John G. Gliege - LANA Director
August 3, 1948 – February 21, 2010

The Lipizzan community has once again lost one of its most valuable supporters. John Gliege, 61, passed away at home in Kendrick Park near Flagstaff, Arizona with his children at his side following a brief battle with pancreatic cancer.

Born and raised in Chicago, Illinois, John moved to Arizona and attended college at Arizona State University where followed in his father’s footsteps and earned his law degree. Eschewing the corporate law environment, he relocated to Flagstaff in 1980 where he worked as a rural community attorney throughout Arizona and as a professor of law.

John had a life-long passion for horses, first Arabians and then Lipizzans. John purchased his first Piberbred Lipizzans from Tom Meyer -- Cremona and her yearling colt, Favory Cremona. Later he purchased several stallions and mares from Tempel Lipizzans before importing a stallion from the Spanish Riding School and a mare from the Piber studfarm.

Meeting and working with John was always a memorable experience. Sandy Heaberlin recalls that she first met John Gliege at an USLR annual meeting in Texas in early 1980s when John made his memorable “mushrooms and closets” speech before resigning his Vice President post. John continued to travel to Europe and attended many of the early meetings of the Lipizzan International Federation and was made an officer. He judged Lipizzan classes on several occasions in both the US and Europe, and worked as translator for Dr. Jaromir Ouehla during US evaluations.

It was at one of the many riding clinics with Spanish Riding School personnel at his Arizona ranch that John formulated the plan to combine John Iannuzzi’s Lipizzan Association of America registry with the Lipizzan Society of North America he had created. Several years later, he made sure that Tom and Melody Hull and Sandy Heaberlin’s first trip to Austria was a trip of a lifetime as he squired them around the familiar sights of Vienna and Austria -- from a Mozart concert to Schonbrunn, the Spanish Riding School and Piber. He loved sharing his knowledge and heritage with friends.

From USLR to LSNA to LANA, John worked first with the 2020 Committee and then with the LFA toward the ultimate goal of unification among the American Lipizzan community. Sadly, he did not live long enough to see this goal fulfilled.

Dr. Delphi Toth said she would miss his almost daily late night calls while he was driving home from Phoenix to Flagstaff. He was always so happy, she remarked, that I was still awake at midnight or 2:30 Eastern time, never thinking that I was awake only because the phone had rung, waking me. He was so filled with enthusiasm after an evening of ballroom dancing and planning what exuberant clothing he would wear in the next competition. He was especially delighted by his bright red formal suit and the effect its appearance had on people. Talking about his evening’s dancing seemed to prolong his terpsichorean enjoyment throughout his drive home; Delphi said that she knew that she was only a cooperative listener to his mnologue.

Survived by his mother Jane (Roy) Heidke, sister Carolyn (Charles) Wait, companion, Marjorie Chinnock, his children, Gerhardt (Lisa), Stephanie, and Kristine Gliege, Pete (Laura) Sartorello, Tina (Gary) Steffensen, three grandchildren, two nieces, two nephews, and a multitude of friends and colleagues.

John was a true Renaissance man. His family and work were his pride and joy. He enjoyed his horses, playing guitar, traveling, teaching, ballroom dancing, creating community, and lived life like there was no tomorrow. John had a giving spirit; his home and heart were a haven for many. He will be missed.
Chance of a Lifetime . . .

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My Grandfather's Lipizzan
By Dr. Allan Hamilton

Some horses make us wait a lifetime before they’re ready to come into this world. But this year, the spring of 2010, we had our first colt out of our Lipizzan breeding program. The events that shaped his arrival spanned three lifetimes, reaching across a century of my family’s history from Vienna, Austria to Tucson, Arizona. After all that, the colt almost got me killed.

I fell in love with Lipizzans because of my grandfather. He helped raise me. He had been a dashing Viennese cavalry officer. He was a fabulous equestrian in his day and had the opportunity to ride in the famous Spanish Riding School before the Emperor Franz Josef. He was in the cavalry and went off to the Great War.

A year after the war started, my grandfather was riding his favorite mount, Otto, into a small skirmish when an artillery shell burst in front of him. My grandfather was wounded and knocked to the ground. He managed to crawl the ten or so yards to where Otto lay mortally wounded. Two of the horse’s legs had been amputated by the blast and his belly had been ripped open by a large piece of shrapnel.

My grandfather wrapped his arms around his great horse’s neck, kissed him, and then pressed his revolver against Otto’s head and squeezed the trigger. The battle would rage on for two more days. Over half of my grandfather’s unit was killed or wounded. My grandfather grabbed a second horse that had lost its rider and later, that same afternoon, his second horse was shot out from underneath him. Later, my grandfather was decorated with Austria’s highest military decoration for valor. It was pinned on him by the Emperor himself in the Redoutensaal in the Habsburg Imperial Palace. But he told me, at the time, he could barely stand to look at the palace anymore. He told me it was especially hard to walk past the stables across the street from the palace.

My grandfather passed on to me his great love for horses and this wonderful breed. He shared with me his perpetual grief at seeing his own horses sacrificed in war. I remember walking with him through the Museum of Military History just outside Vienna when I was a young teenager on vacation. Once we were strolling down one of the halls and he came to a stop in front of a huge oil painting. It was one of those typical immense, baroque paintings that depicted a battle with hundreds of figures, charging bravely through cannon fire. There were heroic generals at the center, bathed in light and
glory, exhorting men with their sabers held aloft. Brave flag bearers propping up their standards. My grandfather pointed at it.

“They never paint the horses correctly in these heroic paintings,” he commented.

“What?” I asked. “There’s tons of horses in this painting. They look fine!”

“Yes, live ones. All the horses they paint are alive.”

“What’s wrong with that.”

“They always leave out all the dead ones—the wounded and mutilated ones—when they make these paintings. It’s like nothing ever happened to horses in battle.” He said. “But terrible things took place. The screams of the horses were the worst of it. Worse than those of the dying men. Because we rarely had bullets to spare for all the horses that were dying. Sometimes...the men would bayonet them to finish them off. To put them out of their misery. But there were so many...it was bloody, terrible work, and a man would spend himself completely just doing them in. So, mostly, the animals would cry out for hours till they finally, mercifully died.”

He once told me that the sound of the horses was the most terrible, fearful sound he had ever heard. “It is the sound of hell itself,” he said.

I also recall how hushed, almost reverential, he became in the museum when we came to the thirty-two horsepower, four cylinder 1910 Graft and Sift open car in which Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Habsburg dynasty and the throne of the Austrian Hungarian Empire, was assassinated on June 28, 1914. The bloodstained tunic worn by the Prince is on exhibit in the museum too. My grandfather and his fellow Hussars had been in the funeral procession behind their slain Prince.

“It is a great sin for men to seek to kill each other with their sabers, their bullets, and their shells. That’s a matter between
men, at least,” he said. “But to unleash our murderous ways on these innocents, these beautiful, peace-loving animals—to drag them into our hatreds. Our nationalistic struggles. Our ethnic grudges. Our great causes. That is a far greater wrong. For they have no wish to be a part of it nor is it of their making. We visit our sins on horses, polluting their flawless hearts with humanity’s atrocities and hatred. There must be no greater sin in the eyes of God.”

My grandfather passed away when I was twenty-one years old. It would be another thirty-five years before I resolved I would raise Lipizzans to honor his memory. I spent several years looking around for a foundation stallion. I was fortunate enough to find Pluto Gisella II, an intelligent, well-built stallion whose sire was Pluto III Fantasca out of Tempel Farms and Gisella out of Carousel Farms in Oregon. I spent five years making sure that he not only had looks but brains. He was successful not only in classical dressage, but did a great job on the rocky trails in the Sonoran desert and even helping with the roping chores on our small cattle operation (not necessarily usual fare for the somewhat aristocratic breed).

I was adamant I would not raise a stallion that was a social outcast. He would be permitted to mingle with the mare herd. He would be trained to have manners and to work closely in the company of other horses, with the geldings. And then we gradually recruited two excellent broodmares.

So, after seven years of meticulous training, fertility testing, DNA tests and pedigree charts, the blessed day was here. It was one of the coldest and wettest winters on record. In Tucson, we still had snow in the mountains and the ski resort on Mt. Lemmon, twenty-five miles from my ranch, was having a record year.

In the barn, despite enough internet-linked video cameras and high tech gadgetry having been installed to not just alert as to when the blessed event might be unfolding but to probably run a respectable national space program, the foal came precipitously and arrived without the least bit of assistance. This was, in many ways, not just disparaging from an economic perspective (given the costs of the electronics) frankly disrespectful given the credit that so many of us humans felt we deserved for our support—albeit indirect—of this mating.

But the gods were feeling mischievous. Labor and delivery seemed to be in the air. My ranch manager’s wife had gone into labor and was delivering their first child at a nearby hospital. In the midst of all this, a freezing rain descended from the mountain tops. Then the colt dropped into the world.

I had recently undergone spinal surgery and was in a body brace until the bones in my back were fused. But as the rain came down, I watched the small colt shivering.

We had a beautiful indoor stall, equipped with cameras, fresh straw, five-star equine rating. I thought to myself: “I’ll be damned if I’m going to lose my first colt!” But there was
one consenting vote I failed to obtain: the dam. She took one look at me scooping her baby in my arms and went to “DEFCON 1”—the equine equivalent of what the military describes as “maximum readiness…reserved for imminent or ongoing attack.” And that’s when I saw she had launched two missiles—both hind legs aimed right at me!

As often happens to us under circumstances of impending doom, adrenaline floods our brains. Everything goes into slow motion. As I watched, I see every detail of the dam’s hooves in slow motion. “Thank God,” I think offhandedly, “we didn’t put shoes on their hind legs.” Then just as casually, I commented to myself, almost casually: “She gonna break my leg.” And that’s exactly what she did. I could hear the bones break. I safely put down the colt. Then I realized she was firing again! A second hind leg! Incoming! By now I was falling over and her right rear leg blasted past my right knee. It landed a glancing blow but I wondered if my knee was still intact. I collapsed against the wall of the foaling stall. I looked up at the camera, realizing I was grinning at no one. I was alone at the ranch.

For a moment, it occurred to me, the dam might try to kill me outright but, just as suddenly as she erupted, she now seemed perfectly tranquil. I would say even slightly embarrassed by her outburst. She was only interested in the colt. I managed to safely drag myself out of the stall and eventually get help to get myself to the hospital. My leg was broken in three places. It could have been far worse.

I spent the first eight weeks of the colt’s life hobbling around on crutches. I named him Teddy, in honor of Theodore Roosevelt. In a very concrete way, Teddy (aka Pluto Santana) and I have, well, gotten off on the right foot. We had to---my left was in a cast. My bones were healing. As I hobbled around the round pen, I noticed my limited mobility had helped me place more emphasis on my colt’s training in close quarters. I had to be sure I stayed aware not just of the colt’s responses but, in order to keep the dam at ease, I had to also work with her significant, looming presence close at hand. I learned to incorporate a little circling time in the round pen as part of our daily training regimen. It gave everyone a nice start with a chance for mother and foal to run around the arena—sometimes at a full enthusiastic tilt. I was always amused at the baby’s enthusiasm when it came to these moments of exuberant exertion. He just seemed to relish the wild antics; he’d launch into huge, enthusiastic leaps into the air, often creating great, sweeping arcs with his hind limbs to one side, and then punctuating the air to the opposite side with thrusts and parries into the thin air with his forelimbs, as if he
My Grandfather’s Lipizzan (Continued)

were sparring with swift, invisible company galloping alongside him. The disability brought a heightened sense of reconnecting with both horses from the ground up.

Everyday, I go out to the stable and feel that magical bond to my grandfather through these facile, whimsical horses. Half dancers and half warhorses. They bring with them such a sense of history and, yes, the touch of the unexpected adventure that had been their trademark through out the centuries with these wonderful, white horses.

Dr. Allan Hamilton is a brain surgeon and Professor of Neurosurgery at the University of Arizona. He is also a well-known horse trainer and has held clinics around the US and Europe. He resides on a ranch in Tucson, Arizona where he raises Lipizzans. He is the author of a best-selling and award-winning book on spirituality and medicine, entitled The Scalpel and the Soul. (Penguin/Tarcher 2008). He has a second, forthcoming book on the spiritual bond between human beings and horses that will be published by Storey Publishing in September 2011. He also serves as a medical script consultant to Grey’s Anatomy and Private Practice.

Editor’s Note: We apologize for the delay in the publication of this magazine. Ongoing unification talks among the three organizations continue. Much progress has been made, but it was felt that any further delay in the publication of our magazine was not fair to the LANA members. Several of the ads should have run in July. Instead, we ran the ads on the LANA website and are publishing them here as well.

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This is the only book on the history of the Lipizzan breed in the Americas and was published by the Lipizzan Association of North America. The American Lipizzan chronicles the early importations, gives a brief overview of European breed history, and includes charts, pedigrees and over 100 photographs. This informative book documents the versatility of the Lipizzan in America.

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2010 Spanish Riding School Tour Delayed

As some of you may know, the Spanish Riding School was scheduled to tour the USA in 2010. The tour has been delayed. Gary Lashinsky was contacted by the SRS Director, Elisabeth Guertler about the illness of the Lipizzaner horses at the school. Gary suggested postponing of the planned tour for this year due to the poor economy and mid term elections. He also had concerns regarding importing the Austrian Lipizzaners to the states due to the Herpes Virus illness that their Lipizzaners had contracted. We mutually agreed on this and decided to look into dates for the autumn of 2011.

Thr SRS has been under financial pressure ever since they were privatized in 2001. That there have been large losses every year at the school and Piber, is not new. They have been struggling each year with management and financial problems for quite a while. As a matter of fact, the 2008 tour that Gary had booked and contracted, was canceled by the school’s new management, due to these financial problems.

Gary is now looking into dates for the fall of next year as per Mrs. Guertler’s request and should have a better idea of what their next tour of the USA will be.
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The Kladruber or Kladruby Horse

The Old Kladrubian has common origin with the Lipizzaner in the Spanish – Italian ancestors, however in the Kladrubian the Italian branch is more dominant, containing the blood of the Alpine western horse, who already during the middle-ages was spreading to Italy and along the Apennines.

The Old Kladrubian horse is a “carosier” (carriage/wheel horse) of Italian-Spanish origin, henceforth he is a type of breed that was raised till the end of the 18th century in the northern and central Italy near Rome on large and small stud farms.

The Old Kladrubian horse was bred in the Bohemian (Czech Republic today) court stud farm in Kladruby by the river Elbe. Rudolf II, the son of Maximilian II, established this stud farm in the year 1579 in the Pardubice domain that was purchased already by his grand father Ferdinand I. Rudolf II was a “horse lover” who especially favored the Spanish horses with which he was very familiar, because he himself was raised in the Spanish court during the time when the Spanish horse was at its peak. From the establishment perspective, the Kladruby and Lipizza/Lipica stud farms are the oldest horse farms in Europe that managed to remain active till this day.

After the court chamber decision, additional stables were built in the court of Kladruby manorial estate and Rudolf Breitenbach was named as the “gestütmeister” (modern English term “farm manager”). The first horses that arrived to Kladruby came mainly from Spain. The Imperial scouts (agents) were also buying horses from northern Italy, especially around Lipica region.

Unfortunately, there is very little known about these horses that were active in the stud farm, because all the documentation from the first two centuries was destroyed in the Kladruby fire in the year 1757.

The greatest prosperity from the architectural and hippological aspect came to the Kladruby stud farm during the era of Charles VI (1712 – 1748), who was also a passionate horse lover. The original Pernstein court buildings were demolished and the foundation was laid for the new stud farm as well as the castle, which remains in foundation intact till this day.

During that time there were more than a thousand horses. The stud farm always depended not only on the personal fancy for horses of individual rulers, but also on the court financial situation as well as the political status of the land, whose fate it shared. During the Prussian wars the stud farm had to be evacuated to Enyed in Hungary. After the battle of “Kolín” July 17th 1757 the
building in Kladruby succumbed to a fire. An Austrian cavalry regiment was staying over night and after their departure a fire broke out and from the structures build by Charles VI remained nothing but bare walls. Charles VI also established a third stud farm in Kopčany in Slovakia, which was less threatened by foreign invaders than the Kladruby and because of it Marie Teresa decided to liquidate the stud farm in Kladruby. The decisive factor were also various financial problems brought by many years of wars. The buildings were rented out to a Dutch textile company, which had them repaired and suited for a garment factory. In the frequent flooded, damped environment of the Hungarian Enyed, the horses did not do well, mares were aborting and foals were dying. Therefore, Josef II decided to have the Kladrubian stud farm renewed, repaired and further reestablished and continued only in Kladruby the breeding of the heavier carriage horse of the Italian – Spanish type from the previous herd from Kladruby and Kopčany. From that time; the Kladruby stud farm remained to serve the purpose till this day. Those days type of the Old Kladrubian horse can be seen, hitched to heavy wheels, depicted in the paintings of Wouwermann and Hamilton. 

Horses in these paintings are tall with Roman heads (nose), with ears conspicuously short, accordingly to the contemporary fashion cropped already in the foal stage, high set necks, wide and muscular hind quarters, long tails, high stepping slim legs, mostly blacks, grays, but times even some bizarre colors. The founder of today’s Old Kladrubian Grays was a Spanish black stallion Peppoli born 1764 in a private farm near Ferrary in northern Italy. His son was a gray, named Imperatore out of a gray mare Aurora by the stallion Toscanello. Imperatore produced with a black mare from Kopchany named Mosca, who was more likely of Italian origin, a gray stallion named Generale, born in Kopčany 1787, who became the forefather of today’s descendants of the Old Kladrubian grays of Generale lineage. The stallion Generale left behind in Kopčany lines of descendants from which 4 sons were used as breeding stallions in the Kladrubian stud farm. The first son, born 1797 out of Bellona, was named Generalissimus and became the founder of the second line of the Kladrubian grays that remained till the year 1929; last stallion being Generalissimus XXII. The second son, born 1797 out of Bellasp-erenza, was named Generale III, but established only a small lineage, which later vanished. The third son born 1797 out of Altabella had very little influence and his line died out. The most influential was the fourth son Generale – Vallona, marked as Generale II. This branch remains till this day and to which belonged the exclusive stallion Generale XXXIII, whose son, out of mare 407 Generalissimus, was inserted into the breeding program and named Generalissimus XXIII. Thus the lineage was renewed through the daughter of the last Generalissimus. Due to the fact that in Italy and Spain the horses of these old breeds completely died out, the Old Kladrubians Grays are maintained in such ways where the daughters of Generale are paired with Generalissimus stallion and the daughters of Generalissimus with Generale. The breeding of the Old Kladrubian Black went through a similar process, where the breed was maintained through two stallion 

The breeding of the Old Kladrubian Black went through a similar process, where the breed was maintained through two stallion 

Sacramoso XXVII - Aja 1907, Old Kladrubian pureblooded stallion, black without change, sire Sacramoso Risamota 1889, dam Aja 1889, + 8/21/1930. An old type of carosiers, 16’2 tall and 1373 pounds. 

Four-in hand Kladruby stallions
lines, Sacramoso and Napoleone, from which the Napoleone lineage was liquidated in Kladruby in the year 1922 and only the line of Sacramoso survived. The Italian – Spanish black stallion Sacramoso, who came to Kladruby from the archiepiscopal stud farm of Riess, established this lineage, but this line from which came 13 stallions died out. The second line of the Sacramosos remained till this day. The stallion Sacramoso born in 1800 in the Olomouc stud farm of the Kroměříž archiepiscopate established this line.

Both lines of Sacramosos were related because they came from the same stud farm, owned by the marquis Sacramoso of Verona, from where also the archiepiscopal stud farm of Riess was purchasing horses.

The second line of the Old Kladrubian Blacks Napoleone came from a black stallion Napoleone born 1845 and was purchased for the Kladruby stud farm as a ten-year-old in 1855 in Rome from a private stable. Henceforth, he was of the same origin as the Sacramoso but of different blood. In Kladruby, the Napoleones were covering the Sacramoso mares and the Sacramoso stallions in return bred the daughters of Napoleone stallions. The last Napoleone was Napoleone (VI) Soal born 1902 in Kladruby by Napoleone Amelia out of mare Sola; he was figural, tall stallion who on account of the lacking interest in his particular breed after the first world war, was prematurely excluded from the breeding program; despite the fact that this breed of horses in Europe is a hippological uniqueness, because this old, yet viable Italian – Spanish race of horses cannot be found anywhere else in the World.
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Sire/Dam: Siglavy Aga* | Presciana II

SIGLAVY PATRITZIA*
Stallion | June 14, 1989
Sire/Dam: Siglavy Beja | Patritzia

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Stallion | June 12, 2000
Sire/Dam: Maestoso Roxana | Sessana

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MAESTOSO BELLA*
Stallion | June 1, 1992
Sire/Dam: Maestoso Perla | Bella

MAESTOSO ODA* (PICTURED ABOVE)
Stallion | May 3, 1992
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A Horse Show of a Different Color
By Melody Hull

We all know that Lipizzans are beautiful. We also realize that many breeds have artists who specialize in rendering that breed’s unique variation or who prefer using a particular breed for an artistic genre. Sometimes, though, there are crossovers: artists who own one breed and like using another. Such is the circumstance for my Lipizzans.

One of my “horsey” friends is also an artist with her photography. She will take a picture for a certain affect and/or will modify afterward the original for a specific look or impression. Linda Rosencrans showed in 4-H with me way back too many years ago to count. She owns Quarter Horses and Arabians, and while she uses various horse breeds in her art work, she admitted to me the other day that she loves taking pictures of my Lipizzans because they are so photogenic. In a discussion about how difficult it is to take a good picture of a horse, she said, “They [my Lips] are so easy to get good pictures of, more so than other breeds I’ve used.”

Linda has on several occasions asked to photograph my white horses in a specific setting. One winter she wanted off-white horses against the sparkling white of one of our Hoosier snows. Nature had already laid down the sterling blanket, and the off-white was easy enough for me to attain. All I had to do was brush off the heavy, caked muddy clay from their winter coats and not give them a bath. My horses’ coats were therefore white but with a hint of ecru or “butter cream” as Linda termed it. Some of the many pictures she took that day, as my playmates were running individually in the pasture, are hanging on my walls.

Recently, she asked for a similar rendition during summer. She wanted clean white horses moving into the yellow streams of sunlight shining through my arena doors. She needed to work in the afternoon, and, of course, I needed to bathe Jan (Neapolitano IV Janina II) and Baby (Monteya). Neither objected since it was a typical steamy Indiana August. For this shoot, I free-lunged each into and against the heavy gold light. Afterward at her studio, Linda selected her best shots, blacked out the arena walls, and emphasized the silver shine (the “shimmel” in German) of the coats and the yellow light seeming to flow from the manes.

The end result was impressive, we thought, but then our judgment couldn’t be trusted in view of our extreme prejudice for those white horses. Linda decided to get a professional opinion from a panel of judges by entering one of her favorite shots in the Madison County [IN] Photography Show held at the Anderson Fine Arts Center. She called later to let me know how happy she was that from among the hundreds of submissions, hers was one chosen to be hung on display for the next six weeks. She also invited me to the gala’s opening at which time awards would be announced. Linda had entered her creation featuring Baby in the Open Division. That category was, you guessed it, the largest. Upon opening the show’s catalogue, we were both pleased as the punch we were drinking to see that Linda’s picture titled “The White Horse” had won its division and, in fact, according to the printed judges’ comments, was, “one eyelash from winning Best in Show.” We were both proud parents.

Not to get into a treatise arguing breed versus breed, but more directly looking at the line and form of conformation as an artistic element, Lipizzans and their Spanish relatives, the Andalusion and Lusitano, may have more of an advantage when it comes to “arty” equine works. The breeds derived from the indigenous Spanish horse are--we all know this-- built for collection and therefore have rounder, flowing lines and form that produce their elegant, lofty gaits. Bred for speed, Quarter Horses and Thoroughbreds tend to be built with straighter lines and have more angular shapes and movements. This is another way of explaining the old horseman’s adage of “form produces function.”
A Horse Show of a Different Color (Continued)

We in the Lipizzan community are blessed with artists who render our horses beautifully—whether you want realism or impressionism. Our web site features the art of Kelli Swan, Michael Harman, Don Stivers, and now the photography of Linda Rosencrans. We encourage you to support those who see the living art of our historic breed. As Linda herself put it: “You know the saying ‘you had me at hello,’ well with these [Lipizzans], they have me with their eyes. There is something ancient, classical and deep with these horses. You get a glimpse into the equine soul. I do love them.”

For more information, prices on prints, or to schedule a photo shoot, Linda Rosencrans can be reached at 765-644-2753 (office) or 765-617-4857 (cell); or by emailing: animalaunt@aol.com.

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Standing: Conversano II Emma II-IV

ARIZONA

Rancho Bosque, LLC
8649 E. Woodland Road
Tucson, AZ 85749
(P) 520-760-4468
E-mail: info@ranchobosque.com
Web: ranchobosque.com
Services: Stallion standing, horses for sale, training (dressage/western); instruction (western/combined training); clinics (western/combined training);
Student Apprenticeship Program
Standing: Pluto Gisella I

COLORADO

Weaselskin Equestrian Center
12629 Hwy. 550
Durango, CO 81303
(P) 970-385-4063
E-mail: weaselskin1@msn.com
Web: weaselskinfarmeqctr.com
Services: Stallions standing, young horses for sale, instruction & training (dressage, hunter/jumper, combined training), Student Apprentice Program
Standing: Pluto Lynda, Pluto II Salina

CONNECTICUT

Castle Lipizzans
275 Woodcreek Rd.
Bethlehem, CT 06751-1013
(P) 203-266-7008; (F) 203-266-5480
E-mail: scastle275@aol.com
Services: Stallion standing, horses for sale, boarding, clinics, European import services
Standing: Conversano Brentna I, Siglavy Flora-8

Green Mountain Lipizzans
2570 Colvin Hill Rd
Danby, VT 05739-9591
(P) 802-293-5421
Email: lipizzansvt2@aol.com
Standing: Cinversano Enna U

FLORIDA

Rolling Acres Farm
10755 NE 36th Ave
Anthony, FL 32617
(P) 352-438-7077
E-mail: dalgal68@aol.com
Web: www.rollingacreslipizzans.com
Services: Horses for sale

Rolling Green Farm
16300 NW 165th St.
Williston, FL 32696
(P) 352-528-0471
Services: Stallion standing (Private Treaty), horses for sale, training (dressage), instruction & clinics
Standing: Conversano Toscana III

The Equine Inn
P. O. Box 5429
Ocala, FL 34478
(P) 352-351-1550
E-mail: stalls@theequineinn.com
Web: www.theequineinn.com
Services: Stallion standing, training (dressage, combined training); clinics (dressage); boarding; overnight horse boarding
Standing: Pluto Gisella

White Stallion Ranch
1053 Van Arsdale Street
Oviedo, FL 32765
(P) 407-366-0366; (F) 407-366-8099
E-mail: glashinsky@lipizzaner.com
Web: www.lipizzaner.com
Services: Stallions standing, horses for sale
Standing: Siglavy Aga, Siglavy Gidrane, Siglavy Bonavista, Pluto Virtuosa

ILLINOIS

Tempel Lipizzans
17000 Wadsworth Rd.
Old Mill Creek, IL 60083
(P) 847-244-5330
Email: tfcourtney@aol.com
Web: www.tempelfarms.com
Services: Stallions standing, young horses for sale, Public performances, boarding, training & clinics (dressage)
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

1 Imported from Austria
2 Imported from Slovenia
3 Imported from Topolcianky
BREEDER’S CORNER

IOWA

Medicine River Horse Farm
433 Pleasantview Dr. NE
Solon, IA 52333
(P) 319-624-2546
(C) 319-329-5065
Email: medicineriverfarms@yahoo.com
Web: www.medicineriverfarms.com
Services: Stallion standing, young horses for sale,
Public performances; training, instruction & clinics
(dressage, Hunter/jumper, combined training)
Stallion Standing: Neapolitano Juwela

MICHIGANI

Knudsen’s Lipizzans
1024 Thrams Rd
Sherwood, MI 49089-9704
Phone: 517-741-7614
Email: robert_1939@yahoo.com
Services: Stallion Standing, horses for sale
Standing: Neapolitano IV Roickrose

MISSOURI

Ice Pond Lipizzan
19635 Panda Rd.
Neosho, MO 64850
(P) 417-455-9426
(C) 479-426-2469
Email: icepondfm@aol.com
Services: Training, instruction (dressage/vaulting)
boarding, instruction, clinics, horses for sale

CTS Farn
491 West Collier Street
Troy, MO 63379
(P): 816-668-9918
Stallion Standing: Maestoso II Jessica II

NEW YORK

The Waltzing Horse Farm
130 Musk Rd.
New Berlin, NY 13411
(P) 607-847-9406
E-mail: waltzinghorsefarm@gmail.com
Web: www.waltzinghorsefarm.com
Services: Stallions Standing, horses for sale, boarding, training & clinics (dressage);
instruction (dressage/hunter/jumper)
Standing: 499 Conversano Barbarina, Maestoso Marina

OHIO

Huszár Farm
P.O. Box 426
Valley City, OH 44280-0426
(P) 330-607-3750
E-mail: HuszarFarm@aol.com
Services: Boarding, horses for sale, training,
instruction, driving

Dulcey Anderson
8504 Linnville Rd. SE
Heath, OH 43056
(P) 614-863-1858
Email: dovadova@windstream.net
Standing: Conversano Adina II
Services: Horses for Sale

WASHINGTON

Flor Lozano-Byrne
15603 3rd Dr SE
Mill Creek WA 98012
(P) 425-741-5856 (C) 425-772-2237
E-mail: fbyrne@yahoo.com
Web: http://www.classicaldressage.com/merlin.html
Standing: Pluto III Ambrosia II “Merlin”

WEST VIRGINIA

Touchstone Acres
901 Old Leetown Pike
Kearneysville, WV 25430
(P) 304-724-1286; (F) 304-724-1285
(C) 703-989-4826
E-mail:info@TouchstoneAcres.com
Web: www.TouchstoneAcres.com
Services: Stallions standing, horses for sale, mare leases,
boarding, dressage clinics
Standing: 261 Maestoso Samira XXI2
Neapolitano XXIX-18 (Black/Sambata de Jos/Imported
frozen semen from The Netherlands)

WISCONSIN

Blue Mounds Equine Center
2633 State Road 78
Mt. Horeb, WI 53572
(P) 608-848-9845
E-mail: bmeceinfo@bluemoundsequine.com
Web: www.bluemoundsequine.com
Services: Stallion standing, horses for sale, boarding,
instruction (dressage), training, horses for sale,
clinics, broodmares, reproductive services, cem
quarantine
Standing: Neapolitano XII-113, Neapolitano XI-213, Conversano VI-273

BREEDERS CORNER: See your farm listing here and on the LANA website for 2010-11 calendar year.
$25.00 - PAYPAL at www.lipizzan.org or Check or Credit Cards Accepted
The Return of Radnetter – A Review
By Rachel Wehrheim

The first year the lasting impression was “Wow!” The second year it was “Awesome!” This year, the lasting impression from the Herwig Radnetter dressage clinic was simply, “This is too much fun!”

For the last three years the Iowa Lipizzan Association, Inc. has been privileged to host a clinic with Rider Herwig Radnetter of the Spanish Riding School of Vienna. Sought throughout the world for his knowledge and expertise in horsemanship, Herwig conducts a very thorough clinic that both auditors and riders benefit from greatly.

The Iowa Dressage & Combined Training Association generously partnered with the Iowa Lipizzan Association, Inc. in 2010 to host one of the best Radnetter clinics to date. Held at the beautiful and spacious Wildwood Hills Ranch in St. Charles, Iowa, participants were treated to a resort-like atmosphere. With great food, fun, education, and camaraderie this was a weekend not to have missed.

Riders in the clinic included: Deb DeVries, Michelle Johnson, PJ Koehler, Gloria Olson, Cat Parks, Marla Quenzer, Camie Stockhausen, Stephanie Visser, Kristina Wang, and Rachel Wehrheim.

Auditors were treated to the entire range of the training scale from starting young horses on the lunge to mastering the complex movements of Grand Prix. Regardless of the horse’s level of training, Herwig’s emphasis was always on rhythm, relaxation, and moving freely forward. Without these basics it is very difficult to produce a quality performance.

The ILA and IaDCTA would like to thank the riders, auditors, volunteers, sponsors, and Wildwood Hills Ranch for their support. Without this support, clinics like this would not be possible.

For those interested in future clinics with Herwig Radnetter, please contact Rachel Wehrheim at 319-624-2546 or ialipizzan@yahoo.com.
LIPICA (Lipizza)

The formal Austrian Court stud farm Lipizza/Lipica, after the First World War the Italian military and later the Yugoslavian stud farm Lipica, is located on the karstic plateau 415 m above the sea level, 13 km northeast of Trieste in Slovenia. The whole region was shaded by hundred-year-old oak trees, by which the entire local karst was wooded till the Venetians cut them down and used them for poles to extend their city further into the lagoons. The forest around the Slovenian village Lipica remained preserved only because it was the property of the Trieste episcopal that had a farm set there with a small settlement/village; the area was well known for breeding tough and hardy horses, which the local citizens, who were mainly merchants, needed for the long commerce travels. This was one of the reasons why then the regent over Steiermark, Karl von Steiermark, the son of Ferdinand I, purchased Lipica from the Trieste bishop in 1580, disband the settlement, modified the court into stables, added new stables and in the oak forest established pastures. This was the year after, when his nephew Rudolf I founded a stud farm in 1579 in Bohemia (today Czech Republic) in the Kladrubian manorial estate of the Pardubice domain.

At about the same time in 1580 there was imported from Spain to Lipica a herd of 24 original mares and three stallions from Andalusia (“brincos”). Later on, there were purchased for Lipica stronger horses from not far Polesina, Roviga, the Venice region and from around Verona, more likely to improve the massiveness of the Spaniard, who was supposed to serve first as a riding horse but could be used as a light draft/carriage horse as well. The first results with the Spanish stallions and the Italian crossbred mares were obviously very successful; the herd status fluctuated around 100 mares.

It is not possible to describe further the historical development of the horse breeding in Lipica. It is useful to mention that the names of the breeding horses from the early stages are not known. The first established studbook burned and the today preserved pedigrees go back only to 1701 and not even continuously. Never the less, they are showing that the original Spanish stallions were still imported in the XVII and XVIII centuries. In the beginning of the XVIII century came to Lipizza, through a mutual exchange, several Dutch and Danish stallions, which also had a great deal of the Spanish-Italian blood. From these northern stallions especially the Danish Lipp, born 1717, and thereafter from his progeny was chosen a breeding stock for more than a century. His most proven stallions from those days were the north-Italian and Spanish-Neapolitan stallions; Generale 1710, Amico 1712, Superbo 1722, Maestoso 1736, Toscanello 1749, Pluto, orig. Dutch stallion 1765, Conversano, orig. Spaniard Neapolitan 1767, Favory, Kladrubian stallion 1779, Neapolitano, orig. Spanish-Neapolitan 1790, Danese, orig. Dutch 1795.

Besides the Spanish-Italian “carosiers” in the early stages of the Lipizzaner development, the Oriental stallions were used only sporadically. The more substantial and consistent use of the Oriental horses came at the beginning of the IX century, more likely with the intend to refine the contemporary form of the carriage horse, to add more speed to his gaits and to make him eventually useful as a riding horse. From these Orientals only one line managed to...
survive till today, the line of the Arabian stallion Siglavi 1810, which was of course numerously through-crossbred with other mares of the Lipizzan family as well as with other Lipica’s stallion lines. When the third court farm in “Kopchany”, established by Charles IV, was dissolved in Hungary near the Moravian border, it was decided in Vienna to breed the heavier carriage type horses in Kladruby by the river Elbe. Further more, the objective of Lipica was to become the breeding of the lighter type Spanish-Italian horses, which would be more useful for the saddle and would have more speed and endurance. This was to be achieved by crossbreeding with the Arabian horse, but always so, that at least part of the herd would remain intact (into the studbook were entered so called “rein Karster”, which is a Lipizzan of pure Karstic-Spanish-Italian type, against the “gemishter Karster”, which is a Lipizzan with more Arabian blood). There was for this reason added a herd of Arabians to Lipica from the “Kopchany” stables and the heavier carosiers were relocated to Kladruby. In those days there were established individual lines of stallions and mares in Lipica and Kladruby, thus from that time it is spoken of the Kladrubian (Kladruber) and the Lipizzaner. This separation is justified, despite of the same origins, only from the perspective in size and massiveness.

By the end of the XVIII century in Europe it was only in these two stud farms where the pure Spanish-Italian horse managed to remain pure. The object in breeding at Kladruby was to preserve the heavier, carosier type of horse, while in Lipica was added to the Spanish-Italian horses more of the Arabian blood to make them more suitable for riding as well as a lighter carriage. The Lipizzaners were used in Vienna for the high school near the castle at the Spanish riding arena, a beautiful baroque architecture build and finished by Joh. Bernard Fisher from Erlach in the year 1735. This high school was concurrently a test of strength, maneuverability, endurance and learning ability of the Lipizzan stallions, which as four-year-olds were coming to Vienna for at least two years or longer training. Any stallion that did not graduate with success this High School was not allowed back to Lipica as a breeding material.

From the Arabians, one of the best-proven stallions in Lipica was especially Siglavi 1810, who established after himself a line that was preserved till this day. To Lipica also arrived a large transport of Arabian horses (16 stallions and 50 mares) purchased in 1857 by colonel Brunderman in the desert from the Bedouin tribes in Syria and Arabia. However, from this transport remained in Lipica only two stallions, honey gray Samson, and silver gray Hadudy, furthermore 16 desert imported mares and one foal. It was in those days, in the middle of the XVIII century, that the Lipizzaners were crossbred the most with the Arabian. In those days a part of the breeding program in Lipica was to breed also pure-bred Arabians, but later this was abandoned because the Arabian progeny was too slender/delicate for riding at the court riding stables. The Arabian material was therefore moved to other state stud farms, outside of the mares and stallions used for crossbreeding with the Lipizzaners. On the hard, stone paved streets of Vienna the Arabian crossbreds could not equal the Lipizzaner, and because it was constantly more noticeable that with further crossbreeding with the Arabian the Lipizzaner would lose his original type/form and invaluable characteristics, the use of the Arabian for crossbreeding in Lipica came suddenly to an end. The last Arabian stallions active in Lipica were: Arabian halfblood Ben Azet, “fly-gray” born 1851 and an original Arab Massaud, “trout-gray”, born 1869. From the older Arabians stallions there were mainly: Tadmor Or. Ar. 1834 and Gazlan Or. Ar. 1840, whose lines we can
often see in the Lipizzaners pedigrees; especially in the line of Favory and Neapolitano is widely spread the blood of Gazlan.

From Kladruby to Lipica were often sent mares that came out of Kladrubian female stock by Arabians stallions and for the Kladrubian frame were too slim and too light. In those days the breeding stock exchange between the two stud farms was quite frequent. In the stallion stable of Kladruby stood usually one Lipizzaner with whom were mainly bred the rougher types of mares for the production of tough/hard “figural” horses used for pulling the postal wagons; the female crossbreds were not usually added to the Kladrubian herd, but were sent to Lipica instead.

It should be mentioned that there were some experiments made to improve certain weak forms of the Lipizzaners, especially the less prominent withers, sometimes soft back, too steep shoulder blade, with the use of several English thoroughbreds, Northern Light, Millord, Pilgrim, Grimalkin Worthy and others. These experiments were a total failure because the progeny was absolutely unsuitable for the Lipizzaner type and the crossbreds were more or less a caricature of the Lipizzaner as well as the Kladruber.

The balanced and refined posture of the Lipizzaner, his high but roomy gaits, at one time very much sought out, his lively temperament but with good character, durability, toughness, easy learning ability and further his undemanding upkeep were the reasons why the “left-over” stallions were added for the country-breeding in other parts of the southern Austrian empire like; Croatia, Slovenia, Herzegovina, Bosnia Dalmatia, Istria etc. From the surplus material of Lipica were founded breeds of Lipizzaners in other state and private stud farms in Austria-Hungary. In Hungary was established herd of Lipizzaners in Mezöhegyes and Fogarash, later on in Bábolina and in the state Austrian stud farms Radovec and Piber. In Mezöhegyes were the Lipizzaners bred already from the stud farm establishment in the year 1783 till 1874, when the whole herd of Lipizzaners was transferred to Fogarash stud farm. The most typical Mezöhegyes stallion line was Maestoso, established by the Kladrubian Maestoso; further there were bred the lines of Favor and Conversano. Later there was established a new line Lipizzaners Incitato after the stallion Incitato, born 1807, by Curioso out of Capallana, who was undoubtedly a stallion of Spanish-Italian origin. It seems however, that this line was not bred quite purely. The Incitato stallions were/are more massive, rougher and more lymphatic, stand on a longer leg, have heavier head, are longer, lower set neck, thus they have pure karstic Lipizzaner type.

In Fogarash were the Lipizzaners bred from 1874 till 1915. The Mezöhegyes herd was completed from Piber and Lipica; hence all the original lines were represented there. Besides these, there were also present the lines of Incitato and Tulipan.

In the state stud farm in Piber was the Lipizzaner originally bred only for a short time, from 1853 to 1869 and with a material that came there from Lipica, Mezöhegyes and Bábolina.

In Radovec the Lipizzaners were bred from 1793 till 1914. The Lipizzan stallions were at first crossbred here with the Oriental mares and only later on there was established separate herd of Lipizzaners, which consisted of about 100 heads at the end of the 19th century. This herd included some oriental mares, which gave a foundation for new female lines that were not bred in Lipica. Some of these female lines managed to survive till this day in the Piber stud farm. From the Radovec herd came to Lipica Arabian mare Gratia, who proved herself well and became the founder of the individual female line, which was named after her great grand mother Mercurio.

After the beginning of WW I in 1914 the Radovec Lipizzaner breeding material was moved to Piber. From the cleaned out Lipica the original herd was evacuated to Laxemburg near Vienna and 3 age groups of the oriental young stock and foals were sent to Kladruby, where they remained through out the war till 1920.
The stud farm Fogarash was completely cleaned out at the beginning of the First World War and the Lipizzaner herd was moved to Bábolna in Hungary, where it remained and was bred after the war. Fogarash was annexed to Rumania after the war where there was placed a herd of Lipizzaners from the formal Radovec stud farm. This herd however, suffered the moon blindness and was therefore moved further into Rumania. After the Second World War the Fogarash stud farm was again renewed and in the fifties of the 20th century the head count was around 100 mares.

Quite a few Lipizzaners of the Hungarian stock and also from Lipica itself came to a private stud farm of Count Jankovitch in Terezovec and Cabun. Here was bred the new line of Lipizzaners, the Tulipan, which is however not quite pure bred. The Tulipans are of lower grade in exterior; they are rougher, less correct, heavier heads and stand on taller leg.

The majority of the original herd ended up in Italy and the long evacuated Lipica in Karst was again resettled. A smaller part of the herd kept the Austrians for the reproduction of stallions needed for the Spanish Riding School, where only as an attraction still today is ridden the high school (dressage). The Lipizzaner stud farm is in Piber, Steiermark.