

Breeding History of Kennel Fürstenfeld

*Article by Bitten Jönsson (Jotunheim kennel, Denmark)
based on research made possible through various breeding records and by ourselves
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It is actually amazing to see, what the breeders have achieved in a period of 100 years. Going back into the history of how the Dobermann became the Dobermann breed. One discovers that the Dobermann is the worlds largest cross-breeds of pure breeds of today. Some of the dogs which we know that are represented within the Dobermann breed are: Mastiff, Rottweiler, German Pinscher, German Dogge, German Shepherd, Manchester Terrier, Gordon Setter, Weimaraner, Greyhound.

Some of these dogs, have had minor or major influence on the breed of our magnificent, noble Dobermann of today. One can only say, that the breeders of that time, have had the feeling, knowledge and the ability to select the correct dogs for future breedings. Throughout time there have been, and still are, many distinguished breeders, among these Herman Palmer, the founder of Kennel Fürstenfeld.

Being a lover and breeder of Dobermann for some years, and having the opportunity, through stud books and other available literature, to analyze and follow other breeders combinations and the outcome, I have always been very fascinated with the Fürstenfeld dogs. In the following, I will try to describe the combinations which came out of this kennel, and the importance of these dogs to the breed of today.

The Fürstenfeld kennel produced it's first litter around 1954. The **A-litter**, and it was out of: Nord Germania (69617) and Freya v. Karlsfeld

There were 6 puppies (1 female/5 males) in this litter, but what became of these dogs we do not know. We do know, that Palmer was not satisfied with the litter - the tan/ markings should have been darker - so he sold both parents - Nord went to Finland (Kennel Gunterforst).

December 7th 1956, the **B-litter** was born. From which the distinguishes Bordo sprang. He should later show to be of great significance to the future breedings from

the Fürstenfeld and other breeders of that time. This litter was out of: Lump v. Hagenstolz (70473) and Inka v.d. Nordburg (74721)

A year went by, and on the January 21st 1958 the **C-litter** was born, from which Citto and Citta sprang. Dogs, which later showed to be of exceptional significance to the future Fürstenfeld breedings and the Dobermann breed as such. They were out of: Lump v. Hagenstolz (70473) and Carmen v. Felsingpass (71553).

D-litter (born April 21st 1959) and **E-litter** (born March 10th 1960) were repetitions of the C-litter.

March 12th of 1960 the **F-litter** was born. This was the first attempt to linebreeding on the C and B litter. Citto v Fürstenfeld (76169) and Bella v Fürstenfeld (75541).

Later the same year (May 1st) the **G-litter** was born. We know there were 6 puppies in this litter - 2 males/4 females. The female "Goldine v Fürstenfeld" went to the Gunterforst kennel in Finland and the female "Gina v Fürstenfeld", should later show to be the proud Dam of Argus v. Neroberg, male of high significance to the breed of his time - grandfather to the prominent - Gravin Wietske v. Neerlands Stam
The G-litter was out of: Citto v Fürstenfeld(76169) and Assi v. Golinka (71512)
Assi v. Golinka was out of (Sire: Bruno v. Mühlberg / Dam:Asta v. Bibertal)

In 1961 the following litters were born; **H-Litter** (Jan 4th) out of: Dirk v. Goldberg (76137) and Citta v Fürstenfeld(76173). Dirk, a very popular male and out of the strong breedings from the Hagenstolz kennel. He was also the grandfather of Odin v. Forell - again bloodlines of very high significance to the breed of today.

The **I-litter** (March 26th) out of: Citto v Fürstenfeld(76169) and Tonka Germania (76082)
The Dam Tonka, was a very strong bred female and 3/4 sister to Citto. One of the females out of this combination, Ina v Fürstenfeld, should later prove to be of very high importance to the future Fürstenfeld breedings.

J-litter (June 12th) and out of: Bordo v Fürstenfeld(75537) and Carmen v. Felsingpass (71553). From this litter, the female Jutta v Fürstenfeld proved her importance at the Fürstenfeld kennel and her littermate Jago v Fürstenfeld, had great influence in connection with the Eichenhain kennel, by being the father to the A-litter and therefore also very important to other breeders, who founded their breeding program on this litter, and with success. Such as the kennels Forellenbächle and Veste Ozberg.

The **K-litter** (Jan 1st 1962), **L-litter** (Dec 12th 1962) and the **M-litter** (June 13th 1963) were all line breedings out of: Bordo v Fürstenfeld(75537) and Citta v Fürstenfeld(76173)

One of the more important dogs out of the K-litter, was the male “Kandy v Fürstenfeld”. He was owned by the judge, breeder and founder of the Kennel Frankenland - Leo Schellmann.

Out of the M-litter, 3 dogs had the opportunity to influence our dogs of today with their important bloodline; Miko, Meckie & Mascha

Miko v Fürstenfeld was the Sire of Palma v. Ellendonk (the Dam of Bingo v. Ellendonk).

Meckie v Fürstenfeld was the Sire of Armin-Meckie v. Rotenfeld.

Mascha v Fürstenfeld proved her importance through Kennel Bavaria, founded by the president of the German Dobermann Club and distinguished judge Hans Wiblishauser.

The **N-litter** born 1963 and out of: Citto v Fürstenfeld(76169) and Jutta v Fürstenfeld(77552)

In 1964 the **O-litter** was born (April 1st) and the result of strong line breed between: Citto v Fürstenfeld(76169) and Ina v Fürstenfeld(77492)

The female Orsa v Fürstenfeld should later prove her importance through the future Fürstenfeld breedings. Her litter mate “Odin v Fürstenfeld” - which later was exported out of Germany, accordingly proved his importance to the breed.

The **P-litter** (June 1st 1964) was a repetition of the litters K/L/M. Unfortunately there were only two puppies in this litter - a male & a female.

The following litters were born in 1965. **R-litter** (March 2nd) out of Citto v Fürstenfeld(76169) and Blacky of Fayette Corner (öhzb dp7863). Blacky herself, was out of Anka of Fayette Corner (litter sister to the very popular male Arco & Aga). This combination should later prove to be very important through the male “Rado v Fürstenfeld”. He was imported to Holland by the Kennel Neerlands Stam, where he sired many very good puppies. He was a very popular stud of his time, but was later sold to Asia.

The **S-litter** (March 24th 1965) could be said to be a not normal combination out of kennel Fürstenfeld, because here we have: Bill v. Burgstall (77869) and Aga of Fayette Corner (öhzb dp7763) - litter sister to Arco and Anka.

The **T-litter** (April 1st 1965) out of: Bill v. Burgstall (77869) and Ina v Fürstenfeld(77492)
There have not been information available concerning the importance of these two litters.

The same year, the combination between Bordo v Fürstenfeld & Citta v Fürstenfeld was repeated and produced the **U-litter** (May 23rd 1965)

In 1966 the very famous **V-litter** was born (April 20th). Again we see the combination between Bordo v Fürstenfeld & Cita v Fürstenfeld. The most significant dogs were: Verry, Vello and Vilja. 3 dogs you definitely will recognize in more or less any combination of today. Verry v Fürstenfeld was not used as often as Vello v Fürstenfeld, but has proved his importance to the breed in the Eastern Europe and Russia. Vello on the other hand, we see behind any important stud or female. He especially proved important to the Forell, Mühlenbirke & Wilden Markgraf kennels. Through this popularity he of course had, and still has, tremendous influence on the breed in general. He was the Sire of Bonni, Bryan, Drago and Dascha von Forell and grandfather of Bronco von Zenn & Bingo von Ellendonk. He was owned by the very well known judge Ottmar Vogel, who also was the founder of the Wilden Markgraf kennel. Vilja v Fürstenfeld became later one of the females, to carry on this important bloodline at the Fürstenfeld kennel and the Dam of "Framo".

The same year the **W-litter** saw the light (April 21st 1966) out of: Bordo v Fürstenfeld (75537) and Ina v Fürstenfeld (77492). Again a very strong line breed. Some of the most important dogs out of this combinations were: Windo, Welda and Wilma. The male Windo v Fürstenfeld and the female Welda v Fürstenfeld carried on the tradition at the Fürstenfeld kennel. Wilma v Fürstenfeld on the other hand went to the Eichenhain kennel, where she continued the success of the Eichenhain dogs, which was started by her 3/4 brother "Jago".

The last litter that year, at the Fürstenfeld kennel, was the **Z-litter** (May 3rd) out of: Odin v Fürstenfeld(78688) and Blacky of Fayette Corner.

1967 was the last year, where we find the significant combination Bordo v Fürstenfeld and Citta v Fürstenfeld. It was the second **A-litter** (April 5th).

The same year we see the W-litter repeated as the second **B-litter** (08.04. April 8th 1967). Out of these two litters, the only dog - to our knowledge - which was actually used for further breedings, was the male Bordo II v Fürstenfeld.

The breeding pattern of kennel Fürstenfeld continues up through time, which you will be able to observe in the following combinations:

- **C-litter** (Oct 1st 1967) Bordo v Fürstenfeld & Blacky of Fayette Corner
- **D-litter** (March 1st 1968) Windo v Fürstenfeld (79819) & Orsa v Fürstenfeld (78693)
- **E-litter** (March 15th 1968) Windo v Fürstenfeld & Ina v Fürstenfeld
- **F-litter** (June 22nd 1968) Windo v Fürstenfeld & Vilja v Fürstenfeld (79816)
- **G-litter** (March 13th 1969) Windo v Fürstenfeld & Blacky of Fayette Corner
- **H-litter** (August 27th 1969) Vello v Fürstenfeld (79814) & Welda v Fürstenfeld (79823)
- **I-litter** (Sep 2nd 1969) Miko v Fürstenfeld (78340) & Ina v Fürstenfeld
- **J-litter** (June 6th 1970) Framo v Fürstenfeld (81094) & Orsa v Fürstenfeld
- **K-litter** (July 25th 1970) Quing D Estelle de la Mur (lof 79191385) & Farina v Fürstenfeld (81089)
- **L-litter** (March 1st 1971) Windo v Fürstenfeld & Inda v Fürstenfeld (81869)
- **M-litter** (April 3rd 1971) Windo v Fürstenfeld & Blanka v. Klippeneck (81902)
- **N-litter** (May 18th 1971) Framo v Fürstenfeld (81084) & Doren v Fürstenfeld(70788)
- **O-litter** (Feb 25th 1972) Windo v Fürstenfeld & Orsa v Fürstenfeld
- **P-litter** (March 2nd 1972) Windo v Fürstenfeld & Inda v Fürstenfeld (81869)
- **R-litter** (June 22nd 1972) Bordo II v Fürstenfeld (80232) & Farina v Fürstenfeld(81098)
- **S-litter** (March 13th 1975) Nino v Fürstenfeld (83294) & Onda v Fürstenfeld (83895)
- **T-litter** (March 22nd 1975) Nino v Fürstenfeld & Malina v Fürstenfeld (83050)
- **U-litter** (March 12th 1975) Framo v Fürstenfeld & Rana v Fürstenfeld(84321)
- **V-litter** (Sep 3rd 1975) Orlino v Fürstenfeld (83855) & Nadia v Fürstenfeld (83298)
- **W-litter** (Feb 19th 1976) Nino v Fürstenfeld & Malina v Fürstenfeld
- **Z-litter** (Feb 22nd 1976) Nino v Fürstenfeld & Rana v Fürstenfeld

After having gone through the alphabet the second time Kennel Fürstenfeld ends its breeding history in Germany. It seems that a lot of these breedings disappears out of Germany. We do know, that a lot of these dogs were exported to England, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy and France. We do hope that these dogs have continued their importance to the Dobermann breed in these countries.

Why do we believe that the “Fürstenfeld” dogs, are of such high importance to the breed even today? We can only give out the results of our own experience, and of course the results of any combinations, where these dogs are represented. Do not forget from which dogs this bloodline sprang. If we look back into the pedigrees which were mentioned earlier, we find that:

- Lump v. Hagenstolz - was a world winner twice (1956/1957) and SchH 1
- Carmen v. Felsingpass - Bundessiegerin 1957, Int. champion - SchH 1

Lump produced the following offspring, some of these with Carmen:

- Titus Germania - Bundessieger 1961 - SchH 1
- Citto v. Fürstenfeld - Dutch Winner 1959
- Citta v. Fürstenfeld - Int. champion, Swiss champion and Bundessiegerin 1959
- Alfa v. Wappen zu Bremen - Bundessiegerin and IDC-siegerin 1960, Int. champion, SchH 1 and past the Körung
- Falko v. Hagenstolz - Bundessieger 1963 - SchH 1

Even though, Lump himself was described to have too light eyes, to be a little weak in his pasterns, none of these faults were past on to the above mentioned dogs. It seems that he carried on the best qualities he had himself, like; power, alert, excellent reach of the neck, well angulated and a good head.

Citto v Fürstenfeld, had all these qualities, but more than that, his head was much better, it was wonderful. Besides that, he was praised for his superb dark markings. His offspring such as:

- Arco of Fayette Corner - Int. champion - IDC-sieger and SchH 3
- Rado v. Fürstenfeld - Bundessieger and Amsterdam Winner 1967, Dutch and Int. champion - SchH 1
- Ember v. Weinberge - Bundessiegerin 1961 - SchH 1
- Ina v. Fürstenfeld - Bundessiegerin 1962 and her Dam Tonka Germania a full sister to Titus.
- Blanka v. Hohenwürzburg - Bundessiegerin 1963, Swiss Winner - SchH 1

all inherited these qualities.

Lex v. Forell - a son of Titus - became Bundessieger 1964 and SchH 1. He, like his sire, had all the previous described qualities.

Citta v Fürstenfeld, the full sister of Citto, was the Dam of:

- Mecki v. Fürstenfeld - Bundessieger, Dutch champion 1965 - Int. champion and best male at the World Show in Brünn - SchH 3
- Miko v. Fürstenfeld - DV sieger, Int. champion and Luxembourg champion - SchH 1
- Mascha v. Fürstenfeld - Bundessiegerin 1965, DDR and Italian siegerin, German and Int. champion - SchH 3
- Vello v. Fürstenfeld - SchH 3 - passed the Körung
- Verry v. Fürstenfeld - SchH 3 and German working champion
- Vilja v. Fürstenfeld - Bundessieger 1967

She was described as an outstanding female with no serious faults. Like her brother she had all the qualities which could be desired, and which she carried on to her offspring.

Argus v. Neroberg - Bundessieger 1963 and SchH 3, was out of **Gina v. Fürstenfeld**.

Out of **Mecki v. Fürstenfeld**:

- Anja v.d. Siegfriedshöhe - Bundesseigerin 1969 - SchH 1
- Armin Meckie v. Roten Feld - Bundessieger 1969 - SchH 3

Miko v. Fürstenfeld sired:

- Palma v. Ellendonk - Bundessiegerin - SchH 3 - passed the Körung and German working champion

Mascha v. Fürstenfeld, produced:

- Afra v. Bavaria - Swiss and Int. champion, DV-siegerin 1972 - SchH 3

Rado v. Fürstenfeld, sired:

- Gravin Faby v. Neerlands Stam - Bundessiegerin 1971, Dutch and Luxembourg champion, Dutch winner 1968/1969
- Graaf Gento v. Neerlands Stam - Dutch champion and winner 1968

Vello v. Fürstenfeld, produced:

- Bryan v Forell - Champion in Norway and Sweden
- Bonni v Forell- German and Int. champion - Bundessieger 1970 - SchH 1

- Drago v Forell
- Dasha v Forell
- Boy v.d. Mühlenbirke - German Dobermann Club Winner, passed the Körung for life 1A - SchH 3

We could continue to mention dogs, which not only had an excellent show career, but also have shown their abilities through the working results they achieved. All being products out these dogs or going back to these bloodlines.

The most important qualities to notice are:

- Long beautiful heads
- Dark eyes
- Beautiful necklines
- Much nobility
- Lively expression
- Deep chests
- Well angulated
- Firm backs, but sometimes not square
- Straight and strong bone structure
- Tight feet
- Correct movements
- Dark and rich tan
- And not to forget - excellent character and with good working abilities

All these dogs had the “Fürstenfeld” look, an expression which were often used, and even today we ourselves see that through our own breedings. All in all, one must give the Fürstenfeld dogs the credit, that they come from a strong and firmly nursed bloodline. We ourselves were one of the proud owners of one of the last living direct descending females out of these bloodlines, which also carried the Fürstenfeld name Cila v. Fürstenfeld. She was 13 years old on the Oct 3rd 2000, and due to old age, we had to lay her to rest on December 27th 2000, to the very last, she was in control and a worthy representative of this magnificent breed.

By trying to show you how the Fürstenfeld dogs were bred - up through time - based on an extremely strong founded bloodline, we do hope to have provided you with some useable information, and understanding of the difference between out-breed / line-breed / in-breed.

But beware! Before you try anything similar to the previous described combinations. There are many risks involved. Even though if you are an experience breeder, and believe you have the knowledge to do it, our advise will still be "be careful". If you try it out anyway, you better make sure, that your breeding material are sound, healthy, without any major faults and don't have any history of degeneration.