The Naming System Within the Lipizzan Race
Approved & Unapproved Breeding Practices
Registry Office Open for Business
2009 Summer Clinics
Cloning
The naming system within the Lipizzan race . . .  
Traditional and practical

By Atjan Hop

Everybody who is interested in the back-
grounds of the breeding and breeding histo-
ry of the Lipizzaner horse breed will sooner
or later be faced with the traditional beauti-
ful, but repeating naming system. At first
sight the names sound elegant, completely
suitable with this noble imperial horse
breed. But in daily practice the system ap-
ppears to be confusing, with all those simi-
lar names and roman numerals. And what
about the different system, that is being
used in Hungary and Romania? Let’s try to
explain the principals and backgrounds.

In the Renaissance and Baroque time era,
the Spanish horse type was the leading type
among the European nobility. The court habits of the prominent noble dynasty since the 16th century,
the Habsburgs, were taken over by all other nobility in Europe, including the dominant use of the mag-
nificent horse breed of the Iberian Peninsula. These proud, elegant and brave horses with their elevat
ded movements really did fit the demands of the European nobility in those times. Those horses were
not only directly purchased on the Iberian Peninsula, but also bred in a number of court studfarms
throughout the whole of Europe, in order to fulfil the demand directly. The Habsburg dynasty
kept their leading role in providing these horses. Once started in their famous court stud in Cordoba,
and maintained in Habsburg studs in the south of Italy (the kingdom of Naples-Sicily), and in those of
the Viennese imperial court (Lippiza, Kladrub, Halbturn, Koptschan and Enyed). The Lipizzaner horse
breed is the most famous example of this expansion of the Spanish typed horses among the European
nobility. (And unfortunately one of the few, which survived history)

Common habit

According to remained studbook registers from the 17th century, the habit in the court stud farms of
the European nobility in naming their horses appears to be quite similar. And simple. Once a new stall-
ion arrived in a studfarm, his male progeny received the same name as the sire. A son of the stallion
let’s say Venturino simply was “a” Venturino (nicknames in the stable probably made the difference in
daily practice). If one of his sons would be selected to breed in that studfarm, he would be simply reg-
istered as "Venturino" again. Quite simple for the stud personnel in those times, but quite confusing for
todays archive researcher. Obtained or donated stallions often received the name of the original
breeder (like “Conversano” or ‘Sacramoso’) or the name of the place of origin (“Cordova”, or “Danese”)

Naming the mares was a different story, which depended of the local habits and the measure of the
studfarm. Sometimes the breeding mares simply received no more than a number. But in smaller stud-
farms the breeding mares received a nice female Latin, Spanish or Italian name. Sometimes individual,
sometimes related to the sire (a daughter of sire Maestoso was simply named as “Maestosa”). These
naming habits indicate that in the 16th and 17th century, the genealogical background in long terms was
not so interested in breeding (the science behind breeding and genetics was really developed since the
2nd half of the 18th century). And it also indicates that the breeders of those times set more value to
the male side of the breeding than to the female side.

Habsburg

In the daily breeding practice of the imperial studs of the Austrian Habsburgs in the 18th century,
we can determine the same principals in naming like commonly described above. In those times, the
now famous male dynasties, like Maestoso, Favory, et cetera, were not developed yet. Several stallions
of the Spanish type, but from different origin (Spanish, Italian, Danish, English, German), were used
(beside some stallions of oriental background). Sometimes a son out of their own breed (traditionally
named to their sire – see above) was used. But again, without direct noticeable difference with the name
of their sire. From the beginning of the 18th century we can determine an increased use of breeding
stallions out of the own breed of Lippiza, Koptschan or Kladrub. The formation of dynasties started. In
those periods the stallions “Lipp” (from the court stud of Count Lippe-Bückeburg) and “Toscanello” (from the Naples-stud) were of great influence in the Habsburg court studs. Both were the founding sires of dynasties with the same name. Descendants out of these two lines were used as breeding stallions, beside several individual sires of various background. (Later, both these dynasties died out in direct line)

In those times breeding mares already received individual female names, often geographical names (“Sardinia, Ancona, Austria”), but also regular feminine names. A family connection between those mares could not be discovered yet. Names were chosen randomly.

**Eighteenth Century**

In the second half of the 18th century these habits continue. Beside the mentioned Lipp- and Toscanello-line, the Spanish (or let’s call it “baroque”) typed sires Pluto, Maestoso, Favory, Conversano and Neapolitano were used in Lippiza, Koptschan or Kladrub beside a lot of other sires of the same type and background. But especially those five appeared to have good progeny, which could be used in the later generations of those studfarms. And with that, they all formed, as we can determine now, a dynasty or stallion-line, which even still remained in our times, within the Lipizzan breed. In Kladruby and Koptschan also the stallion Pepoli (from Naples origin) appeared to be of great influence. His progeny, named ‘Generale’ and ‘Generalissimus’ can still be found in present Kladrubian pedigrees.

If we look into the original studbooks of the imperial stud of Kladrub and Lippiza (which lead back in detail into the middle of the 18th century), we can establish that at first the sires were named to their father, without any further notification than their place and year of birth, as described above. But later, from the beginning of the 19th century the habit shows up, that the name of their dams are added to their inherited first name. Just to identify the individual breeding stallion, in order not be mixed up with halfbrothers (or uncles, or nephews) of the same dynasty. And there we can find the origin of the naming system, that is so specific for the Lipizzan and Kladruber breeds:

*Colts receive in principal a double name: the name of their dynasty, combined with the name of their dam.*

Also with the mares, the habit of naming became more strict in the beginning of the 19th century. The habit occurred to name the filly with the same beginning letter of the dam’s name. Or even with the same beginning consonants (like Bona-Bonadea-Bonavia-Bonavista-Bonova-ja-Boniareta). Also the re-use of the dam’s or granddam’s name became customary. Due to the increasing knowledge of genetics, the value of the female side of breeding was recognized from the beginning of the 19th century. The formation of maternal families started. The naming of the mares according to a documented system was very helpful to notice the genealogical background instantly. And there we can find the second habit of the naming system, that is so specific for the Lipizzan and Kladrubian breeds:

*Fillies receive in principal a feminine name, originating from their maternal family.*

And this principal system is still in use, after about 200 years after its development! So if we find in our times a stallion called “Pluto Allegra”, the insider not only knows his sire line (quite easy...) but also that from maternal side he is descending from the 18th century mare family “Englanderia” (as Allegra became a traditional name in that family). And comparably for stallions like the Kladruber “Generale Proxima” or an ancient “Toscanello Hedera” (Lippiza, 1788).

**The Hungarian Way**

This basic principal of naming can only function, when it is maintained strictly and comparably by everybody. With one leading studfarm for a breed, which imperial Lippiza was until 1918, this would be quite easy. But history shows us two developments which caused alteration in the daily practice of the naming tradition within the Lipizzan breed.

First of all the Lipizzan was not exclusively bred in the Habsburg court stud in Lippiza since the end of the 18th century. In the last decade of that century, the imperial government proclaimed the founding of large military and state stud farms within the empire, in order to breed suitable horses for the cavalry. Well known studs like Mezőhegyes, Babolna, Radautz, Kisber and Piber were founded for this purpose. All kind of breeds and types were bred in these large studfarms, in order to fulfill their obligation. Also Lipizzan horses were involved in this development. Since 1786 Lipizzan horses were bred in stud Mezőhegyes (nowadays located in the south east of Hungary), originating from Lippiza. Around 1840 also in Piber a small Lipizzaner herd was kept, which was removed to Radautz around 1850.

Due to their dimension (around 1830 Mezőhegyes and Radautz contained each almost 10,000 horses of several breeds!), these military studs developed a different, own way of naming there horses. You even may not call this literally a naming system but a registration system.
The naming system within the Lipizzan race . . .
Traditional and practical (Continued)

Basic principal of this system is that a foal –male or female- receives the name of the sire, followed by a registration number.

Sires are registered in a basic register of their dynasties, and numbered individually with a following Roman numeral. So the register of Lipizzan sires in Mezöhegyes started with a Maestoso I. His progeny was “named” Maestoso I-1, Maestoso I-2, Maestoso I-3 et cetera.

If one of his sons (let’s call him Maestoso I-14) would be chosen as a breeding stallion, he would be registered in the Maestoso-register. If he was the third stallion in this register, he would be renamed into Maestoso III. His progeny –male or female- would be Maestoso III-1, Maestoso III-2, Maestoso III-3 et cetera.

If young mares were selected to become a brood mare, simply the following studbook number was added to her birth registration “name“. A mare, called “Maestoso III-12” could become “123 Maestoso III-12” (apparently the 123rd broodmare in the register, daughter of Maestoso III, as his 12th descendant). A simple and effective system for large numbers of horses. But without any form of individualism. This was (and is) not only in use for the Lipizzans, but also for the other horse breeds in those mentioned studfarms (like Shagya, Nonius, Gidran, Furioso)

20th century

The second development which made the original Lipizzan, imperial naming system change, is the course of history. Till 1918 the range of the Lipizzaner breed was completely ruled under Habsburg’s influence. But after 1918 middle Europe was divided in small pieces, in new separated republics and kingdoms, which all inherited only a part of the Lipizzan breeding stock. And all started their own breeding, with their own ideas and habits. Some of them maintained the traditional imperial naming system, with the combined names for colts and individual feminine names for fillies. (The ancient kingdom of Yugoslavia and Italy did so, for example) But other new countries maintained the old registration system of the large military and state studs (like Hungary and Romania).

But to make it more confusing, some countries (like Austria and Czechoslovakia) started a combined system. Here colts and fillies were registered according to the registration system of the military studs, but were renamed according to the imperial system when they were registered as an adult, if they were suitable for breeding. Or, like in Austria, were trained in the Spanish Riding School.

After the WW II, again some habits changed. Austria reinstalled the imperial naming system completely. But Slovakia stuck to their own, combined system. The Hungarian state stud maintained the traditional registration system of the military studs, but the Hungarian cooperative stud of Bana started their own, unique naming system (a double name for male and female: the name of the sire line, combined with a additional second name: an individual Hungarian name). This unique system was taken over by the large Hungaria private Lipizzan breeders Association in our times.

In former Yugoslavia, nowadays Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Serbia, the state studs always maintained the imperial naming system, with explicit notification of the maternal family, by always using the name of the dam, followed by a Roman numeral.

Private breeders

Since the last 50 years, private breeding of the Lipizzaner horse race developed, not only in almost every country in Europe, but also in the USA, South Africa and Australia. Almost everywhere one basic question showed up: how to name our Lipizzans? The most of those breeding associations decided to choose for the traditional imperial naming system, with combined names for colts and feminine names for fillies. But those associations did get some problems, if horses originating from Hungary or Romania were registered. How to trace the mare family of a Hungarian or Romanian mare, and which feminine name could be used, if there appeared to be nothing available?

Other association developed their own system, not corresponding with any Lipizzaner tradition. Or used a system, similar to the Hungarian private breeders system.

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<th>Vaterliche Abkunft</th>
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<tr>
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| Naufgesegnet, Französische Bauhn, Basel, Romondto | Naufgesegnet, |}

**Beschaffenheit der einzelnen Theile des Körpers.**

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**Zuwachs.**


Art des Zuwachses: 

**Abgang.**


Art des Abgangs: 

*Zur ersten Einschreibung:*

*Zur zweiten Einschreibung:*

*Zur dritten Einschreibung:*

*Zur vierten Einschreibung:*

*Zur fünften Einschreibung:*
The naming system within the Lipizzan race . . .  
Traditional and practical (Continued)

Whatever system or variety is used, it is preferable to stick to a traditional naming system as close as possible. The Lipizzaner horse breed is one of the few breeds left from a period in which a noble, “baroque” typed horse was the ideal to be used by long forgotten mundane leaders, for long forgotten, formal purposes. A living piece of cultural heritage, which still can charm countless people around the world with its beauty, elegance and nobility. Keeping up tradition, like naming the horses in the way their creators once did, belongs to this magnificent breed!

![An interesting page of the original studbooks of the imperial court stud of Lippiza: the pedigree of the brood mare “131 Beja” (born Lippiza, 1839).](Pictures from riginal Lippiza studbook)

The sire of this mare was the stallion "Maestoso X", born in Mezőhegyes in 1819. This sire, as son of "Maestoso II" and "3 Romanito". The notation tells us about this Maestoso II: bred in Mezőhegyes, Karster (=Lipizzaner) Race. The notation of the dam is: bred in Mezőhegyes, Spanish Race (there was a Spanish herd beside the Lipizzaner herd in Mezőhegyes! The founding sire "Incitato" was the leading dynasty in this herd).

Note: the blank pedigree does not indicate that further descent was unknown. It can be filled in completely with data of the Mezőhegyes studbooks, and will lead back to Maestoso senior, and the pure Spanish stallion Romanito.

The dam of “131 Beja” bears a very interesting background. Not only the founding "Neapolitano" (1790) and "Favory" (1779) can be seen, but also descendants of the earlier died out dynasties Lipp and Toscanello.
The Iowa Lipizzan Association, Inc. Presents:

Dressage Clinic with
Senior Rider Herwig Radnetter of the
Spanish Riding School of Vienna

August 6-7, 2009
Catalpa Corner  *  3021 White Oak Ave NE  *  Iowa City, IA

The clinic will be held in a covered arena with protected seating. Lesson fee is $165.00 per lesson. The clinic may be audited for $35.00 per day or $60.00 for both days. This includes continental breakfast and lunch. All riders and auditors are required to register for the event. Visit www.ialipizzan.org for more information or to register for the clinic.

Ask anyone who attended last year, both the horse and rider made noticeable improvement through the lessons. Many of those attending said that this was the greatest clinic they ever attended. Don’t miss out!

Dressage Clinic with
Dianne Olds Rossi
“The Master of the Dance”

September 19-20, 2009
Catalpa Corner  *  3021 White Oak Ave NE  *  Iowa City, IA

The clinic will be held in a covered arena with protected seating. Lesson fee is $150.00 per lesson or $85.00 for a semi-private lesson. The clinic may be audited for $30.00 per day or $50.00 for both days. This includes continental breakfast and lunch. All riders and auditors are required to register for the event. Visit www.ialipizzan.org for more information or to register for the clinic.

Dianne Olds Rossi, owner and producer of “The Magical World of Dancing Horses,” offers instruction for those who wish to perform with their horses at dressage and freestyle events. She also offers instruction for the casual rider all the while making the learning process a fun event.

Contact:     Rachel Wehrheim
            319-624-2546
            ialipizzan@yahoo.com
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International News

It is with great sadness that we announce that Hubert Eichinger, former Spanish Riding School Senior Rider and Grand Prix Judge, passed away on June 16, 2009 at the age of 70. Mr. Eichinger was born 1939 in Lower Austria, and entered the Spanish Riding School in 1957 as a trainee, which at that time was under the leadership of Colonel Alois Podhajsky. Mr. Eichinger continued his career as assistant rider, rider and senior rider, under Col. Hans Hander, Brigadier Kurt Albrecht and Dr. Jaromir Oulehla until his retirement in 1990.

During his 33 year tenure with the Spanish Riding School, Hubert Eichinger rode numerous stallions at every level of the Spanish Riding School program – from young stallions to airs above the ground and the school quadrille. Spanish Riding School enthusiasts will remember Mr. Eichinger’s long rein demonstrations in Vienna and throughout Europe and the United States with Favory Allora, Conversano Roviga, and Maestoso Palmira.

Following his retirement from the Spanish Riding School in 1990, he continued teaching classical dressage and was much in demand in Germany and South Africa. He also found time to judge numerous Grand Prix classes.

The dressage community has lost a true mentor of classical dressage with Hubert Eichinger’s passing. Our sympathy to his supportive family and friends.

In Memory
Maestoso Platana-21
April 11, 1981 to January 15, 2009

Paula Scrase purchased Maestoso Platana-21 from Carrousel Farms two and a half years ago. The imported stallion was loved dearly, especially by Paula’s young daughters.

Saddle for Sale:


Rachel Wehrheim
medicineriverfarms@yahoo.com
www.medicineriverfarms.com
319-624-2546 IA
SOUTHERNWOOD FARM
CONROE, TEXAS

Offers 2009 Filly For Sale
(By Neapolitano IV Aloha out of Thisula [by Maestoso Africa-68])

Born black with a star, snip and socks, but will turn gray. She has wonderful bloodlines and tall genes. Very friendly and confident, lovely straight mover with big joints. Doing pirouettes and tempis at 2 days old! Her 2008 sibling is 14 hands with long legs. $7000.

Contact Mary Nuttall, BHSI, at 281-382-0766.

Cover Photos (left to right - Piaffe, Courbette, Levade) by Ludwig Koch (Vienna 1866-1934). Mr. Koch was, in his time, a renowned equestrian painter, responsible for many of the great horse paintings of his time. He traveled to the U.S. in 1927 at the invitation of the U.S. Polo Association to paint polo matches. Today his paintings are beloved by horse lovers the world over.
Clinics

**ALABAMA:**
July 9 - 11, 2009 -- Dressage Clinic w/ Spanish Riding School Bereiter Marius Schreiner. Email Teresa Simmons at TMS@HelpingTeachers.com for info or call her at 251.402.7621.

**CALIFORNIA:**
July 25-26, 2009 -- Dressage Clinic w/ Spanish Riding School Bereiter Marius Schreiner. Dove Hollow Dressage, (www.dovehollowdressage.com), Olivenhain, CA. Auditors welcome! Riding slots may be available - please contact Jorie: jorie@dressageclinics.org or call her at 616.283.4741.

**FLORIDA:**
July 10-12, 2009 -- Dressage Clinic w/Pierre Cousyn. The Equine Inn, (www.thequineinn.com), Ocala, FA. Auditors welcome: $20/each. Cost for 45 minute ride is $150. Stalls available. - please contact Tina at The Equine Inn: stalls@thequineinn.com or call her at 352.239.1423.

**IOWA:**
AUGUST 6-7, 2009 -- Dressage Clinic w/ Spanish Riding School Senior Rider Herwig Radnetter. Catalpa Corner in Iowa City, Iowa. Registration for the clinic may be completed by regular mail or online at www.ialipizzan.org. For information, please contact Rachel Wehrheim at 319-624-2546 or ialipizzan@yahoo.com.

**OHIO:**
June 27-28, 2009 -- Clinic w/ Dagmar Zimmerman: Dressage Trainer, (R) Judge Xhalt Equestrian Center. Rides are $150 for both days or $75/day. (45 minute rides.) Auditing is $5/day. Email Phyllis Setter or call at at 216-299-3069.

**MARYLAND:**

**MICHIGAN:**
July 16-20, 2009 -- Dressage Clinic w/ Spanish Riding School Bereiter Herbert Seiberl. Cheff Therapeutic Riding Center (www.cheffcenter.org), Augusta, MI. Auditors welcome! Special rates for Juniors, pre-registration, auditing multiple days, and groups of 3 or more. $13.50 - $25.00/day. Info, schedule, and updates: www.dressageclinics.org. Contact Jorie: jorie@dressageclinics.org or call her at 616.283.4741

July 17, 2009 -- Reception with SRS Bereiter Herbert Seiberl. Reception & dinner, silent auction for autographed SRS items as well as jewelry, SRS Kollection items, and more. Information at www.dressageclinics.org; please contact Jorie at jorie@dressageclinics.org or call her at 616.283.4741.

**NEW YORK:**

**WASHINGTON:**
July 17-19, 2009 -- Dressage Clinic w/ Spanish Riding School Bereiter Marius Schreiner. Academie de Phoenix Dressage - Bow. Please contact Craig and Cathie Dayton Arena at 606.757.0733

**WISCONSIN:**
July 16-17, 2009 -- Clinic with Karl Mikolka
Auditors are welcome. Please rsvp so we can plan for enough seating & food. Email for info or visit www.bluemoundsequine.com.

October 15-16, 2009 -- Clinic with Karl Mikolka
Auditors are welcome. Please rsvp so we can plan for enough seating & food. Email for info or visit www.bluemoundsequine.com.
Registry Office Open for Business
By Sandy Heaberlin

So much has gone on since the Lipizzan Pedigree Trust registration duties were transferred from Indiana to Ohio following the untimely passing of Tom Hull. Moving the paperwork from Indiana to Ohio was not so bad because everything could temporarily stay in boxes -- and there were a lot of boxes. It quickly became apparently that the computer corner in the front room was just not going to provide enough room for everything. A separate room with a door was needed – cats are fascinated not only by computers, where their favorite perch is in front of the monitor, but all boxes of paperwork must be thoroughly investigated and if possible opened and explored. After dealing with the chaos of keeping the determined four-legged critters away from the paperwork, giving up a spare bedroom seemed the best way to make an actual office happen.

A call to the local cable company and internet and a telephone line were installed. Moving furniture and painting the room proved fairly easy (except when an oversized entertainment unit/bookcase was moved in to hold all of my historical book collection and reference books—should I ever move, it will be sold with the house as a permanent fixture). The assembly of several two- and four-drawer oak file cabinets proved the most difficult task. Many thanks goes to Russ Ritter who gave up several evenings and weekends to not only upgrade and move the computer, tear apart and rebuild the desk so that it would fit in the room, and last, but certainly not least, assembled the file cabinets – a chore, he pointed out, for which I was unsuited as a hammer and screwdriver in my hands are lethal weapons.

While the office was being set up, the Lipizzan Pedigree Trust database, which is run by the Alpha Five software program, underwent significant upgrades to enhance the performance and use of the program. A new copy/fax/printer was purchased to produce one of the nicest features of the program updates -- the pedigrees are now being produced in color and on 11” bond – Tom Hull had started the project many months ago and the computer programmer and I were able to finish the project. Owners will find that the new pedigree format much easier to store and mail. As the program updates continue, an Operators Manual is being prepared for future use.

Amidst the construction and upgrades, the old and new paperwork was processed with all registrations and transfers submitted have been completed. Here is the Registry Report through June 30:

Registrations
Angelena owned by Mary Gonzalez
Avaway’s Cyrano owned by Rebecca Keeler
Avaway’s Jewelya owned by Rebecca Keeler
Corona owned by Lisa Marie Hettman
Favory Aurorra owned by Roxanne Campbell
Finlay owned by Anthea Kin
Neapolitano Juwela owned by Eugene Wehrheim
Pluto Gala owned by Mary Wasson

Transfers
Angelena from Mary Gonzalez/Jennifer Chapman
Aria III from Cathy Funk to Lisa Ann Pavao
Conversano Bellita from Cathy Funk to Lisa Ann Pavao
Transfers

Conversano II Edesanya III from Cathy Funk to Patrizia Brooks
Darlita from Emily Rosenfeld to Andrew Gill
Falcon Neapolitano from Marilyn Knudsen/Barbara & William Wellman
Favory II Maestina III from Debra Hutchings to Linda Neagley
Hara from Krista Cronette to Ellen Morris
Kerka-16 from Linda Biscup to Barbara/William Wellman
Oneonta from June Boardman to Shana Ritter
Shantray from Kathy Wilson to Bonnie Gilmore
Siglavy Actress III from Rowena Hammil to Joan Differding
Toscana from Debra Inzerillo to Andrea Weiss

Castrations

Maestoso Aurora owned by Debra Hutchings
Siglavy Ilisa owned by Lynn Vrany

Deceased

Maestoso Platana 21 (Reg. 4418, b. 1981) owned by Paula Scrase
Neapolitano Slatana (Reg. 3514, b. 1995) owned by Deborah Menotte

NEW REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

Several registration procedure updates were implemented in the past several months: DNA forms and hair samples go to the LANA office for processing -- the office verifies the information and sends the sample for processing. The University of Kentucky has been updating their program and should have the DNA information available for on-line transmittal which will expedite the paperwork once the hair sample is received and processed.

New interactive forms feature on the LANA website!
Several of the forms are now interactive and if you have a full version of Adobe you will be able to type the forms (rather than handwriting them), print them and send them to the office. This will be a time savings for many owners. Both the regular and interactive forms are available and include the Membership Form, Registration Form, Verification Form, Stallion Report, DNA Application #1 and DNA Application #2.
Once everyone is comfortable with these forms, the AI, TS and Implanted Embryo forms will be made interactive as well.

If any member believes that he or she may have paperwork that has not been returned, please contact Sandy@lipizzan.org with any questions or comments.
At the present time, the cloning process is not an acceptable breeding practice for the Lipizzaner horse. While there are few cloned horses in the world, at the present time no breed registry will register a cloned horse.

Until now, horse cloning has been a purely scientific experiment. The first cloned horse was produced by Italian scientists in 2003. In the last six years, veterinary scientists have cloned more than 20 horses.

Breed and performance registries and organizations have mixed feelings about the cloned horse. While the governing body of the Thoroughbred racing (in North America, the Jockey Club) forbids cloned animals as does the American Quarter Horse Association, the National Cutting Horse Association will allow clones to compete in the sport of cutting, in which horses separate cows from a herd. On the other hand the Oklahoma Quarter Horse Racing Association has pushed for legislation to ban clones from the state’s racetracks.

Breeding versus performance – exactly where does a cloned horse fit in? While no such cloning ban exists exist for many performance animals – such as show jumpers or rodeo horses, all organizations are beginning to take a position.

When the show-jumping champion Gem Twist died in 2006, his owners paid to have a flap of his skin frozen. There was no opportunity to pass his talents to offspring as Gem Twist was gelded to keep him manageable. Veterinary scientists pulled skin cells from the freezer and used them to clone a new horse. As a clone, the cloned offspring, named Gemni, carries the same genetic code as Gem Twist and may be able to do something his gelded originator could not do – he will be used as a breeding stallion.

There are many pros and cons to cloning. First of all, cloning is expensive – in many cases in excess of $150,000. Cloning companies promote their business as "one last genetic chance" -- cloning will increase the gene pool, reviving otherwise lost genes.

There are many questions with few concrete answers. It has been reported that defects appear to be more common among the cloned animals than among those naturally conceived.

Questions have been raised concerning longevity of cloned animals. Cloned foals are likelier to be weak or have crooked legs according to many reports, which is an undesirable trait to pass along. It is too soon to see how much the clones mirror their originals, a fact that both scientists and horse breeders alike are eager to see. It is also too early to confirm whether cloned horses will have the talents of the originals.

Genetic Potential vs. Mirror Image. While cloning can provide genetic potential, having the same genes does not make the clone the same animal as the original. A champion horse may, or may not, produce a champion horse with live cover, the same holds true for a cloned counterpart. Likewise, creating an animal that looks similar to one that died may not give you a horse with the same temperament and characteristics as the beloved original.

Cloning may ultimately be the savior of animal breeds which are lacking in numbers. Could the cloning of foundation horses of a breed bring back some of the strength lost by today’s selective breeding that has developed poor traits (soft hooves, weak legs, weak backs, etc.). Because of the costs, would only the well-off individual be able to clone a performance horses – would this trend slowly force the less well off horse enthusiasts to stop competing? Would cloning bring better genes and genetic diversity to the horse world or would people stop breeding horses that are undesirable and unwanted – leading to horse abuse and more abandonment – or would these clones themselves further add to the abuse and abandonment? These questions, and many more, have yet to be answered.

Thus far, both the Jockey Club and the American Quarter Horse Association have expressed serious concerns about the long-term impact of cloning on their breeds, how this emerging technology will affect their breeds, and will continue to study it. The Lipizzan Pedigree Trust and the Lipizzan Association of North America will follow in their footsteps for the present time. Decisions made today could have unanticipated impact for many years down the road.
ADDITIONS TO BREEDING RULES & REGULATIONS

The approved breeding practices still consist of live cover, pasture breeding, artificial insemination, transported semen and implanted embryo. A few changes and clarifications have been made regarding frozen semen:

1. Offspring resulting from frozen semen when the stallion is deceased for more than one 12 months without the proper paperwork approved and on-file with the Registry. If the registered owner of the deceased stallion has frozen semen, he must notify the Registry within 2 months of the stallion’s death of the exact number of straws available for future use. Failure to follow the Rules and Regulations will disqualify registration of foals resulting from frozen semen of deceased stallions. *

2. Offspring resulting from AI or Embryo Transplant where the stallion supplying the semen is not owned by the owner of record at the time of the breeding without the proper paperwork approved and on-file with the Registry.* This includes frozen semen. If the previous owner of the stallion and the current owner of the stallion have a contract in place approving the prior owner’s use of any stored frozen semen, a notarized copy of the contract must be on file with the Registry. This rule is to protect the current owner of the stallion from the unapproved actions of a previous owner. Failure to follow the Rules and Regulations will disqualify registration of foals resulting from unauthorized sale or use frozen semen.

3. Horses produced by any cloning process are not eligible for registration.

4. Offspring resulting from a Partbred Lipizzan registered sire or dam bred to any horse other than a Purebred (or Appendix) Lipizzan.

5. Parent Verification. If a foal does not qualify as an offspring of its reported sire and/or dam, additional genetic typing may be required. Based on the results of the genetic typing and any other relevant information available, the Registry will make a determination regarding the registration of the foal. It is the registration applicant’s responsibility to resolve doubts regarding parentage.

* If any member has frozen or stored semen, you have until August 15, 2009 to report the same to the LANA Registrar’s Office so that future offspring can be registered. Likewise, contracts between former and current owners of frozen or stored semen must be submitted by August 15, 2009.

visit www.lipizzan.org/store.html
When is a Hole More Than a Hole?

Should you be careful when considering purchasing a horse that has a hole in its pedigree? Of course - especially when you have a closed studbook. Unlike many countries in Europe when it came time to evaluate the pedigrees for inclusion in the LIF studbook, the horses registered in the United States had little difficulty getting the registration paperwork accepted. But there are exceptions.

Most of the people who imported the first Lipizzans into the United States purchased from federal European studfarms where there was little doubt of the parentage of the horses being sold. However, when horses are purchased from private breeders, it is a case of buyer beware, because private breeders may, or may not, have horses with pedigrees going back to approved foundation stock. Because of recent military conflict yet again in Europe, buyers must once again take a defensive position.

For many years, LANA, as well as its predecessor organizations, attempted to work with the Lipizzan International Federation ("LIF"), to resolve pedigree issues for Tulipan Zverka "Osit." Questions have been raised as to why the LIF will not accept the stallion as an "approved breed experiment" or ask that the North American registries just ignore the position of the international community and approved the horse here in the United States when offspring are several generations away from the horse with the hole in the pedigree.

These questions can be answered by a look at the Tulipan Zverka Osit pedigree (see pg. 17). First, the stallion was not an approved breeding experiment by any federal European studfarm. The stallion was privately breed. Next, when you have a hole in the pedigree that cannot be traced back to foundation stock, the horse fails to qualify as a purebred Lipizzan. And no, the problem does not come around strictly as a result of lost paperwork during World War II although that did not help the situation as the stallion has holes in both the top and bottom of the pedigree.

Born in 1959 and bred by R. Bakar, Novi, Karlovci, Yugoslavia, Tulipan Zverka “Osit” was imported to the United States by Josef Vogt and produced several offspring out of primarily Austrian-bred mares and who, in turn, produced offspring. This Tulipan stallion had not one, but two very large holes in his pedigree which, to this day, remain open.

On the stallion side of the pedigree, the sire of this stallion was Tulipan Ozit. The first hole comes through the mare line Ozit, whose dam, Osica is labeled as “country bred mare from unknown Province” and thereafter the pedigree is blank from this mareline. Now, an even bigger hole appears through the Zverka line, the dam of this stallion. Zverka’s dam is also labeled country bred mare from unknown province (unrecognized) and all information stops there. Additional, this unknown mare’s sire is labeled as “probably” 1565 Tulipan Sallo II and there is no information on Lipiz’s dam.

Because of these holes, this Tulipan stallion and his progeny are not eligible for inclusion in the purebred section of either the international or national studbooks. It is truly a shame because when this stallion was crossed with purebred Lipizzan mares, several outstanding offspring were produced which in turn were bred to more purebred horses, again producing some spectacular animals. A question has been raised: if the progeny were crossed exclusively with recognized, purebred Lipizzans, even to five and six generations away from this stallion, would the offspring be eligible for inclusion in the purebred section of the studbook. Sadly, the answer is no.

The Lipizzan studbook is closed. The LIF’s position remains firm and unchanged. Tulipan Zverka “Osit” was a countrybred stallion with some Lipizzaner blood in his veins or in other words, a crossbred, and a typical example of the use of purebred Lipizzans within the breeding of working horses in former Yugoslavia.

When Serbia was composing its studbook, there was some slight hope that these holes might be filled in if purebred Lipizzans had been used. However, it was discovered that these holes concern local farmer horse breeding, which contained no breeding history within the traditional, strictly defined Lipizzaner breed. As a result of these findings, there is no doubt that Tulipan Zverka “Osit” was a crossbred with some Lipizzaner blood and not eligible to become an “approved breeding experiment.” At the present time, all Tulipan Zverka “Osit” offspring are being registered in the Appendix area of the Lipizzan Pedigree Trust records.

(Left: Copy of Pedigree for Tulipan Zverka Osit)
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Standing: Conversano II Emma II-IV

**ARIZONA**

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Flagstaff, AZ 86002-1388  
(P) 928-380-0159  
Email: jgliege@earthlink.net  
Services: Stallion standing, horses for sale, boarding, instruction & training (dressage)  
Standing: Maestoso Primrose, Neapolitano Vendetta

**COLORADO**

**Weaselskin Equestrian Center**  
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Durango, CO 81303  
(P) 970-385-4063  
E-mail: weaselskin1@msn.com  
Web: weaselskinfarmeqctr.com  
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**White Stallion Ranch**  
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E-mail: glashinsky@lipizzaner.com  
Web: www.lipizzaner.com  
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Solon, IA 52333  
(P) 319-624-2546  
(C) 319-329-5065  
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Web: www.medicineriverfarms.com  
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Standing: Favory VII Andorella, Favory VIII  
Bellanna, Siglavy VI Garbo (bay)

**INDIANA**

**Kar-Mel Lipizzans**  
110 E 700 N  
Alexandria, IN 46001-8739  
(P) 765-644-3904  
Email: thull@iquest.net  
Web: hullhome.com  
Services: Boarding, instruction, training

**MISSOURI**

**Ice Pond Lipizzan**  
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Neosho, MO 64850  
(P) 417-455-9426  
(C) 479-426-2469  
Email: icepondfm@aol.com  
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E-mail: bmecinfo@bluemoundsequine.com
Web: www.bluemoundsequine.com
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