

A photograph of a woman with short brown hair, wearing a dark jacket and a dark scarf, standing in a snowy field. She is smiling and has her hands clasped in front of her. Two Borzoi dogs are standing in the foreground. The dog on the left is white with brown patches on its back and ears. The dog on the right is white with a brown collar. In the background, there is a body of water and some trees.

European Borzoi history

Borzoi in Western Europe

E-book produced and published by the Borzoi Encyclopedia Group

Copyright (TBE)

Dedication



Author:

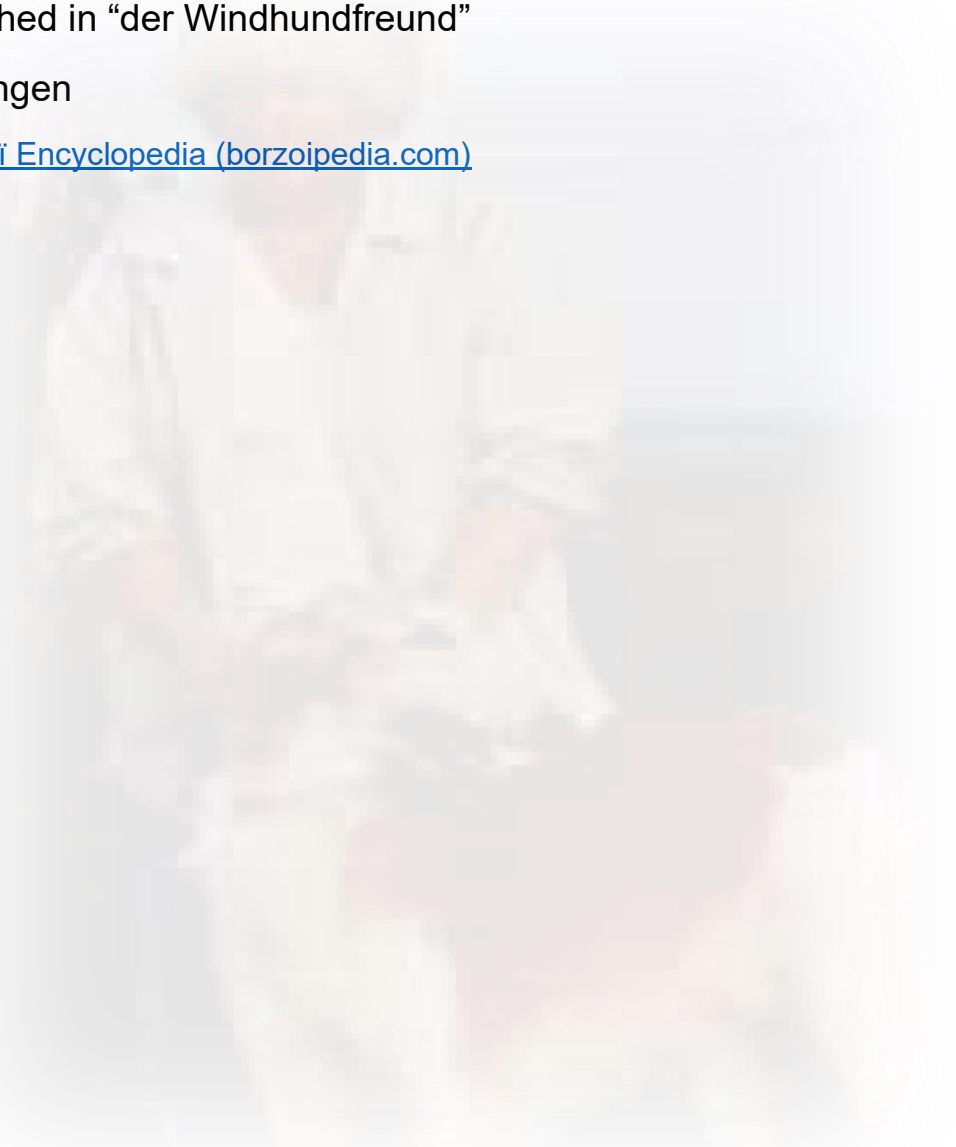
Ursula-Vera Treub

1929-10-26 to 2018-05-04

This article was first published in “der Windhundfreund”

Translated by Jean Vandongen

[Ursula Vera Trueb – The Borzoï Encyclopedia \(borzoipedia.com\)](http://borzoipedia.com)



E-Book editor: Arvid Andersen

Picture editor: Sue E. A. Vasick

Copyright by The Borzoi Encyclopedia

Content

[Chapter \(1\)](#)

[Foundation](#)

[Tartar Mockel](#)

[Tuman](#)

[Rurik Ural](#)

[Chapter \(2\)](#)

[Nikolskoi](#)

[Ural](#)

[Bielaja](#)

[Sachsenwald](#)

[Pasholl](#)

[Windsbraut](#)

[Rasswet](#)

[Wergei](#)

[Vom Silberhof](#)

[Chapter \(3\)](#)

[Barin](#)

Chapter (1)

Foundation

Germany, The Netherlands, England and France were the first countries of Western Europe to be interested in the Borzoi. Now and then, a few representatives of the breed had found their way to the West, the first imports going back to the 16th century. In most cases, they were royal presents or had been brought by merchants and travelers coming back from Russia. But it was only at the end of the 19th century that the breed met with rapidly increasing interest. Until then, the strange appearance of the Borzoi, plus its reputation of being a “killer”, had rather deterred people from getting in closer contact with this hound that seemed totally unfit for the West-European surroundings.

The fantastic stories and descriptions of the cross-country hunts of Russian noblemen scarcely helped to create a more likeable picture of the Borzoi, or induce people to acquire one of these hounds whose strength and fierceness allowed him to pin down a wolf. On the other hand, the “Russian Wolfdog” appeared so very different in comparison with other breeds originating in WestEuropean countries, that it just didn't fit into the picture!

In his book “Hunderassen” [“Dog Breeds”], the German expert Franz Kishler gives one of the first and most accurate descriptions of the Borzoi in canine literature in Western Europe. Of special interest are his comments about the disposition of the breed:

“The character of the Russian Wolfhound has little in common with that of other dogs. He does not know intimate attachment, everybody can pet him and he changes masters easily. Anyone can win him over with a bit of coaxing. At the same time, it is easy to irritate him and at the slightest vexation he snarls. It is a very proud animal and, regardless of its lean and shy looks, it will not accept the slightest rudeness. When excited, the whole body of the dog shivers and the heart beats irregularly. He does not like other dogs and is the first one to snarl in case of misunderstandings. He is very strong, despite his leanness. In a fight, he will always stretch his neck forward, catch hold of his opponent and shake him vigorously. If he throws a little dog in the air like this, he can shake it to death in a few seconds.”

This is all very well observed; the Borzoi is an independent, keen dog with iron nerves. Regarding his behavior towards the German dogs, we can assume that these early Borzoi that came to Germany were mostly so said “skotniki”, i.e. dogs unsuitable for the chase because, instead of running after fox and hare, they went for sheep and cattle. Such Borzoi have either been destroyed or given abroad; as ‘couch dogs’, they were considered still okay.

The breed had thus to overcome a great deal of reservation and wrong ideas rooted in the public opinion. But those who ventured to approach the Borzoi on a friendly basis were conquered not only by the shapely appearance but also by a certain charm peculiar to the breed, the ease with which this dog adapts himself in his new surrounding and conditions, not to speak of his remarkable understanding. Thus, little by little, the Borzoi became a treasured house and companion dog in Germany and surrounding countries. His popularity culminated during the years between the two World Wars.

We find the first important breeders outside Russia in Germany. There the Borzoi Club of Berlin was founded as early as 1892 with the aim “to promote the pure breeding and propagation of the Borzoi in Germany, his suitable care and upbringing, as well as a correct appreciation of his conformation, because large numbers of imports to Germany and England in 1890/91 have awakened a growing interest for the Borzoi [the ‘wavy coated Russian Greyhound’].



collection of our owners

[Tartar \(Mockel\)](#)

The first German Studbook for Borzois was edited in 1913. It covered 20 years of breeding activities and holds 500 entries as well as some most interesting pictures. Since most of the Western European Borzoi breeding is based on some outstanding representatives listed in this first Studbook, it is well worth it to remember the most important of them.

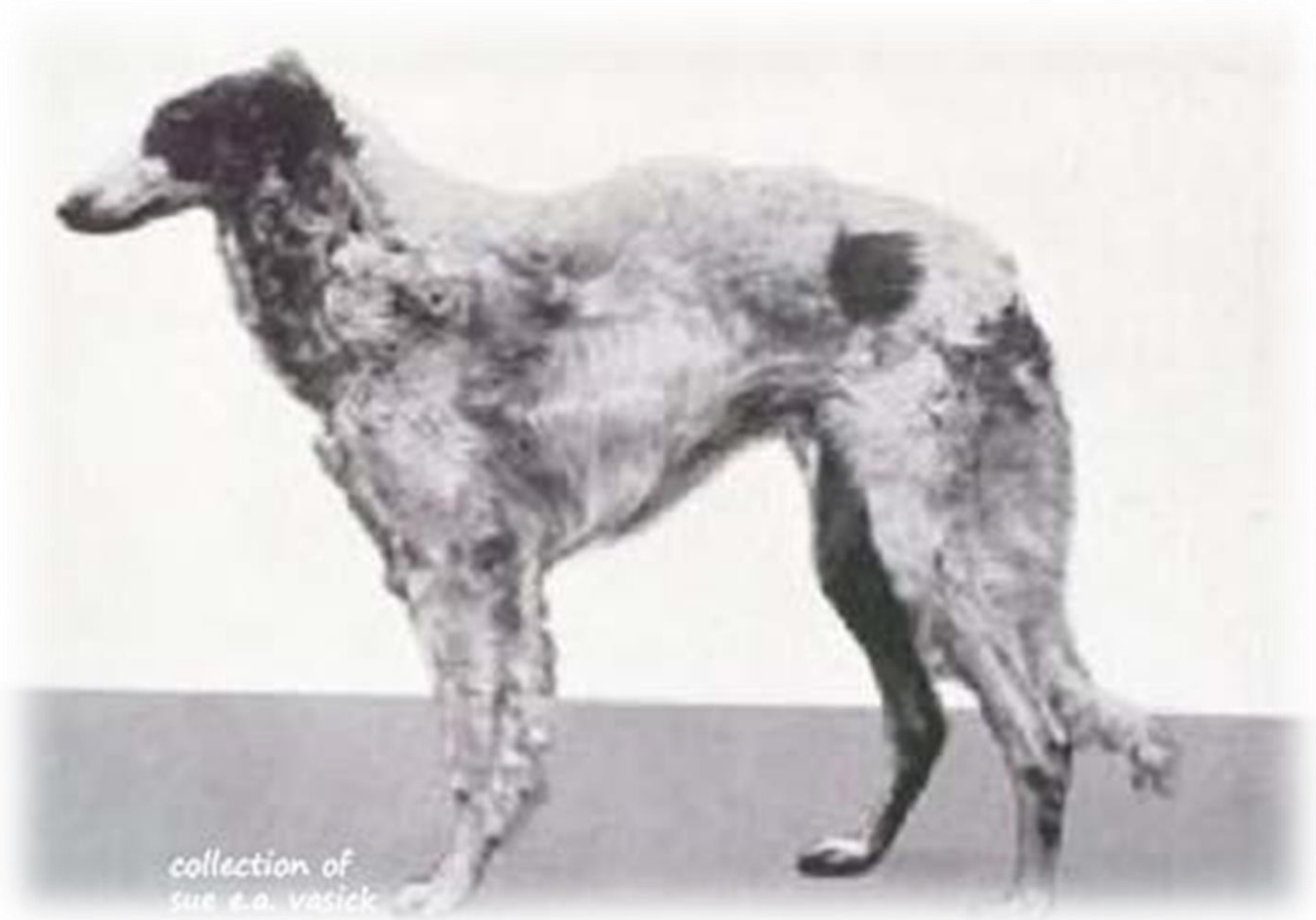
The most striking Borzoi registered before the 1st World War in Germany was Champion Tartar. He was a self golden, beautifully balanced male who was six times Best Borzoi in Show. His pedigree is most interesting in that the sire and dam sides go back to the following four lines:

- Udaf [Gagarin] – Udaf [Jomini] ex Golubka [Matshevarianov]
- Slodejka [Karajev] – Pobjedim [Karejev] ex Slodejka [Belkin]

- Podruga [Walzov] – Pilai [Bachtinski] ex Sirotko [Bachtinski]
- Ataman [Boldarev] – Swerkaj [Walzov] ex Pobjedka [Boldarev]



All these dogs came from acknowledged kennels and were representatives of a good, well bred type, as illustrated by Ch. Tartar and his snow white sister, Wilka. The same can be said of Ch. Tartar's son, Tuman, born 1897, white with yellowish brown markings and black shadowing.



Tuman I

Another male we find on most pedigrees is the almost white Ardagan. He was whelped in 1893 and imported from Russia at the age of 2 years. There is unfortunately no good picture of this dog, but his pedigree is interesting. He, too, goes back to the above mentioned Udaf [Gagaring] and Slodjka [Karejev]. Ardagan was subsequently sold to the United States but fortunately he bred two bitches in Germany before leaving: Otlika, his sister [white with black markings] and Trojanka, by Ataman [Karejev] ex Sudarka [Gagarin]. These matings had the following results:

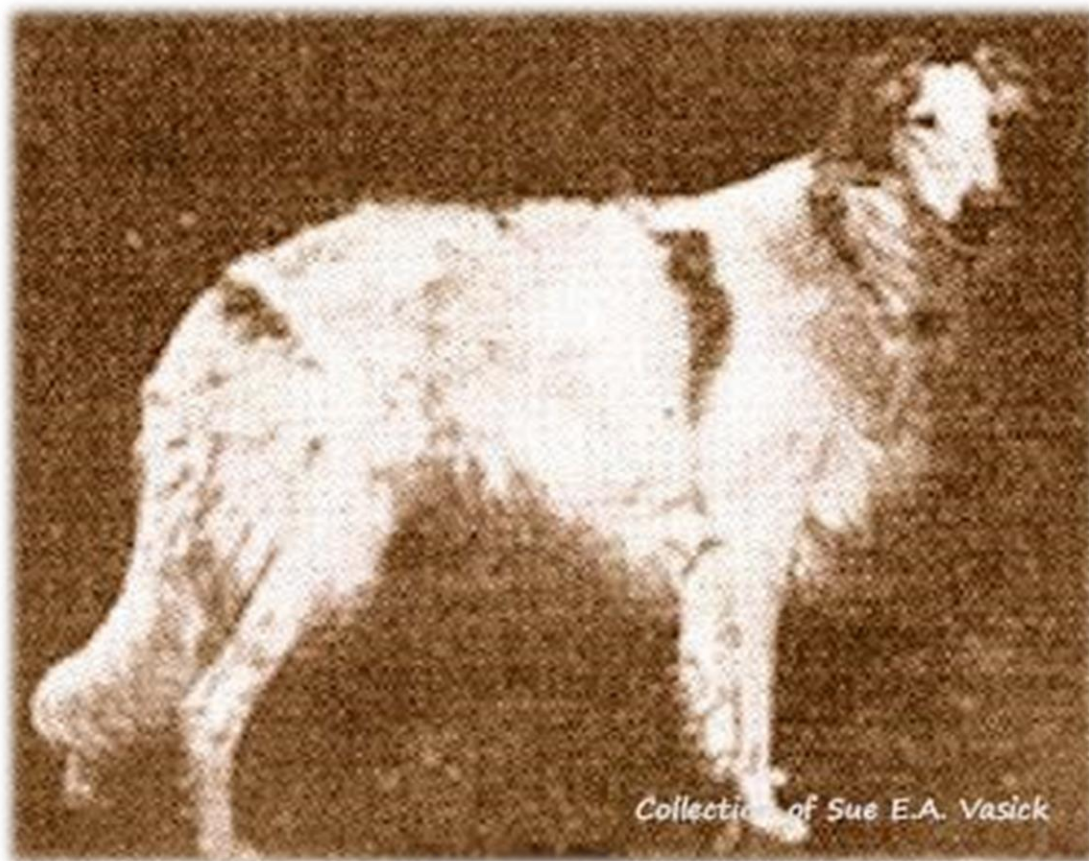
Ardagan ex Otlika [brother/sister mating] produced in 1895 the male Wuttki-Wuttki and the female

Mylashka. The latter bred to Nachal-Wuttki [son of Wuttki-Wuttki ex Notshka-Wuttki] produced the black with white Kaisak and Primal, as well as the bright yellow marked Lovetz Ural. All three of these are part of the foundation stock of Dr. Wegener's world famous Ural kennel.

Ardagan ex Trojamka produced – also in 1895 – the male Bytshok, who was subsequently bred to Elinka, by Sokol [Ozerov] ex Russalka]. From this mating came the female Dara, also owned by the Ural kennels.

In 1903, there was a mating between Nachal-Wuttki and Dara, which gave the following all champion litter:

- Ch. Rurik Ural white with wolf-grey markings
- Ch. Skaska Ural white with silver-grey markings
- Ch. Slodenka Ural white with grey markings
- Ch. Pobedka Ural white with grey markings



[Rurik Ural](#)

Ch. Rurik Ural left numerous progenies and can therefore be considered a pillar of subsequent German and European breeding.

From Russia came also Ch. Ataman [Ozerov], whelped in 1892, white with silver-grey markings. He represents the same type of Borzoi as Ch. Tartar, which is no wonder when one compares the pedigrees, the same

names indicating common roots of good, well bred lines.

Last but not least, let us remember the Russian import Nagrashdaj II, born in 1891, white with light yellow markings. The only picture left of him shows a rather poor coated dog, but doubtlessly endowed with a sparkling temperament. His pedigree goes partly back to the same ancestors to be

found behind the aforementioned Ataman, Ardagan and Ch. Tartar; the latter's dam, Alexandra, as well as a bitch named Medusa, are litter sisters of Nagrashdaj II.

In genetics, it is a well known fact that the older and the more tightly bred a line is, the greater its dominance will be. Within the Borzoi breed there exists a great variety of types. If they are mixed and re-mixed without consideration, the offspring will be less and less racy, losing little by little the noble bearing so particular to a well bred animal. What remains is a nice dog in a blooming coat hiding more or less severe anatomical deviations from the standard description!

That the German-bred Borzois gained world wide fame is a result of Dr. Wegener's efforts, his experience and foresight. Shortly before the outbreak of the 1st World War, he visited the Borzoi kennels Gatchina and Perchino in Russia. From his journeys he brought back the best dogs available ... but not the best that he saw in the various kennels, as no hunter would ever part with his best hound! Their offspring were to bring the breed in Germany and other European countries to a point that has never been equaled since.

The first Borzoi imported from Russia by Dr. Wegener for his Ural kennel were the male Podar and a bitch named Tschessi, both from the Imperial Kennels in Gatchina. An old picture of the two sitting left and right of Mr. Wegener allows us to assume that Podar was a rather compact guy with perhaps a little broad skull, while Tschessi appears perfectly feminine with a lovely lean head and beautiful eyes.

Furthermore, Dr. Wegener imported the three last and probably most valuable Borzoi of the pre-war period: Ch. Asmodey, Iran and Ch. Ptitschka from Perchino. The following descriptions of these three touch of perfection to the whole. dogs are taken from vol. VII/VIII of the Deutsche Windhund-

Zuchtbuch:

Ptitschka was the best Borzoi bitch I have ever seen; she combined strength, noble bearing and type to the peak of perfection. The picture that illustrates this article was taken in Hannover at a show where I was judging. It enhances all the good points of this bitch. The long, lean head has an excellent expression with very dark eyes and very small, correctly set ears. Neck, topline, forequarters, rear, depth of brisket, feet and tail carriage

[Ptitschka Perchino](#) are first class, as well as the wonderful rich and soft coat,





Iran Perchino

the deep red color of which gives a final touch of perfection to the whole.

“Ch. Asmodey is a male of thoroughbred appearance that has a very positive influence on Borzoi breeding in Germany. The general appearance of this dog is racy and typey to the brim of refinement, enhanced by the deep red, black tipped markings and his extremely long and silky coat with long silky hairs on each side of the ruff, and a highly typical expression. The head is long, chiseled and lean, the eyes are dark and sparkling; the ears are set high and, when the dog is attentive, they prick with the tip slightly tilting over. Forequarters on this dog are very good. I would have liked to see a little more depth of chest and a better angulated rear.

“Iran, judged by a scale of points, is not inferior to



his kennelmate Asmodey, but he is no rival for the latter in the ring, because Asmodey is superior in type and [Asmodey Perchino](#)

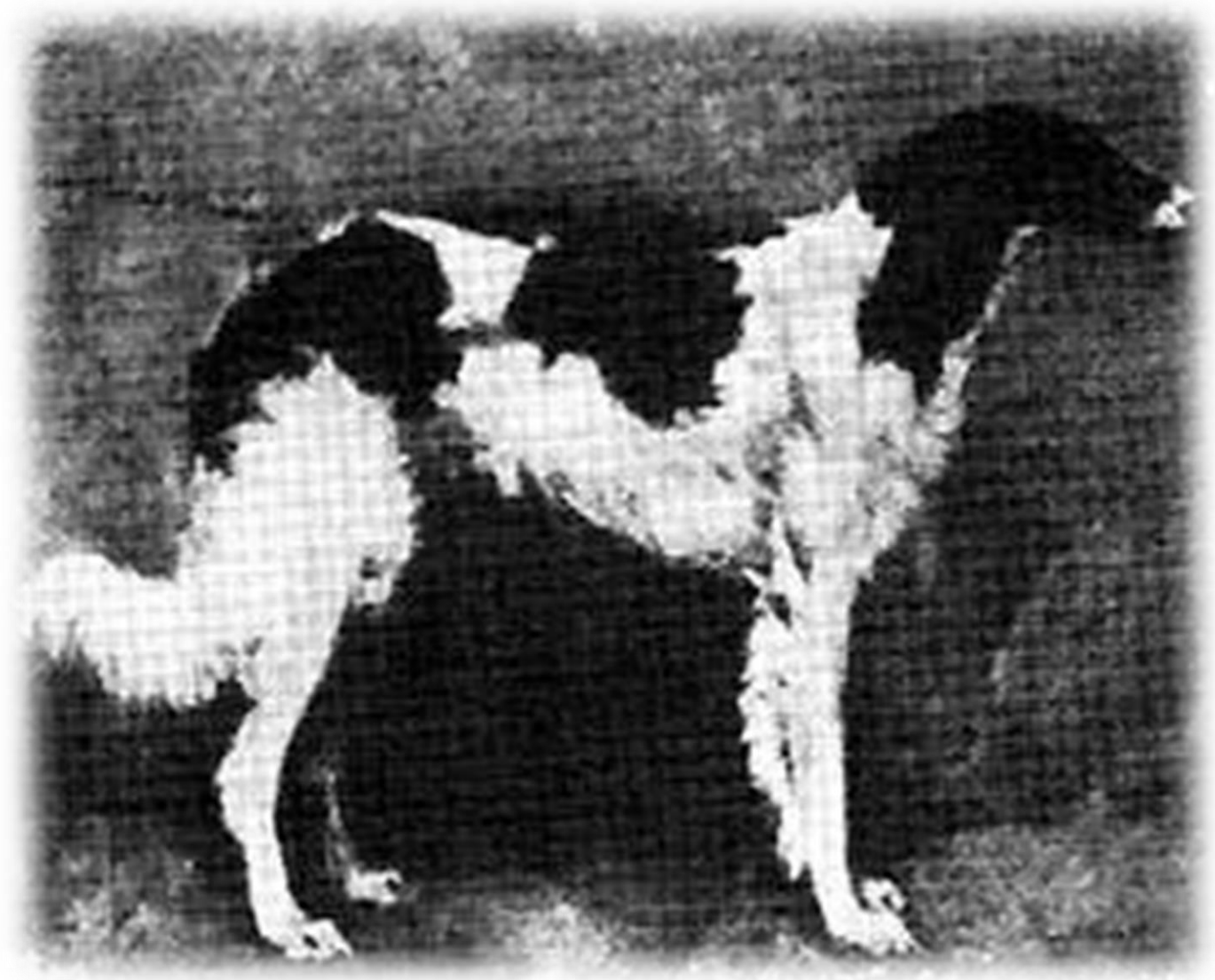


coat. Iran is a excellent dog of racy appearance; his head is long, the layback of the shoulder, the topline, the forequarters, the rear and tail all are excellent; the coat was short, very dense and silky, white with red markings.”

Ch. Asmodey and Ch. Ptitschka bred together had a single litter of five consisting of Ch. Almadin, Ch. Asmodey, Ch. Arsinoe and Assunta, all carrying the Nikolskol name; their breeder was Mrs. Claire von Bessel. This A-Nikolsol litter was to become the foundation of the whole Borzoi breeding during the years between the 1st and 2nd World War. These dogs were not only interesting by their appearance

and by what they in turn produced, but also because they were descendants of Golub and Strela from which had been bred in Russia shortly before the famous A-Perchino litter.

Again we find similar origins in the bitches that were bred later to Ch. Asmodey. This might well be the key of the success the German Borzoi breeders met with during three decades. By mere luck and from the very beginning, the most precious of blood strains flowed together to form a gene pool on which the closely related blood of Ch. Asmodey and Ch. Ptitschka would have the effect of a catalizer, bringing an deal, ancient and desired type back to life. But it was the skill of those breeders who practiced a long time selection based on line- and inbreeding that finally brought the outstanding results which justified the fame of the German Borzoi breeding programs between the two World Wars.

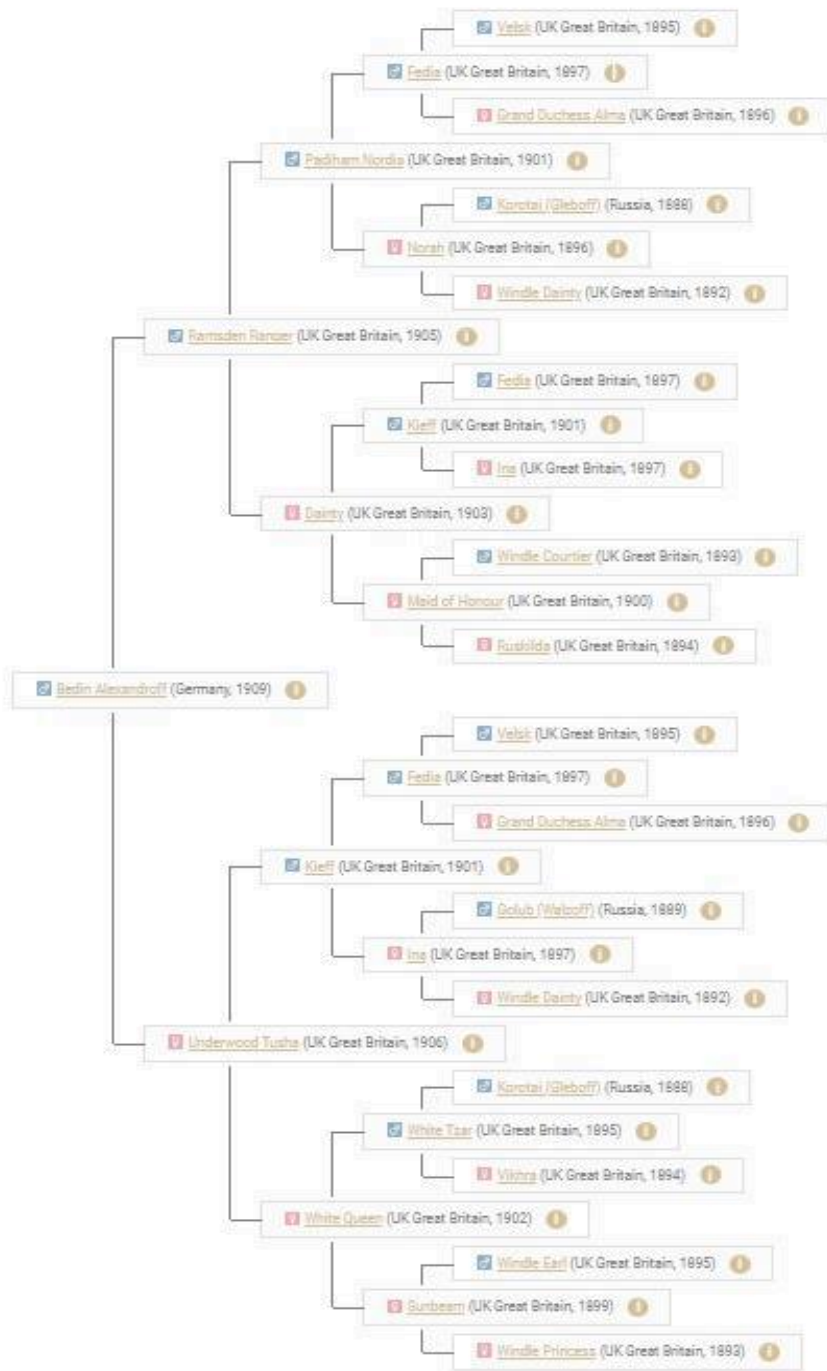


[Ramsden Radiant](#)

Yet we must give justice to other imports as well, who were to play an important part in German

Borzoi breeding, namely the dogs who went from England to the Ural kennel of Dr. Wegener, and the Alexandroff kennel of Mrs. E. Lackner in Augsburg. The most famous of these imports were Ch. Ramsden Ranger [white with dark grey markings], whelped in 1905, Ch. Ramsden Radiant [white and From Ch. Ramsden Ranger and Underwood Tusha, Mrs. Lackner bred Ch. Bedin [white-with grey black markings], Batrak [white with grey markings] and Ch. Troyanka Alexandroff [white and tan], three names that can be found in almost all pedigrees of even-day Borzoi. The Alexandroff Borzois were mostly of good size and substance with a rich, silky coat.

Bedin Alexandroff



black] whelped in 1905, Ch. Ramsden Rainbow [white with yellowish brown markings] whelped in 1907, and Underwood Tusha [white with bluish grey markings], whelped in 1906. If we take a close look at their pedigrees, we find that for a large part these Borzois are descendants from Udaf [Gagarin] and Slodejka [Karejev].

Chapter (2)



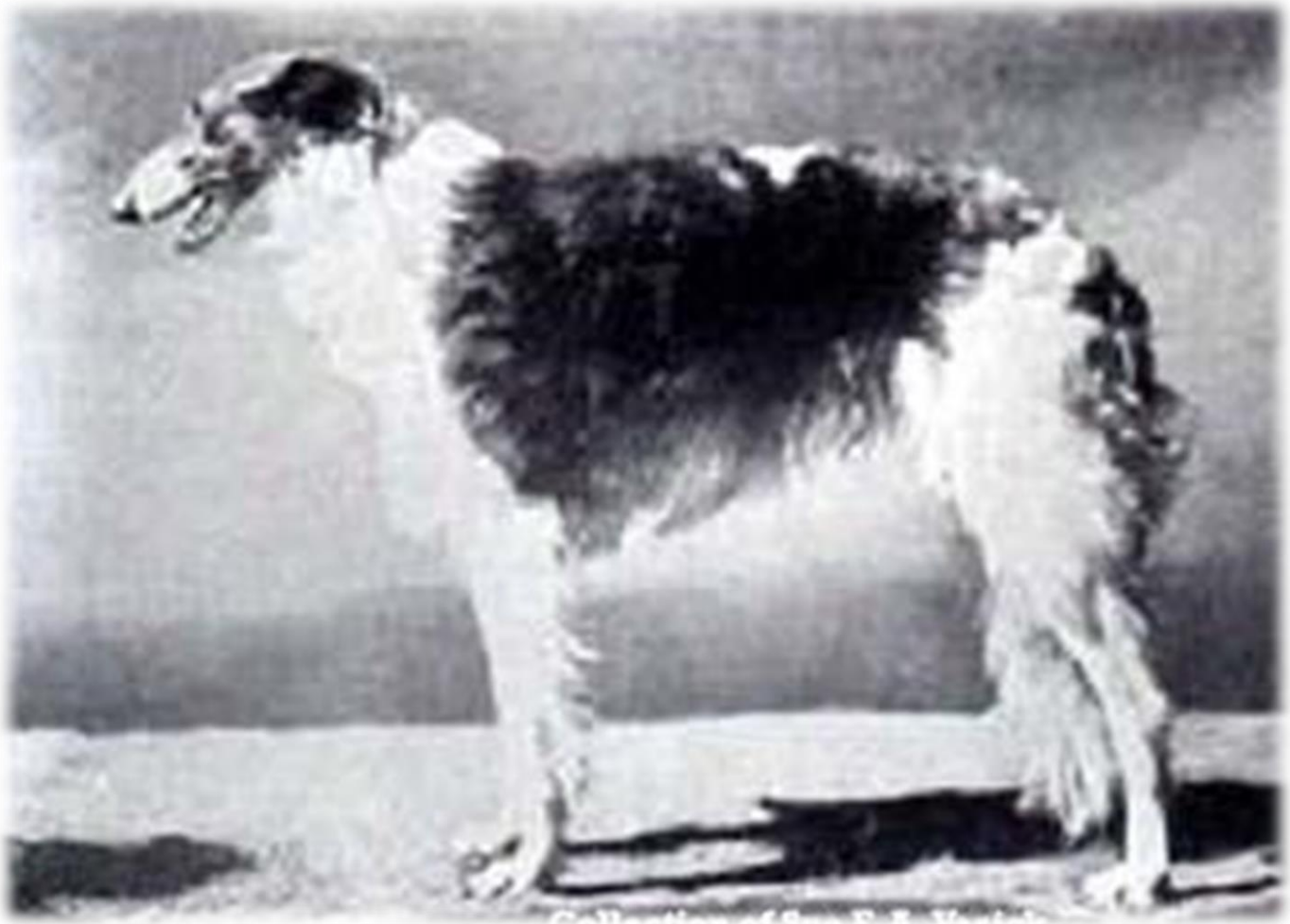
In 1909, another line was added to all the fine imports into Germany that in the beginning was hardly noticed, yet it was destined to give the entire breeding of borzoi a new rise. Unfortunately, it was also destined to be the cause of a controversy which lasted for decades.

One of the last imports before World War I was a certain Vigow von der Moritzburg from Kiev, father and mother unknown. The whole appearance of this male was proof that he was a 100% well bred borzoi. The specialist **Losslin** described him as follows: "Vigow von der

Moritzburg (Ronne)". A silver-grey male, tall, short coupled, deep in chest with faultless front and hindquarters, coat thick and curly. His head was most attractive, it appeared out of a curly neck like an eagle's head, it was dry without any flesh or unevenness in the bone structure; seen from the side it was high, and at the spot where our borzoi have a hollow spot in the nose, his was arched." It was unbelievable that this borzoi Vigow was not used for more breeding. One person seemed to have had an eye for his value — Richard Dix, Weimar, owner of the kennel Bielaja. He bred his bitch Marza [Steinach] DWZ638 to Vigow. This resulted in two males and two bitches; from these the all black Chack Bielaja was destined to become a world famous and sought after stud dog.

The 1st World War was a very difficult time for the West-European borzoi breeders. Many good males were lost, but the best ones were saved. The before-mentioned A. Nikolskoi dogs from the union of Asmodey ex Ptitschka found refuge in the kennel Bessberk of Mr. van den Berkhof in Holland. *[note from translator: Bessberk was derived from Mrs. Von BESSel, who had the A-Nikolskoi litter, and Mr. van den BERKhof, who raised them in Holland]* There they were dutifully cherished and nursed; this precious inheritance was preserved through careful, planned breeding. As an example, we have to mention Bessberk's "B" litter from a brother/sister breeding [Ch. Almadin Nikolskoi DWZ829 ex Ch. Arsinoe Nikolskoi DWZ831]. Bessberk's Bran, Bytschok, Bronka and Bloshka were all white with red

markings. All of these dogs we find later on as ancestors of the entire borzoi breed, bred before the 2nd World War in Germany.



When the disorders of the War had ended, van den Berkhof returned the offspring of Asmodey and Ptitschka to their German breeder with a generous gesture. This gesture would be the beginning of working very close together between Dutch and German borzoi breeders, which lasted for many years, and which influenced favorably the entire European borzoi breeding.

When we think about it, that in the period after the 1st World War the German borzoi breeding for the most part was founded on direct offspring of the male Ch. Asmodey Perchino and Chack Bielaja, as well as the bitch Ptitschka Perchino, we can only be amazed about the vitality and health of these lines. For decades the closest line- and inbreeding was done with this foundation, without deterioration of the quality of the offspring. On the contrary! The basic breeding of all these incomparable animals that lasted until the 2nd World War, came together as follows:

Nikolskoi



ASMODEY NIKOLSKOI[d] was bred to:

- Butterfly Ural, 3 in litter
- Kara Frisia , 7 in litter
- Vaska v. Federsee , 9 in litter
- Zaza v. Bayrischen Wall, 9 in litter
- Troika v. Gessenberg, 5 in litter
- Carina Bielaja [daughter of Asmodey ex Butterfly], 5 in litter

ALMADIN NIKOLSKOI [d] was bred to:

- Arsinoe Nikolskoi, 4 in litter
- Planja Pascholl, 7 in litter
- Isma Beresina, 2 in litter
- Cresta v. Sachsenwald, 2 in litter
- Draga Hassia, 7 in litter
- Astra Sinjawa, 1 in litter
- Kara Frisia, 3 in litter
- Blanca Achotnik, 1 in litter

ALIASKA NIKOLSKOI[b] was bred to:

- Ajax v. Sachsenwald, 7 in litter
- Volga du Nord, 1 in litter
- Boldareff du Zwaenhoek, 2 in litter



direction of sire and vasick



From these second generation direct offspring of Asmodey and Ptitschka Perchino, these four – Element v. Sachsenwald, Cresta's Husdent, Bessberk's Ajax and Bessberk's Freude – can be marked as the real foundation of the German and European borzoi breeding in the time between the two World Wars. It is difficult and not right to put one name of the many excellent borzoi breedings all formed as first class dogs in front of the other, because every one of them contributed his or her part for the improvement of the quality of the German-bred borzoi. And it is also impossible to waive one selection. As an excuse is solely the fact that the entire breedings at that time were built on the same bloodlines. We will [and have to] limit ourselves to names that are still known nowadays: Ural, v. Sachsenwald, Bielaja, Pascholl [later Frisia-Pascholl], Windsbraut [formerly Cresta], Rasswet, Wergei and v. Silberhof.

URAL

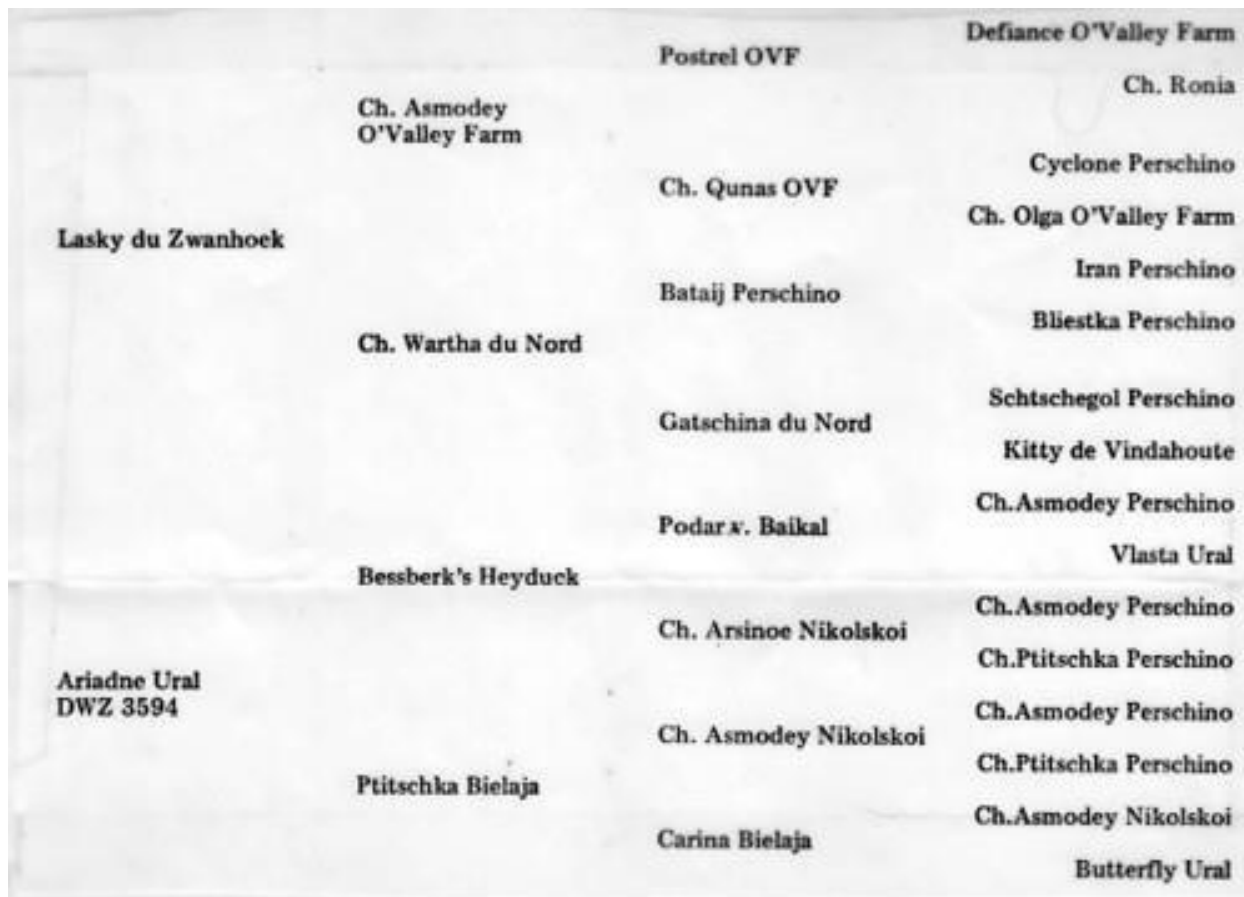
[Dr. Wegener]



4 Clou Ural

After World War I and the death of her husband, Mrs. Wegener continued the mutually started work, and it is thanks to her that the available bloodlines were not only preserved but, with a lot of knowledge and very much experience, were brought to the highest point of perfectness. The story of Ural breeding takes up almost forty years. The first litter was registered in 1902, the last in 1941. Among the many excellent Ural borzoi that were known inbetween the two World Wars, we will only mention two names —two dogs who influenced the entire breeding on a large scale: Ch. Clou Ural and International Ch. Amurat Aless Ural.

Clou Ural immediately brought two new bloodlines into Germany via his sire, Lasky du Zwaenhoek, who was by American -bred Ch. Asmodey O'Valley Farm out of Ch. Wartha du Nord. His dam was Ariadne Ural, by Bessburk's Heyduck out of Ptitschka Bielaja. His pedigree tells more than I can:



In a report from Wilh. Muller, we can read what kind of a borzoi Clou Ural was: "Clou Ural received in 1932 under Van de Berkhof the Championship. He was an exact classical Perchino dog, from whose head we could say he had the lines that Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaievitch wanted to see in his breeding. A tall-caliber dog, not at all too tall, but with strong dimensions, heavy enough to master a wolf." Further on, the excellent characteristics of Clou Ural were described

The name Clou Ural we see in numerous pedigrees, especially, from his son Wladislaw Monasterium in pedigrees of the Wergei borzoi.

DIRECTION OF SUN: E-AC-VIERCK



5 *Amuret Aless Ural*

But most influential for the entire European breeding was without a doubt the beautiful Amurat Aless Ural. The following list shows us the concentration of the original bloodline by using this male. International Ch. Amurat Aless Ural [Bessberk's Heiduch ex Ptitschka Bielaja] was bred to the

1. Alkeste Ural 3599 (Ch. Besberk's Heyduck - Grisca Frisia Pascholl)	3 H-Ural
2. Arista Ural 3600 (Wurfschwester der Alkeste Ural) Littersister of Alkeste Ural	3 D-Ural
3. Chance Ural 4499 (Lasky du Zwaenhoek - Ariadne Ural 3594)	2 A-Bischoff
4. Delphi Ural 4513 (Lasky du Zwaenhoek - Alkeste Ural)	1 E-Ural
5. Falhle Ural 5770 (Ch. Clou Ural - Alkeste Ural)	6 B-v.Samland
6. Grisca Frisia Pascholl 3075 (Besberk's Fedor - Cyprienne Pascholl)	2 G-Ural
7. Lucia v. Silberhof 5462 (Ch. Fodar Windshraut - Atiaka Beresina)	8 G-Ural
8. Rasswet's Flamme 3939 (Besberk's Eros - Ch. Besberk's Freude)	5 E-Ural
	11 D-Ural
9. Atiaka Beresina 3672 (Ch. Sergal Frisia Pascholl - Ch. Assunta v. Karlsruhe)	7 S-v.Silberhof
10. Ciganka Odessa 5928 (Ch. Dworjantchik Canip - Aliaska Odessa)	8 P-v.Silberhof
11. Marza Bielaja 3025 (Ch. Hetman du Zwaenhoek)	5 N-Rasswet
12. Bianca vom Höllesteg 3828 (Boris Waterico - Edda Wildfang-Fuchsmajor)	7 C-v.Weiland
13. Obgara v. Silberhof 5814 (Ch. Arwed v. Hohenfeld - Lucia v. Silberhof)	8 H-Ural
	6 K-Ural
	7 A-Ismaïloff
	2 A-Küffer
	7 S-v.Silberhof

following bitches and was the sire of the following litters:

So, we have a total of 98 direct offspring, who all contributed to keep the German and European borzoi breeding on the right road and to bring the breeding to a climax. The 2nd World War unfortunately became its end, however.

[BIELAJA](#)



[Richard Dix]

Although only started shortly before the 1st World War, the Bielaja kennel lived through the hard times, perhaps thanks to the success of the male Chack Bielaja who, during and especially after the War, had become the “fashion” with the breeders. The all black Chack not only influenced the Germans, but the entire borzoi breeding in Western Europe – and America – and usually in the right manner.

In later years, rivers of ink were wasted inexplicably in order to try to ruin the breeding value of the male Chack, a value which was already proven by his offspring. As an example, we mention the absolute unfounded accusation that the forbidden “black and tan” had come into the breeding through the black dog. The “black and tan” was said to be an inflow of unclear blood in the type, which was a wrong opinion. In reality, the black male only produced intensive pigmentation as well as black dogs and grey ones and snow white ones. The unacceptable sign [I know it from the Dobermans] came from Ch. Asmodey Perchino, who inherited it from his famous father, Armawir Perchino. This description also exists in red- and grey-coated dogs, and also in the wolf.



[6 Chack Bielaja](#)

What we do thank Chack for are well angulated and well placed hindquarters. Without his good influence it soon would have been possible, because of the very close linebreeding of Ch. Asmodey Perchino, that we would have had straight and straighter hindquarters – which is a major fault – more so than a loved or unloved color sample, because the hindquarters are the ‘motor’ that determines the performance and ability of the body.

On this occasion, we must also remember the inner qualities of Chack Bielaja: the appearance alone does not make a real borzoi. In an article by Joh. Rickmeyer we read: “He, Chack, is an excellent jumper, who jumped 1.80 meters in competition in Hamburg. He is an excellent runner, who won the performance in the field, such as we can only expect from Russian hunting borzoi. Chack hunted the hare with passion and skill.”

At the special Show of the Borzoi Club on March 21 & 22, 1924, Chack placed 2nd at eleven years of age, something that nobody will copy easily.

The Bielaja breeding was built carefully on the following three lines:

- The old import inheritance before the War which, as we saw, did not differ much from the new blood;
- Chack Bielaja, whose mass of inheritance were Russian and English lines;
- Ch. Asmodey Perchino

The Bielaja borzoi type, especially their beautifully long, narrow, finely chiseled heads, we find mostly in offspring of the kennels v. Silberhof, Rasswet, and the early vom Bergland. Add to that the friendly, slightly sad expression of the face which, undoubtedly when it is seen, goes back through Silberhof ancestors to Bielaja dogs.

The last litter of this kennel was registered in 1932.

VOM SACHSENWALD



[Richard Kallmeyer, 1914-1923]

A famous name of a successful but, unfortunately, short-lived kennel. It is interesting to know that it was made famous by one single litter which did not carry even a drop of Asmodey ex Ptitschka blood.



The foundation bitch of this kennel – Isma Beresina [Bedin Alexandroff ex Mara Slava] – was of mostly English blood and did not only distinguish herself by her outer beauty if we read reports by people at the time, but also by her remarkable, friendly disposition. Bred to the all black Chack Bielaja, she had a litter in 1916 that would stir up a sensation. It consisted of Ajax, Ataman, Adamant, Arras and Ariel vom Sachsenwald. Ajax was of a color like his sire and alone sired some fourteen litters. Brother Adamant was the father of nearly the same amount, while the all black Arras sired six.

Later on [1916] this breeding was repeated with the same success. The most famous of this litter was the bitch Cresta vom Sachsenwald, who was destined to become the foundation bitch for the successful kennel Windsbraut [formerly called Cresta's], who was unforgettable. It was in her that the blending of the sire with the Western type was seen best of all. In form and profile, head and coat, she was exactly like her sire, and as a representative of the Western type, she showed fine lines, a

special impression of the appearance, the light beauty of color and, last but not least, the loveable character.



The judge of the Darmstadt show June 2, 1918 gave Cresta Best borzoi of all classes, including over brother Adamant and Arras, and praised her wide hindquarters, the breed type and height, the beautiful head and the superior bones [DWZ, issue VI].

Back to Isma Beresina, she had her final litter in 1919 when bred to Ch. Almadin Nikolskoi, producing the very good "E" vom Sachsenwald litter. Element vom Sachsenwald from this was destined to become a treasured stud dog whose offspring were distinguished by having especially long, noble heads.

PASCHOLL

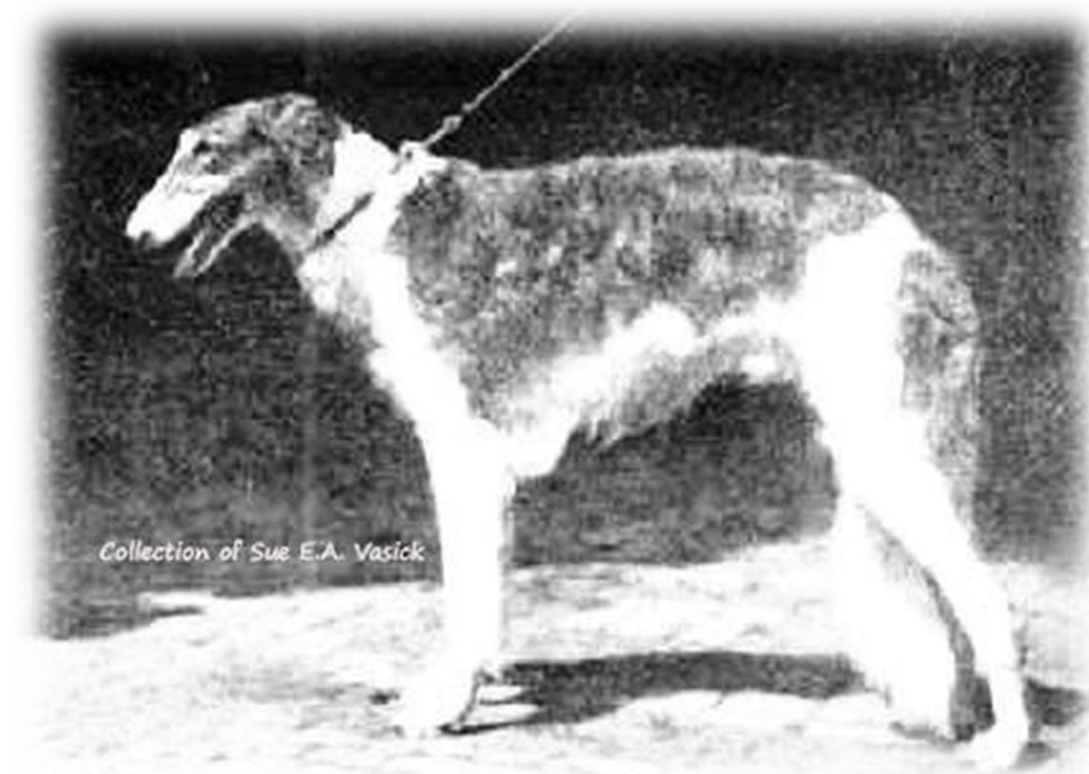


[Mrs. Else Mann]

The foundation bitch of this kennel was Butterfly Ural [Ugo Alexandroff ex Rodina Alexandroff], whose first litter was registered in 1914 sired by Ch. Asmodey Perchino. The eleven pups were known to have had “strong bones, deep chest, short, well-arched back, strongly marked heads, a healthy, excellent coat and a general appearance that aimed at the utility of the dog”. Bronka Pascholl from this mating was retained by Mrs. Mann and gave her two strong litters, as well as becoming a German champion. Priska Pascholl, also from this mating, went to Beernaerts in The Netherlands to help build his du Zwaenhoek breeding program.



International Ch. Asmaley Pascholl [Bedin Ochotnik ex Sasha Frisia Pascholl, born 1922] was destined to lead French borzoi breeding in a new direction. After seeing him, they were so taken with this male that immediately four dogs that carried Asmaley blood were imported from Germany: Graf [Count] and Grafin [Countess] Wildfang, Surja Jaroslawa and Rasswets Imme. Asmaley, himself, was eventually exported to the United States.



Other bitches who were an active part of the foundation of this Paschall kennel were the Asmodey and Ptitschka daughter, Ch.

Arsinoe
Nikolskoi;

Traviata vom Gessenberg, also a daughter of Ch. Asmodey Perchino, and Troika vom Gessenberg, granddaughter of Ch. Ataman, from the Sumarokoff Hunt.

Ch. Ataman was a Russian import male in kennel du Zwaenhoek in The Netherlands who distinguished himself – regardless of his size and substance – through his lines and careful, measured appearance. When Mrs. Beernaerts, owner of du Zwaenhoek kennel, saw this Ataman for the first time, she was, as she states, “perplexed, because he almost looked like a St. Bernard with a wonderful Borzoi head, his strength and his coat were simply fantastic”.

How carefully Mrs. Mann knew how to choose her breeding stock proves the purchase of the bitch Cresta vom Sachsenwald, through whom she acquired all of the bloodlines that had been treasured for years! From the abundance of the first class Pascholl borzoi, we also have to mention the famous male, International Ch. Sergai Frisia-Pascholl, a white and grey sable who later went on to the Bessberk kennel in Holland.

Borzoi breeding has a lot to thank the Pascholl dogs for. This responsible breeder valued in her dogs the ability to work yet have a friendly disposition, and has anchored both these qualities, together with beauty, consequently and carefully in the inheritance of the Pascholl blood. Furthermore, this kennel several times worked together with other breeders, as we can see with the double-mentioned kennel names Frisia-Pascholl, Mignon-Pascholl and Nikolskoi-Pascholl.



WINDSBRAUT

[formerly Cresta's] [Mrs. E. Frieda Schleip]

This kennel also unfortunately lasted for only ten years. Founded in the year 1918, the last litter was registered in 1928, but in this short time, this kennel gave the future more than average breeding material. Several Windsbraut borzoi played an important role in the development of the history of German borzoi breeding, and this is why we have to mention Windsbraut.

It was mostly founded on- as most kennels of that time – the three stars, Ch. Asmodey Perchino, Ch. Ptitschka Perchino and Ch. Chack Bielaja. The most important breeding from Windsbraut was in 1921 when Cresta's Husdent was bred to Almadin Nikolskoi to produce Husdent and Hodeida, whose later breeding and show successes put them in the limelight:



“When the littermates were eight months old, they were ready, and without a doubt the most wonderful collection of all the values of their ancestors. Husdent and Hodeida really meant a turning point in our Perchino breeding, a return to the working dog, who in West European breedings sooner or later was exposed to become a danger of a certain refinement. They had ideal coat, were excellent in build in the undivided connection of front – and hindquarters – stood on healthy legs, and they

were very free and supple in their use of muscles. Body and soul were united in these dogs, every movement and carriage found its expression, and every expression followed the body. They were a pair that every borzoi friend watched with enjoyment." [Berta, DWZ V11-VIII]

Hodeida produced nicely for vom Sachsenwald, while Ch. Cresta's Husdent was the sire of over twenty litters. His son Arwed v. Hohenfels [DWZ 2092, Febr. 16, 1923, white with grey sable coat and head markings, mother Almaska Smaragd DWZ 1405, [Ch. Asmodey Nikolskoi ex Troika v. Gessenberg] became a famous stud dog who, after several changes of ownership, became the property of the vom Silberhof kennels, who owe him a lot. A person from that era wrote about Arwed v. Hohenfels: : He is the pure breed originality, the genuine working form, that he showed so decisively. Everything of him is healthy and real, the whole body, the dry, hard bones, the closed skeleton, the fullness of his natural coat, the hunting and racing passion. He is a picture of a wonderful appearance and has a head with pure lines and noble, lively expression".



For certain, the typical attitude and care influenced the high quality of the Windsbraut dogs, because the best talents can only come into full bloom when the necessary preliminary conditions have been given to it. Mrs. Schleip kept to the saying, "The breeder produces the pups; he who raises them produces the dog." And she kept a number of pups that she could raise and give her love to, although it would not have been necessary from the material point of view.



RASSWET



[Robert Kerler]

This kennel which was best known in the beginning of the twenties, also was built systematically on the offspring of Ch. Asmodey Perchino, Ch. Ptitschka Perchino and Ch. Chack Bielaja. Inheritances that were once treasured were conserved, improved and kept from generation to generation, and was handed on to others. Robert Kerler was helped in his work by his daughter, Gretl, who continued the mutual work after her father's death until the 2nd World War extinguished the Rasswets.



Borzoi from this kennel belong to the most perfect that was ever bred outside of Russia. To name only a few, dogs as Rasswet's Freude, Lasso, Nobler, Orik and Hochmut [the World Winner] are shining, unforgettable stars at borzoi heaven. Various published pictures show us more of what kennel Rasswet achieved more than words ever could.

WERGEI

[Werner Geist]

In the 1930's, this kennel appeared like a comet and disappeared exactly the same way after the 2nd World War. Although in the beginning there were many obstacles for this kennel, in no time the Wergei borzoi soared to world fame. The first Wergei "A" litter [there were two] was of Golf v. Burgtor ex Sonja v. Bobertal. Indeed, both "A" litters had the same Asmodey-Ptitschka-Chack roots.

collection of sub e.a. VASICK



This first litter came into the world in the Spring of 1932 and consisted of six black and grey spotted dogs. However, it can be said that in 1933, the male Wladislaw Monasterium – son of Clou Ural – was really the foundation sire of the Wergei borzoi kennel.

As we usually find one or more Wergei borzoi in most pedigrees of present [European] borzoi, it is interesting to follow the development of this kennel. In short, it results in the following set up:

1933 Wladislaw Monasterium (Ch. Clou Ural x Gazelle v. Königsforst)	Litter
x Anmut Sibiria 5875	C-Wurf
x Gilda v. Silberhof 4168	E-Wurf
x Circe Ural 4500	F-Wurf
x Elfe v. Hainbrand 6053	G-Wurf
x Anmut Sibiria 5875	H-Wurf
1934 Cusco Wergei (Wladislaw Monasterium x Anmut Sibiria)	J-Wurf
x Sonja v. Bobertal 5672	
1934 Ch. Rasswets Lasso	I-Wurf
x Int.Ch. Fatma v.d. Ostmark	
1935 Cusco Wergei	K-Wurf
x Int.Ch. Fatma v.d. Ostmark	L-Wurf
x Elma Wergei	N-Wurf
x Era v. Hainbrand 6054	M-Wurf
x Anmut Sibiria 5875	O-Wurf
x Barinja Odessa 6581	
1936 Cusco Wergei	P-Wurf
x Caluja Wergei (Bruder x Schwester)	Q-Wurf
x Int.Ch. Fatma v.d. Ostmark	
1936 Igor Wergei	R-Wurf
x Anmut Sibiria	

In the following years, breeding continued at Wergei in a fast tempo. Almost all of the alphabet was used each year to name the pups. In the years '41-'43, not less than 15 litters were registered in the German Stud Book, issue XII, together total 79 dogs; ten litters were sired by Xantoff Wergei. In the stud book, issue XIII ['44-'46] even seventeen litters were registered; they mainly had as ancestors Xantoff and Cusco Wergei. Later on, the most used stud dog was Peertsch Wergei, sire of the World Winner Xakor Wergei.

This goal-striving kennel that came out of World War II without any losses worth mentioning, and who gave the world a large amount of prominent borzoi, was standing alone and steady like a miracle. Without the Wergei kennel the entire German borzoi breeding would have been destroyed. Unfortunately, the Wergei kennel disappeared in the fifties with the death of its founder, W. Geist. Without wanting to belittle the merit of this kennel, we have to add that near the end, a decline in temperament of these beautiful dogs existed, which was due to a certain neglect of the inner qualities of the borzoi.



VOM SILBERHOF



[Mrs. A. Schaaf M.D.]

Founded in 1924, this kennel gave to breeders and lovers of the breed in the whole world – during decades and still nowadays – a borzoi type that belonged to the best ever produced outside of Russia. As a veterinarian, she not only knew the answers to breeding problems and was in the position to find the best solutions for them, but a chain of lucky accidental chances added to it to preserve in the vom Silberhof dogs the inner –as well as outer – qualities to a climax which happened only once in the history of borzoi.



In expression, carriage, and flowing of lines, the vom Silberhofs were the closest to the ideal Perchino type. For serious breeders and owners who would like to know the origins of the ancestors of their dogs, a detailed set-up of this kennel follows:

Bessberk's Ajax 1031, gew. 10.7.1919 (6 v. Silberhof Würfe) 6 litters
(Ajax v. Sachsenwald/Ch. Chack Bielaja - Ch. Isma Beresina/- Ch. Aliaska Nikolskoi/Ch. Asmodey Perschino - Ch. Ptitschka Perschino) black, white spot on nose, white breast and legs.
Schwarz, weisser Nasenfleck, weisse Brust und Pfoten.

Int.Ch. Arwed v. Hohenfels 2092, gew. 16.2.1923 (2 v. Silberhof Würfe) 2 litters
(Ch. Cresta's Husdent/Ch. Almadin Nikolskoi - Ch. Cresta v. Sachsenwald/- Almaska Smaragd/Ch. Asmodey Nikolskoi - Troika v. Gessenberg) white with grey-black brindle coat and head markings
Weiss mit grau-schwarz gewolktem Mantel und Kopfzeichnung.

Int.Ch. Amurat Aless Ural 3590, gew. 28.11.1926
(Ch. Bessberk's Heyduck/Podar v. Baikal - Ch. Arsinoe Nikolskoi/- Ptitschka Bielaja/Ch. Asmodey Nikolskoi - Jugendsieg. Carina Bielaja)

Int.Ch. Podar Windsbraut 4040, gew. 24.1.1928
(Int.Ch. Arwed v. Hohenfels - Rasswet's Dido/Bojar Kozak 1927 - Ch. Bessberk's Freude 1712)
Weiss mit schwarz-grau mellierten Platten. white with black-grey mixed markings

Ch. Attila v. Heinrichspark 5232, gew. 29.4.1930
(Int.Ch. Podar Windsbraut - Elvira v. Silberhof/Bessberk's Ajax - Burja Petrowna 2290)

Flay Ural 5756, gew. 22.6.1931
(Ch. Clou Ural/Lasky du Zwaenhoek - Ariadne Ural/- Grischa Frisia Pascholl/Bessberk's Fedor - Cyprien Pascholl) white, red-brown dark tipped markings
Weiss, rotbraun dunkelverbrämte Abzeichen.

Ch. Rasswet's Lasso 5698, gew. 12.4.1931
(Rasswet's Hochmut/Ch. Bessberk's Heyduck - Ch. Bessberk's Freude/- Rasswet's Flamme/Bessberk's Eros - Bessberk's Freude)
Rotbraun.

* The missing dates as well as colors were not available from the Stud Book of the "German Windhound Racing and Breeding Club".

It will be noticeable how small in this case the base was from which precious offspring were produced for almost 50 years. The above is only a selection of the famous names that we see over and over which have influenced borzoi breeding decisively.

Granat Ural 6194, gew. 21.11.1932
(Int.Ch. Amurat Aless Ural - Faible Ural/Ch. Clou Ural - Alkeste Ural) white with redbrown dark tipped markings and mask.
Weiss mit rotbraunen, dunkelverbrämten Abzeichen und Maske.

Woronoff v. Silberhof 7122, gew. ? *
(Granat Ural - Lucia v. Silberhof/Int.Ch. Podar Windsbraut - Atliaka Beresina)

Orlog v. Silberhof 7716, gew. ? *
(Rasswet's Oriks/Rasswet's Nobler - Rasswet's Marotte/- Otmene v. Silberhof/Int.Ch. Arwed v. Hohenfels - Lucia v. Silberhof)

Rasswet's Stolz 7263, gew. ? *
(Rasswet's Oriks/Rasswet's Nobler - Rasswet's Marotte/- Rasswet's Nike/Int.Ch. Amurat Aless Ural - Ch. Rasswet's Flamme)

Götz v. Silberhof 8194, gew. 21.8.1943
(Woronoff v. Silberhof - Fackel v. Silberhof/Orlog v. Silberhof - Zenith v. Silberhof
Rot, schwarze Maske, weisse Läufe und Rute) Red, black mask, white legs and tail.

HONDINNEN

Sorka Smaragd 1408, gew. 18.6.1921
(Geroi Bielaja 814/Serdetschni Bielaja 717 - Butterfly Ural 860/- Sylva 1406/Udaf-Beauty v. Romanoff)
Weiss mit rotbraun und schwarze Maske. white with redbrown, black mask

Isma II Beresina 2047, gew. 28.4.1921
(Porsika/Abstammung unbekannt/- Aspa v. Federsee 1918/Tschai Frisia-Pascholl - Tosca v. Gessenberg)
Weiss mit roten Platten. white with red markings.

Sonja vom Otzberg 1505, gew. 4.2.1922
(Geroi 1173/Geroi Bielaja 814 - Ustra Bielaja 712/- Rodina v. Adelschlag 1163/Falk 1095 - Riga 1832)
Schwarz mit weissen und braunen Abzeichen. Black with white and brown markings.

Burja Petrowna 2290, gew. 15.2.1924
(Boiki Smaragd 1688/Ch. Asmodey Nikolskoi - Troika v. Gessenberg/- Ruschka v. Herzogsschloss 1514/
Domino Slava 1491 - Moya v. Bayrischen Wald 1413)
Weiss mit rotbraunem Mantel, schwarze Maske. white with redbrown coat, black mask.

Lucia 5402 und Luna 5403 vom Silberhof, gew. ? *
(Int.Ch. Podar Windsbraut - Atliaka Beresina/Ch. Sergei Frisia-Pascholl - Ch. Assunta v. Karlsruhe)
Rotbraun, schwarz gewolkt. Redbrown, black brindle.

Nalewka vom Silberhof 5679, gew. 10.4.1931
(Int.Ch. Podar Windsbraut - Burja Petrowna)
Weiss, schwarzbrauner Kopf, schwarzer Mantel. white, blackbrown head, black coat.

Ptitschka vom Silberhof 6264, gew. 25.2.1933
(Int.Ch. Amurat Aless Ural - Lucia v. Silberhof) Rustred, black mask, white feet and tailend.
Rostrot, schwarze Maske, weisse Füsse und Rutenende.

Int.Ch. Otmene vom Silberhof 5815, gew. 1.11.1931
(Int.Ch. Arwed v. Hohenfels x Lucia v. Silberhof) white, rustred coat and head, black tipped.
Weiss, rostroter Mantel und Kopf, schwarz verbrämt.

Orplid 7717 und Ottij vom Silberhof, gew. ? *
(Rasswet's Oriks x Otmene v. Silberhof)

Mirakel vom Silberhof 8567, gew. 10.12.1946
(Götz v. Silberhof x Carin v. Samarkant/Cherry v.d. Wildbahn x Jasnaja Ismailoff, die über ihre Mutter, Oxana - (Bussius) altbewährtes russisches Blut (Nachkriegsimport) führte) white, red head-and coat markings, narrow blaze.
Weiss, rote Kopf- und Mantelzeichnung, schmale Blesse.



Jutta Silberhof with a group of the kennels borzois.

Chapter (3)

Summary



Hermelin vom der Alk

The 2nd World War wiped out this glory. Dr. Schaaf died of starvation shortly after peace and confidence had returned to the country. The few dogs who had lived through the times of distress were destroyed, and the precious Silberhof heritage seemed to be doomed. This was especially sad, as these dogs were the last carriers of an irreplaceable inheritance. Now the history becomes a fairy tale of sorts; it is unexpected how all of this ties in. The person chosen by fate to save this precious inheritance appeared in the form of an officer of the Russian occupation troops. I.A. Nevezhin came from Saratov; he was a passionate hunter and knew a little about borzoi. When he heard of this borzoi kennel, he visited it and bought the male Hermelin vom Silberhof [*ed.note: this was actually Hermelin vom der Alck 95*] [Gotz vom Silberhof ex Jamba vom Silberhof]. This is how some of the last Perchino blood carriers came to Moscow, where he was most welcome for blood refreshing.

This dog was renamed “Oriol I” and he was bred to the glorious Gaza. In the litter was a dream of a white female named Plutovka. Bred to Giaur, himself a grandson of Oriol I, Plutovka produced two pups, Zagar and Zolushka. Zagar was a beautiful deep red coated male who even today is known as one of the most beautiful borzoi that ever lived in Russia [he who saw the Russian movie “war and Peace” could admire Zagar in the lead role of the beautiful hunting scene]. Nobody planned to breed him to his sister Zolushka, but Zagar knew the right moment to breed her and so together they had a litter which would be qualified to bring the Silberhof blood with new strength back into Western European borzoi breeding!



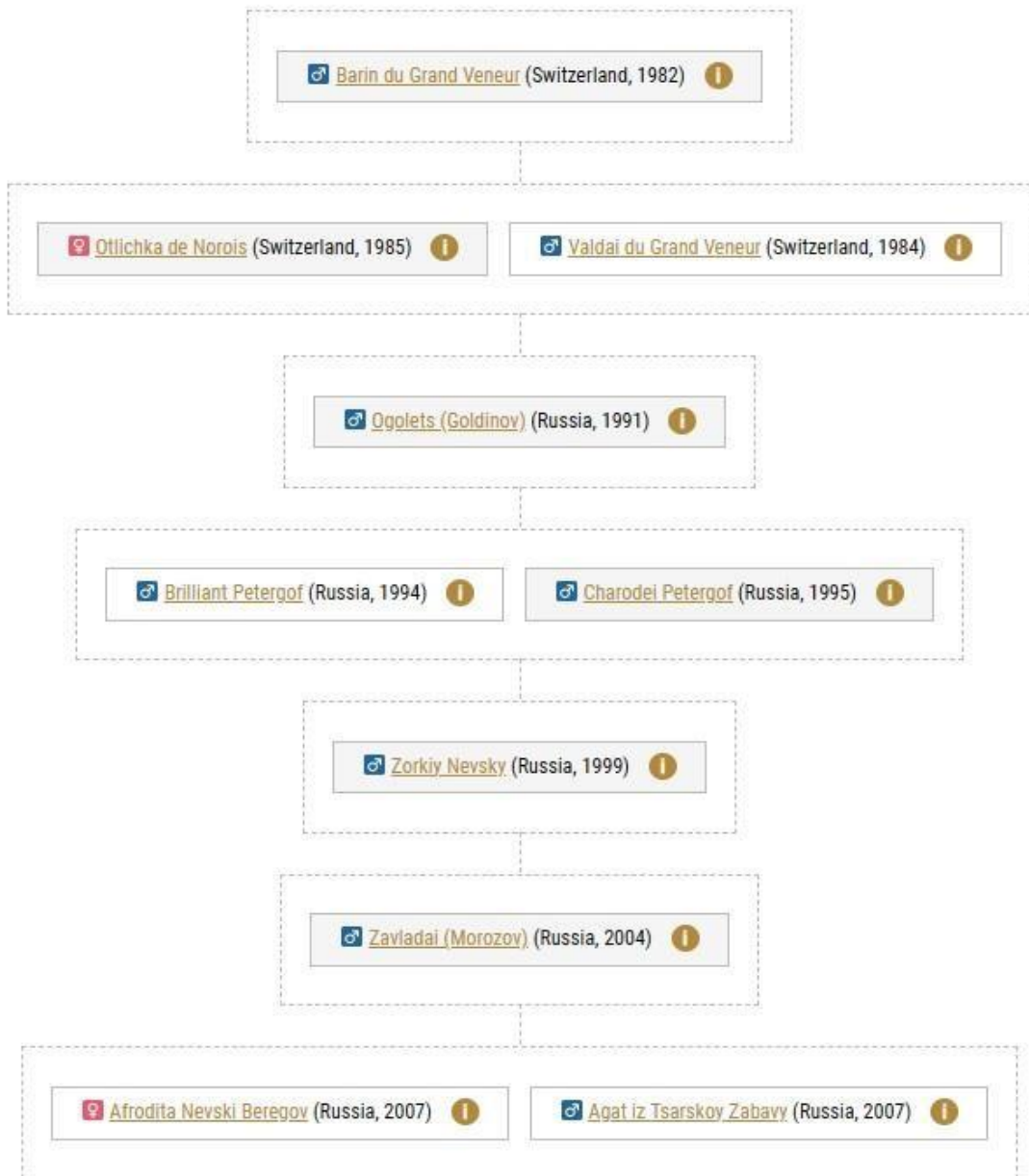
The two males Waldaj [aka Valdai 1003-ed.] and Warjag along with their sister Wjuga [born March 13, 1957 – ed.] were prominent representatives of the breed with the beautiful heads that we knew from the Bielaja, Rasswet etc lines. Fate, which had good intentions with the breed, determined that a Waldaj son and daughter went to Finland. Wjuga herself went to Germany. It's hard to understand that these dogs did not attract more interest neither here nor there. It would not have taken much for them to have disappeared from the earth.

But their ancestors guarded them, and the way was paved for a chain of good fortune, thanks to which these carriers of a glorious past did not die out! This happened as follows: From Finland, a grandson of Waldaj/Warjag named Udaloj came to Switzerland. Unfortunately, he was not favored by the reknown kennels of that time, but he did leave behind three offspring who honored their ancestors. These were Russlan, Rasboij and Radneda de Norois.

Meanwhile, more good fortune brought two Wjuga granddaughters to Switzerland, Tschaika Uspenskoje [Vangsborgs Vladimir ex Angara Uspenskoje] and Soluschka Uspenskoje [Waldai Uspenskoje ex Tajna Uspenskoje]. Tschaika was bred to Russlan and a female from this litter, Angara, was bred to Rasboij. Then a son of the two last ones, Choudak, was bred to Soluschka Uspenskoje.

The result of this condensation which was based upon 80 years of line and inbreeding produced five wonderful offspring: [Barin](#), Buran, Bistri, Burja and Bukachka [du Grand Veneur]. All were healthy with black eyes, full dentition, beautiful curly, fine coat, copper red in color with black mask, white chest, leg and tail, fabulous, beautiful fine long heads with small high set ears, trustworthy and lovely in temperament. They are a synthesis of the best that came from the former German bloodline of the three stars: Ch. Asmodey Perchino, Ch. Ptitschka Perchino and Ch. Chack Bielaja.

Barin du Grand Veneur



These borzois showed not only quality, they was also able to produce it with full strength. **The material is here – who feels qualified to see to that this precious bloodline lives on and stays preserved for future generations?**

The wish Urzula expressed in this article was perhaps not accepted in Western Europe but lives on in Russia!

[Pedigree of Barin](#)

[Offspring of Barin](#)