

GERMAN PINSCHER

Judges Education Presentation



The **pinscher** was first mentioned in German Stud books in 1881. Southern Germany was the region of Pinscher origin, where, from the late 19th Century onwards small to medium-size farm dogs were bred.



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



German Short-haired Pinscher by Albert Kull 1899

Jean Bungartz, a schnauzer breeder, was one of the first people to write about the Pinscher (circa 1900) and described the breed... "The same sharpness and smartness, alertness and devotion, the same exasperation in rats and the same for horses, which we in the rough-haired relatives find the Pied Piper, is the **smooth-haired Pinscher** itself in its own way." (original text in German, translated)



1899 – Anni Dittmann

In 1907 S. Frey characterizes the smooth haired Pinscher as "Very agile and brave, strong, without any tendency to clumsiness or awkwardness. Alert, but not carping, and spirited in the extreme, but not as fidgety or nervous. The dog has wisdom and faithfulness in so very perfect a way, as these qualities hardly occur in other breeds. "



Molli vom Neckartal, 1911

E. Wörz in 1909 describes the smooth-hair Pinscher as:
"Shoulder height 40 to 50 cm [15 ³/₄ to 19 ³/₄ inches], weighing up to 20 Kilograms [45 pounds], powerful, sinewy, almost as high as long, intelligent, courageous, lively, persistent, affectionate, obedient, big eyes, ears and tail cropped heavily, hair: short, taut, shiny, color: black with yellow-brown. "



1912 - Arko v d lauder

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

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

The Black and Tan Terrier (Manchester Terrier) and the Doberman were more consistent, gained in popularity and the smooth-haired pinschers dwindled in numbers.



1912 - Asta v d lauder

The rough haired pinschers were described as dogs with strongly developed mustaches and eyebrows. Smooth and Rough Pinschers were cross bred until 1917 when the rough haired Pinscher was renamed the Schnauzer and established as a separate breed from the Pinscher.

The Pinscher took a long time to breed true as litters continued to produce all types of coats, both smooth and rough-haired. Although both breeds were strengthened in type by the pure and separate breeding, there continued to be throw-backs of Schnauzer colors in Pinscher litters (both salt-and-pepper and plain yellow with black velvety muzzle portion).



From the late 1800's through the 1920's "The Pinscher Club focused almost exclusively on the rough-haired pinscher [Schnauzer].

Concerns rose at the time of the establishment of the Pinscher-Schnauzer club that the short haired pinscher was in jeopardy of extinction.

Efforts were made to hold dog show classes for the smooth haired pinschers to stimulate interest in the breed however entries remained very low.



Carl Schadt, Frankfurt

The 1902 studbook of the Pinscher Schnauzer Club recorded only 8 Pinschers - 4 males and 4 females. By 1916 there were a total of 233 stud book entries however many of these dogs were removed from breeding because they were not considered a real smooth pinscher as they had schnauzer coats or coloring.

The criteria for a smooth Pinscher in the early 1900's was "a coat that is short, dense, smooth, close and shiny for three generations in a row" Permitted colors were: black, red pepper and salt color, black, dark brown, brown, yellow and red-yellow.



Salt and Pepper Pincher



Extinct Harlequin Pinschers

From 1922-1934 a group of breeders from the Göppingen district in Germany built on the few quality breeding dogs and were working cooperatively to breed the pinscher with more consistency and quality.

In 1937 Ebner writes "It gives the eye a beautiful picture: Not as leggy as the Doberman, of convenient, attractive medium size with good muscling powerful, agile, alert, sharp and yet mastered. He is usually brown or black with red fire, but also very red or all black. "



1921 - Max von der Burg Staufen

In 1941 only 16 Pinschers were exhibited. Some of these dogs did survive the war however Werner Jung, Chief Inspector for the Pinscher Schnauzer Club felt these Pinschers did not have the right Pinscher-head type or expression.

Dispute broke out between the last of the Pinscher breeders and after 1949 no pinschers were exhibited and no new entries were made in the stud books.



Gretel von der Berg Staufen, 1921



Werner Jung was the breed warden for the Pinscher-Schnauzer Club. He was critical of the Pinscher-Schnauzer Club for concentrating its attention on the rough-haired breeds, while failing to refine the Pinscher and he had grave concerns about the decline of the smooth pinscher.

Jung's 1956 breed report found that the oldest living pinscher recorded in the stud books was thirteen years old and the youngest was nine.

No support came from the Pinscher Schnauzer Club and the last few breeders gave up.

Jung went on a search for Pinschers and Pinscher breeders in the area Göppingen, but the former stronghold of the pinscher breed produced only one 10-year old infertile female and no breeders willing to work to save the breed.

Werner Jung refused to allow an entire breed to become extinct during his tenure.

He gave up his Giant Schnauzer breeding program in order to rebuild the Pinscher breed



1961 – Omo vd Birkenheide

In the fall of 1957, Jung was able to acquire the pure bred pinscher bitch named Kitty vom Bodestrand who was a national winner and rated V1 and awarded a CACIB. This bitch was the foundation of the German Pinscher breed. Every modern German Pinscher has this bitch in its ancestry.

There are no known pictures of Kitty.



1962 – Silva vd Birkenheide

With the exception of Kitti vom Bodestrand there were no other purebred German Pinschers to be found. To create a recognized breed from a single dog took serious work. Genetic diversity and inbreeding issues caused Jung some initial difficulties.

Jung incorporated 4 oversized Miniature Pinschers into the breeding program to produce 60 puppies in 14 litter combinations.

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



In 1961 Werner Jung again spoke at the Pinscher-Schnauzer Club meeting.

"I've abandoned my dearly beloved Giant Schnauzer, reluctantly and against the will of my family and so as not carry the blame that during my tenure as the main breed inspector for the PSK, a breed would die out completely, which means at the very last moment I transferred to Pinschers and saved them from destruction.

So far I have not regretted it.

The Pinscher gives us very much joy. They embody a tremendous life force, an exuberant temperament, and fortunately variations that enable us to train the breed as it prescribes the standard. It appears in five different colors and the breed is now on schedule. Excellent breeders, enthusiastic and fanatical fans have come together and are our helpers. The breed advertises itself. "



1969 - Baerbel von Weihergraben

First successes for Jung's Pinschers came in 1960 at the Federal Winner Show in Frankfurt.

Four dogs received excellent titles and three were national winners.

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

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



1971 – Micha von Haingraben

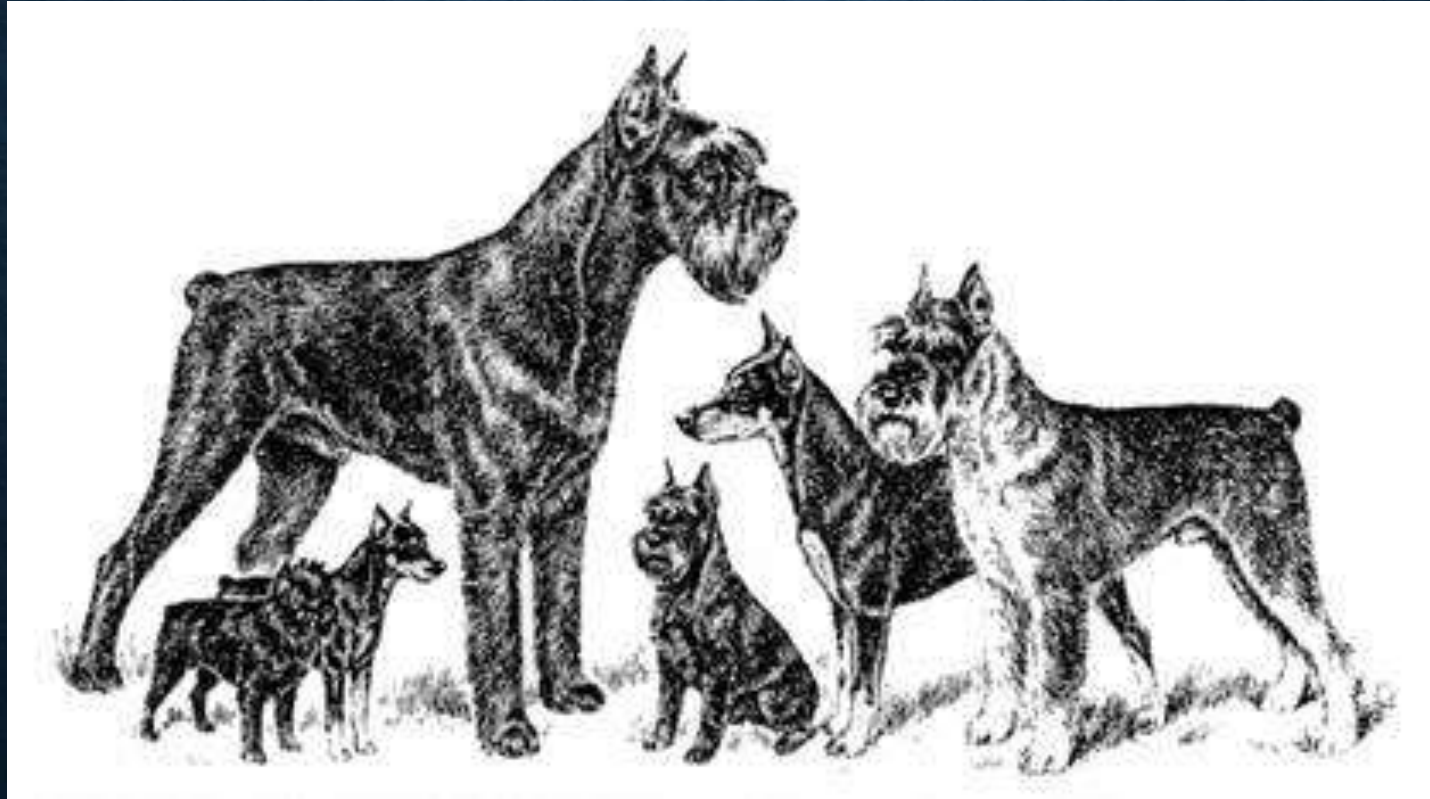


1970 – Agretts Desiree

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



Questions?



AKC
German Pinscher Standard
(Revised)

Effective as of January 1, 2006

GENERAL APPEARANCE

- ➡ The German Pinscher is a
- ➡ medium size,
- ➡ short coated dog,
- ➡ elegant in appearance
- ➡ with a strong square build
- ➡ and moderate body structure
- ➡ muscular and powerful for endurance and agility.



Energetic



watchful, alert

Agile



Intelligent



and Loyal



Fearless



Determined



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



The German Pinscher is examined on the ground.



SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

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

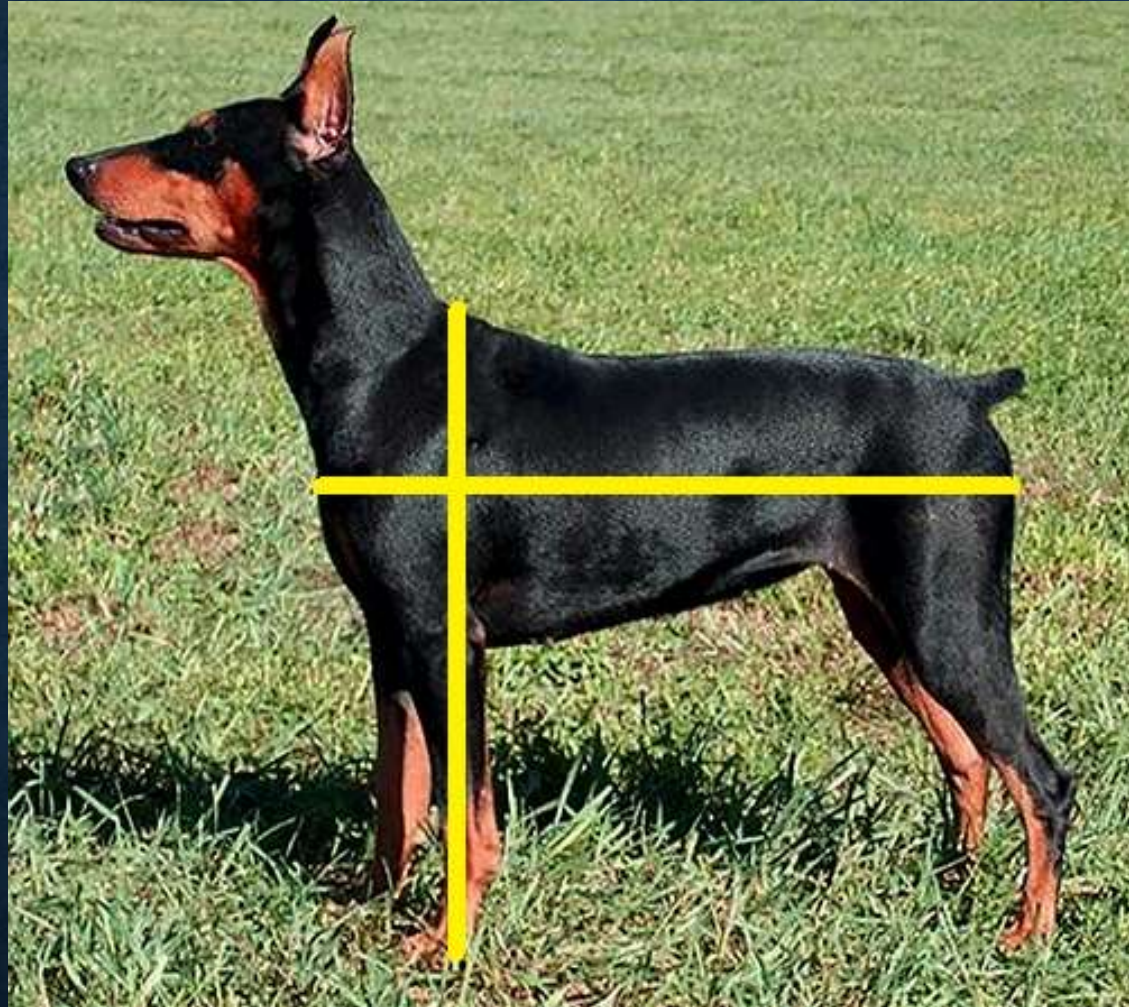


Size should be penalized in accordance with the degree it deviates from the ideal.

Faults- under 17 inches or over 20 inches.

Quality should always take precedence over size.

Proportion- squarely built in proportion of body length to height.



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

Substance- muscular with moderate bone.



HEAD AND SKULL

Powerful, elongated without the occiput being too pronounced



resembles a blunt wedge in both frontal and profile views.

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



Expression- sharp, alert and responsive



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



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



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

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



or small standing
ears carried evenly
upright.

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



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



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

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



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

NECK, TOPLINE, BODY



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

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



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

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



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



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



Loin- is well_muscled. The distance from the last rib to the hip is short.



Chest- moderately wide
with well-sprung ribs

when viewed from the
front, appears to be oval.



The forechest is distinctly marked by the prosternum.



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



Fault

excessive tuck up



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

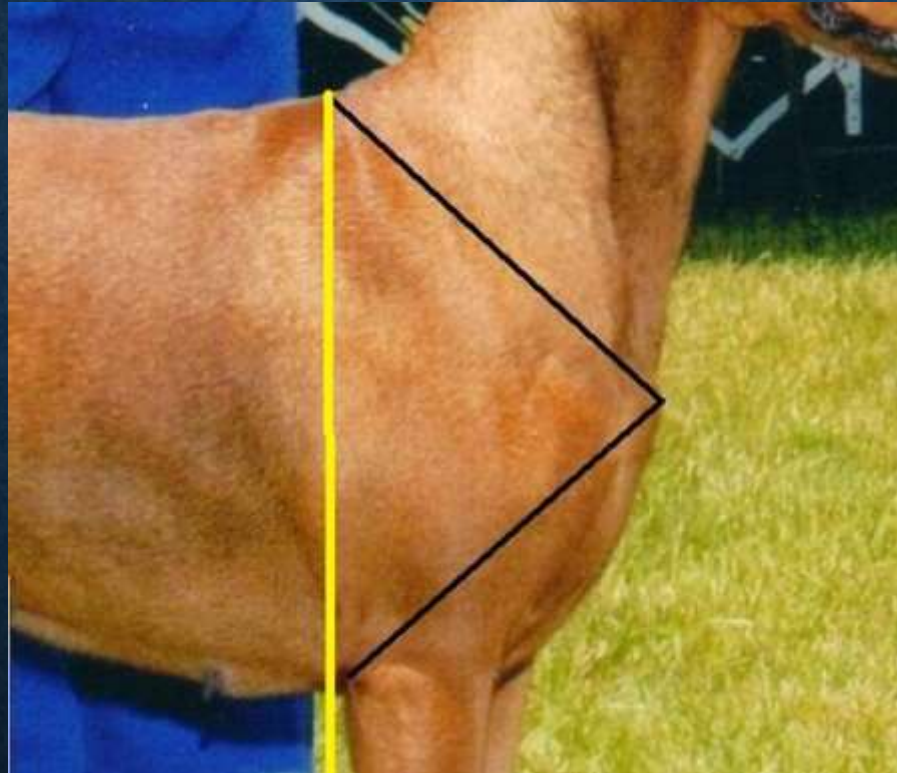


FOREQUARTERS

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



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



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



Forelegs- straight and well boned, perfectly vertical when viewed from all sides, set moderately apart with elbows set close to the body.



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



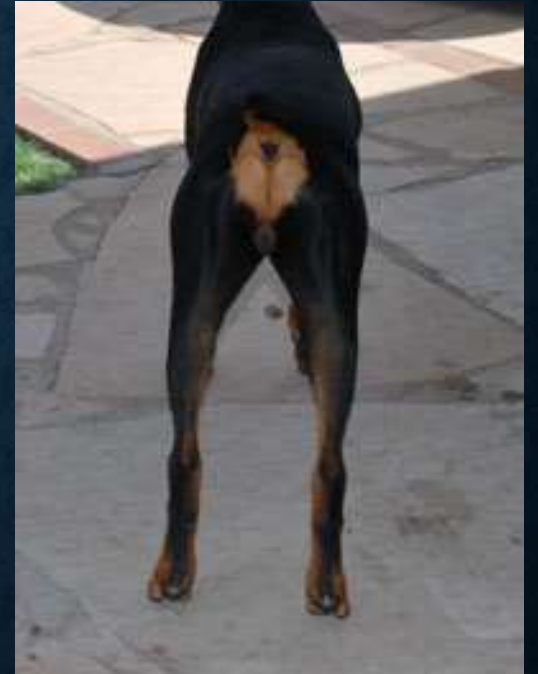
Feet- short, round, compact with firm dark pads and dark nails. The toes are well closed and arched like cat feet.

HINDQUARTERS

The thighs are strongly muscled and in balance with forequarters.



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



COAT

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



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



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



black and blues
with red/tan markings.

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

Markings distributed as follows:

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



*Pencil marks on the toes are acceptable.

Any white markings on the dog are undesirable. A few white hairs do not constitute a marking.

Disqualification:
Dogs not of an allowable color.



GAIT - The ground covering trot is relaxed, well balanced, powerful and uninhibited



with good length of stride, strong drive and free front extension.



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



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



Fault- hackney gait.

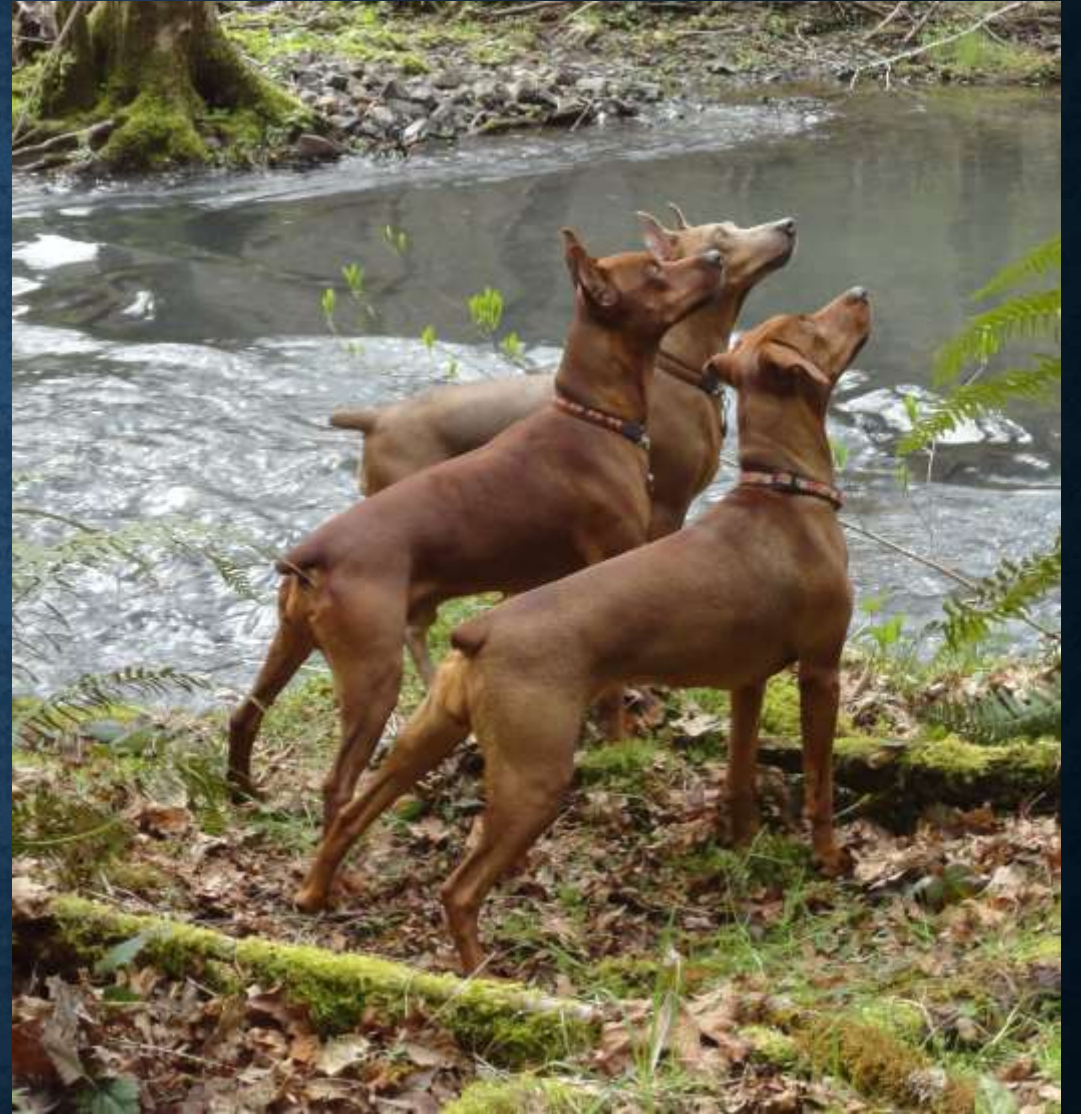


TEMPERAMENT

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



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



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

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

Fault- shy.



The foregoing description is that of the ideal German Pinscher.

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



Questions?