.

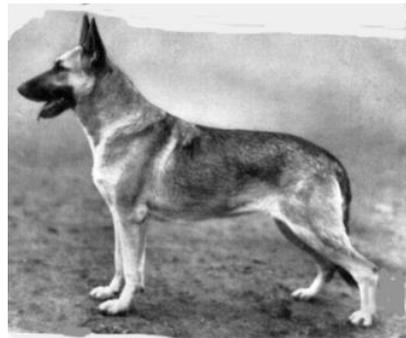
Jung Tell von Der Kriminalpolizei PH, was the most popular of Tell's sons. Jung Tell had 957 registered progeny. Jung Tell had lines back to Beowolf on his mother side but more significantly, his mother was a full sister to the other great representative from Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp, Horst v Boll.

Jung Tell carried the blood of the two most warned against lines in the breed. It is no wonder that the warnings were extended and emphasized with Jung Tell. Still the breeders continued to use him. Occasionally, I would imagine that the warnings were taken into consideration. Breed wardens would not recommend like problems being brought together. There is some evidence that this was not always the case, and not always to the detriment of the breed. No doubt though, Jung Tell produced animals that were in their own right strong influences on the breed.

Etzel, Edi, Erwin and Etu Herkulsark, were males from an outstanding litter by Jung Tell, who between them produced 2850 registered German Shepherds. They were from a great producing Hettal von Uckermark daughter that went back to Roland and Beowolf. Her name was Hexe von Mundtsdorf. She also had Hettal's brother Gunter behind her, as well as Dewet and other Krone lines. This combination was instrumental in the forward evolution of the breed, mostly through, a breeding that went through Etzel. There were a lot of dogs that contributed, sometimes in a small, unnoticed way through Tell, Jung Tell, Arno and others from this line. The next page has the pedigree of that great Tell son Sieger 1913 Arno von Eichenburg, but before studying the pedigree, study the pictures and the transition, notice such things as short upper arms and croups, good feet and pasterns, a shortness developing, but compensative breeding working towards a correction.



Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp as a young dog.



Ulla von Hain, Jung tell breeding, granddaughter of Graf



Arno von Eichenburg PH Sieger 1913
Pedigree next page.

Pilot
 Wolf (Balingen)
 Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
 Graf Eberhard vom Hohen Esp
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
 Nelly Eislingen
 Luchs vom Kalsmunt Wetzlar Sg 08
 Prinz von Karlsruhe
 Dewet Barbarossa (fr Eislingen)
 Sara von der Krone
 Minka Barbarossa
 Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
 Hella von Memmingen 1902/03 Sieger
 Nelly Eislingen
 Tell von der Kriminalpolizei
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Heinz von Starkenburg
 Lucie von Starkenburg
 Roland von Starkenburg
 Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
 Bella von Starkenburg
 Lucie von Starkenburg
 Herta von der Kriminalpolizei
 Rex
 Tell vom Goldsteintal

 Fanny von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Beowulf vom Nahegau
 Tillie vom Goldsteintal
 Rassy vom Goldsteintal
 Arno von der Eichenburg PH 1913 Sieger
 Horand von Grafrath (Hektor Linksrhein)
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Mores Plieningen
 Heinz von Starkenburg
 Pollux
 Lucie von Starkenburg
 Prima
 Roland von Starkenburg
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
 Thekla von der Krone
 Bella von Starkenburg
 Pollux
 Lucie von Starkenburg
 Prima
 Diana von der Bloßenburg
 Prinz von Karlsruhe
 Dewet Barbarossa (fr Eislingen)
 Sara von der Krone
 Siegfried von Jena-Paradies (fr. Barbarossa)
 Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
 Hella von Memmingen
 Nelly Eislingen
 Christel von Jena-Paradies
 Neckar
 Peter Schlemihl von Brenztal
 Russ Hundin (svalt 990630)
 Rosel von Jena-Paradies (fr. vom Brenztal)
 Prinz von der Krone
 Bella vom Brenztal
 Rosel von der Krone

In spite of the fact that Arno was Sieger, his progeny list was only 576, far short of the number produced by his half-brother, Jung Tell, and Jung Tell was the one warned against. However Arno's quality did come down eventually. On paper Arno had a wonderful background with all the great dogs of the day close behind him. A couple of lines to Roland, Hettal, Ali v Sudenburg, Siegfried, Horst, Aribert, Audifax and herding stock on his mother's side, a closing in on the blood of Arno produced the 1924 Sieger.

One of the greatest promoters of new tasks was von Stephanitz. He claimed the new breed could do almost anything and there were trainers available to do the training. They found the dogs adapted to all sorts of diversified jobs that no one would have expected a dog to be able to do. The SV developed tests and offered degrees to those dogs that passed the tests. Then the dogs were actually used in the disciplines they were trained and tested for. They developed a set of requirements for an ambulance dog. When the dogs passed the test, they were given the title SH. They did the same with police work for the dogs and gave them the title PH. Possibly this is why they got the popular name, for years the German Shepherds were known as "police dogs." For dogs actually working in police work they brought out some tougher tests and the passers of this were given the title PDH.



Ali von Sudenburg PH

Hettal son from PH mother and herding and working lines; seen in the background of Arno von Eichenburg PH Sieger 13

In the early days there was a test developed for tracking, they gave the title SuchH. They had a war dog degree where the dogs were used mostly as scout dogs, that title was KrH. For those specializing as messenger dogs, they brought out the title MH later extending this to MH 11. A very basic test for a companion dog was worked out, easier for the top show dogs in the early times, for these the title was given Zpr, then there was defense dog, SchH that meant Schutzhund. Later this was extended to three phases and the Zpr was dropped.

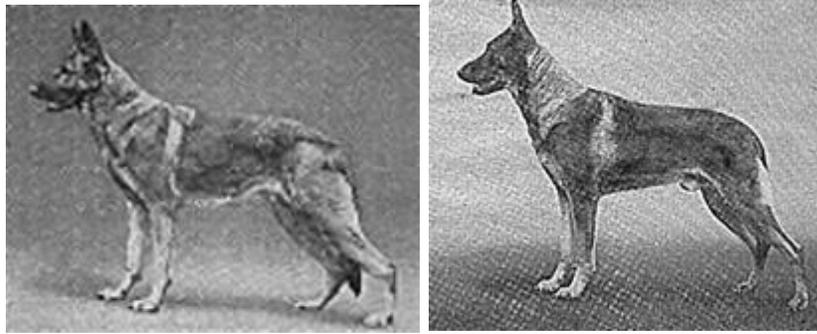
A lot of the progress happened through the works of a group called Fortunate Fields. The group was born to test the various characteristics and correlate them to the most suitable for various tasks. Their conclusions are documented in a book called *Working Dogs* by Humphrey and Warner.

They were probably instrumental in getting the dogs a tryout in the avalanche work. They won the job. It was not long before they realized that the shepherds had an outstanding sense of smell. This paved the way for all sorts of police and rescue work that they are still doing.

The step that produced the Herkulespark dogs was one of the first phases of blending the Kriminalpolizei dogs with the main line. There were some less prominent dogs in the background of this line. Some are just there as distant names in a pedigree. Possibly they were the contributing factor that makes breeders wonder where the quality came from. Notice the consistency in the following pictures of what came from Jung Tell, good and not so good. Notice the squareness, straight backs, good shoulders and croups that seemed to be consistent with the Jung Tell progeny.

Shown on the next page representing the E litter Herkulespark is the pedigree of Edi von Herkulespark, born in 1915:

Wolf (Balingen)
 Graf Eberhard vom Hohen Esp
 Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
 SIEGER 1908 Luchs vom Kalsmunt Wetzlar
 Dewet Barbarossa (fr Eislingen) PH
 Minka Barbarossa PH
 1902/03 SGR Hella von Memmingen
 Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Heinz von Starkenburg SchH3
 Roland von Starkenburg SchH3
 Bella von Starkenburg
 Herta von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Tell vom Goldsteintal
 Fanny von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Tillie vom Goldsteintal
 Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Wolf (Balingen)
 Graf Eberhard vom Hohen Esp
 Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
 Munko von Boll HGH
 Rigo von Brenztal
 Lori von Brenztal
 Loria vom Brenztal
 Gerta von Boll
 Baron Hans von Tautenburg
 Achim von Tautenburg HGH
 Kriemhild von Tautenburg
 Hella von Boll
 Pascha (zum Bach)
 Minka von Boll
 Eva (von der Hardt)
 Edi von Herkulespark Born 1915
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Heinz von Starkenburg SchH3
 Lucie von Starkenburg
 Roland von Starkenburg SchH3
 Beowolf
 Bella von Starkenburg
 Lucie von Starkenburg
 Hettel Uckermark HGH
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Beowolf
 Thekla von der Krone
 SGN Gretel Uckermark (fr. v Hohen-Esp)
 Luchs (vom Schatten) HGH
 Hexe von Hohen Esp
 Gretle (vom Schatten) HGH
 Hexe vom Mundtsdorf
 Roland von Starkenburg SchH3
 Guntar Uckermark
 SGN Gretel Uckermark (fr. v Hohen-Esp)
 Guntar von Protzendorff
 Nero Vom Blumenhaus
 Rosa vom Osterdeich
 Leni Vom Blumenhaus
 Asta von Mundtsdorf
 Hans vom Park
 Hans vom Königspark
 Dina Hundin (svalt 990098)
 Hilde vom Mundtsdorf
 Hugin von Tautenburg
 Wally Lubecka
 Lieda Lubecka



Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei daughter,
and grandson typical of what he produced.

Notice that in the Herkulespark pedigree, they have taken the Jung Tell line and bred to a double Hettal. Unfortunately I do not know the lines behind Asta v Mundtsdorf but they could be part of the key with emphasis on herding and working dogs. The four males in the litter produced nearly three thousand

offspring between them. It was some of these dogs that went on, blending with other lines or closing up on what had been achieved to that point that brought about the standardization of a certain type of German Shepherd.

Another line that was even more criticized than that of Jung Tell and repeatedly warned against in Germany well into the thirties, stemmed from a dog called Horst von Boll PH. American books produced in the thirties, forties, and later quoted, right up to the present, kept attacking this dog. Apparently in the late twenties and thirties, the facts were ignored, as Horst and the line were held responsible for everything that was wrong with the breed. The breed popularity was declining and the popular trend was to blame Horst and his sons for everything wrong.

My belief, based on evidence found in my studies; indicate that, professional dog people used these animals extensively. There are many people incapable of handling a tough male German Shepherd but people who work with them professionally prefer them. They feel it is easier to slow a dog down than to put in the dog something that is not there. Some years ago when scouting for dogs for the police I found them always interested in the rebel.

The Horst von Boll line of dogs survived, in spite of all warnings. The working people kept breeding that way, producing stallion like males that breeders wanted to duplicate. Horst and sons produced an alternative to the main line. These dogs were dominant in their own likeness. I do not deny I enjoyed researching, digging for more information on Horst and sons. The next chapter is about how they survived - putting their mark on the breed.

4 THE HORST VON BOLL LINE



The pictures of Horst von Boll PH show him as a substantial dog with deep body and strong back. It looks like good layback of shoulder. He is balanced, has good feet, strong pasterns and a look of courage. Born 1909

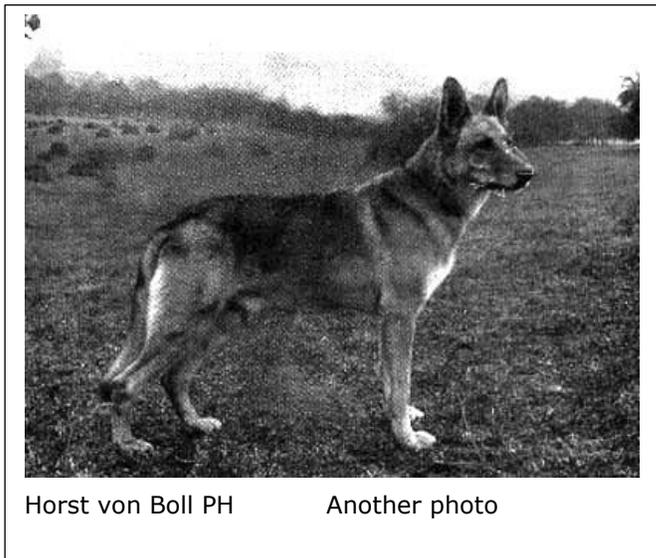
Perhaps the true value of the German breed survey system is demonstrated in the development of the von Boll line. The good dogs from the line are the result of breeders saving the good and compensating for the expressed and accepted weaknesses identified by the Koer reports. They bred to correct what was noted as wrong without panic and without losing the qualities that were already there. This chapter is about the great Horst v Boll PH, his offspring and the line that continued down, from them to the greats that came after. Born in 1907 was a dog called Munko v Boll, a herding dog with the HGH. His sire was Graf Eberhard v Hohen Esp. His mother was Lori v Brenztal HGH. Lori's mother was known as Loria v Brenztal. The breed "experts" traced "bad blood" to Loria von Brenztal. She contained unknown and prepotent strains, was a yellow dog supposedly with ideal temperament. Who knows, was she what we would, now refer to as "White"? She did seem to pass on the colour and a short tail. She is also blamed for short bodies, missing teeth, and because of her colour she is the main suspect for bringing in the "Whites." At least, they thought her light colour was a prelude to white.

Here let me admit something. My first German Shepherd (1945, represented as an Alsatian, but unregistered) was a yellow dog, not white but a fawn colour with dark mask. He had as good a temperament as any shepherd I have ever met since. It was a temperament that I came to expect the others to have, not always so.

Although it is shown that Munko v Boll produced 257 SV registered progeny, only two, Horst von Boll and his litter sister Gerta v Boll are ever written about or even shown in Schealler's charts. It makes one wonder where all that "degenerative

blood" went. But our concern is the big yellow dog, Horst von Boll PH, the most controversial dog of his day, maybe in German Shepherd history. He was also the most definite and unchallenged marking place of a bloodline, the line belonged to him. It should have been him that they identified as a mutation, with joy. His progeny were so definitely his. The stamp that he put on them remained as their own prepotency. That he was so detested by the establishment, yet so popular with so many breeders makes his story even more fascinating and remarkable.

Pilot
 Wolf (Balingen)
 Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
 VGraf Eberhard vom Hohen Esp
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
 Nelly Eislingen
 Munko von Boll HGH
 Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
 Rigo von Brenztal
 Gretel v Algaeu
 Lori von Brenztal
 Karo 990320 HGH
 Loria vom Brenztal
 Madam
 Horst von Boll PH 1909
 Graf von der Grube (fr.von Tautenburg)
 Baron Hans von Tautenburg
 Sibylle von Tautenburg
 Achim von Tautenburg HGH
 V Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
 Kriemhild von Tautenburg
 Hexe von Hohen Esp
 Hella von Boll
 Pax vom Brenztal HGH
 Pascha (zum Bach)
 Flora vom Neckerursprung
 Minka von Boll
 Tell Bipontius
 Eva (von der Hardt)
 Cora v Schwarzwald



Horst von Boll was born in 1909 out of a bitch called Hella von Boll (pg 60 bd 11 Breed Survey or Koer Books). She is shown to go back to Baron von der Krone, remember the brother of Thekla, mother of Hektor von Schwaben. Both her parents had the HGH. She had one line to Beowulf and some unknown breeding. Horst's sister Gerta von Boll was considered more typical of desirable type, therefore less of a problem for breeding. The breeding approval of her by the SV was removed when she was bred to Tell von Kriminalpolizei, and the breeding produced Jung Tell von Kriminalpolizei PH.

When Jung Tell started producing shorter than desirable bodies, they extended warnings to him too, recommending that he not be used with most lines. The

warning did have some effect but not enough to stop the value from being gleaned from the use of this line. The Horst line and the Young Kriminalpolizei line produced many excellent animals. It was line breeding on Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp.

This seems to be the reason for referring to the line after Jung Tell as Young Kriminalpolizei. Graf Eberhard similarity in breeding to the Horand, Hektor, Roland was like a parallel developing from the same basic source. The combination of lining Horst blood with that of his sister Gerta established a definite type but scared the breed experts who felt that the Graf blood would not be strong enough to overcome the influence of Loria. Jung Tell's pedigree is shown in the last chapter.

In spite of the warnings these breedings were made anyway. The indications are that there were successful breedings in this combination that extending the quality well into the future. Marc's pedigree is shown as an example of not only doubling on Horst, but triples the influence of Munko. It came about as shown:

Notice the shortness of body, good feet, long upper arm, and short croup; he produced exceptional quality. The Horst son Arry von Emilienlust, whose dam was a Tell daughter, was bred to a Horst daughter to produce the outstanding male Marc von Hohen Esp, a pillar in his own right. Marc had 905 registered offspring. There is more written later on this dog. Horst himself, according to Schealler, was not considered a first class dog but second class, but look at the picture. He did give him top marks for temperament, which could have been because of his strong herding background plus his own PH degree. There is no doubt that he was the most dominant stud of his day and although he produced 857 progeny, as a producer of quality over generations, his influence, at least on the surface, overshadowed such dogs as the Siegers Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar and Hettal Uckermark.



Hettal of course, through Roland, was the main line as chosen by the SV yet many prime bitches were bred to Horst. Some were close to his breeding and others were unrelated, often from the main line. But probably his most influential daughter was Inga von Birkenfeld, who also will be elaborated later. She was from a litter sister of Horst's mother - inbred on Loria. Her pedigree:



Inga was the mother of the Peterstirn dogs, notably Grief, Dobber, Pilar, all in different litters with Inga as the common mother but from different fathers. Their contributions to the breed were outstanding, yet there were other outstanding, but too numerous to detail.

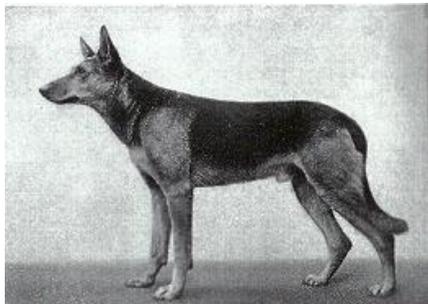
Even though for most of the years that they were condemned by the SV the Horst sons were legends. They continued to influence breed growth and direction in spite of the warnings. Their breed influence was changing the breed to high, square and leggy as the accepted norm. It was not uncommon, different times favored different types. The smaller, longer, lower to the ground type favored by von Stephanitz, was just not winning at the shows.

Maybe the movement on these dogs was more spectacular, it has happened since. When the desired type did win it was often at the expense of sacrificing temperament, the worker breeders would not accept that. Ironically temperament was one of the things warned against with Horst. I think the breeders knew they could get better temperament from tough, sharp dogs than they could from those worked on to hide shyness

Wolf v Ballingen
 Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp
 Nellie 11 Eislingen
 Munko v Boll HGH
 Rigo v Brenztal
 Lori v Brenztal HGH
 Loria v Brenztal
 Horst v Boll PH
 Baron Hans v Tautenburg
 Achim v Tautenburg HGH
 Krimhilde v Tautenburg
 Hella v Boll
 Pascha (zum Bach)
 Minka v Boll HGH
 Eva (vd Hardt)
 Falko v Scharenstetten PH
 Hektor v Schwaben
 Beowolf SZ-10
 Thekla 1 von der Krone
 Sigmund v Hohen Esp
 Hektor v Schwaben
 Hella v Zellerhorn

 Adelheid v Scharenstetten
 Audifax v Grafrath HGH
 Aribert v Grafrath Sieger 04
 Sigrun v Grafrath
 Senta v Memmingen HGH

 Carmen



Falko von Scharenstetten PH
Horst son



Bodo von Inselsberg PH
son of Falco

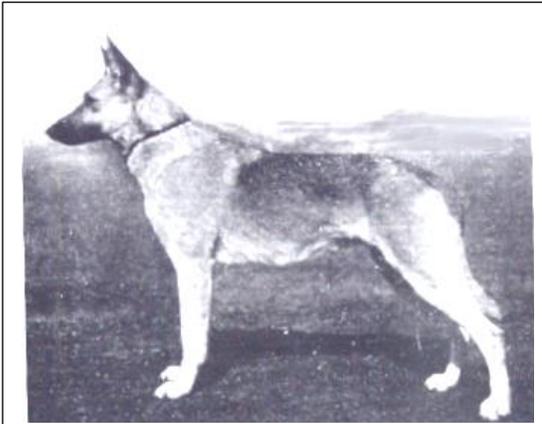
Falko von Scharenstetten was one of the most SV acceptable of the Horst sons. He was an Austrian Sieger, his full sister was German Siegerin. The breeding was repeated at least once and a dog called Benno von Hubschenstein was born. He was French Sieger in 1913. Other Scharenstetten bitches were bred to Horst, there was also a Luchs and a Jorg son that came from other litters.

Falco, Bodo and Nores (next page) are true representatives of the Horst line; heads, fronts, and rears. Falko and son Bodo are about the same in back. Good feet.

Falko's mother lines very strongly went back to Beowolf, Audifax and Krone herding. He was a great grandson of both Aribert von Grafrath and Beowolf. Blasienberg Kennel built their dogs around him. The SV considered Falko, by far the best of the Horst sons.

Eventually the authorities were pretty well forced to accept the value of Horst; at least through Falko and brothers, into the main direction the breed was going. Falko offspring were part of the great change of direction the breed was about to

take. He was also used frequently, having 1092 progeny. In addition to his own contribution, one of his sons had 1073 progeny, proving it was not just a one-generation prepotency. It also shows the quality that goes beyond the one dog. Falko not only found acceptance as an conformation animal, he also had excellent



Nores von der Kriminalpolizei
No PH but the most famous son
of Horst v Boll

Nores is somewhat different than the usual Horst sons. He was short and square, high whither with a good short back. The shoulder layback seems better than others. He had good feet and strong pasterns. He would look better without the collar.

working temperament, accepted by all. Maybe it is why he and his sons were so popular.

Indirectly Horst led through Falko to many influential progeny but the most outstanding contribution was through Falko's daughter Doni von Wyrताल that twice appears in the pedigree of later to be born catalyst of the breed Utz von Haus Scheutting.

There are several Horst sons worth more than a mention but his grandsons and great grandsons show the dominance of the line. Of them there are many. One particular son who produced two of the grandsons that would go on to make a strong impression is a story worth telling. He made more of a story as a demon than a saint but.

The Horst son, **Nores von der Kriminalpolizei** was the most notorious and condemned of the Horst progeny. Even so, he was sire of one of the first American Grand Victors. Soon after that he was sent

to the United States himself but the word got out that he was sent because it was forbidden to use him anymore in Germany. Perhaps the SV sanction was removed because he was sold to America. He did have 872 progeny in Germany before they caught up to him, (nearly as many as Roland von Starckenburg).

Almost the biggest knock against him was that he was supposed to have a short tail. Maybe he had ankalosis and maybe not, maybe he lost a piece off the end sometime in his life. They were supposed to have bred the problem out of the breed but I am aware of one that had it in recent years and no judge ever picked it up. Most theories suggest that Nores had a short tail that came from the doubling up on Loria von Brenztal, through Tell.

Nores was like Jung Tell - an image of his grandfather. Nores brought together the two lines going back to Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp better than any other combination, his mother being a double Tell granddaughter.

In spite of all his supposed misgivings, Nores was more like his father Horst, in dominating the image of what he produced. All his children were like him. Although he produced vast numbers that were supposed to be terrible, a look back shows that at least two of his sons and two of his daughters greatly influenced the breed in a positive way. That is not including the American Grand Victor or other American-breds. No doubt there were other good ones.

		Wolf v Ballingen
	Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp	Nellie 11 Eislingen the younger
	Munko v Boll HGH	Rigo v Brenztal
	Lori v Brenztal HGH	Loria v Brenztal
	Horst v Boll PH	Baron Hans v Tautenburg
	Achim v Tautenburg HGH	Krimhilde v Tautenburg
	Hella v Boll	Pascha (zum Bach)
	Minka v Boll HGH	Eva (vd Hardt)
Nores vd Kriminalpolizei		Luchs v Kalsmunt Wetzlar Sieger 08
	Tell vd Kriminalpolizei	Herta vd Kriminalpolizei PH
	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei	Munko v Boll HGH
	Gerta v Boll	Hella v Boll
	Gisa vd Kriminalpolizei	Luchs v Kalsmunt Wetzlar Sieger 08
	Tell vd Kriminalpolizei	Herta vd Kriminalpolizei PH
	Rezia vd Kriminalpolizei	Tell v Goldsteintal
	Fanny v d. Kriminalpolizei	Tillie v Goldsteintal

LINE BREEDING: Munko v Boll 2 -4, Hella v Boll 2 -4

One of his daughters was mother of the great dog, Sieger, Hussan v Haus Scheutting. Another daughter was close behind Curt von Herzog Hedan. Both of these Males were pillars, discussed later. Such animals would rebuild the breed with their offspring that developed through World War 11.

Of Nores direct progeny, there were two that in my book (this is it) stood away up there, above the crowd but forgotten, in the history of the breed. It repeatedly went back to the two sons of Graf Eberhard, Munko von Boll and Lux Karlsmund Wetzlar, the latter, Sieger 1908. It is full of herding, working stock.

Nores influential sons Harras vd Jüch and Junker von Nassau are covered in the next several pages.



Junker von Nassau PH

This dog and 1921 Sieger Harras vd Jüch PH were the most influential of Nores progeny. Junker was also closely inbred on Jungtell, and was a pillar in rebuilding the breed.

Junker von Nassau

PH, is a further example of the Horst - Tell combination. Junker's mother was by Jung Tell, since Nores was a Jung Tell Grandson it made Junker 3 - 2 to Jung Tell. The SV said that was too close. Junker was certainly not what would have been expected from such a combination. Interestingly his tail female line went back to Roland through a dog, Hans von Starckenburg PH. Han's mother was from herding lines.



Behind the mother of Junker was also the Beowolf SZ-10 son 1905 Sieger Beowolf von Nahegau. Could it be that the influence of Roland and Beowolf was so strong that it evened out the maverick line? Of course there would be a double dose of Beowolf also coming through Roland. This is one instance of the almost forgotten Siegers, like Beowolf von Nahegau and Roland through the herding dogs he was bred to, popping up later, in dogs of influence.

In the early twenties when Junker would have been shown he would not have won so often because he was not of the winning type. He was deep bodied, lower to the ground. The breeders liked him through and they used him. He had over 1000 registered progeny. In some ways he was much like the dog that von Stephanitz chose as the new direction in 1925, when he selected Klodo von Boxberg Sieger. It is doubtful though, that von Stephanitz could open up his thinking enough to include the breeding behind Junker as a suitable direction to take the breed. The breed survey information on Junker shows him to be a little bigger than Klodo and yet a bit more squarish. He was probably closer to what the breed would become than was Klodo. They both were the same wolfish gray color.

Junker's influence was great but it is almost as if no one noticed. At his time in history the people selling dogs to the U.S. were not interested in the gray dog, or perhaps the breeders played him down in order to hold him for breeding in Germany. His progeny count was 1093 compared to that of Klodo's 634. Why?

One of the great working dogs through World War II that went on to emerge as a main pillar of the breed in Germany was Nestor von Wiegerfelsen. Nestor had a lot of open breeding behind him but the most concentration he did have was to Nores, in the sixth and seventh generation, one of these lines went through Junker and one through a repeat breeding brother of Junker, Ludwig. Nores can also be found in the background of other breed greats, especially through his son Harras vd Jüch the 1921 Sieger.



1921 Sieger Harras vd Jüch PH

Harras vd Jüch is a dog with an interesting story. His breeding was much different from the Siegers before him and for that matter the ones after. He was also controversial but in my opinion, underrated and good for the breed. Harras's mother breeding was from secondary lines that went away from the main lines. His mother was a granddaughter of the 1911-12 Sieger Norbert von Kohlwald, back to Beowolf through his mother, other Beowolf blood, Dewet, some incest breeding that bypassed Horand and quite a bit of other herding blood. Also on his mother's side was a granddaughter of 1913

Sieger Arno v Eichenburg, the Tell son (some line breeding to Tell here). Harras also had some Horand lines, Adalo v Grafrath HGH and different lines (Not through Tell) back to 1908 Sieger Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar.

Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp

Munko v Boll HGH

Lori v Brenztal HGH

Horst v Boll PH

Achim v Tautenburg HGH

Hella v Boll

Minka v Boll HGH

Nores vd Kriminalpolizei Luchs

Tell vd Kriminalpolizei

Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei

Gerta v Boll

Gisa vd Kriminalpolizei Luchs

Tell vd Kriminalpolizei

Rezia vd Kriminalpolizei

Fanny v d. Kriminalpolizei

Harras vd Jüch PH Sieger 1921 Luchs

Tell vd Kriminalpolizei

Arno vd Eichenburg PH Sieger 13 Roland

Diana vd Blosenburg PH

Castor vd Merguhelkuhle Adalo

Diethelm v Bayerland Sh KrH PH

Herta Agrippina Sh KrH PH

Hilda Agrippina

Lora Hildenia

Beowolf v Kohlwald

Norbert v Kohlwald Ph Sieger 11/12

Hella v Memmingen Siegerin 02/03

Krimhilde Hildenia

Wolf v Roten Berge

Lotte (Pohler)

Freia (v Woden)

Harras's bloodlines, although going back to many quality animals, were different from the popular lines of that day. Why the big change? Obviously von Stephanitz felt the breed was losing something. I think the breeders let him know that in order to maintain breed type he was losing temperament. He was becoming like the "Lux"

breeders, that he put down many years before for losing sight of the working dog. He was also looking to go back to both of his own herding lines, Audifax and Adello.



In one account of the 1921 Sieger show it is reported that near the end of judging for the final day, von Stephanitz entered the ring, raised a pistol and started firing in the air. The account said that he shouted as he was doing this, yelling at them to get the shy dogs out of the ring. From what I can gather it appears that was probably the first gunfire test in German dog shows. It has now become commonplace in every show in Europe. There was criticism for the lack of warning for the tests.

From the reports it seems that almost all the dogs ran from the ring, with tails between their legs, even before von Stephanitz started yelling. Another account of the incident has a car backfiring in the first instance, not a planned test at all. By this account it was then that von Stephanitz came in the ring firing his gun when he saw the reaction the noise had caused.

There is no disagreement on accounts about this part, Harras von der Jüch PH stood tall, sound and proud through the whole incident. He was the best of those passing. Von Stephanitz made him Sieger. By the following year the traditional lines were back in the front of the line at the big show. As we look at the only picture available of Harras it is not hard to understand. He looks very high and shows what has to be a terrible front, very straight in upper arm, short. As shown by his pedigree, he is a Nores son.

He produced well and a few of his offspring are shown above. It is not known whether temperament was as much a problem by '22 with the top dogs but for sure the doubtful were left at home. It is also not known whether they kept the test going at that time but if not it soon returned to stay. Harras was used probably more than would have been the case if he had not been Sieger and had not shown so well in the '21 incident. From pedigrees where his name is seen I would say the experience and resultant inclusion of this dog was good for the breed.

Subsequent articles tend to give credit to the bitches he was bred to for the value that was achieved. Never would something from Nores be credited for improving temperament but in fact that is what he did. The "head in the sand" approach about the Nores line being harmful, in time was put aside and clever German breeders created quality animals through him. Nores blood was carefully gleaned from the past as they utilized it to great advantage. It was actually a saving grace for the breed.



Della von Elbrachtal PH (Junker daughter)



Klodwig von Nassau (Junker brother)



Geri von Stolzenfels SchH
(Nores vd Kriminalpolizei daughter)

Some of the German breeders knew what they were getting from the Horst lines and continued to use these dogs. These dogs dominated German breeding well into the '20s in spite of the SV warnings. The attempts they made to blend Horst lines with the beauties of the main line only met with limited success. Then suddenly it all came together, they had it all, in 1925 when the Sieger became Klodo von Boxberg.

There were many combinations where the later litter Klodwig daughters were bred to Junker, concentrating the Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei blood further, later to show beneficial.

Klodo von Boxberg, father of 1929 Sieger Utz von Haus Scheutting, son of the 1920 Sieger Erich von Grafenwerth, represented another change in direction for the breed. However there is no doubt that it was a return to the main line with some modification but it was the MAIN line to stay or at least to repeatedly come back to. Erich was a triple close descendant of 1909 Sieger Hettal von Uckermark HGH, being a double grandson with one other line to Hettal.

Hettal was a great favorite of von Stephanitz. Erich was also by another great producer, Alex von Westfalenheim, son of Hettal. Erich was also a grandson of Flora von Berkemeyer who was considered as almost the mother of the breed to that

time. Flora tends to be lost because of the German System that emphasizes the males, often it is almost impossible to trace the females. My experience leads me to believe that the German breeders do not ignore the females. When putting together breedings, they are very conscious of the value of both sides. Flora is so important, such a definite influence, that it would be remiss of me not to include a study of her heritage in this look at the history of the breed. Let me tell what I found about Flora in the next chapter.

5 **FLORA BERKEMEYER**



Flora von Berkemeyer

Flora Berkemeyer was born around 1910. It was the litters that she had over the following ten years that formed the backbone of breeding stock in the years after. They bred her to the best dogs available, some the main line, some the support lines. Then they took the offspring of these litters, interbred them, using Flora and the main line dogs as common denominators, establishing a consistency to go on with. She brought together many of the greats of the breed of that time. Time after time she appears in pedigrees of the dogs

that went on as the pillars to come. Her mother lines particularly led in a different way from the beginning.

She came from working stock. There is some indication that her ancestors going back to Horand were usually selected because of their working ability rather than their conformation. Her father, Harras von Lippestrand, had the PH as did his father and mother. Flora's mother Cilla (Distelbruch) had the HGH. Cilla, was by Dewet Barbarossa that great producer of good looking working dogs. Both the lines back from Dewet and the lines from his mate Minka find a different route back to the beginning, dogs as shown in Flora's pedigree. Flora's mother lines were predominantly herding. There is some indication that some of these go to Horand.

Flora is the only one known to be registered in her litter. Sometime later, her mother's new owners, Riedeckenburg Kennels, repeated the breeding that produced her. The original owners of Flora also obtained a bitch from that litter. Her name was Asta Kattenturm, who in 1922 had a litter for Glockenbrink Kennels. From that litter came Dolli von Glockenbrink, who in 1922 produced 1926 and 1928 Sieger Erich von Glockenbrink. (Pictured)



Erich von Glockenbrink SchH Sg 26&28

The father of Flora's first litter, the "A" litter Riedeckenburg, Kuno v Edelweis, was a grandson of Beowolf via Jokel von Schwetzingen HGH. He was also a grandson of Roland, which would give him more Beowolf from behind Roland. Armin was the most outstanding of this litter but was regarded as too large, producing too many oversized progeny. His pedigree is shown in the first chapter. Schealler commented in "Bloodlines" that Armin was probably used too often for the benefit of the

breed. However among the multitudes of progeny was a son good enough to be an Austrian Sieger, Geri von Oberklamm PH,



Kuno von Edelweis



Armin von Riedekenburg

Armin produced better than himself; this was one of those times. Geri's mother was a daughter of Billo Riedeckenburg, who was also out of Flora from the second Riedeckenburg litter. That second litter, the "B" litter was by the great Hettal von Uckermark HGH. It made Flora 2 - 3 in the pedigree of Geri. Schealler considered Geri as one of the few dogs excellent in both conformation and working characteristics. First let me show the pedigree of Flora, after the picture of Arno. The lines back are so relevant.

Pedigree of Flora von Berkemeyer showing lines to the beginning:

		Hektor v Schwaben
		Heinz v Starkenburg
		Lucie v Starkenburg
	Roland v Starkenburg	Sieger 06/07
		Beowulf SZ-10
		Bella v Starkenburg
		Lucie v Starkenburg
	Mohr v .d Burghalde PH	
		Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
	Rosa vd Burghalde	
		Nelly Eislingen
	Harras v Lippestrand PH	
		Prinz von Karlsruhe
	Hans (vd Kappel)	
		Dora von Schwaben
	Flora (v Kircheim) PH	
		Wolf von Schweningen
	Flora (v Bruttingen)	
		Fanny von Brötzingen
Flora (Berkemeyer) b 1910		
		Luchs (Sparwasser) 155
		Rex v Karlsruh brn 98
		Lena 11 (Sparwasser) HGH
	Prinz v Karlsruh	
		Flora I v Karlsruh
	Dewet Barbarossa	
		Baron von der Krone
	Sara vd Krone HGH	
		Lida 1 von der Krone
	Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH	
		Pollux
	Fritz v Schweningen 20	
		Prima
	Minka Hundin	
		Horand von Grafrath
	Wachtel v Birchen HGH	
		Selke von Birken



Arno showed up later as a descendent of Armin von Riedeckenburg; used often in German breeding. Notice the quality of balance, with nice angles, front and rear.

Arno von den Deutschen Werken ZPr (continuation from Armin line used extensively in German breedings)



Geri von Oberklamm PH (Picture shows excellent front, head, feet, croup but poor back) but brother Gelmo is not in the same class. (Short neck, straight front, poor back, croup and rear)

Of the Riedeckenburg dogs, the "B" litter would have to be considered the most influential. It was probably Billo that had the most impact and there is no picture available. Billo's most important litter was when he was bred to the Horst daughter Inga v Birkenfeld, another great producing bitch. From their first litter came Grief von Peterstirn who produced very well for the breed in his own right.

Billo's more complete pedigree is in a previous chapter: When Geri was then bred to another granddaughter of Hettal, Goda von Mundtsdorf, who was by the Hettal son Alex von Westfalenheim, she produced the 1922, 1923 Sieger Cito von Bergerslust, later sold to someone in the United States.

Shown is the continuation from Flora's first litter through Armin. Follow the pedigree of Geri von Oberklamm.

Beowolf SZ-10 -Hektor
Jokel v Schwetzingen HGH
Krone v Park
Kuno v Edelweis
Roland v Starkenburg Sieger 06/07
Greta v Nahetal HGH PH
Irma v Bergdorf HGH
Armin v Riedekenburg
Mohr v .d Burghalde PH-Roland
Harras v Lippestrand PH
Flora (v Kircheim) PH
Flora (Berkemeyer)
Dewet Barbarossa-Rex
Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH
Minka
Geri v Oberklamm PH
Roland v Starkenburg Sieger 06/07
Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
Gretel v Uckermark Siegerin 06-Beowolf
Billo v Riedekenburg
Harras v Lippestrand PH
Flora v Berkemeyer
Cilla (v Distelbruch) HGH
Alice v Karlsprung
Udo v Rossbach PH
Bella (Kleiner)
Freia Deutscher Sport

Cito von Bergerslust was twice American Grand Victor. Geri von Oberklamm also went to the United States. Both dogs were beneficial to American German Shepherd breeding that will be shown in later chapters.



Cito von Bergerslust Sieger 1922 -23

	Jokel v Schwetzingen HGH-Beowolf
Kuno v Edelweis	Greta v Nahetal HGH PH
Armin v Riedekenburg	Harras v Lippestrand PH
Flora (Berkemeyer)	Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH
Geri v Oberklamm	Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09-Roland
Billo v Riedekenburg	Flora v Berkemeyer-Dewet
Alice v Karlsprung	Udo v Rossbach PH
Bella (Kleiner)	Freia Deutscher Sport
Cito v Bergerslust Sieger 22/23 Am Gr	Victor 24/25
	Roland v Starckenburg Sieger 06/07
	Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
	Gretel v Uckermark Siegerin 06
Alex v Westfalenheim	Ajax v Hohenstien P.H.-Gunter
Bella vd Liene	Ilse vd Warmenau
Goda v Mundtsdorf	Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09-Roland
Billo v Riedekenburg	Flora (Berkemeyer)
Gisa v Herkulspark	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei-Tell
Christel v Herkulspark	Hexe v Mundtsdorf

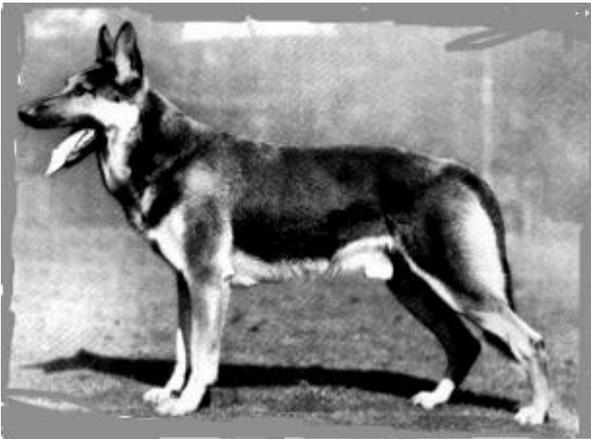
Grief's most notable son was Artur Mutterlieb who in turn produced Armin Erneslieb, who was the sire of an English dog called Luchs of Ceara that gained prominence, through one breeding, also to show up later.



Grief von Peterstirn



Pilar von Peterstirn



Pictured left is **Adalo of Ceara**, descendent of Artur Mutterlieb who was later to show in the pedigree of the great Axel von der Dieninghauserheide SchH III, who had such an influence on German breeding.

A repeat of the breeding that produced the G litter Peterstirn, produced the P litter of which came Pilar von Peterstirn PH. The mother Inga von Birkenfeld, in her day was bred to other sons of Flora. On one occasion a daughter from the D litter, Debora von Peterstirn was bred back to Billo that again intensified Flora. From this litter came another great stud, Armin von Paswalk SchH.

This Armin was considered the greatest producer of his day and he also went to the United States where he was the leading sire of that time. Armin von Paswalk was universally: acclaimed as being the best in the American Breed Survey (First Try) that at that time was just getting started. The Survey traveled all over the United States surveying dogs. Four generations of Artur Mutterlieb's pedigree are shown. He became a factor. Note that he is more a product of Horst/Boll inbreeding than that of Flora. He is in behind dogs used for temperament improvement.

Armin von Paswalk went with the breed survey, being shown and surveyed as they went. He overshadowed dogs that because of their great wins would have expected to do better. Perhaps this "almost" crusade where one dog was brought along as the image of what the breed should be in the face of the opinions of judges, might have had something to do with the eventual failure of this Breed Survey

	Roland v Starckenburg Sieger 06/07
	Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
	Gretel v Uckermark Siegerin 06
Billo v Riedekenburg	
	Harras v Lippestrand PH
	Flora (Berkemeyer)
	Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH
Greif vd Peterstirn	
	Munko v Boll HGH
Horst v Boll PH	
	Hella v Boll *(sister to Hilda)
Inge v Birkenfeld	
	Achim v Tautenburg HGH
Hilde v Boll*	
	Minka v Boll HGH
Artur Mutterlieb	
	Munko v Boll HGH
	Horst v Boll PH
	Hella v Boll*
Billo vd Hoffstatt PH	

	Gustel vd Hoffstatt

Berta vd Schwanenwiese	
	Jokel v Schwetzingen HGH
	Jokel vd Mainberg
	Senta v Agau PH
	Wanda vd Schwanenwiese

Alice vd Limpurg	

As noted on the pedigree Armin is a more intense concentration of Flora. His lines also go back through Diethelm von Bayerland in a different way to the beginning; which also is part of the line breeding of Flora through her mother side. It is almost as if the powers that be were singling Armin von Paswalk out, with his intense concentration of Flora, strong lines to Hettel, the main line, as the way to go. His breeding value is not evident.

The breed was blessed with other breed builders from the "B" litter, other than Billo. His brother, Bendix and sister Bella made their marks in German breeding but probably the most influential of them all was sister Bianka (Some works refer to her as Blanka, which was reputed to be because of her light colour). She was the dam of Erich von Grafenwerth, the 1920 Sieger, who had a most outstanding producing record in Germany. 421 progeny but they were breed builders that changed the direction of the breed. Erich went to the United States where HE became the leading producer.

Erich himself was a tremendous influence on the breed in spite of a slightly wavy that from then on was referred to as an Erich coat. The breeding that created Erich was considered ideal by the breed masters (It was not until later that von Stephanitz decided that the fading pigment of his mother was detrimental) as he was a double grandson of Hettal von Uckermark, a repeating formula. He had one line going back to Ajax von Hohenstein who was a son of Hettal's older brother Gunter. That made Ajax inbreeding 2 - 2 on Roland, making him a double grandson there. There is some suspicion that Erich might not have been as strong mentally as might have

been expected from the heritage behind him. The working\herding people used Erich extensively. He is dominant in the pedigrees of the dogs the workers went on with.

Heinz v Starckenburg
 Roland v Starckenburg Sieger 06/07
 Bella v Starckenburg
 Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09 brn 07
 Beowolf SZ-10
 Gretel v Uckermark Siegerin 06
 Hexe v Hohen Esp
 Billo v Riedekenburg
 Mohr v .d Burghalde PH
 Harras v Lippestrand PH
 Flora (v Kircheim) PH
 Flora (Berkemeyer)
 Dewet Barbarossa
 Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH
 Minka

Armin v Paswalk SchH

Ajax v Hohenstien P.H.
 Apollo v Hunenstien
 Liselotte v Hanover PH
 Diethelm v Riedekenburg
 Harras v Lippestrand PH
 Flora (Berkemeyer)
 Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH
 Debora vd Peterstirn
 Munko v Boll HGH
 Horst v Boll PH
 Hella v Boll
 Inge v Birkenfeld
 Achim v Tautenburg HGH
 Hilde v Boll
 Minka v Boll HGH

Schealler puts a "?" in the slot for working character for this dog. Some of the most used dogs to come along at a later time were rated as low as a three for working character. Would a question mark be lower than that? Whatever weaknesses were considered to be in Erich, they were not enough to discourage breeding to him. Nor did it affect his high ratings at the dog shows. Still I look at what happened the year after he was Sieger, 1921, which was the year that von Stephanitz made his dramatic upheaval of the system by introducing the gunfire test. If Erich was at the gunfire show he was gone from the country by the next year. Other Riedekenburg bitches were bred to Alex von Westfalenheim, Erich's sire.

Pedigree of Erich von Grafenwerth; note concentration of Roland:

	Heinz v Starkenburg
	Roland v Starkenburg Sieger 06/07
	Bella v Starkenburg
Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09 brn 07	Beowolf SZ-10
	Gretel v Uckermark Siegerin 06
	Hexe v Hohen Esp
Alex v Westfalenheim	(Roland)
	Gunter v Uckermark brn 07
	Ajax v Hohenstien P.H.
	Cilly v Maikhammer
Bella vd Liene	-----
	Ilse vd Warmenau

Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20	
	Heinz v Starkenburg
	Roland v Starkenburg Sieger 06/07
	Bella v Starkenburg
Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09	Beowolf SZ-10
	Gretel v Uckermark Siegerin 06
	Hexe v Hohen Esp
Bianka v Riedekenburg	
	Mohr v .d Burghalde PH (Roland)
	Harras v Lippestrand PH
	Flora (v Kircheim) PH
Flora (Berkemeyer)	
	Dewet Barbarossa
	Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH
	Minka



Erich von Grafenwerth Sieger 1920

Looking at the picture of Erich we see the beginning of the shape the breed was becoming, smooth lines, balance of front and rear in angles, smooth long croup.

Many of the progeny of these litters were reported as being weak in temperament. The breedings were put together in an effort to produce another Erich, but only one obtained the stature of Erich. Erich's most famous son, there were so many, was 1925 Sieger Klodo von Boxberg who's presence in the breed will be gone into at length. Erich was also the cornerstone for many other kennels that went on to greatness. He and his progeny produced show winners and/or working dogs that excelled in their own disciplines. Note the degrees behind their names.

It is often seen in the pedigrees of later breed builders, working offspring of Erich, which do not go through his most illustrious son, Klodo, nor his grandson and great grandson, Utz, The main line of the breed. The working/sheep-herding breeders used Erich, like Roland von Starkenburg, to enhance their lines. Probably they were trying for that great stud that would make a mark.

Among the great dogs that went on, found in future pedigrees, and by Erich, was working line standout, Remo von der Secretainerie. Remo was the sire of a dog, Jonny von Wiegerfelsen, who was also 4 - 4 on Nores Kriminalpolizei. Jonny was grandsire of the great Nestor von Wiegerfelsen, one of the dogs that the Germans rebuilt the breed around after World War 11. Another Erich son was Dolf von Margaretental, grandsire of Sieger Erich von Glockenbrink. Erich von Glockenbrink sired the H litter Glockenbrink; that had two dogs with HGH and one with PH within the litter.

When Erich von Grafenwerth was bred to a daughter of Billo v Riedeckenburg, it produced Falko von Indetal who was to play a unique part in the breed development. This dog was also a grandson of THE Horst son Falko von Scharenstetten. Falko von Indetal sired monorchids and may have been one. There is some uncertainty about this but it is known that he went to the United States where he also was prominent.

Falko von Indetal was used by Doctor Funk of von Haus Scheutting Kennel, in one of the most revolutionary combinations ever made in the breed. In a study of Funk's breeding practices, it is evident that he was a gambler. Falko von Indetal was also part of the basic stock of Blasienberg Kennels owned by Tobias Ott, referred to often as a great working dog breeder. Ott was always putting working and herding degrees on his stock. His breeding stock was most prominent in the experimental kennel carried on by Fortunate Fields. Lloyd Brackett of Long Worth took great pride in tracing his dogs back to Blasienberg - Fortunate Field breeding. .

Falko von Indetal is one of the dogs that are prominent in introducing the Horst line to the main line so his pedigree is presented for study. Note the strong Flora and Hettal influence. Horst is brought in through Falko von Scharenstetten and even Doni von Wyrताल's tail line to herding dogs

Falko von Cleve SchH was another grandson of Erich von Grafenwerth. His breeding also concentrated on Alex von Westfalenheim (3,4 - 3). His line breeding on Flora was either through Billo or Bianka, then through Erich or the G litter Mundtsdorf, which was out of a Billo daughter. The closing up on Flora was therefore (4,6 - 5). Falko von Cleve was also used in the breeding program of Doctor Funk. This Falko too, went to the United States where he did a lot of winning and was used extensively to improve the breed. Part of the key to success for Flora was the dogs that she was bred to, but they were not all successful breedings. Of the successful ones the "D" litter Riedekenburg stands out. Apollo von Hunenstien PH, grandson of Gunter, Hettal's older brother, sired this litter. Through Apollo's mother there were lines back to the early stock von Stephanitz was working with after he had initially started with Horand. Adalo von Grafrath HGH and Diethelm von Bayerland SH, KrH, PH behind Apollo, went back to that beginning line.

Roland v Starkenburg Sieger 06/07
Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
Gretel v Uckermark Siegerin 06

Alex v Westfalenheim
Ajax v Hohenstien P.H.
Bella vd Liene
Ilse vd Warmenau

Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
Roland v Starkenburg Sieger 06/07
Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
Gretel v Uckermark Siegerin 06

Bianka v Riedekenburg
Harras v Lippestrand PH
Flora (Berkemeyer)
Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH

Falko v Indetal
Roland v Starkenburg Sieger 06/07
Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
Gretel v Uckermark Siegerin 06

Billo v Riedekenburg
Harras v Lippestrand
Flora v Berkemeyer
Cilli (Distelbruch) HGH

Donna v Grunautal
Horst v Boll PH
Falko v Scharenstetten PH
Adelheid v Scharenstetten

Doni v Wyrautal
Baron v Heinrichsruh HGH
Werra v Heinrichsruh
Lotte vd Syra HGH

Apollo was not used that often in Germany (94 progeny) because he was considered somewhat bitchy. Through the rest of Europe they did like him a lot but eventually the owners bowed to the constant offers and let him go to the United States. Even there he was not used to the extent that many of the experts felt he should have been. His most beneficial breeding in Germany was the litter out of Flora Berkemeyer. Perhaps it was as it should be, a bringing together of the working lines.



Diethelm von Riedekenburg
(Impressive. Is croup short?)

The best male in this litter and perhaps the best male produced by Flora was Diethelm von Riedekenburg. Diethelm was an outstanding force in the change of direction of the breed when it came. Again it was the Flora blood tying the lines together. Also prominent in the "D" litter were Dulo (136 progeny), Dorte (mother of 1919 Sieger Dolf von Dusternbrook PH, and an often repeated breeding), Dora and Dolli (mother of Sieger Erich von Glockenbrink).

Dolf von Dusterbrook PH was eventually bred back to Bella of the "B" litter. There were various combinations around the Riedeckenburg based dogs, some successful some lost in time.

Flora was bred to other great ones as they explored just what they might be able to get from her. She was bred to Edi von Herkulspark whose mother goes back to Hettal and Gunter, himself a son of Jung Tell von Kriminalpolizei. From it came the "O" litter. Perhaps they were also playing on the consistency of the "E" litter Herkulspark. The combination was less than they had hoped.

When they bred Flora to Falko von Scharenstetten PH, the Horst son, one might think that they would come up big with all the herding dogs behind both sides, but it looks like somewhere the balance was out, not such a good litter. They bred Flora to the double Horst Grandson Marc von Hohen Esp (they bred Bella to him too), from the Flora litter there were two very good sons in the "I" litter. Breeders must have believed in the combination. There were 500 registered progeny between the two sons.

Even so, the Bella/Marc litter did seem to be a better one. Flora was finally bred to Sieger Harras von der Jüch in a last effort to get something else worthwhile. It was the "U" litter in which there was one son used quite a bit, probably from the breadth of the pedigree. There is no evidence of anything going on from there.

When Flora's grandson Geri von Oberklamm, was bred to a Jung Tell daughter there was a dog produced called Cuno von Vohwinkel who is recorded as having 11 offspring registered with the SV

There is no report as to his working ability, quality, nor was he ever Koered. He was the father of the 1927 Sieger Arko von Sadowaberg SchH. The mother lines come down through Alex - Bianka (another line from him to Flora) there is also another line to Billo. It is surprising just how they arrived at making this dog Sieger as the two preceding years and the year after Arko, von Stephanitz had selected lower stationed dogs of a totally different type. He ties in the Flora progeny, Armin, Billo and Bianka as well as extra Hettal/Gunter.

The tail female lines of Arko's breeding are different and I could not follow them back, other than through Alex/Hettal. There are some strange things that showed up from somewhere that the Flora/Main line breeding could not overcome.

The dog was eventually sold to a big breeder in the United States. For the next four out of five years he was proclaimed American Grand Victor, a feat never achieved before or since. Unfortunately I cannot give answers to this phenomena, it is like the whole system suddenly fell in love with something else. Here is his pedigree:

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                                Jokel v Schwetzingen HGH
                                Kuno v Edelweis
                                Greta v Nahetal HGH PH
    Armin v Riedekenburg
                                Harras v Lippestrand PH
                                Flora (Berkemeyer)
                                Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH
    Geri v Oberklamm
                                Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
                                Billo v Riedekenburg
                                Flora v Berkemeyer
    Alice v Karlsprung
    Bella (Kleiner)

    Cuno v Vohwinkel
                                Luchs v Kalsmunt Wetzlar
                                Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
                                Herta vd Kriminalpolizei
    Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
                                Munko
                                Gerta v Boll
    Rosel v Blumchen
                                Gunter

                                Ajax v Hohenstien P.H.
                                Balda Tutonia
                                Clara vd Kriminalpolizei
    Arko v Sadowaberg SchH, 1927 Sieger
                                Hettel
                                Alex v Westfalenheim
                                ----
    Arno vd Furstenburg
                                Jung Tell
                                Clara v Herkulspark
    Conti v Ischeland
                                ----
                                Jung Tell
                                Ito vd Kriminalpolizei
                                ----
                                Cleo v Grafenwerth
                                Hettel
                                Bianka v Riedekenburg
                                Flora (Berkemeyer)
    Afra v Jahnplatz
                                Meteor (vd Ohe)
                                Siegfried v Horstburg PH
                                Mira (v Fallerslebertorwall)
    Gilda v Dormerhof
                                Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
                                Alex v Westfalenheim
    Elsa v Walrabe
                                Asta Haldenheim
    
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There is no evidence that Arko excelled, but there is some suggestion that he was a spectacular moving dog. Arko was nearly 27 inches high and square. He was put through the German Survey and Schealler rated him as an excellent dog but gave him a three in character. There was talk of Arko being overshot, his father was. Supposedly Arko had missing teeth but enough judges maintained that was not so,

even though he had a weak appearing lower jaw. He is lost in German pedigrees but there are a few American lines tracing back, in dogs that represent good temperament. Arko shows no Horst breeding in his pedigree. Was von Stephanitz having one last try at purging Horst? Arko is warned against breeding to large bitches but they also said suitable to all bloodlines. Was he suitable to breed to any bloodlines?

Among the dogs discussed above are the dogs that the breed went on from. Flora Berkemeyer and her progeny were such an important part of early breed development. They had to be included. I have left to the last the most significant of the blending of Flora blood. First there was the blending of Erich von Grafenwerth with an outcross to produce Klodo von Boxberg Sieger 1925 then Klodo was bred back to include more Flora and Riedeckenburg blood. The combination produced Utz von Haus Scheutting, a worldwide revolution within the breed.



Ajax von Hohenstien PH was a significant force in the breed development. He shows a good back, excellent croup, good front and feet. He was an excellent working dog.

6 THE KLODO - UTZ ERA



Klodo von Boxberg
Born 1921, Sieger 1925

Klodo von Boxberg was a wonderfully balanced moving dog. We do see the beginning of a letting down of pasterns but with a great shoulder assembly, back croup and moderate angulation.

Among the bitches that Erich (sire of Klodo) was bred to was a granddaughter of Falko von Scharenstetten. She was also a granddaughter of Jung Tell v Kriminalpolizei. Even though Hettal von Uckermark was her great grandfather she represented fairly open breeding but when she was bred to the concentrated double grandson of Hettal – Erich von

Grafenwerth, the combination gave a third close line to Hettal. This bitch was called Elfie von Boxberg; she brought in enough out lines to make the breeding worth comment, particularly when we see what her number one progeny did to and for the breed.

The tail female out line was HGH herding stock in the fourth generation, both father and mother. Very strong Jung Tell von Kriminalpolizei blood came equally strong through Etzel von Herkulspark PH, who also brought in Hettal through his daughter, Hexe von Mundtsdorf. The one line going to Horst was going through what they considered his best son, Falko von Scharenstetten PH, through a very respected bitch Doni von Wyrautal. When it all came together, they had achieved Klodo von Boxberg SchH. In time when they referred to the "Old Blood," they meant through Klodo and the dogs behind him rather than through his son, the dog that changed everything to "New Blood"- Utz von Haus Scheutting.

Such was the impact on the breed, internationally of the dog Utz, that later, it was such an accepted fact, that the only good German Shepherds had to be related to Utz. It was not really the case, as will later be shown, but it was believed to be so at that time.



Castor von Haus Scheutting PH.

Klodo; later referred to as "Old Blood," was different from Utz and the change, but kept producing the Utz type, without extreme. It was Klodo that definitely started the transition of the breed with the offspring he produced, even before Utz was born. His good ones started appearing about 1924 when Klodo was three years old.

Castor was an excellent working dog with good size, front, picture indicates soft back but good croup. The Koer warned not to use him with Billo or Horst blood but good for Hettal bitches.

An indication of the assistance and information the SV provided for breeders.

The early breedings to Klodo were to match him with more Erich von Grafenwerth stock, of which there was a multitude around. This did not always work out. In one case they got a dog 68 centimeters high and 40 centimeters deep, over 27 inches high and 13 1/2 deep. Another seems to measure "half a block long."

Klodo did do better in combination with the Billo progeny. Tobias Ott of Blasienberg used Klodo with a Tell\Horst background bitch that got him a dog, Harald



Alf von der Webbelmanslust



Dieta vom Zuchtgut

von Blasienberg HGH, a worthwhile animal. The SV themselves used Klodo in a breeding plan they started themselves. The SV determined that the Klodo progeny were generally excellent working dogs.

Klodo's son, Alf von der Webbelmanslust was born in 1925. As Alf grew, breeders became even more excited about the Klodo progeny. Alf was line bred on Hettal 4,5 - 4,5, Flora 4 - 4, Jung Tell 4 - 4. By any standard in any time, this dog was a beautiful animal that was away ahead of his time, deep, medium size, with a surprisingly good top line. He was gray in colour like his father and he truly gave an outstanding image of the breed to come. He was warned against for looseness in the front but this could have been because of the outstanding depth that shows as being more than most of that era.

However experience would make one think, that with the excellent shoulder assembly he displayed in pictures, an even better upper arm than his father, and a wonderful back, probably outstanding front reach went with the looseness.

Klodo was bred to a double granddaughter of Jung Tell, hence the depth and back strength. Looking at the pedigree of Alf, we see a 3 -3 inbreeding to the B litter Reideckenburg. Donar and Dieta vom Zuchtgut were produced from breeding Klodo to the daughter of 1925 Siegerin, Seffe von Blasienberg.

Dieta looks from the picture like she has a wonderful front but there could be the beginning of letting down pasterns. Her back is perfect as his her croup and it looks like she has wonderful rear angulation. Donar was a substantial dog, slightly oversized but more what the breed was to become. My thoughts go back to the Nores son, Junker von Nassau, same type. Pedigree of the D litter Zuchtgut follows that of Alf.

Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09

Alex v Westfalenheim
Bella vd Liene

Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09

Bianka v Reideckenburg
Flora (v Berkemeyer)

Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25
Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei

Etzel v Herkulespark PH
Hexe v Mundtsdorf

Elfe v Boxberg PH
Falko v Scharenstetten PH

Doni v Wyhratal
Werra v Heinrichsruh

Alf vd Webbelmanslust
Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09

Bendix v Reideckenburg
Flora (v Berkemeyer)

Jung Bendix v Raffenburg
Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei

Ansa v Barnstorf
Betty vd Baar HGH

Hilda v Freudenfels
Luchs Uckermark PH

Ukas v Edelhof Sande
Hexe v Goldwin PH

Dolly v Kuchengarten
Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei

Barbel vd Heidecksburg
Bella v Holtzendorff

The pedigree of Donar and Dieta shows the beginning lines of Blasienberg with its herding /working roots, there is also some line breeding on the B litter Reideckenburg again and some on Jung Tell, though not close

	Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
Alex v Westfalenheim	Bella vd Liene
Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20	Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
	Bianka v Reideckenburg
	Flora (Berkemeyer)
Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Etzel v Herkulespark PH
	Hexe v Mundtsdorf
Elfe v Boxberg PH	Falko v Scharenstetten PH
Doni v Wyrautal	Werra v Heinrichsruh
Donar v Zuchtgut HGH	Meteor (vd Ohe)
	Siegfried v Horstburg PH
	Mira (v Fallerslebertorwall)
Edo v Bucheide SchH	Bendix v Reideckenburg
	Christel v Klosterhuysburg
	Anni v Assebach
Daga v Blasienberg HGH	(Alex)
	Curt vd Morgensonne
Caro v Blasienberg	Centa v Michelsberg
Seffe v Blasienberg	(Horst)
	Werder v Hermaringen PH
Wanda v Blasienberg	(Jung Tell)
	Christel vd Heidecksburg HGH



Seffe von Blasienberg
HGH Siegerin 1925.

Seffe the grandmother of the Donar – Dieta, Klodo litter looks like she does not have the quality of front that Klodo did and her picture tends to make her look rangy but balanced.

What came from these dogs was wonderful for the future of the breed. Their line breeding was Alex 3 - 5, Jung Tell 4 - 5, Horst von Boll 5 - 5.

Dr Funk used Klodo with his Billo daughter twice in the same year. This produced Ingo von Haus Scheutting Zpr, as well as Castor von Haus Scheutting PH. (both shown). Klodo was producing better than anyone expected. Funk had another bitch called Donna zum Reurer who was by the Erich son previously

discussed, Falko von Indetal. Her mother was a daughter of Diethelm von Reideckenburg; she also contained a line to Falko von Scharenstetten. This came through Doni von Wyhratal, with another line to Billo von Reideckenburg.



Ingo, Castor's full brother, has the good front, short back, good croup and strong pasterns.

She contained the whole spectrum of breeding that was supposed to be the best and the worst including Jung Tell. When she was bred to Klodo, there was an immense concentration of Erich, Hettal and Flora but also it contained some of the out lines in their most desirable forms. Funk considered it was worth the risk even though it contained the line to Falko von Indetal. From this breeding combination came the following concentration: Erich 2 - 3, Falko von Scharenstetten, 4 - 5, and lots of Reideckenburg blood. Apparently there was enough Flora to override the "undesirable" blood. From this breeding came Utz and Ulla von Haus Scheutting; pedigree and picture of Utz follow that of picture of Ingo.



Utz von Haus Scheutting ZPr Sieger 1929

		Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
	Alex v Westfalenheim	Bella vd Liene
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20	Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
	Bianka v Reideckenburg	Flora (Berkemeyer)
	Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Etzel v Herkulespark PH	(Hettal)
	Elfe v Boxberg PH	Hexe v Mundtsdorf
	Doni v Wyrautal	Falko v Scharenstetten PH
	Utz v Haus Scheutting ZPr, Sieger 29	Werra v Heinrichsruh (Hettal)
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20 (Hettal)	Alex v Westfalenheim
	Falko v Indetal	Bianka v Reideckenburg (Hettal)
	Donna v Grunautal	Billo v Reideckenburg
	Donna zum Reurer	Doni v Wyrautal
	Diethelm v Reideckenburg	Apollo v Hunenstien
	Donna v Ludwigskai	Flora (Berkemeyer)
	Herta v Wiesentheid	Hans v Thanheim
		Bitty v Peterstirn

Utz is a picture of balance, a front with long upper arm and well laid back shoulder, good back, croup and he is, up on his feet, strong pasterns. He was considered ideal. When we look at the pedigree of Utz it is hard not to notice the prevalence of Hettal. He also traces to Flora through the two from the B litter Reideckenburg and Diethelm from the D litter. The tail female line goes back to the unknown that were probably herding stock. He also traces to von Stephanitz's other herding lines, (Audifax and Adalo) through Diethelm and Falko respectively.

When Klodo became Sieger in 1925 he was just starting to be known for his breeding worth even though he was four years old. He went to the United States shortly after that but the German records show that he produced 634 progeny before he went.

If he were at stud for two years it would mean that he produced 317 offspring a year for his two years at stud, about 25 a month or four litters - not bad.

Even though the quality of Klodo's get was obvious it was not until 1929 that one became Sieger. That son was Utz von Haus Scheutting. He also left the country for the United States shortly after becoming Sieger. His progeny numbers do not match those of Klodo. Utz shows just 177 offspring in the short time he was at stud in Germany. It could be because he was so different. They did not realize his breeding value until after he had gone.

There was a thing about missing teeth that would have deterred a large number of German breeders. Utz was the great mutation. He totally dominated everything he was bred to, this domination extended throughout the world for years to come. It is as if he had started his own breed.

Although Utz made an indelible impression on the breed internationally, some of the other Klodo sons led the breed along a similar route in Germany. They changed the style of the breed to the Utz type. The low stationed, heavy bodied, longer dogs had taken over the fancy. Even though such was the case, Klodo himself was a shorter bodied dog and not so deep nor extreme. The extent of his use in Germany probably exerted a balancing factor, particularly when it came to the most prominent

of his German sons that the breed went on from. This is not meant to be negative about the Utz style, but when his characteristics were overemphasized there was a tendency to produce characters. In Germany today the breed is still built around the Utz legacy.



Dewet von Westfalentrutz ZPr

The Klodo von Boxberg sons that made the biggest impression other than Utz were:

1. Alf von der Webbelmanslust, born in 1925, out of strong, Jung Tell, Horst, Gunter and old working lines. He sired 404 registered progeny in Germany before being exported to the United States. Unfortunately, he was overshadowed by, his illustrious brother Utz, and father Klodo. Some of his progeny carry his wonderful style. Two are shown below:



Dago von dem Leineweberhofe

2. Donar von Zuchtgut HGH, A dog second rated by Schealler but Donar did obtain the HGH. He only sired 142 progeny but among them were dogs considered necessary for the breed rebuilding process in Germany. He is a cornerstone of that project. Donar was typical of the reintroducing of working\herding stock. This program broadened the pedigrees, yet it tied so close to Klodo, the mainline. Donar's mother lines had strong Falko Scharenstetten, Horst, Arno, Tell, but no Erich or Jung Tell on her side. Seffe was also an HGH bitch.

3. *Curt von Herzog Hedan SchH*, He was not highly regarded by the writer Schealler. This could well be because of the close ties to Nores. Curt's mother was inbred on Nores (2 -3) and also doubled on Jung Tell.

Curt had a tendency to produce long coats but when the breeders became aware of this they simply bred bitches to him who did not carry the recessive for these coats. They turned it into a positive feature because the offspring that would then carry the recessive for long coats but not display it would often carry a thicker, fuller coat, better in the winter and usually better for showing



	Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
Alex v Westfalenheim	Bella vd Liene
Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20	Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
	Bianka v Reideckenburg
	Flora (Berkemeyer)
Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Etzel v Herkulespark PH
	Hexe v Mundtsdorf
Elfe v Boxberg PH	Falko v Scharenstetten PH
	Doni v Wyrautal
	Werra v Heinrichsruh
Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH Sieger 09	
	Billo v Reideckenburg
	Hettel v Uckermark
	Flora (Berkemeyer)
Rex v Frieseck PH	Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
	Aster vd Horstburg SchH
	Freia (v Fallerslebertorwall)
Barbel vd Halskappe PH 11	Horst v Boll PH
	Nores vd Kriminalpolizei (Jung Tell)
	Gisa vd Kriminalpolizei
Astana v Birkental SchH (Pedigree Not Known)	

Note in the pedigree the inbreeding on Nores vd Kriminalpolizei.

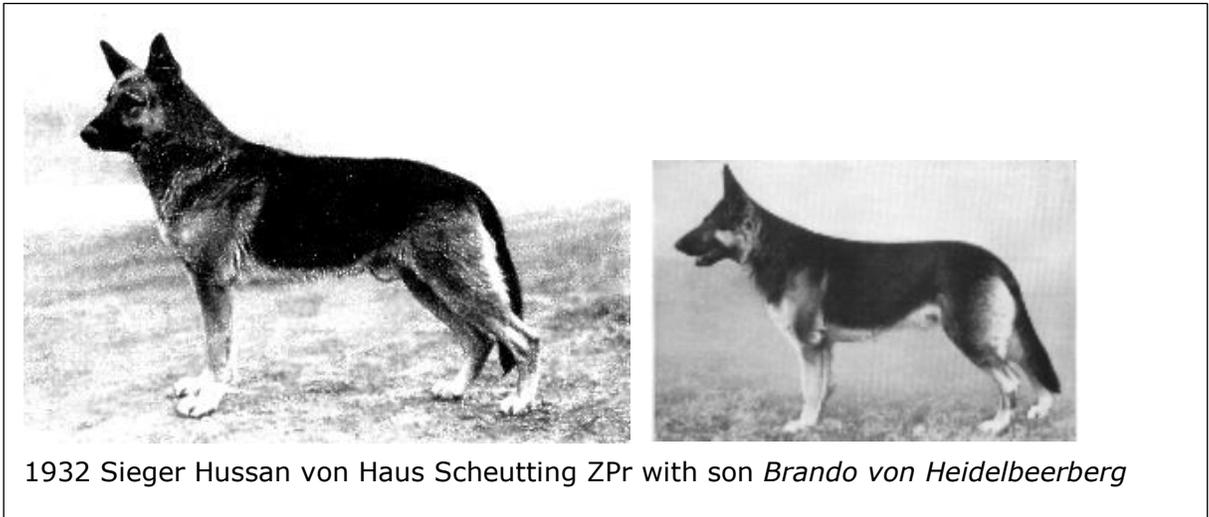
The available picture does not show his rear assembly to advantage and he looks square. The quality he was producing made it too hard to resist using him.

A number of German breeders made excellent use of Curt, it is recorded that he produced 288 progeny registered with the SV His get combined well with the get of Donar von Zuchtgut. In one such instance there came a male that was another main influence in the rebuilding of the German breed through and after the war. If Curt had been more stylish or if his mother lines had been more acceptable to the establishment, he probably would have been exported to the United States. As it was, in time he did go to Japan where he was awarded the title, Sieger of Japan. He is now regarded as a pillar of after Utz breeding in Germany.

Even in the United States, many years later, a dog lined very close on Curt, but also going back to Utz, (impossible not to do), was imported and became American Grand Victor. That dog also had a big impact on American breeding, Ingo helped set the style, American style.

There were also some Utz sons, in the mother country after Utz left. They became part of the breed rebuilding process in Germany. Some were kept back for a while, until their breeding value could be used. It almost looked like their show prominence was withheld in order to keep them long enough. The S.V was doing all they could to hang on to certain dogs, and there were some breeders who would not give up their dogs regardless of how much money was offered.

The most prominent of the Utz sons that stayed in Germany, probably for a few years more than would have been the case if he had been given his due sooner, was Hussan von Haus Scheutting.



It looks like Hussan could be short in upper arm but with wonderful shoulder, back, croup and balance. Brando in picture looks a bit soft in back. He went to the U.S. Kosak (shown later) and Brando are in many German pedigrees.

	Alex v Westfalenheim
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
	Bianka v Reideckenburg
	(Jung Tell)
	Etzel v Herkulespark PH
	Elfe v Boxberg PH
	Doni v Wyhratal
Utz v Haus Scheutting	
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
	Falko v Indetal
	Donna v Grunautal
Donna zum Reurer	
	Diethelm v Reideckenburg
	Donna v Ludwigskaï
	Herta v Wiesentheid
Hussan v Haus Scheutting ZPr	
	Munko v Boll HG
	Horst v Boll PH
	Hella v Boll
Nores vd Kriminalpolizei	
	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Gisa vd Kriminalpolizei
	Rezia vd Kriminalpolizei
Cora v Sennhutte SchH	
	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Etzel v Herkulespark PH
	Hexe v Mundtsdorf
Sieglinde v Rothenbuch HG	
	Horst v Boll PH
	Elfie v Taugenichte PH
	Elfie v Hohentann PH LSiegerin 19

Some interesting things about Hussan's pedigree: Lined 4 - 3 on Etzel von Herkulespark and 5 - 4, 4 on Jung Tell. The mother is not only a Nores daughter, but she is line bred on Horst 3 - 4. Before being exported to China, Hussan was the Sieger in 1932. To that point he had produced 321 registered offspring in Germany.

Not a lot of offspring for a Sieger but it looks like they had held him back from the title for at least a year, the "in" breeders would have used him enough to get what they wanted. On the first year he was shown, Marie Leary wrote of her annoyance, really panning the winner, who the SV could not get the breeders to use

Hussan was another tremendous bonus for German breeding, a credit to the creativity of Doctor Funk. It is not until one goes on from Hussan, seeing the Hussan descendants appear and reappear in the great dogs that came after him, that his importance to the breed is realized. Something has to have come from his mother side, and SHE was a daughter of Nores von der Kriminalpolizei. She also had additional lines to Jung Tell and Dewet Barbarossa. Again it is the Nores influence that is so surprising. Perhaps it was the breeding with Nores being back of Hussan's mother, which denied him the Sieger title for a year. In 1931, other reports about the show criticized Hussan not going Sieger. Instead it was given to Herold von Niederlausitz SchH, for the second year in a row.

This was once again one of von Stephanitz's strange moves, back to the herding stock of Blasienberg. This dog was even too different for most of the breeders, who had gained a certain amount of sophistication. Was von Stephanitz losing his support? Herold's 286 offspring are almost lost in the back records of the breed. I searched pedigrees looking for him and found his name, in the pedigree of one dog, a great one that came later and placed Seiger by Dr. Funk. Herold was also sold to China but there is a suspicion that von Stephanitz kept him as Sieger for two years as a smokescreen to hide Hussan; maybe, maybe not.

Let us go back to the significance of Hussan's mother. Probably the leading breeder of the times, Doctor Funk, the fair-haired boy, heir apparent to von Stephanitz, had the nerve to breed directly into the condemned line of Nores. To add to the embarrassment to von Stephanitz, Funk created in this breeding a dog of such quality, that in time, even von Stephanitz did not have the courage to deny the excellence of. He had to make him Sieger or face the scorn again of Hussan's multitude of believers.

Technically Hussan was a better specimen than Utz. The breeding that produced Hussan was contrary to all the recommendations of von Stephanitz. Is it possible that the creation of this dog could have hastened the end of von Stephanitz? Not long after that time he retired, no doubt pushed out supposedly by the Nazi's, but I wonder. His end is something that other works blame on his unwillingness to conform to the Nazi wishes.

Whatever the complete story might have been, there is no denying that the recognition of Hussan as a great dog influenced his use, bringing the greatest carrier of Utz blood into its rightful place, mainstream People like Ernst Loeb knew of the excellence of the dog when he imported to the U.S., his son, Brando von Heidelbeerberg. It's unfortunate that Brando was not used more. Hussan also was sold to Deny Chen of China.

Among the Utz progeny left in Germany for a while, highly rated as producers, even though their progeny numbers were not high, were the brothers' Bero and Baron von Deutschen Werken. Eventually they both went to Japan. Both were excellent dogs and were noted in the progression of the breed as the main line through Utz. The consideration of these dogs as the main line instead of Hussan is just another denial of the facts as they were. Guess they considered their breeding more acceptable. Their mother lines went back through the Jung Tell son Edi von Herkulsark, but also included in their background dogs like Nores, Hettal, Roland Siegfried, Dewet and Krone herding lines. It is interesting that their line breeding shows: Jung Tell 4 times in the fifth generation and once in the fourth. Their pedigree is on the next page.

Utz von Haus Scheutting was sire of the G litter Hooptal and the V litter von Bern, both of which became prominent in the U.S. but they also exerted a most definite

influence in Germany. Their names are found consistently in the German pedigrees of the cornerstones to come.

Generally it was found that when Utz stock was used in breeding, the overall quality of the litters was raised. It was also possible to maintain this improved quality for several generations after Utz. It was in 1942 that Mrs. Barrington, owner of Picardy Kennels in Ireland commented, in an article on Utz von Haus Scheutting, sorrowfully, that whenever she found a worthy German Shepherd, anywhere in the world, she could be sure that its background would include some Utz breeding. That statement gives some idea as to the prominence that Utz had on the breed.

In spite of the great beauty Utz von Haus Scheutting, there were those that said



Baron von Deutschen Werken ZPr

that he was too deep, not built like a working dog should be. His temperament was often the subject of discussion. It was generally agreed that outside the ring, Utz was a dull dog. Inside the ring he became a superior showman. He did have a missing premolar and apart from these few distractions was considered to be just about perfect. It would be about this time that the American German Shepherds would be considered the best in the World. Perhaps Germany had sent them their best to get them out of the turmoil and indecisive environment at home.

	Alex v Westfalenheim
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
	Bianka v Reideckenburg
	Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25
	Etzel v Herkulespark PH
	Elfe v Boxberg PH
	Doni v Wyhratal
Utz v Haus Scheutting	
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
	Falko v Indetal
	Donna v Grunautal
Donna zum Reurer	
	Diethelm v Reideckenburg
	Donna v Ludwigskai
	Herta v Wiesentheid
Baron and Bero vd Deutschen Werken	
	Drusus v Wildenfels
	Arno v Niederschbach
	Herta v Bonames
Fels v Bismarckhain	
	Edi v Herkulespark
	Trautchen v Kinderheim
	Traudchen v Bismarckhain
Asta v Hasenfang PH	
	Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
	Kneipwart v Raffenburg
	Ansa v Barnsdorf
Prima v Lippestrand SchH	
	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
Alma v d. Goeben	
	Loni v Carthaus



Bero von den Deutschen Werken SchH



Utz von Fussan PH

Utz von Fussan PH, another Utz son of some prominence was used a lot while in Germany but when he went to the United States he seemed to be overshadowed by the big names of similar breeding. His mother was also by Nores. Schealler rated him as first class but only rating a three in working character - maybe sharp. Most of the Utz progeny rated similarly as workers by Schealler making one wonder just what he considered proper. I was thinking the close Nores behind Utz von Fussan might scare off some American breeders. It is noted though that this Nores grandson was one of the few Utz sons ever to get the PH.

From the picture, Utz von Fussan could have been one they missed, beautiful balance and angles.

It was Utz, Klodo, and the progeny of the great ones before them that led the way providing the bitches to breed to. In such a situation it was hard to breed Utz wrong, wherever he was bred he had a positive influence.

Klodo to a lesser degree had the same impact but not being as extreme in

what he was, his quality was somewhat overlooked. Unfortunately he was not used to the extent in North America that he should have been. The impact of his offspring in Germany bore this out.

Utz type was changing the breed all over the world. Klodo could have been supplied the modification. Unfortunately, it was not seen by enough breeders in America where the two dogs were. It was seen in Germany.

The German system was beginning to pick out the pitfalls as the use of their Koerung became more accepted. While the American breeders turned away from their breed survey, possibly with reason, the German breeders took the dogs not sold out of the country and with the guidance of the experienced breeders, - The Breed Wardens, soon were producing great dogs once again. By 1936 they were once again sending more of their great dogs to the U.S. where they were winning at the American shows.

These dogs had as their single common denominator, a mutual ancestry back to Utz von Haus Scheutting. At that time there were not very many good shepherds around that by passed Utz to Klodo. The Germans though were using the few that they could find to rebuild their breed. In many cases they took lesser dogs in order to avoid Utz in the line, they started to move around him, going directly to Klodo. They could not cut Utz out entirely, but they did cut his influence back.

Tobias Ott deserves some credit in regards to this era. The first notes of the existence of Blasienberg Kennels was in 1920 when he took two bitches' Centa von Michelsberg and Alma von Sparwasser to the Axel von Westfalenheim son Curt von der Morgensonne, a Hettal grandson. Curt's mother was a daughter of Falko von Scharenstetten and both bitches that he bred to Curt were also daughters of Falko

von Scharenstetten. Both bitches contained more working lines, some Beowolf through Jokel, some Arno von Eichenburg in both and no Erich von Grafenwerth. From the breeding came two good males that were both double grandsons of Falko von Scharenstetten. One of these dogs was a grandson of Horst.

This was Jung Arno von Blasienberg, a medium sized dog that produced 406 registered progeny. These numbers compared favorably with the main line dogs. I suspect the working breeders used him. The other dog, Caro von Blasienberg, was a very highly respected dog that was sold to a breeder in England. Before he went, he was bred to Wanda von Blasienberg HGH, who was a Jung Tell daughter with more Horst, Gunter, Siegfried, and Krone blood.

From the litter came the fantastic S litter Blasienberg in which there was Sultan HGH, SchH (460 progeny), Samson PH (374 progeny) and Seffe who was German Siegerin the same year that Klodo was Sieger. Sultan was runner up to Klodo and Grandsire of Herold aus der Niederlausitz, Sieger 1930, 1931. Seffe was also the grandmother of Donar von Zuchtgut HGH.

The Blasienberg dogs were most prominent in the working circles, particularly herding. It makes it more understandable when the SV leaned in that direction, when they put up Herold, the dog from the out line in 30 and 31. There is no evidence of Ott employing Nores, but a lot of Horst, other than Nores was in his breeding. Herold had no lines at all that I could find, through Erich, Klodo, Utz but there were a lot of unknowns. The Blasienberg dogs were used by the SV breeding program as well as that of Fortunate Fields. It was a significant force, an alternative to the main line. The progeny numbers in comparison to those of Utz and Klodo make that very evident.

7 GAIT TEMPERAMENT AND CORRELATING FACTORS

As one stands around a ring where German Shepherds are judged they hear the word gait spoken. It is the way the dog moves at a trot. It is a subject that probably has been under discussion since the breed began, and before. Slow motion video is telling us about optical illusions and bringing out some misconceptions of the past.

The study is about efficiency of movement, the basic component required for the dog's work, herding sheep, and the other jobs taken over since. In this chapter it will be tied in with the preferable structure related to the greatest efficiency. The same theories should apply to most breeds. Recently when I had quit judging because of vision problems, I was standing with another judge at ringside and pointed to a Standard Poodle as it moved around a ring, two rings away. I commented to my companion that the dog had a well laid-back shoulder and proper upper arm. He looked surprised; I was the one who had retired because of vision problems,

As has been pointed out in past chapters, the breed builders always felt that the suitability to the rigors of sheep-herding better equipped a dog for other tests that they might be required to carry out. An integral part of the dog's suitability is the ability to endure, therefore the most ground covered with the least effort. That's why "Dog People" are often talking about GAIT.

When studying a German Shepherd in the trotting gait, any part of the animal's movement that is not related to the forward motion or is not deemed as a necessary part of movement should be considered wasteful, less efficient than desirable. Any motion such as a bouncing back, hitches in the front or rear legs, side motions, extra actions or no flexing, in all or part of any leg, or incomplete extension of the limbs, which cause a driving through a broken line rather than a direct lining up of bones, take away from efficiency. Any part of the action that suggests weakness in any way must also be considered to take away from durability.

Since it is impossible to give a proper endurance test during a show, (at one time they used to try and in Germany they still gait for hours) the above indicators are used by judges in varying degrees to establish their opinions as to the correctness of gait, and structure; as a good part of the worth of the animals that are brought before them. This chapter will study pictures of dogs in motion. Video has made it possible to slow the motion down which we have then frozen to look at un-named dog pictures in different phases of dogs in motion.

There are also psychological differences in the animals that must be taken into consideration in a "pure work value" assessment. There does not seem to be a completely satisfactory method of assessing for work value, within the dog show system. The most logical way to find out if a dog is suitable to withstand the rigors of endlessly, every day, trotting around a flock of sheep with little rest, or following a ten mile track, is to train the dog for the requirements and then find out how well it will stand up to the task.

How well they would do what they were bred for should be the ultimate criteria. Experience through the years has shown that certain types and certain strains hold up better than others, but they still have to be constantly put to the test to confirm the correctness of theories. Since Germany is the prime user of these dogs for the particular chore of sheep-herding, German style, anywhere else in the world it is almost impossible to put together this type of test. Theoretically judges should be forever studying, what type of dog best fits the mold as most suitable. Unfortunately the kennel clubs concentrate on judges learning outdated Standards rather than channeling judges to learn the basics for almost all dogs.

I was staying at the kennel of a friend for a few months. While there I was left with the dogs through the days, all German Shepherds. I spent time cleaning out the broken trees through the five acre forest behind the property. As the work progressed I took the dogs individually in turn to run loose through the forest. One female, about a year and a half old, stayed right with me as I worked. Every time I used the axe she wanted to attack it. The same with the rake, with tail wagging, bubbling over with enthusiasm she persisted in pouncing on these objects. I would chase her off with my foot, pushing her away, telling her "No! Off! Get away!" She kept coming back. I could have stopped her but did not.

My admiration was immense. I didn't want to drive her away from what was there, her inherited trait. All I had to do was take that quality and channel it. I went in the house and looked up her pedigree to try and determine just where it might have come from. There on the mother side of the pedigree, four generations back was Sieger Eiko von Kirschtal. I knew Eiko's mother, Xitta, a herding dog with wonderful structure as well as her great working capability. She was a working herder with generations of workers behind her, from the kennel of Germany's leading herder. It had come down through. She was now passing it on to her descendants.

In the early years of the breed the American fancier tended to go for the large impressive dogs. Many of this type were sent from Germany to satisfy the demand. These big ones with noble heads held high, the look of eagles, deep bodied, elegantly posed, lost it when they moved through the gaiting process, tight leads held them together. They moved with backs rolling, whipping like lumber hanging on the back of a truck. Their rumps bounced in the air as they moved, elbows and hock joints moving latterly as well as forward. This is an accumulation of imperfections, probably exaggerated, but the faults were there. The usual was generally softness of muscle, correlated with loose ligamentation associated with large spongy bones.

In that time, at all breed American shows the dogs did not have to move much to show what they were. The usual was a couple of times around a small ring, if that, so the big, stacked dogs did well. They also looked good in group judging; they moved little there too.

Another "benefit" of such dogs was that their lackluster attitude, lack of protective instinct, gave the false impression that they had good temperament. Often it was no temperament at all that they had. With these dogs, nobody ever had to worry about biting dogs; the dentition was seldom complete. This caricature of what the breed was intended to be was quite popular, and safe in those days.

About the time the breed became very popular, aggressive dogs were also imported. Naturally there was a combining of the two types. Without warning people started to get dogs, not that easy to control, they required understanding, particularly if they contained strong protective instincts. Mixed in with these lines were also dogs that were sharp shy or just shy, dogs sent out of Germany because they could not qualify under the new gun testing regulations, adopted by all German shows. Popularity of the breed went on a downhill slide. Conscious concern for temperament with diligence has brought the breed back.

From contemporary books on the German Shepherd I had an impression that the German Shepherd herding dogs moved up and down the furrows, single tracking slowly around the sheep while a dull, sheepherder stood around throwing out the odd command to the dog. It did not look to me like anything there should be given special attention, characteristics that would make these dogs anymore desirable than any other. I had little idea as to the size of the sheep, how many one herder with his dogs would look after or the mechanics involved as to just why they were doing what they were. I had heard the experts discuss how slowly the dogs worked, that it would probably be better to judge them at a walk that was supposedly closer to their natural working speed.

Again I go back to the friendly herder I found in Germany with his "Alt German Shepherd Dogs" This was not what I saw with the modern German Shepherds.



in its natural, original work.

These dogs have within themselves an apparent love of what they are doing, it is a built in trait. Together with an absolute communication, a rapport, with their owner handlers, they efficiently fulfill their life's dream.

Certainly, there is a lot that can be determined while looking at a dog at a walk or slow trot. The dog without a lead or on a loose lead is the best way to assess the value of a dog. The slowness shows things that are lost in the speed of movement when the dog is "flying" around the ring. Particularly at full trot, the lead is too often used to hold the dog together as it strains forward against the restricting force of the collar. The practice has developed in Germany where wide fronted collars contoured to the shape of the dog's neck so the dog will not choke as it pulls are sold. It is taught this pulling action from its first days of show training.



The habit has also been imported to North American Specialty shows. A second handler runs before the dog calling it. The judges job is to detect the value of one dog as opposed to another, this double handling feature, as it is called, makes it impossible for judges to figure out how good a dog is, assessing it on the correctness of gait until at some time they manage to observe the dog moving on its own, loose lead or without lead. In Germany the open class is finished off, by having the dogs all go around together - off lead.

Now I have to deviate somewhat to discuss the various bones and their place in the overall picture. This is not going to be a lesson in anatomy; other books tell us what they are all called and where they are. Let it suffice that we understand that any particular bone or angle in one dog does not necessarily correspond to the bones or angles in another. Therefore we get different fulcrum values in one dog than we do in another. Also something that is becoming very evident is timing differences, the matching of the movement of one limb to another. Sometimes when all else fails to explain an extra movement, consider it may be a timing factor. Timing factors that cause problems are invariably the result of disproportionate bones relating to others and consequently muscles being disproportionate to what they should be. Tied in with this is the difference in musculature structure, the strength, and the difference in relative ligamentation, the sinews that hold the bones together. That is long bones - long muscles.

All these characteristics vary from one dog to another; it has been the selection of the carriers of these variations through the years, by judges and breeders, which have made the difference in what the breed has become. The choices have affected just how the German Shepherd or for that matter any breed has become expected to move, and be. This partially explains the evolution, the change in style or type from

My interest was stimulated through the gradual realization, as I studied German pedigrees that the best German breeders kept going back to the herders to revitalize their breeding stock.

After making the effort to actually go to Germany, watch the dogs do their work, I had a far better understanding of just why they kept breeding to these dogs. Described elsewhere was my impression of the German Shepherd working

one generation to another. It is a selection process and is shown in pictures as what the breed has become in different countries.

Through the years it was found that some characteristics tend to stay with others. They are said to correlate. From the beginning there were correlatives that were difficult to break up in the efforts to produce the desired dog shape with the desired mentality.

For example it was found by Fortunate Fields that the light-eyed dogs tended to be better working dogs but they wanted dark eyed dogs for the show ring. Also from the same experimental kennels came the belief by the German working dog fraternity that there is a strong correlation between the dark gray dogs and natural working ability, which probably dates back to the prominent colour of the Swabian Working dogs. In the formative years and well beyond, the German breeders tried to get as much Beowulf in the pedigrees as possible because of his perceived vitality. This went on for many years.

There are correlatives that are not as obvious, sometimes missing a few generations. Audifax von Grafrath HGH, when we look at the picture of this herding dog, we see a kinky coat that probably came from his nondescript ancestors. He also shows an excellent shoulder assembly with the bones of the shoulder meeting in as close as one might find to a ninety-degree angle. He also had very upright pasterns. These two characteristics are almost impossible to get back together. A very interesting observation is that proper shoulder angulation achieved not through a weakening of ligamentation (let down pasterns etc.) are often found on animals with kinky coats. Erich von Grafenwerth who also went back to the herding dogs through Hettal and most particularly Flora with her unknown ancestry was often blamed for producing kinky coats. From his picture he looks like he has an excellent shoulder assembly, the link, if there is one cannot be traced between Erich and Audifax.

Another example of sorts would be if a dog's ligamentation is weak and exhibits a very let down appearance in the rear, like standing in a semi crouch, it would be expected to find the same dog let down in the pasterns, being also infirm there. Such



animals could very well show as very free moving animals with good extension of the front legs as they reach forward. It should also be noted that they do not take the weight of the dog well as they land and go down on their pasterns but also seen as a weakness in the shoulder assembly. The Germans called this "falling on the front."

Also noticed would be extra flipping of the front feet, slapping the ground (padding). This looseness of ligamentation could also give the impression that the dog does follow through in the rear with an extreme angle at the stifle as has become almost universal. The extreme angle restricts the ability of the femur to

move backward. It is suggested that the extreme angle of the pelvis allows for quicker turns like an actual pivoting on the hind legs. If this is so it is because it throws the hind end further forward under the body but loses extension and consequently drive behind. Is it looseness in front correlating with the same rear, or all over looseness?

Looseness of ligamentation in the rear assembly will allow a certain amount of flexibility in the hock joint but ironically the stifle remains fixed. It creates the

impression of drive. (Macdonald Lyon in *The Dog in Action* found that a 30-degree angle off the horizontal was the most efficient angle. It has not been disputed but the American German Shepherd has moved to a far more extreme angle, of croup and the pelvis). Lyon based his theories on the work done by Fortunate Fields in the book by Humphrey and Warner, *Working Dogs*.

Following are pictures taken through time of dogs stopped in motion as I attempted to catch dogs with all four feet off the ground. It brought a realization that many dogs do not balance the alternate legs as has been declared in books on the German Shepherd, but rather a three stage gait, an optical illusion. It is shown in pictures.



The pictured female illustrates near perfect balance of front and rear alternate legs working as units. They push off together but don't touch down together. Is it a short upper arm? The back is firm, rech is straightforward and indicates proper shoulder angle. Croup could be a bit steep, restricting straightening of stifle a bit. Upper arm is vertical at forward extension.

This evolution has sharpened the angle at the stifle and hock joints to the point that they are almost set in immovable angulation, (known as sickle hocks). The angle of the pelvis is decided by the general angle of the croup which of course includes the smooth setting on of the tail but the actual angle of the pelvis as it sits on a dog standing naturally four square, is the important, relative factor.

This angle suggests how well the hind leg will reach forward or follow through behind. Steepness of pelvis is responsible for many German Shepherds exhibiting a twisting motion in the stifle and hock joints that shows as "Cow Hocks."

With the coming of video studies and their slow motion modes another problem is surfacing. Extreme over-angled dogs of America who cannot straighten their hind legs as they drive forward have no choice but to drag the ground with the tops of their hind feet as they bring the hind leg forward, after the drive. Part of this phenomena, is displayed by a driving into a fixed angle at the knee; at the point of greatest push and the forward movement of the leg. This is associated with the above noted toe curling and dragging the top of the foot. Some contend that the extreme angulation results from a disproportionate longer lower leg between the stifle and the hock joint.



These dogs show the problems of straightening rear legs to get full drive. The near one has a steep croup. Also notice the front leg angle, indicating lack of shoulder lavhark

It is not disputed at this time but know that by steepening the pelvis we are in effect, lengthening the effect of the thighbone, and increasing angulation. The search should now be on to find dogs that do fully straighten the bones of the femur and tibia fibula into one unit at the point the dog pushes forward. This locks in the kneecap as an extra stabilizer. A clue as to where to find the desired characteristics

is to look for a long properly angled pelvis. The follow through from the hock down will likely come along, finishing close to the ground.

Now let's move forward with the push. As the drive is taken through the straight column of bones of the rear into the firm level back, the push is forward without roll sway or roach. There is some argument, that comes through the German authorities, supporting the idea of less rear with the roached back allowing for greater forward reach of the hind end. My slow motion studies of the German dogs indicate however that there is a straightening of the topline at the point of final push, which also lessens the angle of the pelvis allowing for a smoother and more definite follow through.

This action is in some way similar to that of the sight hounds such as the Borzoi, in full gallop with a flexing topline. Recent pictures suggest the roach may be modifying, in German dogs, even though most experts agree, a roach is strength.

The front is the receiver of the forward motion and supports the forward propelling body each time a front foot touches the ground and levers the front onward. Some Standard information on the German Shepherd breed called for more give in the pasterns, supposedly to absorb the shock of landing. However, those working with German Shepherds in extensive tracking, jumping, and other strenuous tasks, have found the down or soft pasterned dog does not hold up. The dog that is more up, on good feet and pasterns is more likely to withstand the rigors of the work they are expected to do. The letdown pastern is an American fashion development. It goes with flipping pasterns and feet. A look back confirms it was not an original design.

Similarly, the better working dog usually has a better shoulder. The 45-degree angle of shoulder is the proclaimed ideal. What are we talking about? Simply it is the angle that the shoulder blade lays back on the body and is determined simply by placing one finger on the point of the shoulder and running the other hand up the spine of the blade to the top of the blade and looking at the angle created, off the perpendicular or horizontal. The best would be the same.

A 45-degree angle is seldom seen. A simple geometric plastic protractor will show just what 45 degrees is. The significance of the well laid-back shoulder is shown in the way the front moves. A dog with the blade angled off the perpendicular less than the 45 desired will proportionately land with the foreleg more vertically into the ground causing greater stress. A let down pastern is an indication of loose ligamentation that adds to the problem rather than cushion the landing. The angle of the foreleg when the foot touches the ground is parallel to the angle of the extended imaginary line of the shoulder blade. Consequently, the well laid-back shoulder allows for a more gradual angle and thus shock absorption as the foot touches the ground then proceeds to take the weight of the dog. Look back to the dog pictured in full stride, two pages back, then look at the dogs pictured on the next page. This is a study if you want to understand you have to spend time studying pictures.

That is not all there is about the front. Seldom mentioned is the significance of the upper arm in the degrees off the vertical. The upper arm must also angle back at 45 degrees.



The dog on the right reaches poorly in front, is soft in the pasterns, lacks follow through behind but reaches well under with hind legs. The one to the left has no reach, short upper arm, drives front leg into the ground, has no reach or drive in the rear and with all this, it is balanced and going nowhere. Note the lifting and curling.

The upper arm is more likely to have the desired angle than the shoulder blade but it also must have length. It must have enough length to bring the foreleg it is attached to directly under the upper tip of the blade. When the upper arm or humerus swings forward it usually extends to a point slightly beyond the vertical in the best examples. The length brings the elbow closer to the ground, which will make the angle of the foreleg more horizontal as it reaches forward. Extension of the upper-arm beyond the vertical indicates ligament looseness and does not take the weight as well. If the upper arm balances the angle of the shoulder the foot will hit the ground, at the point of full extension, in the best examples, in unison with the alternate rear foot.

The whole dog can still appear balanced, if both upper arm and blade are short and not well angled, if not driven by a well-angled or properly moving rear. If the upper arm is shorter than the blade the angle will be less and at full extension the foot will be above the ground and have to drop, an almost hackney wasted motion. If the upper arm is long on a less angled laid-back shoulder, the front foot reaches forward in an upward arc, pawing the air before landing. Note the pictured dog at full stride has both front and rear feet well off the ground. Rear not quite extended at stifle, good back, good shoulder angle, but suspect short upper arm. A three-stage gait, right legs down, left legs up.



Note the pictured dog at full stride has both front and rear feet well off the ground. Rear not quite extended at stifle, good back, good shoulder angle, but suspect short upper arm. A three-stage gait, right legs down, left legs up.

The ideal front will contain flat muscles on the outer side of the well laid back blade, The upper arm will slope back at an identical angle and the closer the two angles together approximate 90 degrees the more efficient the front will operate.

As the dog reaches forward, whether moving fast or slow, it will reach forward close to the ground, place the foot on the ground at the point of full extension, then give somewhat on a strong pastern, the angle of the foreleg will not be a steep angle and will match that of the laid back shoulder. At a faster speed the upper arm and blade angle will open as the arm swings forward and the blade swings

back, the angle of the foreleg as the foot hits the ground will be the same angle that the blade is laid back at that point. As the front leg follows through, pasterns that flip right up behind the leg are an indication to look for softness in landing. The

ligamentation is weak. As with the rear, a smooth follow through close to the ground is the ideal, but often missed. Look at the ideal dog picture.

This is the tie in of structure and movement. Some dogs will have less than desired angles but may display an outstanding balance of movement. There are various reasons why dogs do not move true but with the German Shepherd an over reach of the rear is actually desired which makes the legs not usually move in a true one behind the other line. However both hind legs on either side of both front legs is



an indication usually of too short proportions of body. Sound coming and going has not always been a priority with American German Shepherd breeders but many years ago when interviewing a German judge I was surprised when he placed such importance on this feature. I have since come to believe he was right. I will continue the study of structure and correlative characteristics in a future chapter, when this was first written in the early '80s I was working with a Pentax camera. Later I had better access to better and better video cameras and the ability to slow the

motion down. Then there followed progressive computer capabilities as the study continued. More pictures and analyses will be included later in the book. To the left is *Ch Bihari's Houdini*. Joe Bihari came from Hungary in the fifties, bred dogs for working and along European line, but eventually integrated with American lines. The dog on the left is symbolic of the balanced shepherds he bred; observe the great front.



A picture of a dog taken at full extension with ideal front reach, but this dog is unable to straighten at the stifle and properly follow through. So front and rear are not quite coordinated.

8 THE CONTINUING EVOLUTION

Looking at pictures, shown in the breed books, of German Shepherds through the years, it is apparent that there must have been a floating standard of excellence, or floating interpretation of the various Standards. In other words it is hard to see how breeders who followed the same Standard could change so much in the type wanted from one era to the next, but they did. A priority characteristic one year might not be a priority the next. People and their views as to what is the correct interpretation of the Standard have had their effect on the expectancies of breeders and the direction they breed. As has been shown in past pages, placing of dogs at the Sieger Show in Germany and Grand Victor Shows in the U.S and Canada have had an influence in the direction the breed will take next. They decide what type of German Shepherd is desirable to have from one time to another. But also the artists have had their effect.

The creators who through the selection of breed partners break up the correlatives, producing something recognized by all as something special - a breakthrough, something that defies attempts of breeders to pull away from it, has had an input into the changing breed. These are the mutations. Even the power of von Stephanitz was unable to stop the way the breed was changing.

When the breeders in Germany decided they wanted to pattern their dogs after Horst von Boll and Nores von Der Kriminalpolizei, they did it in spite of the President's advice.

I had to ask a question as I bred and judged dogs through the years. Where were we going, what was the goal? There was doubt as to the goal being the same as that of von Stephanitz. I needed a follow-up plan as to what to do with the information gathered. I became aware that Standards were often only consensus compromises by non-experts.

The judges could be making a contribution to the breeding of better dogs but in some cases, they too could have been following a distorted Standard through the years. The goal of what each breed of dog should be should be arrived at through scientific conclusions but it is not. The information is not something that is read and forgotten. Nor is it something that the reader is expected to accept without question. I have tapes that are taken from 8 mm movie film in 1957 that I constantly refer to. To date they are forty-five years old. I see the action of a very good shoulder assembly and the full extension of the rear that we appear to have lost. I have the proof that we really did have it at one time. What I do not have is the information on dogs such as measurements that I tried to collect in those early years, as did Grant Mann and Casey Gardner and her collection of disciples. For me, it has taken forty years to determine the important measurements and necessity to measure correctly rather than conveniently. The recorded information, in German from the twenties, have influenced my conclusions. My own video studies have taught me and are always under scrutiny to determine if something has been missed.



This is Champion Haus Chloe's Friederich. I bred him and sold him at six weeks. The shoulder angle, the back, croup, temperament and overall quality were special. I have pictures of him moving and will transfer some from the tapes. He will join many others that were taped through the years.

GG

The mental challenges a dog is expected to tolerate and of course how well it does, or its reaction to situations. Information should also contain where the dog lives and the mental challenges it is expected to tolerate and of course how well it does (good eater, healthy). Now let us study other characteristics that held together generation after generation until the correlation was broken by some stronger pull, causing a mutation, a change in the breed that bred true to the new type. In combining pictures of dogs from the past with knowledge of what they were in reality, by taking the goals from one era to another, deciding what was or is accepted, we can get some insight as to where a breeder or judge should be placing their priorities. I quote from the great works of Stephen R. Covey. "Begin with the end in mind."

In the early days of the breed the dogs generally lacked consistency but there were certain similarities, the characteristics of working dogs. Looking at pictures of Beowolf SZ-10 and Pilot SZ-111 it is seen that both have good feet, rather upright pasterns and well angled shoulder assemblies. Their heads are much the same as at present but the nobility had not yet developed. Both look high in the rear with a hollow back. They probably had good front reach within the capacity of those rears to drive the whole body forward. Most of the following dogs are pictured previously.

My guess, based on observance of other breeds in transition, is that they lifted their hind legs as they pushed forward with an awkward drive and follow through. This is characteristic of animals that are insufficient in rear bone length. They are unable to put together much rear push. From a straight on position they probably would move clean with neither front nor rear throwing anything out of the straight line of the columns of bone. This was the time of von Stephanitz the cavalry officer, who was used to sound horses. (picture shows working herding dog)



Breeding stock quality improved with Jokel von Schwetzingen HGH, who was probably one of the best sons of Beowolf. It looks like he had as good a front as his sire, a better and straighter back, more style and though still lacking in rear angles, this dog gives the impression that he would gait with long ground covering strides. There appears to be nothing that would lead one to suspect he would not move cleanly. His legs and pasterns appear straight. Perhaps today's judges would consider him to move with not enough spring or give in pastern. I would not agree and would expect the dog to be most efficient in movement.

The more sophisticated Roland von Starckenburg looks like he might have been able to extend himself well at both ends. I suggest that there was more than enough give in topline. (His picture does not do justice.) The topline problem would not be considered so important in that era, it was not until later, Jung Tell being the most obvious, that straight toplines emerged. Then again, a straight-backed horse is not the usual. Was the fancy so taken with the magnificence of the all black Roland that a mere thing like the back would hardly be noticed? I mentioned that there was also some question as to the soundness of Roland's temperament. It does appear that he had reasonable angles at both ends. His offspring that are shown in the books indicate more improvement in type after him. Undoubtedly there were some really great animals descending directly. In his day he was the animal they were building the breed around. Credit the herding bitches he was being bred to with the working temperament. Greif v Peterstirn, Argo Mutterlieb and other descendents of great quality were also all black like Roland. His most famous son Hettal von Uckermark was pictured only in a sitting position.

The dog with the most progeny of those early years of the breed, Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar, looks from his picture like something close to the image of the type of dog they were hoping to achieve. Like Roland, a lot of the bitches bred to him were working herding. Until I came upon the descendants of these Luchs bred bitches in later pedigrees, generations later, Luchs was thought to have left his mark with only one dog, a dog that did not emulate the same type at all. None of the breed books even mention the others.

From the only one picture shown of Luchs he appears to have a nice croup with proper slope, together with good rear angulation (certainly not enough by American standards). He looks balanced with a good back (the back is coming from that side), good depth of body, proper shoulder assembly. His head, feet, pasterns and proportions appear to be about right. From the look of his picture one would assume that he just might move along in a most efficient manner, a proper sheep herding type. Indeed, the shearers did make full use of him. His dull wolf gray color could have deterred some of the beauty seekers from using him which could have been the reason that not too many of his first generation progeny became show dogs. Some breeders, the evidence suggest the working crowd, tried to recreate Luchs, to have used him so often.

It is ironical that his son, grandson and great grandson Tell, Jung Tell and Nores von der Kriminalpolizei, who were the great producers of future generations, took the breed away from the classical movement and type of Luchs. Tell and Jung Tell both presented pictures of good topline, short bodies, long legs, fast movers, with neither front legs reaching far nor hind legs following through well. The quickness of leg would give the impression of speed, spectacular movement. The pure shepherd type students would be appalled at the success of such a display.

There was popularity for such studs as Tell and Jung Tell and in spite of the SV's attempts, the breed did go towards these dogs. Even after it had moved beyond this fashion, from time to time there were throwbacks that brought us back to it again and again. It has not been unusual to find a short-bodied squarish type sable gray dog that moved with many steps doing well in fairly recent German Shepherd history.

The other very prominent Tell son Arno v d Eichenburg, was to a large extent a throwback to Luchs as he was more of the proportions that the SV desired. Making Arno Sieger in 1913 was probably partly as an effort to throw the emphasis away from the Tell, Jung Tell combination and type, bringing the breed back to the shape von Stephanitz was advocating. Arno did have a line back to Roland on his mother side, appears to have had a good temperament that followed in his progeny. From his picture it would appear that he had good rear angulation. The front does not look so good in the shoulder assembly as it appears the upper arm is short.

This would likely show as a lifting or hackney style action in front. The feet on this dog look good and the let down in the rear corresponds with the proportionate let down in pastern. Other than the front lift up, Arno was probably an efficient smooth moving dog, a good banner carrying dog for the breed.

Jung Tell was different from his father Tell, in that he was even shorter bodied, he was also more impressive. It looks like his croup drops off almost vertically and his upper arm looks long, as it fit into a well laid back shoulder. He was also high in the withers, which made the body look very deep in front. The shoulder bones on this body look long and well angled. The dog also shows a long substantial neck. On top of this long neck is a most impressive masculine head with expression that must have drawn a lot of attention.

This dog deserved all the attention. He was different, impressive, and he had a most definite influence on where the breed went, even if his gait was unusual as it probably was. His influence is seen both in the direction the German dogs went and in that of dogs sent all over the world. He did not always pass on the tendency to

over shortness but sometimes was a balancing factor that brought back a certain amount of compactness when it was going the other way.

In the progeny of Horst von Boll, remember he is the brother of the mother of Jung Tell, there is an impression that although they generally appeared to be balanced animals, structurally without extremes, they would not generally be remembered for their floating, ground covering movement. Nores von der Kriminalpolizei, which added that extra line from Jung Tell was himself, and produced long legged, short-bodied animals that in spite of the lack of angulation still gave the impression of outreaching and driving gait. One thing noticeable in the Nores progeny pictures was that there did seem to be an increase in the amount of rear angulation in some of them. Some also displayed a definite improvement in the look of the topline.

Harras von der Jüch, who looked much like father Nores, also appeared to produce such a better-looking type of dog than he was himself. He sired Baron von Borkhoven PH who's picture shows him as a beautifully balanced animal with real good angulation, front and rear, he looks far more impressive than his father even though he never had the big win. His mother lines go back to the double Horst grandson Marc von Hohen Esp with other lines to Alex-Hettal-Roland, Tell, Ajax, and Dewet.

Three of the best Nores progeny came from combining Nores with Jung Tell daughters or granddaughters, also pictured earlier:

Geri von Stolzenfels SchH showed good angulation front and rear, with a bit of a tendency to look down in the pasterns, probably nice moving.

Pax von der Kriminalpolizei shows an excellent topline, croup and rear angulation but is faced in such a way that one cannot determine quite what the front really is. There was a grandson of Nores who went back to Jung Tell twice through the mother side.

His name was Blitz von Scharenwacht SchH, though his picture shows him as a beautiful animal with short body, good angulation, and good topline, the record shows he was nearly 27 inches high. That might not be too high, probably a real nice moving dog.

The Nores son that in my opinion was the best of the lot and is found in the right pedigrees to make me believe it, was Junker von Nassau PH. I think this dog would have moved as well as any dog of the era and I believe the German breeders knew it. For some reason this dog was never exported to the United States or anywhere else. We see that he was more the size that the breed would eventually gravitate to with a shorter body than the great Klodo von Boxberg or most certainly Utz von Haus Scheutting, both the choices of von Stephanitz as to the direction the breed should take. The picture of Junker shows that there would be no question as to the strength of his back, (note from the pedigree the accumulation of lines back to Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar). Junker was born in 1917 about the time the First World War was winding down. It is hard to see why he would not be as good a dog as his half-brother Harras v d. Jüch who seems more typically blessed with the straight front and rear of Nores.

Maybe because of the disruptions in the country Junker never even got to the Sieger show in 1921, Harras' year. It is interesting to compare the Koer measurements of Junker with that of Klodo von Boxberg. Klodo was 61.5 centimeters high at the shoulder, 27 centimeters deep. Junker was measured as 64 Centimeters high and although it records him as being 39 centimeters deep, unlikely, he probably was 29 centimeters deep. They were the same distance around the body, 74 centimeters making Junker a little more slab sided, consistent with Jung Tell image. Their lengths were, Klodo 70 centimeters, Junker 72. Klodo was 30Kg, Junker 33 KG. They were almost the same proportions except for Junker being a bit bigger, 25 1\2

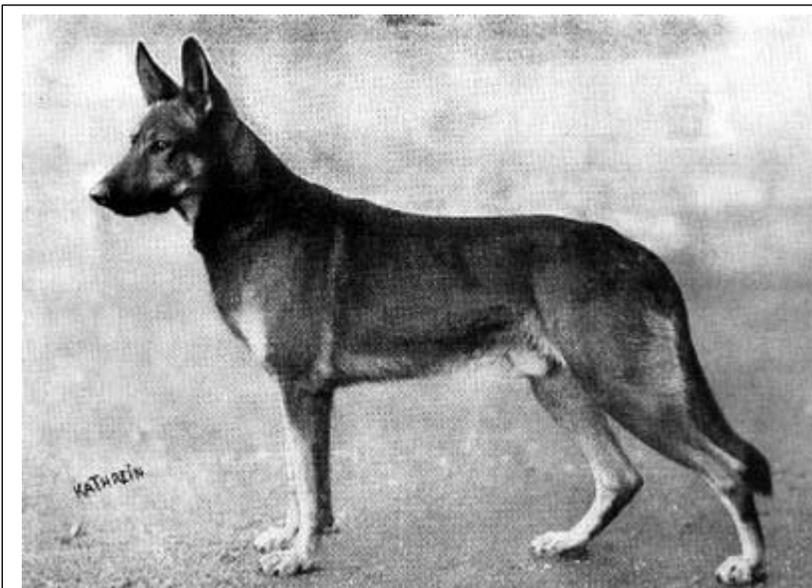
inches compared to just less than 25. Junker would be of a slightly narrower build of body but proportionately almost the same.

Both of these dogs played an important part in German rebuilding of the breed. Until this time no one has recognized the existence of Junker. He also had a younger full brother called Ludwig v Nassau who is also found in some pedigrees that went on. Probably this influence is greater than we know. Both are pictured in earlier chapters.

I have speculated in this chapter but the facts do support that the breed did move through an era of long legged steppers to 1925 when von Stephanitz, at least for that moment, recognized the way to go was through Klodo von Boxberg. It is true von Stephanitz had put Klodo's father Erich von Grafenwerth Sieger in 1920. German breeders had flocked to use Erich and there is a suspicion about the temperament that he produced. So where and how did Erich and his progeny fit in with the episode of 1921? By 1922 von Stephanitz was back to the Erich type but with a different breeding combination. He chose Cito von Bergerslust and gave it to him again in 1923 then saw him sold to the United States. His 1924 Sieger's breeding went back strongly to the Tell son 1913 Sieger Arno von Eichenburg, with lesser amounts of Erich. I have no doubt in spite of the outburst in 1921, it was the Erich type that von Stephanitz was determined to get back to.

He would not lose the Erich type all together either. But as well as Erich in his background, Donar von Overstolzen, 1924 Sieger, also had some lines to Jung Tell. Was von Stephanitz starting to see the value of Jung Tell? Donar, who also left the country after that, is pictured as an all-black dog, very impressive. He looks to have excellent proportions but I do not have his Koer report. I see a well-balanced dog that looks like a progressive step forward for the breed. He shows excellent fore and rear angulation, back, long neck and a beautiful head. Probably he moved very well and was a credit to the breed and the Sieger title. Donar von Overstolzen had a son, so like him. He was born in America. Hettal von Bodman, Hettal was recognized for his quality progeny, discussed later.

Then von Stephanitz found the wonderfully sound Erich son Klodo in 1925. He was the picture of balanced angulation, front and rear, the front reaching, the rear driving, proper croup, held together with a back. Indications are that the dog moved nearly as perfectly as they had imagined possible to that point. As he moved forward his head dropped to a position just above the shoulders and he dug in and moved,



Herold aus der Niederlausitz SchH Kkl 1 Born 1926
Sieger 1931 & 1932

effortlessly, endlessly, correctly, on and on. There was no flipping of pasterns or fixed hock joints on that dog. It was the picture of endurance and efficiency that von Stephanitz had been looking for. It marked a point where new goals were set. The epitome had been reached, from the 1925 Sieger show there was now a new Standard of Excellence.

But even from there the evolution went on, not always for the better but the breed did change. Before leaving

this era into the overriding influence of Utz, it is worth noting from the pictures, the excellent qualities produced from the pillars of the era that would be brought out in the excellence of gait, such as properly angled croups, pasterns, good feet, a noticeable strengthening, shortening of backs.

So many of these so desired qualities came about in animals that went directly back to Klodo. Even if there was no Klodo in the background the pedigree would be sure to go back to Jung Tell. This is where the Germans eventually rebuilt their breed from, when they found that they no longer had Utz and Klodo. Of course it is not quite that simple, they also utilized lines that proved their work ethic, lines rooted around the shepherders.

The two times German Sieger Herold von Niederlausitz who went back to the 1925 runner up Sultan von Blasienberg and contained a lot of herding blood was the choice for 1930 and 31. The German breeders did not readily accept von Stephanitz's choice. Herold's name was to show later in the pedigree of a pillar to come. Later they would again go back to the herding dogs, to what they called "Old Blood."

Certainly Herold would qualify as such but there were also other lines that went more directly back to Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar and even Nores von Kriminalpolizei. In 1932 von Stephanitz did put up the dog that was acknowledged worldwide as the legitimate Sieger. Hussan von Haus Scheutting was another great one from the kennel of Dr. Funk and a son of Utz, but also a grandson of Nores.

Corresponding with the evolutionary development of the breed in Germany was the development of Breed Wardens. They were breeders themselves, sometimes judges, people who compared facts that they were finding. In going over the files that had been given to me by the late Mary Southcott; I found reports of translations of Koer reports. Other reports were there that had been sent to her, probably by Curt Allstadt as there was a letter there from him with some reports. These reports contained in depth critique material on various dogs that she was contemplating using. When later in this book I included pedigrees of what she was working with I understood the direction that he was steering her. There was information incorrect as later results bore out, I would have to say that to concentrate further in the direction she was going could have been disastrous. I had thought that Mary was only breeding to the current star, but she did have a plan.

I am providing first a general translation of a koer report with a copy of a couple of reports on dogs. Since it is so far back it shouldn't affect anyone. However it is too bad that such information is not available.

GERMAN SURVEY 1960 BAND 32 P.20

VA - Int Ch Greif von Elfenhain SchH III FH AD Whelped 7/27/57

Angekoert - Leistungzucht Class 1 Surveyor Schnigenberg 9/13/59

V Billo von Oberviehland SchH III FH

Sire: V Hein von Richterbach SchH III

V Rosel von Osnabreuckerland SchH I

V Grimm von Faehrmmehle SchH II

Dam: V Amsel von Elfenhain SchH I

V Lexa von Osnabreuckerland SchH II

Inbreeding: V Lex Preussenblut 3,4 - 5 V Maja Osnabreuckerland 3,4 - 5R Litter
Osnabreuckerland 2,3 - 4

Breeder:

Owner:

I. Over-All Evaluation

1. A firm tightly knit male with the best body proportions, as well as strength, nobility, and a splendid expression. He has fluid gaits and is stable in temperament with pronounced aggressive spirit.
2. Temperament including State of Nerves:
 - a) Animated, Attentive, Good natured, Courageous, Fearless, Good in nerves and alert.

II. Analyses of Structure while dog is posing.

1. A trotters build which is muscular, medium heavy, substantial, deep and with a good stance.
2. Body Dimensions (at 2 years two months of age):
 - a) Height at withers 25 inches
 - b) Body depth 12 inches
 - c) Chest circumference 32 inches
 - d) Weight 85.5 Lbs
3. Color and markings:
 - a) Red tan with a dark saddle and mask
4. a) Head strong
 - b) Muzzle development Good
 - c+d) Jaw construction Scissor bite which is sound and powerful.

III. Evaluation of Gait

1. The trot is fleet and spacious, stemming from the back and
2. going level over the ground. The gait is close in the rear.
 - a) Elbow tightness Good
 - b) Pastern Tightness Adequate
 - c) Hock tightness Good
 - d) Rear Drive Efficient
 - e) Front Action Very good inclined to pace.

1V. Particular Structural Virtues

1. A high symmetry and harmony due to correct body structure.

V. Analyses of Temperamental Characteristics

1. Temperament and Condition of Nerves

- a) Firm actively attentive, steady in nerves.
- b) At ease, Self confident and sound to gunfire

2. a -c) Courage Aggressiveness and fighting spirit Present and pronounced.

3. Obedience trial degrees and scores.

- a) SchH I Very Good
- b) SchH II Very Good
- c) AD exam Passed
- d) SchH III Very Good
- e) FH Trial Very Good

Part of Individual Dog Notes:

Alf von Deininghauserheide:(Not Axel)

BUILD: Good size and boning with short back

HEAD: Beautiful

EYES: Light

DENTITION: Full

EXPRESSION: Beautiful

TEMPERAMENT: Poor

GAIT: Magnificent

WARNINGS: Produces Bad temperament, fading color, bad bites and missing teeth. (Such information could explain some things that occur).

Sieger Alf von Nordfelsen

BUILD: Medium size with rather straight front and rear. Straight croup, roached back, slight boning.

HEAD: Beautiful

EYES: Medium

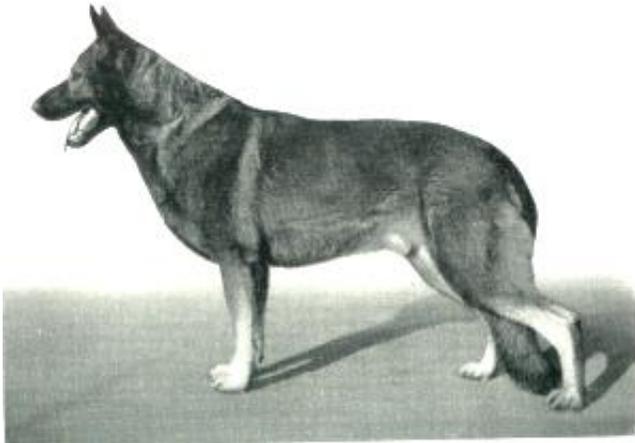
DENTITION: Full

EXPRESSION: Noble

TEMPERAMENT: Excellent

GAIT: Excellent WARNINGS: Straight shoulder, light muzzle

I must say I do not know who wrote these comments. Both Arno von Haus Gersie and his sire, Edo von Gehrdener Berg are noted as having Sharp temperament and warnings for producing viciousness. Both also were noted for strong pigment and excellent gait. Often degrees tell a lot. Sigbert Heidegrund lists Temperament as Fearless but warns for producing sharpness. The informed breeder can balance and of course SELECT.



Sigbert Heidegrund; he had a definite impact on the future of the breed.



Greif von Elfenhain SchH III. He came years later but still with the wonderful front and a great influence on American breeding.

9 EARLY AMERICAN LINES

The records are vague on the early American lines. Probably the earliest point of significance was after the First World War when the soldiers started returning with German Shepherds. In 1918 whatever organization there was in the United States held their first Specialty in which they selected a Best of Breed and Best Opposite Sex. They called the best male the Grand Victor and the best female the Grand Victrix. The club that got it all started as a club and was the voice for the German Shepherd in North America at that time was the German Shepherd Dog Club of New England. They were also the first publishers of the German Shepherd Dog Review. Eventually they amalgamated with the new organization called the German Shepherd Dog Club of America who also took over the responsibility for the "Review."



Apollo von Hunenstien PH pictured at 11 months. His value seems to have been overlooked in the U.S. He had to be better than pictured.

The first two American National Specialty shows were judged by Ann Tracy Erikoff who is credited with being one of the first importers of German Shepherds into the United States. The first show had an entry of 42; the second show had 95. (I have my own note saying to check numbers and spelling) The first Grand Victor was called Komet of Hoheluft. Hoheluft was the kennel name used by John Gans, that is the only indication it was his breeding. There is some evidence from the beginning and carried on that Specialty Judges had limited experience and knowledge that showed through the years in the inconsistencies of results.

The second dog to win the Grand Victor title was the imported dog Apollo von Hunenstien PH who was Austrian, French and Belgian Sieger before coming to the United States. This was the dog the Germans felt was not masculine enough so they used him seldom. The connections with the beginning lines are impressive with Ajax von Hohenstein PH, son of Gunter Uckermark (Hettal's brother), Apollo's father.



German Sieger 1919 Dolf von Dusternbrook PH was imported to the U.S and although he looks big from his picture he did seem to have an influence on American breeding, going well with other German lines. It looks like he had a good shoulder, back and croup and a balanced structure

Apollo could have been a tremendous influence on the breed in North America but the breeders missed him. They got too wrapped up in all the other big imports coming across the water. But Apollo in just one of his few litters produced Diethelm von Riedekenburg, conceivably one of the best of the Riedekenburg dogs. At least Diethelm was part of the development that went into the combination of dogs that formed the main line forward.

In 1920 and 1921 two sons of Nores von der Kriminalpolizei, one each year, were selected American Grand Victors. The first Rex von Buchtel is lost in history but the second Grimm von Mainkur who is from an excellent German litter that also contained Gerwin von Mainkur is recorded in the first Koer book. They had lines back to Roland, Hektor and Beowolf on the mother side as well as those behind Nores. A picture is shown of Gerwin who was very much

of the Nores type, high on leg, straight up pasterns, tight feet, straight upper arm, straight firm looking back, good croup but very straight behind. He looked quite a lot like the type coming from Jung Tell except for a better croup and not enough masculinity in head. In the picture his tail looks long enough

(Remember one of the knocks against Nores was his too short tail).

		Graf Eberhard von Hohen Esp
	Munko v Boll	HGH
		Lori v Brenztal
	Horst v Boll	PH
		Achim v Tautenburg
	Hella v Boll	
		Minka v Boll
	Nores vd Kriminalpolizei	
		Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei	
		Gerta v Boll
	Gisa vd Kriminalpolizei	
		Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Rezia vd Kriminalpolizei	
		Fanny v d. Kriminalpolizei
Grimm vd Mainkur		
		Heinz v Starkenburg
	Roland v Starkenburg	Sieger 06/07
		Bella v Starkenburg
	Rolf vd Hohenwarte	
	Hilda (Unrecorded parents)	
	Gustel vd Hoffstatt	
		Beowolf SZ-10
	Jokel v Schwetzingen	HGH
		Krone v Park
	Else v Schwabenland	PH
	Freia vd Volkerburg	

Eventually in North America breeders became turned off the Nores line after what looks like a brief period of popularity. A look back, and considering what eventually evolved through Nores, I wonder if his progeny were just too tough for American culture.

Nores himself was brought to the U.S and put at stud. Then the "word" came out denouncing the whole Nores line, which pretty well stopped the use of him in the U.S. It is unfortunate that someone did not observe what was happening with his offspring in Germany.

The twenties were a time of great popularity for the breed in the U.S. The German Sieger of 1920, Erich von Grafenwerth was imported. Since he had at that time already made his mark in Germany as a producer it should have been a time for great progress in the American dogs, a time when the best German Shepherds would come from America. In 1922 Erich was given the Grand Victor title. To give credit, the American breeders did make good use of him in time, but it seemed to take too long to recognize his value.

The import trend did not stop there. There were a lot more come over. The pattern repeated time and again. Everyone with enough money wanted the best dog, but it had to be German. The status dogs were supposedly always in Germany. So the import business grew and grew. There were also those dogs from Germany that looked good on paper, had won enough to be promotable for their "Greatness." The

German economy was in ruins at that time as a result of the past war. The victors had demanded reparation for the damage suffered at Germany's hands. It was difficult for the German people to feed themselves, never mind their dogs. If some of their dogs could be sold so that the breeders could continue, it became the way to go.

Exporting of dogs became a great business that continued to some extent to the present. Equalization of currency eventually tended to move the export to Japan. The Germans found out that many of the Americans buying dogs knew little about what a good dog was, and less about the characteristics of the animals in the pedigrees.

Another aspect to the evolving story is a suspicion that the hierarchy of the SV adjusted the "Standard of Excellence" from year to year to accommodate the market. The differences between Erich von Grafenwerth, Harras von der Jüch, then back to Cito von Bergerslust, Arko von der Sadowaberg and Herold von Niederlausitz, All Siegers almost in subsequent years, would be hard to justify.

The only one speaking out seemed to be Lloyd Brackett of Long Worth kennels in Allegan Michigan, who became considered anti German, not fair. Maybe there were things going on behind the scenes in the SV meetings where they fought to determine just how severe they were going to be with bad temperament that the outsiders were not aware of, but for the outsider it was difficult to understand.

In 1927 there was another dramatic change from the seemingly typical type of Sieger that had been decided upon. Then after going back to what seemed to be the course chosen for two years it happened again in 1930 and 1931. What was happening? It was near the end of von Stephanitz's tenure as leader. The '30, '31 thing, could be attributed to the return to the sheep-herding dogs but the 1927 choice would not fit with that idea.

Arko was again, high and square, nothing like his four predecessors. There were questions raised about this dog's mouth structure. Enough experts discounted this theory but many of these experts had come from Germany to perform breed surveys on American dogs, or to judge them. Incidentally those surveys found him to be 27 inches high and 28 inches long.

Four-time, American Grand Victor Arko von Sadowaberg is an enigma. Not only was he so different than those that had been winning, it seems impossible to find anything that he produced in those four years or afterwards, other than through the Grafmar Kennels of Margaret Burt, later Margaret Horn, who was known for emphasis on temperament and obedience dogs.

When they had brought Nores to America and then shortly afterward the SV denounced him it looked like whoever had bought him was cheated, maybe yes maybe no. The breeders didn't use him enough to benefit from him although they did bring other good ones that did get used and were a definite benefit to the American fancy

The 1922, '23 Sieger Cito von Bergerslust seemed to be the genuine thing. He was made Grand Victor in 1924, '25. Afterthought shows that he really was not the great producer that he should have been but did exert enough influence on American breeding that his descendants could have changed the whole breed for the better. They also brought in Cito's father Geri von Oberklamm to the U.S. Both of these dogs were naturals to use with the progeny of Erich. Donar von Overstolzen's pedigree:

		Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Arno vd Eichenburg PH Sieger 13	Diana vd Blosenburg PH
Flieder v Greunen Eck		Ador v Hardefust PH
	Senta (Pannenbecker)	Grete (Thebes)
Orpal v Greunen Eck		Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Arno vd Eichenburg PH Sieger 13	Diana vd Blosenburg PH
Cilly Mercedes		(to Audifax)
	Ada v Bokerhof	Gregor v Osterdeich
		Minka Edelweis
Donar v Overstolzen Sieger 24, Gr. Victor '26		Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
	Alex v Westfalenheim	Bella vd Liene
Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20		Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
	Bianka v Riedekenburg	Flora (Berkemeyer)
Blanka vd Urfttalsperre		Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Carlo v Herkulespark	Hexe v Mundtsdorf
Barbel v Humboldt park		Marc v Hohen Esp SchH
	Hilde v Riedekenburg	Bella v Riedekenburg

There are a couple of interesting things different in this pedigree. It shows another line back to Audifax though Gregor von Osterdeich. The tail female shows the implementation of a repeat of the E litter Herkulspark through Carlo and the H litter Riedeckenburg through Marc von Hohen Esp (concentrated Horst) and Bella Riedeckenburg (more Flora/Hettal).

There were other good ones, such as German Sieger 1919, 1924 Dolf von Dusternbrook, He was American Grand Victor 1923. American Grand Victor 1926 Donar von Overstolzen's, was of excellent type and exerted a very positive influence on the breed. He was the all black, appeared rangier than some, he had beautiful angles in the right places.

Sieger 1924 Donar von Overstolzen PH; marks a noticeable changing of type. Note in the pedigree his father is inbred on Arno and the influence of Erich and Jung Tell on the mother side of his pedigree.



A son of his, Ch Hettal of Bodman whose mother was by Grief von Peterstirn, going back to Billo von Riedeckenburg and Inga von Birkenfeld, the great Horst daughter, (more of the same) was renowned for his excellent progeny and was used by some of the best American kennels to produce litters that did make their mark in the breed. His pedigree is not shown because of lack of info on the mother.



Note the similarities between Hettel and his father, with Hettel showing better shoulder angulation, back and rear. He was well respected and produced well.

In 1930 when von Stephanitz judged the great Morris and Essex show with 255 German Shepherds present, he placed the progeny of Hettel high in many classes, including first American Bred and Winners, plus 2nd Open. The Winner came from American Bred class. Hettel was owned by Alex Gooderham of Toronto Canada, who used the dog successfully with his Fortunate Fields stock to produce Field Trial Champions. Field Trials are still on the books of the Canadian Kennel Club but have not been used in years.

1930, the year Arko did not win the Grand Victor title, the show was judged by Dr. Roesbeck of the SV (Roesbeck was the number two man at the SV at that time). When one reads the different accounts of that show they might wonder at the organizational skills of those putting it on (those of

you who have put on shows take heart). Apparently by the time they got to Best of Breed it was quite dark. Now one must remember that Dr. Roesbeck would have been doing individual critiques on 155 dogs. By his own account he said he was trying to judge shadows by that time.

Somehow he did manage to overlook dogs like Klodo von Boxberg, Utz von Haus Scheutting, Donar von Overstolzen, and Arko von Sadowaberg and came up with the winner of the American Bred class Bimbo von Stolzenfels. Marie Leary whose accounts of shows would not be allowed today (I know) in those days pulled no punches. She was absolutely appalled. They did get the car lights on for the Specials Bitches and he did give that to Katja von Blasienberg, a universally acclaimed great one. She had also been proclaimed German Siegerin amongst her other great wins. Katja was also Best of Breed. Without the names this judge was lost.

From the beginning of the twenties it was evident that the German style was changing. In 1921 and 27 they seemed to have second thoughts as to where they were going but other than those years the breed fashion was moving towards a lower stationed, smaller animal.

Where the American trend went in 1930 was again out of step with the way things were going anywhere else. The winning by Arko who was totally different from what was winning in Germany must have been confusing. Especially when in 1931 they put him up again as a seven year old. American breeders looking for direction would have been better to go their own way.

Erich von Grafenwerth's greatest son, Klodo von Boxberg, when he was imported to the United States shortly after going German Sieger should have been the predominant influence in the country. Ironically his influence in the United States comes mostly through the great bitches that he produced, other than through Utz.

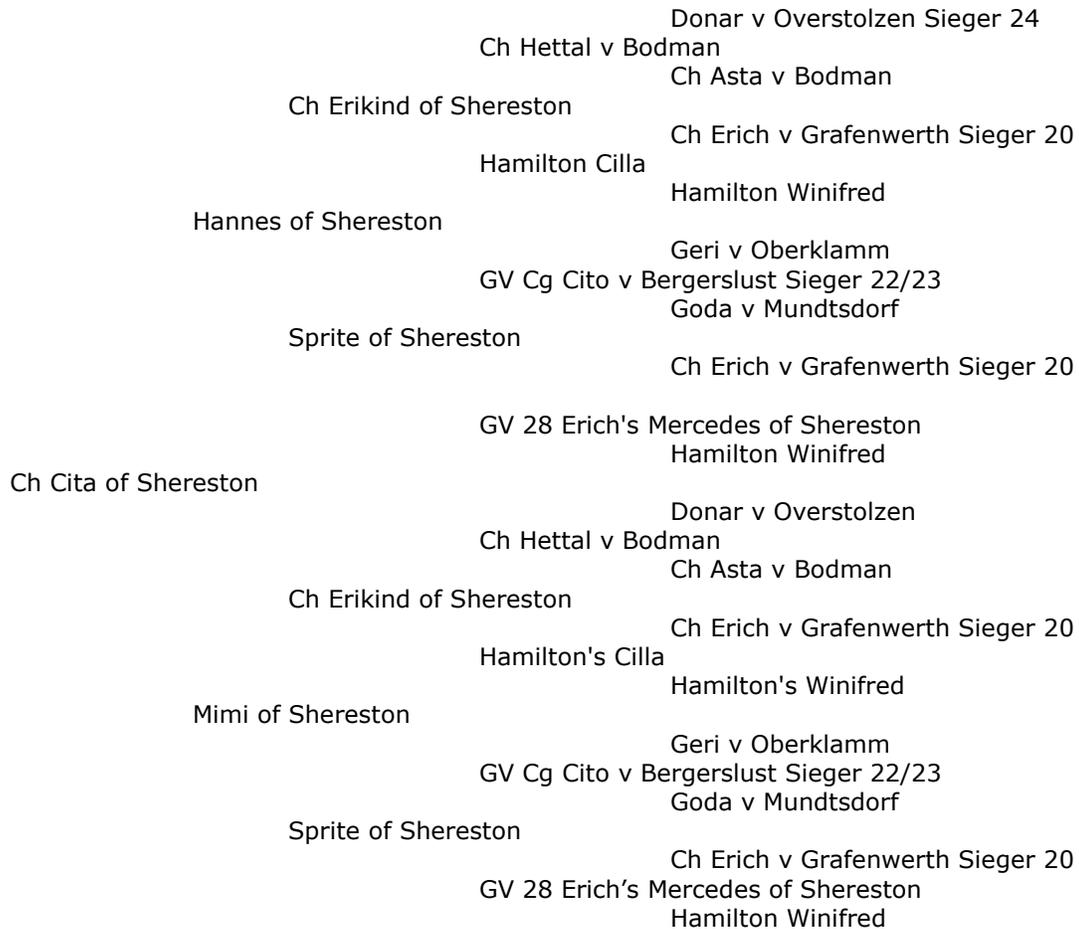
Klodo never ever did win the coveted American Grand Victor title. Perhaps his American sons got lost in the shuffle, overshadowed by the mad rush to Utz von Haus Scheutting. But there was another dog of similar breeding also making an impression.

On the next page is a pedigree of Erich von Glockenbrink 1926,'28 Sieger. His breeding is most interesting, he has no Klodo or Utz, was 4 - 4 on Alex von Westfalenheim, 4 - 3 on Harras von Lippestrand and 4 - 4 on Bianka von Riedekenburg. That would give more lines back to Harras and Flora. If we ever think von Stephanitz wanted to get back to the herding dogs, consider that Erich von Glockenbrink was a grandson of Asta von Kattenturm. Asta was a full sister to Flora von Berkemeyer from a later litter.

	Alex v Westfalenheim
Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20	Bianka v Riedekenburg
Dolf v Margaretental	Arno vd Eichenburg PH Sieger 13
	Dora vd Mergelkule
Gundo Isentrud	Anni vd Rosenhuhe
	Harras v Lippestrand PH
	Rolf (Kampeter)
Flotta Isentrud	Leda vd Lippe
	Ajax v Hohenstien P.H.
	Arola vd Trifft
	Felsa Welfentreu
Erich v Glockenbrink Sieger '26,'28	
	Alex v Westfalenheim
	Arno vd Furstenburg
	Clara v Herkulespark
Conti v Ischeland	Ito vd Kriminalpolizei
	Cleo v Grafenwerth
	Bianka v Riedekenburg
Dolli v Glockenbrink	Mohr v .d Burghalde PH
	Harras v Lippestrand PH
	Flora (v Kircheim) PH
Asta v Kattenturm	Dewet Barbarossa
	Cilla (Distelbruch) HGH
	Minka

This Erich was almost forgotten. His influence in American breeding must be considered positive but there is some hint of "Whites" coming through this line. At that time it was not considered a serious problem. Probably it did not deter his use. Still Erich von Glockenbrink did not make the impression on the breed expected.

This pedigree, unfortunately without a picture; shows the judicious use of the best that came from Germany. The breeding programs of this kennel closed in on the best. Largely because of the time frame, Cita's breeding was also free of both Utz and Klodo, still, very unusual for that time. Following is the pedigree of Ch Cita of Shereston



Looking back at that scene, to their future, with the concentration behind Cita, it would look like an obvious combination to breed to upcoming greats, Champions Pfeffer von Bern, Odin von Busecker Schloss, Klodo or Utz, take your pick.

Dr. Scherer owned Shereston Kennels. His dogs made their mark into the forties. He actually tied the record with Grant Mann, to be discussed later, for the most number of times to win the Grand Victrix title (three). I am sure that Lloyd Brackett would have been sure of the breeding value of Champion Cita of Shereston when he bred to her son Champion Marlo von Hoheluft.



Champion Erekind of Shereston, who was the double grandfather of Cita was the 1934 American Grand Victor, the only Grand Victor produced by the kennel. But Shereston bred two Grand Victrixes, one of them winning the title for two years running. Champion Dora of Shereston was the one who won American Grand Victrix in 1933 and 34. The kennel's Erich von Grafenwerth daughter, Champion Erich's Mercedes of Shereston won the title in 1928.

The breedings from this kennel do a lot to form the solid foundation upon which American German Shepherd breeding is built, yet it is practically ignored in all books on the breed. Cita was the result of a brother - sister breeding. The sire of Cita's father and mother was Grand Victor Erikind of Shereston. Erikind was the grandson of '24 Sieger, 26 Grand Victor Donar von Overstolzen, through Ch Hettal von Bodman, Donar's father. Hettal of Shereston brother of Hannes was inbred 3 - 3 on 1913 Sieger Arno von Eichenburg PH. Erikind was also a grandson of Erich von Grafenwerth through the double grandmother of Cita, who was a daughter of Champion Cito von Bergerslust and Champion Erich's Mercedes of Shereston. Mercedes was also a daughter of Erich von Grafenwerth and a sister to the mother of Erekind. It sounds impossible breeding but it is shown better by pedigree, read it over a few more times - it helps.

John Gans probably owned Cita, who bred her to Pfeffer von Bern. The breeding to Pfeffer, whose breeding will be gone into produced Champion Marlo von Hoheluft who has great significance when it is tied in with that of Long Worth Kennels. First there was Hoheluft then there was Long Worth, both had their place in American German Shepherd history.

John Gans became one of the most well known influential breeders of the early American days. His breeding efforts in the early '30s almost took over the breed. He was involved from near the beginning in U.S. German Shepherd breeding. Two factors had a bearing on his success though. Gans had brought in Ernst Loeb from Germany as his kennel manager and he either listened well or knew himself. Ernie knew people in Germany, had connections and as history would prove knew German Shepherds.

Later in the thirties, he managed to get the best dog of that day for Mr. Gans. Pfeffer von Bern had a total influence on North American breeding bringing the breed almost entirely into his shadow. Originally Ernie selected dogs in Germany, just for John Gans and had them sent to the U.S. Many dogs he brought over he handled himself. Then he went into importing dogs on his own, many of the breed builders of the new era were dogs that Loeb imported. For years dogs that he imported won the big shows. They went on to form foundation stock for some of the leading kennels in the U.S. and Canada. The dogs that he imported can be found at the roots of all American German Shepherd breeding today, whether the kennel concentrated on imports or American Breds.

The thirties were a time of a lot of uneasiness in Germany. It included the fraternity of German Shepherd breeders. As a result some of the best breeders were becoming quite willing to move their best dogs out of the country. There might have been an inclination for the breeders to get what they could for their dogs while they could, or ideologically they could have wanted to preserve the bloodlines they had worked so hard to attain. Perhaps when Utz and Klodo were imported, it again, ignited American interest.

The arrival of Utz von Haus Scheutting on the American scene was like the arrival of the messiah. From that point American breeding got back on course, the improvement was dramatic. Utz had more of a dramatic affect on the U.S. breeding than he had in Germany where he was almost missed. He was a great producer. His influence on the breed is undisputed.

The new style German Shepherd had arrived, the "UTZ " type was the "in thing." In the first Utz breeding years, there was no way of telling just how much of an impact he was going to make, so he was allowed to leave Germany just like any other Sieger. Up to the time he left his progeny had not been critically examined. Although there did appear to be some outstanding sons, they had no way of knowing just how consistent the quality was going to be.

In the center of this scene was, Ernst Loeb. It soon became evident that he was a most elite entrepreneur, is still recognized as one of the prime authorities on the

German Shepherd breed. Later he worked with training handlers and dogs for the American armed forces. One of the old Reviews picture Sergeant Ernst Loeb handling at a dog show. He was the best dog handler of his day and his day went on, years after the war.

Back to John Gans who had been quite successful in breeding to the better previous imports. Amongst his good ones was a bitch, from a breeding to Ch Cito von Bergerslust. Ch Jessica von Hoheluft was a daughter of Cito. It looks like Jessica had been sold to Madeline Baiter who bred her to Utz. The pups must have appeared better than what they had seen in previous litters. Surely they believed that they could not be as good as they looked. But they were.

They grew up to be some of the finest Utz progeny or for that matter Germans Shepherds that they had seen to that date - anywhere. The N litter Glenmair, Nix, Nox and Nina were in it and all worthy Champions. Unfortunately the pictures are not available but are in the library of The German Shepherd Dog Club of Canada in The Shepherd Reviews. Here is the pedigree of one of the N litter Glenmair. It is noted that a lot of lines go back to Billo von Riedekenburg, one to Armin; little Jung Tell or Horst:

		Alex v Westfalenheim
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20	Bianka v Riedekenburg
	Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25	Etzel v Herkulespark PH
	Elfe v Boxberg PH	Doni v Wyhratal
	Utz v Haus Scheutting	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
	Falko v Indetal	Donna v Grunautal
	Donna zum Reurer	Diethelm v Riedekenburg
	Donna v Ludwigskai	Herta v Wiesentheid
Nox of Glenmair GV'35		Armin v Riedekenburg
	Geri v Oberklamm	Alice v Karlsprung
	Cito v Bergerslust Sieger 22/23	Alex v Westfalenheim
	Goda v Mundtsdorf	Gisa v Herkulespark
Ch Jessica v Hoheluft		Hettel v Uckermark Sieger 09
	Billo v Riedekenburg	Flora (Berkemeyer)
Ch Anka v Springberg		
	Centa v Ingetreu (Parentage not known)	



Ch Jessica von Hoheluft

When they grew up Nix and Nox often competed against each other for top honors at the biggest dog shows. Madeline Baiter retained Nix she had started the kennel Glenmair with her late husband. Nix was the dog that Dr. Funk was prepared to buy to take back to Germany but there was no way that she would let him go. Nox was owned by Miss Marie Leary and became part of the foundation stock of one of Americas most successful Kennels, Cosalta.

Marie Leary had started in the twenties with rather insignificant breeding stock but gradually she directed her well-bred bitches to almost strictly Utz lines. This tremendously improved the quality of her stock. Nox of Glenmair was Grand Victor in 1935. He was one of the cornerstones of her breeding program but unfortunately was lost in a disastrous kennel fire that wiped out a number of her top dogs. Miss Leary had other Utz progeny doing well from her kennel. In 1939, Champion Hugo of Cosalta, another Utz son was American Grand Victor and in 1940 a son of Nox of Glenmair Ch Cotswold of Cosalta won the same award. As shown he was inbred on Utz 2 - 3. This was a fitting tribute to the influence of Utz. Marie Leary's Cosalta kennels, for a while dominated the win circles in the Eastern Dog shows. She also worked together with some on the West coast.

Something happened that she and John Gans started going in different directions, but that is a story that I am not familiar with. As happens in the sport of breeding dogs different philosophies sometimes take breeders in different directions. However the breedings of Cosalta made an impact on the German Shepherd breed and as can be seen by the pedigrees. Utz was a major factor. Following is the pedigree of Ch Anthony of Cosalta an example of Cosalta combinations. Tail female line not available.

*

In the '30's, there was a real demand for Utz progeny in the U.S. To go back a bit, Golf von Hooptal went to the States and became Grand Victor in 1933. Such dogs had to compete with excellent Utz sons bred in the U.S. Still the dogs kept coming from Germany, some were Utz sons and daughters, some line bred on Utz and Klodo.

	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
	Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25
	Elfe v Boxberg PH
Utz v Haus Scheutting	Falko v Indetal
	Donna zum Reurer
	Donna v Ludwigskai
Nox of Glenmar G.V '35	Gerri v Oberklamm
	Cito v Bergerslust Sieger 22/23
	Goda v Mundtsdorf
Ch Jessica v Hoheluft	Billo v Riedekenburg
	Ch Anka v Springberg
	Centa v Ingetreu
Ch. Cotswald of Cosalta GV'40	Ch Iso v Doernerhof
	Ch Lio of Cosalta
	Lola vd Secretainerie
Ch Craig of Cosalta C.D.	Ch Arno v Rheinterrasse
	Ch Luana v Liebestraum C.D.
	Gretal v Tannenbaum
Lorain of Cosalta	Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25
	Utz v Haus Scheutting
	Donna zum Reurer
Ch Sheila of Cosalta	Ch Lio of Cosalta
	Cricket of Cosalta
	Irma of Cosalta



Ch San Miguel's Ilo of Rocky Reach UD i

This litter parallels the N litter breeding.

San Miguel worked closely with Marie Leary and for years was the most prominent kennel on the West Coast

	Alex v Westfalenheim
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
	Bianka v Riedekenburg
Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25	Etzel v Herkulespark PH
	Elfe v Boxberg PH
Utz v Haus Scheutting	Doni v Wyhratal
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
	Falko v Indetal
	Donna v Grunautal
Donna zum Reurer	Diethelm v Riedekenburg
	Donna v Ludwigs kai
Ch Anthony of Cosalta	Herta v Wiesentheid
	Claus v Furstenburg ast Sieger 22
	Ch Iso v Doernerhof
	Elsa v Walrabe
Ch Lio of Cosalta	Gerl v Oberklamm PH
	Lola vd Secretainerie
	Elfe vd Secretainerie
Cricket of Cosalta	Digger v Huenengrab (Unknown)
Ch Irma of Cosalta	Giralda's Alva (Unknown)



Ch San Miguel's Baron of Afbor UD,

The pedigree of Ch Anthony of Cosalta and Grand Victor Ch Cotswold shows the way Marie Leary utilized the Utz influence and combined it with other American lines including Liebestraum to establish her own breeding lines. The next chapter continues the evolution of American lines *Canadian Grand Victor Ch San Miguel's Baron of Afbor UD, son Of Ilo*. His picture shows him as having short upper arm and forward placed front, but he proved outstanding as a producer - more later.



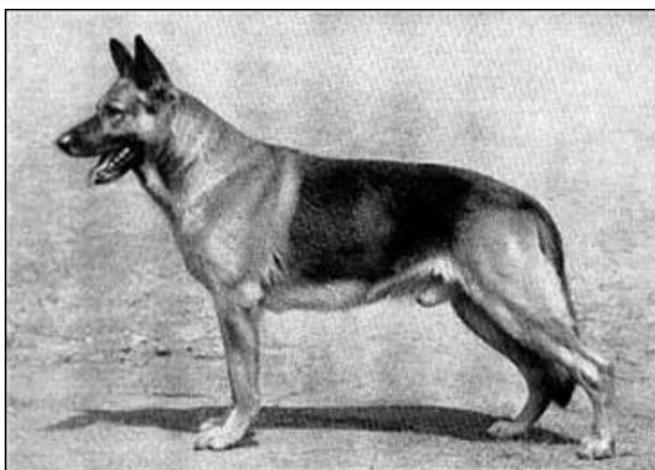
Taps von Bern SchH, One of the finest Jung Tell sons, with beautiful front, balance topline and rear. He is also found in many pedigrees.

10 MORE EARLY AMERICAN

It was about 1934 that the first ads started appearing in the Shepherd Dog Review for the dogs of Ernie Loeb. It became his pattern, bring in the dogs from Germany, show and advertise them, use them at stud for a while, then sell them. He was never a big breeder but the best as a handler, he knew which dogs to bring in, when to bring them out. The first import I could find that he advertised was the Hussan von Haus Scheutting son Brando von Heidelbergberg. The breeding of this dog was excellent but he made a bigger impression on the breed through the offspring that he left in Germany. This was to become not too unusual a thing.

There was an exodus of German dogs from Germany around 1936, it looked like Mr. Loeb had more to do with finding places for these dogs than anyone. I do not know just how many he got out before the United States got involved in the war but the reasons for getting the dogs out had a lot of merit. My notes show that it was 1940 but I thought it was before that, but the Nazi party in Germany decided that they would destroy all dogs in Germany that were not certified as being necessary for the war effort. It was estimated that if the order was to be carried out it would affect 3 million dogs. Whether or not the order was ever carried out is not known but I am sure that most of the sheep herding dogs would have survived because after the war they were still doing the same job. Maybe that was considered part of the war effort. The German Shepherds that did make it through the war and emerge as the new breeding foundation dogs invariably had working, herding or war related degrees.

To go back to the period before the war; it was partly due to the situation in Germany that the American National Specialty was becoming so exciting. At the 1936 Sieger Show in the Young Dog Class, a dog called Pfeffer von Bern, who was not quite old enough to compete in the Mature Dog Class, easily won first place in his class. In the Mature Dog Class, Herr Sickinger, who had replaced von Stephanitz as the president of the SV had trouble deciding between two dogs. Arras aus der Stadt Velbert and Odin von Busecker Schloss were the two he was deciding between. He said that he eventually chose Arras because Odin was in a change of coat. Apparently it was considered that close. In the Young Female Class a young bitch



A later picture of Hussan von Haus Scheutting showing the wonderful quality

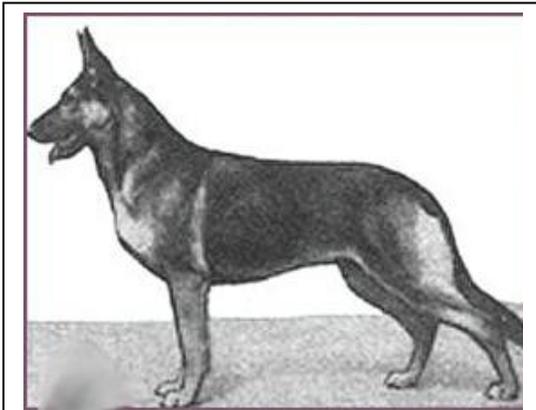
called Frigga von Kannenbackerland was also rated very high in the class.

Later, all these dogs were exported to the United States. Odin stayed for another year. When he did come he was never defeated. The others were in the 1936 National Specialty Show in the United States. Arras aus der Stadt Velbert was awarded Winners Dog and Pfeffer von Bern was awarded Reserve Winners Dog.

At that time the Best of Winners was chosen before the

Specials Class came into the ring for Best of Breed. Only the Best of Winners competed with them for Best of Breed. When the judge selected Frigga von Kannenbackerland as Best of Winners, the owner of Arras was upset.

	Greif vd Peterstirn
	Artur Mutterlieb
Armin v Erneslieb SchH PH (Nores)	Adeline vd Felsbank SchH
Adalo of Ceara Zpr	Sultan v Blasienberg HGH
Susi v Boll PH	Cilly v Edelschiess
Luchs v Ceara	Erich v Grafenwerth Sieger 20
	Remo vd Secretainerie (Junker Nassau)
	Elfe vd Secretainerie
Ansa of Ceara	Caro v Blasienberg
	Seffe v Blasienberg SchH
	Wanda v Blasienberg
Arras aus der Stadt Velbert Sieger 35	Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25
	Utz v Haus Scheutting
	Donna zum Reurer
Hussan v Haus Scheutting ZPr	Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
	Cora v Sennhutte SchH
	Sieglinde v Rothenbuch HGH
Stella v Haus Scheutting Siegerin	Klodo v Boxberg Sieger 25
	Utz v Haus Scheutting
	Donna zum Reurer
Flora v Hils	(GeriOberklamm)
	Alf vd Schaumburg SchH
	Burga vd Starrenburg
	Bella v Bernardbrunnen SchH



Frigga von Kannenbackerland

Before going on, go back and look at where the dogs behind this animal came from. This is a wonderful combination of the best German Shepherds there were. Lloyd Brackett realized it but I wonder if any of the American breeders knew just what they had been handed. When I put the pedigree into the text I want to go back and extend the pedigree Of Stella von Haus Scheutting but also recognize the gentle use of Nores, the strong influence of the pride of Blasienberg, but before bringing back the pedigree of Stella let me continue the story of that American National Specialty.

	Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
	Elfe v Boxberg PH
Utz v Haus Scheutting Sg 29	Falko v Indetal
	Donna zum Reurer
	Donna v Ludwigskai
Hussan v Haus Scheutting Zpr	Horst v Boll PH
	Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
	Gisa vd Kriminalpolizei
Cora v Sennhutte SchH	Etzel v Herkulespark PH
	Sieglinde v Rothenbuch HGH
	Elfie v Taugenichte PH
Stella v Haus Scheutting Sgn	Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
	Elfe v Boxberg PH
Utz v Haus Scheutting Sg 29	Falko v Indetal
	Donna zum Reurer
	Donna v Ludwigskai
Flora v Hils	Gerl v Oberklamm
	Alf vd Schaumburg SchH
	Flora v Papenkamp
Burga vd Starrenburg	Bella v Bernardbrunnen SchH

Arras had just won the Sieger title and now he was defeated in one of his first American shows. The owner felt like he had been had. He should get recognition as the best in America as well. So he left the show with Arras. Frigga, when she competed with the Champions, beat them all. She was awarded Best of Breed, with that she was also American Grand Victrix. Then they went looking for Arras to compete with the male Champions for Best Opposite Sex and Grand Victor. He was gone. There is no doubt if he had stayed he would have won and become American Grand Victor. Since he was not there they brought the reserve winners dog back into the ring in his place. This influx of the latest German imports at that time were of superb quality but the best of them aside from Arras was obviously Pfeffer von Bern. Pfeffer had no trouble defeating the Champions of the day.

Now the next problem; The owner of Pfeffer, the famous breed leader in North America, John Gans, refused to accept the Grand Victor award because he felt it was a win by default. The record now shows for 1936 " NOT AWARDED." Really it probably should have shown, "Refused." For the next two years Champion Pfeffer von Bern competed for that award and won it both times. He also returned to Germany for the 1937 Sieger Show and was awarded 1937 German Sieger, the last time the Sieger title was awarded until 1955.

Arras aus der Stadt Velbert, Pfeffer von Bern, who had Utz once in the fourth generation and once in the third, and Odin von Busecker Schloss, who was also a great grandson of Utz and a half brother to Pfeffer, were the principle pillars from that time who rebuilt the breed in North America. Stella also was brought to America where her influence was felt other than through Arras. They all soon became Champions. Frigga, who was also descended from Utz 3 - 3 was a key brood bitch in American German Shepherd breeding.

In keeping with the format previously followed let me elaborate on the background of the above three males:

Ch Pfeffer von Bern became the key dog. His name cannot be found in German pedigrees, he was in the States before he would be able to be used there. When he went back and won the Sieger title in 1937 for some reason he was not used. I can only guess that because of the impending war they got him back out as fast as they could; but what about the dogs behind Pfeffer. His father Dachs von Bern was inbred on Utz 3 - 2, had a line to Erich von Glockenbrink and one to Odin von Stolzenfels. Dachs was highly regarded in Germany but was in an era when they started cutting back on Utz. The strongest attraction to Dachs was that he was a son of the great Utz daughter Vicki von Bern. On the mother side of Pfeffer there is another line to Erich von Glockenbrink, one to Klodo, through Alf rather than Utz and a couple of lines to the Stolzenfels brothers Faust and Odin. Basically the mother was almost an outcross to Dachs. Pfeffer's pedigree also shows a lining in the fifth to Orpal von Greunen Eck; Another line back to Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar.

Arras aus der Stadt Velbert had the close links to Utz through the mother, Siegerin Stella von Haus Scheutting, she was a double granddaughter of Utz through Hussan and Flora v Hills, and Flora's litter sister is in the pedigree of Pfeffer. Through Hussan there is the direct line to Nores so it looks like they jumped right back into the Utz line by breeding to Flora. There was also a line to Geri von Oberklamm. In breeding Stella to Luchs v Ceara they went right back into outcross stock picking up dogs like Sultan v Blasienberg, Remo vd Secretainerie, Grief v Peterstirn and a couple more lines to Nores. From the pedigree it looks like this dog should have been the main line to the future. The Americans apparently did not realize his potential and he was not used enough. However through a touch of fate he became a main influence in German pedigrees that eventually came in contact with the American descendants of Arras.

Odin von Busecker Schloss had the two lines to Utz coming through Dachs von Bern but from the mother side had only one line to Klodo through a herding bitch that was also a granddaughter of Harras von der Jüch. This made Odin 5 -4 line breeding on Sieger Harras von der Jüch. Odin's mother who had the HGH and SchH was also a granddaughter of Samson von Blasienberg and in her fifth generation she would show Jung Tell twice. Odin and his sister Olly frequently show up in German pedigrees. The line was strong for working dogs.

Looking back as I study the pedigrees it would look like a natural to combine Odin and Arras however Lloyd Brackett had other plans.

These three were the dogs to form the strongest foundation lines in North America until the early fifties when more German dogs started appearing on the scene again. But even then the influence of them and their progeny remained strong. Lets try and follow how the breed proceeded from the thirties.

When Ch Pfeffer von Bern was bred to Champion Frigga von Kannenbackerland, Champion Lady of Ruthland was born from the mating. She was the American Grand Victrix in 1941. Her half-brother Champion Nox of Ruthland was also by Pfeffer and was twice American Grand Victor, 1941 and 1944. His brother Champion Noble was American Grand Victor in 1942.

The N litter Ruthland through Nox also shows Pfeffer von Bern

		Harras v Glockenbrink HGH
	Alex v Ebersnacken ZPr	
		Frigga v Hils ZPr
Dachs v Bern		
	Vicki v Bern	Utz v Haus Scheutting
		Olle v Bern
Pfeffer v Bern Zpr MH Sg 39 Am GV		Dewet v Westfalentrutz SchH
	Edo v Pagensgrub Zpr	
		Pauline Bergerslust PH
Clara v Bern		
		Blitz vd Jüch
	Freude v Richrath Zpr	
		Cilly Edox
Ch Nox, Noble and Olga of Ruthland Am GVs		
		Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
	Odin v Stolzenfels	
		Bella v Jagdschloss Platt
Ferdl v Secretainerie		
		Roland vd Secretainerie SchH
	Tunte vd Secretainerie Zpr	
		Festa v Burg Cello Zpr
Ch Carol of Ruthland		
		Alex v Ebersnacken Zpr
	Dachs v Bern	
		Vicki v Bern
Devise v Haus Scheutting		
		Billo v Altmark
	Dolly v Rehkolk	
		Ani v Glockenhort



Behind Pfeffer were the strong lines to Dachs von Bern. There was also doubling up on Sieger Erich von Glockenbrink.

The O litter was a repeat breeding of the N litter Ruthland contained Champion Olga of Ruthland who was American Grand Victrix 1945. *Dachs von Bern*

There was also the T litter in which there were more Champions. The mother of these litters was Ch Carol of Ruthland and she was by 1939 Select 1 dog in Germany (No Siegers in those years) Ferdl von Secretainerie.



Seffe von Busecker Schloss

I'll come back to his pedigree. Carol was out of Devise von Haus Scheutting who was an Utz daughter. Carol was a granddaughter of 1933 German Sieger Odin von Stolzenfels son of Curt von Herzog Hedan, the Klodo son which also gave her lines to Harras von der Jüch, Nores von der Kriminalpolizei, and once again strong concentrations of Jung Tell, even if it was away back.



Twice GV Ch Nox of Ruthland

John Gans was also making tremendous use of Pfeffer himself. He bred Lady of Ruthland to Nox producing the V litter von Hoheluft. He repeated the breeding to get the F litter von Hoheluft. In these litters there were more Grand Victors and Victrixes. As shown earlier, Pfeffer was also bred to Cita of Shereston which produced the M litter (with Marlo) von Hoheluft. In the East the Pfeffer breeding was considered the "In" thing but I cannot find any record or indication that Pfeffer was ever bred to any of Marie Leary's dogs. My guess from what I see is that there was more than just a spirit of friendly competition between the two wealthy patrons of the breed.

Although it was John Gans that had selected Ch Hugo of Cosalta Grand Victor in 1939, by 1943 the influence of Pfeffer was overwhelming the prominence of Utz. Again in 1943 it was John Gans judging the National Specialty. At that time the country was in the middle of the second world war, gas was in short supply, traveling had been curtailed, the dog fancy was suffering with low entries in their shows amongst other things. Marie Leary, although she was there did not enter a dog, in those days that would hurt the entry. It is not noted just why she did not participate but no doubt everyone was disappointed by the low entry. In the Shepherd Dog Review Marie Leary wrote her usual interpretation of the show.

She was not the judge and probably today the Review would not print such a report but she was probably the most significant contributor to the magazine both in ads and articles, she practically owned the Review. Here is the just of what was recorded on that show. It is not quoted per say.

She was very critical of the judge's placings, right through the classes. She pointed out in no uncertain terms what she would have done, but this is not the only time she did this. She had done the same many times before, notably the 1931 Sieger Show. Then when John Gans performed his own conception of a temperament test she described it like so, "waving his hat in the dogs faces." She expressed even more scorn. As it turned out the Grand Victrix from the year before was Winners Bitch and Best of Winners, I presume she had not been shown since the year before. Again she went Best of Breed and was described by Marie Leary as wagging her tail during the "abortive" temperament test. In the Specials Class, dogs that had previously won at big shows, backed off when tested and were eliminated from competition. The only dog to stand his ground was the Winners Dog, a Canadian

dog; a Canadian Champion grandson of Pfeffer. In fairness to John Gans there were other Pfeffer offspring at the Show, some who had been Grand Victors.

This dog was called Major of Northmere, bred by Alex Gooderham. On the mother side Field Trial Champion Gai Cherie of Northmere was the combination of Hettal of Bodman and the Fortunate Fields working stock. Major was the only Canadian Bred and owned dog ever to win the American Grand Victor title to that point. As such he took the von Stephanitz trophy home to Canada. An American dog had to win the Canadian Grand Victor title, which was done the next year, in order to bring the trophy back to the United States. That dog was also a Pfeffer grandson. The trophy has not left the United States since.

Pedigree of Chlodulf von Peltzierhof is on the next page. In four generations his pedigree is total outcross.

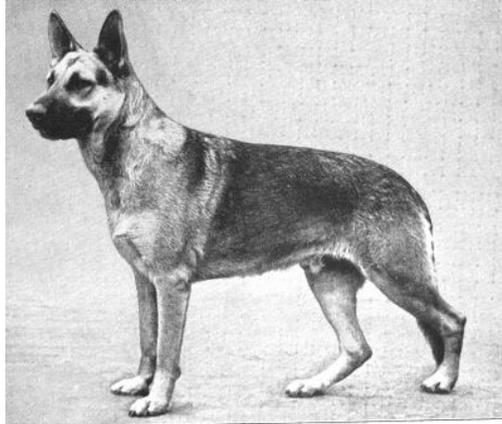
This was another dog from Germany that exerted a lot of influence on the breed not only in America but also later to appear in German pedigrees through one dog. He was imported into California. With Odin von Busecker Schloss he shared the spotlight on the west coast. They completely dominated the whole breed right up the coast and into Canada. The pedigree of Chlodulf von Peltzierhof PH missed Utz. He had no common ancestors in four generations. This is six and seven generation breeding.

Neither am I surprised that they got excellent working types, great obedience dogs, through Chlodulf, especially when tied in with Odin von Busecker Schloss. Chlodulf himself had the PH, as did his father, there were a lot of working degrees accumulated through his pedigree. The doubling up on Flora Berkemeyer would increase even more through Odin and would also tend to bring out working ability. Chlodulf seemed to provide that touch of outcross so needed as a descendant without Utz. Obviously there were not enough students around to realize it, but there was at least one.

On the west coast a combination of dog from Cosalta led by 1940 Grand Victor Ch Cotswald of Cosalta, The two imports Ch Chlodulf von Peltzierhof and Ch Odin von Busecker Schloss were lifting the quality of dogs there to a high level; that will be elaborated on later.

Arno vom Fürstenberg SchH3
 Cito Ischeländ SchH3
 Cleo von Grafenwerth
 Cito von der Emscherwacht PH
 Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Afra vom Rüpingsbach SchH
 Nixe v Rüpingsbach
 Arno von den deutschen Werken ZPr
 Arno von Niedereschbach
 Fels vom Bismarckhain
 Trautchen vom Kinderheim
 Asta vom Hasenfang PH
 Kneipwart von Raffenburg
 Prima vom Lippestrand
 Alma von der Groben
 Edi aus dem Leineweberhofe PSH
 Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
 Amor vom Geyerberge
 Annerl Vom Roten Berge
 Cito vom Söstbach PH
 Harras von der Jüch PH
 Christa vom Bernhardbrunnen
 Prinzeß (Steffen) PH
 Hella vom Ostheim
 Bodo vom Inselsberg PH
 Alf vom Tollenseetal
 Bera Düsternbrook SCHH
 Dieta von der Felsenkluft
 Diethelm von Riedekenburg
 Krafta von Riedekenburg
 Asta von Kattenturm
 Chlodulf vom Pelztierhof PH
 Marc von Hohen-Esp SCHH
 Held von Riedekenburg
 Bella von Riedekenburg
 Dewet von der Friesenburg HGH
 Alex vom Westfalenheim SchH3
 Ada von Fürstenburg
 Clara von Herkulespark
 CH. (US) Curt vom Bachtor PH
 Arno vom Bismarckhain
 Ditlef vom Philippstor
 Cilla vom Grafenwerth
 Cita v Holztor
 Ajax von Riedekenburg
 Nelly von Floisdorf
 Ira vom Park
 Bella von der Lohbrüggerhöhe SchH
 Meteor (von der Ohe)
 Siegfried von der Horstburg PH
 Mira (vom Fallelslebertorwall)
 Cuno v Friedenstor
 Alrun von Frieseck
 Biene von Sedina
 Flora von der Welle
 Anni vom Billhof
 Billo von Riedekenburg ZPr
 Armin von Pasewalk
 Debora von der Peterstirn
 Hedy Bergerslust SCHH
 CH. (US) Geri von Oberklamm SchH3
 Blanka Bergerslust
 Goda von Mundtsdorf

During the early forties it was Lloyd Brackett and his followers who stirred up the most interest in the breed. It was around that time that Lloyd was leading the fight with dogs generally to have monorchids and chryptorchids disqualified. He had a lot to do with winning that battle. He also was in the middle of the controversy about war dogs, wanting to increase the production of German Shepherds to be used for this purpose. When other breeders were cutting back he was going "Gung Ho" on his breeding, selling everything he could produce.



Odin von Busecker Schloss

was one of the most famous German Shepherds to come to the United States. He never lost in a dog show while there. Although the style has changed some, notice the balance, good shoulder assembly, strong pasterns, good back and croup with moderate rear angulation.

		Erich v Glockenbrink
	Harras v Glockenbrink HGH Zpr	Frieda v Glockenbrink
Alex v Ebersnacken Zpr		Utz v Haus Scheutting
	Frigga v Hils Zpr	Burga vd Starrenburg
Dachs v Bern		Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
	Utz v Haus Scheutting	Donna zum Reurer
Vicki v Bern		Wetter v Greunen Eck SchH (Harras Jüch)
	Olle v Bern	Ada v Alfeld
Odin v Busecker Schloss SchH		Caro v Blasienberg
	Samson v Blasienberg PH	Wanda v Blasienberg
Claus v Busecker Schloss SchH		Claus vd Warte
	Clara v Buseckertal SchH	Blanka v Charlottenplatz
Gerda v Busecker Schloss HGH SchH		Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25	Elfe v Boxberg PH
Lore v Scheuernschloss HGH SchH		Harras vd Jüch PH Sg 21
	Carin v Kannenbackerland Zpr	Ruth vd Horstburg

It was not until 1950 that Brackett managed to produce one Grand Victrix, but he never was in tune with the establishment, many wondered about his breeding program.

He was also one of the most outspoken promoters of Odin von Busecker Schloss as having the ideal movement; the pedigree of Odin, also showing another generation of Dachs von Bern is above. This is a wonderful pedigree adding another line to Klodo and the doubling up of Harras, another line to the S litter Blasienberg; going with the Arras lines. This all would be good but I can understand SV reluctance to double on Dachs by adding Pfeffer to Odin.



GV Noble of Ruthland



GV Lady of Ruthland

It was Brackett more than any other breeder that set the pattern for the future of North American German Shepherd breeding. His disciples still quote his axioms as they try to apply his planned breeding principles. Lloyd Brackett's toughest competition was almost around the corner in Michigan. Grant Mann was also developing his strain of dogs in a different way. The two of them made Michigan a hotbed for German Shepherds. Read about it, in the next chapter. Grand Victor Noble of Ruthland 1942 and Grand Victrix Lady of Ruthland 1940. They were the dominant lines of the early forties that concentrated the blood of Pfeffer von Bern.

See photo in next chapter of Gr Victor Pfeffer von Bern, and Odin von Busecker Schloss the dogs that the breed in North America, at that time, was built around.

11 DOGS AND PEOPLE BEHIND THE IMPORTS

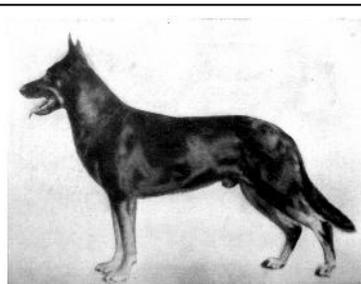
During the days of von Stephanitz, a number of excellent breeders emerged and stayed. Perhaps it was because of the relative consistency of the goals that developed, at least with the working / herding people. The "Lux" group went the other way in quest of the current fashion. It was the people who believed and practiced, "The German Shepherd is a Working Dog" that took over in Germany. They continued to control the breed through the thirties, forties and beyond, supporting the Koer system and working degrees.

Franz Schorling – von Bern



Pfeffer von Bern
Sieger 1937 ZPr
Amer Ch & 1938 Grand Victor

Franz Schorling of von Bern Kennels was breeding dogs in 1924. The dogs that he bred were consistently near the top, pillars of the breed both in Germany and America. They were dogs like Pfeffer and Perchta von Bern, Traute von Bern, Vicki von Bern, Nute and Neander von Bern. Taps and Trotz were not of the same litter. There was also the D litter with Dachs and Dolch,



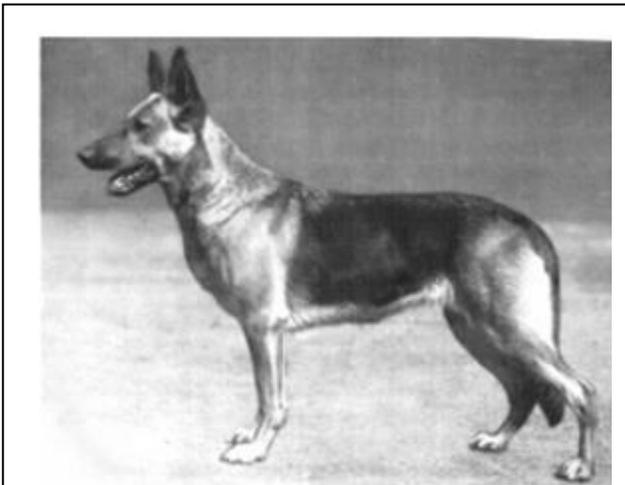
Grier von Bern, brother to Gockel; they were key dogs in German breeding. Note influence in pedigrees later in the chapter; line bred 3-2 on Utz but also the out line through Widand (later pedigree) to the S



Gockel von Bern
Just about every one of his litters had one or two outstanding animals that fit in with the breed progress in Germany.

'26 '28 VA1 Erich vom Glockenbrink SchH
Harras vom Glockenbrink HGH, ZPR, SCHHIII
Frieda vom Glockenbrink
Alex vom Ebersnacken SCHH 3 ZPR
Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPR
Frigga vom Hils ZPR
Burga von der Starrenburg ZPR
Dachs von Bern ZPR
Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPR
Donna zum Reuerer SchH
Viki von Bern ZPr
Wetter vom grünen Eck SCHH
Olle von Bern
Ada von Alfelderschloß
Pfeffer von Bern ZPr/MH - kkl 1
Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPR
Donna zum Reuerer SchH
Edo vom Pagensgrüb ZPr
'26 '28 VA1 Erich vom Glockenbrink SchH
Pauline Bergerslust PH/SUCHH
Goda Bergerslust HGH
Clara von Bern ZPr
Cito von Heerbann PG
Blitz von der Jüch SCHH
Hexe von der Jüch SCHH
Freude von Richrate ZPr
Billo vom Grunen Eck
Cilly Edox SCHH
Thekla Herrentreu SCHH

		Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25	Elfe v Boxberg PH
	Donar v Zuchtgut HGH	Edo v Bucheide SchH
		Daga v Blasienberg HGH
		Seffe v Blasienberg
	Bodo vd Brahmenau HGH Zpr	Blitz v Bismarckhain
		Pack v Osterland
		Hexe v Elstergrund
	Fanny v Neuerburg PH	Dolf v Dusterbrook Sg 19
		Inge v Oeringen SchH
		Charlotte v Oeringen
Trotz v Bern		Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
		Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
		Elfe v Boxberg PH
	Utz v Haus Scheutting	Falko v Indetal
		Donna zum Reurer
		Donna v Ludwigs kai
Vicki v Bern		Orpal v Greunen Eck SchH
		Wetter v Greunen Eck SchH
		Beta vd Nauenhohe
	Olle v Bern	Harras vd Jüch PH Sg 21
		Ada v Alfeld
		Henni von Bern



Vicki von Bern
_the Utz daughter. Notice front angulation
the long bones of the shoulder, and the
balance of rear. It also is noted that the
pasterns are somewhat let down but the
feet are excellent.

The above pedigree gives an idea of the way Schorling was breeding. Notice the quality of dogs he was using; dogs that had shown their value. Then with the skill of an artist he had blended the qualities that each had into his own breedings.

At first he made excellent use of the Utz blood. After Dachs he started using his Utz stock by breeding it successfully with the herding \working lines. The Trotz breeding illustrates line breeding on Klodo rather than Utz. This was done after the close Utz breeding that produced Dachs and Pfeffer.

Note in the Neander/Nute breeding. It is 4, - 4, 4 on Klodo with only the one line to Utz. Here he used the sister of Trotz, Thora and bred her to the 1933 Sg Odin von Stolzenfels son Odin von Greunen Eck as is shown in the following pedigree.



Schorling is listed as "Director" in 1924; perhaps it was as one of the directors of the SV He followed very closely the prescribed breeding formula as laid down by von Stephanitz.

Nute is a key in being part of the pedigree of one of Germany's premier stud dogs. Neander is less obvious in pedigrees but he was the Select one dog in Germany in 1941. He was angekoert from 1942 - 48, had SchH III. Neander was bred by Schorling but not owned by him. Schorling was a positive influence in maintaining the breed through the difficult years of the war. What happened to him during those years is not known. When it all finished he was gone, but his dogs made their presence known in some of the new pillars.

Johannes Breitbach – Stolzenfels



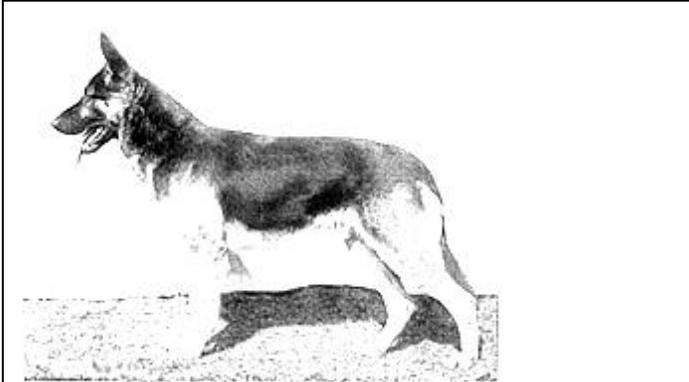
Odin von Stolzenfels
Sieger 1933. This dog had a wonderful influence on the development of the breed. Books do not emphasize his value with that of Utz and Klodo but he is almost the next step. Notice the beautiful balance, compactness and with good shoulder and croup.

Alex v Westfalenheim
 Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
 Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
 Elfe v Boxberg PH
 Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
 Rex v Frieseck PH
 Barbel vd Halskappe PH 11
 Astana v Birkental SchH
 Odin v Stolzenfels Sg33
 Harras vd Jüch PH Sg 21
 Mohr vd Secretainerie
 Flora vd Secretainerie
 Bella v Jagdschloss Platt
 Arno vd Villa Hugal
 Nora v Stolzenfels
 Hego vd Kriminalpolizei

Bianka v Riedekenburg
 (Jung Tell)
 Etzel v Herkulespark PH
 Doni v Wyhratal
 Billo v Riedekenburg
 (Nores)
 Aster vd Horstburg SchH
 Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
 Lora Hildenia
 (Jung Tell)
 Edi v Herkulespark
 Chrimhilde vd Secretainerie
 Bodo v Alfredspark
 Blanka v Matildenhof

This gave a concentration of Nores 4, 5 - 4, Erich von Grafenwerth 3 - 5, with only one line through Klodo, and Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei 5,5 - 6. Although Odin's prominence is the most obvious, probably an equal contribution to the breed is through his sister Ruth von Stolzenfels and brother Wotan. She is the mother of Trutz von Schwenenstadt whose prominence will be brought up along the way. A feature of Stolzenfels was his idea of returning time and again to a winning combination. It was an idea used many times by Germans but seldom in America. Johannes Breitbach, a police chief started the Stolzenfels kennels. Odin von Stolzenfels was the main dog produced from this kennel but the same breeding produced others of prominence. There was the R litter, the T litter and the W litter which were all repeat breedings and all showing in pedigrees of the future breed builders. Breitbach took the daughter of Mohr Secretainerie bred by Joseph Schwabacher, inbred on Harras von der Jüch, and bred her to Curt von Herzog Hedan

Joe Schwabacher- Secretainerie Kennels



Ferdl von Secretainerie was winning all over Europe from 1935 on. He would have been Sieger in 1939 but the title was abandoned at the time. Ferdl is by the great Odin von Stolzenfels; they combined well together.

Joe Schwabacher of Secretainerie Kennels was another top producer of contributing dogs. His first dogs started showing up around 1915. He continued to produce his type of German Shepherd until the early forties. By the look of pedigrees he worked hand in hand with such breeders as Stolzenfels. He got out of Germany around the first part of the war and then continued his kennel from England where his presence greatly benefited breeding there.

	Munko v Boll HGH
Horst v Boll PH	Hella v Boll
Nores vd Kriminalpolizei	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Gisa vd Kriminalpolizei
	Rezia vd Kriminalpolizei
Harras vd Jüch PH Sg 21	Arno vd Eichenberg PH Sg 13
	Castor vd Merguhelkuhle
	Herta Agrippina SchH KrH PH
Lora Hildenia	Norbert v Kohlwald PH Sg 11/12
	Krimhilde Hildenia
	Lotte (Pohler)
Mohr vd Secretainerie	Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Gerta v Boll
Edi v Herkulespark	Hettel v Uckermark Sg 09
	Hexe v Mundtsdorf
	Asta v Mundtsdorf
Flora vd Secretainerie	(Back to Audifax)
	Falko v Scharenstetten PH
	Jokel v Edelweis PH
Chrimhilde vd Secretainerie	
	(Breeding not found)
	Brunhilde vd Secretainerie

The pedigree of Mohr is typical of Secretainerie breeding. He used all the top dogs with an emphasis on working characteristics. Eckhart von Secretainerie is even more characteristic. He was inbred on Junker 3 - 3, inbred 2 -2 on Elfe and 3 - 3,4 on Chrimhilde who goes back with all four grandparents to working or herding including Beowulf and von Stephanitz's Audifax.

	Hettel v Uckermark Sg 09
Alex v Westfalenheim	Bella vd Liene
Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20	Hettel v Uckermark Sg 09
	Bianka v Riedekenburg
Remo vd Secretainerie	Flora (Berkemeyer)
	Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
Junker v Nassau PH	Cora v Hurstein
Elfe vd Secretainerie	Jokel v Edelweis PH
	Chrimhilde vd Secretainerie
	Brunhilde vd Secretainerie

Schwabacher used some of the outcast lines and through the selection process developed an alternative to the heavy Utz concentration. His was one of the kennels that recognized the value of Junker von Nassau and Harras von der Jüch, even though these dogs were Nores sons and heavily inbred on Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei. This particular use of Jung Tell was again beneficial to the breed. Jung Tell can be found in the pedigrees, doubled up, in the background of dogs that brought the breed back from over length.

Eckhart vd Secretainerie

	Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
Harras vd Jüch PH Sg 21	Lora Hildenia
Mohr vd Secretainerie	Edi v Herkulespark
	Flora vd Secretainerie
Erika vd Secretainerie	Chrimhilde vd Secretainerie
	Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
Junker v Nassau PH	Cora v Hurstein
Elfe vd Secretainerie	Jokel v Edelweis PH
	Chrimhilde vd Secretainerie
	Brunhilde vd Secretainerie

The breedings done by Schwabacher were artistic. He recognized that what was coming from Nores and Horst was not bad. In the Eckhart pedigree he threw both Harras and Junker in very close as he doubled on Junker and brought Harras into the fourth generation. He offered a unique mix of older lines. Eckhart had no lines to either Klodo or Utz but behind him was the 1911 '12 Sieger Norbert von Kohlwald, going back to Beowulf; Sieger 1913 Arno von Eichenberg, Sieger, '21 Harras von der Jüch and the working lines.

Odin von Stolzenfels went back to Secretainerie breeding. It was a natural for him to breed a Mohr granddaughter to Odin, but I cant find the female connecting breeding in the pedigrees behind, that produced Ferdl von Secretainerie, but here is the essence.

Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
Elfe v Boxberg PH
Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
Rex v Frieseck PH
Barbel vd Halskappe PH 11
Astana v Birkental SchH
Odin v Stolzenfels
Harras vd Jüch PH Sg 21
Mohr vd Secretainerie
Flora vd Secretainerie
Bella v Jagdschloss Platt
Arno vd Villa Hugel (VA)
Nora v Stolzenfels
Hego vd Kriminalpolizei
Ferdl v Secretainerie (VA1)

Roland vd Secretainerie SchH

Tunte vd Secretainerie Zpr
Festa v Burg Cello Zpr

Other Secretainerie dogs were very prominent but Ferdl is the most obvious in pedigrees.



Arno von Villa Hugal;
back in the pedigrees

Tobias Ott – Blasienberg Kennels

Tobias Ott of Blasienberg Kennels mentioned earlier, used the Hettel son Alex von Westfalenheim, his son Erich von Grafenwerth, and the Horst son Falko von Scharenstetten to build his lines around. Harras von der Jüch and Nores are also in his pedigrees.

Ott was another that used Jung Tell when it was not the thing to do. He used various herding stock but the most notable, the Beowulf son Jokel von Schwetzingen, all put together to come up with his great litter that showed at the 1925 Sieger Show. At that show, Seffe von Blasienberg was Siegerin and her two brothers, Samson and Sultan were both rated Select. This line almost became a line of its own, following its own path without most of the usual pillars. The line became a strong useful alternative outcross to breed to. The S litter pedigree is shown in a previous chapter.

It was the foundation stock of Fortunate Fields and was also there in the background of Herald von Niederlausitz the 1930 and 31 Sieger. Brackett also wanted this blood. Between Arras aus der Stadt Velbert and Odin von Busecker Schloss three of the S litter were present.

The SV also used this stock in their own breeding program in conjunction with Klodo von Boxberg and from that came the outstanding pillar Donar von Zuchtgut and his sister Diedre. In this pedigree note the herding degree on Donar as well as his mother and a pull towards the Horst, Jung Tell working lines.

The pedigree of Donar von Zuchtgut:

		Hettel v Uckermark Sg 09
	Alex v Westfalenheim	Bella vd Liene
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20	Hettel v Uckermark Sg 09
	Bianka v Riedekenburg	Flora (Berkemeyer)
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25	Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
	Etzel v Herkulespark PH	Hexe v Mundtsdorf
	Elfe v Boxberg PH	Falko v Scharenstetten PH
	Doni v Wyhratal	Werra v Heinrichsruh
Donar v Zuchtgut HGH		Meteor (vd Ohe)
	Siegfried v Horstburg PH	Mira (v Fallerslebertorwall)
	Edo v Bucheide SchH	Bendix v Riedekenburg
	Christel v Klosterhuysburg	Anni v Assebach
	Daga v Blasienberg HGH	(Alex)
		Curt vd Morgensonne
		Caro v Blasienberg
		Centa v Michelsberg
	Seffe v Blasienberg	(Horst)
		Werder v Hermaringen PH
	Wanda v Blasienberg	(Jung Tell)
		Christel vd Heidecksburg HGH

Alfred Hahn – Busecker Schloss.

Alfred Hahn started breeding in the early twenties and is reported by the British author Wooten in *The German Shepherd Dog* as cycling to the Sieger Show in 1925, where he would have seen the great Klodo win. Perhaps it was this image that he was aiming for when years later he produced the great Odin von Busecker Schloss. Odin, basically the same colour as Klodo and in his background had an extra line to Klodo, not through Utz, through the mother side.

Hahn's kennel name, taken from the name of the street he lived on became world famous. His first priority was to produce working dogs. He was always leading in efforts to have all dogs trained and was a true believer in, "The German Shepherd is a working Dog." He still felt that way in 1981 when I spoke to him through an interpreter for half an hour. At the time he stood with a gray sable dog, one of the few Germans that still breeds the colour even though their market value is somewhat diminished. We spoke of many of the dogs that the new breed was built upon.

Hahn first felt success when he sold Odin von Busecker Schloss to Dr. Werner Funk. When I met Hahn his dislike for North Americans was obvious. Still he was convinced, I am not sure how, that he should speak to me (we also had trouble finding someone to translate, I was getting frantic). He slowly answered my questions, having some trouble with my pronunciation of Claudius von Hain.

I wanted to know what it was that brought the Germans to use this dog so much with the best bitches. I gathered that it was the fighting spirit of Claudius. Mr. Hahn's eyes lit up when he realized whom I was talking about. We also spoke of the son of Claudius, Select One at the Sieger Show Arno von Haus Gersie. Hahn used this dog himself a few times; the influence still prevails both in Germany and the United States.

Mr. Hahn struck me as a very proud man with the same undefeatable character that he expected in his dogs. After half an hour he abruptly ended the conversation. The interpreter, who seemed to know him, said that he had spoken with me longer than he usually does.

I had run out of questions for the moment but could have thought of more if given more time. I've heard since about his involvement in the war, the shooting of his dogs by American soldiers. I imagine his disappointments could have gone back to Odin when Dr. Funk sold him to someone in the States. Faust was a product of the SV breeding program, started to revitalize the breed.

Alfred Hahn did come up with more great dogs that are there in the background, by knowing which way to go, always looking for workers. His Wibored von Busecker Schloss, who was out of Olly von Busecker Schloss, sister to Odin was bred to Onyx von Frolenback, son of Bodo von Brahmenau HGH, son of Donar von Zuchtgut HGH. This produced the great dog Faust von Busecker Schloss. Faust was one of the dogs lost in the war but Alfred Hahn produced many more good ones, contributing to the rebuilding process.

Dr Sachs – von Hain

Another great contributing breeder was **Dr Sachs of von Hain** kennels. In the early years many of his dogs were from outcross stock, many dogs coming from pure herding lines. Some of his herding stock actually went to Switzerland, later the lines were brought back and bred to his own herding dogs. Some; the SV didn't even have a record of. Eventually one of his breedings contributed one of the most outstanding outcrosses into the main line. It had the potential, and actually did change the direction the breed was going. It was like the breed had suddenly gone back to where it started. Even though it was the new line, it had ancient lines to the beginning. It was blended in a positive way, coming in a gentle change, for the better.

Heinz Roeper – den Sieben Faulen

Let us not forget to include the breeding expertise of **Heinz Roeper**, who bred under the kennel name zu den Sieben Faulen. He started breeding in the thirties; His most significant breeding at that point was when he bred a bitch with the PH to a full brother of Odin von Stolzenfels, Wotan von Stolzenfels. That gave him lining on Nores in the 4th 5th and 6th as well as Klodo, 4 - 4.

Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
 Utz v Haus Scheutting
 Donna zum Reurer
 Hussan v Haus Scheutting Zpr
 Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
 Cora v Sennhutte SchH
 Sieglinde v Rothenbuch HGH
 Brando v Heidelbeerberg Zpr
 Bodo vd Horstschantze
 (Parentage not found)
 Donna vd Bereitschaftspolizei
 Erna v Winnfeld

Odo zu den Sieben Faulen SchH I

Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
 Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
 Barbel vd Halskappe PH 11
 Wotan v Stolzenfels
 Mohr vd Secretainerie
 Bella v Jagdschloss Platt
 Nora v Stolzenfels
 Hexe zu den Sieben Faulen Zpr
 Curt v Bruennenhof
 Falko v Cleve
 Della (vd Lohburg)
 Boda v Billhof PH 441442
 Armin v Pasewalk SchH
 Hedy Bergerslust SchH
 Blanka Bergerslust



Odo Zu den Sieben Faulen

He then took one of the resultant bitches Hexe zu den Sieben Faulen, to the Hussan son Brando von Heidelbeerberg. From the breeding came a great dog, a pillar in his own right, Odo zu den Sieben Faulen. Odo was also 5 - 5 on Sultan von Blasienberg and had Curt von Herzog Hedan in the 3rd. Odo is mostly prominent in the breed through his son Billo von Oberviehland, whose great contribution was to come. An example of Roeper's expertise is in that he took Billo's sister Blanka, probably as a stud service puppy, and she also made a tremendous impression on the breed. Roeper's story of

good breeding continued for years, his kennel kept cropping up with excellent dogs.

Dr Funk – Haus Scheutting

Perhaps the most famous and longest to be remembered of the new breeders in Germany after von Stephanitz was the young Dr. Funk, who handled Klodo von Boxberg as he won the Sieger Show in 1925. At that time Dr Funk owned the dog and showed him himself to this great win. Proudly he accepted the laurels as the owner of the new Sieger. Did anyone know how much of a central force Klodo, or Dr. Funk would be? They were a force pulling the breed together.

It was the beginning of another time. Even though Dr. Funk had been around for a while, it was almost a marking point when he would move towards the leadership, both as a breeder and later as head of the SV almost, in the image of von Stephanitz himself.

Eventually he rose to such prominence in the breed that he was looked upon with the godliness that had previously been reserved for von Stephanitz. In fact it is not shown that von Stephanitz ever bred the consistent quality that was shown by Dr. Funk. Dr. Funk turned his kennel name, Haus Scheutting into the revered name in German Shepherds. He kept the kennel going almost until the day he died. It was basically Klodo that all the quality emanated from.

An example of his creativity is his breeding of Utz von Haus Scheutting, followed by the son of Utz, Hussan von Haus Scheutting. Though Hussan was a result of breeding Utz directly into the warning blood it made the improvements lacking in Utz, such as incomplete dentition and better working character. These two dogs although both eventually sold out of Germany in their prime, must be considered as two prime pillars even within Germany. They were of the type chosen for the future, they were also prepotent to the extent that most of their offspring maintained that similar look.

The Hussan daughter, 1932 Siegerin Stella von Haus Scheutting, the mother of 1936 Sieger Arras aus der Stadt Velbert was considered a model for the breed herself. The year she was Siegerin, her daughter Adele aus der Stadt Velbert, was the runner up. Adele was a sister to Arras. The dogs of Haus Scheutting were legend; many others made their mark through using the likes of Utz to improve.

Von Stephanitz did his last Sieger show in 1934. I didn't find who he put up either, but believe it was an Utz son. Before he departed he started to set the pattern for the post Utz era. In 1933 he made Odin von Stolzenfels the Sieger, although being of the Utz type he contained no Utz blood himself, he had strong lines back to Nores but probably the Erich influence had a lot to do with what he was. He also had strong lines to Jung Tell and took on some of his characteristics like short strong back, good head. He also seemed to produce a more extreme rear.

At that time it would appear as though von Stephanitz and his cohorts had given up on their attempts to put the breed back drastically to the working\herding type, or maybe they just wanted more of the working lines blended in. In any case they could not sell the breeders on using Herold aus der Niederlausitz to any extent. There were those of the working\herding that would have their day again though. von Stephanitz Koer system, gun testing for temperament and working herding degrees were not to be dropped. A little side note, the breeding of Herold did go back 5 - 5 on Hettel von Uckermark, 5 - 5 on Falko von Scharenstetten the great Horst son. Maybe it is unfortunate they couldn't get him used more often before shipping him to China.

Otto Hume – Starrenburg

There was another significant litter produced by Curt von Herzog Hedan, it was the "I" litter Starrenburg. Starrenburg was one of the new generation kennels owned originally by J.H. Hume but taken over later by Otto Hume. The mother of this litter was line bred on Erich von Grafenwerth and tailed down to more Starrenburg on the mother side. This kennel should not be confused with Starkenburg of Roland, Hans, Arko and all the sheep herding dogs at the beginning.

In an effort to diminish the Utz influence without losing the general type that he had given them, many German breeders were going to Odin von Stolzenfels. Progeny numbers were no longer available from this point. Of course he was also the Sieger which would have given him more popularity. He not only was not warned against using with the Utz lines but did not exhibit the same problems, it was a natural. They did not let this one get away. He showed a lot of the Jung Tell good things. Short strong backs, good rear angulation, good heads and strong sound temperament were his contribution.

One of his best sons was out of an Utz daughter, Dina von Webbelmanslust. From this breeding came Sigbert Heidegrund who is even more significant in the increase in rear angulation. He also had tough character, good back, strong head and was a real credit to the breed. He was a rich gray sable in colour. It is interesting to note the difference in Sigbert from his half-brother Ferdl which had opposite direction mother lines, yet they were both great.

In combination with Sigbert Heidegrund who was 3 - 3 on Klodo with only the one line through Utz there were all sorts of wonderful combinations available. The rebuilding process was going well. They utilized Odin von Stolzenfels sons such as Odin von Greunen Eck and Dewet von Starrenburg. Dewet went to the United States where his contribution was significant. A particularly noticeable Ferdl son was Bodo von het Vossenpark, line bred on Klodo 4 - 5.

The 1935 Sieger Jalk von Pagensgrub, the first Sieger after von Stephanitz, was considered to be so promising but for that time he was probably too closely bred on Utz, he was Utz 3 -2. In 1936 they dropped him to 3rd behind Arras and Odin von Busecker Schloss. In 1937 Odin was behind Pfeffer and by the next year had followed him to the United States.

Wolf Simon – **Piastendamm**



Wigand von Blasienberg

shown in the pedigree of Ingo and such an important part of von Bern breeding as well as that of Blasienberg and others. He was an important part of breed development in Germany, combining the Utz breeding with that of Blasienberg.

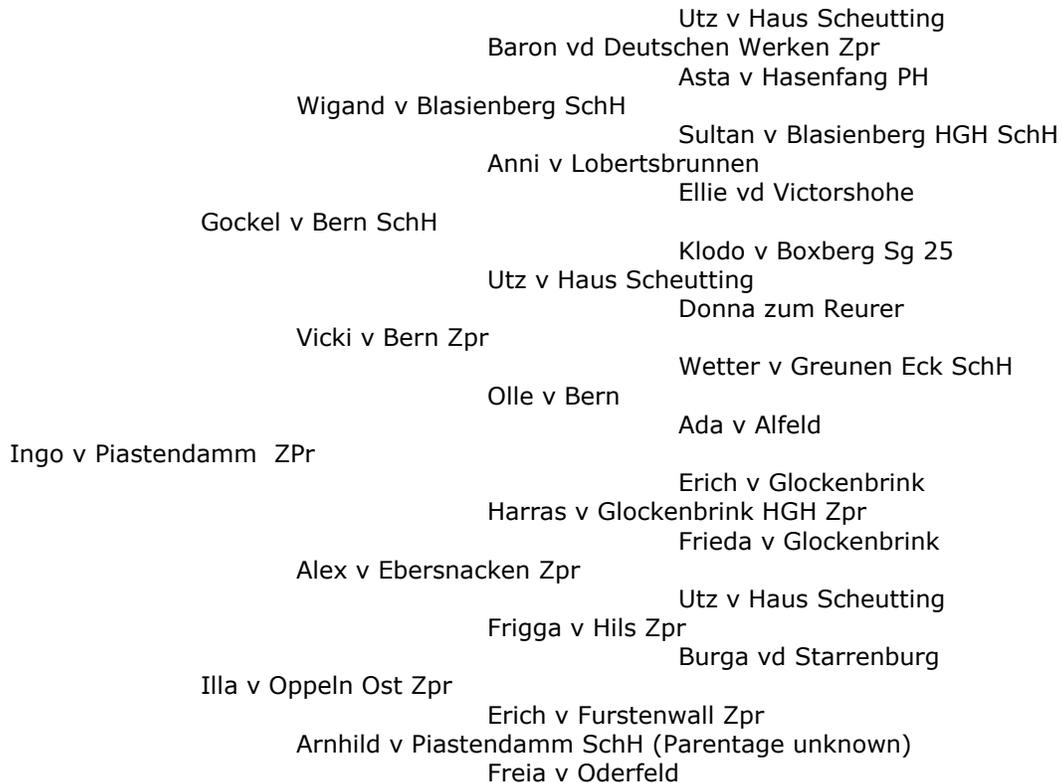
All the Utz stock did not leave Germany. There was Gockel von Bern, who like his half-brother Dachs were both out of Vicki von Bern. Gockel combined Utz and Sultan von Blasienberg successfully. Gockel was bred to another bitch carrying Utz blood, Illa von Opeln Ost Zpr. As a result there was the first significant appearance of Piastendamm. In all German diagrams of succession of the breed Ingo Piastendamm 4,3 - 4 on Utz, is always considered as the main line of succession, from Utz von Haus Scheutting to the present. He was always shown as the main line of succession. It was probably more a matter of convenience rather than anything definite.

The Utz daughter Vicki von Bern is shown as the key bitch in the von Bern and Piastendamm foundation breeding stock.

She was also behind Ingo. Of course this concentrated the Utz blood.

However from here there began the great line Piastendamm dogs. Wolf Simon, later to become a doctor, carried on breeding even after the war; but he got his start with Utz stock in the thirties.

Ingo is bred much along the lines of Pfeffer von Bern but with no Dachs. It would appear that Dachs became unwanted in Germany.



The breeders discussed in this chapter and the dogs they worked with are dogs that predominated in the prewar and war years. They formed part of the bases for breeding stock during and after the war. As the war came closer the need for working dogs became more evident, training became more essential, the dogs that adapted to the new requirements were the ones to survive

There are more German dogs to discuss showing relevant pedigrees and how they tied to main lines and the affect they had on German Shepherd development. In the next chapter I will go back to American lines.

12 BRACKETT AND MANN

Lloyd Brackett lived just outside of Allegan, a little town almost in the middle of the southern part of Michigan; a real country setting. His kennel name was Long Worth, a name that can be found in pedigrees all over the United States and Canada, back behind the dogs that are winning at dog shows today. A sorting through years of German Shepherd Dog Reviews leaves little doubt as to the tremendous impact this one man made on the German Shepherds in North America. He is one person, who should be given recognition for keeping the breed going through the rough times. There were others, but Lloyd Brackett was really the one to point the way.

It was in the '30's that he found the golden ring. From all indications, it would appear that he was a perpetual student, always studying how others had been successful. He learned to be flexible but with very definite principles as to the right way to breed dogs.

He had it all figured out. He spelled it out in his articles, and later generations found a lot of truth in what he had said. He philosophically endured the unbelievers that scorned him. Then he added more fuel by bragging of his successes.



Ch Tarazon of Long Worth
He looks soft in back

At one time his ads showed Brackett, like von Stephanitz, on a crusade of temperament. Everything not passing the temperament criteria was to be dumped out the window. I suspect that when Lloyd found he was getting such quality from his most famous other program, written about in "Planned Breeding," temperament first took a back seat. He would have done well to blend the two programs.

A Nores von der Kriminalpolizei grandson was advertised as the prime emissary of his kennel for a while. This dog was called Ch Tarazon of Long Worth. All indications are that he was one mentally sound dog. I presume that was in the time of Lloyd's

temperament crusade. He could have made a lot more use of this dog but probably got caught up in the anti Nores campaign. The dog lived not far from the kennel, contained the blood of other greats but did represent a type of German Shepherd that was passing from fashion. Tarazon is only mentioned because he gives some indication as to when this great promoter of German Shepherds was beginning to emerge into the spotlight. It was the early thirties.

There was an overlapping of programs and the selection process did seem to change. I think that if he had persisted in his determination to eliminate temperament problems at all cost, immediately, he might have lost it all. There have been variations of the "flush the baby with the problem" concept tried before and since with others. It is often more than a breeder or family can recover from. Results get lost, such breeders fade into history.

There were those times when Lloyd Brackett would almost seem to disappear, his ads and articles just stopped. Then he would emerge again with a new twist on the idea or plan. He was certainly outspoken and time does not judge him as always being right, any more so than such as von Stephanitz. But he also was not to be hoodwinked by illogical, unfounded theories either. He bravely expounded in his

columns on the folly of some of the directions the breed was starting to go, as a result of the pro German influence.

Lloyd was different from many of his colleagues in that philosophically he was truly a dog breeder. He was not a rich person that bought into it, not an importer; he even crusaded against those that brought dogs in that were not a benefit to the breed. He was the first to expose the pretenders, by the use of his articles in the dog magazines.

He did take the best that the others imported, blended their bloodlines with those he had already developed, as he applied his tremendous background knowledge. Then he selected the best from the combinations, fortifying his own strain, which he referred to as his breed within the breed. As I think about Lloyd as I walk along; thinking of the combining of pedigrees as he must have done, I think of the surprises that I find when I pull a name from the computer, find the background and realize that he did not have that capacity but yet was so adept at putting the good ones together.

Thinking in terms of value to the breed, the strain that he established was used by his followers long after he was gone. It was the knowledge that he imparted to those followers that was the true benefit. They made their own goals as they went on to develop the breed from his beginnings. They bought from him, some times from his dispersal sales, dogs that had grown up in the kennel, some had never seen a dog show. These dogs went out to their new owners, surprisingly to some, they then not only won at the dog shows but the progeny they produced also won.

The amazing thing is the number of kennels that through the years got their start by buying a Long Worth German Shepherd. From there some followed his plan and others branched off in some other direction. Those that followed a semblance of his directions had more success than those that did not. As we chronologically proceed with the breed development, it is seen that the Long Worth presence becomes more and more evident.

With the blood of Arras a.d. Stadt Velbert, Odin von Busecker Schloss, Pfeffer von Bern and Chlodulf von Peltzierhof, the new American foundations were built. But the mix also included the achievements of such as Dr. Sherer and the benefits he obtained through the use of Cito and Erich, those two earlier pillars of Germany and America. Then came the almost unrecorded successes of small breeders like Greenfair, Saliba and the good dogs they bred, as they rounded out pedigrees, usually on the tail female side.

Lloyd was one of the first to caution against the overuse of Utz even though his own breeding program was built around the three great Utz descendants and even more Utz stock. He was saying, "make the compensations with lines that complimented the Utz blood, but don't eliminate it." The Germans were doing exactly that, as they too, brought in other lines to compensate for Utz overuse. Look back at the chapter on early American lines and note the concentration of Utz blood in the pedigrees of these dogs. Liebestraum, Cosalta and Glenmair were there. That was only a sample of how concentrated the Utz blood was. Yet its value was there if used properly.



Chlodulf von Peltzierhof PH. Note his pedigree, in Chapter 10, the line that follows back to Klodo, with no Utz.

Lloyd advocated planning breedings; that would go far beyond the current litters, plans that made allowances, contingencies to use dogs that would compensate for the phenotypes expected, make corrections. His ideas, based mainly on combining Pfeffer, Odin and Arras as the initial foundation stock came under criticism from German "experts" as being unworkable.

However with the use of Chlodulf and Arras, Chlodulf with no Dachs or Utz, back to the old herding dogs, Arras with the short- bodied Hussan line, Blasienberg and Secretainerie dogs behind him, did tend to compensate. Lloyd also, like the Germans, started using dogs back to Curt von Herzog Hedan like Odin von Stolzenfels, Sigbert Heidegrund and Ferdl Secretainerie.



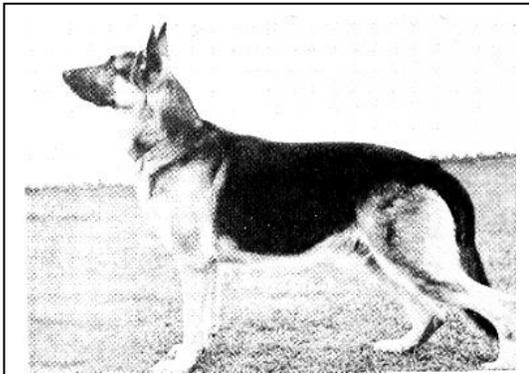
Ch Marlo von Hoheluft

There was another factor right in America, the power of the inbred Shereston dogs Brackett employed. They were inbred on the class of the breed that had earlier been imported. Lloyd had become a believer in close breeding, working it together, with the selection process that preserved the qualities desired. Look back to the beginning chapters, see what I have written, it is the system that stabilized and created the breed in the first place.

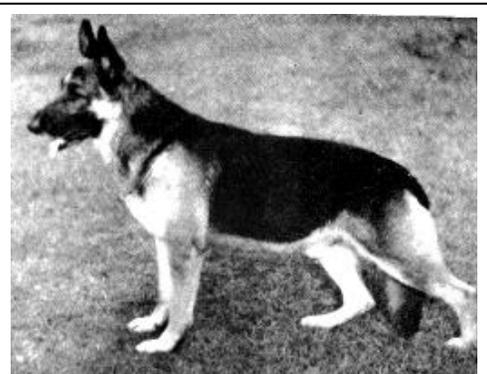


Ch Nyx of Long Worth

Ch Marlo von Hoheluft and *Ch Nyx of Long Worth* mother and father of the six Champion D litter. Marlo went back to Shereston breedings with Cito and Erich Nyx was a daughter of Ch Garry of Benlore. It shows the combining of lines by Brackett



Ch Derry of Long Worth.
More extreme in rear, excellent shoulder layback, looks down in pasterns and soft in back. Was great producer.



brother
Ch Drum of Long Worth
Drum seems to have better back and less rear but looks short in upper arm but also with good layback of shoulder.



Ch Vol of Long Worth



GV '52 Ch Jory of Edgetowne

Ch Vol of Long Worth is a son of Derry and a double grandson of Pfeffer von Bern. His son GV '52 Ch Jory of Edgetowne was a double Derry grandson. Picture of Vol is taken at a downward angle. Is Jory losing upper arm and perhaps steep in croup?

In spite of Brackett's close breeding beliefs Lloyd was not adverse to using the exceptional imports that did from time to time arrive in the U.S. This was where his flexibility came in, his artistry, if you like. He used his closely bred bitches, hoping to maintain the desired type, with dogs that far back contained the blood of such as Odin von Busecker Schloss. He loved Odin. In these cases he was working on lining to the sixth and seventh generation without concern. Imports he used were Ch Cito von Haus Tippersruh, Ch Cuno von Der Teufelslache, Ch Arry von Burghalderring to name a few, that he bred to his inbred strain; the seventh generation link.

As usual the dog publications were used to keep the fancy informed as to his progress. For a long time he ran a page in the Review called something like, "A day in the life of a dog man," in which he casually went over many of the ideas he was working on as he proceeded through the happenings at the kennel. It was very educational, very straightforward and he didn't mind letting people know he was not perfect or blessed by God. He was really interested in the breed. Through the years he got into studying things like Scheutzhund, war work and breed surveys. Most of all he seemed to have the SV and its leaders in the proper perspective.

Grant Mann lived right in Detroit Michigan. He was the main competition for Lloyd Brackett, sixty or seventy miles apart. In some sense they could be considered

almost bitter rivals as their breeding philosophies seemed so opposed. Yet they have such similarities as breeders. In fact their emergence to prominence can be shown around breeding to the same dog. Strange as it might appear to old-timers it could have been Grant Mann that got Lloyd pointed in the right direction. Grant actually bred an Utz daughter called Greta of Greenfair, to Ch Arras aus der Stadt Velbert, the Utz double great grandson. This produced Orla von Liebestraum, 4,4 - 2 on Utz. Grant was even more wrapped up with Utz stock at that time. In fact he had some breedings combining Cosalta dogs. Orla's Pedigree(*Artur Mutterlieb*)

	Armin v Erneslieb SchH PH
	Adalo of Ceara Zpr (Sultan Blasien)
	Susi v Boll PH
Luchs v Ceara	(Erich Graf)
	Remo vd Secretainerie
	Ansa of Ceara
	Seffe v Blasienberg SchH
Arras aus der Stadt Velbert	(Klodo)
	Utz v Haus Scheutting
	Hussan v Haus Scheutting Zpr(Nores)
	Cora v Sennhutte SchH
Stella v Haus Scheutting Sgn	(Klodo)
	Utz v Haus Scheutting
	Flora v Hils
	Burga vd Starrenburg
Orla v Liebestraum	
	Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
	Elfe v Boxberg PH
Utz v Haus Scheutting	(Erich Graf)
	Falko v Indetal
	Donna zum Reurer
	Donna v Ludwigskai
Greta of Greenfair	
	Hettel v Bodman
	Cito v Luxemburg
	Krafta of Jessford
Nanka v Saliba	
	Dolf v Dusterbrook Sg 19
	Glenmar's Anka of Joselle
	Dirndl v Tummenplatzr

What a tremendous accumulation of quality this was. Study all the great ones of the day that come together in this pedigree tied together by a main thread coming down through Erick/Klodo and Utz. Greta of Greenfair, almost unheard of but look at the quality behind her.



Ch Kandoucho's Chloe
 owned and bred by Bob Walker who started with Long Worth breeding then utilized imports. Chloe is daughter of Ero von Awallenberg

Lloyd acquired Orla from Grant Mann after some disaster in his kennel that nearly cleaned him out. It seems as part of the deal, Lloyd's Ch Ophelia of Greenfair, by

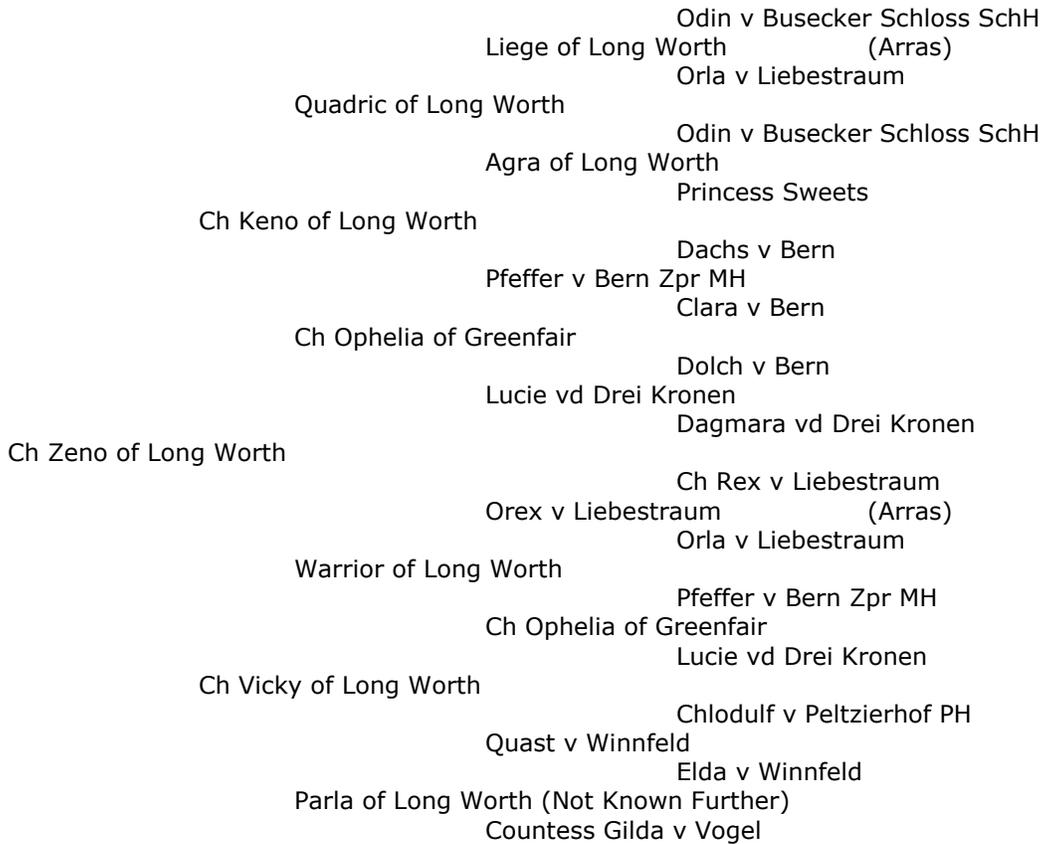
Pfeffer was bred to Orex von Liebestraum. This combination gave Warrior of Long Worth.

Orla was then bred to Odin von Busecker Schloss that gave him Lliege of Long Worth who was bred to another Odin daughter to produce Quadric of Long Worth. Quadric bred to Ophelia of Greenfair produced Keno. His son Zeno was a closing up on Orla, and Arras.

When Lloyd bred Warrior to a granddaughter of Chlodulf von Peltzierhof called Parla of Long Worth he got from this breeding Ch Vicky of Long Worth. She was bred to Keno to produce Ch Zeno of Long Worth. This gave him the line breeding on Arras aus der Stadt Velbert through Orla who would be 4 - 4 in Zeno's pedigree:



Ch Drama of Long Worth by Ch Drum of Long Worth out of a daughter of Grand Victor Alert of Mi-Noah. She is typical of Long Worth breeding. She too went on to produce a number of quality offspring in Canada. Owned by Bob and Robbie Walker of Hamilton Ontario



As we look at this pedigree we see, The Pfeffer, Odin and Arras combination all in one pedigree. Almost unnoticed is the line to Chlodulf. It did go on from there.

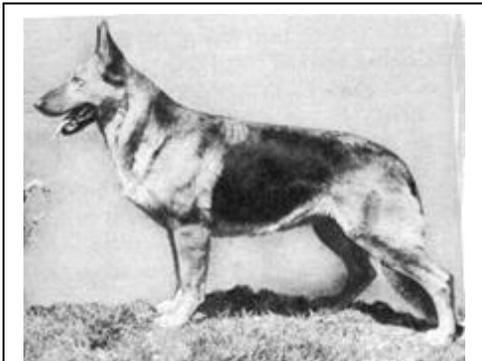
Before leaving this part of the Lloyd Brackett and Long Worth story, I will get back to more later, but let me go back now to Ch Ophelia of Greenfair. I was unable to find just who Greenfair kennels belonged to but getting Ophelia was an absolute bonus to Mr. Brackett. Greenfair would be one of those almost unknown kennels that we owe so much to. Notice she is 2 - 3 in Zeno.

Ophelia was more than just a cornerstone for his kennel. Ophelia not only doubled up with her two grandfathers being the litter brothers Dachs and Dolch von Bern, she represented a combination of Utz 4,5 - 4,5 and Erich von Glockenbrink 4,5 - 4, 4. She also had another line to Klodo through Alf von der Webbelmanslust.

Ophelia was there so many times in Brackett's successful breedings. Give him credit, he was the one responsible for putting her with the right males. Maybe it would have been difficult to put her with the wrong ones. She was like a Flora von Berkemeyer to him.

Grant Mann liked a certain type of dog, like Arras aus der Stadt Velbert, with all German breeding, as long as the dog was sound. His breedings actually appeared to show him happier with dogs that had an outcross background, (6 and 7 generation breeding). Although Arras had the two lines to Utz, his father lines were outcross, bringing in the S litter Blasienberg twice, plus Secretainerie.

This type of breeding was very prevalent in Germany in the late thirties' forties and fifties. With this as his pedigree criteria, he could go along with almost any dogs behind what he brought in, in any sort of combinations as long as the dog fit his criteria in the phenotype. Sometimes he appeared to be going more on the diversity of background of the dog rather than the dog itself.



Grand Victrix
Ch Tawnee of Liebestraum
A beautiful bitch and just one of Grant Mann's great dogs. She appears to have excellent balance but it looks from the picture like excessive muscling in shoulders.

Looking at pictures, there was actually a fair amount of variation in type in the dogs that he did use, but that is looking at it from an outsider's point of view. From his philosophy of breeding did come all those Grand Victrixes and they did have a similarity.

	Dachs v Bern
	Odin v Busecker Schloss SchH
	Gerda v Busecker Schloss HGH SchH
Falko of Benlore	
	Ch Burt of Garastanna
Ch Erna of Benlore	
	Barda of Benlore P.D.
Ch Garry of Benlore	
	Ch Burt of Garastanna
Eburt of Benlore	
	Barda of Benlore P.D.
Ardis of Mergenhaus	
	Lasso Neiblung SchH
	Quip of Garastanna
	Asta of Garastanna
GV Ch Leda v Liebestraum	
	Ch Lio of Cosalta
	Rex von Liebestraum 11
	Ch Luana v Liebestraum C.D.
Arlo v Liebestraum	
	Arras aus der Stadt Velbert
	Orla v Liebestraum
	Greta of Greenfair
Lita of Dalric	
	Eric vd Palmenhohe CD
	Brenda vd Palmenhohe (unknown)
Kirtchen v Liebestraum	
	Held v Riedeckenburg
	Dewet vd Friesenburg
	Ada vd Furstenburg
	Cito v Marktfeste

It was with the use of Garry of Benlore, an American Bred whose pedigree will be included as an interesting study in itself, that he had the most success. I am sure that at that time Grant would have been aware of the tremendous quality and breeding value of the dogs behind Garry, but Garry himself was also certainly the preferred type that Grant sought. However his one Grand Victor was a dog he imported that has an interesting side story, but first. Grant got his best quality when he bred a daughter of Ch Orex von Liebestraum to Ch Garry of Benlore. From this came Grand Victrix Ch Jola von Liebestraum. Jola was then bred to an outcross import to get Ch Zarek von Liebestraum, his main stud dog for many years. Jola was also bred to Ch Quell von Friedholtz, an import who was never defeated in the breed or Group in twenty times shown. From this Grant got more quality that showed up later. The pedigree of Grand Victrix shows some but also must follow Ch Luana:

Luana's pedigree is shown to show the quality breeding of the father line back to inbreeding on Held von Riedeckenburg and with the addition of Geri von Oberklamm and Erich von Grafenwerth in the fourth generation. It was typical of a Grant Mann breeding. Ch Lio of Cosalta also goes back to some of Grant's original breedings. Arno would show the blending but Luana went back further.

Although chronologically the story of Bill is out of time, it is so linked with the story of Grant Mann that I include it here. In 1955 people were talking about the very different import that Grant had brought in. He was a picture of looseness that few had ever seen and probably nobody understood. But Bill did give this tremendous picture of extension in his side gait. I only wish I had video on him, to slow down today.

In 1956 Bill Goldbecker, the author of the current book of that day, and from which I have referenced repeatedly, on the breed, was judging the American

National Specialty in White Plains New York on a rainy day. I was there. He had selected Bill von Kleistweg Winners Dog. In those days they were still doing Best of Winners before judging Best of Breed with the Best of Winners in with the Specials to compete for Breed.

He had selected Winners Bitch Kobiell's Barda, daughter of 1952 American Grand Victor Ingo von Wunschelrute as Best of Winners. He also selected her Best of Breed and at that time selected Ch Amor von Haus Hoheide, shown by Ernst Loeb, Best Opposite Sex and American Grand Victor.



Bill von Kleistweg

WAIT A MINUTE! There was a mad rush into the ring as it was explained to Goldbecker that he had not considered the Winners Dog for Best Opposite. To give the judge credit, he brought them back, Bill and Amor. He looked at the two dogs again fairly and reversed his decision. He gave the Grand Victor title and Best Opposite to *Bill von Kleistweg*. For what it is worth I think me made his mistake right there. I pulled out the slow motion video I have of Amor taken in 1957. He is a picture of correct full extension behind,

proper croup, straightening at the stifle as he drives with follows through. His front use is so correct other than a slight looseness in the left elbow and a desire for a little more reach. There was a slight give in the back but what a wonderful dog.

Grant Mann who was elated with the victory, (he had shown the dog himself), later showed his true sportsman like character. He had the dog x rayed as most breeders were doing at that time in efforts to catch up to hip dysplasia. It was found that Bill would not pass being certified as with normal hips.

At the time there was a lot of confusion as to the acceptable authority or what were good and what were bad hips. One year's authority was put aside for the next years. In any case Bill was shipped off to Cuba after being used only 17 times at stud. When his pups grew up they found out what a wonderful producer Bill was, but it was too late. I noticed on the tape that I had pulled out to check Amor. I also had Ch Lark of Kingscroft. She also had beautiful extension of the rear with a bit of lifting and curling as the hind leg came forward, beautiful front reach suggesting ideal shoulder layback but with a slightly short upper arm.

Amongst Bill's American get was a dog called Ch Rikter von Liebestraum who was also a great producer but seldom used. Rikter, on the mother side combines some of the great breeding efforts of Grant Mann including his breeding to Quell von Friedholtz. It is found closely behind what turned out to be the greatest revolution in American German Shepherd breeding yet. Here I show the pedigree of Jade:

		Sigbert Heidegrund Zpr
	Baldur v Befreiungsplatz SchH II MH 1	Berna Zur Saarkante SchH I
	Pirol vd Buchenhohe SchH	Bodo von het Vossenpark SchH I
		Carmen vd Buchenhohe MH 1
		Prokura v Haus Scheutting
	Quell v Friedholtz SchH III	Onyx v Frollenback SchH
		Faust v Busecker Schloss
		Wibored v Busecker Schloss SchH- III MH 11
	Nixe v Friedholtz	Arno v Schwabenheimat Zpr
		Festa v Friedholtz
		Biene v Friedholtz
Jade v Liebestraum		Odin v Busecker Schloss SchH
	Falko of Benlore	Ch Erna of Benlore
	Ch Garry of Benlore	Eburt of Benlore
		Ardis of Mergenhaus
		Quip of Garastanna
	Can and US GV Jola v Liebestraum	Ch Rex von Liebestraum 11
		Orex von Liebestraum
		Orla von Liebestraum
	Zaida v Liebestraum	Norbert of Briarnole
		Delilah von Liebestraum
		Lameg v Larro



Can and American Gr Victrix Jola von Liebestraum Jade is shown here to show the wonderful blending that Grant did. He was not as open in his breeding as we all thought. With Quell he brought in more lines to Odin von Busecker Schloss and his sister Olly. I could not resist showing all the degrees with Wibored. This pedigree has all the wonderful paths to Odin von Stolzenfels and Grant did it with a dog that was so great. Quell was shown twenty times. Won the group all twenty times and was best in show ten times. It prompted an investigation by the AKC but my information tells me he deserved every win

he ever made. Jade tied in with the lines of the future that will come up in a later chapter.

As I re edit my writing years later (1998) I recall judging German Shepherds in Cuba in 1997. In the Open Class I remember placing six out of seven males as excellent and thinking at the time that I would not likely be able to do the same in Canada. If I had been doing Best in Show on that day I did German Shepherds one of these animals would have been in definite contention. I wonder if the breeding

behind these dogs would find its way back to Bill. Even though it is a bit ahead of the story and I can't find a picture of him, I add the pedigree of Ch Rikter von Liebestraum This dog that people seemed to forget about helped tie everything together in American German Shepherd breeding.

Ch Elko von Liebestraum is somewhat characteristic of Grant Mann breeding. Here again we have the picture taken on a downward angle but it does show the wonderful strength, great front; a proper angle of croup, great feet and balance. He does look long which would have bothered Grant.



	Odo zu den Sieben Faulen SchH I
	Billo v Oberviehland SchH III
	Nute v Bern SchH I
Hein v Richterbach SchH III	Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH
	Rosel v Osnabreuckerland SchH I
	Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH
Bill von Kleistweg	Artus v Erstenwald SchH III
	Kuno v Haus Diehl SchH III
	Katja v Holzheimer Eichwald
Adda v Reiffeck SchH I	Dago v Haus Homacher SchH III
	Dora v greunen Platz SchH I
	Bella vd Crangerheide SchH III
Ch Rikter v Liebestraum	Harry v d Hollenquelle
	Dolf v Volkerbrunnen
	Asta v Pilgerhaus
Ch Dolvick v Liebestraum	Ch Imp Of Rocky Reach
	Victra v Liebestraum
	vondra von Liebestraum
Sigga v Liebestraum	Pirol vd Buchenhohe SchH
	Quell v Friedholtz SchH III
	Nixe v Friedholtz
Jade v Liebestraum	Ch Garry of Benlore
	Can and US GV Jola v Liebestraum
	Zaida v Liebestraum

Before leaving memories of Grant Mann I would like to share a moment in time when at Cobo Hall in Detroit Michigan, I watched Grant Mann walk down the aisle at a large bench show, shaking hands with all exhibitors, calling each one by name. I was an unknown assistant but Grant knew who I was, and also called me by name. The memory will live with me forever.

Now, has the significance of Garry of Benlore been forgotten? Both Long Worth and Liebestraum used this dog so much as part of their first steps to success. Garry's influence goes on, part of this evolving story. I show his pedigree and picture in the next chapter.



Grand Victor 1954 Ch Brando von Aichtal



Grand Victor 1945 Ch Adam of Veralda

Grand Victor 1945 Ch Adam of Veralda shared the big win with his mother, Grand Victrix Ch Olga of Ruthland who was a sister to the N litter Ruthland in which Nox and Noble were also the National winners. From pictures perhaps Adam was best of the lot.

13 A PERSONAL LOOK AT BRACKETT'S PLANNED BREEDING

Many of the exceptional dogs produced by Long Worth Kennels were not necessarily the ones they gave attention to. Sometimes the best ones got lost between the kennel walls. After Lloyd Brackett had turned the kennel over to Virginia McCoy, I worked for her for a while. There were times when I sat quietly while Lloyd and Virginia looked at dog pictures while she described to him the physical qualities of the animals. From time to time he would cut in with a question or comment. Other times she would have me pose a dog while the two of them discussed its merit.

When I wasn't working with the dogs, or traveling to dog shows with Virginia, I spent hours and hours going over hundreds of pedigrees of past dogs. I was allowed to copy pedigrees seemingly in the thousands. Much of the information that I now write about was gleaned from those copies as I transferred them to a pedigree program. Many of the pedigrees could be related to the dogs that were still there in the kennel. From there I studied live results of the combining of the various animals behind them.

I found "Mickey," American and Canadian Champion Mercurio of Long Worth, living out his life, almost forgotten, just a name in pedigrees of some of the excellent quality descendants, that I kept running into as we visited kennels. Then there were those that I only saw pictures of, all over the United States. The beautiful Specialty winner Ch Masterpiece of Long Worth, a Mickey son was one. I studied the pedigree behind Mickey as I looked for the magic that came out in his many progeny. It was hard to understand, at that time, how this almost ordinary dog should be there in the background of so many quality animals. But there was also a unique quality of the dog that could be so easily missed. He was so much the epitome of what Lloyd Brackett was aiming for but he was still a couple of steps away.

Were Long Worth or even the others that achieved the next step in improvement and even beyond, aware where the quality had come from? Now as I look at Mercurio's pedigree as part of the overall development of the breed, it takes on new meaning. Although I think Virginia, or I, did not see it at that time, I now see him as a key piece in the overall Long Worth plan. It was also a necessary step in breed development in North America.

Mercurio did not look like a dog that should be produced from the pedigree behind him. His grandfather, Ch Keno of Long Worth, was a double grandson of Ch Odin von Busecker Schloss. Mickey also went back to Ch Ophelia of Greenfair twice in the fourth generation. He only had one line to the D litter Long Worth and that was through his grandfather Dennis, who was not so typical of what the D litter usually represented. It made him a natural to breed into the strong D litter descendants.



We do find Ch Garry of Benlore close behind him through Ch Nyx of Long Worth, mother of Dennis. It is the one area where the short strong back might have come from but Mercurio also had all that Odin blood on the father side. There is also a lot of Klodo von Boxberg back there. The body type almost seemed to come through from those past dogs that were closer to the Klodo type than the look of Utz von Haus Scheutting. But I can't deny all that Pfeffer.

A Mercurio son out of a daughter of Ch Chimney Sweep of Long Worth. This dog's mother was by Ch Drum of Long Worth. Note nice front, balance and slope of

Look at Mercurio's pedigree, It shows the "Old Long Worth":

		Lliege of Long Worth
	Quadric of Long Worth (Odin Bus)	
		Agra of Long Worth
Ch Keno of Long Worth		Pfeffer v Bern Zpr MH
	Ch Ophelia of Greenfair	
		Lucie vd Drei Kronen
Ch Zeno of Long Worth		Orex von Liebestraum
	Warrior of Long Worth (Pfeffer)	
		Ch Ophelia of Greenfair
Ch Vicky of Long Worth		(Chlodulf)
		Quast of Winnfeld
	Parla of Long Worth	
		Countess Gilda v Vogel
Ch Mercurio of Long Worth		Pfeffer v Bern Zpr MH
	Ch Marlo v Hoheluft	
		Cita of Shereston
Ch Dennis of Long worth		Ch Garry of Benlore
	Ch Nyx of Long Worth	
		Elga c. Saliba
Ch Winnette of Long Worth		Odin v Busecker Schloss SchH
	Lliege of Long Worth (Arras a d Stadt V)	
		Orla v Liebestraum
Ch Tekla of Long Worth		Pfeffer v Bern Zpr MH
	Ch Ophelia of Greenfair	
		Lucie vd Drei Kronen

This dog Mercurio; was a wiry sort with proud bearing, a long arched neck but with a head that lacked substance for that day. He had good, short, strong ears though and you could breed a floppy eared bitch to him and every pup would get both ears up (I know, I did it). Especially for a kennel dog, he had loads of character. Years later the perpetually moving herding dogs reminded me of him.

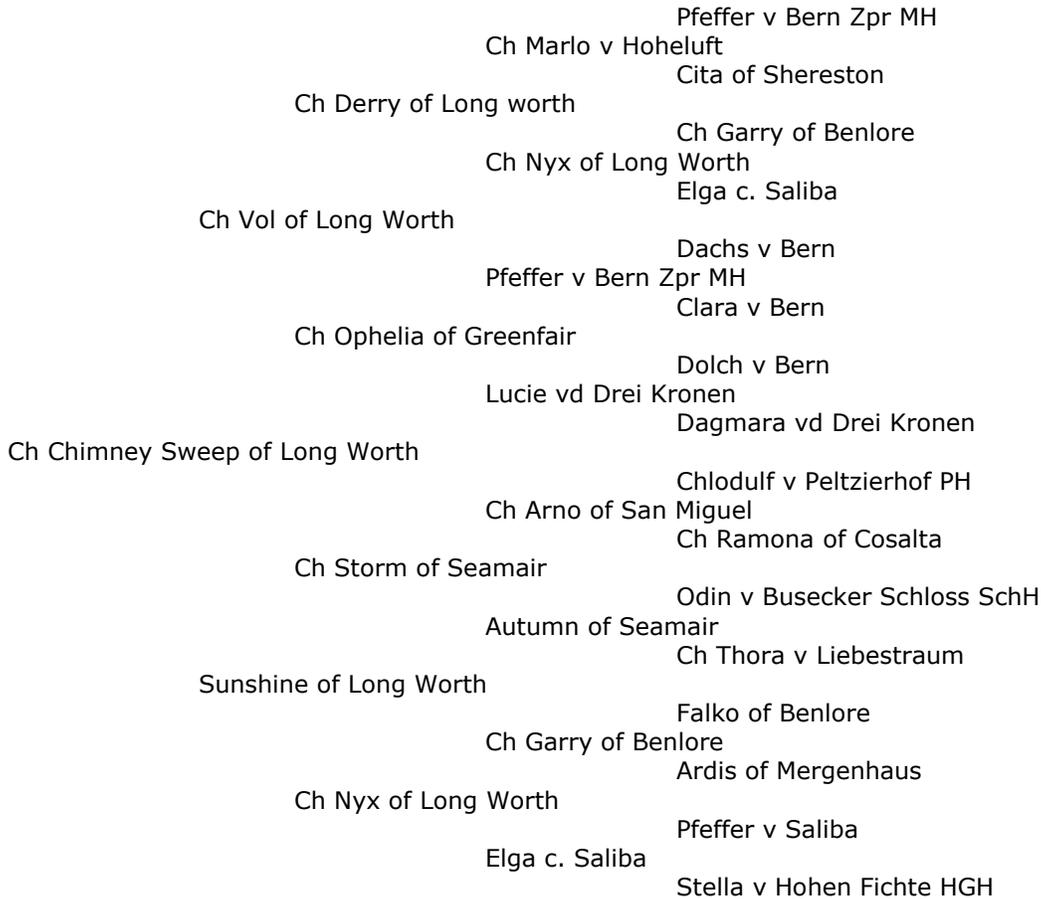
He did not like thunderstorms. I wondered if that came about because of him living through the tornado that went through the kennel while he was there, but before I arrived. Or was there an element of sound sensitivity from his heritage? His pasterns turned in noticeably, as he moved towards you, but he moved with outstanding balance, a topline that neither rolled from side to side or up and down, immovable.



Ch Hardt Wald's Saber.

Mercurio was totally overshadowed when I was there, by that great show dog Ch Chimney Sweep of Long Worth, who was winning all over the United States and Canada. Sweep was also a very controversial dog that represented the bringing together of more Ch Vol of Long Worth. Vol was out of Ch Ophelia of Greenfair, she by Pfeffer, a new direction.

Some interesting things about this pedigree:



Vol was bred to a Nyx daughter whose father was a direct link back to Chlodulf and Odin. This was a picture perfect combination on what Lloyd Brackett expounded on what he was going to do. This was what his plan was all about. A little later I'll trace the connections. I also have videotapes of Chimney Sweep. I look and wonder if he would still win in all breed shows today. He would not win in specialties. The American breed has gone in a different direction. However, as Lloyd Brackett said "Selection is the key." Sweep was worth breeding to for his pedigree alone. But as I look back, it was still necessary to work towards the Arras/Odin side.

I bought a Chimney Sweep daughter who had little else other than pedigree. Through the kindness of Virginia McCoy I was permitted to breed her to Mercurio. That was a good direction to take her. I kept a daughter of that which I bred to a son of American Grand Victor Ingo von Wunschelrute, with mother ties back to a lot of Pfeffer and Long Worth. This was done on Virginia's recommendation at the time but

it is typical of what they did with these closed up Long Worth animals, bred them to either the good imports back to seven generation breeding or take the next step back into the Odin/Pfeffer lines.

This breeding gave me my own foundation bitch that I bred to various imports, some were good breeding, some were bad and some were terrible. But the good ones went on to provide some foundation stock for other people. The odd one found its way into the pedigrees of some lines that are still going. But they were few.

Like a lot of American breeding the success of it is based on the efforts and good luck combinations of many until finally it has sorted out to a fair consistency. My own contributions were small.

Let me go back to the beginning of Brackett's plan:

In the early days of the plan he was getting astounding results, but few people believed it to be real. Most fanciers, the non-winners, shrugged off his successes by discounting it as some kind of political power over the judges. Such was not the case, his plan to build his impression of the breed around the dogs that he did was actually very sound but looked too simple. Part of the plan, Brackett realized was that numbers and selection had to go with the idea.

His writings emphasized, "Results are entirely dependant upon SELECTION, remembering that physical compensation is the foundation rock upon which all enduring worth must be built." (When writing that out I had to go over it a few times - it is worth it). He also said, "Any dog which is not mentally sound should not be used as a breeder," and "The first prerequisite of inbreeding is to use superior animals." I could quote many other axioms from Lloyd Brackett's works and would certainly recommend that they be read by anyone contemplating breeding German Shepherds or for that matter, any breed. I do think following the above edicts too closely will find the breeder perpetually starting over or readjusting one's plan.

My feelings are that Mr. Brackett followed them himself with artistic discretion. At first the plan combined the two Dachs von Bern sons, Pfeffer and Odin by breeding directly to them or their sons. He did not acquire as much Arras blood as he would have liked but there was an unexpected benefit of producing desirable type when suddenly the value of breeding to Garry of Benlore became obvious.



Ch Garry of Benlore

Ch Garry of Benlore was a beautifully balanced dog, so far ahead of his time. Note the natural picture, taken in his own yard. He had exceptional front, strong pasterns and feet, good back and croup and balance.

The quality of his pedigree goes with his picture:

	Alex v Ebersnacken
Dachs von Bern	Vicki von Bern
Odin von Busecker Schloss	Claus v Busecker Schloss SchH
	Gerda v Busecker Schloss HGH SchH (K)
Falko of Benlore	Lore v Scheuernschloss HGH (Klodo)
	Ingo v Haus Scheutting
Ch Burt of Garastanna	Trudel v Thumlitzwald
Ch Erna of Benlore	Benno Haus Kellhardt SchH
Barda of Benlore P.D.	Ch Alla of Dellpark (Klodo)
Ch Garry of Benlore	Ingo v Haus Scheutting
	Ch Burt of Garastanna
	Trudel v Thumlitzwald
Eburt of Benlore	Benno Haus Kellhardt SchH
	Barda of Benlore P.D.
Ardis of Mergenhaus	Ch Alla of Dellpark
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
Lasso Neiblung	SchH
	Krabbe Nibelung
Quip of Garastanna	(Klodo)
	Alf vd Webbelmanslust
Asta of Garastanna	(Remo)
	Ch Asta v Sonnenbild

Line breeding: 5,5 – 5,4,5 Klodo von Boxberg. Although there are no lines to Arras, there are also no lines to Pfeffer; with only one Klodo line through Utz. There is also 2 - 2 breeding on the brother and sister Eburt and Ch Erna of Benlore.

Lloyd Brackett bought Elga von Saliba, Nyx's mother. She was not a champion for a long time nor was her parents. Elga's parents tied in Pfeffer von Bern with Arras aus der Stadt Velbert. Lloyd liked the compensating factors that came through the mother of Arras, Stella von Haus Scheutting. Stella went to Utz through Hussan, which brought in the correcting length factor through the addition of that renowned culprit Nores. Now He would inbreed on Pfeffer. It looks like Lloyd could see where he had to go.

On the surface it looked like Lloyd was just picking up more Odin when he took Elga, to Ch Garry of Benlore. However breeding Elga to Garry also brought all those lines to Klodo through different quality males, more shortening and back strength. When we look back at the pedigree it was no wonder that Nyx and the next step to the D litter had the potential to be such prepotent animals. My feeling is that the gray dog Klodo carried the strong back from Jung Tell.

When Mr. Brackett bred to Ch Garry of Benlore with Elga von Saliba, even though he hesitated for a while, apparently not aware of how close he was to his goal, he had the quality needed. Fate did look kindly on him; finally it was there, just what he needed.

There is an interesting side story about one of the female puppies that he kept from the litter. He advertised her for sale as an excellent prospect when she was six months old. He had her for sale in Dog World for \$125.00. No one took a chance on her, maybe they thought that the price was too little and there must be some thing wrong with her. Lloyd kept her himself.

When she grew up and finished her Championship, he bred her to the dog that pulled in all that Shereston breeding as well as more Pfeffer. In that step, Brackett picked up the strong concentration of quality behind the Shereston dogs and the quality imports that produced them such as Cito von Bergerslust, Arno von Eichenberg, Erich von Grafenwerth and the lines going back to the beginning.

He bred her to the Pfeffer son, Ch Marlo von Hoheluft. That bitch, bred to Marlo was Ch Nyx of Long Worth, the breeding gave him the D litter in which there were six champions. They were not the only champions that Nyx produced. Year after year she came up with more as she was used to bring in the bloodlines that Lloyd wanted or needed. For many years she was the number one bitch producer of Champions in the United States.

Although the D litter was closely bred on Pfeffer it is a good idea to refer back to Brackett's axiom. Note that the compensatory factors brought in to balance the extreme length coming through Dachs von Bern would come through the inbred Shereston dogs and of course the use of Hussan going back to Nores. The length and accompanying weakness in back pursued American breeding through several generations of heavy Pfeffer breeding. It was seldom seen in the Long Worth dogs and eventually overcome.

The most famous and easiest to write about of the D litter was Ch Derry of Long Worth who had not been sold as a puppy. I can remember looking at the pictures of this dog stretched out on the pages of Dog World when I was a boy, wishing I had a dog like that.

Among the owners of dogs from that litter was a lady called Mrs. Virginia Williams. She was also written about sometimes in Brackett's amusing ads. She was a natural as a dog handler and quickly finished the championship of her dog Drum of Long Worth, as she handled him herself. It is not clear which of the D litter started doing all the winning. There were some ads with Ernst Loeb winning with Ch Dennis of Long Worth.

It would appear that Derry was the most significant but we should not minimize the contributions of both Drum and Dennis. Before going further, let us look again, extending Derry's pedigree to four generations with bracketed indications into the fifth:



American Grand Victor 1954 Ch Alert of Mi-Noah was a product of working with Long Worth stock and following along the breeding theories and lines of Long Worth. He in turn is found in many succeeding quality animals that followed. His lines are classic.

If we were to extend this pedigree into the sixth and seventh generation we would find so many of the ancestors all coming together with many lines to Klodo and his father Erich von Grafenwerth. I see it still as short on Arras. Of course Drum was Virginia's pet and no doubt she pushed for his use at stud. In time she came to work for Long Worth and took over as Mr. Brackett's kennel manager. It is my impression that she was an excellent manager as well as a devout student of the breed. She not only learned fast but was soon contributing ideas of her own as to what should be bred to what. I knew her as Virginia McCoy. In retrospect I would say that her knowledge of other than Long Worth pedigrees was something she tended to close off.

	Alex v Ebersnacken Zpr (Utz)
Dachs v Bern	Vicki v Bern
Pfeffer v Bern Zpr MH	Edo v Pagensgrub Zpr
Clara v Bern	Freude v Richrath Zpr
Ch Marlo v Hoheluft	Erikind of Shereston
	Hannes of Shereston (CitoBerg)
	Sprite of Shereston
Cita of Shereston	Ch Erikind of Shereston
	Mimi of Shereston (CitoBerg)
	Sprite of Shereston
Ch Derry of Long worth	Odin v Busecker Schloss SchH
	Falko of Benlore
	Ch Erna of Benlore
Ch Garry of Benlore	Eburt of Benlore
	Ardis of Mergenhau
	Quip of Garastanna
Ch Nyx of Long Worth	Pfeffer v Bern Zpr MH
	Pfeffer v Saliba
	Kati Utz Coblentz
Elga c. Saliba	Cherusker v Burg Fasanental GHG
	Stella v Hohen Fichte GHG (OdinS)
	Oscha vd Hohen Fichte SchH

There were many discussions in the Long Worth Kennel house about directions the breed and specifically Long Worth should be going. Presumably as they drove to and from the dog shows the discussions continued. I know these discussions went on between Virginia and myself when we drove seemingly endless miles from one show

to the next looking for that next win. If Virginia could be criticized it would be for her sentimentality.

Her desire seemed to be to have Drum used as much as possible, making his notch in the history of the breed. If this is to be the history book, he has earned his notch. But it was Derry that is designated as the great producer from that litter. Although seen often in many of the supporting lines that blended with Derry it is perhaps sad that Dennis was not used even more when it is seen just how good the quality was that he produced. However other dogs in the D litter did keep the lines broad by being used with compatible partners. Drum, perhaps because of his exposure as a family dog, did appear to have a more outgoing and personable character.

The inbreeding on the D litter gave progeny of tremendously consistent quality. It was often the customers who received the most benefit, as they became instant breeders of quality German Shepherds. I mentioned Dennis who had been shown to his championship by Ernst Loeb. The Dennis progeny were consistently as good or better than the competition. Long Worth used him from time to time to come back into the line with a different dog.

From the D litter the main line of Long Worth proceeded through Derry to Ch Vol of Long Worth, his most prepotent son. Vol was the result of breeding Derry to his other most prolific producer, the Pfeffer daughter, Ch Ophelia of Greenfair. This made Vol 3 - 2 on Pfeffer but with loads of compensation. Even though Vol was considered as the most prolific producer within the kennel he was never considered a great show dog. I wondered why not. I remembered him when I saw him when he was 7 years of age as certainly impressive with a classic head. He was mostly black and low stationed, not so much as the pictures showed him, it looked like they had taken the picture from above which was not the best idea with this dog. He could have been considered somewhat long but his back was firm even at 7, he had an excellent croup and shoulder assembly but I do believe that he was probably too deep in the body for those legs which gave the impression of shortness of leg. He moved well from all angles when I was there; probably would have had more enthusiasm when he was younger though. He was a little complacent as he moved, when I knew him.

In most of the other Long Worth stock there was a tie in with Ch Ophelia of Greenfair. She was consistently bred to dogs that brought more Pfeffer into the combination. Quite often she picked up lines to Ferdl von Secretainerie through to Odin von Stolzenfels. Ophelia was also bred to the inbred Odin von Busecker Schloss males of Long Worth. The T litter Long - Worth, Champions Teaka and Tekla was a result of breeding the Odin\Arras combination male to Ophelia. Ch Keno of Long Worth was the result of breeding the double Odin grandson Quadric to Ophelia. Neither Lliege nor Quadric were ever shown enough to ever get their championships, but Mr. Brackett did have the confidence to use them in his breedings and with his top bitch. The results were worth it.

Ch Winnette was the result of breeding Ch Dennis to Ch Tekla. Winnette was then bred to Ch Zeno and from that came my favourite, Ch Mercurio of Long - Worth; a fantastic concentration of Ophelia with some lining into the D litter. The D influence was through Dennis which made it different. The gray sable Mercurio sat in mothballs in Long Worth kennels. The value he could give was almost forgotten, except for the few of us. More pedigrees will follow.



Ch Uncas of Long Worth
with Dick Vaughn

There was a daughter of Mercurio in the kennel who I note was much like him, Shady Lady of Long Worth. As I remember, she was structurally like him, but her colour was an odd black and tan. She was bred to the sire of the 1952 American Grand Victor, the import Arry von Burghalderring, who was, brought in some time after his son had been so successful. From this breeding came two outstanding animals: Ch Uncas of Long Worth and his sister Ch Ucatan who went to Lang Skarda and also became a champion.

Uncas was so noticeable because of his floating ground covering gait. He could have been one of the dogs that got us thinking of nothing but side movement. Even so, Uncas was beautifully sound both coming and going. His head was funny and ears flipped in the wind. I remember going over that

front so many times as I tried to figure just how he got his legs so far out in front of him. An interesting thing is that his shoulder did not appear particularly well laid back but he had an unusually long upper arm that seemed to tuck his front legs back far underneath him while he was standing. Combined with this was a looseness of ligamentation that showed as a flexing in the back that probably because of correct body structure was not accompanied by lateral irregularities.

He had very long bones in the rear; that seemed to fit naturally into the overall picture without cow hocks and with full extension of the bones when he moved. I also remember the croup as being short but sitting on a good angle. I did get tapes of Uncas and when I look at them years later I see the unreality of what we were looking at. The front extension looked so great because the leg came forward so correct at such a proper angle. I think the long upper arm minimized the drop and he was a beautiful floater, so balanced. Today, we are still being fooled by gait variations. I show the pedigree of Arry v Burghalderring for what it brought in:

	Egon v Friedlichenheim SchH
	Drusus v Starrenburg SchH II
	Bella vd Starrenburg Zpr
Dieb vd Liebchensmuhle SchH	
	Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
	Norne v Hooptal Zpr
	Jetta v Hooptal Zpr
Barry von der Gimpelalm SchH II	
	Damm v Sandhugal ZPr
Nestor v Wiegerfelsen	SchH III SuchH SH MH 11
	Asta vd Neun Pforte SchH
Bessy von Illerufer SchH III DPH	
	Arno v Schwabenheimat Zpr
Dolly von Engelseck SchH II	
	Charlotte von Flachsacker Zpr
Arry von Burghalderring SchH III FH	
	Malte v Nordkap SchH III
	Nero v Aichtal SchH I
	Elfe v Aichtal SchH II
Donar v Eichenring SchH III	
	Sigbert Heidegrund Zpr
	Krafta v Aichtal SchH I
	Seffe v Aichtal Zpr
Margo vd Hohen Fichte	
	Onyx v Frollenback SchH
	Faust v Busecker Schloss
	Wibored v Busecker Schloss
Gerda vd Hohen Fichte SchH II	
	Cherusker v Burg Fasanental HGH
	Sonja vd Hohen Fichte SchH II
	Oscha vd Hohen Fichte SchH

Uncas is mentioned because of the change of direction that he represented. He was not a particularly good producer but represented the idea of combining with the imports the heavily inbred domestic lines. This also represented the time that Virginia took over the kennel; her ideas were now being tested. I remember wanting her to breed to Cito von der Hermannschleuse, there was something about the dog that excited me. Now I understand what it was, it was the basic concept of what the breed was supposed to be; with those lines back to the herders. Too bad she couldn't see it.

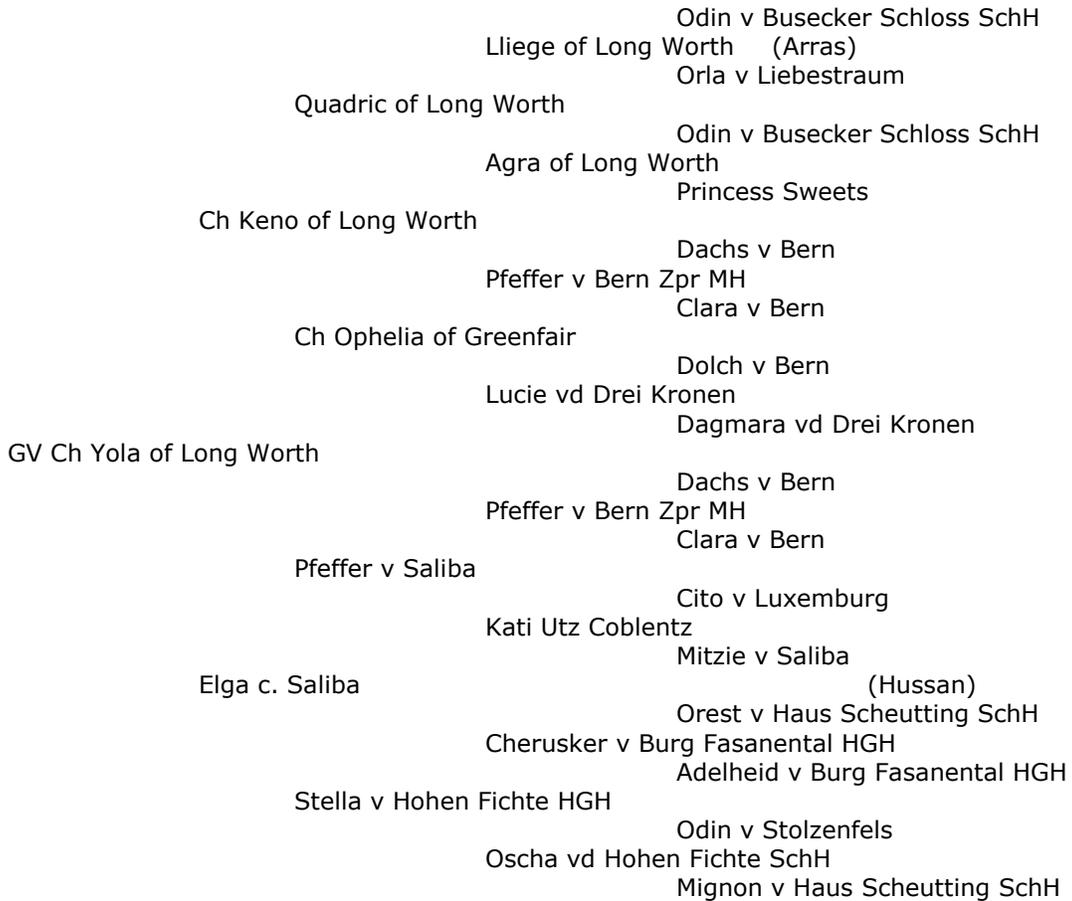
In the fifth generation there are three different dogs, all sons of Odin von Stolzenfels. In the fourth generation is Odin's sire Curt v Herzog Hedan. a line to Odin von Greunen Eck, Alex von Ebersnacken, Erich von Glockenbrink and of course all these lines to Klodo. There are dogs with working and herding degrees and one line to the pillar of German after lines Nestor von Wiegerfelsen. Such dogs as Nestor and Wibored von Busecker Schloss, I left off degrees, not enough room but those two had everything. Cherusker von burg Fasantal HGH and Harras von Glockenbrink HGH keep showing up in pedigrees of the quality dogs.

There were many other stories of Long Worth breeding combinations that were so successful, some were the strong Derry breeding combined with the strong Ophelia breeding but many of the greatest of these breedings were made by other breeders who had bought the breeding stock from Long Worth. They then returned to Long Worth to breed to these great studs. The ethics were very dependable when bitches were sent in. All efforts were made to get the bitches bred and looked after properly before being sent home.

There is one other breeding that Lloyd Brackett made before he turned the kennel over. It illustrates his great artistic ability that had to be more than luck in

putting his plan into practice. In one of the later breedings involving Elga von Saliba she was bred to Ch Keno of Long Worth. That is where Grand Victrix Yola of Long Worth came from. Although the line breeding is Pfeffer 3 - 3, it is almost like a German breeding with Odin von Stolzenfels in the fourth, Hussan in the fifth and the herders on the tail female side.

She who had Pfeffer and Arras so close behind her was bred to create the ideal Long Worth breeding, to a dog that had close double Odin on one side and a Pfeffer grandson on the other. With poetic justice, from this litter came the 1950 American Grand Victrix Ch Yola of Long Worth. This was acknowledgement by Lloyd Brackett's peers, that finally they recognized his achievements.



Grand Victrix 1952 Yola of Long Worth

Yola was perhaps the best of the Long Worth dogs; at least structurally. Her pedigree shows the wonderful combination of great dogs that Lloyd Brackett had been selecting for over the years. It is a testament as to just what is possible.

14 THE WORKING BREED AND THE SELECT CLASS

In the late thirties in Germany the working dogs came to play a bigger and bigger part in the breeding scheme. However there were some dogs whose prominence became recognized some time after the war that at the time were really overlooked. In their own time they were overlooked as a value to the breed. One of these dogs was Pass von Starrenburg SchH III, a dog never mentioned in any book on the breed that I have ever read, but he is there, doubled up in the pedigrees of some of the greatest. It is certainly worth taking a look at him. Look at his pedigree:

		Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25	
		Elfe v Boxberg PH
Donar v Zuchtgut HGH		
		Edo v Bucheide SchH
	Daga v Blasienberg HGH	
		Seffe v Blasienberg
Bodo vd Brahmenau HGH Zpr		
		Blitz v Bismarckhain
	Pack v Osterland	
		Hexe v Elstergrund
Fanny v Neuerburg PH		
		Dolf v Dusterbrook Sg 19
	Inge v Oeringen SchH	
		Charlotte v Oeringen
Pass vd Starrenburg SchH III MH 1		
		Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25	
		Elfe v Boxberg PH
Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH		
		Rex v Frieseck PH
	Barbel vd Halskappe PH 11	
		Astana v Birkental SchH
Irma vd Starrenburg		
		Erich v Glockenbrink Sg26, 28
	Harras v Glockenbrink HGH	
		Frieda v Glockenbrink
Othilde vd Starrenburg		
		Falko v Cleve
	Gilda vd Starrenburg	
		Blume vd Starrenburg Zpr

From this breeding came Pass 3 - 3 on Klodo von Boxberg and NO UTZ. Pass.



Bodo von Der Brahmenau HGH

It is only now when we look back that we realize just how much influence some of these dogs had and as we look at what they were, perhaps we understand just why. But at the time the best show dogs were leaving the country and the Germans were left with the prospect of maintaining the breed with what they had. They did very well.

Pass was a superior working dog with superior working animals behind him. Look at all the herding and PH dogs on both sides. He also had SchH III in 1939 and was a Meldhund Dog 1, which was a messenger dog for the armed forces. Aside from the Klodo

concentration we have Sieger Erich von Glockenbrink through his great herding son Harras and Sieger 19 Dolf von Dusternbrook. All indications are that Pass was a worthy breed specimen but he did not have time to be going to dog shows. He did play his part as a breeder though in the background of the next generation greats.

He was born October 8th 1935, out of Select bitch, Irma von Starrenburg. It was one of the first Select Classes. The Germans called it Auslese Class or Select. She was bred like many Stolzenfels dogs including Odin von Stolzenfels, with other lines back to Erich von Grafenwerth. To produce Pass, Irma was bred to the herding dog Bodo von der Brahmenau HGH Zpr, who was by Donar von Zuchtgut HGH. This dog was bred from working lines.

A dog used in combination with Pass was **Nestor von Wiegerfelsen SchH III**, SchH, Such H, MH 11. It seems like they never stopped putting the degrees on this dog. On first glance it would certainly look like it was wide-open breeding behind him, but there were some connections. This dog was so prominent I searched for every possible connection as to where he came from.

Nestor's pedigree makes me wonder why, there were so few working degrees in the dogs immediately behind him. Then when I went into the pedigrees of his ancestors, I found the similarities of where they had come from. I believe these similar roots from the basic herding stock brought together the quality-working animals that had been bred to Roland to achieve type. Roland was that common denominator from the beginning. He also had lines to '08 Sieger Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar. Another indication they wanted working lines.

Nestor's grandfather, Jonny von Wiegerfelsen, a big guy for that time was 66 centimeters high, was line bred on Nores von der Kriminalpolizei 4 - 4, Jonny was also a grandson of Erich von Grafenwerth. Jonny went back to Junker von Nassau as one of the lines to Nores; the other was through Junker's full brother Ludwig, the absolute best lines possible to Nores.

Jonny also had strong lines to the great Beowulf through Jokel von Schwetzingen. There were lines back to Hettal, Flora and Horst. On the topside of his pedigree there was also a line through Grief von Peterstirn, Billo von Riedekenburg through to Flora. Even beyond this, when we break down a number of those pedigrees in the background of Nestor, dogs like Kuno von Starckenburg, we find that this dog was a double grandson of Roland, a brother and sister breeding with the one bred to Roland being a herding dog.

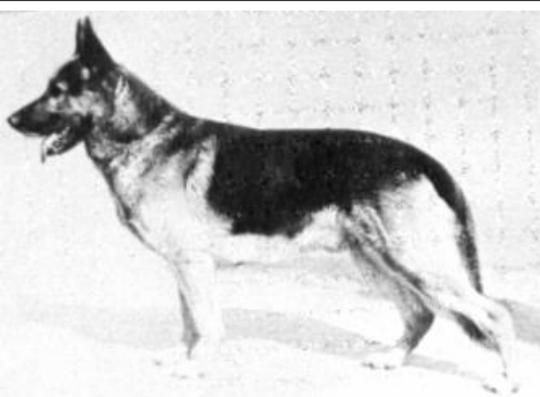
There were actually a few lines to Roland behind Nestor where Roland had been bred to unknown herding bitches. This is where it all came together. Nestor was 63 centimeters high, about 25 inches. Nestor was born on March 25 1934 and was not Koered until 1937. After the war the Germans rebuilt their breed around such working animals that had proven their worth. Study the pedigree:

(Grief Peterstirn)
 Argo Mutterlieb
 Damm v Oostal PH
 Flora (Geisseler)
 Arno v Friedhofsmaur ZPr
 Tasso vd Donau PH
 Blanka vd Sabelshohe
 Alma v Kahlgrund
 Damm v Sandhugal ZPr(Roland)
 Heini v Starkenburg
 Kuno v Starkenburg (Roland)
 Mara v Starkenburg
 Arnhild vd Wolfzahl
 Drusus v Wildenfels PH
 Elma v Blauenstein
 Blanka v Blauenstein
 Nestor v Wiegerfelsen SchH III SuchH SH MH 11
 Erich v Grafenwerth Sg 20
 Remo vd Secretainerie (Junker-Nores)
 Elfe vd Secretainerie
 Jonny v Wiegerfelsen SchH (Ludwig -Nores)
 Iwan v Mainkur
 Cola v Finsterwalde
 Adele v Eberstadt
 Asta vd Neun Pforte SchH
 Alex v Nonnentrift
 Nickel v Roten Nickel
 Nennett (Lehr) SchH
 Olga v Roten Nickel
 Bodo v Meisterberg
 Ossi v Nassau
 Anni v Rinkenbuhl

The next step in this pattern is the introduction of Preussenblut and Osnabreuckerland breeding. **Preussenblut** was the kennel name of **Karl Dettmar**. His brother Hans started the Osnabreuckerland Kennel. Their breeding adventures enhanced the quality of German breeding as a whole and for many years the dogs they bred drastically affected the breed. Karl took a Nestor von Wiegerfelsen daughter, Riena von Holzheimer Eichwald and bred her to Pass von Starrenburg. I can imagine that they were after the ultimate working dog. This gave them Esta Preussenblut.

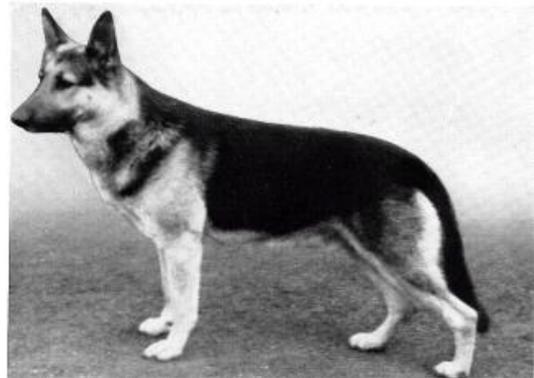
The Preussenblut kennel seemed to be working on a long-range plan. Perhaps they had observed the value of breeding the strong Klodo - Utz stock to the descendants of Nores. They were starting to put it all together with their own variations. This was a time when the SV was frowning on close, intense inbreeding but these two were working on a plan together. Pedigree of Esta Preussenblut:

	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
	Donar v Zuchtgut HGH
	Daga v Blasienberg HGH
Bodo vd Brahmenau HGH Zpr	
	Pack v Osterland
	Fanny v Neuerburg PH
	Inge v Oeringen SchH
Pass vd Starrenburg	
	Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
	Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
	Barbel vd Halskappe PH 11
Irma vd Starrenburg	
	Harras v Glockenbrink HGH
	Othilde vd Starrenburg
	Gilda vd Starrenburg
Esta Preussenblut SchH III FH	
	Arno v Friedhofsmaur ZPr
	Damm v Sandhugal ZPr
	Arnhild vd Wolfzahl
Nestor v Wiegerfelsen SchH III	
	Jonny v Wiegerfelsen SchH
	Asta vd Neun Pforte SchH
	Olga v Roten Nickel
Riena v Holzheimer Eichwald MH 1	
	Schutz v Haus Scheutting Zpr
	Tristan v Haus Scheutting
	Arnhild v Haus Scheutting HGH
Selma v Holzheimer Eichwald	
	Hussan v Haus Scheutting Zpr
	Krimhilde v Holzheimer Eichwald
	Erna v Winnfeld 365826



Trutz aus der Schwanenstadt

his father was Ingo Piastendamm. He was a basic pillar of Preussenblut and Osnabreuckerland. The picture shows him as somewhat high in rear, but with a wonderful front, good croup and balance. Notes below



Ingo von Piastendamm

who was basic to the lines used by Preussenblut and Osnabreuckerland

Basically what they were doing was keeping two parallel lines going, selecting the best as they went. Keep in mind that they would have the benefit of the expert advice from the SV.

Karl Dettmar kept Esta Preussenblut and bred her to the son of Ingo Piastendamm and Ruth Stolzenfels (sister to Odin). The dogs name was Trutz



Ruth von Stolzenfels, sister to Odin von Stolzenfels, Rauber and Wotan, written about above and also part of the basic constitution of this line.

Schwenenstadt. This dog went back strongly to Utz but also had lines to Klodo 5,6 - 3, Harras von der Jüch 6 - 3 and also strong lines to Billo von Riedekenburg. Trutz represented some of the strongest breed lines coming together. From breeding Trutz to Esta Preussenblut they came up with Select dogs Lex Preussenblut SchH III, Ultra Preussenblut SchH H III and Udilo also Select. Lex shows a lack of rear angulation but he became what was considered the epitome of German breeding. He was a great working dog.

He was just the best of the best. A successful combining of the working, and structurally he was so near the desired quality. It brought together all the quality lines to Utz and Klodo with the top working and herding lines. Lex was supposedly not for export.

Lex's pedigree what it was all about:

		Wigand v Blasienberg SchH
	Gockel v Bern SchH (Utz)	
		Vicki v Bern Zpr
Ingo v Piastendamm Zpr		
		Alex v Ebersnacken Zpr
	Illa v Oppeln Ost Zpr	
		Arnhild v Piastendamm SchH
Trutz a.d. Schwenenstadt SchH III MH 1		
		Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
	Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH	
		Barbel vd Halskappe PH 11
Ruth v Stolzenfels Zpr		
		Mohr vd Secretainerie
	Bella v Jagdschloss Platt	
		Nora v Stolzenfels (Klodo)
Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH		Donar v Zuchtgut HGH
	Bodo vd Brahmenau HGH Zpr	
		Fanny v Neuerburg PH (Klodo)
Pass vd Starrenburg		Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
	Irma vd Starrenburg	
		Othilde vd Starrenburg
Esta Preussenblut SchH III FH		
		Damm v Sandhugal ZPr
	Nestor v Wiegerfelsen SchH III SuchH SH MH 11	
		Asta vd Neun Pforte SchH
Riena v Holzheimer Eichwald MH 1 (Hussan-Utz)		
		Tristan v Haus Scheutting
	Selma v Holzheimer Eichwald	
		Krimhilde v Holzheimer Eichwald

The war was over. The Americans in Germany who knew dogs were really taken by the dogs they were seeing, these great working animals. The pressure was on to sell Lex and it was finally done for \$10,000 an unbelievable price for the time. Supposedly there was such a strong feeling about him getting out of the country that he was poisoned on the way out and he died. But it is not Lex that is most prevalent in German breeding, certainly not when compared to that of the R litter.

He had been bred to Maja several times, amongst the progeny of this mating was the great R litter Osnabreuckerland that contained Rolf, Rosel, Racker, Roland

and two other bitches. The R litter appeared to be most prepotent and for many years the German breedings were nearly all done with them as a focal point.

Let us go to the other side. Where did Maja come from? The brothers had something else going on. They took an Utz granddaughter by Gelmo von Hooptal, brother of American Grand Victor Golf, Nora Preussenblut and bred her to Pass. This gave them Xanda Preussenblut. Xanda Preussenblut was taken over by brother Hans Dettmar, who took her directly to more strong Utz breeding. He went to Achilles Hollenquelle who was doubled on Utz 4 - 4, one line through Hussan, the best Utz blood. This also piled up on Nores in the 7th and 8th generation.

From this combination came the great working bitch, Maja von Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH. Not many bitches ever received this much training. She was the making of Osnabreuckerland Kennels. I have to show her pedigree with some spots I couldn't fill after a picture of the Great Rolf von Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH The R litter was almost as influential in German breeding as that of Utz except that in this case it was spread over mostly Rolf, Rosel and to a lesser extent Racker. The study of the pedigree shows the coming together of predominant lines but with depth of quality. There was a lot of Klodo - Utz from both top bottom and the middle. The strong influence of the great working dog Nestor von Wiegerfelsen combined with the 3 - 3 influence of Pass von Starrenburg, then Pass being 3 - 3 on Klodo. The German diagram of breed decadency notes the direct line going through Utz, through Ingo Piastendamm, but it is really more direct to Pass and then to Klodo with no Utz through there.



Rolf von der Osnabreuckerland
SchH III FH.

In the photo of Rolf we have such a tremendous influence not only on German breeding but breeding all over the world, as was his sister Rosel and her offspring. With Rolf note the wonderful croup but rather straight behind, it is something the German worked at modifying. But also note the tremendous, classic angles of the shoulder assembly. The slope of pastern was normal and even in the picture his good feet can be seen.

	Utz v Haus Scheutting
	Hussan v Haus Scheutting Zpr
	Bojar v Haus Scheutting Zpr (Klodo)
	Buche v Haus Scheutting Zpr
Ultimo v Haus Scheutting Zpr	
	Billo Altmark SchH
Dolly v Rehkolk	
	Anni v Glockenhort SchH
Achilles vd Hollenquelle SchH I	

	Asso vd Rhein Neckerhalle Zpr

Quitta v Aufeld	

	Nanna v Aufeld

Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH	(Klodo)
	Donar v Zuchtgut HGH
	Bodo vd Brahmenau HGH Zpr
	Fanny v Neuerburg PH
Pass vd Starrenburg	(Klodo)
	Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
	Irma vd Starrenburg
	Othilde vd Starrenburg
Xanda Preussenblut	
	Utz v Haus Scheutting
Gelmo v Hooptal	
	Karen v Cleve SchH
Nora Preussenblut	
	Bodo v Ebersnacken Zpr
	Biene v Musikerheim SchH I
	Adda v Landjagerheim



Achilles vd Hollenquelle, the father of Maja is almost forgotten in German pedigrees, but it is noted that he does go back to Hussan von Haus Scheutting and his father is a product of Dr. Funk's breeding plan

Just look at all that Utz and Klodo within five generations. As you might have guessed they put the two of them together for the R litter Osnabreuckerland.

Rolf von Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH was now the leader of a line that brought terrific quality and consistency to the breed. Possibly second to him but maybe even his equal was his sister Rosel who was probably the most influential influence by a bitch since Flora von Berkemeyer. Racker was also used more extensively later on which broadened the R litter influence even further. Rolf was used extensively by Piastendamm, producing, (an influence in his own right) Raps von Piastendamm. The two other

sisters Reina and Rena were also rated as Select. By the time these dogs were in their prime the exporting business was going full speed, but apparently the R litter dogs were not for sale at any price, they were being held on to for future use. They did have a tendency to produce a very course, straight reared type of dog. There was also a lot of looseness sometimes in the front end but excellent working

character with strong jaws. One son of Rolf that was sent to the States, Lesko aus Kattenstroth SchH III, was not widely used. Later a German grandson of Lesko, Imported by Ernst Loeb, made up for it by completely dominating the breed as a stud dog for some time, that was Bernd von Kallengarten.

The German breeders were making sure that they did not make the same mistake that they did when they allowed everything to revolve around Utz. Although Utz was still very concentrated in many lines, the advent of the Select Class had widened the base of preferred animals for the breeders to concentrate on. In Germany this was generally in a time when wide open breeding was the accepted preferred way rather than the tight closed in style. This allowed for the use of the working herding lines that in many cases went far back before finding common ancestors with the dogs of the conformation ring.

It is now seen how the Select Class had an influence on the direction the breed was to take by integrating dogs that might never have been used. Dogs like the Bodo von Brahmenau son, Onyx Frollenbach who was a great grandson of Klodo yet shows in the book as having no line breeding. If one follows back far enough they will find all the great working dog producers behind him. He did obtain many working degrees in his time. Another great working dog called Bar von Oliverforst also listed as with no line breeding piled up Nores and Jung Tell far back. He was a grandson of Odin von Busecker Schloss. His mother was SchH III MH 1, bred by Funk.

Another working dog, a product of Swiss breeding that was very differently bred but his Swiss ancestry found its way back to the original herding working stock. Hector von Schakengrund who retained his Swiss registration was used quite extensively finding his way into the pedigrees of some of the most prevalent out lines in the breed. He was inbred 3 -3 on three Swiss dogs that eventually went back to Horst, Apollo, Gunter Uckermark, Tell and Dewet. His grandfather was the double Swiss Grand Champion Nero von der Heide. Nero's sister was the Grandmother, thus the 3 - 3 breeding.

From 1938 the broad base of the Select Class was the main pool of dogs from which the breed progressed in Germany. Beside the Donar son Bodo von Brahmenau there were other Brahmenau dogs in the Select Class. Adolph Schlegel was a good breeder of working dogs. In 1938 he had Gerbod who was a Bodo son and Zio who was by the Utz son Dux von Haus Scheutting out of Ruth von Stolzenfels. Ruth was a sister to Odin von Stolzenfels. They also were 3 - 3 on Klodo and piled up on Jung Tell far back. Zio was still owned by Schlegel but was lost as an influence. Who knows what happened to him? The other big dog in that Select Class was Ferdl von Secretainerie, who of course was number 1.

In 1941 Malte von Nordkap SchH III was in the Selects listed as an outcross. But far enough back we find a piling up of the Riedekenburg, Billo, Blanka and Diethelm. Also there is Jung Tell son Ito von der Kriminalpolizei 6,5 - 7, several other lines to Jung Tell and a close line to Nores through the herding dog Blitz Spardonia HGH.

Conti v Ischeland SCHH
 Lasso Weltmeister SchH3
 Cita vom Kreuzteich
 Fels vom Vietzestrand
 Amor vom Geyerberge
 Clea vom Rosentor
 Gustel von Grafenwerth
 Blitz vom Vietzestrand SchH1
 Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Dabs vom Zollernaar
 Gundel vom Kaisertor
 Fritzie von der Marienmühle
 Roland vom Helenenhof
 Goda vom Paukschbrunnen
 Bianka vom Moorbad
 Malte vom Nordkap SchH3 - kkl 1
 Nores von der Kriminalpolizei SchH3
 Geri vom Stolzenfels
 Käthe von der Kriminalpolizei
 Blitz Spandowia HGH
 Cito von Grafenwerth
 Brunhilde von der Scharfen Lanke
 Ella vom Wallrabe
 Brise vom Nordkap SchH
 Geri vom Stolzenfels
 Taps Eigensinn
 Kora vom Luisenhof
 Kundry vom Eldernhof SchH
 Dedo von Öringen PH
 Bera vom Posthäusel
 Hilde von Stettin



Malte vom Nordkap

Malte was another great working dog and can be found in the pedigrees of some great dogs. I could find no Utz or Klodo behind him. It made him a good choice to be bred into the main lines.



Dux von Haus Scheutting



Hardt von Stuveschacht
SchH III FH,

In that '41 Select Class were the strong Odin von Stolzenfels descendants and those of his grandson through Sigbert Heidegrund, Baldur von Befreiungsplatz SchH III,

Also in that Select Class were Odin's other sons Quell von Dumersheim SchH III and Egon von Badener Hohe SchH III, known for tough temperament and considered outcross breeding, the latter, a son of Onyx von Frolenback. In 1942 Eitel, Egon's brother was in the Selects instead of Eitel, both are seen as strength in good pedigrees.

Hardt von Stuveschacht was one of the best of the Rolf Osnabreuckerland sons and demonstrated the working ability coming through these lines. He was in the Select class but am not sure what years. Note the wonderful front and with the Rolf characteristic rear.

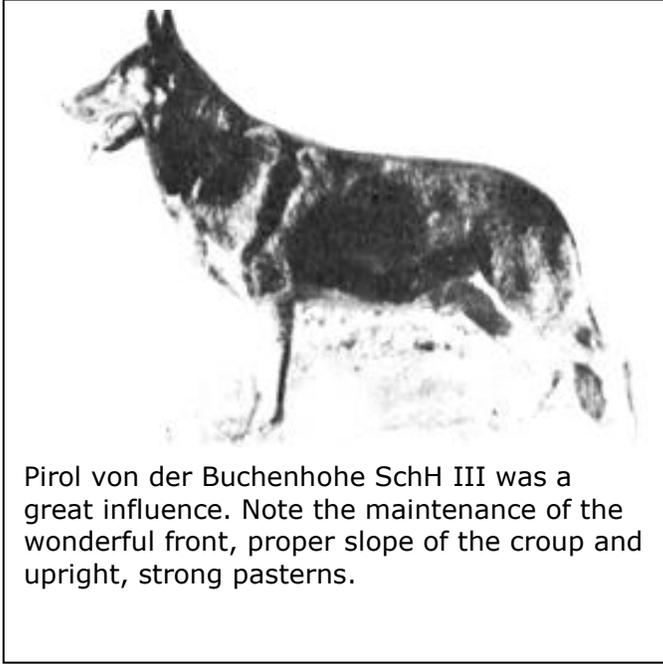
Another Onyx son was added in 1942, it was Faust von Busecker Schloss SchH III.

Faust was out of an Odin von Greunen Eck daughter who was out of the sister to Odin von Busecker Schloss, Olly von Busecker Schloss.

Gnom von Kalsmunttor SchH III was another great influence from the 1941 Select Class. He was line bred 3 -3 on the great Utz son Hussan von Haus Scheutting. Gnom was also a son of that great dog that had left the country Arras aus der Stadt Velbert, probably his best son at least in Germany. Gnom also had line breeding to Sultan von Blasienberg, that combination again. Gnome's influence is so strong through one dog. His grandson, Axel von der Deininghauserheide DPH, SchH III, was the great dog to come. Axel's influence on the breed is absolutely phenomenal. The others in that Select Class are not apparent in future pedigrees. The pedigree of Gnom von Kalsmunttor: It is only three generations but shows the wonderful closing in 3 - 3 on Hussan von Haus Scheutting. The pedigree of Arras is shown elsewhere and four generations will be shown of Axel.

	Adalo of Ceara Zpr
Luchs v Ceara	Ansa of Ceara
Arras aus der Stadt Velbert	*Hussan v Haus Scheutting Zpr
	Stella v Haus Scheutting SchH
	Krimhilde v.d Starrenburg
Gnom v Kalsmunter SchH III	*Hussan v Haus Scheutting Zpr
	Brando v Heidelbergberg Zpr
	Donna vd Bereitschaftspolizei
Heidi v Kalsmunter	Bosko a.d. Puppenstadt PH
	Betty vd Silberkrone SchH
	Erla v Fuchsenstein SchH

There were no Sieger Shows between 1942 and 1946 (they still called them that) By 1946 the major dogs were Cralo von Haunstetten SchH II, line bred Curt von Herzog Hedan 3 - 5, and Mascha von Haus Scheutting 3 - 5. Aside from this dogs line breeding, Cralo's pedigree did contain such great dogs in the first five generations as Ferdl 3, Dux 4, Alex von Ebersnacken, Odin von Stolzenfels 4 - 4, Klodo 4, Harras Glockenbrink 4, Hussan 5, Sultan 5. He was also a grandson of that outcross Select dog Malte von Nordkap ('38)



Pirol von der Buchenhohe SchH III was a great influence. Note the maintenance of the wonderful front, proper slope of the croup and upright, strong pasterns.

Second in the class was Claus von Haus Werle, He was line bred Odin von Stolzenfels 3 - 4 Utz von Haus Scheutting 4 - 5. This was the classic combination of the two lines that piled up on Klodo. Claus went to the U.S where Lloyd Brackett declared that this was as perfect a German Shepherd as he had ever seen. Still, the Americans did not make good use of this dog.

In 1947 Baldur's son Pirol von der Buchenhohe SchH III joined in the Select Class. He added more blood from Ferdl and Odin von Busecker Schloss, to that of Baldur's strong bloodlines. In addition to this there was another son there by Baldur. Arry von der Gassenquelle brings in more Odin

von Stolzenfels blood from his mother, a daughter of Ferdl. The full brother to Lex Preussenblut, Udilo Preussenblut, also rated with the Selects.



Quell von Friedholtz SchH III
came to America where he was a definite
influence

1948 saw the addition of the Pirol son *Quell von Friedholtz SchH III*. He was a Faust grandson. No one has explored the strength of the background behind Quell but lets look at these dogs now. In addition to his strong grandfathers Faust von Busecker Schloss and Baldur von Befreiungsplatz, there was Sigbert Heidegrund in the 3rd generation, he was line bred Odin von Stolzenfels 4,5 - 5,4 with the addition of brother Wotan in the 4th generation, He had Odin and Olly von Busecker Schloss in the 4th generation, he had Utz and Hussan in the 5th generation and was line bred 5 - 5 on Dachs von Bern. It is

unusual to find any German pedigrees that line on Dachs von Bern a tall. There was something about him that they tended to stay away from. No doubt Quell and the fine breeding behind him were a positive influence in creating American and Canadian Grand Victor Ch Lance of Fran Jo.

In 1948 Harras von Piastendamm, son of Ingo was included in the Select Class, going back through Gockel von Bern to Utz von Haus Scheutting. He was rated Select 1 or VA 1. Harras was father of a later Select dog called Arno von der Pfaffenau. Claus and Cralo were still there in the Select Class.

By 1949 the Cralo son Marko von der Wotansburg had been added to the Selects. He was out of a daughter of Neander von Bern. Marko was line bred Ferdl 4 - 4. He went to the U.S. where he was little utilized. Again we did not realize the quality that we had at our fingertips - me included.

1949 was the first year the great Axel von der Deininghauserheide SchH III, DPH, FH, arrived in the Select Class. This outcross grandson of Nestor von Wiegerfelsen, Gnom von Kalsmunttor and a great grandson of Bodo von Brahmenau HGH had arrived. He was also line bred on the V litter von Bern 5 - 5, Vicki and Volker; Two lines went to Hussan through Gnom von Kalsmunttor. Although he is considered outcross, his mother lines go back strong to Utz. He has one line to Alf von Webbelmanslust, bringing in the strong Jung Tell influence through his Select father Immo von Hasenfang and consequently strong Klodo lines. His strong lines to Hussan (2) later combined well with the Hussan coming through Billo von Oberviehland. Axel also went back to Gockel von Bern who was also 3 - 2 on Utz, a fantastic breeding combination. He was one of a kind.



Axel von der Deininghauserheide, who was such a great influence on the breed, especially when combined with the offspring of Rolf and Rosel of Osnabreuckerland. He was a working police dog. Note strength in pasterns,

Arno v Friedhofsmaur ZPF
Damm v Sandhugal ZPr(Kuno Starkenburg)
Arnhild vd Wolfzahl
Nestor v Wiegerfelsen (Remo vd Secretainerie.)
Jonny v Wiegerfelsen SchH
Asta vd Neun Pforte SchH
Immo v Hasenfang SchH III Olga v Roten Nickel
(Alf-Klodo)
Dewet v. Westfalentrutz SchH
Sepp v Hasenfang Zpr
Dorte v Hasenfang SchH Katja v Hasenfang
(Volker v Bern-Utz)
Berold v Charlottenbrinck PH
Dirndl v Wiebruzwinger SchH II
Emma v Naabtelgrund SchH
Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III DPH FH
Luchs v Ceara
Arras aus der Stadt Velbert (Hussan)
Stella v Haus Scheutting SchH
Gnom v Kalsmunter SchH III (Hussan)
Brando v Heidelbeerberg Zpr
Heidi v Kalsmunter
Betty vd Silberkrone SchH
Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III (Klodo)
Donar v Zuchtgut HGH
Bodo vd Brahmenau HGH Zpr
Fanny v Neuerburg PH
Tita vd Starrenburg
Gockel v Bern Zpr
Vena v Starrenburg (Vicki-Utz)
Droma vd Starrenburg

From this pedigree note that in the fifth and sixth generation, so many of the animals go back to Utz and Klodo. Still there is the compensating lines which resulted in such a great dog.

The information on Immo von Hasenfang is sparse, other than he also had SchH III and was also considered outcross. Immo's grandfather on the mother side, Sepp Hasenfang, was line bred Klodo 3 - 4. From here came the strong lines to Jung Tell, which we can assume gave the strong body-shortening characteristic. The picture of Immo shows him standing with a nice long arched neck, good front, rear, croup and a short back. However his measurements indicate he was longer and deeper than he looked. His son Axel von der Deininghauserheide indicates by his measurements to be larger than his father, proportionately shorter, not quite so deep. Axel was about the same size as his grandfather Nestor von Wiegerfelsen. It is interesting that the closest line breeding through Nestor is Nores 6,7 - 6, there is a ranginess that came through here. I wonder if the same ranginess came through to Axel, he did seem to inherit the same fantastic working capabilities that Nestor had. On the above pedigree I left out the working degrees of Nestor as it was throwing the balance of the pedigree out. It is shown where I presented the four-generation pedigree earlier

Axel was bred by Adolf Koster of Dortmund but was owned by a policeman Fritz Schenk, who worked Axel in police work, getting his PHD degree. Axel appeared in the 1955 Sieger show at 10 years of age, he was still doing his police rounds and looked like he was still in excellent condition.

He was indispensable in German breeding, living his life out with his owner. He was the sire of the 1955 Sieger Alf von Nordfelsen SchH III, the first official Sieger since 1937. They still retained the Select Class.



Curt von Herzog Hedan

Son of Etzel von Alten Moglau. is symbolic of the outstanding quality that came from Curt. Better backs and croups than the father were the usual.

This dog is so often seen in the pedigrees of the pillar dogs, a return to the herders

Klodo v Boxberg Sg 25
Utz v Haus Scheutting
Donna zum Reurer
Hussan v Haus Scheutting Zpr
Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
Cora v Sennhutte SchH
Sieglinde v Rothenbuch HGH
Orest v Haus Scheutting SchH
Bodo v Alfredspark
Arno v Villa Hugal
Blanka v Matildenhof
Brunhilde v Westfalentrutz SchH
Arna vd Ehrenzelle SchH
Cherusker v Burg Fasanental HGH
Dewet v Burg Fasanental HGH
Siegfried v Burg Fasanental HGH
Birke v Burg Fasanental
Norbert v Burg Fasanental HGH
Dewet v Friesenburg SchH
Christel vd Marktfeste SchH
Doris v Indetal
Adelheid v Burg Fasanental HGH

Mascha Dahiem



Cherusker von Burg Fasantal HGH
and his litter sister Cheruskin, also with the HGH are seen so often in pedigrees of greats like Ingo von Wunschelrute that will be discussed later. These were the heart of German breeding, the working herding dogs.

More is written on the dogs of the Select Class, in the next chapter.



Gnom von Kalsmunttor.
Gnom was 3 -3 on Hussan. He looks short in upper arm but with a good croup and balanced.

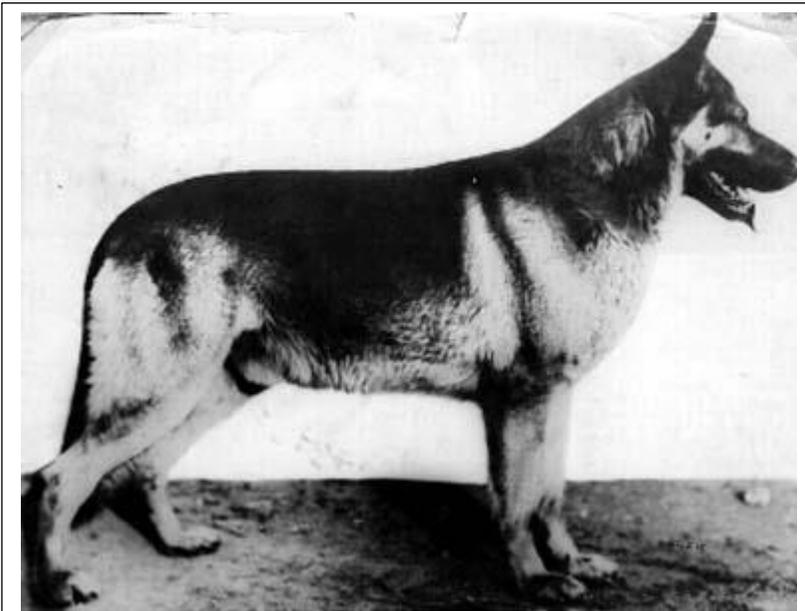
15 THE BOOK OF FUNK

The era had some very different viewpoints of what was right in Germany. The concentrated Odin von Stolzenfels offspring found a ready market in America, the German working people wanted the tough, big headed workers like the Osnabreuckerland dogs but they were generally so straight behind they could not win in America; not much sale for them that way. The Axel lines fell somewhere in the middle and although some of his kids were pretty big they usually had excellent temperaments and they were very safe. Axel was also producing rear angulation or at least a fair amount of it.

In the years of the fifties and early sixties the breed in Germany was still developing through the strong concentrations of Rolf and Rosel from the R litter, in combination with Axel von Deinghauserheide blood but also in combination in the best instances with the blood of Claudius von Hain such as with Sieger Condor von Hohenstamm, Wutzer von Bad Malle, Hein von Richterbach and Troll von Richterbach. In all these instances the breed reports recommend against further inbreeding on Claudius von Hain and in some cases Nestor Wiegerfelsen. Interestingly enough with the Select son of Alf von Nordfelsen, Jonny von der Riedperle SchH III who was line bred on Nestor 4 - 3 and Sigbert Heidegrund 4 - 4 there were no breed warnings.

Life in Germany improved quickly after the war, full training was still essential, but it was taking on a definite look of a sport. It was based largely on attack work, how well the dogs hung on.

Tougher and tougher dogs emerged, as the competition got more competitive. There was a market for man-eaters. The crowds cheered at the aggression and booed the hesitant. It was in this environment that tough dogs that came from the likes of Claudius became a desirable commodity in Germany. Many of the Claudius progeny emerged as future pillars of the breed. Fels was one of these.



Munko von Hohen Fichte SchH III

In 1950 Munko von Hohen Fichte SchH III was included in the Select Class as VA1. (Pedigree in back)

He was exported to the United States where, the experts generally liked him. Lloyd Brackett referred affectionately to him as having an iron sway back. (Was this for a saddle?). His pedigree goes back line breeding Odin von Stolzenfels 5,4 - 5,4, Hussan 5,6 - 5 Malte von der Nordkap, Faust von Busecker Schloss, Onyx Frollenback, Sigbert Heidegrund, Cherusker von Burg Fasental (Klodo 4 - 4, Nores 4 - 6, herding lines ,

this grandson of Hussan is found in so many of the good ones.) In some ways Munko's sister Margo had a more definite influence on the breed than he did. Munko shared the Select Class with Rolf von Osnabreuckerland, Axel von Deinghauserheide. 1949 was the first sign of the R litter Osnabreuckerland when Riena was rated Select in the bitches.



Felix von Voglandshof son of Claudius von Hain was in the Selects about '48. This seemed to be the first sign of Claudius but there was also another Claudius son Edo von Gehrdener Berg SchH III which I am not quite sure when he first came in.

Felix's brother Fels von Voglandshof, (VA1 one year) shows their pedigree:

	Rex du Chatelot Swiss 17165
	Hektor v, Schakengrund Zpr
	Aida v Sonnheim Swiss 23259
Cerno vd Achensmuhle SchH III	Erhard v greunen Steg Zpr
	Elsa v Bulowstein SchH
	Aurora v Bulowstein
Claudius v Hain	Chlodulf v Peltzierhof PH
	Stern v Lutherwald SchH II
	Leda v Lutherwald SchH
Treue v Hain HGH	Worad v Saaletal HGH
	Knolle v Hain SchH III HGH
	Gerda aus der Hermannstadt SchH I
Fels v Voglandshof SchH III VA1	
	Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
	Odin v Stolzenfels
	Bella v Jagdschloss Platt
Sigbert Heidegrund Zpr	Utz v Haus Scheutting
	Dina v/ Webbelmanslust
	Hilda v Freudenfels SchH
Barbel v Haus Trippe SchH I	Arno v Deutschen Werken Zpr
	Nestor v Westenberg PH
	Gisela vd Geinegge Zpr
Fenja v Hafenstrand SchH III	Alex v Ebersnacken Zpr
	Norma v Gertrudishof PH
	Inge v Gertrudishof Zpr

This was a combining of the established lines to Klodo and Utz with something else. As we look on the mother side we see Odin Stolzenfels, Sigbert Heidegrund, Alex Ebersnacken and also Arno v Deutschen Werken. This is good tough breeding with Sigbert and Arno. Barbel von Haus Trippe was to pop up again.

Arno 's pedigree is different but the father lines go back the same way that the lines go from Erich von Glockenbrink. I would suspect that with all that Jung Tell, (remember the warning lines), they were finding out where to find the working dogs. Look at the combination of animals on the mother side in three generations.

Arno von Deutschen Werken represented soundness and is significant because of Jung Tell concentration. His pedigree:

(Hettel)
 Alex v Westfalenheim
 Arno vd Furstenburg (Jung Tell)*
 Clara v Herkulespark
 Cito v Ischeland (Jung Tell)*
 Ito vd Kriminalpolizei
 Cleo v Grafenwerth (Hettel)
 Bianka v Riedekenburg
 Cito vd Emscherwacht (Luchs Kalsmunt Wetzlar)
 Tell vd Kriminalpolizei
 Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei*
 Gerta v Boll
 Afra v Rupingsbach SchH
 Benno v Freistuhl PH
 Nixe v Rupingsbach
 Hexe v Juhlsminde
 Arno v Deutschen Werken Zpr
 Drusus v Wildenfels
 Arno v Niederschbach
 Herta v Bonames
 Fels v Bismarckhain (Jung Tell)*
 Edi v Herkulespark
 Trautchen v Kinderheim (Jung Tell)*
 Trautchen v Bismarckhain
 Asta v Hasenfang PH (Rezia -Jung Tell) *
 Nores vd Kriminalpolizei
 Kneipwart v Raffenburg (Jung Tell)*
 Ansa v Barnsdorf
 Prima v Lippestrand SchH
 Jung Tell vd Kriminalpolizei*
 Alma v d. Goeben
 Loni v Carthaus

Jung Tell 5,5,3 -5,5,6,5,3, 6 through Nores. Hettel 5,5 is only on father side.



1955 American Grand Victor
 Rasant von Holzheimer Eichwald
 Son of Claudius von Hain (see next page)

Claudius von Hain, bred by Dr. Sachs was making his presence known as a breeding value. He was bred very differently. This was part of the continuous breeding pattern of Dr. Sachs (Herding) who obviously had a lot of input with Dr. Funk. Look at all the herding degrees.

Claudius' father, Cerno von Achensmuhle SchH III was a son of Hektor Schakengrund, that dog with Swiss breeding that was thrown into German breeding during the war. Maybe they were better workers? His lines go back to Horst, Apollo von Hunenstien, Gunter Uckermark, Roland, Tell, Dewet. They were predominantly working\herding lines. Another connection I found interesting was that Claudius through his maternal grandmother goes back through Stern Lutherwald to Chlodulf von Peltzierhof PH, out of a daughter of Dewet von Westfalentrutz who also goes through Alf to Klodo.

After taking a deeper look at the pedigree of Claudius von Hain, I will tell more:

* Full Brother sister by Botha Claremont and Tilli Ditterberg

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                                Nero vd Heide Swiss 11858
                                Rex du Chatelot Swiss 17165
                                * Nora vd Heide Swiss 12812
Hektor v, Schakengrund Zpr
                                * Rolf (vd Heide) Swiss GrChampx2
                                Aida v Sonnheim Swiss 23259
                                Myra Schakengrund Swiss 15863
Cerno vd Achensmuhle SchH III (Eckert Secretainerie)
                                Frido v Schnellertsberg SchH
                                Erhard v greunen Steg Zpr
                                Debora vd Reckenburg
Elsa v Bulowstein SchH
                                Plato v Alterhein PH SuchH
                                Aurora v Bulowstein (Erich Graf)
                                Ossi v Oberklamm
Claudius v Hain
                                Edi a.d. Leineweberhofe PH SuchH
                                Chlodulf v Peltzierhof PH
                                Bella v Lohbruggerhohhe SchH
Stern v Lutherwald SchH II (Alf-Klodo)
                                Dewet v Westfalentrutz SchH
                                Leda v Lutherwald SchH (Eckert Secr)
                                Blanka v Luther
Treue v Hain HGH
                                Edo v Saaletal
                                Worad v Saaletal HGH
                                Milda v Saaletal HGH
Knolle v Hain SchH III HGH
                                Baldur v alten Elbwinkel HGH
                                Gerda aus der Hermannstadt SchH I
                                Centa a.d. Hermannstadt HGH

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Claudius was line bred on Eckert von Secretainerie 5 - 5, his only line breeding. Eckert is known for the 2- 2 breeding on Elfe von Secretainerie, thus Eckert is 3 - 3 breeding on Junker von Nassau with another line to half brother Harras v d Jüch Sieger'21, making Eckert 4 - 4,4 on Nores. Is it not evident? They brought Claudius in because they wanted tougher dogs and they got them as it is shown in later generations. They kept reinventing Nores.

Claudius was born in 1944 in a litter of 6 all gray puppies. It is possible that Claudius was dominant for the colour gray, as I have no indication that he produced anything other than this colour. There is a strong belief among the German working breeders that there is a strong correlation between the dark gray original colour and working characteristics.

I spoke to some of the old time breeders about Claudius, as I was most interested in why they should include this unusual dog with almost untraceable bloodlines in their plans. I got mixed reactions: The working dog breeders such as Alfred Hahn and Josef Wasserman stressed the working ability from the progeny from this line. When I spoke to some of the conformation- oriented breeders, their reaction was, "they felt he was vicious, too aggressive, and produced a similar type of animal as himself." At the time of Claudius they had just come out of the war, they certainly had wanted the dogs aggressive. When doing the attack work, they spent little time in trying to get the dogs to let go of the padded arm. They concentrated on getting dogs to bite and hang on. It would seem that Claudius and get excelled in the bite work.



Volker von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH III

who was himself a milestone in the progress of the breed. Most importantly Claudius von Hain combined well with Axel and R litter Osnabreuckerland stock. *Volker in picture.*

Although it is not quite chronologically in time, in the mid fifties there were still people escaping from East Germany. Amongst them was a man called Erich Franke. He brought his dog that he had bred himself, worked with and shown. In 1957 this dog was made Sieger. His name was Condor von Hohenstamm SchH III FH. He was by a son of Rolf out of a daughter of Axel. All but one of his grandparents and great grandparents were fully trained. Amongst his close ancestors was also the great Claudius von Hain. The Sieger gets the choice females to breed and from one of these litters Franke chose to take a puppy for his stud fee. He took a male whose mother lines go back to more Rolf breeding. He worked hard training the pup. In

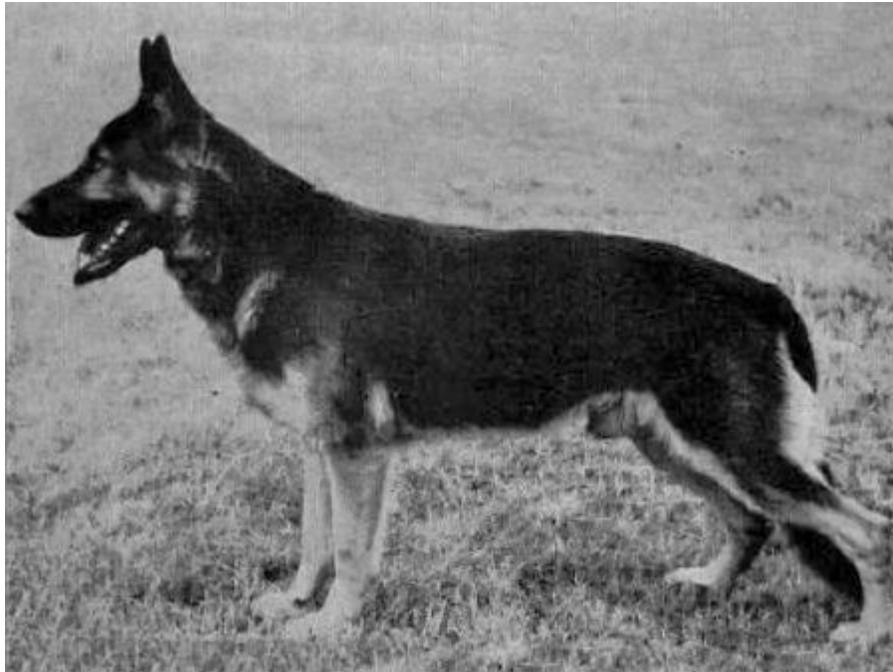


Lido von Friedlichenheim SchH III

Even though there was much judging on aggression, it is also apparent that the Claudius stock, were structurally desirable animals. It also followed the pattern in the most dramatic way of dipping back into the herding pool. Select one in 1949, Fels von Voglandshof was the grandfather of Siegerin Assie von Hexankolk, she was influential in many breedings. Fel's grandson Harry von Donaukai who scored unbelievably well in working trials and was rated V1 (not VA1) himself was the father of '59, '60 Sieger Volker von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH III

1961 that dog, then full grown, Mutz aus der Kuckstrasse SchH III like his father, became Sieger - and he was also a tough one. It was another variation working into the wide based German foundations. Condor's pedigree is in the next chapter.

By 1952 the Claudius son Edo von Gehrden Berg SchH III was VA1. Who in turn when put with a bitch that went back to Rolf through Lesko von Kattenstroth SchH III and Immo von Hasenfang SchH III (a Nestor son), there was born what is reputed to be one of the toughest dogs bred in Germany. Select one VA 1 1953 Arno von Haus Gersie SchH III FH. He is reported to



Arno vom Haus Gersie SchH3/FH - kkl 1 Born 1953

have put a few agitators in hospital and it became such that most agitators would not work with the dog. Eventually Arno was sold to Japan.

Arno is very prominent in German breeding but when his influence is piled too close without compensation there is a tendency to produce over aggressiveness. This trait became less desirable as time went on. There were some places in the world where they could sell such dogs but the market was gradually shrinking.

- Hektor vom Schachengrund SchH3
- Cerno von der Achensmühle SchH3
- Elsa vom Bülowstein SchH
- Claudius vom Hain SCHH3
- Stern vom Lutherwald SchH2
- Treue vom Hain HGH
- Knolle vom Hain SchH3/HGH
- Edo vom Gehrdeiner Berg SchH2
- Schalk von der Stammburg SchH2
- Primus vom Maschtor SchH3
- Loni vom Maschtor SchH1
- Haga vom Haus Schütting SchH1
- Gram vom Buschwindröschen SchH2
- Tatjana vom Haus Schütting SchH1
- Kundry im Strudel SchH2
- Arno vom Haus Gersie SchH3/FH - kkl 1
- Lex Preußenblut SCHH3,FH
- Rolf vom Osnabrücker Land SchH3
- Maja vom Osnabrücker Land SchH3/FH
- Lesko aus Kattenstroth SchH3/FH
- Phylax vom Holzheimer Eichwald SchH3
- Hadda aus Kattenstroth SchH3
- Dolly vom Bielefelderland SchH2
- Delia vom Walburgitor SchH2
- Nestor vom Wiegerfelsen SCHH3/MH2/SUCHH/SH
- Immo vom Hasenfang SchH3
- Dörte vom Hasenfang SchH1
- Berra vom Walburgitor SchH3
- Harras vom Konradfelsen SchH3
- Xenia vom Walburgitor SchH2
- Unda vom Walburgitor SchH1

One of the most successful users of this dog was Alfred Hahn of Busecker Schloss. He bred him to a daughter of Select one' 54 Lido von Friedlichenheim. Lido

was a great grandson of Malte von Nordkap and Faust von Busecker Schloss. His lines also went to the Hussan son Brando von Heidelbeerberg, eventually concentrating on Klodo from both sides. It is easy to see why Alfred Hahn would breed the daughter of Lido to Arno.

Look at all the working and herding degrees behind names in Arno von Haus Gersie's pedigree. It made a substantial difference in producing animals suitable for work training. However, some of these dogs were too tough for some. When Hahn bred to Arno he was again breeding to the best and the toughest. He got the V litter Busecker Schloss. Valet was a great influence in producing working dogs and show winners. This pedigree is a wonderful combination, combining close lines to Othello v Bergnest. Gnom v Kalsmunter, Malte v Nordkap, Onyx v Follenbrunnen and Wibored von Busecker Schloss and Hussan are all within the fifth and sixth. There is no Klodo or Utz until the sixth generation.



Uwe vom Kirschtal HGH a working herding dog that is found in the pedigrees of working dogs. Notice the balance between front and rear, the good feet, strong back, and moderate rear angulation but excellent front.

	Blitz v Vietzestrang SchH
	Malte v Nordkap SchH III
	Brise v Nordkap SchH
Harras v Haus Friederich SchH II	Ultimo v Haus Scheutting Zpr
	Brunhilde v Haus Friederich
	Hilde v Zigeunerlager Zpr
Fred v Haus Brenner SchH II	(BodoBram)
	Onyx v Frolenback SchH
	Faust v Busecker Schloss SchHIII
	Wibored v Busecker Schloss
	SchH III MH 11
Birke v Dillufer SchH I	(Sigbert)
	Quell v Durmersheim SchH III
	Bettina v Lahngluck SchH I (Ferdl)
	Manta v Schafergruss SchH III
Lido v Friedlichenheim SchH III	
	Egon v Silberkrone SchH
	Othello v Bergnest SchH III
	Frigga v Bergnest SchH
Dolf v Gnadentalermuhle	(Hussan)
	Brando v Heidelbeerberg Zpr
	Ulanda v Haus Scheutting SchH II
	Gerlind v Haus Scheutting Zpr
Sonja v Gnadentalermuhle	
	Arras a.d. Stadt Velbert Zpr
	Gnom v Kalsmunter SchH III(Brando)
	Heidi v Kalsmunter
Carmen v Haus Frisko	
	Etu v Furstensalmburg SchH
Jenny Edox SchH III	
	Ria Edox Zpr



Othello vom Bergnest SchH III MH1 FH Born 1938

Othello von Bergnest SchH III , goes back to those herding dogs that are created from Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar and came together through Junker von Nassau. The pedigree of Othello is worth a little more comment: Behind him is a dog called Arko von Lenzfreid HGH ZPr. Although Arko's mother has no degrees his grandfather is Junker who has the PH and he is lined on Nores 2 - 3. The other three grandparents all have the HGH and there is more behind them. One dog, Faust von Rheingold is a product of two PH animals, One by Luchs von Kalsmunt Wetzlar, one by Roland von Starckenburg, both of their mothers herding bitches. This is what the breed was about.

Arko von Lenzfreid, great grand sire of Othello, was lined Luchs 5,5, - 5,5, Roland 5 - 5. Arko through Artus v Wilmstor is often seen behind the tough ones. Dr. Funk seemed to be setting a pattern right there.

Arko von Lenzfried ZPR/HGH
 Artus vom Wilmstor PH
 Hilde von der Suhler Schweiz ZPR
 Egon von der Silberkrone PH
 Dobber von der Stoffelskuppe SCHH
 Erla vom Fuchsenstein SchH
 Erla von der Stoffelskuppe
 Othello vom Bergnest SchH3/MH1 FH
 Curt von Herzog Hedan SchH
 Fürst von Hagenring
 Jetti von Rheinglück SCHH/SUCHH
 Frigga vom Bergnest
 Odin vom Stolzenfels ZPR
 Flora Schafwächters
 Asra Pappenkuhlen

There is a complete 5 generation pedigree of Othello in the Appendices.

There is more to tell about Lido. In 1951 before Dr. Funk became president of the SV Lido von Friedlichenheim SchH III was placing very high in the Select Class at the Sieger Show. Apparently he was a wonderful moving dog but compared to some of the dogs that were getting pretty big, he was small. Dr. Funk was critical of such a dog being placed so high in the Selects. The next year, when Funk became President, he took over the judging of the adult males at the Sieger Show. His first



Shown is the Lido daughter, Daja von Bernstein-Strand SchH 11, kept in Germany and later to show up as an influence in German pedigrees.

show as president on the first day of the competition saw a dog bred by Heinz Roper in first position in the class. Vello zu den Sieben Faulen excelled as a proud stallion like representative of the breed, but the Germans at that point had been quite critical of real big dogs and the judges had been placing such dogs down for oversize. Vello's breeding went back strong to a full sister of Rolf, Ina von Osnabreuckerland. Vello was a grandson of hers. On his fathers side, he was basically inbred on Odin von Stolzenfels lines. At the show that first day, second place was the contrasting Lido.

After the first day the influential handler of Lido went to work on his associates in the judging fraternity. It is quite common for free association of

friends between the days of the show. He mocked them for such an oversized dog being in first place. They knew he was right and they prevailed on Dr. Funk to be consistent with what the club had decided to be right. Giving the show to Vello would undermine all their efforts.

When the show started again the next day Dr. Funk left Vello in first place for most of the day, but finally in frustration he took Vello and placed him at the end of the line. He proclaimed to all, that if this dog was not suitable to win he was not suitable to breed - he revoked the breeding approval of the SV on Vello right there.



VA Bernd von Lierberg SchH III

He then declared Lido Select One. Lido also was to make his mark in the breed even though he was exported to the U.S. I think the Americans found him small and did not get the use out of him that they should have. But it was the German breeders themselves that found a place in their plan for Lido.

In spite of the non-approval of the SV Vello was to become the leading stud dog in Germany. VA Bernd von Lierberg SchH III. His progeny was a

definite force in producing strong, sound working show dogs, great working temperament. His influence changed expectations for the better. In his time he produced the German Sieger, the same year Select 3, another dog Select 2 for several years and many other Select dogs in other years.



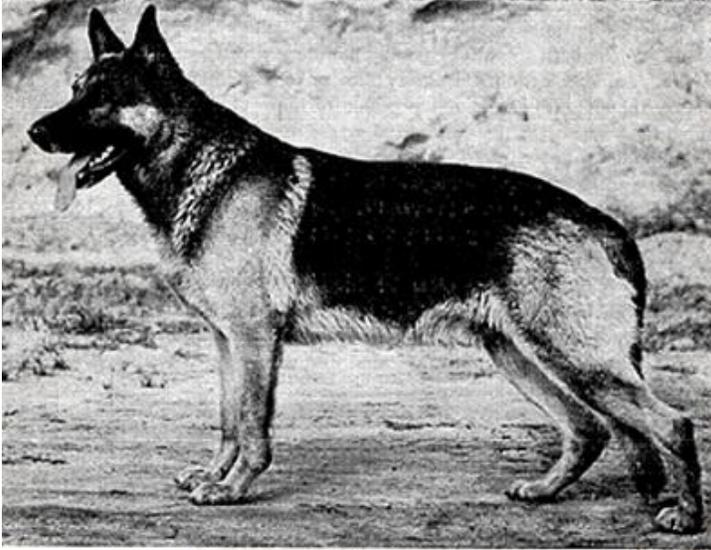
VA Caro von Schafgarten SchH III.

VA Caro von Schafgarten SchH III.
Vello was often combined with Hein von Richterbach

son of Vello zu den Sieben Faulen SchH III, who was Select 3 the year his litter brother Bodo was Sieger. Bodo went to the U.S. but Bernd stayed in Germany and was a strong influence in working lines.

One of the lines receiving favour was that from Cralo von Haunstetten SchH II VA. He was used in many productive litters, inbred on 3 - 3 to produce Klodo and the other Ermitenklause dogs. A good one was when he was bred to Margo von Hohen Fichte, sister to Munke. This

produced a doubling up of Malte von Nordkap and a very tough Norbo von Hohen Fichte SchH III. Norbo's sister Nandle is also found in the pedigree of Volker von Zollgrenscheuthaus and Harry von Bolscheid SchHIII. Cralo goes back mainly to Klodo's son Curt von Herzog Hedan 3 - 5 but he also goes back to Ferdl, Hussan/Utz, Sultan von Blasienberg and the great herding dog son of Erich von Glockenbrink, Harras von Glockenbrink



Sieger 1955 Alf von Nordfelsen SchH III

In 1955 Dr. Funk was settling in as the main man and they had decided what direction the breed should be going. He selected Alf von Nordfelsen SchH III as Sieger. Alf was a son of Axel von der Deinghauserheide, a hard working sound, and well-balanced representative. He was five years old at the time, a slow developer. Alf was rated as only VERY GOOD the year before, so do we have a change in direction? From appearance he was a little leggy but at that time they were talking about long running gear. He also had the ability to move out like a

herding dog, in seeming perpetual motion. He was reminiscent of the old Hettel blood. The SV did not have objections to closing up through Alf on Nestor. Supposedly Sigbert balanced out the influence. When we look at the breeding behind Alf it could give an idea just where the S/V wanted to take the breed:

Damm v Sandhugal ZPr

Nestor v Wiegerfelsen SchH III

Asta vd Neun Pforte SchH

Immo v Hasenfang SchH III

Sepp v Hasenfang (Dewet -Alf)

Dorte v Hasenfang SchH

Dirndl v Wiebruzwinger SchH II

Axel vd Deinghauserheide SchH III DPH FH

Arras aus der Stadt Velbert

Gnom v Kalsmunter SchH III

Heidi v Kalsmunter

Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III

Bodo v d Brahmenau Donar-Klodo)

Tita vd Starrenburg

Vena v Starrenburg (Gockel)

Alf v Nordfelsen SchH III Sg 55

Cuno v Muttertreue (Gockel)

Asso v Kaninchenfang SchH II

Maid v Felsenhugal (Norbert Glock)

Amor v Wappen Bocholt SchH III

Amor v Kupforter Zpr

Dina v Webbelmanslust (Utz)

Frigga vd Hengte

Frigga v Schwabeneck

Carin v Bombergshenpark Park SchH II

Odin v Stolzenfels

Sigbert Heidegrund

Bella v Haus Trippe SchH I

Nestor v Westenberg (Arno Deutschen)

Fenja v Hafenstrand SchH III

Norma v Gertrudishof PH (Alex Eber)

Alf was a basically product of outcross breeding. Through Axel there was the line to Utz through Hussan, but there was no Osnabreuckerland or Preussenblut behind him. Instead, on his mother side there was one line to Odin von Stolzenfels through Sigbert Heidegrund. Remember Barbel v Haus Trippe behind Fels and Felix Voglandshof? Here is her sister Belle. This also brought in more Utz. There was also an Utz line through Gockel von Bern. Alf was 5 - 5 on Gockel, but here is something else. He had one line to 1930 '31 Sieger Herold aus der Niederlausitz, through the mother of Amor von Wappen Bocholt. Was it another move, back to the herders? Dr. Funk would have been at the show in 1931 when Herold beat out his magnificent Hussan. One of the things said about Herold was that although he looked terrible standing, in motion he was a picture of coordination and endurance. Although they did not knock the standing picture of Alf, it was not his forte. It was in motion that he excelled. There were some other top dogs on his mother side such as Arno von Deutschen Werken, all that Jung Tell. It is obvious that Funk was starting to stamp the breed with a different image.

Since there was no R litter breeding behind Alf or Lido they both found a lot of use in combination with offshoots of the R litter. There was no way they would let Alf get out of Germany - he was the future.

Alf was used many times in Germany and was almost considered the perfect German Shepherd. There were not many of his progeny come to North America but a few like Alf von Loherfeld combined Alf von Nordfelsen with lines going strong to Rolf, more Odin von Stolzenfels and some of the better Utz descendants. Alf von Loherfeld was a great free moving dog with sound temperament. It is unfortunate that more like him were not brought in.



Am Ch Alf von Loherfeld, Alf son

The Alf von Nordfelsen great offspring remaining in Germany were many, but with the tremendous quality of dogs descending from the R litter The SV looked with the most favour on these lines. This was particularly true when the blood of Rolf or Rosel was mixed with that of Axel von der Deinghauserheide or Billo von Oberviehland. Who was Billo von Oberviehland? I wanted to show the whole pedigree of Billo with the effect into the fifth generation (Klodo)

	Utz v Haus Scheutting
Hussan v Haus	Scheutting ZPr (Nores)
	Cora v Sennhutte SchH
Brando v Heidelbergberg Zpr	
	Bodo vd Horstschantze
Donna vd Bereitschaftspolizei	
	Erna v Winnfeld
Odo zu den Sieben Faulen SchH I	(Klodo)
	Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
Wotan v Stolzenfels	(Mohr Secr)
	Bella v Jagdschloss Platt
Hexe zu den Sieben Faulen Zpr	
Boda v Billhof PH 441442	
Billo v Oberviehland SchH III	(Klodo)
	Curt v Herzog Hedan SchH
Odin v Stolzenfels	(Mohr Secre)
	Bella v Jagdschloss Platt
Odin v greunen Eck Zpr	
	Chlodwig v Eckerbusch Zpr
Amala v greunen Eck Zpr	
	Gustel v Greunen Eck
Nute v Bern SchH I	(Klodo)
	Donar v Zuchtgut HGH
Bodo vd Brahmenau HGH Zpr	
	Fanny v Neuerburg PH
Thora v Bern SchH	(Klodo)
	Utz v Haus Scheutting
Vicki v Bern	
	Olle v Bern

He was the sire of Hein von Richterbach. It was a question I asked many times before I finally obtained his pedigree and figured just why Hein would be such a popular sire. He had five lines to Klodo in the fifth generation, 4 - 4 on Utz but more after the fifth, 4 - 4 on Curt von Herzog Hedan, one line to Donar von Zuchtgut in the fourth, 3 - 3 On the brothers, Odin and Wotan von Stolzenfels and one line to Hussan in the third. His mother was Nute von Bern, sister to VA 1 Neander. Somewhere I have the parents behind Boda von Billhof. Billo was another one of those naturals to breed to the R litter. They bred him to Rosel and got the great male, Hein von Richterbach SchH III. Hein's sister Hexe was also a prevalent force. Rather than show the breeding on Hein refer back to the R litter (Lex Preussenblut and Maja von Osnabreuckerland) pedigrees and put it with that of Billo. Hein will be followed back later with the pedigree of one of his sons.

Not only was Hein a great working show dog; but a producer of some of the finest males when bred to a variety of different bloodlines. Some of his lines were extremely tough but others were just normal. When bred to the Axel lines both he and his sister sometimes produced the maximum in height, I wonder if this was through doubling up on Hussan who also doubled up on Nores. With generations of selection away from the size element it should have disappeared.



Hein von Richterbach SchH III

However everyone is not always aware of what they are selecting for. Variations of this breeding went well in the U.S such as those big dogs with wonderful temperament,

Wotan, Woker and Troll von Richterbach. There were others. Axel breeding went well with the inbred Odin Stolzenfels line, and with it, size was not a factor. Both the latter combinations fit into North American new foundations. With the inbred Stolzenfels came extreme rear angulation.

These rears were too extreme for Germany but were welcome in North America. Dr. Funk always went into the quality of the offspring before awarding the title. It is characteristic of his judging as he not only judged; but gave guidance as to where the breeders should look to improve the breed.



Sieger Veus von Starrenburg SchH III

was a son of Alf von Nordfelsen. He came into prominence in pedigrees of future pillars. He looks short in upper arm. Funk had previously noted about his front being his weak point. but then went on to use superlatives about his gait



VA Lex Preussenblut

16 MORE FUNK YEARS



Casar von Der Malmannsheide SchH III
_was the most famous son of Hein von Richterbach. In the 1961 Sieger show Caser's offspring were the most numerous. Dr. Funk commented on the superior quality and consistency of the group.

It was in the early fifties; probably late 1953 that Dr Funk became president of the SV. Of course he had been one of the most outstanding breeders for nearly 30 years at that point. They respected him in the same category as von Stephanitz, but he too was human. With his director Kreamheller they instituted policies that stabilized breed development. Funk soon took on the air of God even though breeders knew that there were problems that were being brushed over, such as temperament and hips. The Americans were also screaming at him because of the high priced dogs that they bought, only to find the hips were of a crippling nature. For years he refused to get involved. The smart Americans took the dogs

themselves to the most noted authority on the condition in Germany and stayed with the dogs, putting their own identification pieces on the x ray. Then they would have it read right there, taking the dog if clean, leaving it if not. It became a condition of sale.

Then the Germans started going after the SV for hip information on the great breeding animals, but still Funk refused. Eventually he reluctantly consented, to a 20 kilometer endurance test, which is still done. It is the AD designation. The breeders were doing their own x rays though and when the hips did not look good, that dog would disappear. It is suspected they were sold to people in countries that were not interested in the problem.

In defense of the policies that they were following, it is apparent that in the back rooms of the SV they were working it out. They were not prepared to x ray everything only to find they had no dogs left, and even worse, lose the good breeders.

In the United States, Marie Leary who first identified the problem through her veterinarian Dr. Schnelle who had found it in her dogs, was taking a much more radical approach. She got rid of everything that even showed a trace, getting rid of almost all of the wonderful breeding stock that she had accumulated. She was not the only one; it became the trend. Those that could afford it would then buy more dogs supposedly without hip dysplasia, only to find that these dogs too could very well produce it and another few years went down the drain, not to mention the breeders that quit or went to other breeds. Eventually it included Marie Leary who had discarded so much quality in her dogs by the time she gave up breeding.

The fifties saw the beginning of breeding of such artists as Walter Martin of Wienerau Kennels and his brother Herman of Arminius. Together they built on the great Ordsgruppe Vierheim where many of the best breeders in Germany got together to train and learn how to breed the great ones. It became a rich mans club.

Walter Martin in one of his first litters had obtained an Alf von Nordfelsen daughter Berta von Lorsche Sand SchH III rated V, as was her SchH III mother which he bred to Select Arno von Haus Schwingel SchH III FH. Arno was by the V Axel son Wutzer von Bad Malle SchH III. Wutzer was out of a Rolf daughter. This



Jalk von Follenbrunnen SchH III,
Son of Vello zu den Sieben Faulen SchH III.

produced for him a great pillar female, inbred on Axel, that must be credited with largely stabilizing the type of not only the Wienerau dogs, but all the breed, in Germany. Her name was Dixie von Wienerau. Walter Martin's first great breeding with Dixie paired her with the several time Select dog Jalk von Follenbrunnen SchH III AD

Jalk was by Vello zu den Sieben Faulen out of a daughter of Hein von Richterbach, a beautiful combination of the top bloodlines.

Donner zu den Sieben Faulen SchH III

Yasko von der Tide SchH II

Ranga von der Tide SchH I

Lex von Drei Kinder Haus SchH I

Piril vd Buchenhohe SchH II

Frikka von der Schwarzen Perle SchH II FH

Sonja von Hannoverland SchH II

Vello zu den Sieben Faulen SchH III

Wigand zu den Sieben Faulen

Held zu den Sieben Faulen SchH III

Phantasie v d Buchenhohe

Grille zu den Sieben Faulen SchH II

Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH

Ina v Osnabreuckerland SchH III(R litter)

Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH

Jalk von Follenbrunnen SchH III

Odo zu den Sieben Faulen SchH I

Billo v Oberviehland SchH III

Nute v Bern SchH I

Hein v Richterbach SchH III

Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH

Rosel v Osnabreuckerland SchH I

Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH

Gunda von Follenbrunnen SchH I

Egon von Schwabenstamm SchH III FH

Liebo von Stuveschacht SchH III FH

Ora von Stuveschacht SchH III FH

Dora von Follenbrunnen

Diso aus der Biberahohle

Cilly von Kuchenberg SchH I

Anka von der Nahebahnbruche

From this breeding came great animals. There was Siegerin Landa, V1 Lido Leska and other Excellents from the same litter. It was around this breeding that Walter Martin built the first phase of his German breeding dynasty. He bred the L litter bitches to top stud dogs, then returned the offspring back to his own breedings. A study of Wienerau breedings show a balance of selected greats; close line breeding on first Dixie, then to other Wienerau greats as they occurred. Others formed their own breeding plans around the Wienerau. After this litter Dixie was also bred to a Gelmo von Neuzenlache SchH II to produce Frigga von Asterplatz. When Frigga was bred to her half brother Lido v d Wienerau we had the litter of which Yoga is the most significant. This was only the beginning.



Sieger Zibu von Haus Scheutting SchH III. It was Funk's own breeding. He said he was ideal but too close behind. Some wondered if he was tough enough



Sieger Bodo von Lierberg SchH III, son of Vello zu den Sieben Faulen. Renowned because of his outstanding temperament work in Sieger Show. One of the first to pass the test of courage



Witz von Haus Scheutting Select 2 at Sieger Show. Another one bred by Funk. He thought the dog was ideal but there was no record of his progeny at 4 years old. From the picture he looks wonderful. The dog lived far from centers so was not used a lot.

In the late forties and early fifties the German economy was recovering, some Germans recognized the potential and there was a noticeable increase in the exporting of dogs. In those days the S.V advocated no distemper shots working on a survival of the fittest policy.

There was some merit in this idea because there were those that did survive. Today there is a constant battle between the next virus and the next vaccine. The cost of this policy did eventually dissuade most breeders from keeping with this idea. Boxhochsburg Kennel was one that did follow the system and in the eighties still claimed to follow the same plan. In the past there have been a lot of excellent dogs come from this kennel, usually built

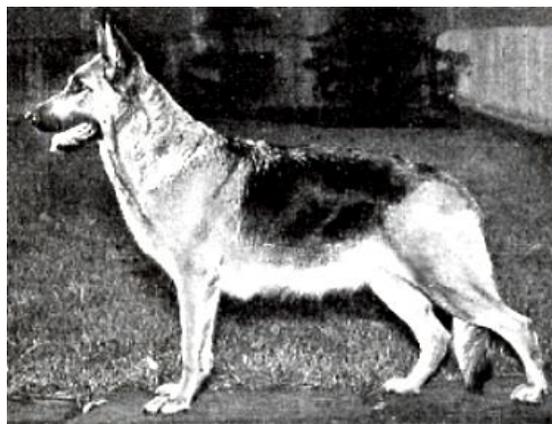
around the R litter, son Axel but not too much Alf.

The SV had other policies that were created to ensure the production of better German Shepherds. The training degrees that were compulsory on their show dogs became tougher and tougher, until it was almost impossible for a dog to get into the Select Class without SchH III.

Then they felt dogs were slipping through even with the SchH III so they went to the Test of Courage (which caught a few top show dogs not passing), when hip dysplasia became evident in the early years of Dr. Funks reign they developed the endurance test with a designation of AD for those passing. But it wasn't enough so they went to compulsory x rays with dogs identified by tattoo. But this was later on in the era of Dr. Funk. Let us go back to the early Funk era.



VA Alf von Convent SchH III Sire of a Sieger.



Assie von Hexankolk, Siegerin 1961.

Her mother was Cora the litter sister of Casar vd Malmannsheide. Her father went back to Claudius von Hain. The Germans were still after the wonderful fronts with strength in pasterns, strong backs and properly sloped croups. Extreme rears were considered faulty.

There was also the club in Koln where they learned from Funk and Stappen. (Stappen was another that took the time to talk with me in the eighties) Fritz Reichart of Colonia Agrippina was from the Koln Ordsgruppe. He took the name from the Roman conquerors who marched on Koln in the days of the Roman Empire. Fritz Reichart who was considered one of the great prospects as a breeder was eventually suspended from the SV over a simple registration dispute and went on to form his own

German Shepherd Club with its own register. It is not recognized internationally but it was in Germany.

Those were the days when the great kennels, zu den Sieben Faulen who used a lot of the Colonia Agrippina breeding in their foundation stock, Zollgrenscheuthaus, Waldorf Emst, Stuveschacht, Schinklergrenze, Haus Elkman, Bad Malle, Richterbach, Elfenhain, Elbachtal, Grubenstolz, Ermitenklause, Lauerhof, Haus Dexal, Adam Riesezwinger, and the herding master Kirschtal got started, and there were more. One that was a significant force in the breeding of working dogs from before the war, were the brothers Diehl, Adam of Holzheimer Eichwald was the one that bred Selma von Holzheimer Eichwald to Nestor von Wiegerfelsen to produce Riena and Ria that got the Dettmars started, Haus Diehl was the other kennel. The Ordsgruppe, (the local clubs) particularly in West Germany where travel was unrestricted had a lot to

do with breed development. The training grounds were and still are owned by the community but leased with long leases to the breed clubs. I visited two, one in Kastle, one in Koln but they are all over the country. It is amazing that they are not able to find little pieces of ground in North America where land is supposedly so plentiful. The clubs build clubhouses, maintain the grounds, have their dog shows and activities there. It is as much a place for social activities as it is a place to train dogs. The members usually take turns hosting the club. There are so many of them that the right to put on dog shows is a competition itself. A club can expect to get the permit to put on a show only once every two years. There are several shows going on through the country every day of every weekend. At their authorized show they hope to make enough money to carry the local group until the next show. Some put on dances and parties to keep their finances going but then there are those clubs that could only be described as wealthy.

It was in the fifties that **Josef Wasserman** started to become very active in breeding dogs. To that point he had been a real good dog trainer whose prime interest was getting dogs with trainable characteristics. He had been wounded in the war where he had seen and worked with German Shepherds in the most strenuous of circumstances. At first he tried to improve on his working stock by breeding to working dogs in his area. He would then take the best of his workers and look around for the most suitable dogs to breed them to, just as so many other grass root breeders in Germany.

He lived far from the center of German Shepherd intensive activity. His home was in a beautiful corner of Bavaria with rolling hills, within sight of the German Alps. Chalets, lodges and the atmosphere of old Bavaria, complete with traditional dress are still part of the environment. Unlike breeders in other parts of Germany, space was not a problem, he was able to keep a fair sized kennel, keeping dogs long enough that they could grow enough to assess what he had. This beautiful paradise in the mountains was far from Germany's top dogs of the day but as Josef became more involved he eventually found a way to get to the big shows. There he saw what he wanted and made arrangements to breed to the most suitable for his stock. His efforts had an effect on the whole German Shepherd breed.

He started well. His first bitch was a daughter of the great Select Dog Onyx von Frollenbach. He trained her to SchH III. Then he bred her to a SchH II half-brother to Cralo von Haunstetten, a local dog. From this breeding he got Freda von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH I. This all black bitch was bred to Nestor von Haunstetten SchH II who probably lines up with Cralo a few generations back but was line bred on Odin von Stolzenfels 4 - 5. Again Nestor was a local dog that Josef had taken a fancy to. He was not deep enough into the game to be thinking beyond this. From this breeding he got the bitch Krafta von Zollgrenscheuthaus who he also managed to train to SchH III. He must have been very proud of her as she accomplished the

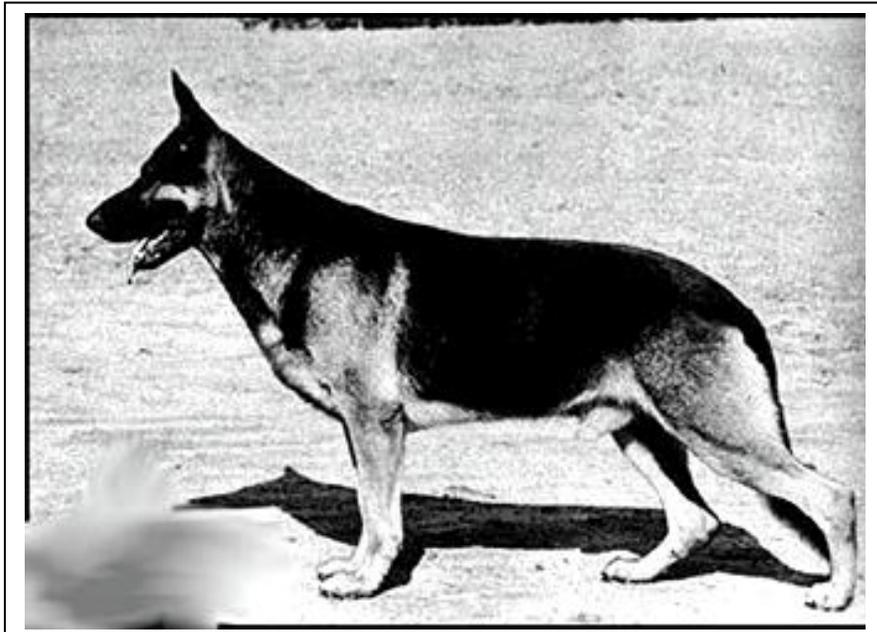


Drussus von Starrenburg SchH 11
son of Odin von Stolzenfels. Good quality
animal with strong front and good croup.

cherished SchHIII. He found a son of the Select dog Arno von Pfaffenau SchH III; a great grandson of Cralo von Haunstetten, a great, great grandson of Faust; who remember was a son of Onyx von Frollenbach to breed her to. This allowed him to line breed on Onyx and Dieb von der Liebchensmuhle, a son of *Drussus von Starrenburg*, son of Odin von Stolzenfels.

Another point about this dog was that his mother was Nandle von Hohen Fichte, sister to the great working dog Norbo von Hohen Fichte. This dogs name was Igor von Templeblick SchH III. The dog was

from Augsburg, about 200 kilometers from Wasserman's home. He kept another bitch from this breeding, the most beautiful Perle von Zollgrenscheuthaus who he only trained as far as SchH II. But now he was becoming interested in the conformation shows. With her he traveled to the distant shows, including the Sieger Show.



Ch Harry von Donaukai SchH III Can Gr Vic.

There he became aware of a high scoring working dog, which rated very high, V 1, in the Excellents in the conformation ring at the Sieger Show. The dog, Harry von Donaukai SchH III impressed him with his drive and perpetual energy. Harry did score with high Vs in every phase of the working trials. He showed fire and character that would impress any of the old school breeders. Harry's topline was

not ideal having a dip behind the withers that was emphasized by his very short coat. Apparently this is what prevented him from going Select. He was obviously a quality dog with quality breeding behind him.

- Cerno vd Achensmuhle SchH III
- Claudius v Hain SchHIII
- Treue v Hain HGH
- Fels v Voglandshof SchH III
- Sigbert Heidegrund Zpr
- Barbel v Haus Trippe SchH I
- Fenja v Hafenstrand SchH III
- Falk von der Emschleuse SchH II
- Nestor v Wiegerfelsen SchH III
- SuchH SH MH 11
- Immo v Hasenfang SchH III
- Dorte v Hasenfang SchH
- Cora von Walburgitor SchH III
- Harras von Konradfelsen Sch H 11
- Xyla von Walburgitor SchH I
- Unda von Walburgitor SchH I
- Harry von Donaukai SchH III
- Egon von Badener Hohe SchH III
- Diso von der Biberanalie SchH III
- Durna Arnelstrasse SchH II
- Bursch von Arcoschloss SchH III
- Odin Bergnest SchH II
- Petra von Arcoschloss SchH I
- Erla Gefdngniamaner SchH I
- Frei von der Donaukai SchH II
- Drusus v Starrenburg SchH II
- Dieb vd Liebchensmuhle SchH
- Norne v Hooptal Zpr
- Bianka von Donaukai
- Bar von Oliverforst SchH III
- Seffi von Arcoschloss SchH II
- Erla Gefdngniamaner SchH I

As I sort it out I am impressed with all the dogs known for fighting spirit within four generations. Look at all the ShH11 degrees and of course through Claudius to

herding His father was Falk von der Emschleuse SchH II who was a son of VA1 Fels von Voglandshof. Falk's mother was by that great Select dog Immo von Hasenfang, the sire of Axel, but there was no Axel in the breeding. Harry's mother and her mother were both Select bitches. Frei von der Donaukai, his mother was line bred on Dieb von de Liebchensmuhle. In addition Harry's pedigree contained names like Nestor von Wiegerfelsen, Egon von Badener Hohe, Sigbert Heidegrund, Bar von Oliverforst, and all the great dogs known for fighting spirit that sat behind them in pedigrees.

One kind of interesting ancestor behind Harry was a dog called, Odin von Bergnest SchH II. No doubt he was a brother to Othello who was seen so often in many of the outstanding dogs to develop in Germany after the war. It gave the connection to the herding working dogs of the past, the so called grass roots heritage that also came from Claudius von Hain who incidentally is also there in Harry's pedigree. As with Perle there was no R litter or Axel behind Harry. Josef Wasserman bred his Perle to the Harry dog. He kept a male pup. It was his dream dog. He soon realized that in this one there were special characteristics, so he was not going to sell him.

Volker von Zollgrenscheuthaus completed all three of his Schutzhund degrees at an early age. He was seen as a very tough dog that responded to the attack work like he had been born to it. He was. Mr. Wasserman also took him out to the dog shows, he was shown fairly close to home first of all in Munchin or as it was known before, Munich. His second show was a little further in Augsburg. Both times he rated very good which is as high a rating as they would give to a young dog. After that he went to Mannheim to the Sieger Show, under Heinz Roeper he won the Young Dog Class.

Traditionally a win in the Young Dog Class at the Sieger Show puts the winner in a favourable position the next year as an adult. From then on every show that Volker was in he rated V or excellent. He was beginning his move to the Sieger Show. In 1959 and 1960 Dr. Funk placed him first in the Adult Male Class. In 1959 Volker was Sieger for the first time. He followed it up by winning the title again the next year. Dr. Funk considered Volker to be the goal the breeders should be breeding towards. No doubt Funk was also aware of the breeding patterns behind Volker. When we look at the Siegers that Funk selected, he did have an inclination to keep going back to the working - herding lines, almost away from Axel and Rolf. He, probably more than anyone, would know of the problems behind too much Utz; albeit far back. Here was a dog that covered a broad spectrum of the quality animals that came before him. We have line breeding 4 - 5 on the great working dog Nestor v Wiegerfelsen, Onyx back to the SV's Donar v Zuchtgut, the herding working behind Gotz v Meisterrecht through Stella v Hohen Fichte HGH and her sire Cherusker Fasental HGH.

Mother side: Dago Weingertenhule SchH I
 Siggo von Cornelius Hof SchH III FH
 Perle Cornelius Hof SchH III
 Arno von der Pfaffenau SchH III
 Claus von Haus Werle SchH III
 Nora von Haus Stephen SchH III
 Asta Kleinwallstadt SchH II
 Igor von Templeblick SchH III
 Dieb vd Liebchensmuhle SchH
 Cralo v Haunstetten SchH II
 Nora v Aichtal SchH I
 Nandle v.d Hohen Fichte SchH I
 Faust v Busecker Schloss
 Gerda vd Hohen Fichte SchH II
 Sonja vd Hohen Fichte SchH II
 Perle von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH II
 Lasso von Schafergruss SchH III
 Lord von der Insel Principe SchH II
 Nadlla von der Insel Principe
 Nestor von Haunstetten SchH II (Nestor)
 Gotz Meisterrecht SchH III
 Daga von Schretegrund SchH I
 Alfa von dem Musterdorf SchH II
 Krafta von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH III
 Dieb vd Liebchensmuhle SchH
 Arry von Hofatselice SchH III
 Fanny Kemtner Hutte
 Freda von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH I
 Onyx v Frollenbach SchH III
 Erda von Tenmelhelzle SchH III
 Aska von der Arberhoh SchH III

In a sense, like Alf von Nordfelsen, here was another dog that represented a coming together of all the things that they had aimed for. He had the character, the balance, without extremes, he did not have the straight rear of the Hein and R litter progeny, nor did he contain the weaknesses that they had become aware, of coming from Axel.

This dog truly represented the opportunity to move the breed forward to that next step of consistency. It was not the first time that Dr. Funk had rejected the strong R litter presence and through his career it is almost as if he accepted it but was determined to keep it in its place. In retrospect we find that the progeny of Volker never did reach the prominence that might have been expected of them. However Josef Wasserman used him with everything he could, contrary to his past breeding practices he now closed in, inbreeding very close on Volker. There was probably some justification for this as he did have something well worth duplicating. Some of those dogs were then sent out of the country. A double grandson of Volker, bred by Wasserman was the Japanese Sieger. There were other Volker offspring sent to the United States and other places in the world, they were really in demand internationally. In Germany perhaps it was Josef Wasserman himself who now took on the image of "expert," it could have lessened the use of this wonderful dog.

It was a grandson of Volker who was also a grandson of Sieger Condor von Hohenstamm, bred by Mr. Wasserman that brought the influence of Volker back into the main stream. Let me first show the pedigree of Sieger Condor von Hohenstamm:

(Ingo Piastendamm)
Trutz a.d. Schwenenstadt SchH III MH 1
Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH (Pass Star)
Esta Preussenblut SchH III FH
Rolf v Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH
Achilles vd Hollenquelle SchH I
Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH
Xanda Preussenblut Pass Star)
Arko vd Delog SchH III

Amsel v Garagenhof SchH I BIH (Not Known)

Sieger '56 Condor v Hohenstamm SchH III
Nestor v Wiegerfelsen
SchH III SuchH SH MH 11
Immo v Hasenfang SchH III
Dorte v Hasenfang SchH
Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III DPH
(Arras)
Gnom v Kalsmunter SchH IIPH
Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III
Tita vd Starrenburg (BodoBram)
Asta vd Jacobsleiter SchH II
Cerno vd Achensmuhle SchH III
Claudius v Hain
Treue v Hain HGH
Delma v Ruhrsieg SchH III
Claus vd Brackener Hohe SchH III
Barbel v Ruhrsieg SchH I
Algund v Hause Boje SchH I



Sieger Condor von Hohenstamm SchH III 1956

Condor was said to be rather loose in front but a perpetual motion machine. Funk would also like the combination of working bloodlines. The next step was his son Mutz aus der Kuckstrasse Sieger 1963. Look at all the working dogs in his pedigree and the indications were that these dogs were sound in hips:



Sieger '63 Mutz aus der Kuckstrasse SchH III.

Lex Preussenblut SchH III
Rolf von Osnabreuckerland SchH III
Maja von Osnabreuckerland
Arko von der Delog
Curt von Sternbach
Amsel von Garagenhof
Alma von Zwengerbach
Condor von Hohenstamm SchH III (Nestor)
Immo von Hasenfang
Axel von der Deininghauserheide SchH II
Helma von Hildegardsheim
Asta von der Jacobsleiter
Claudius von Hain
Delma von Ruhrsieg
Baerbel von Ruhrsieg
Sieger '63 Mutz aus der Kuckstrasse SchH III
Cardinal von Holzheimer Eichwald
Tyrus von Holzheimer Eichwald (Nestor)
Ria von Holzheimer Eichwald
Conny von Haus Gersie
Artus von Erstenwald
Grete von Haus Ankergrund
Hela von Rebengut
Mori von Gieser Waldchen
Armin von der Trillke
Dolf bei den Krabbenfaengern
Donate von der Seefhort
Hella von Oldenburgerland
Christa von Oldenburgerland (Not Known)
Line bred Nestor Wiegerfelsen 5 - 5

I can only identify with the line breeding on Nestor. On the mother side I imagine they were from East Germany, but I know that the Mutz line dogs were very tough.

Before catching up to the breed as Sieger '63 it developed in North America, let's see what happened with the main stream of German breeding. It is so relevant to the eventual path of American breeding that it requires continuing the study of German breeding. There is almost a split of influence, but basically it is Volker working in with the line of Condor von Hohenstamm that gives some line breeding on Claudius von Hain with less influence of Rolf or Hein. Yet it had to tie in with the chosen path designated by Funk through Sieger Alf von Nordfelsen. It corresponds with the further eminence of Wienerau and the taking over as President from Dr. Funk by Dr. Rommel.

Volker was sent to the United States in a stud deal made with an American breeder. Mr. Wasserman appeared disappointed that Volker was not used anything like the extent that he should have. I try to remember why we did not flock to the dog; maybe a combination of ignorance and mistrust. Did we think he was too good to be true? How many times had we sent bitches to various studs only to be left with nothing worth going on with? However it is only now as I analyze pedigrees am I aware of the value in this dog. There was a breeding made to him on the East coast of the United States that did benefit American breeding, coincidentally by Marie Leary, but it was like a drop in the bucket compared to what might have been reaped.

17 THE GERMAN DIRECTION

A study of what was happening in the German Shepherd breed in Germany in the sixties reveals the background for the changes to come. The breed at that time had a lot of Axel blood but at the same time breeders were selling it off. Was it because of the market for Axel stock? Certainly the American market was very receptive to the elegant, alert showmanship that went with these dogs. It is suspected that the Germans kept the ones that would be most beneficial to the breed as it moved toward the chosen direction. A dog called, Condor vom Zollgrenscheuthaus almost repeated the win of his grandfather, but could only get to a high Select rating.



Condor vom Zollgrenschutz-Haus SchH3/FH - kkl 1 Born 1962

Rolf vom Osnabrücker Land SchH3
 Arko von der Delog SchH3
 Amsel vom Garagenhof SchH1/BIH
 Condor vom Hohenstamm SCHH3, FH
 Axel von der Deininghauserheide SCHH3, DPH, FH
 Asta von der Jakobsleiter SchH2
 Delma von Ruhrsieg SchH3
 Condor von Schnapp SchH2
 Arry von der Gassenquelle SchH3
 Grimm von der Fährmühle SchH3
 Fella von der Fährmühle HGH
 VA3 Gilde von der Lillisruh SchH1
 Falk vom Osnabrücker Land SchH2
 Alwine vom Condorhorst SchH1
 Gilde vom Osnabrücker Land SchH1
 Condor vom Zollgrenzschutz-Haus SchH3/FH - kkl 1
 Falk von der Emsschleuse SchH3
 Harry vom Donaukai SchH3
 Freia vom Donaukai SchH2
 Volker vom Zollgrenzschutz Haus SchH3
 Igor vom Tempelblick SchH3
 Perle vom Zollgrenzschutz Haus SchH1
 Krafta vom Zollgrenzschutz Haus SchH3
 Carmen vom Sixtberg SchH2
 Axel von der Deininghauserheide SCHH3, DPH, FH
 Alf vom Nordfelsen SCHH3, FH
 Carin vom Bombergschen Park SchH2
 Caret vom Elfenhain SchH1
 Grimm von der Fährmühle SchH3
 Anka vom Elfenhain SchH1
 Lexa vom Osnabrücker Land SchH2

Condor was an accumulation of preferred bloodlines; Axel 4 -4, Claudius von Hain 5 - 6 Rolf and Alf in the 3rd and 4th, Sieger Condor von Hohenstamm and Volker Zollgrenscheuthaus in the 3rd. I could not find mother lines of Condor von Schnapp.

Condor von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH III was rated with the top Selects for the first time in 1964 and was rated Select for the next few years. In the words of Mr. Wasserman, "He had the perfect shoulder." The loss of proper shoulder assembly has constantly haunted the breed, it is acknowledged as much harder to get and hang onto than other characteristics like rear angulation. Condor von Zollgrenscheuthaus with his lines to Condor von Hohenstamm seemed to go better with the main lines than did his grandfather Volker. But then the German breeders have been consistent in pulling out yesterdays stars, that had almost been forgotten and breeding them to come up with a dog that is suddenly center stage.



Quanto v Wienerau SchH II, once VA2.

Walter Martin took the golden opportunity to incorporate all these quality dogs, closing up on Alf von Nordfelsen and he had just the bitch to breed. Yoga v Wienerau was a double granddaughter of his great foundation bitch Dixie v Wienerau, with three lines to Alf v Nordfelsen. He bred her to Condor v Zollgrenscheuthaus. He got many time VA

(Rolf)

Arko v d Delog SchH III

Sg Condor v Hohenstamm SchH III (Axel)

Asta v d Jacobsleiter SchH I

Condor v Schnapp SchH II

Gilde v d Lillisruh SchH I

Condor v Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH III

Harry von Donaukai SchH III

Sg Volker von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH III

Perle von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH II

Carmen v Sixtberg SchH II

(Axel)

Alf v Nordfelsen SchH III

Caret v Elfenhain SchH I (Hein)

Anka v Elfenhain

Quanto v d Wienerau SchH II

Vello z d Sieben Faulen SchH III

Jalk v Follenbrunnen SchH III (Hein)

Gunda v Follenbrunnen

Lido v d Wienerau SchH III

(Wutzer-Axel)

Arno v Haus Schwingel

Dixie v d Wienerau

(Alf-Axel)

Berta v Lorsche Sand

Yoga v d Wienerau SchH I

(Casar-Hein)

Gero v Katharinentor SchH III

Gelmo v d Neuzenlache SchH II

Carin v Pettweg

Frigga v Asterplatz SchH I

(Wutzer-Axel)

Arno v Haus Schwingel SchH III

Dixie v d Wienerau

(Alf-Axel)

Berta v Lorsche Sand

Here was an accumulation of greats; a selection process that had taken the best from all the preferred dogs of the SV and put it in one dog but the new head of the SV Dr. Rommel could never see to make this dog Sieger because he never got beyond SchH II, in training. It didn't matter, his time was to come and Walter Martin was also coming from a different direction.

As you can see by the above pedigree, Alf von Nordfelsen blood was still in a very favoured position, it would seem that Dr. Funk chose well in choosing this dog. There was also Watzler von Bad Malle who not only had Axel but also was a grandson of Rolf and with some Claudius. The mother of Watzler had a sister who was also bred to Axel giving the same combination. Valet von Bad Malle was the best breeding dog in that litter and was cherished equally for breeding. Watzler in particular was not only a great influence in Germany but a son of his, also the result of combining with a lot of Rolf blood, Bernd von Kallengarten, went to America where he was a force that changed the whole breed on the other side of the Atlantic.

Breeders particularly in Germany became aware of the great results they were getting by combining Rolf, Axel and Claudius. Siegers Condor von Hohenstamm and Volker v Zollgrenscheuthaus also went well with these lines, both having lines back to Claudius. They were not only giving sound working temperament but good hips and they were getting not only excellent quality but animals that were showmen. The dogs that went to America headed by Troll von Richterbach, his sons Ulk Wikingerblut and Servie von Alexryvo Hof, generally were nice gentlemen but not the toughest.

Ulk also had a line back to Amor von Haus Hoheide, Axel son, Am Gr Victor Ch Axel von Poldihaus, who went back to Rosel instead of Rolf, was actually born in the U.S. but conceived in Germany. He helped American breeding by combining, to line breed on Arras aus der Stadt Velbert, possibly the best route back to Utz. These were but a few of the strong Axel lines that led the way to America, as they were changing the German Shepherd to the new breed.

Watzler, through his Select son Arno von Haus Schwingel and then through Arno's daughter Dixie von Wienerau, who by virtue of being a granddaughter of Alf von Nordfelsen would have been lined on Axel, is ingrained in the most prominent of German breeding. Through Watzler's son Bernd he is also a pillar in North American breeding.

The way seemed to be to cut down on the Axel prominence even though all indications are that Axel blood was some of the better for clean hips and most certainly style. There were strong Rolf sons, grandsons and other R litter representatives sliding into the roll of prominence. Amongst them were the strong sons of Hein von Richterbach who of course was a son of Rosel von Osnabreuckerland. This brings back again the strong Utz influence that came through Billo von Oberviehland, through Hussan. Still evident was that perpetual quest in Germany to find something even different. They wanted something that would produce all of the virtues without faults.



Am Gr Victor Ch Axel von Poldihaus



Gissa von Busecker Schloss

from the creative breeding of Alfred Hahn. He combined the influence of Amor von Haus Hoheide and Arno von Haus Gersie, while lining on Rolf. This bitch placed Select in the 1961 Sieger Show. Note the balanced structure, strong back and pasterns and correct croup slope.

They looked for lines that would broaden the base that went back to the greats, something ignored by the main stream. There almost seemed to be a feeling to get back to the open breeding - and of course there was always room to include the workers and herders. Let me include the pedigree of Klodo a d Ermitenklaue. He was lined on Cralo v Haunstetten 4 - 4 through Illa V Haunstetten SchH III, 3 - 3 but also contained lines to Claudius v Hain. Two separate lines to Nestor v Wiegerfelsen in the 6th and a line through Lord von Zental, another dog that went to America, to Othello, then to Junker. It was working lines, part of the broadening process: although I see no herding degrees in his immediate pedigree.

Kuno von Al Babenberg
 Arno von Bildhauerglide SchH II
 Cilly von Haus Thebry
 Cito von Coburger Land SchH II (Baldur-Sg)
 Kosak von Holzheimer Eichwald
 Ossy von Schafergruss SchH I(Ria-Nestor)
 Centa von Schafergruss
 Arras Adam Riesezwinger SchH III FH (Baldur-Sigbert)
 Super vd Buchenhohe SchH I
 Ulf in Strudel SchH II(Reina-Nestor)
 Xira im Strudel
 Ella aus der Ermitenklaue SchH I
 Cralo v Haunstetten SchH II
 Illa von Haunstetten SchH III FH
 Lisl von Haunstetten
 Klodo aus der Ermitenklaue SchH II
 Claudius v Hain SchH III
 Benno von Herbederschloss
 Barbel von Crengeldanzburg
 Iwo vom Johanneshauch SchH I (Othello-Junker)
 Lord v Zental
 Ilse von Sieghaus SchH II
 Burga von Marienbrueche
 Hella aus der Ermitenklaue SchH III FH
 Siggo v Corneliushof SchH III FH
 Arno von der Pfaffenau SchH III
 Dora von Haus Stephen
 Freia aus der Ermitenklaue SchH I
 Cralo v Haunstetten SchH II
 Illa von Haunstetten SchH III FH
 Lisl von Haunstetten



VA Hero von Lauerhof SchH III

was many times in the Select class. He was a grandson of Klodo aus der Ermitenklause who in his own right became a prominent stud. He represented part of a secondary line. Line bred 3 - 4 on Arras Adam Riesezwinger and 5 -5 on Lido von Friedlichenheim.

I show the pedigree of Klodo because he kept showing up in German pedigrees. One might wonder just where this dog came from. I note the total training of Illa v Haunstetten to SchH III FH, who Klodo is inbred on 3 - 3. It looks like she was the beginning of Ermitenklause kennel. There were sons and daughters of Klodo repeatedly showing up in the winning lines, although Klodo himself went to America where his influence there was minimal. Ermitenklause was another of those kennels that kept repeating successful combinations.

The Rolf sons and daughters were legend. Prominent was Drussus zu den Sieben Faulen who was a Select dog that combined through the B litter Oberviehland but this time through the bitch Blanka, a direct reversal of the Hein breeding. Drussus had some Odin von Stolzenfels connection but no Axel. This dog was another great creation of the great breeding artistry of Heinz Roeper. Roeper's breedings almost entirely show him never using Axel but as a selector of quality from other lines, developing lines that eventually would blend with the diluted Axel blood.



Ch **Amor von Haus Hoheide** Can Gr Vic

Following the "No Axel" policy one more generation, but not by Roeper, created the VA Donner son, VA Amor von Haus Hoheide. The brothers, Drusses and Donner were kept at home. Amor went to the States but he is still present in the pedigrees of some great German dogs. I wonder if the long coats that Amor sometimes produced came down through his inbreeding on Onyx Frollenbach on Amor's mother side?

Drusus zu den Sieben Faulen, is the fraternal grandfather of that great influence, Vello zu den Sieben Faulen.

Vello breeding also became more important during the era when they were looking for alternatives to Axel.

(Ingo Piastendamm)
 Trutz a.d. Schwenenstadt SchH III MH 1
 Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH (Pass Star)
 Esta Preussenblut SchH III FH
 Rolf v Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH(Reina-Nestor)
 Achilles vd Hollenquelle SchH I
 Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH
 Xanda Preussenblut (Pass Star)
 Donner zu den Sieben Faulen SchH III (Baldur)
 Arry v.d Gassenquelle SchH II
 Etu v Zierenberg SchH III
 Freia v Meisterberg
 Wally zu den Sieben Faulen SchH III
 Odo zu den Sieben Faulen SchH I
 Bianka v Oberviehland
 Nute v Bern SchH I
 Amor v Haus Hoheide SchH II
 Onyx v Frollenbach SchH
 Ingo vd Badener Hohe SchH I
 Anni vd Badener Hohe PH
 Pitzo v Flieder Schloss SchH III
 Ingo v Piastendamm Zpr
 Krafta v Bobertal SchH II
 Dina v Zchampertal
 Christel v Friedholtz SchH I
 Onyx v Frollenbach SchH III FH
 Faust v Busecker Schloss SchH III
 Wibored v Busecker Schloss. SchH III
 Amsel v Menkenmoor SchH III (Sigbert)
 Baldur v Befreiungsplatz
 SchH II MH 1
 Bionde vd Buchenhohe SchH III
 Adele aus der Stadt Velbert

When I look at this pedigree I am so sorry that I did not breed to this dog. It is a great combination of quality. He was a steal from the VA class. Note Adele on the tail female. She is a sister to Arras aus der Stadt Velbert (pictured in an earlier chapter). She was runner up to her mother, Stella for Siegerin.

Let us go back to the Funk years. Donar von Firnsuppe was a Rolf son that Dr. Funk believed in. His mother lines went back to the working dogs of Holzheimer Eichwald but again no Axel. Dr. Funk bred one of his Haus Scheutting bitches to Donar and from the breeding came Zibu von Haus Scheutting. He sold the dog but when he was shown under Funk at the Sieger Show, he made him Sieger. He also made the son of Zibu Sieger later, but the breeders did not like the line. They felt there was weakness in the temperament of these dogs; of course there was also the stigma of favouritism (Zibu is shown in an earlier chapter). This was the chosen direction, but not good enough. It looks like, although Nestor is there, there are not enough tough dogs behind. The breeders managed to pressure the S.V into introducing the "Test of Courage." The first year the test was introduced, Zibu son, Dido Werther Konigsallee (Slated to be Sieger) failed, as did a number of other prominent stud dogs. Even though Dido managed to get through the test the second year and was made Sieger at that time, both he and Zibu were soon absent from the winning lines, and the Sieger Show. It was the Test of Courage that brought out the surprising Sieger Bodo von Lierberg. He was great on the "Test" as was his litter brother Bernd who was placed VA3. Quax von Haus Beck, a son of Sieger Veus von Starrenburg was VA as was Nick v Dreimarkenstien VA whose breeding went back to Wienerau. Bernd fitted into future German breeding more than Bodo. Bodo went to America Bodo's rise to power was almost like the "spectacular," years before when Harras von der Jüch was placed Sieger because of temperament. Bodo and Bernd were both sons of Vello zu den Sieben Faulen. The breeding was repeated many times producing more of this excellent temperament, proper size and type.

The mother, Betty von Eningsfeld, goes back to Hein but her father was Arko von Reidersknapp who was one of those great working dogs whose heritage disappears. Arko was also bred to Bella von Eningsfeld, which produced that great working dog Aro von Worringer Reitweg, very prominent in German pedigrees.

Trutz a.d. Schwenenstadt SchH III MH 1
 Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH
 Esta Preussenblut SchH III FH
 Rolf v Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH
 Achilles vd Hollenquelle SchH I
 Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH
 Xanda Preussenblut

Donar von Firnsuppe
 Jorg von Biegwald
 Moritz von Holzheimer Eichwald SchH I
 Alona von Kalsmunter SchH II
 Maja von Holzheimer Eichwald SchH III
 Nestor v Wiegerfelsen SchH III .SuchH SH MH 11
 Ria v Hlzheimer Eichwald SchH I
 Selma v Holzheimer Eichwald

Zibu von Haus Scheutting SchH III Sg
 Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH
 Rolf v Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH
 Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH
 Bursche von Pflingsthal SchH I
 Phylax v Holzheimer Eichwald SchH III
 Hella von Kattenstroth SchH III
 Dolly von Bielefelderland SchH II

Niobe von Haus Scheutting
 Marshall von Bern SchH III
 Adi von Haaron-Ufer SchH II
 Annemone von Schonen SchH I
 Wonne von Maschtor SchH I
 Quell v Durmersheim SchH III
 Poldila von Haus Scheutting SchH I
 Chuna von Haus Scheutting SchH I

Line bred Rolf Osnabreuckerland 3 -2, Ingo Piastendamm 5 -5 .



Sieger **Bodo von Lierberg**

Sieger **Bodo von Lierberg** in full stride. Notice that he is not quite in full extension in this picture as the hind leg has started to come forward again, but also notice the proper follow through of right front foot and strong back.

		Drussus z d Sieben Faulen
	Yasko v d Tide	Ranga v d Tide
Lex vom Drei Kinder Haus		Pirol v d Buchenhohe
	Frikka v d Schwartzen Perle	Sonja v Hannoverland
Vello z d Sieben Faulen		Wigand z d Sieben Faulen
	Held z d Sieben Faulen	Phantasie v Buchenhohe
Grille z d Sieben Faulen		Lex v Preussenblut
	Ira v Osnabreuckerland	Maja v Osnabreuckerland
Bodo v Lierberg SchH III Sieger		Benno v Haus Stang Ost
	Heiko v Boehmerhof	Doris v Huckardenbruch
Arko v Reidersknapp		Bredo v Steinschlag
	Burga v Cinkushof	Bella v Eickholt
Betty v Eningsfeld		Billo v Oberviehland
	Hein v Richterbach	Rosel v Osnabreuckerland
Delfi v Kleistweg (Sister to Bill v Kleistweg)		Kuno v Haus Diehl
	Adda v Reiffeck	Dora v Greunen Platz

Sieger Dido Werther Konigsallee did produce the Siegerin Connie von Klosterbogen who goes back on the mother side to Jalk von Follenbrunnen and Alf von Nordfelsen. Connie in turn was the mother of Gundo von Klosterbogen who for a while, looked like he might make Sieger, but other forces were moving faster. If we look at the breeding behind Zibu we might find it easier to understand what Dr. Funk was trying to promote. Zibu has Rolf in the second and third generation. In addition he has Ingo Piastendamm three times in the fifth. This is almost the designated main line of progression. Gundo might have carried on the line but there is reluctance in the German hierarchy to bring the line down through the female side of the pedigree.

There was another Axel combination. One son called Ero von Awallenberg whose mother lines concentrate on Odin von Stolzenfels through Sigbert and Ferdl went to Canada and was a big influence there, eventually blending with the American Axel stock, Long Worth and other Stolzenfels lines very well. Perhaps because of Ero's mother lines, size seemed to be less of a factor with him, however there was a tendency to produce softness of temperament.

Dernd von Awallenberg, brother of Ero from an earlier litter was kept in Germany and used in a minor way. Still there was this move to cut the use of Axel particularly without Rolf blood other than through Alf von Nordfelsen. Wutzer v Bad Malle and Alf von Waldorf-Emst had the Rolf balance. The detractors of Axel blood were not about to lose the value of Alf von Nordfelsen.

Dr. Rommel, who took over from Dr Funk was a believer in the Axel/Rolf and other R litter combinations particularly when Claudius von Hain was thrown in. Perhaps it was a throw over to the late forties and early fifties when the kennels of Colonia Agrippina dominated German breeding. He brought their influence back with a bang. The value of what they had accomplished was woven into the plan for the future. They mixed with Zu den Sieben Faulen.

Many of the better Rolf sons such as Lasso von Sturi-Gau, Lesko von Kattenstroth and the great breeding dogs of Colonia Agrippina were noted for the production of great bitches; as was Rolf himself. These animals found their way into the future pillars of the breed.

Lasso von Sturi-Gau, the Rolf son who is out of Werra zu den Sieben Faulen goes back on the mother side to the sister of Billo Oberviehland, Blanka, and on the father side back to the closely bred Stolzenfels line with some Utz breeding. The Lasso daughter Afra vom Eichwaeldchen was bred to Held von Haus Elkemann, who was a son of Regina von Colonia Agrippina, a daughter of Rolf who had been bred to Alf von Nordfelsen to produce Held. Held was bred to the daughter of Lasso to produce Axel von Peltzierfarm. This was the start of another bringing together of lines.



Axel von Peltzierfarm SchH III who came out of the almost forgotten kennel around Koln. He was renowned in producing, not only real mentally sound dominant males but dogs that scored high in x-ray normal hips. Note the balance, strong pasterns, good front and back with proper croup.



Pascha von Gelhauserschlossen was a dog that seemed to come out of nowhere. He found favour with a lot of breeders, probably because of the wonderful front he displayed, a little more than the usual rear angulation but still with a



Mutz von Peltzierfarm Sch III.

Regina's other son Gero von Haus Elkemann whose father is more Colonia Agrippina and zu den Sieben Faulen leading back to the Preussenblut\Osnabreuckerland line was combined with a Hein daughter to produce Heidi von Haus Bickert. When Heidi was bred to Axel von Peltzierfarm, it produced *Mutz von Peltzierfarm Sch III*.

Axel v d Deininghauserheide
 Alf v Nordfelsen
 Carin v Bombergshenpark Park

Held v Haus Elkemann

Rolf v Osnabreuckerland
 Regina v Colonia Agrippina
 Asta v d Eisheligengrotte

Axel v d Peltzierfarm

Rolf v Osnabreuckerland
 Lasso v Sturi - Gau
 Werra z d Sieben Faulen

Afra v Eichwaeldchen

Fred z d Sieben Faulen
 Anka v d Westfelderr Meuhle
 Brisa v Blonden Kaethchen

Mutz v d Peltzierfarm SchH III

Rolf v Osnabreuckerland
 Tell v Colonia Agrippina
 Jutta v Colonia Agrippina

Gero V Haus Elkemann

Rolf v Osnabreuckerland
 Regina v Colonia Agrippina
 Asta v d Eisheligengrotte

Heidi v Haus Bickert

Billo v Oberviehland
 Hein v Richterbach
 Rosel v Osnabreuckerland

Vera v Loherkopf

Lido v Friedlichenheim
 Daga v Aichtal
 Krone v Aichtal

He was one of the most significant pillars of his era. It is worth noting that there does not appear to be any Axel other than through Alf von Nordfelsen, the chosen path, or Claudius, at least within five generations, yet there are 3 lines to Rolf in the fourth and more beyond the fifth. As might be expected straight rear ends were the nemesis coming from Mutz but he was born in the middle of the hip controversy and he produced good ones. The temperament was also very sound. He had 3 close lines to Rolf and one to Rosel. There were a lot of compensating lines like Lido v Friedlichenheim, Alf v Nordfelsen, Hein, Gero v Haus Elkemann and the inbreeding to Regina v Colonia Agrippina. These were the forgotten lines of Fritz Reichart. Could it be that he too was an artist in selection? It is said that he could have been Sieger, but Mutz was bred by Dr Rommel; the Sieger Show judge of males during that era.

It is not often realized that the dogs Marko von Boxhochsburg, Asslan von Maiweg and Chico von Maiweg are of the same breeding. All by Alf von Waldorf - Emst and used extensively. Their mother was Petra von Colonia Agrippina who went back to more Osnabreuckerland. Her mother, Betty Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH is similar breeding as the R litter. It is the direction that Alf von Waldorf-Emst was used, away from Axel Deinghauserheide. That perhaps made him so influential. Marko, Asslan and Chico were all excellent producers. They would have qualified as being through the main male line. As an example of their use I show the picture and pedigree of Canto v Wienerau: He was responsible for a most profound direction change. At one of the Sieger shows in the young dog class, three of his sons, all out of different bitches, placed one, two, and three, in the class. And there were many more down the line.



Canto von Wienerau shown as a young dog. He changed the shape of the breed by introducing a steeper croup that therefore increased the impression of rear angulation. It increased the potential for sales with a more streamlined product. From the picture the front looks sufficient for a young dog.

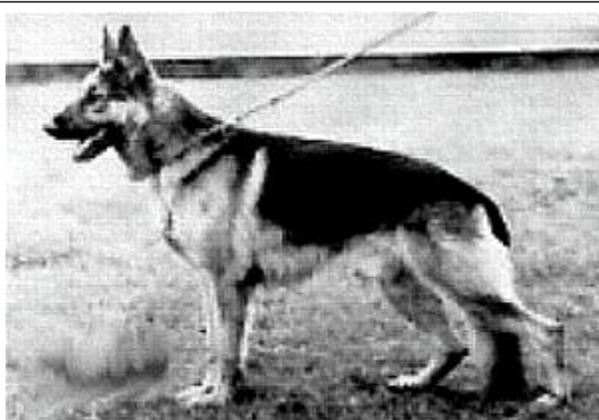
	(Rolf)
	Alf v Walddorf Emst
	Asslan v Maiweg
	Petra v Colonia Agrippina
Fix zu den Sieben Faulen	(Betty Osna)
	Arry v Orchtumstrand
	Anka v Marianstein
	Irma v d Graftschaft Hohe
Hein v Konigsbruch	(Hein Richterbach)
	Casar v d Malmannsheide
	Gero v Katharinentor (Axel)
	Baerbel v Escherdamm
Aia v Haus Solms	
	Aro v Worringer Reitweg
	Centa v Glaesernen Bild
	Illa v d Odenwaldklause
Canto v d Wienerau	
	Lex v d Drei Kinderhaus
	Vello z d Sieben Faulen
	Grill x d Sieben Faulen
Jalk v Follenbrunnen	(Ina Osna)
	Hein v Richterbach
	Gunda v Follenbrunnen (Rosel)
	Dora v Follenbrunnen
Llana v d Wienerau	(Axel)
	Watzer v Bad Malle
	Arno v Haus Schwingel
	Edda v Graun Dern
Dixie v d Wienerau	(Axel)
	Alf V Nordfelsen
	Berta v Lorsche Sand
	Cora Riedstolz

A look at this pedigree tells a lot as to where Walter Martin was going. Notice the various routes to Axel in the fifth generation and all the varied Osnabreuckerland representatives. He had character strength through Aro v Worringer Reitweg and style through Dixie von Wienerau. Again we have Colonia Agrippina

It was at a German dog show. A young man holding the rather insignificant gray bitch Anka von Marianstein approached the owner of Asslan von Maiweg asking about breeding the bitch to Asslan. Asslan's owner took one look at the bitch and told the youth to forget it. When Heinz Roeper was told that Asslan's owner rejected the bitch, he approached the man himself, asking just why he would not breed his dog to the bitch. There was surprise and great apologies from the stud dog owner; he had not realized that Heinz Roeper owned the bitch. The breeding was made and from this breeding came Fix zu den Sieben Faulen. When Fix was bred to Hein's great granddaughter, Hein von Konigsbruch was a product of the breeding. When Hein von Konigsbruch was bred to Llana von Wienerau from the famous L litter Wienerau, it added Vello through Jalk, more Hein von Richterbach, Watzler through Arno von Haus Schwingel, more Alf von Nordfelsen through Dixie. This was part of the most effective change in the breed. From this breeding came Canto von Wienerau. Canto was half of the Wienerau connection that brought about such stylish changes in the breed in Germany.

Walter Martin had worked closely with the owner of Asterplatz kennels even to the extent that he allowed this kennel at one time to use Dixie with a dog called Gelmo von Neuzenlache, who I must admit I can't find the background of. From this breeding came Frigga von Asterplatz. Frigga was bred to her half brother Lido von Wienerau, who was also out of Dixie, the mother of the wonderful L litter. Lido rated V1 at many Sieger shows but probably because of his light colour was never able to get into the Selects. From this double Dixie litter came Yoga, the mother of Quanto. Two close lines to Dixie and therefore three to Alf von Nordfelsen when she was bred to Condor von Zollgrenscheuthaus. Both the Wienerau pillars, Quanto and Canto, went so well with Mutz von Peltzierfarm offspring.

As Dr. Rommel stepped to the side and the stewardship was handed to Hermann Martin, the brother of Walter, there appeared to be even a closer combining of the Wienerau\Arminius lines at the top. Arminius was the kennel name used by Hermann Martin. The next chapter will explore further the continuing evolution of German breeding.



Argus von Klammler SchH III

Argus von Klammler had a wonderful influence on German breeding. He was the litter brother to Asslan. Take note of the excellent front assembly and what I would consider ideal slope of croup. With all this he has balance.

18 THE MARTINS AND MORE

This chapter follows the pattern of the German lines generally to the present but it is impossible to follow them all so I have concentrated on what appears to be a focusing around a certain group. The German breeders themselves became aware of successful combinations, where they got the good hips and sound temperament, what they had to throw into the mix to get their dogs through the courage test. In many cases they went to the professional working dogs, the police dogs and herders. Sometimes these lines are hard to follow but eventually they find their way to the greats of the past. Let me show the pedigree of the bitch Dixie von der Wienerau. She is so much in the center of the purest line:

Immo v Hasenfang SchH III
 Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III DPH FH
 Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III
 Wutzer von Bad Malle SchH III
 Rolf v Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH
 Immo von Bad Malle SchH II (Claudius v Hain)
 Betty von Haus Herberfold Sch H III
 Arno von Haus Schwingel SchH III
 Iran v d Buchenhohe SchH III
 Kuno Vom Jungfernsprung SchH III FH
 Bella v Haus Weinberg SchH III
 Edda von Greunen Dern
 Brigga vom Rautheck

Dixie von Der Wienerau SchH I Born 1959

Immo v Hasenfang SchH III
 Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III DPH FH
 Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III
 Alf v Nordfelsen SchH III Sieger 55
 Amor v Wappen Bocholt SchH III
 Carin v Bombergshenpark Park SchH II
 Bella v Haus Trippe SchH I
 Berta von Lorsch Sand
 Dago a.d. Weingertenhule SchH II
 Siggo v Corneliushof SchH III FH
 Perle v Corneliushof SchH III
 SG Cora Riedstolz SchH3
 Arno vom Römer SchH3
 Darga vom Aegidiendamm SchH2
 Wanka vom Aichtal SchH1

Dixie represented the best of what there was, 3- 3 on Axel in the most desirable form, her lines to Rolf and the R litter and bringing in the herding lines of Claudius von Hain and Amor von Wappen Bocholt. Look at all the training degrees behind her.

The other lines came in to a lesser degree, broadening the quality base with a little different breeding, such as Siegers Heiko von Oranien Nassau, Marko von Cellerland, and other lines from various combinations of the R litter and Hein v Richterbach. Aro v Worringer Reitweg was one of these fighters that brought the courage of his grandfather Arko v Reidersknapp SchH III to the mix, but Arko is one of those difficult to trace so I present the pedigree of Sieger Heiko, who when he became Sieger I could not understand why.

SZ 1112860 Heiko von Oranien Nassau SchH3 - kkl 1 Born : 09.04.1966
Alf vom Walddorf-Ernst Schh3/FH
Junker vom Summerland SchH3
Fata vom Schinklereck SchH3/FH
Lardo vom Spargeldorf SchH3/FH
Axel von der Deininghauserheide SCHH3, DPH, FH
Dixi vom Summerland SchH1
Evi vom Stüveschacht SchH1
Alf vom Convent SchH2/FH
Argant von Detlefs Ruh SchH3/FH
Illo zu den Sieben-Faulen SchH2/FH
Orlanda zu den Sieben-Faulen SchH1
Mira vom Spargeldorf SchH1
Iro von Urari SchH3/FH
Anka vom Schnapp SchH1
VA3 Gilde von der Lillisruh SchH1
Heiko von Oranien Nassau SchH3 - kkl 1
Cito vom Coburger Land SchH2
Arras vom Adam-Riesezwinger SchH3/FH
Ella aus der Eremitenklause SchH1
Klodo aus der Eremitenklause SCHH3 ROM
Iwo vom Johanneshauch SchH1
Halla aus der Eremitenklause SchH3/FH
Freia aus der Eremitenklause SchH1
Cilly von Oranien Nassau SchH3
Edo vom Gehrdener Berg SchH2
Arno vom Haus Gersie SchH3/FH
Delia vom Walburgitor SchH2
Alfa von der Forelleninsel SchH3/FH
Bero vom Geigerbrunnen SCHH1
Gina vom Eckbachtal SchH1
Britta vom Neckarstolz SCHH3

Heiko was another road back to the herders with sound temperament and hips, was a worker, some of his degrees are nor recorded accurately. Look at the mix: We have the dogs going back to the favoured Alf von Waldorf Emst, Arno von Haus Gersie and Klodo aus der Ermitenklause, so prevalent in the pedigrees of surviving strains. Alf von Convent was from the herding lines, some untraceable but even he goes back to Alf von Waldorf Emst.



Heiko von Oranien Nassau Sch III
Sieger 1969-70

Tell von Lowenbruch SchH III FH
 Cherry von den Sieben Peppeln SchH III FH
 Birke von den Sieben Peppeln SchH II
 Cyrus von Baltikum SchH III FH (Donner S Faulen)
 Amor v Haus Hoheide SchH II
 Dina von Schloss Isenburg SchH I
 Erla von Erlenwald SchH I
 Kondor von Golmkauer Krug HGH
 Vello zu den Sieben Faulen SchH III
 Jalk von Follenbrunnen SchH III (Hein)
 Gunda von Follenbrunnen SchH I
 Forma von Piastendamm SchH I
 Raps von Piastendamm SchH III FH
 Jola von Passargetal SchH II
 Ferra von Katharinentor SchH I
 Sieger Marko von Cellerland SchH III (Condor)
 Mutz aus der Kuckstrasse SchH III
 Falk von Eningsfeld SchH III
 Ilse von Dummerbach
 Lork von Eningsfeld SchH II
 Condor v Hohenstamm SchH III
 Frigga von Wattensheid SchH I
 Astra von Hulsmann SchH I
 Cilla von Hunenfeuer SchH II (Axel)
 Alf v Nordfelsen SchH III Sg 55
 Veus von Starrenburg SchH III
 Ilse von Starrenburg SchH II
 Barbel von der Pferdeheide SchH I (Casar-Hein)
 Bodo von Tannenbruch SchH III
 Ilse vom Salzufler Ring SchH I
 Cora von Ueckermanshoff SchH I

Marko von Cellerland, suddenly became Sieger (pedigree above) and it set the pedigree followers scrambling for notes. It was found that many of his lines come together in the fifth and sixth generations. His inbreeding is noted as Hein von



Marko von Cellerland SchH III 1972 Sieger

Richterbach 5 - 5 which would make him suitable to breed to the predominant lines, which was done.

When we study his pedigree we find in the third generation, Siegers Veus v Starrenburg, many time VA 2 Jalk von Follenbrunnen, forgotten VA Cyrus von Baltikum, grandson of VA Amor von Haus Hoheide. Also in the fifth generation we find a number of Select dogs that would be

known for hips and temperament. The Germans were finding out where the good ones were coming from. Look; there's Bodo von Tannenbruch sire of Sieger Ajax von

Haus Dixel, Sieger Alf von Nordfelsen, Sieger Condor von Hohenstamm, Sieger Mutz aus der Kuckstrasse, Raps von Piastendamm, Vello Zu den Sieben Faulen, Tell von Lowenbruch (By Norbo v Hohen Fichte). Really great lines to broaden the base:

It is impossible to cover all the out lines that developed on their own, some from training specialists, some from the professional working circles and others that were coming from those still competing in herding trials and actually herding sheep. After all this time Busecker Schloss keeps showing up. From the Busecker Schloss dogs we learned to realize that the animals within the pedigree would be working animals, sometimes even though they might not have the full degrees. Earlier I wrote about Valet von Busecker Schloss who was a product of generations where the tail female line had been taken and bred to the best. Sometimes it was hard to figure what Alfred Hahn was doing with some of his breedings but we always knew that the dog bred to was a worker.

This was the case when I wrote in the early '70s following his breedings where in the young dog classes he would place animals at the top or near in each category. Gaus von Stauderpark, born 1964, was the result of breeding around Hahn's lines. Gaus went to the U.S. where his influence had a real impact.

Claudius vom Hain SCHH3
 Edo vom Gehrdenner Berg SchH2
 Haga vom Haus Schütting SchH1
 Arno vom Haus Gersie SchH3/FH
 Lesko aus Kattenstroth SchH3/FH
 Delia vom Walburgitor SchH2
 Berra vom Walburgitor SchH3
 Valet vom Busecker Schloß SchH3
 Fred vom Haus Brenner SchH2
 Lido vom Friedlichenheim SchH3/FH
 Sonja von der Gnadentalermühle SchH1
 Daja vom Bernstein-Strand SchH2
 Armin von der Trillke SchH3
 Asta von der Wallenstein-Eiche SchH3/FH
 Isa aus den Twietbergen SCHH3
 Gauss Vom Stauderpark SCHH3, FH, AD, CACIB
 Wacker vom Schäfergruß SchH2
 Tillo vom Sachs Stadion SchH1
 '47 VA6 Amsel von der Kempener Allee SchH3
 Blitz vom Mainsieg SchH2
 Lido vom Friedlichenheim SchH3/FH
 Golda vom Meller Land SchH1
 Jola vom Richterbach SchH3/FH
 Itti vom Stöber Hay SchH1
 Flunk von der Starrenburg SchH3
 Arko vom Neuenhoferforst
 Asta von Hohenholten
 Gitta vom Schloß Grimberg SchH3/FH
 Alf vom Nordfelsen SCHH3, FH
 SG Droma vom Schloß Grimberg SCHH1
 Ada v Bismarckbuche SCHH1

The pedigree shows the direction of Valet von Busecker Schloss where Hahn has combined the VA 1 dogs Arno von Haus Gersie and Lido von Friedlichenheim. I have shown the tail female line on Valet; noting the complete training degrees of Aishe, and her mother and father, it goes back further. No doubt Hahn was impressed. I cannot follow the mother lines too far on the Gaus pedigree. They too are probably working stock. Gaus proved this out not only by being a sound influence in Germany but by emerging as a corner stone in North America.



Iwo von Sudfield SchH III

came down from the Valet Busecker Schloss, being a grandson. Note the smooth line of croup and proper front with strong pasterns. He was V13 in 1970.

Such dogs as Canto von Arminius and Quanto von Arminius who is a grandson of Lasso di Val Sole out of Palme have also been Siegers in the eighties. The breeding patterns are all very similar, with many of the greats of the past, coming through Quanto, Canto, and Mutz and to a lesser degree Marko and Valet. But then most of the great dogs are contained within their backgrounds, the variations in the product are because of the inclusions, in a minor role along the way of those other lines, dogs selected for working or herding ability.

Lasso di Val Sole was a Select son of Quanto. He was an Italian bred and owned dog which could have prevented him from becoming Sieger but he was right up there at the top. His mother lines are interesting in that the mother, Sarah von Sonnenberg was a double granddaughter of Select dog Dago von Schloss Dahlhausen, who himself was a son of Raps Piastendamm (Racker instead of Rolf). Lasso produced an extremely attractive type of animal but possibly because of location he was often missed by the main force. There were many other outstanding sons of Quanto to use. The basic line of Lasso is within the pedigree of Sieger Eiko v Kirschental.



Drigon vom Fuhrmannshof
SchH III FH Int SZ BSP 1975,
77, 78

Drigon vom Fuhrmannshof is the father of Uwe von Kirschtal and looks like a wonderfully balanced dog. I found him behind the working dogs.

If we look back from the eighties at the pedigree of the great producer of that era, Uran von Wildsteigerland SchH III FH was an example of how they stabilized the breed in Germany. His father **Irk von Arminius** has on his father side two lines to Quanto and all the good ones behind him plus a line to Sieger Veus von Starrenburg and one to Select Cito von Herfordering, going back to Hein son, Greif von Elfenhain and Arno von Haus Gersie.

Asslan von Klammle and his father became such a breeding presence that I show the other two high placing Canto sons from that memorable Sieger show. Falk is pictured with his right leg a little forward that makes it look like he could be straight in front.



Amun von Kahle SchH 1
(Second in the class)



Falk v Reilsertal
(Third in same class)



Irk von Arminius SchH III

Condor von Zollgrenscheuthaus SchH III
Quanto von Wienerau SchH II
Yoga von Wienerau SchH I
Cliff von Haus Beck SchH III
Nico von Haus Beck SchH III
Oase von Asterplatz SchH II
Gitta von Asterplatz SchH II
Pirol von Arminius SchH III
Quanto v d Wienerau SchH II
Ali von Katzenbuchel
Dora vom Kislauer Schloessle
Olga vom Trienzbachtal
Freya von Gretengrund
Irk von Arminius SchH III
Eros vd Wienerau SchH II
Bernd von Grossen Land SchH II
Gitta von Haus Berkhoff SchH II
Bodo von Fichtental SchH II
Asta von Siberwald SchH II
Dunja von Weilachtal
(Grief-Hein)
Sam v d Schinklergrenze SchH III
Cito v Herforderring SchH III
Barbel v d Pferdeheide SchH I
Witz zu den Sechs Fidelen SchH III
Dolf von Lierberg SchH III
Ilona v Fiemereck SchH II
Elfi von Haus Kruger SchH I
Rita von Kopenkamp SchH II

Cora von Kopenkamp SchH II

The line from Witz was opened up to show the inclusion of Dolf von Lierberg who is out of a repeat breeding of Bodo and Bernd von Lierberg and very tough. There were some ancestors unavailable but note the close breeding on Quanto v d Wienerau on the father side.

Uran's mother, Palma von Wildstiegerland, is reputed to be the finest producing bitch seen in Germany for many years. Her father is Nick von Wienerau a grandson of Canto von Wienerau and Jonny von Rheinalle, son of Mutz von Peltzierfarm. Here we also have a line to Sieger Bodo von Lierberg. On the mother side of Palme, her mother is a granddaughter of Asslan von Klammler, another Select son of Canto, shown above; also she is a granddaughter of Gundo von Klosterbogen, which goes to Zibu.



Select dog

Gundo von Klosterbogen SchH III
Quanto son, Zibu grandson

This Uran dog practically cloned the breed with his offspring, which seemed to number close to one hundred in the stud dog class each year at the Sieger Show. It was variations of the above combination that were the prominent breeders of the eighties.



Sieger Uran von Wildstiegerland SchH III

To reach the top of these greats of the breed, a dog has to have outstanding temperament, good hips, balance and condition that allow the dog to trot endlessly, an overall quality, almost impossible to fault. However almost consistent with these top winning German dogs is an ugly roach in the back. It would appear that Hermann Martin believed this as desirable and that he managed to convince the German breeders that it is proper. It was not there in the dogs of the sixties nor did I see it in the herding dogs in Germany. It is a matter of Selection. Here is the pedigree of Uran:

Quanto v d Wienerau SchH II

Cliff von Haus Beck SchH III

Oase v Asterplatz SchH II

(Quanto)

Ali von Katzenbuchel SchH I

Olga von Trienzbachtal SchH II

Freya von Gretengrund SchH II

Bernd von Grossen Land SchH III

Bodo von Fichtental SchH III

Asta von Siberwald SchH I

Witz zu den Sechs Fidelen SchH III

Rita von Kopenkamp SchH II

Cora von Kopenkamp SchH II

(Mutz Peltz)

Jonny v d Rheinalle SchH III

Kuno vom Wiedtweg SchH II (Fix z d Faulen)

Ina v Klammle

Canto v d Wienerau SchH II

Flora v Konigsbruch SchH I

Wilma v Kisselischlucht SchH I

(Canto)

Asslan v Klammle SchH III

Viet von Haus Koeder SchH III

Gina v Sarenberg SchH II

(Quanto)

Gundo von Klosterbogen SchH III

Wala v d Sturmwolke SchH III (Black-Jalk)

Hera v d Sturmwolke SchH II

When we follow the tail female lines of Kirschtal we find them almost all having the HGH titles. In the sixties Karl Fuller consistently won the herding title at the Sieger Show. In following his breedings I miss a generation far back but remember one of his first herding title winners was by the Vello son, Jalk von Follenbrunnen, down the line a bit, he bred Zita vom Kirschtal HGH, daughter of Amor von Haus Hoheide, to Eros von Busecker Schloss who was out of Seffe von Busecker Schloss going back to Arno von Haus Gersie. From the breeding of Zita he got Isa vom Kirschtal HGH, he took her to Asslan von Klammle which gave him a line to Canto but also to Sieger Heiko von Oranien-Nassau and the herding lines behind him. From this he got Mimi vom Kirschtal HGH and with her he went to Lasso di Val Sole

	Cliff v Haus Beck (Quanto)
	Pirol von Arminius
	Olga v Trienzbachtal
Irk von Arminius	
	Bodo von Fichtental
	Dunja von Weilachtal
	Rita von Kopenkamp
Uran von Wildstiegerland	
	Kuno von Wiedtweg
	Nick von der Wienerau (Canto)
	Flora von Konigsbruch
Palme von Wildstiegerland	
	Viet v Haus Koeder
	Fina von Badsee (Asslan-Canto)
Eiko von Kirschtal SchH III	Wala von der Sturmwolke (Gundo-Quanto)
	Condor von Zollgrenscheuthaus
	Quanto von der Wienerau
	Yoga von der Wienerau
Lasso di Val Sole	(Dago-Raps)
	Veus von Siberbuche
	Sara von Sonnenberg (Dago-Raps)
	Dolly von Sonnenberg
Xitta von Kirschtal SchH III HGH	
	Canto von Der Wienerau
	Asslan von Klammle (Heiko v Orien Nas)
	Zilly von Klammle
Mimi von Kirschtal HGH	
	Eros von Busecker Schloss
	Isa von Kirschtal HGH (Amor)
	Zita von Kirschtal HGH



Sieger Eiko von Kirschtal SchH III
was a culmination of a lifetime effort by Karl Fuller to produce from his herding dogs; a Sieger.

From this breeding came the very beautiful Xitta vom Kirschtal HGH (shown in the first chapter). When he bred Xitta to the Sieger Uran it was inevitable, the classic example of the successful combination, Sieger Eiko von Kirschtal SchH III Titles other than HGH left off.

I saw Xitta at Kirschtal (pictured in first chapter). She was a genuine move back to the herders but Fuller was also using the conformation quality lines; then proving them in the field. Eiko von Kirschtal was a continuation of that plan. As I understood the story although it might not be quite right, when Xitta was at the

Sieger Show Hermann Martin, who at the time was judging the adult bitches said that he could not make her Siegerin because she only had the herding degree. He placed her Select 3. The Fullers went out and got Xitta's SchH III but by the time they brought her back to the Sieger Show Hermann Martin was doing Males. Karl Fuller took Xitta and bred her to Uran von Wildsteigerland and from that breeding he

got a great male pup. He called him Eiko vom Kirschtental, Eiko got his SchH III and in his second year at the Sieger Show Hermann Martin made him Sieger.

He is line bred on Quanto 5 - 3, Canto 5 - 4, Asslan von Klammle 5 - 3, and of course Dago vom Schloss Dahlhausen, Select son of Raps von Piastendamm, is twice in the fifth generation on the mother side through the doubling up behind Lasso. Perhaps this progression through the herding lines is a step towards correcting the roach. There were other VA or Select animals bred from the same combination. Eiko's picture shows a great front assembly.

I include the pedigree of Argus von Aducht used often by Fuller. This dog is typical. Canto/Mutz and with another line to Heiko von Oranien Nassau, He is a key dog, a natural and successful stud for not only doubling on Canto but more Quanto or Mutz von Peltzierfarm.

		Fix zu den Sieben Faulen SchH III
	Hein v Königsbruch SchH II	Aia vom Haus Solms
	Canto v Wienerau SchH II	Jalk von Follenbrunnen SchH III
	Llana von der Wienerau SchH I	Dixie von der Wienerau SchH II
Argus v Klammle SchH III		Alf von Convent SchH II
	Heiko von Oranien Nassau SchH III	Cilly von Oranien Nassau
Zilly v Klammle		Mecky vom Klammle SchH II
	Kessy von der Spedition Berth	Sissy von der Wienerau
Argus von Aducht SchH III		(Alf Nord)
	Axel von Peltzierfarm SchH III FH	Held von Haus Elkemann SchH III
	Mutz von Peltzierfarm SchH III	Afra vom Eichwaeldchen
		Gero vom Haus Elkemann SchH III FH
		Heidi vom Haus Bickert SchH II (Hein)
		Vera vom Loherkopf SchH I
	Hella vom Eidechsbrunnen	

		Axel von Pfinzland SchH III FH

	Cora von Haus Anuschke SchH I	

		Senta von Haus Hellmeier SchH I

From these lines the German dynasties continued. They built around primary dogs but they never forgot the workers. They bring in the dogs that excel in their working discipline yet still maintain the selection for whatever that selection may be. The presidency passed from the hands of Hermann Martin and therefore the judging of males at the Sieger show.

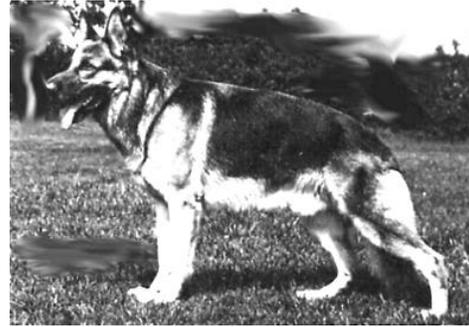
I have no doubt the next administration will prioritize a bit differently. We will probably see the extreme roach go and perhaps a bit more rear angulation will become the norm. It is not likely that the pillar dogs will change too much. Whatever they were, they were quality. The German breeders have found out where the good hips come from and the working tests that they have, bring out the best workers and mix.



Asslan von Kammler



Evi von alten Wasserad
granddaughter of
Mutz von Peltzierfarm.



Jonny von der Rienhalle SchH III,
a pillar in his own right; son of
Mutz von Peltzierfarm,



Fedor von greunen Lucknor SchH III a
stud in his own right a grandson of
Sieger Ajax von Haus Dexal.



*Siegerin Dianne von Firnsuppe,
a daughter of Sieger Ajax von Haus
Dexal, another line showing its
influence.*



Youth Sieger
Sam von Schinklergrenze
son of Select Grief von Elfenhain and
grandson of Hein von Richterbach.
He was a tough dog that found his
way into pedigrees.

In 1997 we got the news that both Hermann Martin and Walter Martin had both died. It was a sad day for German Shepherds.

I know that those that carry on will continue the forward progress that they both represented, using the knowledge and lessons that they both had imparted. It was a sorry time for German Shepherds and the SV They will be greatly missed.



Dick von Adeloga SchH III
Sieger 1973 & 1974
bred by Albert Platz, a product of
Walter Martin's Quanto von Wienerau

Let us go across the sea and see how the Americans developed their breed of German Shepherd.

19 AMERICAN ROOTS

An undeniable liability to North American German Shepherd breeding has been the tremendous turnover in breeders. A large percentage of those breeding today will probably not be breeding either next year or the year after that. Or of the breeders that stay around, how few ever pursue the endeavor to the extent that they feel they have enough knowledge to stand on their own commitment as judges? - Very few. Even among those that have stopped breeding, the contributions that they make to the overall development and direction of the German Shepherd breed is important. It is part of the story of the breed in America. There are many others that contributed to the direction and quality of the breed that will not be recognized for their contribution, sometimes because they did not advertise or show, sometimes because of their low profile. The animals that they had were not used or their puppies not bought by people who presented the product. Unfortunately many of these roots, little roots are lost. Sometimes the record has trouble connecting generations. It makes their contribution no less.

As the breed developed in North America there have been more breeders stay with it, get in tune with the winning lines, create their own version of the ultimate German Shepherd. In many cases their goals vary with the product on hand. In this chapter I try and tie together some of the prominent lines as they did develop; some at first seem insignificant until they tie into the main stream as invariably the quality does. Some of the quality was missed or great breedings that could have been - not done. We can only deal with what was and is. Sometimes that little known outcross that suddenly fits into the main stream from who knows where made the difference in direction, whether the breed would go one way or another, greatness or oblivion.



Mrs. Hartley Dodge of Giralda Kennels, for years, lent her support to the German Shepherd breed. She imported for her breeding kennel the great Ch Dewet von Starrenburg. Dewet's breeding value was not utilized as it should have been but perhaps Mrs. Dodge did not readily let the dog at stud. There was an important contribution as double grandfather in the tail female side of the pedigree of what has to be one of the most outstanding pillars of American breeding. *Ch Dewet von Starrenburg SchH II (pictured)*

Dewet's father was Odin von Stolzenfels, the same dog that was so important to German breeding when Pfeffer, Odin von Busecker Schloss and Arras left. Dewet was certainly a worthy contributor to the breed, both as an outstanding specimen and from what he produced. He was born on October 27, 1932 and when imported to the United States, I would have expected him to have become a larger influence than he was. He was line bred on Erich von Grafenwerth 4,6 - 5,6,7. Eventually through just the one line his genetic self was preserved.

Mrs. Dodge for many years hosted the Morris and Essex dog Show on her Giralda Estate. It was traditionally one of the most prestigious shows in America and was the forerunner of what has become commonplace - the outdoor show. It was there that Odin von Busecker Schloss defeated Pfeffer von Bern in the great match up of the two pillars. It was the only time they ever met at a dog show in the United States.

Other breedings from Giralda found their way into quality breedings of breeders that followed. Perhaps in such a kennel that would have largely been run by professionals, the intensity or the desire to win is not so great. Mrs. Dodge was personally a part of the success of the kennel and she continued to judge years after she had stopped breeding.

The dogs of Dornwald also fit into the pattern of development, part of the root system. The kennel started in 1935 with foundation stock closely bred on Utz von Haus Scheutting. Their basic stock was mostly from Gwynllan Kennels who had also used Klodo von Boxberg as well as Utz in their foundations. The Coles of Dornwald seemed to carry on the progression of the line. They made particular use of a Klodo Grandson called Ch Klodo of Stonehome. They bred a lot of his progeny to Pfeffer von Bern that shows as being a naturally beneficial combo. They won several times at the Westminster Dog Show as they were developing a consistent type of German Shepherd. It was from there efforts that quality was produced that eventually found their way into the plans of those who took up the cause.

Another name found often in pedigrees was Bar Orch that was also associated with Marie Leary. One of their most successful bitches was one bred by Saliba kennels called Stella of Saliba. She was by Arras aus der Stadt Velbert out of an Utz daughter making her 2 - 3 on Utz. More Bar Orch is seen in the pedigrees to come.

Langdon Skarda started off with a good Dornwald bitch. He completed her championship, her name Hella of Dornwald. She was a Pfeffer daughter. He bred her to Arras aus der Stadt Velbert and kept a male from the breeding named Champion Conde del Llano Estacado. Dornwald Kennels used Conde; and from that breeding they kept a bitch called Sappho of Dornwald. She also finished her championship. She was bred to Ch Dorn of Dornwald who was a son of Ch Stark of Grafmar who brought in Secretainerie breeding and a couple of lines to Nores and Harras von der Jüch, but he also goes back strongly to Utz - Klodo. Stark was also a grandson of Grand Victor Golf von Hooptal. Strong temperament came from Grafmar. From the Dorn - Sappho breeding came Charm 11 of Dornwald. Charm 11 comes into the story again.

Mr. Skarda's basic foundation dog was Conde. From there he applied a lot of Lloyd Brackett's principles of breeding to the extent that one might wonder if Mr. Brackett wrote some of his theories on the success of Lang Skarda as well as his own. In any case they did work closely together. Let's look at the pedigree of Conde del Llano Estacado:

		(Artur Mutterlieb)
	Armin v Erneslieb SchH PH	
Adalo of Ceara	ZPr	(Sultan Blas)
	Susi v Boll PH	
Luchs v Ceara		(Erich)
	Remo vd Secretainerie	
Ansa of Ceara		
	Seffe v Blasienberg SchH	
Ch Arras aus der Stadt Velbert		(Klodo)
	Utz v Haus Scheutting	
Hussan v Haus	Scheutting ZPr	
	Cora v Sennhutte SchH	
Ch Stella v Haus Scheutting Sgn		(Klodo)
	Utz v Haus Scheutting	
	Flora v Hils	
	Burga vd Starrenburg	
Ch. Conde del Llano Estacado		
	Alex v Ebersnacken ZPr	
Dachs v Bern		(Utz)
	Vicki v Bern	
GV Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH		(Dewet-Utz)
	Edo v Pagensgrub ZPr	
Clara v Bern		
	Freude v Richrath ZPr	
Ch Hella of Dornwald		(Klodo)
	Harras v Maraldene (Asta)	
Ch Klodo of Stonehome CD (Flock-Klodo)		
	Kobrun v Bar Orch	
Ch Dornwald's Klodette v Bar Orch		(Utz)
	GV Ch Anthony of Cosalta	
Connie v Bar Orch		(Klodo)
	Hexe v Maraldene	
	Ch Asta v Bodman	



Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis

Until the actual pedigree is placed before one, it is not realized what a fascinating accumulation of Klodo and Utz have been brought together. This is a dog that never received his due. However, in time the efforts that Mr. Skarda put into the breed made a tremendous impression that is probably not realized by most German Shepherd breeders. He bought some good ones, bred judiciously and eventually indelibly carved his style into the breed in America. It is still there today, even though to some extent it has been embellished, that will also be fitted into the overall picture of the breed in America.

Grafmar Kennel mentioned briefly were not particularly a kennel for producing show dogs. They tended to embrace the German concept, "The German Shepherd is a Working Dog." They were one of the few kennels to benefit from the use of Grand Victor 4 times Ch Arko von Sadowaberg. Some of their breedings also combined with

Arko lines to Harras von der Jüch in combination with the Erich von Grafenwerth son, Remo von Secretainerie, who was also used a lot by the Germans in their breed development, especially of their working side. The basic stock of Grafmar came from

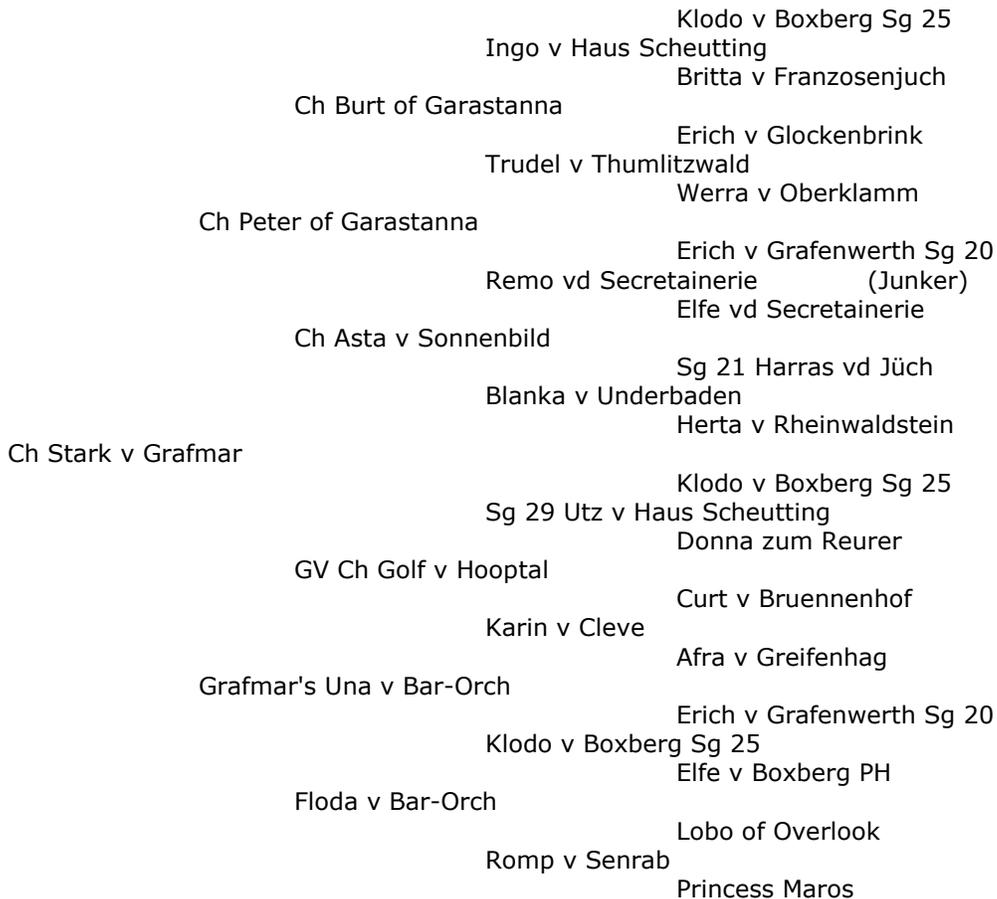


American & Canadian Grand Victrix Ch Aloha of Bid Scono.
 She was a product of utilizing the value of Troll with other German lines. Chronologically it is out of time.

taking a bitch called Una of Bar Orch (line bred Klodo 3 - 2 with one line through Utz) to Ch Peter of Garastanna, who gave more of the same. From this combination came Ch Stark of Grafmar who was a good worker but his owner got caught up in the import craze to the detriment of this dog, and perhaps the breed. One breeding; done by Del Llano Estacado (Lang Skarda) preserved the value from Stark.

The Garastanna Kennel was different in the fact that they advertised "No Utz" in their breedings. Ch Peter of Garastanna was a grandson of Ingo von Haus Scheutting, who of course was by Klodo but out of a different bitch than the

mother of Utz. The father of Peter, Ch Burt of Garastanna is the double great grandfather of that pillar bred in America Ch Garry of Benlore. Garastanna was located in Kansas Missouri.

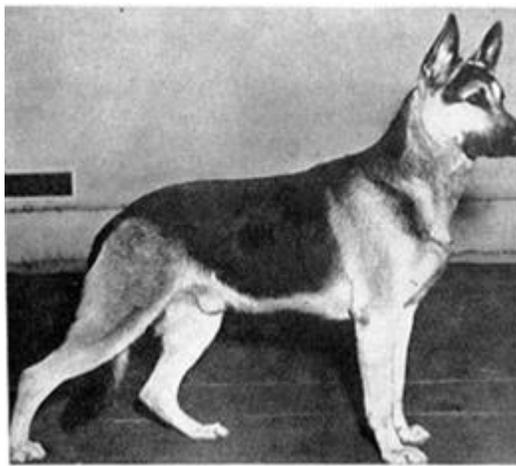


Joe Saliba of Detroit Michigan went on, year after year breeding to better German Shepherds like Utz, Pfeffer and Arras. Many of his dogs never finished championships but the animals that came from his kennel went on to be winners and foundation

stock for more visible breeders. They worked with his dogs and received the glory but this is typical of the way the breed developed. There were those that took pleasure in their working animals and those that took pleasure in breeding and displaying the product in dog shows.

It was Lloyd Brackett that bought Elga von Saliba. She was by Pfeffer von Saliba out of Stella von Saliba, neither of them were champions but great producers. Stella was sold to Dornwald Kennels. Lloyd Brackett took Elga to Ch Garry of Benlore who at that time had not finished his championship either, but Lloyd recognized the quality in the dog and what was behind him. He used Elga time and again producing many champions for him and one Grand Victrix, but from the Garry breeding he got Nyx.

San Miguel and to a lesser degree Rocky Reach were undisputed leaders on the West Coast. They had gone from Champion to Champion with Cosalta - Utz stock together with the offspring of Chlodulf von Peltzierhof and Odin von Busecker Schloss, Odin more so with Rocky Reach. Ch Franza of Rocky Reach, an Odin daughter was at the base of Rocky Reach breeding. Both these kennels were very active in promoting the obedience movement; often their dogs would carry full obedience titles as well as championships.



Ch Arno of San Miguel,
a foundation dog of San Miguel



Ch Orpha of
Edgetowne

One of the dogs from San Miguel was Canadian Grand Victor American and Canadian Ch Baron of Afbor U.D. (pictured elsewhere) He was by Ch San Miguel's Ilo of Rocky Reach U.D. The same dog that sired Bonita of Gretana, the dam of Orpha of Edgetowne. Baron of Afbor had two significant breedings outside of his own kennel. These breedings had quite an affect on the breed.

He was used by Long Worth Kennels. Mr. Brackett was ahead of the game again; but this time I don't think he realized it. He used Baron on a bitch called Ch Zilpah of Long Worth. She was by Lliege of Long Worth (Odin) out of that fantastic Elga von Saliba (More Odin, Pfeffer, Arras). Baron brought in the Chlodulf influence. From this breeding came a dog that sat in the kennel for four years. His name was Doctor of Long Worth. I'll get back to more on him and the dogs of San Miguel.

Ed Lecoque from Des Moines Iowa had a bitch called Bonita of Gretana. Illo of San Miguel who went back to Chlodulf von Peltzierhof and Odin von Busecker Schloss sired her. Her mother was Tatja von Hoheluft who was by Pfeffer von Bern. This bitch had a royal background, a wonderful animal to start of with. Ed decided to send her to Ch Derry of Long Worth. When he saw the pups he became an instant fan of Long Worth. He kept a bitch and when she grew up he sent her back to Long Worth to be bred to the Derry son Ch Vol of Long Worth. This gave him inbreeding on Derry 2 - 2 but behind the breeding was a mass of Pfeffer, Odin, and Arras with that out line to Chlodulf.

He sold a puppy to Mrs. Betty Ford of California. The puppy was called Jory of Edgetowne. He sold another, Jolly Arno to Rocky Reach Kennels also in California, Another, Jaunty went further up the coast to some people in Oregon or Washington. All became Champions in very short order. Jory went on to become American Grand Victor in 1951. Mrs. Ford sold half interest in the dog to Langdon Skarda who campaigned him throughout the United States, winning everywhere . He was



!951 Am Gr
Victor Ch Jory of Edgetowne

universally acclaimed as the best German Shepherd in the country, people would travel miles to attend a show if they thought that Jory was going to be there. He was the premier show dog. Lang Skarda made great use of him also as a stud dog whose influence was far greater than it might have been with his limited use. He died at four years of age. This is the pedigree of GV Ch Jory of Edgetowne, also that of Jaunty and Jolly Arno: with a repeat breeding Challenge of Seamair.

		Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
	Ch Marlo v Hoheluft	Cita of Shereston
	Ch Derry of Long Worth	Ch Garry of Benlore
	Ch Nyx of Long Worth	Elga v Saliba
	Ch Vol of Long Worth	Dachs v Bern
	Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH	Clara v Bern
	Ch Ophelia of Greenfair	Dolch v Bern
	Lucie vd Drei Kronen	Dagmara vd Drei Kronen
GV Ch Jory of Edgetowne		
		Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
	Ch Marlo v Hoheluft	Cita of Shereston
	Ch Derry of Long Worth	Ch Garry of Benlore
	Ch Nyx of Long Worth	Elga c. Saliba
	Ch Orpha of Edgetowne	(Chlodulf)
	Ch Ilo of Rocky Reach	Ch Arno of San Miguel
	Bonita of Edgetowne	Ch Franza of Rocky Reach
		Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
	Tatja v Hoheluft	Ch Traute v Bern

Mrs. Helen Polinitza, also of California was one of the lucky ones who got to breed to Jory, with her bitch Charm 11 of Dornwald, the Conde granddaughter. From that breeding she kept an outstanding male who became a pillar in his own right,

particularly on the west coast. That male was Ch Nordraak of Matterhorn; his contributions are well documented in the pedigrees of the quality progeny lists throughout the country. The brothers, Jolly Arno and Jaunty together with his son Nordraak, practically reformed the breed on the west coast at that time; they took over.

Ch Doctor of Long Worth was a dog I ran into in my early days with German Shepherds. He found his way to the West coast by way of one of Mr. Brackett's dispersal sales. As I recall, he was not the most alert specimen but then what did he have to look forward to, looking at a wire fence all his life. Possibly Long Worth felt they would get obedience stock by breeding to Baron but that did not seem to have happened. More likely the attraction of the combination of bloodlines is what appealed to Mr. Brackett.

		(Pfeffer)
		Ch Marlo v Hoheluft
	Ch Derry of Long Worth (Garry)	Ch Nyx of Long Worth
Ch Vol of Long Worth		Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
	Ch Ophelia of Greenfair	Lucie vd Drei Kronen
GV Ch Jory of Edgetowne		(Pfeffer)
		Ch Marlo v Hoheluft
	Ch Derry of Long Worth(Garry)	Ch Nyx of Long Worth
Ch Orpha of Edgetowne		(Arno)
		Ch Ilo of Rocky Reach
	Bonita of Edgetowne (Pfeffer)	Tatja v Hoheluft
Ch Nordraak of Matterhorn		Ch Peter of Garastanna
	Ch Stark v Grafmar	Grafmar's Una v Bar-Orch
Dorn Of Dornwald		(Golf-Utz)
		Floda v Bar-Orch
	Merrilea's Sally of Dornwald	
Charm of Dornwald		Ch Arras aus der Stadt Velbert
	Ch Conde del Llano Estacado (Pfeffer)	Ch Hella of Dornwald
Ch Sappho of Dornwald		Ch Klodo of Stonehome CD
	Ch Eroica of Dornwald (Arras)	Stella v Saliba

In the early fifties Doctor was picked up by Winifred Dorchester of West Vancouver British Columbia. At that time he was sort of a sorry looking dog but he was balanced, had a good back and when he moved everything seemed to come together and stretch. Once he got the tender loving care from Winifred Dorchester he came to life and became the star of the Pacific Northwest. He had no trouble getting both his Canadian and American Championships. When he started to live he started moving with enthusiasm, winning Specialty shows, one after another. The amazing thing about him was that he was also an excellent producer and for some years after his time, his progeny dominated the whole area.

He did produce some problems though. I had a son of his that never got his ears up; today they would probably have found a way to fix that. I took that dog to the Yukon with me one summer and noticed he had a natural inclination to herd the horses. Some of Doctor's progeny lacked life but in spite of these problems his presence moved the breed forward in the area.

Two of Ch Baron of Afbor's other sons of prominence lived south in California. Noah and Minerva Bloomer went into the dog training business when he left the forces after the war. He had been a dog trainer there. He bought a Long Worth bitch, also a daughter of Ophelia of Greenfair. She was by a dog called Alert of Long Worth. Alert was part of the "plan," being by Odin von Busecker Schloss out of a daughter of Arras aus der Stadt Velbert. This was the essence of the Long Worth style of breeding, combining Pfeffer, Odin and Arras. Brackett did follow his own plan. Bloomer's bitch was named Mi - Noah's Ophelia of Long Worth.

They bred her to Ch Baron of Afbor that gave them a fine looking male that they kept and called Alert of Mi - Noah. He was a great winner at the shows as he took on a classic image posing in the winners' circle. He certainly was Alert. He went on to become American Grand Victor. He was another great breed influence on the west coast as his progeny grew up and started to win dog shows. His input is noted in pedigrees of many great dogs that came later. It is recognized as an integral part of the makeup of continuing West Coast breeding, but there were other kennels around the country that built on his influence and qualities.

Baron produced another Grand Victor 2 time 1949 and '50 Champion Kirk of San Miguel. The mother side goes back to more Cosalta and San Miguel breeding. Probably the most interesting part of Kirk's pedigree is that of his mother Judy of San Miguel. She was a double granddaughter of Chlodulf von Peltzierhof which when combined with that behind Arno gave three close lines to Chlodulf. One would think that it would provide superior temperament, but there is some suggestion that it didn't happen with Kirk. Whether true or not true and it is so long ago that we could never be sure, there is a story. When they finally got around to finishing the dog show in one of those years, it was quite dark. Kirk by the way was an all black. It is said that they used a flash camera to take his picture. Now whether it was because of numerous attempts because of his color or what it is said that he kept shying from the camera flash. Maybe it is why the pictures of him are never from the show.

In any case he was a beautiful dog but he is seldom seen in pedigrees that went on from that point. First the pedigree of Can Gr V San Miguel's Baron of Afbor then I show pedigrees of the three females that produced these dogs

	Chlodulf v Peltzierhof PH
Ch Arno of San Miguel	Ch Ramona of Cosalta
Ch Ilo of Rocky Reach	Odin v Busecker Schloss SchH
	Ch Franza of Rocky Reach
	Davida of Rocky Reach CD
GV Ch San Miguel's Baron of Afbor	Tiller v Haus Hodes
	Ch Colonel v Haus Hodes CDX
	Blackie v Berge
Afra of Pangamor	(Utz von Haus Scheutting)
	Dux v Haus Scheutting SchH
	Ch Christel v Scholerskamp SchH
	Elsa Drei Eichen

Baron as the common father to the three following dogs:

1. **GV Ch Alert of Mi-Noah**

	Dachs v Bern
	Ch Odin v Busecker Schloss SchH
	Gerda v Busecker Schloss HGH SchH
Alert of Long Worth	
	Ch Arras aus der Stadt Velbert
	Orla v Liebestraum (Utz)
	Greta of Greenfair
Mi - Noah's Ophelia of Long Worth	
	Dachs v Bern
	Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
	Clara v Bern
Ch Ophelia of Greenfair	
	Dolch v Bern
	Lucie vd Drei Kronen
	Dagmara vd Drei Kronen

2. **Ch Doctor of Long Worth**

	Dachs v Bern
	Ch Odin v Busecker Schloss SchH
	Gerda v Busecker Schloss HGH SchH
Liege of Long Worth	
	Ch Arras aus der Stadt Velbert
	Orla v Liebestraum (Utz)
	Greta of Greenfair
Ch Zilpah of Long Worth	
	Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
	Pfeffer v Saliba
	Kati Utz Coblentz
Elga c. Saliba	
	Cherusker v Burg Fasanental HGH
	Stella v Hohen Fichte HGH (Odin Stolz)
	Oscha vd Hohen Fichte SchH

3. **GV Ch Kirk of San Miguel**

	(Arno v d Deutschen Werken)
	Edi a.d. Leineweberhofe PH SuchH
	Chlodulf v Peltzierhof PH
	Bella v Lohbruggerhohhe SchH
Quast v Winnfeld	
	Norbert v Glockenbrink
	Edda v Winnfeld
	Nina v Winnfeld
Ch Judy of San Miguel C.D. (Arno v d Deutch)	
	Edi a.d. Leineweberhofe PH SuchH
	Chlodulf v Peltzierhof PH
	Bella v Lohbruggerhohhe SchH
Ch Anne of San Miguel CD	
	Derek of Cosalta
	Ch Ramona of Cosalta (Utz)
	Ch Sheila of Cosalta

On top is a 3-generation pedigree of Can Gr V Ch San Miguel's Baron of Afbor. When we put his pedigree together with each of the pedigrees we get the pedigree of each of those dogs. Baron is a grandson of Arno of San Miguel, brother to Anne.



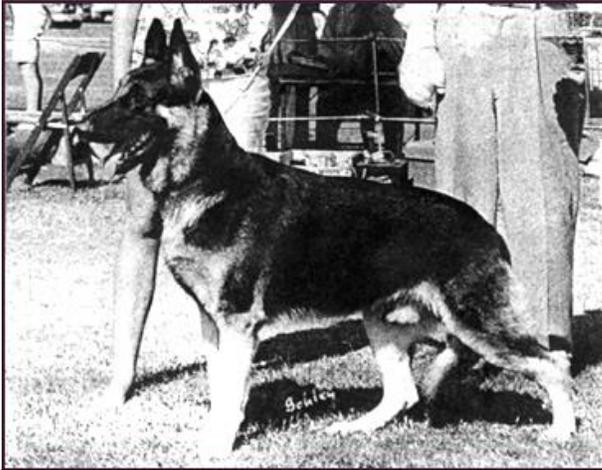
1949 '50 American Grand Victor
Ch Kirk of San Miguel.

With Judy we already have a half brother and sister breeding. Then to produce Kirk they then bred to a grandson of Arno. I see an overbalance in this pedigree that is not there in the other two.

Herb Abbott of Washington State started a kennel called Seahurst, appropriate for the area. He was a schoolteacher who had bred some sort of average dogs until he zeroed in on his own "Plan." He took the Long Worth concept and drew out what he was going to do in double page ads in the "Review." I must say that to a

large extent he followed his plan even though such people as Virginia McCoy seemed to be going along with doubts. His first part of the plan was to breed his average bitch to Ch Doctor of Long Worth. This gave him his first quality animals. He got from Virginia a daughter of Mercurio called Ch Olivia of Long Worth. He bred her to Doctor also and that gave him his "B" litter, in which there were two champions. He then bought a Vol son out of Ch Rippling Rhythm of Long Worth. Rhythm was part of a multi champion litter produced when Nyx was bred to import Cito von Haus Tippersruh whose most significant ancestor was Othello von Bergnest who went back to all that herding stock. Othello was Cito's grandfather. I wonder if Lloyd Brackett knew about the value of Othello.

Abbott's Vol son, Advertisement of Long Worth became a champion and was bred to Ch Bonita from Herb's B litter. From there he started closing up on his breedings. He kept a bitch from this litter, the E litter, Seahurst's Endeavor and bred her to her uncle, Am and Can Ch Seahurst's Buchaneer. This closing up produced Seahurst's Count. Count's main claim to fame was as the producer of Ch Hussan von Nassau. Hussan's mother's mother was the sister of Endeavor, Seahurst's Estralita. THE pillar kennel to be of the area von Nassau Kennels owned Estralita. The mother of Hussan was called von Nassau's Pride and Canadian Grand Victor Lex von der Drei Kender Haus sired her. Yes that Ch Hussan was most certainly a definite breeding influence particularly in the northwest. He is the same dog that was sire of the great German pillar of the breed Vello zu den Sieben Faulen.



Ch Bismarck of Graustein, son of Ch Nordraak of Matterhorn There were several more Champions of the same breeding

was becoming scarce, as both dogs had long since gone. The combination had already been shown as compatible. From the breeding he kept a bitch he called Sunshine of Long Worth, he bred her to Vol but by this time Virginia was making most of the decisions, with his counsel. From the breeding came Ch Chimney Sweep of Long Worth and that was just what he looked like. He had a little colour on the bottom of his legs but otherwise black.

He grew up to be a big beautiful animal that almost revived the image of Long Worth. People had started to forget. Chimney Sweep was shown all over the country, used a lot but his group and Best in Show wins were reminiscent of the winning done by his half brother Jory of Edgetowne. Lang Skarda bought a son of his, which he called Nother Sweep of Long Worth, and he too had an illustrious show career. It is interesting to note that the strongest line coming through from this direction is through Nother Sweep. Lang Skarda today is not thought of so much as a breeder but it was his expertise that created more American bred quality that is still there in today's main line. It follows through from then.



Ch Falko von Schellar Schloss, son of Ch Bismarck von Graustein



1948 American Grand Victor Ch Valiant of Draham

On the eastern side of the United States there was an Odin von Busecker Schloss grandson whose father, Ch Nocturne of Grettamarc was moved to California with his owner/breeder. The dog 1948 American Grand Victor Ch Valiant of Draham was also twice Canadian Grand Victor. Valliant's mother on her father side went back to Arras aus der Stadt Velbert and her mother was a product of breeding Pfeffer von Bern to his litter sister. This inbred bitch was called Cita of Da - Rie - Mar Hill. Lang Skarda, who presumably

bought her, in a breeding that actually produced in a more significant manner, later used Cita very successfully. It is difficult to find many Valiant progeny. Perhaps from my studies of German pedigrees, noting the German reluctance towards Dachs von

Bern and even Pfeffer there is a loss of balance with too much Dachs v Bern. Eventually Valiant did show up in pedigrees, of dogs that that made their mark.

His pedigree also contained some Cosalta and Liebestraum dogs. He was particularly known for producing outstanding temperament. Perhaps he was overshadowed as a stud by the influx of German imports that started to flow into the country, mostly into the East just around the time he became American Grand Victor.

	Alex v Ebersnacken ZPr
	Dachs v Bern (Utz)
	Vicki v Bern
Ch Odin v Busecker Schloss SchH	
	Claus v Busecker Schloss SchH
	Gerda v Busecker Schloss HGH SchH
	Lore v Scheuernschloss HGH SchH
Ch Nocturne of Grettamarc CD	
	Hektor v, Schakengrund
	Chlodulf v Hechtsburg
	Sonja v Holzheimer Eichwald
Ch Kalea of Gretana CD	
	Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
	Tatja v Hoheluft
GV Ch Valiant of Drahm	Ch Traute v Bern
	Ch Lio of Cosalta
	Ch Rex v Liebestraum
	Ch Luana v Liebestraum
Orex v Liebestraum	
	Ch Arras aus der Stadt Velbert
	Orla v Liebestraum (Utz)
	Greta of Greenfair
Adellia of Drahm	
	Dachs v Bern
	Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
	Clara v Bern
Ch Cita v Da-Rie-Mar-Hill	
	Dachs v Bern
	Ch Perchta v Bern
	Clara v Bern

The American and Canadian Grand Victor to follow him Ch Dorian von Beckgold was owned and bred by William Goldbecker (he wrote the book on the breed with Hart). Dorian was a combination of Pfeffer and Klodo breeding and also suffered from the import craze.

The import era gained momentum as the forties were winding down. There was a lot of winning done by dogs by virtue of the promotion work. In other cases dogs that could have been a most definite benefit to the breed but were overlooked. Dogs like Brando von Heidelbergberg and Lido von Friedlichenheim were brought in but I only know it because of ads in the Review.

In spite of the mistakes, the missing of good ones, the bitches that were sent to wrong dogs, the breed as a whole took on a new look - but a good look.



Cuno von der Teufelslache SchH III

As the fifties and sixties came, there was a virtual takeover by German dogs. In some cases the influx was good but there were not too many people that knew much about these dogs. Lloyd Brackett actually was one of the first to use some of them, like *Cuno von der Teufelslache* SchH III pictured and Cito von Tipperuh with varying degrees of success, but he also warned against some. There was also the early dogs like Lord von Zental who was another one going back to Bar von Oliverforst and Othello von Bergnest, good working lines. Many of the people importing the dogs were not dog

breeders but in some cases opportunists that used the magic of import to boost their own fortunes and images. Sometimes there were disastrous surprises.



Can Gr Victor Ch Peter of Browvale

Judges like Brackett who was by that time judging all breed shows, recognized the value of the good ones and gave them respectability. Dogs like Quell von Friedholtz were immediately embraced as a great specimen of the breed. Heiko von Menkenmoor was bred to the closely inbred Pfeffer stock on the East Coast producing a dog twenty years ahead of his time. *Can Gr Victor Ch Peter of Browvale* was the best of both worlds. He was overshadowed when it came to winning the Grand Victor title in the United States by another import; another story.

Below is Grand Victrix 1955 Solo Nina of Rushagen. She is by Ch Lorian of San Miguel who is a son of San Miguel's Ilo of Rocky Reach. Her mother is a daughter of Champion Drum of Long - Worth, combining the pillars of the West coast with Long - Worth breeding. Croup and topline look great as does the front but from my observations a bit soft in pasterns. Unfortunately some pictures I would like to have shown were not available. The next

Chapter continues the American story.



1955 American Grand Victrix Ch Solo Nina of Rushagen

20 THE GERMAN INVASION

As mentioned in the last chapter the early imports after the war did make a favourable impression on the American fancy but it was not long before Lloyd Brackett started to realize that they were throwing a lot of poor specimens on the market. These were dogs that based their credentials strictly on the fact that they were German. Brackett wrote many articles about what was happening but he could not counter the impression that was being made by these well-trained dogs and promoters. In some cases that is all they were, well trained dogs. But people like Grant Mann and Ernst Loeb did have the knowledge but generally kept quiet. They were bringing in animals that were used, in Grant Mann's case, to fit into his own breeding program, proven animals like Liebo von Stuveschacht and Leu von Kahlgrund who had benefited German breeding. It would appear that Grant knew what he had to look out for because he was quite successful in integrating the dogs into what he already had. There were others that got so caught up in imports they eventually self destructed, unfortunately taking some hopefuls with them.

In the fifties and sixties they came one after the other. A lot of them did integrate into an American version of the German shepherd that today is quite different from the German version. Many of us who used these dogs did not fully understand just what we were breeding to. There was much experimentation. We loved the Axel offspring that came over but with them we also inherited the problems that the Germans were trying to get rid off. There were other problems that came from other lines not the least of which was the bad hips that were ignored in Germany for a long time. The Germans, in their way, eventually dealt with that, which found some acceptance in America. The sudden preponderance of floppy ears was destructive. Probably though, it was the hip thing that eventually slowed the imports to a trickle. Or was it that through trial, error and the learning about dogs and breeders that the American course evolved?



Grand Victor Ch Ingo von Wunschelrute

In 1952 at the American National Specialty, Lang Skarda was judging Males and intersexes; possibly he was judging the whole show. He started off the new era by taking a dog from the Open Class and making him Grand Victor. His kennel mate, shown by Ernst Loeb, was also Grand Victrix and Best of Breed. But it was the male that made the impression. His name was Ingo von Wunschelrute. The owner, Mrs. Margaret Fischer had spent months in Germany looking at German Shepherds

and had bought Ingo as a young dog. She had brought him home to Pennsylvania and for a long time had kept him at a service station because of other males at home. When Ingo was full grown, still under two, she had decided to take him to a dog show, a Specialty show. She arrived at the show with Ingo, literally in tow. Jack McMahon, a young man at the time, offered to show the dog for her and they became an instant team. He won five points at that show and the next one. The National was Ingo's third show in the United States. By now we should recognize quality in a pedigree. Here is the pedigree Of *Grand Victor Ch Ingo von Wunschelrute*: Although we do not get close breeding with Ingo I do notice that in

the fifth we find a lot of the dogs in the pedigrees of the good ones. He also has his share of working dogs with that wonderful Cherusker von Burg Fasental with the HGH and more than a couple with professional training degrees, one of these being a daughter of that great working dog, Nestor von Wiegelfelsen.

	Drusus v Starrenburg SchH II
	Dieb vd Liebchensmuhle SchH (Curt)
	Norne v Hooptal ZPr
Barry von der Gimpelalm SchH II	
	Nestor v Wiegelfelsen SchH III
	SuchH SH MH 11
	Bessy von Illerufer SchH III DPH
	Dolly von Engelseck SchH II
Arry von Burghalderring SchH III FH	(Malte)
	Nero v Aichtal SchH I
	Donar v Eichenring SchH III
	Krafta v Aichtal SchH I
Margo vd Hohen Fichte	(Onyx Fro)
	Faust v Busecker Schloss SchH III
Gerda vd Hohen Fichte SchH II	
	Sonja vd Hohen Fichte SchH II
GV CH Ingo von Wunschelrute	
	Adwin von Hilgenhof PDH
	Ajax von Tellberg SchH I
	Asra von Oberiedengerland ZPr
Ilo von Grollenburg SchH III	(Gockel)
	Dolf von Schloss Selmnitz ZPr
	Asta von Killisfeldbreuche SchH I
	Irma von Schloss Kadolsburg
Lona von Aichtal SchH III	(Curt)
	Odin v Stolzenfels
	Ferdl v Secretainerie
	Tunte vd Secretainerie ZPr
Elfie von Aichtal SchH II	(Hussan)
	Reinulf v Haus Scheutting SchH
	Seffe von Aichtal ZPr (Sultan)
	Cilly von Suedring SchH

Ingo was a dog with a most beautiful floating gait, not one foot ever landing out of place. Perhaps he was not as strong in the head as some would like, particularly the Germans, and he was not a tough dog, but he caught the hearts of the Americans. He won show after show. His kennel mate, Afra von Heilholkamp, shown to Best of Breed at that National by Ernst Loeb was a fine bitch but her impact was mostly within the Fischer's kennel, untraceable within a few generations. Ingo went on and can be found in the pedigrees of the American greats.



Ch Harry von Bolscheid SchH III FH

The Fischers based their own line around these two dogs and a couple of other German imports. Ch Harry von Bolscheid had great working degrees and fit well with the breeding they had.



Amor von Haus Hoheide

As the fifties went on the German dogs kept arriving. Lido von Friedlichenheim was advertised in the Review but was missed by most of us. No one actually seemed to have recognized the prominence and value of this dog. As I do pedigrees of the pillars he is almost consistently there, almost a necessity. He was just one of many that were missed. *Amor von Haus Hoheide* was Canadian Grand Victor but just missed in the U.S. and did not seem to be used enough; they said he produced long coats. I say, "So what, we missed a real good one." Lord von Zental blended beautifully with the concentrated Pfeffer stock but was used sparingly.



Ch Lido von Johanneshauch SchH III

One of his greatest descendents, Lido von Johanneshauch, was a grandson of Lord. A descendant of Lord von Zental, granddaughter, Ch Jeff-Lynne's Bella was Grand Victrix in the U.S. in 1957. Lido was born in Germany and came to America to make his mark later. Bill von Kleistweg, American Grand Victor 1956 was used 17 times before being sent to Cuba because of his hips. Some of Grant Mann's other imports were kept for a while then resold to others.



1957 American Grand Victor
Ch Yasko von Zental SchH III,
shown with Ernst Loeb



57 GV Ch Jeff-Lynne's Bella

Irving Appelbaum brought over Lex von der Drei Kinder Haus, the sire of Vello zu den Sieben Faulen. Lex was Canadian Grand Victor. Today his influence can only be traced through von Nassau in the Pacific Northwest. There is more Lex through the Vello offspring that came later. The sire of Volker von Zollgrenscheuthaus, Harry von Donaukai was also Canadian Grand Victor. His owner Bill Ford was at the forefront of the hip x ray program and gave excellent assurances as to Harry's normal hips. Harry was a tough one that more breeders should have used. Eko Lan reaped his benefit.

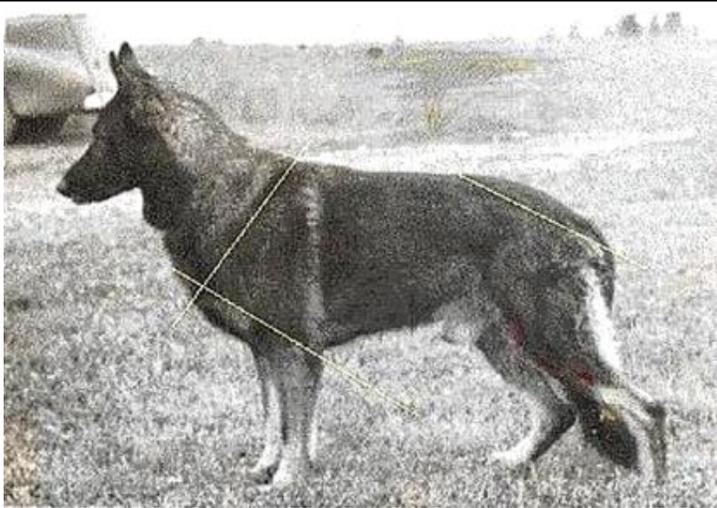
A dog called Luxi von Liebestraum, a product of Grant Mann's combining imports like Liebo von Stuveschacht, was doing well in the Michigan area. Luxi was a good showman, with good temperament but gave an impression of in coordination. He was included in the mix of the "American Dream." He had good ones behind him.

We were getting the Axel rejects from Germany. First there was the oversized W litter Richterbach, Wotan and Woker. They finished with ease, produced excellent temperament and when combined with strong Rolf lines such as in the case of an Amor von Haus Hoheide daughter to Wotan, beautiful things happened. I am thinking of a breeding done by Bob Williamson of Cleveland, who then traded a bitch puppy to Helen Cappelii of Hamilton Ontario, a beautiful rich black and tan bitch. That bitch, when bred in the right direction produced more excellent offspring that made their places in history, dogs with unbelievable temperaments. But that was not all.

Harry Watson of Ontario brought an Axel son over called Ero von Awallenberg. His mother, Hanna von Equord, lined back to strong Sigbert, Pirol and Ferdl, all back to Odin von Stolzenfels. She was mother of another great, Cito von der Hermannschleuse. Ero's breeding fit in wonderfully with the resident Long Worth lines and many great show dogs started showing up in southern Ontario. A lot of these dogs had normal hips, beautiful animals but soft. Over a period of time Harry brought in several more German dogs but none had quite the impact that Ero did.



Ch Nada von Waldsee, daughter of Ch Wotan von Richterbach.



Can Grand Victor 1955 Ch Vali von Sieghaus SchH II
always posed naturally

There was a dog with similar breeding on the mother side but with a father that went back to Vali von Wiegelfelsen, Ingo Piastendamm, and that great breeding bitch Uda von Maschtor, Mrs Jo Taschner owned Ch Vali von Sieghaus. In 1955 her and the dog came to Toronto from Vancouver for the Canadian National and won Best of Breed and the Grand Victor title. Somehow the breedings with this beautiful dog fell short, long coats, floppy ears, monorchids, bad hips were common. A few did

tie in with the direction of the breed.



Can GV Ero von Awallenberg Sch II

Mary Southcott's breeding started with Ch Elbourne's Elga. In Mary's notes I found a letter from Curt Allstadt who advised her strongly against any further Pfeffer concentration. His advice was sound.

This is the pedigree of Ch Elbourne's Elga

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                                GV Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
                                Merrilea's Vetter of Dornwald
                                Fritzie of Gwynllan
Jeffrey of Browvale
                                GV Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
                                Ch Tempest of Ruthland
                                Ch Carol of Ruthland
GV Ch Dorian v Beckgold
                                Dachs v Bern
                                GV Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
                                Clara v Bern
Blondy v Hoheluft
                                GV Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
                                Gr Vic Ch Lady of Ruthland
                                GV Ch Frigga v Kannenbackerland
Ch Elbourne's Elga
                                Dachs v Bern
                                GV Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
                                Clara v Bern
GV Ch Nox of Ruthland
                                Ferdl v Secretainerie
                                Ch Carol of Ruthland
                                Devise von Haus Scheutting
Ch Sandra of Gretana
                                Dachs v Bern
                                GV Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
                                Clara v Bern
Tatja von Hoheluft
                                Bodo vd Brahmenau HGH ZPr
                                Ch Traute von Bern
                                Vicki von Bern

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Another dog called Clown von Haus Kleinjohann, a champion that had come over with the Kleinjohann family, Tony and Maria, I mention because he was an example of what could come out from Germany in the early fifties. He was aggressive, by Norbo von Hohen Fichte son of Cralo. There was always the feeling that Clown was not under control. I can remember seeing him at a dog show in 1955 hanging on the arm of the judge while they frantically tried to get him to let go. I was always impressed with his holding power, big head, strong jaws. His offspring had fantastically sound temperaments. I always looked for Norbo breeding when considering dogs to breed to.

It came to mind when in the early sixties Mrs. Fischer brought Harry von Bolsheid from Germany and I studied his pedigree; there was Norbo close behind him along with a bunch of other working type, He was one I went a long ways out of my way to breed to and was not disappointed. But there were so many coming over one had to have a pretty good idea what was happening in Germany. Looking back I see a few that made lasting impressions on the breed in America. Dogs like Atlas von Elfenhain, who went back to working herding dogs, and Harold von Haus Tigges, two of the last great sons of Hein von Richterbach; they both produced well and can be found "back there" in the pedigrees of the good ones.

Gustave Schindler owned Ch Peter of Browvale, combining intense Pfeffer with a dog inbred on Odin von Stolzenfels called Heiko von Menkenmoor. Peter was

Canadian Grand Victor in 1953 but Schindler wasn't satisfied with Peter. He had gotten the bug about imports. He brought in the rather small dog Cito von der Hermannschleuse. The pictures showed him standing natural with the most beautiful balanced angulation front and rear.



Emir vom Kirschtal

A dark sable dog that to me looked beautiful. *Emir vom Kirschtal* ; I saw him at the 1955 American National and was most impressed the way he moved. Most breeders missed him. There were also some of his outstanding offspring there, that resulted from combining him with the predominantly Pfeffer breeding on the East Coast. They had that same beautiful type and balance. Cito's mother was Hanna von Equord the same as the mother to Ero von Awallenberg.

The father was a mystery and at the time I had trouble making any pattern to his breeding. His name was Ajax von Stieg Anger and other than siring the

brothers of Cito it was hard to find anything else he had done in Germany.

Later I found out Ajax went back to Othello von Bergnest on the mother side, but that wasn't all, There was Nestor von Wiegerfelsen and Chlodulf von Peltzierhof all on the mother side of Ajax, working dogs. On the father side were two lines to Hussan von Haus Scheutting and one to Gelmo von Hooptal, brother of Grand Victor Golf von Hooptal. These are Utz lines and when put together with the overwhelming Odin von Stolzenfels lines of Hanna we get a great combination. Cito got his championship without trouble but as a breeder he really excelled. There was one thing about him though, all his progeny were shades of sable gray, that put him a generation away from black and tans and some could not wait - too bad. As with other dogs the picture was taken from a presentation file and the angle of his pastern was shown. Also note that in all these dogs, influencing American breeding the fronts were well angled, croups were less extreme, as was the rear angulation.



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Cito v d Hermannschleuse

		(Gelmo v Hooptal)
	Ingo v Kranichsrunn	Horst v Scheuernschloss (Reinhulf-Hussan))
	Nestor v Goldorn	Lisa v Greunen eck (Hussan)
		Brando v Heidelbeerberg
	Frigga vd Billkuhle	Elfe vd Billkuhle
	Ajax v Stieg-Anger	Othello v Bergnest
		Cunfried v Bergnest
		Heidi v Bergnestand
	Cora vd Wolfslust	Nestor v Wiegerfelsen
		Carin v Horst der Ago-Falkin(Chlodulf)
		Fridgard v Kalsmunter
Ch Cito vd Hermannschleuse		(Odin Stolz)
		Sigbert Heidegrund
	Baldur v Befreiungsplatz	
		Berna Zur Saarkante
	Pirol v.D Buchenhohe	(Ferdl)
		Bodo v.H. Vossenpark
		Carmen vd Buchenhohe (Odin Bus)
		Prokura v Haus Scheutting
	Hanna v Equord	(Sigbert)
		Baldur v Befreiungsplatz
	Arry v.d Gassenquelle	(Ferdl)
		Claudia v Marquardtstein
	Uda v Maschtor	(Sigbert)
		Quell v Durmersheim
	Poldila v Haus Scheutting	(Ingo Piast)
		Chuna v Haus Scheutting

Troll was by Axel but his mother Lende von Richterbach was one of those great producing bitches. She was by the Select 1 Claudius son, Fels von Voglandshof, out of Rosel von Osnabreuckerland. Troll could have been one of the Axel sons that they might have preferred to keep in Germany but he was rangy, there was the ear problem and I think some softness in pasterns that the Germans were moving away from. In North America there were many bitches that compensated for his weaknesses and needed what he had to give. It showed up in the progeny that he produced, many several champion litters.

Troll von Richterbach, born 1953, was the outstanding show dog to arrive in the late fifties. He looked lean and rangy, his ears flipped as he moved, he probably had some responsibility for bringing in the flipping soft pasterns too but he was very sound coming and going. He looked balanced moving with a firm back, extending his legs well out in front with a good follow through in the rear. He was supposed to be a shoo in to become Canadian Grand Victor in 1957 but it rained that year. The show went inside to a rather small ring. Troll could not get untracked and his half brother Ch Ero von Awallenberg was made Grand Victor. Troll did win the American National though to become American Grand Victor. As a stud dog he was almost an instant success, some ears on his progeny did not come up which might have been expected but the temperament he produced was excellent, good workers and basically sound animals.

See five-generation pedigree of Troll in the appendices.



Troll son *Ch Fels of Arbywood*. There were six Champions in this litter

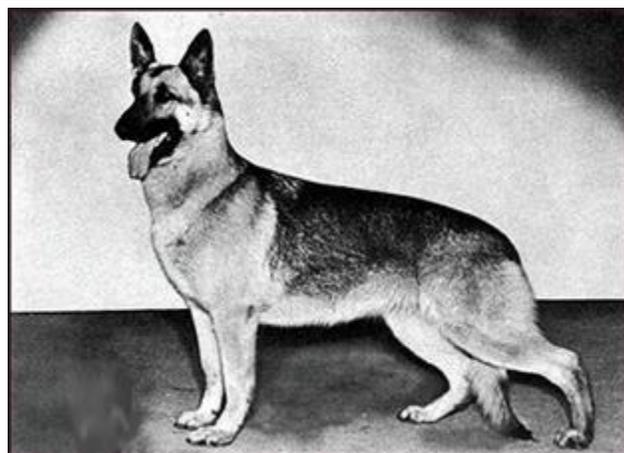
There were also the imported sons of Troll that were working their way into pedigrees as they combined successfully with North American lines. They also fit in with developing German lines. His owner, Irving Appelbaum bred the Troll son Champion, *Ch Haas of Siegried*, seen in the tail female side of one of the great producing bitches, *Del Dena of Waldesruh*. Then there was the Bid Scono Troll sons *Ch Kurt of Bid Scono* and his brother *Kuno*. Bid Scono went on to establish their own line, essentially around these dogs, using other German imports such as *Immo von Niederschwarzbach*; *Hein* sons. Troll was popping up in pedigrees almost everywhere. Whatever bad he produced there was certainly enough good stock to merit his further use.



Ch Ulk von Wikingerblut SchH III imported son of Troll, also with *Amor* behind.

There was a very strong breeding pattern evolving mostly in the Midwest from the Troll von Richterbach stock. Lucy Woodward of Arbywood kennels, first with her F litter, then her G litter came up with a number of Champions. Let us examine the dogs behind Arbywood. *Ch Jewel of Judex* was practically an unknown bitch. She produced *Ch Challenge of Silver Lane* when bred to *Ch Zarek von Liebestraum*. Challenge was also to come into play with a similar breeding that produced an *American Grand Victrix Ch Bonnie Berger of Ken Rose*; her daughter was also Grand Victrix. *Jewel of Judex* was by *Dex of Parrylin U.D.* who was by *Pfeffer* out of an *Arras aus der Stadt Velbert* daughter, *Jewel* herself was out of *Judith of Blossmoor*,

a double granddaughter of *Dewet von Starrenburg*, close breeding on *Odin von Stolzenfels*.



American Grand Victrix
Ch Bonnie Berger of Ken Rose

The key now was when they bred *Jewel* to *Cito von der Hermannschleuse*, putting together all the *Odin* lines, plus the strong *Pfeffer*, *Arras*, *Othello Bergnest*, and *Nestor Wiegerfelsen* support lines together. This breeding produced *Frigga of Silver Lane*. Notice from her pedigree that there are no lines to *Axel*, *Rolf*, *Claudius*, *Hein*, *Rosel* or *Billo*. A lot of lines did eventually go back to *Utz*. Putting *Frigga* together with *Troll von Richterbach* could only have been because *Lucy*

Woodward liked the dog. She solidified her line with her G litter that went on to make further impressions on the breed. But the F litter was what attracted the most attention. She got six champions out of it, can't remember all the names, but there was Field Marshall, Ferd, Fels and the big gray dog Fortune.



Ch Fortune of Arbywood

Fortune was brought out as, the last of the litter to finish, shown by Virginia and Dick Vaughn. Virginia said that he was the best of the lot. He had litters that made us forget about the rest

Before continuing with the great Fortune litters let us look at one litter by Fels. Lucy Woodward had the good sense to try and consolidate what she had. From the same litter that produced Ch Challenge of Silver Lane she had got Carol of Silver Lane. She bred Carol to Ch Arry von Menkenmoor who was a son of the great Faust von

Busecker Schloss and Bionde von der Buchenhohe, daughter of Baldur. From this litter she got Amy of Arbywood who she took to the Cito - Jewel son Ch Fox of Silver Lane, brother of Frigga. From this litter she kept Ch Arbywood's Dise, which she bred, to that fine representative of the F litter, Ch Fels of Arbywood. This gave her 2 - 2 on Fox - Frigga, 3 - 3 on Cito von der Hermannschleuse and 3 - 3,4 on Jewel of Judex. The main dog from this breeding was Ch Gallant of Arbywood who tied in with many breedings made on the west coast. His pedigree only has the one line to Troll and therefore just one line to Axel - R litter. This dog also had a lot to contribute but he was used largely in California, noted in the pedigrees of some outstanding dogs. Look at his pedigree:

	Immo v Hasenfang
	Axel vd Deininghauserheide
	Helma v Hildegardsheim
GV Ch Troll von Richterbach	
	Fels v Voglandshof
	Lende von Richterbach
	Rosel von Osnabreuckerland
Ch Fels of Arbywood	
	Ajax v Stieg-Anger
	Ch Cito vd Hermansschleuse
	Hanna v Equord
Frigga of Silver Lane	
	Dex of Parrylin UD
	Jewel of Judex
Ch Gallant of Arbywood	Judith of Blossomoor
	Ajax v Stieg-Anger
	Ch Cito vd Hermansschleuse
	Hanna v Equord
Fox of Silver Lane	
	Dex of Parrylin UD
	Jewel of Judex
Ch Arbywood's Dise	Judith of Blossomoor
	Faust v Busecker Schloss
	Ch Arry von Menkenmoor
	Bionde von Buchenhohe
Amy of Arbywood	
	Ch Zarek v Liebestraum
	Carol of Silver Lane
	Jewel of Judex

Perhaps he would have been more of an impact in the Midwest or east with all the R litter blood. At the same time that the above was going on there were a lot of sincere breeders in the Detroit area, guided by the counseling of Grant Mann, getting together something special. At the '55 Canadian National the dogs that were following up on GV Vali von Sieghaus were the Hein sons, Kondor von Wickrather Schloss who carried his tail high and Harold von Schlehlenbusch. These were excellent animals that combined with the Bill von Kleistweg son Ch Rikter von Liebestraum who Grant Mann had cultivated from his breeding program.

I wonder how many breeders realized what a wonderful combination of quality animals were in this pedigree. It was more like German than American, but it wasn't the only input from Troll This is what came up when she brought Cito and Troll together. The pedigree of Ch Fortune and the F litter:

Nestor v Wiegerfelsen SchH III
SuchH SH MH 11

Immo v Hasenfang SchH III
Dorte v Hasenfang SchH

Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III DPH FH
(Arras Velbert)

Gnom v Kalsmunter SchH III
Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III(Bodo)
Tita vd Starrenburg

GV Ch Troll von Richterbach SchH III FH
Claudius v Hain

Fels v Voglandshof SchH III (Sigbert)
Barbel v Haus Trippe SchH I

Lende von Richterbach SchH III
Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH

Rosel von Osnabreuckerland SchH I
Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH

Ch Fortune of Arbywood

Nestor v Goldorn SchH I
Ajax v Stieg-Anger SchH III
Cora vd Wolfslust

Cito vd Hermannschleuse
Pirol V.D Buchenhohe SchH II
Hanna v Equord SchH II

Uda v Maschtor SchH I

Ch Frigga of Silver Lane

GV Ch Pfeffer v Bern ZPr MH
Dex of Parrylin UD (Arras Velbert)
Ada of Ruthland
(Dewet Star-Odin Stolz)

Jewel of Judex
Baron v Chicagoland
Judith of Blossomoor (Dewet-Odin)
Alice v Chicagoland

These dogs then made their mark on the breed as producers. At least three Troll sons followed him from Germany that fit well into American breeding, they were Ch Enno von Speldamm, Ch Servie von Alexryvo Hof and CH Uik von Wikingerblut



Ch Red Rock's Gino

whose mother was a daughter of Amor von Haus Hoheide.

There were a few American bred Grand Victors in those years. Ch Alert of Mi - Noah was Grand Victor the year after Ch Ingo von Wunschelrute, Ch Yorkdoms Pak although his father, Lido von Johannshauch was German as was his mother, he was *American*, Ch Red Rock's Gino was a nice Chimney Sweep type with lines back to Vol of Long Worth and Valiant of Draham, sound temperament and hips. Although the prize was denied Chimney Sweep it was given to Gino a few years later. Gino was close to Odin von Busecker Schloss, as well as strong Pfeffer breeding.



Bernd von Kallengarten

But something was happening on the East coast. Ernst Loeb imported Bernd von Kallengarten; by some viewpoints a big sloppy dog. Ch Bernd von Kallengarten was a special contribution to American breeding. He changed almost everything. He was a grandson of Axel von Deininghauserheide and had two close lines to Rolf. He was by Wutzer von Bad Malle. This was a dog that Ernie did not sell. He won his Championship in short order but then that was usual for Ernie's imports.

He had no record of breeding in Germany that I know, never seen his name in a German pedigree. He was typically Rolf, big head, rich black and tan, good front. Breeders bred good bitches to him, some from the satisfied customers that had gotten dogs from Ernie before. Notice the double Claudius v Hain behind Imme v Bad Malle.

Here is his pedigree:

Nestor v Wiegerfelsen SchH III
 Immo v Hasenfang SchH III
 Dorte v Hasenfang SchH
 Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III DPH FH
 (Arras a d S Velbert)
 Gnom v Kalsmunter SchH III
 Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III
 Tita vd Starrenburg
 Wutzer v Bad Malle SchH III
 Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH
 Rolf v Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH
 Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH
 Imme v Bad Malle SchH III
 Claudius v Hain SchH III
 Betty v Haus Herberfold SchH II (Claudius)
 Bienne v.d Rosenhecke
 Ch Bernd v Kallengarten SchH II
 Volker vd Zutzer Schweig
 Iran vd Buchenhohe SchH III
 Tuta z.d Sieben Faulen
 Kuno v Jungfernsprung SchH III
 Drusus vd Lobeschlucht
 Bella v Haus Weinberg SchH II
 Delia Nordishei Treue
 Carin vd Rasweilermuhle SchH II
 Rolf v Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH
 Lesko Aus Kattenstroth SchH III
 Hadda aus Kattenstroth
 Cora vd Silberweide SchH II (Cralo)
 Marko v.d Wotansburg
 Bioka vd Silberweide SchH II
 Kyla v Walburgitor

One bred to Bernd was Ch Cobert's Amber, a daughter of import Ch Marko von Gurkenland who was a son of Elch von Templeblick, another Axel son, mother Nandle von Hohen Fichte, sister to Norbo. This combination produced the fine young male Falco of Thunder Rock, but when I look at the breeding, it is no wonder he was tough. Look at that pedigree:

Immo v Hasenfang SchH III
 Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III DPH FH
 Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III
 Wutzer v Bad Malle
 Rolf v Osnabreuckerland SchH III FH
 Imme v Bad Malle SchH II
 Betty v Haus Herberfold
 Ch Bernd v Kallengarten
 Iran vd Buchenhohe SchH III
 Kuno v Jungfernsprung SchH III
 Bella v Haus Weinberg
 Carin vd Rasweilermuhle SchH II
 Lesko Aus Kattenstroth SchH III
 Cora vd Silberweide
 Bioka vd Silberweide
 Ch Falco of Thunder Rock
 Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III FH
 Elch v Templeblick
 Nandle v Hohen Fichte SchH II
 Ch Marko v Gurkenland SchH II
 Greif v Sieghaus SchH II
 Alma v Haus Karb
 Edith v Wildenhuisch
 Ch Cobert's Amber
 Ch Eodipus of Hobby House
 Ch Elmer of Hobby House
 Elfie v d Ratlertreue
 Ch Hobby Hous Katja of the Hills
 Ch Jory of Logeros
 Kate of Hobby House
 Afra of Veralda

3 -4 on Axel, 3 - 5 Rolf

When I look at this pedigree on the tail female, I see Afra of Veralda. Could this be the sister of 45' Grand Victor Adam of Veralda? Falco went Best of Breed twice



Ch Falco of Thunder Rock

against all comers with two separate German judges at the big Long Island shows. Bernd was producing consistently good temperament, but tough, healthy strong animals and amongst them were top competition in any company. He went well with American breeding as well as German. The American breds were becoming equal competition to anything brought in.

Almost by accident, but there were so many people trying different things, it happened. They started figuring out what produced winning combinations.

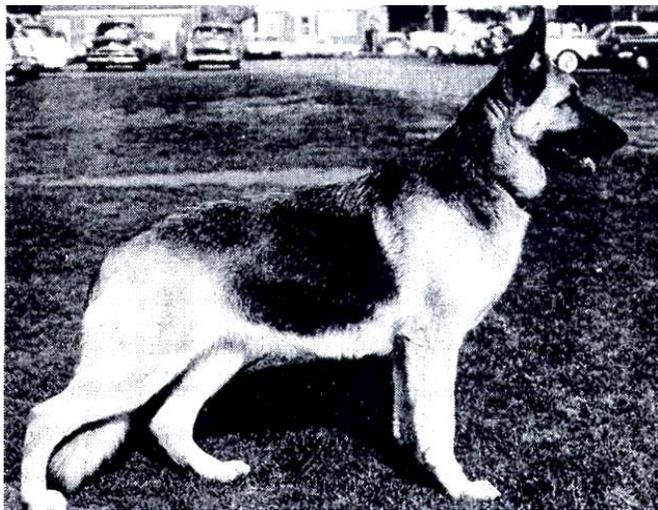


One of the first Bernd sons;
Ch Hilgrove's Emo

They even successfully doubled on Bernd. Cobert kennels took Bernd daughter Amber, and bred her back to a Bernd son.

This combination put the outstanding dogs Marko von Wotansburg and Wotan von Richterbach as the support lines in the background of the progeny. From that breeding they got Ch Cobert's Melissa. Melissa certainly made her mark when she was repeatedly bred to Ch Lance of Fran - Jo.

Lance was another of those American bred dogs that not only went American Grand Victor but Canadian Grand Victor. Lance was two generations away from German breeding, had it on both sides. He was a coming together of all the quality. He was a great showman that made many forget about the German dogs. He stamped the breed from his time in his own image.



Bernd son Ch Rex Edlu Migach



Bernd daughter
Ch Spreewalds One and Only



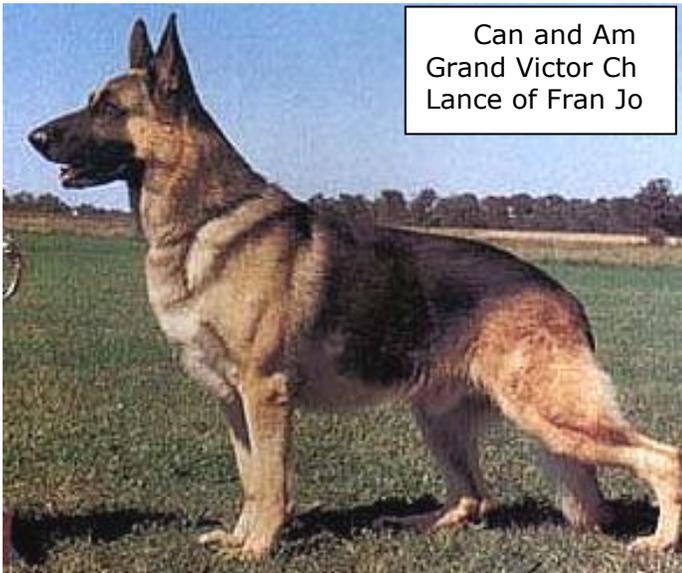
Grand Victrix 1963 Valtara's Image
(Bernd daughter)

GV Ch Lance of Fran Jo:

Immo v Hasenfang SchH III
Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III
Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III
GV Ch Troll von Richterbach SchH III FH
Fels v Voglandshof SchH III
Lende von Richterbach SchH III
Rosel v Osnabreuckerland SchH I

Ch Fortune of Arbywood
Ajax v Stieg-Anger SchH III
Ch Cito vd Hermannschleuse
Hanna v Equord SchH II
Frigga of Sliver Lane
Ch Dex of Parrylin UD
Ch Jewel of Judex
Judith of Blossomoor

GV Ch Lance of Fran Jo
Hein v Richterbach SchH III
GV Ch Bill von Kleistweg
Adda v Reiffeck SchH I
Ch Rikter v Liebestraum
Ch Dolvick v Liebestraum
Sigga v Liebestraum
Jade v Liebestraum
Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl
Hein v Richterbach SchH III
Harold v Schlelenbusch
Aggie v Nibblengold
Burganda v Lindendorf
Dolf v Volkerbrunnen
Ylerta v Liebestraum
Yanda v Liebestraum



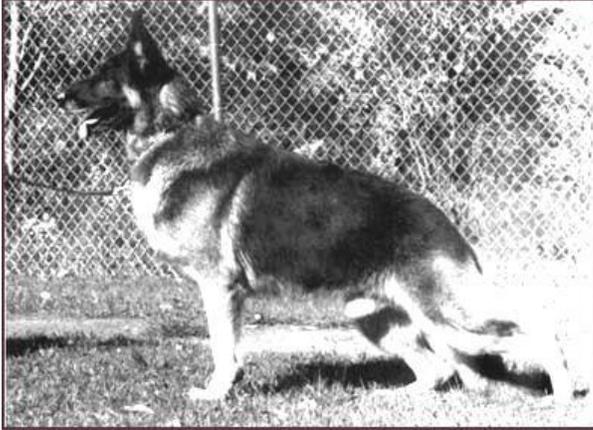
It was the offspring of Bernd that clicked with him so many times and in so many varied combinations that brought out so many excellent animals. Take another look at that pedigree and it is not so hard to figure out why. This was a terrific bringing together of quality animals. It was as we moved on in the sixties that all the different combinations came together, so many focused around Lance, many focused around Bernd and Lance.

The Fords who owned and bred Lance were smart enough to buy a Bernd daughter called Hilgrove's Erle, a sister of one of Bernd's better sons, Ch Hilgrove's Emo. The mother went back to more German breeding, Ch Alf von Loherfeld, son of Sieger Alf von Nordfelsen. From breeding Erle to Lance they got another *Grand Victor Ch Mannix of Fran Jo*.



		Axel vd Deininghauserheide
		Troll von Richterbach SchH III FH
		Lende von Richterbach
Ch Fortune of Arbywood		
		Cito vd Hermannschleuse
		Frigga of Sliver Lane
		Ch Jewel of Judex
Ch Lance of Fran Jo		
		GV Ch Bill von Kleistweg
		Ch Rikter v Liebestraum
		Sigga v Liebestraum
Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl		
		Harold v Schlelenbusch
		Burganda v Lindendorf
		Ylerta v Liebestraum
GV Ch Mannix of Fran Jo		
		Axel vd Deininghauserheide
		Watzer v Bad Malle
		Imme v Bad Malle
Ch Bernd v Kallengarten		
		Kuno v Jungfernsprung
		Carin vd Rasweilermuhle
		Cora vd Silberweide
Hilgrove's Erle		
		Alf v Nordfelsen
		Ch Alf von Loherfeld
		Helke von Starrenburg
Ch Toni of Fieldstone		
		Rolf v Osnabreuckerland
		Frie v d Weikau

This is just a super balancing, a wonderful collection of quality. But this is all part of the bringing together of the intertwining network to a solid breed base. There were so many there. 1983 *Grand Victor Sukee's Mannix* was grandson of both Doppelt Tay's Hawkeye and Hollamor's Judd. Although there were some wonderful offspring from Hawkeye, he is also associated with the cut-off that the American fashion appears to have adopted. I never saw the dog but from his picture, although there is a good front, it looks like an example of the move to extreme cut-off of croup. That is a new Chapter, the story of all those who brought the pieces together, and what those pieces were; some large, some small. Let me follow the network of



roots that intertwine to eventually come together in those great dogs. Sure I will miss the contributions of many, and the paths I point to are not paved. Others see it differently but maybe I'll draw attention to some that were missed by others.

21 MORE CONNECTING THE PIECES

There are so many breeders in the United States and Canada that put their efforts into what the breed became that it is impossible to trace them all. Some though were outstanding, perhaps their significance was because of quantity but I can only assess their contribution by what is there in the pedigrees. Personally I can tell you what I was close to. I am going to try and trace the course of improving excellence through the network of pedigrees.

The computer helps in bringing out the very important female lines. While looking through my hundreds of pedigrees I found the tattered pages of Brackett's articles and started to read them as I did with the files given to me years ago by Mary Southcott. It is truly amazing how the patterns that Brackett advocated were picked up by other breeders, their dogs in their time then led the way into main lines around which a consistent type of German Shepherd has been built. Even though that model may only be of fashion. These are what make up some of the connecting webs in the pattern.

Mary Southcott started breeding German Shepherds in the forties. She purchased Elbourne's Elga in 1948. She bred many litters, breeding to some of the best dogs of the time in North America; some were imports, some American Breds. She started of as a dog trainer then an obedience judge, then judging German Shepherd Specialties. Through the Specialties she attended she got to see the best. All of her breedings had a stamp of quality in the pedigrees and as I look over these pedigrees I wonder why there were not more great ones. Before she died she left me with her boxes of pedigrees.

Champion Elbourne's Elga, seems to be one of her first. Her pedigree is in the last chapter. In what became a pattern with Mary she bred Elga to the 1947 Canadian Grand Victor Ch Valiant of Draham. This not only took her into more Pfeffer, but also gave her that extra combination to Odin von Busecker Schloss. Christine of Cara Mia came from that breeding and Mary bred her to Canadian Grand Victor Ch Vali von Sieghaus. This added a lot of Odin von Stolzenfels blood through Baldur von Befreiungsplatz and Arry von der Gassenquelle. There were also more lines to Nestor von Wiegerfelsen.



Mary on the advice of Curt Allstadt cut down on Pfeffer into strong German. From this breeding she got Lucille. Mary bred her to Canadian Grand Victor Ero von Awallenberg that on the mother side had similar breeding to Vali and added the Axel influence. This combination gave birth to **Ch Rocket of Cara Mia** and Ch Rita of Cara Mia. Rita went to the East coast and Rocket was eventually sold to Harry Watson, Owner of Ero, for who he did a lot of winning. His line breeding is shown as Uda von Maschtor 3 - 4. She was by

Arry von Gassenquelle, now we had all the fine German dogs combining as the main influence; except there was still no R litter, Billo or Hein. Rocket's potential as a stud dog never was realized but there was one trickle of significance:

The mother side is still very strong on Pfeffer in the fifth that includes the brother sister breeding Pfeffer to Perchta. However with this breeding, she did start bringing

in good German blood. Rocket was a most impressive dog that was eventually purchased by Harry Watson. Although very correct he was not an outstanding mover. Here is the pedigree of Rocket

		Nestor v Wiegerfelsen
	Immo v Hasenfang SchH III	Dorte v Hasenfang
	Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III DPH FH	Gnom v Kalsmunter (Arras)
	Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III	Tita vd Starrenburg (BodoB)
	GV Ch Ero v Awallenberg	(Sigbert H)
	Pirol vd Buchenhohe SchH II	Baldur v Befreiungsplatz
	Hanna von Equord SchH II	Carmen v d. Buchenhohe
		(Baldur B)
	Uda von Maschtor SchH I	Arry v.d Gassenquelle
		Poldila von Haus Scheutting
Ch Rocket of Cara Mia		Ch Odin v Busecker Schloss
	Ch Nocturne of Grettamarc CD	Ch Kalea of Gretana CD
	GV Ch Valiant of Draham	Orex v Liebestraum
	Adellia of Draham	(Pfeffer-Perchta Bern)
		Ch Cita v Da-Rie-Mar-Hill
Ch Christine of Cara Mia		Jeffrey of Browvale
	GV Ch Dorian v Beckgold	(Pfeffer)
		Blondy v Hoheluft
	Ch Elbourne's Elga	(Pfeffer)
		GV Ch Nox of Ruthland
	Ch Sandra of Gretana	(Pfeffer)
		Tatja von Hoheluft

Bob and Robbie Walker of Hamilton Ontario bought a Ch Drum of Long Worth daughter from Virginia McCoy of Long Worth. (pictured elsewhere). They bred her to Can GV Ch Chimney Sweep of Long Worth and I took a bitch puppy. Great breeding but we had real trouble with her ears. I bred her to Ch Mercurio of Long Worth and



all the ears were okay on the pups. The bitch I kept was called Na Robi's Grit, a gritty looking thing but nice. I also show the picture of Na - Robi's Geronimo that I took at 7 months of age. He was a better dog than I realized. He did get his CD I can't remember what happened to him. They took the Na Robi name because I had leased my bitch to them in whelp as I returned to Canada. Grit was bred to a son of GV Ingo von Wunschelrute, Ch Braunhaus Joey who brought in more of that Valiant, Pfeffer breeding. From that came Ch Hauschloe's Bisket.

Ch Haus Chloe's Friederich. I too went after the German lines after that, breeding Bisket to Ch Harry von Bolscheid, I liked his tough training lines, going back to Cralo von Haunstetten and it did bring in Rosel, and Billo through Nando von Richterbach. I find from Mary's notes that Curt Allstadt also liked Cralo and Norbo. Let me show the pedigree of Frederick and Fly Kink:

Billo v Oberviehland SchH III
 Casar von Georgsmarianhutte SchH III FH
 Ora Preussenblut SchH III

Nando v Richterbach SchH III FH
 Lex Preussenblut SchH III FH
 Rosel v Osnabreuckerland SchH I
 Maja v Osnabreuckerland SchH I FH

Ch Harry von Bolsheid SchH III AD
 Cralo v Haunstetten SchH II
 Norbo vd Hohen Fichte SchH III Fh
 Gerda vd Hohen Fichte SchH II

Gisa v Saurtal SchH III FH
 Arno v Haus Jungried SchH II
 Astrid v d Pfarweide SACH11 FH
 Adelgund v Ahrenstein SchH I

Ch Hauschloe's Friederich

Arry von Burghalderring SchH III FH
 GV Ch Ingo v Wunschelrute
 Lona von Aichtal SchH III

Ch Braunhaus Joey
 Ch Derry of Long worth
 Brenda of Ayrton CD
 Donna v Grafmar UD

Ch Hauschloe's Bisket
 Ch Zeno of Long Worth
 Ch Mercurio of Long Worth
 Ch Winnette of Long Worth

Na Robi's Grit
 Ch Chimney Sweep of Long Worth
 Na Robi's Caress
 Ch Drama of Long Worth

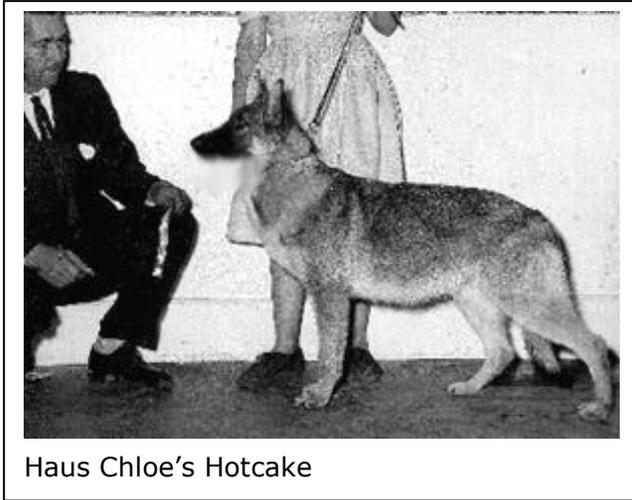
This brought together some of the best Long Worth with extreme Pfeffer and some of the best German, some very tough and trainable. There were two good ones from that litter Ch Hauschloe's Friederich was outstanding, defeating some of the best from Germany and the U.S.



Ch Haus Chloe's Margo, Daughter of Ch Arko von der Ruine Aura out of a Bernd daughter bred to Friederich produced Ch Hauschloe's Phlox.



Unfortunately Friederich hardly got used because his owner would not x ray him. He had a sister called Fly Kink, her coat was kinky but she was a mover with a wonderful front. I bred her to Rocket and that is where Hauschloe's Heather came from. Mary Vurma's druggist, as a puppy, bought her. Heather was only a nice bitch but had that great protective instinct, without too much wrong with her. She looked like a German Shepherd. Mary counseled them as to where to breed her, after her and I discussed it. I recommended Ch Falco of Thunder Rock, that great Bernd son. This brought in all that Rolf blood behind Bernd and brought together the two or three gentle lines to Axel. I helped pick out the choice female for Mary that she kept. That was Champion Kingsdown's Amber; she finished after her Lance litter and got her tail down.



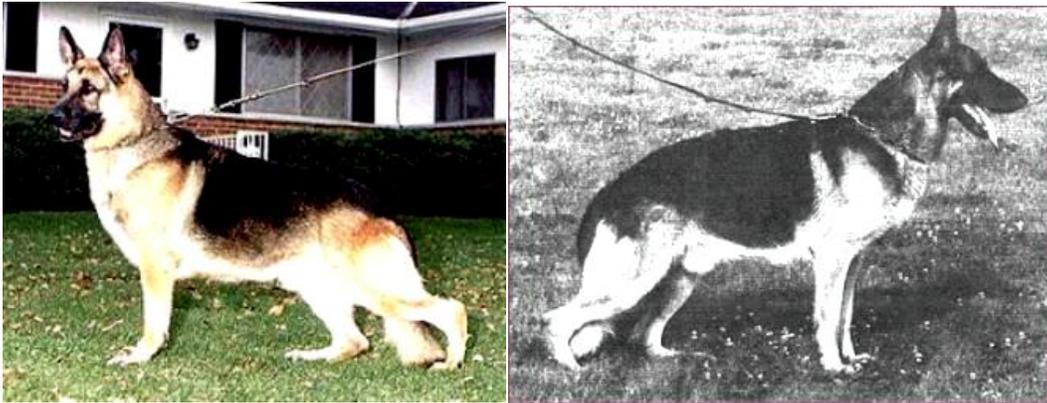
Haus Chloe's Hotcake

Ch Mirheim's Abby, a picture of what American breeding was to become. She looked let down; soft. Nice front, too much rear.



She was bred to Can and U.S. GV Ch Lance of Fran Jo. On paper it was a wonderful combination. I didn't think much of the puppies, should have paid more attention to the wonderful pedigree behind both sides. I advised Mary to sell the choice bitch to Joan Ford for \$200.00; she did. The Fords did a smart thing and bred her back to her father. It produced Ch Zeto and Ch Zeus of Fran Jo, the pedigree:

Immo vom Hasenfang SchH3
 Axel von der Deininghauserheide SCHH3, DPH, FH
 Helma vom Hildegardsheim SchH3
 Troll vom Richterbach
 VA Fels vom Vogtlandshof SchH3/FH
 Lende vom Richterbach SchH3
 V Rosel vom Osnabrücker Land SchH1
 CH Fortune of Arbywood ROM
 Ajax vom Stieg-Anger SchH3
 CHCito von der Hermannschleuse SCHH1
 VA Hanna von Equord SchH3
 Frigga of Silver Lane ROM
 CH Dex of Parrylin UD
 CH Jewel of Judex
 Judith of Blossmoor
 Ch Lance of Fran-Jo ROM
 V, ROM (US) Hein vom Richterbach SchH3
 GV AM CH INT CH Bill v Kleistweg SCHH1 ROM
 Adda vom Reiffeck SchH1
 CH (A/C) V- Rikter Von Liebestraum
 CH Dolvick Von Liebestraum
 Sigga Von Liebestraum
 Jade Von Liebestraum
 Frohlich's Elsa v Grunes Tahl ROM
 V, ROM (US) Hein vom Richterbach SchH3
 V Harald vom Schlehenbusch SchH2
 Aggi vom Nibelungengold SchH1
 Burgunda von Lindendorf
 Dolf vom Volkerbrunnen SCHH2
 CH. (US) Ylerta Von Liebestraum
 CH Vania v Liebestraum
 Zeus of Fran-Jo
 VA1 Axel von der Deininghauserheide SCHH3, DPH, FH
 GV Troll vom Richterbach
 V Lende vom Richterbach SchH3
 US Fortune of Arbywood ROM
 CH. (US) Cito von der Hermannschleuse SCHH1
 Frigga of Silver Lane ROM
 CH Jewel of Judex
 Ch Lance of Fran-Jo ROM
 GV AM CH INT CH Bill v Kleistweg SCHH1 ROM
 CH Rikter Von Liebestraum
 Sigga Von Liebestraum
 Frohlich's Elsa v Grunes Tahl ROM
 Harald vom Schlehenbusch SchH2
 Burgunda von Lindendorf
 CH Ylerta Von Liebestraum
 CH Mirheims Abbey ROM
 V Watzer von Bad Melle SchH3
 Ch Bernd Vom Kallengarten SCHHII AD
 V Carin von der Rassweilermühle SCHH3 FH
 CH Falco of Thunder Rock
 CH Marko v Gurkenland
 CH Cobert's Amber
 Hobby House Katja of the Hills
 CH Kingdown's Amber
 1957 GV CH (CAN) Ero von der Auwallenburg
 CH Rocket Of Cara Mia (Canada)
 CH Lucille of Cara Mia
 Hauschloe's Heather
 CH Harry von Bollscheid SCHH3
 Hauschloe's Fly-Kink
 HausCloe's Bisket



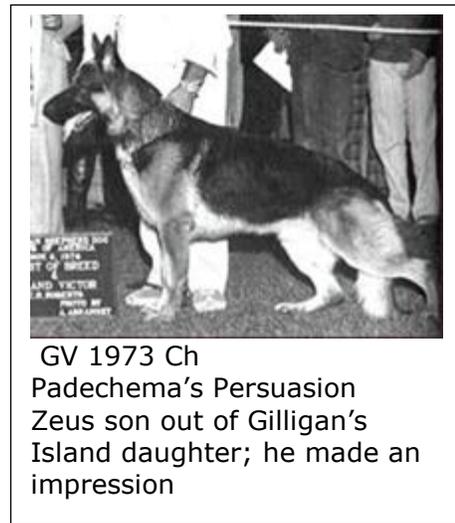
The two litter brothers Ch Zeto of Fran Jo and Ch Zeus of Fran Jo.

They both had great fronts but note the extremes of rear, down pasterns and long feet of Zeto and steep croup of Zeus. They were a great impact on American breeding.

Even though inbred, the broad quality is there throughout.

This is just one little story of the network of lines coming together. When I see Zeto and Zeus in the pedigrees of dogs that have made important contributions to what the breed is in North America I think of the efforts of small breeders that did their bit and realize there are thousands of such untold stories.

In the middle of this story is the rising to fame of Jimmy Moses who did not show Lance in the beginning, but was developing as something special as a German Shepherd handler from the middle fifties. He had the coaching of such great handlers as Harry Watson and then Ernst Loeb. But he had something special; not taught. When showing against him as young men, when you thought your dog was looking good, suddenly there was Jimmy and his dog, between you and the judge, overshadowing you with a lesser dog - and winning.



GV 1973 Ch Padechemas Persuasion Zeus son out of Gilligan's Island daughter; he made an impression

He knew just when to move, when to hold back, his timing was superlative. He had also been taught how to work with his dogs. Years later he perfected the art of double handling without it being noticed. The picture he presented was of his dog leading out in front, always at the best speed for the dog.

As I judged his dogs years later, it was always a pleasure, he gave you a loose lead when you asked for it, did exactly what you asked him to do. Then if you placed his dog in first place or third place he accepted it with a smile and without any resentment. There were judges that would place him first as the easy thing to do, but it wasn't necessary. He took his losses with the same grace as he took his wins. I always felt he respected judges that confined their judgment to the dog. His double handling expertise was copied by so many, so many poorly, which had a bad affect on how the breed was shown and often how the winners were decided.

Jimmy became owner of Ch Zeus of Fran Jo and when Zeto and Zeus became such wonderful producers, Jimmy was overwhelmed for demands for his handling services. In a very short time he became the number one German Shepherd handler in the United States. Unfortunately because of this, his trips to Canada became

fewer. But it was probably these Lance sons that were more responsible than anything for changing the image of the breed. They were extremely angulated behind to the extent that they had to twist their hocks giving a cow-hocked impression going away. A steep croup with metacarpus laying flat on the ground like a long foot, probably added to the difficulty in driving the dog forward from behind.

Pasterns were so down in the front that the dogs ran on the back of their feet and ankles this became the prevalent image of American German Shepherds. Eventually some of the older breeders started calling for a modification of the extremes. Such structure also was correlated to soft ligamentation that allowed dogs



Ch Na-Robi's Renown by Troll son
Ch Servie von Alexryvo Hof; an example of Na-Robi breeding

to stretch beyond what their bone structure should allow. But there was strong evidence that this too was not a good thing. There was some suggestion that weak ligamentation contributed to bloat.

It was around the early sixties that we first started to realize that Bernd von Kallengarten was evolving as a great producer. The sons that he produced were also great producers as were his daughters. Ch Falco of Thunder Rock, Ch Storm haven's Dolf and Ch Hilgrove's Emo were three of the first to startle the show scene.



Chickwood's Lutz and Ch Wilhelm's Winterzeit

Chickwood's Lutz and Ch Wilhelm's Winterzeit Bernd daughter and grandson came from different litters, but quality was consistent. Wilhelm was the litter brother of Grand Victor Yoncalla's Mike; more on that combo later. They had strong German lines behind their mothers, but the quality of bitches from the line was also very evident. Ch Cobert's Melissa, Ch Cobert's Ernestine and Ch HilSgrove's Erle, sister to Emo. Others were pictured in the last chapter. Many times when you found German Shepherd quality, if Bernd was not the father you would find him in the second or third generation, or both. As I go through the pedigrees of dogs from the east coast and the west coast Bernd seemed to be everywhere.



Grand Victor Ch Brix von Grafenkron SchH III

Almost at the same time that Troll was making his mark his half brother Axel von Poldihaus was making his mark. Between Ero von Awallenberg, Axel Poldihaus and the Troll son *Grand Victor Ch Brix von Grafenkron SchH III* Fortune of Arbywood there was respect gained for the gray dogs in the United States and Canada.

There was no doubt the breed in America was benefiting tremendously from the good gray dogs. The grays could only go so far in Germany but in America they could win it all. Often they overshadowed the black and tan dogs. At the same time at the biggest shows

the imports were winning most of the time, no matter what the colour, overshadowing the best that American breeders could produce. The established old breeders unofficially worked towards getting some of the American breeds considered for the Grand Victor Titles.

I know it sounds like politics but there are definite spheres of influence. If all those spheres get together to get all the people they sold dogs to voting for the same judges, it can be done. So there were a few battles that at one point took the German Shepherd Dog Club of America to the brink of dissolution. The AKC even cancelled the big show for one year. Bob Williamson was left to put the pieces back together.

Gr Victor Ch Yorkdom's Pak; son of Brix

Through all that was developing in the Midwest there was an infrastructure that was arising that took advantage of the lines from Pfeffer, Odin, Arras and the lines developed by Long Worth. Virginia McKoy who had in the sixties let the kennel go and concentrated on her handling had a lot to do with bringing out the largely American breeds that included in their pedigrees a few imports. But there were also a few breeders that developed in that time and as their



Gr Victor Ch Yorkdom's Pak; son of Brix

positive results emerged they took the best that they created and blended them into a strong American image. Their mix included the contributions of seventy years of American breeders and the imports they used. Never forget the putting together of dogs by Grant Mann. Behind Rikter for example were dogs like Quell von Friedholtz and Jola von Liebestraum, Garry of Benlore. From the combination that put together Ch Rikter von Liebestraum and Burganda von Lindendorf came the bitch Frohlich's Elsa von Grunes Tahl. It was her that was leased to the Fords to breed to Ch Fortune of Arbywood. There is a whole lot of Hein in the mix, plus strong influences, but the Pfeffer, Arras lines are now only a small part of it.

But this is what gave us LANCE.

	Axel vd Deininghauserheide
	Troll von Richterbach SchH III FH
	Lende von Richterbach
Ch Fortune of Arbywood	
	Cito vd Hermannschleuse
	Frigga of Silver Lane
	Jewel of Judex
GV Ch Lance of Fran Jo	
	GV Ch Bill von Kleistweg
	Ch Rikter v Liebestraum
	Sigga v Liebestraum
Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl	
	Harold v Schlelenbusch
	Burganda v Lindendorf
	Ylerta v Liebestraum
GV Ch Lakesides Harrigan, Reno, Golly Gee, Gilligan's Island.	
	Watzer v Bad Malle
	Bernd v Kallengarten
	Carin vd Rasweilermuhle
Ch Falk of Bihari Wonder	
	Ch Wotan V Richterbach
	Agnes Gold of Bihari Wonder
	Kobiel's Jetta
Ch Cobert's Melissa	
	Watzer v Bad Malle
	Bernd v Kallengarten
	Carin vd Rasweilermuhle
Ch Cobert's Ernestine	
	Ch Marko v Gurkenland
Ch Cobert's Amber	
	Hobby House Katja of the Hills

Axel 4 - 5, 5

Lance and his sister Lonnie who later showed up in the pedigree of GV Ch Aspen of Fran Jo, won shows all over the Midwest. My opinion of Lonnie was very negative but then from such dogs came greatness.

Lance was the American Bred they were looking for, a big impressive, friendly dog that had the look of eagles. They say he had missing teeth and if judged on movement, some people thought he shouldn't have won. He became very controversial, with the pro German crowd wanting nothing to do with him. Then we saw dogs like Ch Cobert's Gilligan's Island, Lance bred to Bernd daughters. Golly Gee, Gilligan's Island, Reno and Harrigan, their pedigree:

Bob Denton's Waldesruh Kennel was built around a simple principle that looked quite like the Brackett plan. Until his dog breeding started to suddenly be successful, Bob was more known for his handling than his breeding, then later his judging. In fact he was the original handler of Lance. Here is the way his breeding developed into the upper echelons of the American German Shepherd world. A bitch called Queen von Forst Haus who was out of Holly von Forst Haus and by Ch Don Marg's Greg of Silver Lane, neither of which I can find the breeding on, was bred to Ch Haas von Siegfried, son of Troll von Richterbach and Ch Iris von Brehton, this produced Ch Cassy of Waldesruh. In some ingenious idea Bob bred her to Ch Biff of Ken Rose, brother to American Grand Victrix Bonnie Berger of Ken Rose. My guess is that he was handling Biff. Biff was by Laketrails Terrywood Cito, a Cito von der Hermannschleuse son out of April of Terrywood who somehow is connected with the Arbywood dogs.



Ch Korry of Waldesruh

My memory of the young Cito is of a big deep-bodied dog, a great mover but suspect in temperament. The mother of Biff was Ch Ginger Girl of Long Worth who went back to Cuno von der Teufelslache and Mercurio of Long Worth a fine combination of German and American. Actually Vol and Miss Muffin, Mercurio's sisters are also back there too. From the combination of Biff and Cassy came Del Dena of Waldesruh. *Ch Korry of Waldesruh*



GV *Ch Can Grand Victor Ch Ravenhaus Noah Ch Brix von Grafenkrone* was an American Grand Victor and in the K litter Waldesruh stamped a quality that went on and on through great dogs. Brix was a grandson of Casar von der Malmannsheide, one of the best, coming through Hein von Richterbach. The mother of the K litter, Cassy von Waldesruh was a granddaughter of Troll von Richterbach, who also went back to Hein. There will be more about them later

Bob Denton made the outcross breeding to GV *Ch Brix von der Grafenkrone*. This was a wonderful combination, almost creating a line of its own with real quality. From the litter came Ch's Korporal and Korry of Waldesruh and a Ch bitch. The beauty of them was that their breeding fit very well with the Lance line. The breeding of Korry away from the Lance lines also created the Can GV *Ch Ravenhaus Noah*. Noah's mother lines went back to a dog, Cappilway's Dotan who was by Ch Rikter von Liebestraum, the son of GV *Ch Bill von Kleistweg*. Also brought in were Ch Wotan von Richterbach and Can GV *Ch Amor von Haus Hoheide*.

All these dogs fit into a blending process of what was becoming the American mix, the prevalent dominant American line. Bob also bred Del Dena back to her son Korporal giving him the dogs Lang of Waldesruh and Lil Lulu of Waldesruh, solidifying his own combination. Both fit prominently in the breeding of future greats. Del Dena was also bred to her great grandson. Let us take a look at the pedigree of the K litter it too is so important The fifth generation is very interesting but beyond that we have a coming together of Othello von Bergnest back to the herders.

Hein v Richterbach SchH III
 Casar von der Malmannsheide SchH II
 Donka von Muschelteich SchH III
 Bar von der Weissen Pforte SchH III VA
 Arras von Nibblengold
 Brisa von Blonden Katchen
 Birget von Pendel
 G.V Ch Brix von der Grafenkrone SchH III
 Arry von Eilsbrunn
 Ch Lido von Johanneshauch
 Ilse von Sieghaus
 Tatjana aus der Weingegand
 Lido v Friedlichenheim SchH III
 Liddi aus der Weingegand
 Fenja von Bombergshenpark
 Ch Korporal and Ch Korry of Waldesruh
 Cito vd Hermannschleuse
 Ch Laketrails Terrywood Cito
 April of Terrywood
 Ch Biff of Ken Rose (Mercurio)
 Peter of Knollcrest
 Ch Ginger Girl of Long Worth
 Landadel's Amber (Cuno)
 Del Dena of Waldesruh
 GV Ch Troll von Richterbach
 Ch Haas v Siegfried
 Ch Iris of Brechton
 Ch Cassy of Waldesruh
 Ch Don Marg's Greg of Silver Lane
 Queen von Forst Haus
 Holly von Forst Haus

These dogs were used in the creation of the fine dogs of Billo, like Ch Prime Time of Billo, Ch Kountry Music of Billo and Ch Quarter Pounder of Billo to name a few. Waldesruh's Pud, daughter of Lil Lulu and Lance, when bred to GV Ch Mannix of Fran Jo, the Lance son produced another Grand Victor, Ch Scorpio of Shiloh Gardens, shown below. Scorpio bred to Golly Gee of Lakeside (Lance Melissa) produced Ch Cobert's Windsong, mother of Cobert's Sirocco of Windigail. Sirocco's father was Reno. Reno himself was proving to be a wonderful producer. Reno lived well beyond 12 years; but longevity was not a feature of these dogs. The strong Waldesruh influence was the only out line in the combination.

But here is the pedigree of GV Ch Scorpio of Shiloh Gardens. It shows the bringing together, stage one:

		Troll von Richterbach
	Ch Fortune of Arbywood	
		Frigga of Sliver Lane
Ch Lance of Fran Jo		
		Ch Rikter v Liebestraum
	Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl	
		Burganda v Lindendorf
GV Ch Mannix of Fran Jo		
		Watzer v Bad Malle
	Ch Bernd v Kallengarten	
		Carin vd Rasweilermuhle
Hilgrove's Erle		
		Ch Alf von Loherfeld
	Ch Toni of Fieldstone	
		Frie v d Weikau
GV Ch Scorpio of Shiloh Gardens		
		Troll von Richterbach
	Ch Fortune of Arbywood	
		Frigga of Silver Lane
Ch Lance of Fran Jo		
		Ch Rikter v Liebestraum
	Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl	
		Burganda v Lindendorf
Waldesruh's Pud of Shiloh Gardens		
		G.V Ch Brix von der Grafenkrone
	Ch Korporal of Waldesruh	
		Del Dena of Waldesruh
Lil Lulu of Waldesruh		
		Ch Biff of Ken Rose
	Del Dena of Waldesruh	
		Ch Cassy of Waldesruh

Note that it is 2 -2 on Lance but the tail female shows Del Dena being bred to her father, giving a stronger out line.



Gr Victor Ch Scorpio of Shiloh Gardens

The greatest combination of Lance and Bernd breeding was through the brothers that are shown on the next page.



From the top left Ch Cobert's Reno of Lakeside... Ch Lakesides Gilligan's Island
Lower Panel Lakesides Sirocco of Windigail and Ch Lakesides Harrigan

In the West there were other breeders integrating the German dogs. There was Gaus von Stauderpark, son of Valet von Busecker Schloss, he combined well with Treu von Wolfstock, Treu was also a dog that came to the U.S. and produced well, Treu goes back to Lido von Friedlichenheim and Munko von Hohen Fichte. Gaus and Treu essentially were there in the foundation stock of Covy Tucker Hill. Harold von Haus Tigges combined with Kay von Ermitenklause, brother to Klodo in establishing the Kennel of Skootie Sherlock, Lochenheim. It too is prominent in western breeding. These were smart breeders, had good dogs, and they selected well.

Lance and Bernd lines tied in with the K litter Waldesruh and then there was Fred Migliore's Eko Lan Kennels that conceived their own version of imports tied with old American that eventually moved into center stage, pointing the direction. He built his lines around some Lance, no Bernd, some Troll, and the Great Axel von Poldihaus son, Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis, bred by Lang Skarda.



Ch Caralon's Hein of Lochenheim

I followed the pillars of yesterday. There are more to come before it all sorts out. Then we follow more roads to what we have today and - eventually tomorrow. I'll be back to them. I see one dog, brought into existence by the blending skills of Fred Miglore but supported by others as developing as the central main American line around which it was all brought together, but even that is a rather opaque and a vaguely defined center.



The Chapter is finished off with a picture of *American Grand Victor Champion Cobert's Trollstigen*, and a comparison. Troll looks like a bit of a modification of the developing extreme. Even though He is a combination of the Lance Bernd Waldesruh mix, he is not seen often in pedigrees thereafter. I did have the opportunity to put a daughter of his up in a Canadian National though and don't apologize.



Grand Victor Ch Prime Time of Billo

Should these two both be Grand Victors? They were, but there is such a difference. It sends a mixed message to breeders who breed on the basis of breeding towards a winning image. It draws attention to both the American and Canadian system of selecting their National Specialty judges by vote. Naturally people vote for judges that select their type. It has

perpetuated the move towards extreme that can be followed by the pictures. However the quality is there, that can be used to change direction, whenever it is decided to do so.

22 THE WEST COAST PROGRESSION



Ch Yoncalla's Mr. America



Ch Yoncalla's Mike

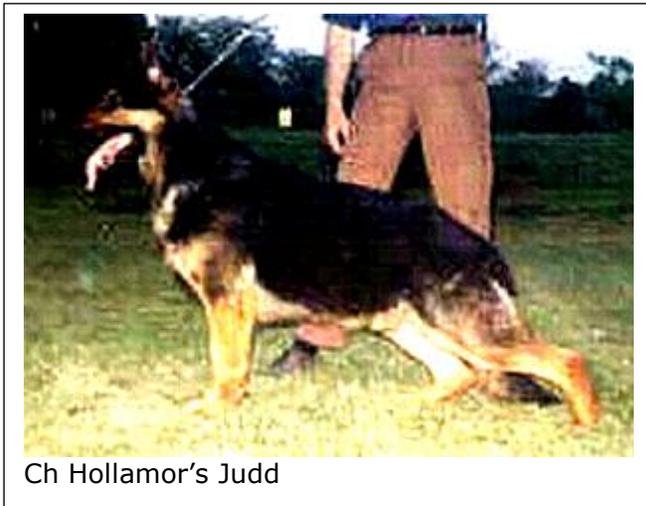
In California the inclusion of Bernd von Kallengarten lines with the old lines of Rocky Reach, Grand Victors, Alert of Mi Noah and Jory of Edgetowne had resulted in better and better dogs. A kennel called Yoncalla put their Bernd line together with their American breeding that could be followed back to Ch Marlo von Hoheluft and beyond, some lines through Long Worth. The American side also had one line to one of the first imports of Harold Sands and Ralph Roberts, Ch Astor von Hexantanz.

The first litter by Bernd gave Yoncalla *Ch Yoncalla's Mr. America*. He was hardly even noticed; in fact I do not think he had his championship until they bred him back to the "American" side of the Yoncalla line. This doubled up 3 - 2 on Ch Fritz of Marydon, a son of the Jory son Ch Nordraak of Matterhorn, of course we have all those dogs of Dornwald and Llano Estacado behind Nordraak, Arras and Pfeffer galore.

From this great idea came the twice-Grand Victor *Ch Yoncalla's Mike*. Look at the wonderful balance, not only with Mike, but with his sire. The front is just as it should be and the angle of the croup is that magical thirty degrees. He has good feet and pasterns and is

not over angulated. He is a credit to Ernst Loeb, who judged both shows, and his understanding of what a German Shepherd should be. Let's show Mike's pedigree:

		Axel vd Deininghauserheide
	Wutzer v Bad Malle	Imme v Bad Malle
	Bernd v Kallengarten	Kuno v Jungfernsprung
		Carin vd Rasweilermuhle
		Cora vd Silberweide
	Yoncalla's Mr. America	Ch Nordraak of Matterhorn
		Ch Fritz of Marydon
		Bianka v Celler Schloss
	Yoncalla's Jola	Baldur v Edelhaus
		Yoncalla's Adena of Edelhaus
		Ada v Herther Walchene
	GV Ch Yoncalla's Mike	GV Ch Jory of Edgetowne
		Ch Nordraak of Matterhorn
		Charm of Dornwald
	Ch Fritz of Marydon	Enoch of Rocky Reach
		Bianka v Celler Schloss
		Afra v Celler Schloss
	Yoncalla's Colette	Ch Arno v Bervic
		von Schrief's Feudist
		Belgarde's Roguetta
	De Loma's Priscilla	Ch Arno of Bervic
		von Schrief's Quadra
		von Schrief's Effie



Ch Hollamor's Judd

This led to a great number of other great dogs; there was great emphasis on the Bernd inclusion in California. There was a question about Mike's tail being high set but it didn't bother Ernst Loeb who put him up both times. Note there is no Lance or Fortune, only one line to Axel but still Arras through Conde.

Two Mike sons stood out in the progression of the breed, although there are many others practically unnoticed buried in pedigrees. Fanchon of Edgetowne, yes, a product from that great breeder Ed Lecoque, was bred to Mike. Fanchon was a

Bernd daughter but on her mother side, Ona of Edgetowne was by Ch Grenamar's Jose of Long Worth who was by Ch Chimney Sweep of Long Worth. Ona's mother was Ina of Edgetowne who was by Ch Uncas of Long Worth out of a Ch Gernda's Ludwig daughter. Gernda's Ludwig combined Pfeffer with Othello von Bergnest, Othello through Ch Lord von Zental. When Fanchon was bred to Mike there came this beautiful floating German shepherd, *Ch Hollamor's Judd*.

His pedigree:

	Wutzer v Bad Malle
Ch Bernd v Kallengarten	Carin vd Rasweilermuhle
Yoncalla's Mr. America	Ch Fritz of Marydon
Yoncalla's Jola	Yoncalla's Adena of Edelhaus (GV Ch Jory)
GV Ch Yoncalla's Mike	Ch Nordraak of Matterhorn
Ch Fritz of Marydon	Bianka v Celler Schloss
Yoncalla's Colette	von Schrief's Feudist
De Loma's Priscilla	von Schrief's Quadra
GV Ch Hollamor's Judd	Axel vd Deininghauserheide
Wutzer v Bad Malle	Imme v Bad Malle
Ch Bernd v Kallengarten	Kuno v Jungfernsprung
	Carin vd Rasweilermuhle
Fanchon of Edgetowne	Cora vd Silberweide
	Ch Chimney Sweep of Long Worth
Ch Grenamar's	Jose of Long Worth
	Aeromist of Long Worth
Ch Ona of Edgetowne	(Arry Burg)
	Ch Uncas of Long Worth
Ina of Edgetowne	(Ch Gernda's Ludwig)
	Gilda of Edgetowne

Judd won both Canadian and U.S. Grand Victor titles, as did his daughter. There was some suspicion about the way he acted out of the ring but none, while being shown. Note the inbreeding on Bernd but still no other lines to Axel making him a natural for Lance breeding. Note the combination with Hawkeye in the pedigree of *Sirocco*.

Ch Kovoya's Contessa was also bred to Ch Yoncalla's Mike. She was a granddaughter of Bernd on her mother side and her father, Obernauf's Derek went back to a combination of more of the American breeds behind Mike with line breeding for the litter as 5 - 3 on Enoch of Rocky Reach and 3 - 3 on Bernd von Kallengarten. This produced another fine stud dog called *Ch Kovoya's Judd*, plus some lesser known. Neither of these dogs had any Lance breeding so when the Lance concentrations came to California the fancy was ready for it. Contessa proved to be a fine producing bitch and later was bred to Ch Gauss von Stauderpark to produce some of the foundation lines of Covy Tucker Hill, the kennel that almost took over in California and to a certain extent in the whole country as the leading German Shepherd kennel. Their marketing strategies matched their breeding efforts, first class.



They had a sister and a brother, to Ch Kovoya's Judd called Covy's Calle of Tucker Hill and Covy's Casino of Tucker Hill, out of another litter. It seems that there

was some disconnection between Kovoya and Covy Tucker Hill that separated them. Covy Tucker Hill continued under the direction of Cappie Pottle and Gloria Birch but their association with other breeders as co breeders became like an institution unto itself. Their tight lines eventually spread, always including top quality and the winning lines of the day.

Although the Mike - Contessa progeny, Calle and Casino are not found prevalently in Covy Tucker Hill pedigrees, that of their mother, *CH Kovoya's Contessa*, must be considered the main foundation bitch of that kennel. Calle is found in the pedigree of Ch Kallander's Incan Warrior when she was combined with



the Hollamor's Judd son Ch Kubestraum's Kane. It made Incan Warrior 4 - 2 on Mike. Casino is found in conjunction with a Zinfandel daughter. The breedings done by Covy Tucker Hill produced dogs that kept up to the best. They bred to the best yet they maintained their own identity. There is one bitch I was unable to find the parentage of that almost started them off, if they used the lettering system for litters she too could be by Mike. Golden Gwen of Tucker Hill C.D was bred to German import Ch Treu von Wolfstock, who went back to those German pillars Munko von Hohen Fichte and Lido von Friedlichenheim. From the breeding

came Jodi of Tucker Hill who was bred to import Ch Gauss von Stauderpark SchH III. *Ch Tucker Hill's Angelique* was one of the good ones that came from blending Gauss von Stauderpark and Treu von Wolfstock. There is a suspicion their digs are trained to drop in the rear, displaying a distortion.



Ch Tucker Hill's Angelique

Don Quixote is symbolic of Covy Tucker Hill breeding. Here is the pedigree.

Ch Fortune of Arbywood

GV Ch Lance of Fran Jo

Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl

Ch Cobert's Reno of Lakeside

Ch Falk of Bihari Wonder

Ch Cobert's Melissa

Ch Cobert's Ernestine

Cobert's Sirocco of Windigail

GV Ch Mannix of Fran Jo

GV Ch Scorpio of Shiloh Gardens

Waldesruh's Pud of Shiloh Gardens

Ch Cobert's Windsong

Ch Lance of Fran Jo

Ch Golly Gee of Lakeside Harrigan

Ch Cobert's Melissa

Ch Covy Tucker Hill's Don Quixote

Ch Lance of Fran Jo

GV Ch Lakesides Harrigan

Ch Cobert's Melissa

Ch Covy Tucker Hill's Zinfandel

Gaus von Stauderpark

Ch Tucker Hill's Angelique

Jodi of Tucker Hill

Covy Tucker Hill's Carmalita

Ch Lance of Fran Jo

Ch Cobert's Gilligan's Island

Ch Cobert's Melissa

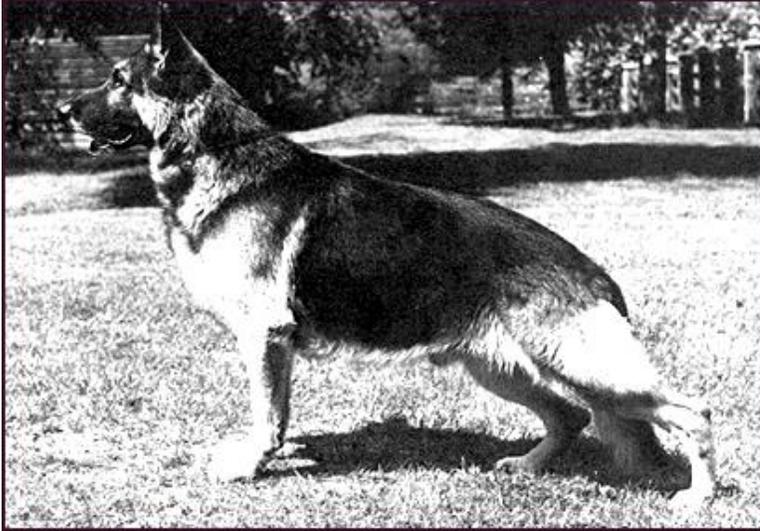
Ch Covy Tucker Hill's Felita

Obernauf's Derek

Ch Kovoya's Contessa

Chickwood's Gillie

Follow the breeding pattern to top quality, in top competition. They bred her on a couple of occasions to GV Ch Lakesides Harrigan, getting from the litter Grand Victrix Ch Covy's Rosemary of Tucker Hill and Ch Covy Tucker Hill's Zinfandel. Both were superlative producers in their own right. Contessa was bred to the brother of Harrigan, Ch Gilligan's Island and a daughter of that breeding; Ch Covy's Felita of Tucker Hill was bred to Zinfandel, doubling up on the Harrigan - Gilligan brothers. This gave them Covy Tucker Hill's Carmalita that in her turn was bred to Cobert's Sirocco of Windigail, son of Reno, but also grandson of Golly Gee, Gilligan's sister. Now they had four of that same breeding in one dog, Ch Covy Tucker Hill's Don Quixote. This is tremendously interesting. On the surface it is piled with Lance, but every time Lance appears the bitch he was bred to, doubled Bernd, and superlative quality. There is another Bernd line not containing Lance.



When they bred GV Ch Rosemary who is a full sister to Zinfandel shown in the above pedigree, to Sirocco they got another fine stud dog, *Ch Mazarati of Tucker Hill*. Bringing in Sirocco as was done with both Don Quixote and Mazarati brought in the Waldesruh line through Grand Victor Scorpio of Shiloh Gardens. This was Lance without Bernd. I look at this picture and like the front and lack of extreme in the rear.

Where they coming back to a more, what I would call, a balanced German Shepherd.

The ladies of Tucker Hill did not stop there. They made many breedings that closed up on Harrigan, utilized Reno and they even purchased a sister to Harrigan, Ch Lakeside's Halo who they incorporated into their breed plan, one more line to this winning combination. Mazarati was so beneficial as an outcross or closed up on the line



Ch Covy's Mazarati of Tucker Hill. From his picture we see much of the same image that goes back to Lance, with great front angulation but, as I see it, extreme drop off of croup and the metacarpus on the ground.

	Ch Fortune of Arbywood
	Ch Lance of Fran Jo
	Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl
Ch Cobert's Reno of Lakeside	Ch Falk of Bihari Wonder
	Ch Cobert's Melissa
	Ch Cobert's Ernestine
Cobert's Sirocco of Windigail	
	GV Ch Mannix of Fran Jo
	GV Ch Scorpio of Shiloh Gardens
	Waldesruh's Pud of Shiloh Gardens
Ch Cobert's Windsong	
	Ch Lance of Fran Jo
	Ch Cobert's Golly Gee of Lakeside
	Ch Cobert's Melissa
Ch Covy's Mazarati of Tucker Hill	
	Ch Fortune of Arbywood
	GV Ch Lance of Fran Jo
	Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl
GV Ch Lakesides Harrigan	Ch Falk of Bihari Wonder
	Ch Cobert's Melissa
	Ch Cobert's Ernestine
GV Ch Rosemary of Tucker Hill	
	Valet von Busecker Schloss
	Gaus von Stauderpark SchH III
	Itti von Stober Hay
Ch Tucker Hill's Angelique	
	Ch Treu von Wolfstock
	Jodi of Tucker Hill
	Golden Gwen of Tucker Hill CD

Just look at the powerful out lines behind this dog. The Covy Tucker Hill formula was repeated many times. I find many pedigrees including names never heard of and suddenly there is greatness. Of course Harrigan was close by in Washington State at von Nassau Kennels and they too doubled right up on him. The only thing comparable to the Covy Tucker Hill breeding pattern was the breeding plan of Lloyd Brackett. However Brackett was never as successful in the art of co ownership. As time moved through the eighties into the nineties Tucker Hill incorporated through breeding or purchasing the leading lines of Fran Jo, Langenau, Hoheneichen, von Nassau, von Saar, Woodside in a system of co operation and collaboration of efforts. Their stud dogs provided the quality dogs for other kennels to suddenly be with them in top competition, and it continues. *The German Shepherd Dog Reviews* from the eighties to the nineties show their path.

When they used Harrigan, as all the top kennels on the west coast were doing it almost created a mutual sharing of top dogs amongst the progressive kennels from

California to British Columbia. Perhaps they had bought Halo as a youngster as they had already bred to the brother Gilligan's Island but there were other kennels on the west coast coming up with top dogs.



Ch Seahurst Count

A kennel called Wencinschell combined 3 times Harrigan inbreeding with Ch Doppelt - Tay's Hawkeye who I will get back to, with the basic von Nassau breeding going back to the Long Worth, Seahurst breeding of Herb Abbott. From it came Can Ch Wencinschell's Eros. He found his way into the Toronto Ontario area and became a dominant stud dog in Canadian breeding for a while.

Many of his progeny were outstanding movers, usually clean coming and going with great shoulder assemblies, almost extreme rear angulation. Amongst them were real quality animals that lifted the quality in the area. Carol Wilson the owner of Eros bred him

to some quality bitches and from one of the daughters Ch Othello's Belle Star who she bred to Can GV Charisma's Stonewall Jackson (going back to Aspen and Lonnie), she got a beautiful bitch called Ch Arbeiter's Keeper of the Knight. Keeper was several times Select at the Canadian National, was owned by Helen and Andy Bowden. When they bred her to Ch Khaskova-Z-Cruise Control who was a son of



The picture of Banker illustrates the direction of North American breeding towards short upper arm and over angled rear. However the pictures taken in motion of this dog do show good use of the rear.

Am and Canadian Grand Victor Proven Hill's Banker of Altana and out of a daughter of GV Ch Schokrest on Parade they produced the fine Canadian Grand Victor Am and Can Ch Morningold's Royal Trust. He located in Alberta Canada that spreads the quality even further.

Back on the West coast we find the Tucker Hill influence spreading even further. In 1980 Woodside Kennels

started in Canada by Sandy Anderson, largely employed the stud dogs of Tucker Hill. So many of her breedings combine in the background Mazarati and Don Quixote, but she used other dogs too. She started off with a bitch from Marwade Kennels from Alberta, Marwade's Isis; don't know the breeding. From there she did an excellent job of combining the best. Some of her dogs were winners in Specialties, some in All Breed; some would win in either. In New Brunswick I put one of her breeding Best in

Show in an All Breed show then saw the same dog defeat itself in the National Specialty a short time later.

Woodside seemed to take a page from the Covy Tucker Hill book; developing breeding associates that exchanged dogs. She practically kept the Canadian German Shepherd Dog Gazette going with her advertising, always with a few generations of pedigree and so often the same combinations, largely including the dogs from Tucker Hill, but they also included the local efforts of such as Inga Newbury and Ona Steffensen.

Woodside's Vision (not sure if Champion), but looks like nice front, although for me, too much rear.



Then Sandy too like the rest of the West coast breeders brought into their line what I considered until I put all the pedigrees together the main line. Now I say that it is equal. The prominence of Lance of Fran Jo in all the pedigrees cannot be denied. But the Lance line started with Lance, the dogs behind him have patterns. Lance was the focal point when the various mixes come together. He is much like Axel, sort of a happening. The other "main" line goes back to the beginning of the breed, back through Utz, through Klodo, Erich, Hettal and Roland, always pulling to that center.

Certainly the breed is built around Lance in North America, but its prominence owes the Bernd combination: Reno-Harrigan-Gilligan's Island-Mannix-Zeus-Zeto. In fact the Bernd offspring did very well without Lance such as in the cases of Dolf, Mr. America, Falco, Emo, Judd and several others. Originally I wrote it differently, but after more thought, I realized Lance was a North American phenomena blended from winning lines of the breed, a combination of imports with no common path until they came together in Lance, then the next generation to the Reno, Harrigan, Gilligan's Island pillars. They came together almost by accident. The other main line evolved from a series of inbreeding, even though in many cases the breeders were not aware of what they were combining, also they were international. In America they were certainly affected by the strong breeding strengths, such as Lance, Reno, and Waldesruh. But as is seen in the pedigrees, the old lines were also an integral part.



Ch Kubestraum's Kane

The Germans always draw an inheritance tree following the main lines through from the beginning. They always leave out the female influence that makes their tree only fifty percent correct. My following of the lines has attempted to include female influences wherever possible. Purposefully I have left to the end the cooperative breeding programs that emanated from the south to the American Midwest, spread to the east, the north and to the west. I look at it as the tying together line where time after time the inbreeding closed in, solidified what was there, and from the "Selected" animals, with

the help of the show system, the breeders have taken the breed to what it is. That is another chapter.



GV Ch Lynrik's Krystal, much better than is shown in picture.

Langdon Skarda bought and showed a son of Ch Chimney Sweep of Long Worth. He did well with Ch Nother Sweep of Long Worth, in a way Nother Sweep was a better showman than his father. This was one more dog in the continuous line from the Long Worth pattern, and before. Lang bred his Champion Llano Estacado's Arrogante to Ch Nother Sweep. Arrogante was a daughter of Ch Conde del Llano Estacado but her mother was the inbred Pfeffer - Perchta

daughter (brother and sister) Ch Cita von Da-Rie-Mar Hill, mother of GV Ch Valiant of Draham. Since Conde was a son of Arras aus der Stadt Velbert it put together the Brackett formula of Arras-Pfeffer-Odin, but more power to Arras.

From the breeding came Ch Llano Estacado's Cece that he bred to the Grand Victor Ch Axel von Poldihaus, One of the more moderate Axel sons and not one that had come from Germany. From the breeding came that fantastic gray dog Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis. Did anyone realize that this dog was line bred on Arras aus der Stadt Velbert 4 - 3, The MAIN LINE through Utz.



Fred Migliore's Eko Lan Kennel got its start from using Genghis with his Lance and other Axel offspring. Left is *Ch Eko Lan's Morgan*, who comes from employing Llano Estacado breeding and line breeding on Arras.

Genghis was a dream dog, his use almost confined to breeders in the Midwest area. Some of them were doing very well with his progeny such as Stahl Farm who had a few Champions by him. It would appear that Stahl Farm owned

his sister that they bred back to a Genghis' son who was also a grandson of Troll. Then there was the kennel of Elwillo who bred the Genghis daughter, Elwillo's Francine back to her father. From that breeding came Ch Elwillo's Ursus. He too was almost confined to local use, but he can be found often doubled up in the pedigrees of today's not just winners, but pillars:

	Nestor v Wiegerfelsen
	Immo v Hasenfang SchH III
	Dorte v Hasenfang
Axel vd Deininghauserheide SchH III DPH FH	Gnom v Kalsmunter (Arras)
	Helma v Hildegardsheim SchH III
	Tita vd Starrenburg
GV Ch Axel v Poldihaus	
	Billo v Oberviehland
	Caesar vd Georgsmarianhutte SchH IIIIFH
	Ora Preussenblut
Ch Petra v Richterbach	
	Fels v Voglandshof
Lende v Richterbach SchH II	
	Rosel v Osnabreuckerland
Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis	
	Ch Vol of Long Worth
	Ch Chimney Sweep of Long Worth
	Sunshine of Long Worth
Ch Nother Sweep of Long Worth	
	Ch Nyxon of Long Worth
	Dagmar of Long Worth
	Ch Winnette of Long Worth
Ch Llano Estacado's Cece	
	Ch Arras aus der Stadt Velbert
	Ch Conde del Llano Estacado
	Ch Hella of Dornwald
Ch Llano Estacado's Arrogante	
	GV Ch Pfeffer v Bern
Ch Cita v Da-Rie-Mar-Hill	
	Ch Perchta v Bern

About this time Fred Migliore and his wife were getting into the German Shepherd game. I first remember him and his gang at the Canadian National in 1960. He was there with Ch Eko - Lan's Aragon, a son of GV Ch Troll von Richterbach, a gray sable dog that looked nice but he was not going to win that day. Actually Aragon was line bred on Lende Richterbach 2 - 4 with Petra von Richterbach on the tail of his pedigree, Petra was also the mother of Axel von Poldihaus. The mother of Aragon, Copper Lady of Kanawaki also incorporated Liebestraum breeding, (Thank you again Grant Mann) being by Luxi and having Zarek on her mother side, but also she had a line back to German VA Arno von der Pfaffenau.

		Axel vd Deininghauserheide
		Troll von Richterbach
		Lende von Richterbach
	Ch Fortune of Arbywood	
		Cito vd Hermannschleuse
		Frigga of Silver Lane
		Jewel of Judex
	Ch Lance of Fran Jo	
		GV Ch Bill von Kleistweg
		Ch Rikter v Liebestraum
		Sigga v Liebestraum
	Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl	
		Burganda v Lindendorf
Ch Eko Lan's Morgan		
		GV Ch Axel v Poldihaus
		Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis
		Ch Llano Estacado's Cece
	Ch Elwillo's Ursus	
		Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis
		Elwillo's Francine
		Llano Estacado's Miss Millie
Eko Lan's Gemini		
		GV Ch Troll von Richterbach
		Ch Eko Lan's Aragon
		Copper Lady of Kanawaki
	Eko Lan's Ebb Tide	
		Can GV Ch Harry von Donaukai
		Eko Lan's Anna Karanina
		Lady Ann of Pinecrest

You could just see the enthusiasm of Fred Migliore at that show. It was like he couldn't wait to get out there and get his prize for having the best dog. He learned the ropes well. Copper Lady was out of Lady Anne of Pinehurst and he also bred her to Canadian Grand Victor Ch Harry von Donaukai, more Arno. Fred would love the spirit in that dog. He got from that breeding; Eko Lan's Karanina and he bred her to Aragon that lined on Lady Anne of Pinehurst and of course more Petra et al. He got from this breeding Eko - Lan's Ebb Tide. None of these dogs were champions that he was coming up with but that didn't seem to bother him. He bred Ebb Tide to Ch Elwillo's Ursus and from the breeding he kept two bitches Eko - Lan's Glory and Eko Lan's Gemini. Things were about to look up. He bred Gemini to Lance and from that he got Ch Eko -Lan's Morgan. Let us look at that pedigree:

From there followed a whole series of winners for Fred as his breeding tuned into the Lance phenomena. But he also had his own course to follow. He bred Eko Lan's Glory to Ch Eko -Lan's Morgan, the Lance son and from the breeding came Ch Eko - Lan's Paladen. From there we have to start another Chapter. It is the beginning of a new shift as Lance and Bernd slip into the background and we see the direction of the breed following a North American path.

We see a shift where the OFA certification becomes more important than anything. The vets found another gem, certifying elbows. All this became an open



Ch Eko Lan's Paladen

book when The German Shepherd Dog Club of America started to publish the findings of the OFA. Eventually some holes developed in the system when it was noted that one vet's finding were not necessarily consistent with another, but still it was a working system. Somehow breeders got the idea that steeper croups meant better hips. Almost unnoticed was the twisting rear action going with it. I'll discuss it further in a later chapter.

Pictured are; to the left Ch Eko Lan's Shiloh and right Ch Eko Lan's Quasar



23 AMERICAN LINES AND WHAT THEY HAVE BECOME

Although Paladen is a grandson of Lance, that is his only line to Lance; the Lance influence is outweighed by the concentration on the Eko Lan line through combining Glory and Ebb Tide. It made him a natural to breed into Lance lines with the strong lines behind him, the main line going back as American breeding through to Arras, Pfeffer, Utz and Klodo. Although he had varied lines to Axel von der Deininghauserheide that seemed to tie the American lines together, he had no Rolf blood. There was Hein line breeding though through Lance and some more Rosel through Lende and Petra. Paladen continued the most dominant line. Here is the Pedigree of Paladen:

		GV Ch Troll von Richterbach
	Ch Fortune of Arbywood	Frigga of Silver Lane
	Ch Lance of Fran Jo	
		Ch Rikter v Liebestraum
	Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl	Burganda v Lindendorf
Ch Eko Lan's Morgan		
		Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis
	Ch Elwillo's Ursus	Elwillo's Francine
	Eko Lan's Gemini	
		Ch Eko Lan's Aragon
	Eko Lan's Ebb Tide	Eko Lan's Anna Karanina
Ch Eko Lan's Paladen		
		GV Ch Axel v Poldihaus
	Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis	Ch Llano Estacado's Cece
	Ch Elwillo's Ursus	
		Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis
	Elwillo's Francine	Llano Estacado's Miss Millie
Eko Lan's Glory		
		GV Ch Troll von Richterbach
	Ch Eko Lan's Aragon	Copper Lady of Kanawaki
	Eko Lan's Ebb Tide	
		Ch Harry von Donaukai
	Ch Eko Lan's Anna Karanina	Lady Ann Of Pinehurst (Luxi Lieb-Petra)

He was bred to Lance's sister Lonnie to produce Elfie she was the mother of Grand Victor Ch Aspen of Fran Jo. But there were so many other great dogs that he sired. Of course his greatest litter was the H litter Doppelt -Tay in which the two great dogs Hawkeye and Hammer appeared. The mother of these dogs was certainly by Lance but here again, the only connection to Lance. American breeding around that time with only two lines to Lance was insignificant.

The mother of the mother went back to Ch Doppelt - Tay's Jessie James, a son of Ch Fortune of Arbywood but aside from that her breeding was all American, back to GV Ch Red Rock's Gino, Ch Jolly Arno of Edgetowne and GV Ch Valiant of Draham. These are more of the lines going back to basic American.

The pedigree of H litter.

		Ch Fortune of Arbywood
	CV Ch Lance of Fran Jo	Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl
Ch Eko Lan's Morgan		Ch Elwillo's Ursus
	Eko Lan's Gemini	Eko Lan's Ebb Tide
Ch Eko Lan's Paladen		Ch Llano Estacado's Genghis
	Ch Elwillo's Ursus	Elwillo's Francine
Eko Lan's Glory		Ch Eko Lan's Aragon
	Eko Lan's Ebb Tide	Ch Eko Lan's Anna Karanina
Ch's Hammer and Hawkeye Doppelt-Tay		GV Ch Troll von Richterbach
	Ch Fortune of Arbywood	Frigga of Silver Lane
GV Ch Lance of Fran Jo		Ch Rikter v Liebestraum
	Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl	Burganda v Lindendorf
Doppelt-Tay's Jessette		Ch Fortune of Arbywood
	Ch Doppelt-Tay's Jessie James	Ch Nether Lair's Gaiety
Laurlloy's Admira		Aero von Liebestraum
	Classica v Ceages	Ch Tani von Liebestraum



1984 Grand Victrix
Jeandene's L'Erin of Langenau

The breeders of the Midwest such as Hoheneichen, Proven Hill and Langenau worked together, to a large extent and built their foundations around the dogs of Fran Jo and Eko - Lan, especially Paladen. Hawkeye and Hammer combined in many pedigrees to produce great animals for these breeders. Langenau bred Langenau's Minx Renaissance to Hammer to produce the 1984 Grand Victrix Jeandene's L'Erin of Langenau



Ch Covy Tucker Hill's Manhattan, Multi Best in Show winner including Westminster. Was he giving the wrong message, short upper arm and cut-off croup? It became the fashion.



Ch Langenau's Beau

The Grand Victor titles almost became a habit with Dave Renke of Langenau, but another Langenau dog became more famous when Dave bred L'Erin to Ch Hoheneichen's Magnum who also went back to Hammer and Hawkeye and another line to Morgan plus a bit of German breeding. This combination produced the dog that was supposed to be the producer to be, Ch Langenau's Beau.

Perhaps it was more the next generation after Beau that was to make the big impact. But there were three Grand Victor's in the Langenau kennel. GV Ch Langenau's Tango (by Mannix) is the

mother of Canadian Grand Victrix Ch Langenau's Christi, who is grandmother of GV Watson. Behind Watson is also the foundation bitch of Langenau, Ricella's Fantasy who is by Ch Field Marshall of Arbywood, brother to Fortune. The mother goes back to GV Ch Rasant von Holzheimer Eichwald (Rasant was a son of Claudius von Hain) and Kondor von Wickrather Schloss (by Hein). Let's look at the pedigree of Banker: I missed a few in the fourth generation but it is not hard to follow the Hawkeye concentration.

Proven Hill's a Sun Hawk
 Ch Proven Hill's Jock Hoheneichen
 Jarmin v Hoheneichen
 Ch Hoheneichen's Magnum
 Ch Carmil's Koko Channel
 Proven Hill's Obi Wan
 Ch Doppelt-Tay's Hawkeye
 Proven Hill's a Sun Hawk
 Ch Proven Hill's Sunshine
 Proven Hill's Jillian
 Ch Scorpio of Shiloh Gardens
 Ch Proven Hill's Sunshine
 Proven Hills Randy
 GV Ch Proven Hills Banker of Altana
 Ch Doppelt-Tay's Hawkeye
 Proven Hill's a Sun Hawk
 Ch Proven Hill's Sunshine
 Ch Proven Hill's Jock Hoheneichen
 Ch Eko -Lan's Morgan
 Jazmin v Hoheneichen
 Burga v Hoheneichen
 Kolbrook's Favourite Decision
 Ch Kolbrook's Ol' Waylon
 Kolbrook's Rainey Lake
 Kolbrook's Gingham



Grand Victor Ch Langenau's Watson.
Less extreme than Beau.



Ch Hoheneichen's Magnum

Dave tied them all in with Lance, Judd, Scorpio and then the father of Beau - Magnum. Magnum sired other great dogs. As is so often the case Langenau Kennel was built around breeding to the best dogs that showed they would combine with what he had. Hoheneichen and Proven Hill produced equally prominent stud dogs. Proven Hill with Canadian and American Grand Victor Ch Proven Hill's Banker and Up 'n' Adam,

This is an example of combining Hawkeye and other dogs of Eko Lan. Hoheneichen with Jock, Magnum and then Flag, all developed into prominent studs, in their own right. They all followed the same pattern. Hammer was also the sire of another Grand Victor Ch Baboas Chaz, but Hammer's blending is more prominent than just that.



Ch Stuttgart's Sundance Kid
Note the lack of extreme rear making him a natural fit for extremes.

A doubling up on Hawkeye 3 - 3 with some nice out lines including one to GV Ch Yoncalla's Mike, Lang of Waldesruh, brother to Lil Lulu, closely inbred on the Waldesruh line, and Heiko of Robinsway who went back to import Asslan von Klammle, produced the outstanding male who was never Grand Victor but undoubtedly moved into the position of number one German Shepherd *Ch Stuttgart's Sundance Kid* and he like the great producers before him showed that he could be doubled up on or blend with the prominent bloodlines. Perhaps it is here that this dog particularly

shone. He literally blended with everything. All the great bitches of Covy Tucker Hill, Woodside, Nike Clayfield, von Nassau combined well with this dog to create outstanding German Shepherds producer.

- Ch Eko Lan's Morgan
- Ch Eko Lan's Paladen
- Eko Lan's Glory
- Ch Doppelt-Tay's Hawkeye
- Ch Lance of Fran Jo
- Doppelt-Tay's Jessica
- Laurlloy's Admirers
- Ch Lockwood's Sundance v Stuttgart
- GV Ch Yoncalla's Mike
- Ch Tom v Estahaus
- Indra v d Wienerau
- Ch Lockwood's Zaja
- Ch Chenango's Darren CD
- Chenango's Little Tammy
- Hohenfel's Fawn
- Ch Stuttgart's Sundance Kid
- Ch Eko Lan's Morgan
- Ch Eko Lan's Paladen
- Eko Lan's Glory
- Ch Doppelt-Tay's Hawkeye
- Ch Lance of Fran Jo
- Doppelt-Tay's Jessica
- Laurlloy's Admirers
- Caprice Kitty Hawk
- Ch Korporal of Waldeslust
- Lang of Waldesruh
- Del Dena of Waldesruh
- Galwynd's TNT of Gan Eden
- Ch Robinsway Heiko
- Galwynd's Symphony
- Galwynd's Ilisa



Grand Victor Hoheneichen's Conan's Survival

Conan was controversial but fit well into the fashion of the day, extreme in rear, but excellent front; impressive.

A Young man called Andy Teserowski from London Ontario was one that recognized the value of using Sundance Kid. He took his Ch Hoheneichen's Jock daughter, the mother actually doubled up on Hawkeye, to Ch Sundance Kid. From the breeding he got a top male; *Grand Victor Hoheneichen's Conan's Survival* and the sister Cassandra. To give credit where it was due, Andy got started largely in conjunction with the help first of Ann and Don Brown of Sybarite, who had collaborated with Mrs. Williamson of Rio Valle, Dawn Campbell and then Alan and Lesley Wood. Andy sold part interest in Conan to Covy Tucker Hill and in the

1992 American National, Conan was Select three but his son Ch Saterhaus McKinley was Select two. When he bred the bitch Cassandra he bred her to Ch Hoheneichen's Flag.

From this litter he sold a male, Ch Survival Eclipse who was designated to make his mark. (I don't know what happened to him) He also sold Ch Survival D'Artagnan, from another Cassandra litter out of a Beau son to the late Jack Ogren; Jack bought the dog after seeing the dog when he was judging the Canadian National.

The connections continue. When Sundance Kid was bred to the Reno daughter, Dolmar's Megan of Spring Rock, it produced GV Ch Rio Valles Nestlé's Crunch. Megan's breeding is most interesting. But first the pedigree of Crunch who moved to be the dominant American pillar after Sundance Kid:

Ch Eko Lan's Paladen
 Ch Doppelt-Tay's Hawkeye
 Doppelt-Tay's Jessica
 Ch Lockwood's Sundance v Stuttgart
 Ch Tom v Estahaus
 Ch Lockwood's Zaja
 Chenango's Little Tammy
 Ch Stuttgart's Sundance Kid
 Ch Eko Lan's Paladen
 Ch Doppelt-Tay's Hawkeye
 Doppelt-Tay's Jessica
 Caprice Kitty Hawk
 Lang of Waldesruh
 Galwynd's TNT of Gan Eden
 Galwynd's Symphony
 GV CH Rio Valle's Nestlé's Crunch
 Ch Fortune of Arbywood
 Ch Lance of Fran Jo
 Frohlich's Elsa v Grunestahl
 Ch Cobert's Reno of Lakeside
 Ch Falk of Bihari Wonder
 Cobert's Melissa
 Ch Cobert's Ernestine
 Dolmar's Megan of Spring Rock
 Ch Eko Lan's Morgan
 Ch Eko Lan's Paladen
 Eko Lan's Glory
 Eko Lan's Rhyme
 Ch Eko Lan's Morgan
 Eko Lan's Quella (Aragon-Aragon-Aragon)
 Eko Lan's Loner



GV Ch Rio Valle's Crunch

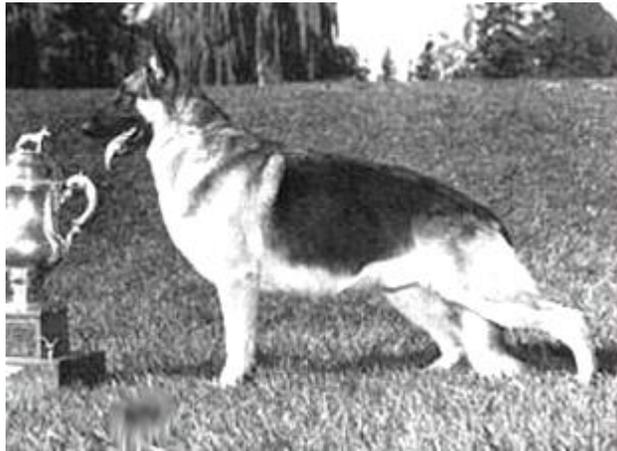
Megan's mother is Eko Lan's Rhyme, Rhyme goes back like so; her mother Quella is the result of continuous breeding back to Eko Lan's Aragon's daughters back to Aragon. A daughter from the litter by Aragon bred to Aragon and from that litter, a daughter to Morgan. From that came Quella who was then bred to Paladen. From this litter came Rhyme who was then bred to Reno to produce Megan. When Megan was bred to Sundance Kid, they had *GV Ch Rio Valle's Crunch*. His line breeding shows a tremendous amount of, Paladen, Hawkeye, and of course Lance. Is it a wonder that I give such credence to this line, prepotent Eko Lan but also, strong Lance - Bernd

through the very desirable Reno? Crunch was the sire of two Grand Victors leading me to believe in the tremendous significance of this line.

Aside from this the person selecting Crunch, as Grand Victor was Ernst Loeb, whom I believe was one of the few who had his finger on the pulse of where the German Shepherd should be going; the American fashion was going towards extreme rears while losing fronts. Crunch, although he had considerable rear was not as extreme as some and was good in front.



Gr Victor Ch Piper Hill's Polo. Crunch son; note the front and less rear angle.



Ch Schokrest On Parade

American Grand Victor 1979 Ch Schokrest On Parade. Ed Barrett critique would prefer more angulation at either end. He is a grandson of Harrigan through Covey Tucker Hill's Oregano. To me he looks as he should. Even though the Lance/Reno is very prevalent with undoubtedly strong influences my belief is that the most prominent line comes down through Arras aus der Stadt Velbert and dogs like Troll, Lance, Bernd only support that line, partly because of their own pedigrees that also contain some of the same blood.



Ch Nike Clayfield's Andriotti, Select Here is an indication of where the fashion was going by shortening the upper arm and cutting off the croup.

The two Grand Victor sons by Crunch, GV Ch Piper Hill's Polo, his mother side is doubled up on Hawkeye. GV Ch Merwestern's Nestlé's Quick has mother lines to Ch Covy Tucker Hill's Mazarati. Nike Clayfield also had a Select son of Sundance Kid, *Select Ch Nike Clayfield's Andriotti*,

Select dog *Ch Brentaryl's Gunner* is also by Sundance Kid. Both these dogs on the mother side have breeding that is predominantly Covy Tucker Hill. Both are tremendous breeding influences.



Ch Brentaryl's Gunner
Note that here too they seemed to be emphasizing the extreme rear, with a straight front



The 1993 Canadian Grand Victor is a combination of the Rooney (Sundance Son) daughter being bred to a Langenau's Beau son (Back to Hammer) a proven winning combination, the same one done by Andy Teserowski to produce Conan.

"Rooney" being given Best of Breed by Author. Selection is still the key as to where we go with the breed. At present the specialty shows have chosen to go with the oversteep pelvis that creates a lack of follow through behind with a twisting motion at the hock but extreme reach with the hind leg, putting the metacarpus flat on the ground and hang the front. It has a tendency to take away from the front leg movement balancing the rear, so we have

a gait with all four feet hitting at different times, rather than the desirable alternate legs working together

There are German lines that from time to time are introduced into the general mix, absorbed. The working tests like Schutzhund produce dogs that have a natural tendency to adapt to the game. Since there has not been a traceable pattern to the dogs imported in recent years, I am somewhat out of touch, but as I see many of these dogs I am impressed with the universal character and soundness they display.

Through the years the impact of German dogs to American breeding keeps changing the breed. Breeders like Skootie Sherlock of Lochenheim have utilized great dogs like Bodo von Lierberg, Harald von Haus Tigges and the dogs from Ermitenklause that go back strongly to Cralo von Haunstetten, with good working character. She then blended them with American lines for which we should be thankful. There are many other breeders I have not commented on, some that I know well and respect that I have not included in this work.

Although I have often mentioned the great contribution of Reno and the other Cobert dogs, I have not stressed the debt owed to such as the late Connie Beckert who bred such great dogs. Nor have I stressed all the fine breeding done by the Fords of Fran Jo, who continue to create great dogs. I note at present Ch Pete of Fran Jo is sire of the current Grand Victrix. (Not sure who that was it was written in '98)



Ch Ch Doppelt Tay's Jessie James



Ch Nether Lair's Gayiety
Almost forgotten behind, Ch Jessie James

Ch Doppelt Tay's Jessie James above; son of Ch Fortune and Ch Nether Lairs Gayiety. His sister Jessette is behind the H litter Doppelt Tay. Gayiety is by GV Ch Red Rocks Gino. Gayiety and Jessie did not display the extremes to come when the Lance lines were closed in on.

The lady I started with German Shepherds forty years ago, Mary Vurma has done me proud. Her breeding won Canadian Grand Victrix in 1991 and she continues to help people as she did so many years ago, find the right dog to breed to.



Ch Waultraut's Blackjack.

Incidentally the mother of the Grand Victrix she produced is out of a daughter of Ch Wencinschell's Eros by a son of Sundance kid, *Ch Waultraut's Blackjack*. Her sister from a previous breeding was Winners Bitch at the American National. I placed her reserve at the Canadian National that year.

They are also line bred closely on Hawkeye, with some Covy Tucker Hill. Paul and Monica Hudson have continued through the last thirty years, always trying for that better dog.

Their breeding also has tied in with that of the Browns, Hawkeye, and Covy Tucker Hill. The Birtwistles of Ontario bred a Canadian Grand Victrix by tying into the breeding network of Sandy Anderson. I acknowledge the people of Canada on the west coast and the east coast and all those breeders in between who sometimes begrudgingly, at least listen to my theories of what the breed should be.



Ch Crystaridge Hallmark

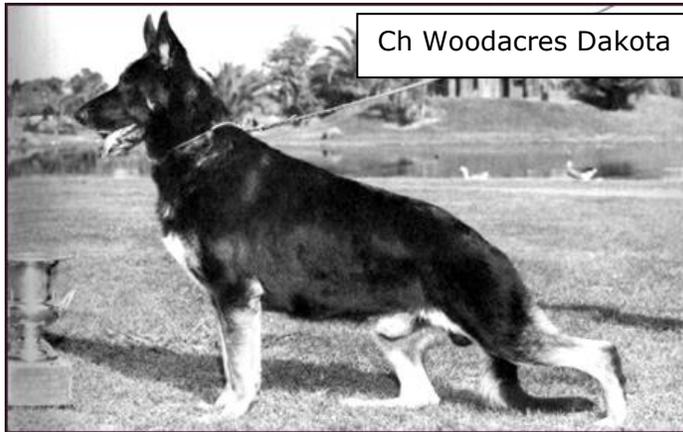
Let me not forget the wonderful winning done by Sylvia and Robert Clark of Crystaridge in the Victoria British Columbia area. They continue to show a moderated version, less extreme, and are favourites of the all breed judges. They have improved so dramatically the quality of German Shepherds in Canada. As they contribute to the overall picture of German Shepherds, rise to prominence as breeders, their efforts will blend into the picture. Sylvia told me that when they came to Winnipeg for the National Specialty where I was judging females and Futurities she saw Ch Nypower's Cavalier who I had placed first in Futurity and Mary

Vurma's, breeding the son of Blackjack and decided to employ them in her breeding program. She did and in time, bred her own Best in Show stud; *Ch Crystaridge Hallmark* Here is a dog without extremes that carries the best of both worlds. I was able to use a few more of the Crystaridge dog's pictures. Their dogs emanate from the basic lines that show creation in the blending of bloodlines that showed up in the pedigrees behind.



Shown are a couple of Crystaridge Champion bitches. Notice the good fronts, excellent top lines and moderate rears. Many more can be found on their website; Elaine Whitney who once handled dogs for me is with the second one as the Judge.

With all the pedigree study I have done, looking over hundreds of pedigrees, I note that some animals with the most wonderful combinations of ancestors are just not good enough. As I added pictures in 2003 I can't help but be aware of where the American version of the German shepherd has gone. The croups have dropped off, short upper arms have become the norm and as I bring out all my own pictures of dogs in motion I pick up a whole new perspective of what has been lost but can still be regained. Andy Teserowski clicked into what was needed to win. He bred to winners like the 1998 Grand Victor Ch Caraland's Unlimited.



In the picture of Dakota, we see the fall off of the croup and lying flat of the metacarpus. Unlimited is not so extreme with a good front. As we see in the picture of Tuff Decision, I have to ask if that is a natural pose or have they trained the dog to crouch? Stood naturally, there could be a whole different impression of *Survival's Tuff Decision*



2001 Grand Victor Survival's Tuff Decision bred by Andy Teserowski.



1998 Grand Victor, Ch Caraland's Unlimited

Pictures of what the breed has become; many my own; show what the breed has become in North American Specialties. All the ones of dogs moving were taken at Specialty shows. I have commented on the pictures and show what has evolved; show where it is incorrect and why. Dogs in motion for the past fifty years tell the story of the move to distortion; all wrong. People have sent me pictures for analyses and I have tried to tell them. But some have said, "To win is everything." If so I am wrong. My discussion with veterinarians about the structure/motion connection of German Shepherds has found agreement.

I don't know who most of these dogs are or who owns them; it doesn't matter.

1. This one is about to drive off with both diagonals in perfect synch. The bones will straighten in the rear at the point of drive and the forward reaching diagonals should hit the ground together, giving maximum support. The front leg is extended in a direct reach for the ground. It is only a moderate shoulder angulation. Balance between front and rear is excellent, but dog looks awkward.



2. This one works the diagonals together as it should but the pastern collapses on ground contact. The extreme rear angulation and steep croup prevents the dog from following through properly in the rear, and on the forward motion of the rear, the top of the foot might just drag the ground.



3. This one has excellent front reach and probably excellent shoulder angulation with long upper arm. The diagonals are almost working together and the back is good but the rear is at the point of full extension. It can't straighten the hind legs and can't flex any more on the return. The rear is tucked right under the dog. Again, it has to have rear foot drag?



4. This one has a lot of the same problems as 3, worse. It is a bit less coordinated and bends up its pastern in anticipation of taking the weight on just the one leg. (Rocking horse effect) Note the one hind leg already on the ground as well as the hock.



5. Eros daughter. The hind leg is almost completely straightened. There is room for that leg to flex at the stifle without dragging the foot. The front reach is excellent and about to touch down, as is the diagonal rear. In slow motion studies I note that the rear in the best examples will actually wait for the front so they touch down together. This lessens the stress on both the front and the rear. I'll show other examples.



6. Notice the fronts. The first one is about to drive off with both front and rear but because of short upper arm her forward reach is wasted in the air. Her drive will probably be good but there is a restriction because of the short, steep croup. The second one reaches forward properly.



7. The same dogs; as the hind leg drives forward. The other hind leg is already on the ground. Great drive but short upper arm causes stress on front leg. The other dog shows strong pasterns.



8. The indication here is that the dog has straight shoulder angulation. The front leg is going to pound into the ground. It look like the rear is at full extension and I believe the top of rear foot probably drags, but has room to flex.



9. It looks great but illustrates perfect coordination; could be one instant before final drive to straighten hind leg. Dogs like this are so often missed.



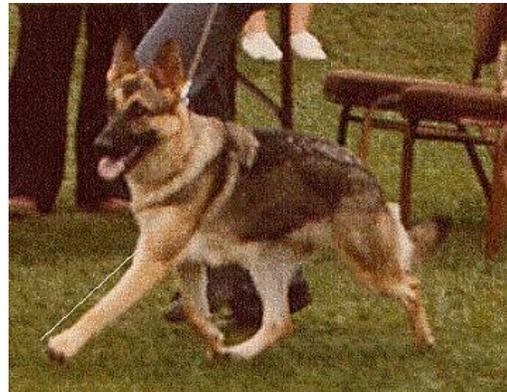
10. Here is one that at first I thought had everything. Her forefoot is reaching for the ground on an angle that indicates well laid back shoulder; there is a nice long upper arm displayed, the rear is fully extended and the diagonals are almost perfectly coordinated, but then I look again and I see; not quite. She would be hard to beat, but was on that day. I would run her off with 5 or 9.



11. This one looks great and actually has better coordinated diagonals, a wonderful looking firm back. It looks like she has excellent extension of the rear but I am suspicious of the way she carries her tail. Is it broken? If so it would be unacceptable.



12. This is a picture of full extension at both ends; pretty well ideal single tracking. Note the apparent straightening of the stifle as the dog gives a final push, coordinated with the diagonal front as the two other legs reach straightforward:



There are so many other pictures of distortion, and many of excellence. A slow motion study of the German Sieger show shows the era that they went through with, to me, too much roach but almost always the diagonals working together.



Orex vom Schwarzen Brink IPO3, VH3, FH2 KKL 1A

Orex vom Schwarzen Brink is a working German Shepherd who goes back to Uwe von Kirschtental, line bred on Drigon Fuhrmannshof 4-3 and Bernd von Lierberg 5-5.

Look at the balance of structure in this dog. FH is the tracking degrees and he has won in Holland and Germany and in 1999 was first in FH tracking for North America. He was owned by Schafer Lake Kennel of Lawrence Michigan. **This is the image of a German shepherd we should be returning to.**



Ernie Loeb with Grand Victor Lido von Mellerland

There is another aspect of German breeding. When looking through the progeny groups as they move, the slight differences are there. The breeding animals can be found that might be not the same as the current trend, but still with the pedigree background.

I have determined that I could not judge specialty shows in the present environment (and admit eyesight has become a problem). There are two few that bring out dogs that are clean going away; I have to see them on a loose lead. They elect judges on the basis of what they place where and if extreme rears and straight fronts keep winning, that is what will judge Specialties. Lack

of front angulation is destructive to the breed, the balance is getting out of whack in America, the affect of the diagonals not working together creates a situation where feet hit the ground at different times, increasing lateral displacement, roll and stress. It is no wonder we have front leg soreness, whatever you want to call it.

At least in North America, the all breed shows may be the salvation of the Breed. It is in this belief that I talk relentlessly to all breed judges, encouraging them to look for the proper structure, movement and balance. There are a few breeders and judges with the courage to stand up; breed for soundness and it is at the all breeds they will have a chance. As an All breed judge myself, I have seen the deterioration of structure in different breeds, often because of defective breed standards. The German shepherd specialty fashion is analogous with the American standard change in 1968 that called for a right angle in the stifle to balance shoulder angulation. It is impossibility, and has left breeders with a goal that is structurally distorted.

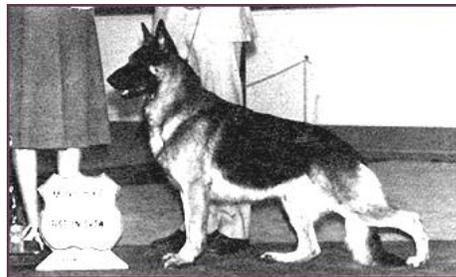
Selection is still the key as to where we go with the breed. At present the specialty shows have chosen to go with the oversteep pelvis that creates a lack of follow through in the rear, with a twisting motion at the hock but extreme reach with the hind leg putting the metacarpus flat on the ground; the front leg movement is thrown out of sync. No, this is not right. Balance is better and the breed can and must come back.

This has been an overview on the prominent bloodlines of the breed. The OFA and OVC and Germany have reached a degree of consistency and at least we now have a high percentage of normal hips.

The German dogs for awhile moved towards an extreme closing up of their own lines and for some reason Herman Martin had convinced the breeders that a roach back is good. On the positive side, they have strengthened the ligamentation, improved the feet and brought the pasterns up.

When I began writing the final part of this work I believed that the Americans should use more German blood to correct the concerns and still feel that it should be done. After completing this study I realize it is not really necessary, we do have the dogs, we just have to realize what we need. Hopefully German breeders and American breeders will help each other.

I was looking through a book on German Shepherds by another author I noticed all the different types of Champions. There was no analysis of what was good and what was less than desired. It came to me that this is how the pictures should be shown with an analyses of what is there if anyone is ever to learn anything about the breed. (fair comment) I have done that in this study but now present pictures for the reader's analyses.



Extended Pedigrees

Four or five generation pedigrees integrated with the text tend to information overload, can be just too much to deal with in the flow of reading. On the other hand, if looking a little deeper on a second pass these longer pedigrees are invaluable, so a series of five-generation pedigrees in birth date order has been appended for reference.

Jim Engel

"fr" in these pedigrees means formerly, that is, the name of the dog was changed.

German Terminology

HGH	Herdengebrauchshund (Herding Dog)
PH	Polizei Hund (Police Dog) seen on older GSD pedigrees
KrH	Kriegshund (War dog)
FH	Fahrtenhund (Tracking Dog)
DH	Diensthund (Service dog)
PDH	Polizei Dienst Hund (Working Police dog)
PSP	Polizeischutzhundprüfung (Police protection dog)
SV	Verein für Deutsche Schäferhunde , the German GSD mother club.
BSP	Bundessiegerprüfung - GSD German National IPO Championship
BSZS	Bundessieger-Zuchtschau World Championship
ZPr	Zuchtprüfung breed survey, recommendation for breeding
Angekoert	Recommended for breeding
Rüden	Male dog
Hündinen	Female dog
Körung	SV Breed survey. The purpose of breed survey is to select from the breeding registry a number of dogs that in their character, performance, and anatomical construction appear suitable for the conservation and improvement of the breed.

Aribert von Grafrath 1903

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Russ HGH
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Russ 990632 HGH
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Molli HGH
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Audifax von Grafrath HGH
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Woerro HGH
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Fanny 990139 HGH
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Fanny 990140 HGH
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VA Aribert von Grafrath SchH3 - kkl 1 SZ 517
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Roland
Pollux
-----
Courage
Kastor BORN 7.02.1893
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Schäfermädchen von Hanau
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V Horand von Grafrath (Hektor Linksrhein) BORN 1.01.1895
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Greif (Sparwasser)
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Lene (Sparwasser)
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Lotte (Sparwasser)
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Sigrun von Grafrath
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Wolf
Max von der Krone HGH , BORN 1.02.1894
Mädel
Tilly von der Krone 1896
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Max von der Krone HGH 1894
Lida 1 von der Krone HGH
Sali von der Krone
Mira von Grafrath (fr von der Krone) HGH
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Lida 2 von der Krone
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Hettel Uckermark 1907

Kastor BORN 7.02.1893
 Horand von Grafrath 1895
 Lene (Sparwasser)
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Franz
 Mores Plieningen HGH 1894
 Werra 990715
 Heinz von Starckenburg SchH3
 Roland
 Pollux
 Courage
 Lucie von Starckenburg

 Prima

 Roland von Starckenburg SchH3
 Horand von Grafrath 1895
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Mores Plieningen HGH 1894
 Beowulf 1899
 Horand von Grafrath 1895
 Thekla von der Krone
 Madame von der Krone die Ältere HGH
 Bella von Starckenburg
 Roland
 Pollux
 Courage
 Lucie von Starckenburg

 Prima

 Hettel Uckermark HGH
 Kastor BORN 7.02.1893
 Horand von Grafrath 1895
 Lene (Sparwasser)
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Franz
 Mores Plieningen HGH 1894
 Werra 990715
 Beowulf 1899
 Kastor BORN 7.02.1893
 Horand von Grafrath 1895
 Lene (Sparwasser)
 Thekla von der Krone

 Madame von der Krone die Ältere HGH

 SGN Gretel Uckermark (fr. v Hohen-Esp)
 Max von der Krone HGH , BORN 1.02.1894
 Wolf fr. vom Postdörfle HGH
 Bella Eislingen HGH
 Luchs (vom Schatten) HGH
 Phylax von der Krone HGH
 Bella Eislingen HGH
 Sali von der Krone
 Hexe von Hohen Esp

 Gretle (vom Schatten) HGH

Horst von Boll 1909

	Hektor von Schwaben
	Pilot BORN 22.03.1899
	Thekla von der Krone
Wolf (Balingen)	Hektor von Schwaben
	Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
	Nelly Eislingen 1898
Graf Eberhard vom Hohen Esp	Horand von Grafrath
	Hektor von Schwaben
	Mores Plieningen 1894 HGH
Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)	Horand von Grafrath
	Nelly Eislingen BORN ?..?.1898
	Ella Gmünd
Munko von Boll HGH	Hektor von Schwaben
	Beowulf (Sonnenberg) 1899
	Thekla von der Krone
Rigo von Brenztal	Fritz von Schwenningen 1895
	Gretel v Algaeu
	Flora (Hündin) 990164
Lori von Brenztal	-----
	Karo HGH

Loria vom Brenztal	-----
	Madam

Horst von Boll	Baron von der Krone 1898
	Graf von der Grube (fr.von Tautenburg)
	Freia (von Wandsbeck)
Baron Hans von Tautenburg	Merko 990468
	Sibylle von Tautenburg
	Alte Lotte (Ulrich)
Achim von Tautenburg HGH	Hektor von Schwaben
	Beowulf 1899
	Thekla von der Krone
Kriemhild von Tautenburg	Luchs (vom Schatten) HGH
	Hexe von Hohen Esp
	Gretle (vom Schatten) HGH
Hella von Boll	Fritz von Schwenningen
	Pax vom Brenztal (AKA Fritz) HGH
	Schmuck
Pascha (zum Bach)	Horand von Grafrath 1895
	Flora vom Neckerursprung
	Fides vom Neckarursprung
Minka von Boll	Jörg von der Krone
	Tell Bipontius
	Schmuck von Zweibrücken
Eva (von der Hardt)	Beowulf (Sonnenberg) 1899
	Cora v Schwarzwald
	Elsa von Schwaben

Flora (Berkemeyer) 1911

	Hektor von Schwaben
	Heinz von Starkenburg SchH3
	Lucie von Starkenburg
Roland von Starkenburg SchH3	
	Beowulf (Sonnenberg)
	Bella von Starkenburg
	Lucie von Starkenburg
Mohr von der Burghalde PH	
	Hektor von Schwaben
	Beowulf 1899
	Thekla von der Krone
Rosa von der Burghalde	
	Horand von Grafrath 1895
	Nelly Eislingen BORN ?..?.1898
	Ella Gmünd
Harras vom Lippestrand PH	
	Rex von Karlsruhe
	Prinz von Karlsruhe 1899
	Flora I von Karlsruhe (Jauch)
Hans (von der Kappel)	

	Dora von Schwaben

Flora von der Kirchheim PH	

	Wolf von Schwenningen

Flora (von Brötzingen)	

	Fanny von Brötzingen

Flora (Berkemeyer)	
	Luchs (Sparwasser)
	Rex von Karlsruhe (bzw Wolf)
	Lene II (Sparwasser)
Prinz von Karlsruhe BORN 14.08.1899	
	Fritz von Schwenningen 1895
	Flora I von Karlsruhe (Jauch)
	Fides vom Neckarursprung
Dewet Barbarossa PH	
	Horand von Grafrath
	Baron von der Krone BORN 13.01.1898
	Madame von der Krone die Ältere HGH
Sara von der Krone HGH 1899	
	Max von der Krone HGH b1894
	Lida 1 von der Krone HGH
	Sali von der Krone
Cilla Distelbruch HGH	
	Roland
	Pollux
	Courage
Fritz von Schwenningen BORN 1.05.1895	

	Prima

Minka Hündin HGH	
	Kastor B.1893
	Horand von Grafrath 1895
	Lene (Sparwasser)
Wachtel von Birken HGH	
	Schuft 990649 HGH
	Selke von Birken HGH
	Wachtel HGH

Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei 1911

	Pilot b 1899
	Wolf (Balingen)
	Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
Graf Eberhard vom Hohen Esp	Hektor von Schwaben
	Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
	Nelly Eislingen BORN 1898
Sieger 1908 Luchs vom Kalsmunt Wetzlar	Prinz von Karlsruhe .1899
	Dewet Barbarossa (fr Eislingen) PH
	Sara von der Krone HGH B.1899
Minka Barbarossa PH	Beowulf BORN 22.03.1899
	1902/03 Sieger Hella von Memmingen
	Nelly Eislingen BORN ?..?.1898
Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH	Hektor von Schwaben
	Heinz von Starkenburg SchH3
	Lucie von Starkenburg
Roland von Starkenburg SchH3	Beowulf BORN 22.03.1899
	Bella von Starkenburg
	Lucie von Starkenburg
Herta von der Kriminalpolizei PH	Rex (Ruede) 990599 HGH
	Tell vom Goldsteintal

Fanny von der Kriminalpolizei PH	Beowulf vom Nahegau SchH3
	Tillie vom Goldsteintal
	Rassy vom Goldsteintal
Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH 1911	Pilot BORN 22.03.1899
	Wolf (Balingen)
	Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
Graf Eberhard vom Hohen Esp	Hektor von Schwaben
	Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
	Nelly Eislingen b 1898
Munko von Boll HGH	Beowulf 1899
	Rigo von Brenztal
	Gretel v Algaeu
Lori von Brenztal	Karo 990320 HGH
	Loria vom Brenztal
	Madam
Gerta von Boll	Graf von der Grube
	Baron Hans von Tautenburg
	Sibylle von Tautenburg
Achim von Tautenburg HGH	Beowulf (Sonnenberg) b 1899
	Kriemhild von Tautenburg
	Hexe von Hohen Esp
Hella von Boll	Pax vom Brenztal HGH
	Pascha (zum Bach)
	Flora vom Neckerursprung
Minka von Boll	Tell Bipontius
	Eva (von der Hardt)
	Cora v Schwarzwald

Armin von Riedekenburg 1912

Horand von Grafrath
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Mores Plieningen GHG 1894
 Beowulf 1899
 Horand von Grafrath
 Thekla von der Krone
 Madame von der Krone die Ältere GHG
 Jockel Schwetzingen GHG, SCHHIII

 Phylax (von Waldenreut)

 Krone vom Park GHG
 Luchs Ruede 990427 GHG
 Schäfa vom Park fr v d Korfes PH , BORN ?.06.1897
 Grete Hundin GHG
 Kuno Edelweiß SchH3
 Hektor von Schwaben
 Heinz von Starckenburg SchH3
 Lucie von Starckenburg
 Roland von Starckenburg SchH3
 Beowulf (Sonnenberg) 1899
 Bella von Starckenburg
 Lucie von Starckenburg
 Grete vom Nahetal GHG, PH
 Luchs () 990419
 Rex () 990600
 Flora (Hündin) 990158
 Irma von Bergedorf

 Wanda (Hündin) 990711
 Lene (Hündin) 990353
 Armin von Riedekenburg SchH3 - kkl
 Heinz von Starckenburg SchH3
 Roland von Starckenburg SchH3
 Bella von Starckenburg
 Mohr von der Burghalde PH
 Beowulf 1899
 Rosa von der Burghalde
 Nelly Eislingen BORN ?.?.1898
 Harras vom Lippestrand PH
 Prinz von Karlsruhe BORN 14.08.1899
 Hans (von der Kappel)
 Dora von Schwaben
 Flora von der Kirchheim PH
 Wolf von Schwenningen
 Flora (von Brötzingen)
 Fanny von Brötzingen
 Flora (Berkemeyer)
 Rex von Karlsruhe
 Prinz von Karlsruhe BORN 14.08.1899
 Flora I von Karlsruhe (Jauch)
 Dewet Barbarossa (fr Eislingen) PH
 Baron von der Krone BORN 13.01.1898
 Sara von der Krone GHG , BORN 8.10.1899
 Lida 1 von der Krone GHG
 Cilla Distelbruch GHG
 Pollux
 Fritz von Schwenningen BORN 1.05.1895
 Prima
 Minka Hündin GHG
 Horand von Grafrath
 Wachtel von Birken GHG
 Selke von Birken GHG

Harras von der Jüch 1918

	Wolf (Balingen)
	Graf Eberhard vom Hohen Esp
	Nelly II Eislingen (die Jüngere)
Munko von Boll HGH	Rigo von Brenztal
	Lori von Brenztal
	Loria vom Brenztal
Horst von Boll PH	Baron Hans von Tautenburg
	Achim von Tautenburg HGH
	Kriemhild von Tautenburg
Hella von Boll	Pascha (zum Bach)
	Minka von Boll
	Eva (von der Hardt)
Nores von der Kriminalpolizei SchH3	Sieger 1908 Luchs vom Kalsmunt Wetzlar
	Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
	Herta von der Kriminalpolizei PH
Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH	Munko von Boll HGH
	Gerta von Boll
	Hella von Boll
Gisa von der Kriminalpolizei	Sieger 1908 Luchs vom Kalsmunt Wetzlar
	Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
	Herta von der Kriminalpolizei PH
Rezia von der Kriminalpolizei	Tell vom Goldsteintal
	Fanny von der Kriminalpolizei PH
	Tillie vom Goldsteintal
Harras von der Jüch PH Sieger 1921 SZ 67936	Sieger 1908 Luchs vom Kalsmunt Wetzlar
	Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
	Herta von der Kriminalpolizei PH
1913 Sieger Arno von der Eichenburg SchH3	Roland von Starkenburg SchH3
	Diana von der Bloßenburg PH
	Christel von Jena-Paradies
Castor v Mergelkuhle	Adalo von Grafrath HGH
	Diethelm vom Bayerland KRH, PH, SH
	Lulu vom Bayerland PH
Herta Agrippina KRH, PH, SH	Beowulf 1899
	Hilde Agrippina
	Freia Gräfin Montanus
Lora Hildenia	Lux Ludwigshafen SchH3
	Beowulf vom Kohlwald (fr. von Ludwigshafen) SchH3
	Brunhilde von Ludwigshafen
Norbert vom Kohlwald SchH3/PH	Beowulf (Sonnenberg) 1899
	1902/03 Sieger Hella von Memmingen
	Nelly Eislingen BORN ?..?.1898
Krimhilde Hildenia PH	Blücher von Eisenberg
	Wolf von Roten Berge
	Wally von Geussnitz
Lotte (Pohler) PH	Max vom Busch
	Freia (v Wodan)
	Lotta von der Hürde

Kuno von Starkenburg 1918

	Horand von Grafrath
	Hektor von Schwaben
	Mores Plieningen HGH 1894
Heinz von Starkenburg SchH3	Pollux
	Lucie von Starkenburg
	Prima
Roland von Starkenburg SchH3	Hektor von Schwaben
	Beowulf 1899
	Thekla von der Krone
Bella von Starkenburg	Pollux
	Lucie von Starkenburg
	Prima
Heini von Starkenburg	Pollux
	Fritz von Schwenningen BORN 1.05.1895
	Prima
Pax vom Brenztal (AKA Fritz) HGH	Caro Ruede 990066
	Schmuck (von Engen) fr.(Schura)
	Schmuck Hündin 990646
Helma von Starkenburg HGH	Russ (Ruede) 990632 HGH
	Audifax von Grafrath HGH
	Fanny (Hündin) 990139 HGH
Berta (Hündin) HGH	Horand von Grafrath
	Madam von der Krone
	Madame von der Krone die Ältere HGH
Kuno von Starkenburg SZ 70450	Lux Ludwigshafen SchH3
	Beowulf vom Kohlwald (fr. von Ludwigshafen) SchH3
	Brunhilde von Ludwigshafen
Norbert vom Kohlwald SchH3/PH	Beowulf 1899
	1902/03 Sieger Hella von Memmingen
	Nelly Eislingen BORN ?..?.1898
Rex Jägerslust	Beowulf 1899
	Beowulf vom Nahegau SchH3
	Walpurga vom Nahegau
Alma vom Martinsberg	Beowulf 1899
	Hexe vom Martinsberg
	Tillie Barbarossa PH KRH
Herka von Starkenburg	Hektor von Schwaben
	Heinz von Starkenburg SchH3
	Lucie von Starkenburg
Roland von Starkenburg SchH3	Beowulf (Sonnenberg) 1899
	Bella von Starkenburg
	Lucie von Starkenburg
Mara von Starkenburg	Fritz von Schwenningen 1895
	Pax vom Brenztal (AKA Fritz) HGH
	Schmuck (von Engen) fr.(Schura)
Helma von Starkenburg HGH	Audifax von Grafrath HGH
	Berta (Hündin) HGH
	Madam von der Krone

Klodo vom Boxberg 1921

Heinz von Starkenburg SchH3
 Roland von Starkenburg SchH3
 Bella von Starkenburg
 Hettel Uckermark HGH
 Beowulf 1899
 SGN Gretel Uckermark (fr. v Hohen-Esp)
 Hexe von Hohen Esp
 Alex vom Westfalenheim SchH3
 Guntar Uckermark
 Ajax von Hohenstein PH
 Cilly von der Maikammer
 Bella von der Leine
 Frack von der Limpurg
 Ilse von der Warmenau PH
 Asta von der Warmenau
 Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
 Heinz von Starkenburg SchH3
 Roland von Starkenburg SchH3
 Bella von Starkenburg
 Hettel Uckermark HGH
 Beowulf 1899
 SGN Gretel Uckermark (fr. v Hohen-Esp)
 Hexe von Hohen Esp
 Bianka von Riedekenburg
 Mohr von der Burghalde PH
 Harras vom Lippestrand PH
 Flora von der Kirchheim PH
 Flora (Berkemeyer)
 Dewet Barbarossa (fr Eislingen) PH
 Cilla Distelbruch HGH
 Minka Hündin HGH
 Klodo vom Boxberg Sieger 1925
 Sieger 1908 Luchs vom Kalsmunt Wetzlar
 Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Herta von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Munko von Boll HGH
 Gerta von Boll
 Hella von Boll
 Etzel von Herkulspark PH
 Roland von Starkenburg SchH3
 Hettel Uckermark HGH
 SGN Gretel Uckermark (fr. v Hohen-Esp)
 Hexe vom Mundtsdorf
 Guntar von Protzendorff
 Asta von Mundtsdorf
 Hilde vom Mundtsdorf
 Elfe vom Boxberg PH
 Munko von Boll HGH
 Horst von Boll PH
 Hella von Boll
 Falko von Scharenstetten PH
 Sigmund von Hohen-Esp
 Adelheid von Scharenstetten
 Senta von Memmingen HGH
 Doni von Wyhratal
 Siegfried von Jena-Paradies Krh/PH/SchH1
 Baron von Heinrichsruh HGH
 Flora v Syra HGH
 Werra von Heinrichsruh
 Siegfried von Jena-Paradies Krh/PH/SchH1
 Lotte von der Syra
 Flora v Syra HGH

Utz vom Haus Schütting 1926

	Roland von Starkenburg SchH3
	Hettel Uckermark HGH
	SGN Gretel Uckermark (fr. v Hohen-Esp)
Alex vom Westfalenheim SchH3	Ajax von Hohenstein PH
	Bella von der Leine
	Ilse von der Warmenau PH
Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH	Roland von Starkenburg SchH3
	Hettel Uckermark HGH
	SGN Gretel Uckermark (fr. v Hohen-Esp)
Bianka von Riedekenburg	Harras vom Lippestrand PH
	Flora (Berkemeyer)
	Cilla Distelbruch HGH
Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH	Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
	(NL) Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
	Gerta von Boll
Etzel von Herkulespark PH	Hettel Uckermark HGH
	Hexe vom Mundtsdorf
	Asta von Mundtsdorf
Elfe vom Boxberg PH	Horst von Boll PH
	Falko von Scharenstetten PH
	Adelheid von Scharenstetten
Doni von Wyhratal	Baron von Heinrichsruh HGH
	Werra von Heinrichsruh
	Lotte von der Syra
Utz vom Haus Schütting	Hettel Uckermark HGH
	Alex vom Westfalenheim SchH3
	Bella von der Leine
Sieger VA, GV CH. (US)	Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
	Hettel Uckermark HGH
	Bianka von Riedekenburg
	Flora (Berkemeyer)
Falko vom Indetal SchH	Hettel Uckermark HGH
	Billo von Riedekenburg ZPr
	Flora (Berkemeyer)
Donna von Grunautal	Falko von Scharenstetten PH
	Doni von Wyhratal
	Werra von Heinrichsruh
Donna zum Reuerer SchH	Ajax von Hohenstein PH
	Sieger (A/B/F) GVCH(US) Apollo von Hühnenstein PH
	Liselotte von Hannover PH
Diethelm von Riedekenburg	Harras vom Lippestrand PH
	Flora (Berkemeyer)
	Cilla Distelbruch HGH
Donna vom Ludwigskai	Horand von Siegestor PH
	Hans von Thannheim
	Hulda von Thannheim
Herta von Wiesentheid	Baron von der Kleebach
	Bitty von der Peterstirn
	Alice Jägerslust

Ferdl von der Secretaineri 1933

Alex vom Westfalenheim SchH3
 Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
 Bianka von Riedekenburg
 Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Etzel von Herkulespark PH
 Elfe vom Boxberg PH
 Doni von Wyhratal
 Curt von Herzog Hedan SchH
 Billo von Riedekenburg ZPR
 Rex von Frieseck SCHH, PH
 Aster von der Horstburg
 Bärbel von der Halskappe PH
 Claus vom Flügel
 Astana von Birkental SCHH
 Adda von Geotal
 Odin vom Stolzenfels ZPR
 Nores von der Kriminalpolizei SchH3
 Harras von der Jüch PH
 Lora Hildenia
 Mohr von der Secretainerie SCHH1
 Edi von Herkulespark
 Flora von der Secretainerie
 Chrimhilde von der Secretainerie
 Bella vom Jagdschloß Platte ZPr
 Bodo vom Alfredspark
 Arno von der Villa Hügel SchH
 Blanka vom Mathildenhof
 Nora von Stolzenfels
 Aribert vom Saarland SCHH 1
 Wega von der Kriminalpolizei
 Irma von Nassau
 Ferdl von der Secretainerie SchH
 Caro vom Blasienberg SchH3
 Sultan vom Blasienberg HGH, SCHH3
 Wanda vom Blasienberg HGH
 Bodo aus der Leichtweishöhle
 Diethelm vom Humboldtpark
 Braga vom Wartturm
 Asta von Kürnbach
 Roland von der Secretainerie SCHH
 Harras von der Jüch PH
 Mohr von der Secretainerie SCHH1
 Flora von der Secretainerie
 Erika von der Secretainerie
 Junker von Nassau PH
 Elfe von der Secretainerie
 Chrimhilde von der Secretainerie
 Tunte von der Secretainerie ZPr
 Alex vom Westfalenheim SchH3
 Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
 Bianka von Riedekenburg
 Remo von der Secretainerie
 Junker von Nassau PH
 Elfe von der Secretainerie
 Chrimhilde von der Secretainerie
 Festa von Burg Cellu ZPR
 Jung Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 Edi von Herkulespark
 Hexe vom Mundtsdorf
 Flora von der Secretainerie
 Jokel Edelweiss
 Chrimhilde von der Secretainerie
 Brunhilde von der Secretainerie

Pfeffer von Bern 1934

Gundo Isentrud SchH3
 '26 '28 VA1 Erich vom Glockenbrink SchH
 Dollie vom Glockenbrink
 Harras vom Glockenbrink HGH, ZPr, SCHHIII
 Herold von Lichtenbrink SCHH
 Frieda vom Glockenbrink
 Elma vom Glockenbrink ZPr
 Alex vom Ebersnacken SCHH 3 ZPr
 Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPr
 Donna zum Reuerer SchH
 Frigga vom Hils ZPr
 Alf von der Schaumburg
 Burga von der Starrenburg ZPr
 Bella von Bernhardbrunnen SCHH
 Dachs von Bern ZPr
 Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
 Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Elfe vom Boxberg PH
 Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPr
 Falko vom Indetal SchH
 Donna zum Reuerer SchH
 Donna vom Ludwigs kai
 Viki von Bern ZPr
 Orpal vom grünen Eck SchH
 Wetter vom grünen Eck SCHH
 Beta von der Nauenhöhe
 Olle von Bern
 Harras von der Jüch PH
 Ada von Alfelderschloß
 Henni v Bern
 Pfeffer von Bern
 Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
 Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Elfe vom Boxberg PH
 Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPr
 Falko vom Indetal SchH
 Donna zum Reuerer SchH
 Donna vom Ludwigs kai
 Edo vom Pagensgrüb ZPr
 Gundo Isentrud SchH3
 '26 '28 VA1 Erich vom Glockenbrink SchH
 Dollie vom Glockenbrink
 Pauline Bergerslust PH/SUCHH
 Alf von Tollensetal PH
 Goda Bergerslust HGH
 Blanka Bergerslust
 Clara von Bern ZPr
 Cito Ischeland SchH3
 Cito von Heerbann PG
 Bärbel vom Leopark
 Blitz von der Jüch SCHH
 Faust vom Stolzenfels
 Hexe von der Jüch SCHH
 Lora Hildenia
 Freude von Richrate ZPr
 Orpal vom grünen Eck SchH
 Billo vom Grunen Eck
 Ulli vom Grünen Eck
 Cilly Edox SCHH
 Grimm v Boxberg
 Thekla Herrentreu SCHH
 Varild Herrentreu

Ingo vom Piastendamm 1934

Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPR
 Donna zum Reuerer SchH
 Baron von den Deutschen Werken ZPR
 Fels vom Bismarckhain
 Asta vom Hasenfang PH
 Prima vom Lippestrand
 Wiegand vom Blasienberg SchH3
 Caro vom Blasienberg SchH3
 Sultan vom Blasienberg HGH, SCHH3
 Wanda vom Blasienberg HGH
 Anni vom Löbertsbrunnen
 Diethelm v Hochland
 Elli vd Viktorshöhe
 Oda vom Blasienberg
 Gockel von Bern SCHH/ZPR/MH1
 Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
 Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Elfe vom Boxberg PH
 Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPR
 Falko vom Indetal SchH
 Donna zum Reuerer SchH
 Donna vom Ludwigs kai
 Viki von Bern ZPr
 SGR (HOLL) Orpal vom grünen Eck SchH
 Wetter vom grünen Eck SCHH
 Beta von der Nauenhöhe
 Olle von Bern
 Harras von der Jüch PH
 Ada von Alfelderschloß
 Henni v Bern
 Ingo vom Piastendamm SchH2 - kkl 1
 Gundo Isentrud SchH3
 '26 '28 VA1 Erich vom Glockenbrink SchH
 Dollie vom Glockenbrink
 Harras vom Glockenbrink HGH, ZPR, SCHHIII
 Herold von Lichtenbrink SCHH
 Frieda vom Glockenbrink
 Elma vom Glockenbrink ZPR
 Alex vom Ebersnacken SCHH 3 ZPR
 SGR, CH. (US) Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPR
 Donna zum Reuerer SchH
 Frigga vom Hils ZPR
 Alf von der Schaumburg
 Burga von der Starrenburg ZPR
 Bella von Bernhardbrunnen SCHH
 Illa von Oppeln-Ost SchH
 Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
 Curt von Brunnenhof
 Adie Bergerslust
 Erich von Fürstenwall
 Ajax vom Elsenwall
 Christel von Fürstenwall
 Bella (Förster)
 Arnhild vom Piastendamm SCHH
 Iwo von Stenschewo
 Edi vom Trojatal SCHH
 Flora v Müggelsee SCHH
 Freia vom Oderfeld
 Jung Bendix von Raffenburg
 Asta von der Insel Bolko
 Ursel Daheim

Othello vom Bergnest 1938

Junker von Nassau PH
 Beowulf Rheingold
 Fuchtel Markgraf
 Arko von Lenzfried ZPR/HGH
 Batwin Rheingold
 Elfe Frankengold
 Berthild Rheingold
 Artus vom Wilmstor PH
 Herold vom Teufelsteg PH
 Dolf vom Hagenstein
 Alda vom Hagenstein
 Hilde von der Suhler Schweiz ZPR
 Bodo Bärsch
 Lyra von der Peterstirn PH
 Inge vom Birkenfeld
 Egon von der Silberkrone PH
 Diethelm von Riedekenburg
 Ali von Straufhain SCHH
 Bora von Palmental
 Dobber von der Stoffelskuppe SCHH
 Recke vom Saaleck Rudelsburg SchH
 Cilli von Amalienruh SCHH
 Asta von Amalienruh
 Erla vom Fuchsenstein SchH
 Kuno von Riedekenburg
 Argus Grubengold
 Asta von der Schnepfenburg
 Erla von der Stoffelskuppe
 Marc von Hohen-Esp SCHH
 Anni v Amalienruh
 Lyra von der Peterstirn PH
 Othello vom Bergnest SchH3/MH1 FH
 Erich vom Grafenwerth SCHH3 PH
 Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Elfe vom Boxberg PH
 Curt von Herzog Hedan SchH
 Rex von Frieseck SCHH, PH
 Bärbel von der Halskappe PH
 Astana von Birkental SCHH
 Fürst von Hagenring
 Dewet von der Friesenburg HGH
 Benno von Drove
 Berta von der Mühlenwacht
 Jetti von Rheinglück SCHH/SUCHH
 Astor von Helmholtz SCHH
 Fenja von Vohwinkel SCHH
 Rosel vom Bäumchen
 Frigga vom Bergnest
 Klodo vom Boxberg SCHH
 Curt von Herzog Hedan SchH
 Bärbel von der Halskappe PH
 Odin vom Stolzenfels ZPR
 Mohr von der Secretainerie SCHH1
 Bella vom Jagdschloß Platte ZPr
 Nora von Stolzenfels
 Flora Schafwächters
 Armin vom Passewalk
 Ex von Groß Hamburg
 Cora von der Isebeck
 Asra Pappenkuhlen
 Norbert von Boll
 Undine vom Rabenfels
 Blanka von der Urftalsperre

Munko von der Hohen Fichte SchH3 1946

Fels vom Vietzestrand
 Blitz vom Vietzestrand SchH1
 Fritzie von der Marienmühle
 Malte vom Nordkap SchH3
 Blitz Spandowia HGH
 Brise vom Nordkap SchH
 Kundry vom Eldernhof SchH
 Nero vom Aichtal SchH1
 Odin vom Stolzenfels ZPR
 Ferdl von der Secretainerie SchH
 Tunte von der Secretainerie ZPr
 Elfe vom Aichtal SchH2
 Reinulf vom Haus Schütting SCHH
 Seffe vom Aichtal ZPr
 Cilly vom Südring
 Donar vom Eichenring SchH3
 Curt von Herzog Hedan SchH
 Odin vom Stolzenfels ZPR
 Bella vom Jagdschloß Platte ZPr
 Sigbert Heidegrund ZPr/MH1
 Utz vom Haus Schütting SCHH3, ZPR
 Dina von der Webbelmannslust SchH1
 Hilde von Freudenfels SchH
 Krafta vom Aichtal SchH1
 Hussan vom Haus Schütting ZPr
 Reinulf vom Haus Schütting SCHH
 Mascha vom Haus Schütting
 Seffe vom Aichtal ZPr
 Sultan vom Blasienberg HGH, SCHH3
 Cilly vom Südring
 Aida vom Bärenschlöble
 Munko von der Hohen Fichte SchH3 - kkl 1
 Donar vom Zuchtgut HGH
 Bodo von der Brahmenau HGH/ZPr
 Fanny von Neuerburg PH
 '38 '42 VA Onyx vom Forellenbach SchH3/FH
 Alf von Brunkensen
 Traute von der Mottlau SchH
 Inka vom Milchkannenturm PH
 Faust vom Busecker Schloß SchH3
 Odin vom Stolzenfels ZPR
 Odin vom Grünen Eck SCHH
 '34 SA Amala vom Grünen Eck ZPr
 Wiborad vom Busecker Schloß SchH3
 Dachs von Bern ZPr
 Olly vom Busecker Schloß SchH3
 Gerda vom Busecker Schloss SCHH1 HGH
 Gerda von der hohen Fichte SchH2
 Hussan vom Haus Schütting ZPr
 Orest vom Haus Schütting SCHH1
 Brunhilde vom Westfalentrutz SchH
 Cherusker von Burg Fasanental HGH
 '34 HVA Norbert von Burg Fasanental HGH
 Adelheid von Burg Fasanental HGH
 Mascha Daheim
 Sonja von der hohen Fichte SchH2
 Curt von Herzog Hedan SchH
 Odin vom Stolzenfels ZPR
 Bella vom Jagdschloß Platte ZPr
 Oscha von der hohen Fichte SchH
 Arno Baumlust
 Mignon vom Haus Schütting SCHH
 Luna vom Haus Schütting

Troll vom Richterbach 1953

Arno von der Friedhofsmauer SchH3
 Damm vom Sandhügel ZPr
 Arnhild von der Wolfszahl
 Nestor vom Wiegerfelsen SCHH3/MH2/SUCHH/SH
 Jonny vom Wiegerfelsen SchH
 Asta von der neuen Pforte SchH/MH
 Olga vom roten Nickel
 Immo vom Hasenfang SchH3
 Dewet vom Westfalentrutz SchH
 Sepp vom Hasenfang ZPr
 Katja vom Hasenfang
 Dörte vom Hasenfang SchH1
 Berold von Charlottenbrink PH
 Dirndel vom Wiebruzwinger SCHHII
 Emma vom Naabtalgrund SchH
 Axel von der Deininghauserheide SCHH3, DPH, FH
 Luchs of Ceara SchH3
 Arras aus der Stadt Velbert ZPr
 SGRN Stella vom Haus Schütting SchH1
 '41 VA5 Gnom vom Kalsmunttor SchH3
 Brando vom Heidelbeerberg SCHH 3, ZPR
 Heidi vom Kalsmunttor SchH
 Betty von der Silberkrone SchH
 Helma vom Hildegardsheim SchH3
 Bodo von der Brahmenau HGH/ZPr
 '38 '42 VA Onyx vom Forellenbach SchH3/FH
 Traute von der Mottlau SchH
 Tita von der Starrenburg SchH2
 '34 SA V Gockel von Bern SCHH/ZPR/MH1
 Vena von der Starrenburg ZPr
 Droma von der Starrenburg SchH
 Troll vom Richterbach SCHH3, FH
 Hektor vom Schachengrund SchH3
 Cerno von der Achensmühle SchH3
 Elsa vom Bülowstein SchH
 Claudius vom Hain SCHH3
 Stern vom Lutherwald SchH2
 Treue vom Hain HGH
 Knolle vom Hain SchH3/HGH
 Fels vom Vogtlandshof SchH3/FH
 Odin vom Stolzenfels ZPr
 Sigbert Heidegrund ZPr/MH1
 Dina von der Webbelmannslust SchH1
 Bärbel vom Haus Trippe SchH1
 Nestor vom Westenberg PH
 Fenja vom Hafenstrand SchH3
 Norma vom Gertrudishof PH
 Lende vom Richterbach SchH3
 Ingo vom Piastendamm SchH2
 Trutz aus der Schwanenstadt SchH3/MH1
 Ruth vom Stolzenfels ZPr
 Lex Preußenblut SCHH3, FH
 Paß von der Starrenburg SchH3/MH1
 Esta Preußenblut SchH3/FH
 Reina vom Holzheimer Eichwald
 Rosel vom Osnabrücker Land SchH1
 Ultimo vom Haus Schütting ZPr
 Achilles von der Höllenquelle SchH3
 Quitta vom Aufeld SchH3
 Maja vom Osnabrücker Land SchH3/FH
 Paß von der Starrenburg SchH3/MH1
 Xanda Preußenblut SchH1
 Nora Preußenblut SchH1

Bernd Vom Kallengarten 1957

Damm vom Sandhügel ZPr
 Nestor vom Wiegerfelsen SCHH3/MH2/SUCHH/SH
 Asta von der neuen Pforte SchH/MH
 Immo vom Hasenfang SchH3
 Sepp vom Hasenfang ZPr
 Dörte vom Hasenfang SchH1
 Dirndel vom Wiebruzwinger SCHHII
 Axel von der Deininghauserheide SCHH3, DPH, FH
 Arras aus der Stadt Velbert ZPr
 '41 VA5 Gnom vom Kalsmunttor SchH3
 Heidi vom Kalsmunttor SchH
 Helma vom Hildegardsheim SchH3
 Onyx vom Forellenbach SchH3/FH
 Tita von der Starrenburg SchH2
 Vena von der Starrenburg ZPr
 Watzer von Bad Melle SchH3
 Trutz aus der Schwanenstadt SchH3/MH1
 Lex Preußenblut SCHH3, FH
 Esta Preußenblut SchH3/FH
 Rolf vom Osnabrücker Land SchH3
 Achilles von der Höllenquelle SchH3
 Maja vom Osnabrücker Land SchH3/FH
 Xanda Preußenblut SchH1
 Imme von Bad Melle SchH2
 Cerno von der Achensmühle SchH3
 Claudius vom Hain SCHH3
 Treue vom Hain HGH
 Betty vom Haus Herberhold SchH3
 Lenz vom Peterstein
 Biene von der Rosenhecke SchH1
 Ida vom Burgglöcklein
 Bernd Vom Kallengarten SCHHII AD
 '42 VA4 Götz vom Meisterrecht SchH3
 Volker von der Zeitzer Schweiz SchH2
 Jane vom Schloß Tinz SchH3
 Iran von der Buchenhöhe DDR Sieger 1952, SCHH3
 Wolfhard vom Busecker Schloß SchH1
 Tuta zu den Sieben-Faulen SchH2
 Hexe zu den Sieben-Faulen ZPr
 Kuno vom Jungfernsprung SchH3
 Carlo vom Haus der Askanier SchH3
 Drusus von der Loberschlucht SchH2
 Adele von der Stammburg SCHH3/FH
 Bella vom Haus Weinberg SchH3
 Blitz vom Luisenstift
 Delia Nordische Treue SchH2
 Ocarina vom Haus Schütting
 Carin von der Rassweilermühle SCHH3 FH
 Lex Preußenblut SCHH3, FH
 Rolf vom Osnabrücker Land SchH3
 Maja vom Osnabrücker Land SchH3/FH
 Lesko aus Kattenstroth SchH3/FH
 Phylax vom Holzheimer Eichwald SchH3
 Hadda aus Kattenstroth SchH3
 Dolly vom Bielefelderland SchH2
 Cora von der Silberweide SchH3/FH
 Carlo von Haunstetten SchH3
 Marko von der Wotansburg SchH2
 Lucie von der Wotansburg SchH1
 Bioka von der Silberweide SchH3
 Harras vom Konradfelsen SchH3
 Xyla vom Walburgitor SchH1
 Unda vom Walburgitor SchH1

Sieger List

	Sieger	Siegerin
2011	Remo vom Fichtenschlag	Jaci vom Eichenplatz
2010	Ober von Bad-Boll	Chakira vom Pendler
2009	Vegas du Haut Mansard	Bella vom Kuckucksland
2008	Vegas du Haut Mansard	Lana von der Zenteiche
2007	Pakros d' Ulmental	Gina vom Aquamarin
2006	Zamp vom Thermodos	Xara vom Agilolfinger
2005	Larus von Batu	Tabata du Val D'Anzin
2004	Larus von Batu	Kamilla vom Römerland
2003	Bax von der Luisenstraße	Kora vom Bierstadter Hof
2002	Yasko vom Farbenspiel	Karma vom Ochsentor
2001	Yasko vom Farbenspiel	Milla von Frutteto
2000	Ursus von Batu	Chipsi van de Herdersfarm
1999	Rikkor von Bad-Boll	Saskia von Arminius
1998	Rikkor von Bad-Boll	Anschy von der Magistrale
1997	Lasso vom Neuen Berg	Connie vom Farbenspiel
1996	Visum von Arminius	Quena vom Haus Sommerlad
1995	Ulk von Arlett	Nathalie von der Wienerau
1994	Kimon van Dan Alhedy's Hoeve	Vanta von der Wienerau
1993	Jeck vom Noricum	Palie vom Trienzbachtal
1992	Zamb von der Wienerau	Vanta von der Wienerau
1991	Fanto vom Hirschel	Yolli vom Kreuzbaum
1990	Fanto vom Hirschel	Inka von der Eichwaldhütte
1989	Iso vom Bergmannshof	Inka von der Eichwaldhütte
1988	Eiko vom Kirschentel	Ronda vom Haus Beck
1987	Quando von Arminius	Senta von Basilisk
1986	Quando von Arminius	Pischa von Bad-Boll
1985	Uran vom Wildsteiger Land	Tina vom Großen Sand
1984	Uran vom Wildsteiger Land	Tina vom Großen Sand
1983	Dingo vom Haus Gero	Tannie vom Trienzbachtal
1982	Natan von der Pelztierfarm	Perle vom Wildsteiger Land
1981	Natan von der Pelztierfarm	Anusch vom Trienzbachtal
1980	Axel von der Hainsterbach	Dixi vom Natoplatz
1979	Eros von der Malvenburg	Ute vom Trienzbachtal
1978	Canto von Arminius	Ute vom Trienzbachtal
1977	Herzog von Adeloga	Diana vom Patersweg
1976	Arak von der Holledau	Anschie von der Burg Korthausen
1975	Gundo vom Klosterbogen	Mosca di Val del Tiepido
1974	Dick von Adeloga	Anja vom Bertenbrunnen
1973	Dick von Adeloga	Erka vom Fiemereck
1972	Marko vom Cellerland	Katinka von der netten Ecke
1971	Arras von Haus Helma	Kathia von der Rheinliese
1970	Heiko von Oranien Nassau	Diane von der Firnsuppe
1969	Heiko von Oranien Nassau	Connie vom Klosterbogen
1968	Dido von der Werther Königsallee	Rommy vom Driland
1967	Bodo vom Lierberg	Betty vom Glockenland
1966	Basko von der Kahler Heide	Cita vom Gruchental
1965	Hanko von der Hetschmühle	Landa von der Wienerau
1964	Zibu vom Haus Schütting	Blanka vom Kißkamp
1963	Ajax vom Haus Dixel	Maja vom Stolper Land
1962	Mutz aus der Kückstraße	Rike von Colonia Agrippina
1961	Veus von der Starrenburg	Assie vom Hexenkolk
1960	Volker vom Zollgrenzschutz Haus	Inka Grubenstolz

Sieger

1959 Volker vom Zollgrenzschutz Haus
 1958 Condor vom Hohenstamm
 1957 Arno vom Haus Gersie
 1956 Hardt vom Stüveschacht
 1955 Alf vom Nordfelsen
 1954 Lido vom Friedlichenheim
 1953 Edo vom Gehrdener Berg
 1952 Lido vom Friedlichenheim
 1951 Rolf vom Osnabrücker Land
 1950 Axel von der Deininghauserheide
 1949 Cralo von Haunstetten
 1948 Harras vom Piastendamm
 1947 Pirol von der Buchenhöhe
 1947 Pirol von der Buchenhöhe
 1946 Arry von der Gassenquelle
 1946 Volker vom Sonnenstein

Siegerin

Assja zur Geigenklause
 Mascha vom Stuhri-Gau
 Wilma vom Richterbach
 Lore vom Tempelblick
 Muschka vom Tempelblick
 Frigga vom Bombergschen Park
 Fee vom Stuhri-Gau
 Linda von Rehbockswiese
 Bora Preußenblut
 Werra zu den Sieben-Faulen
 Geiß aus dem Odinsstamm
 Lisl von Haunstetten
 Britta vom Stüveschacht
 Gerda von der hohen Fichte
 Poldila vom Haus Schütting
 Elfe vom Haus Rupert

1937 Pfeffer von Bern
 1935 Jalk vom Pagensgrüb
 1934 Cuno vom Georgentor
 1933 Odin vom Stolzenfels
 1932 Hussan vom Haus Schütting
 1931 Herold aus der Niederlausitz
 1930 Herold aus der Niederlausitz
 1929 Utz vom Haus Schütting
 1927 Arko vom Sadowaberg
 1925 Klodo vom Boxberg
 1924 Donar von Overstolzen
 1923 Cito Bergerslust
 1922 Cito Bergerslust
 1921 Harras von der Jüch PH
 1920 Erich vom Grafenwerth PH
 1919 Dolf Düsternbrock

1913 Arno von der Eichenburg SchH3
 1912 Norbert vom Kohlwald SchH3/PH
 1911 Norbert vom Kohlwald SchH3/PH
 1910 Tell von der Kriminalpolizei PH
 1909 Hettel Uckermark HGH
 1908 Lux Karlsmund Wetzlar
 1907 Roland von Starkenburg
 1906 Roland von Starkenburg
 1905 Beowulf vom Nahegau
 1904 Aribert von Grafrath
 1903 Roland vom Park
 1902 Peter von Pritschen PH/KRH Kkl 1
 1901 Hektor von Schwaben HGH
 1900 Hektor von Schwaben HGH
 1899 Jörg von der Krone

Kennels

KENNEL	PROPRIETOR	LOCATION
Hanau	Wachsmuth	Hanau
von der Krone	Anton Eiselen	Heidenheim, Wurttemberg
Sparwasser	Friendrich Sparwasser	Frankfort, Hessen
vom Brenztal		Giengen
Garfarth	Max von Stephanitz	Garfarth, Bavaria
von Schwaben	H. Drieger	Schw, Germany
Kriminalpolizei	Decker	Wiesbaden
Schwenningen	Schlenker	
Starkenbourg	W. Spielmann	Gross-Steinheim
Uckermark	Dr. Poppe-Kiels	
vom Klostermansfeld(Monk's Field)		Saxony
von Bern	Franz Schorling	
Stolzenfels	Johannes Breitbach	
Secretainerie	Joe Schwabacher	
vom Blasienberg	Tobias Ott	Bietigheim, Wurttemberg
Busecker Schloss	Alfred Hahn	
von Hain	Dr Sachs	
den Sieben Faulen	Heinz Roeper	
vom Haus Schutting	Dr Werner Funk	Hannover, Lower Saxon y
Starrenbourg	Otto Hume	
Piastendamm	Wolf Simon	
Falkenstein	Schaeffer	Dresden
Zollgrenzschutz-Haus	Josef Wasserman	

SV Presidents

Max Von Stephanitz	1899 - 1935	von Grafarth
Dr. Kurt Roesebeck	1935 - 1947	
Casper Katzmair	1947 - 1953	
Dr Werner Funk	1953 - 1971	vom Haus Schutting
Dr. Cristoph Rummel	1971 - 1982	vom Aegidiendamm
Herman Martin	1982 - 1994	von Arminius
Peter Mesler	1994 - 2006	von Tronje
Dr. Wolfgang Henke		

Oskar Sickinger reference on page 98?