




MANV PROPRIA

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The Friesian

A Tribute to the Beauty of the Baroque Horse



The Friesian (also Frisian) is a horse breed originating in Friesland, Netherlands. Although the breed's conformation resembles that of a light draft horse, Friesians are graceful and nimble for their size. During the Middle Ages, it is believed that the ancestors of Friesian horses were in great demand as war horses throughout continental Europe. Through the Early Middle Ages and High Middle Ages, their size enabled them to carry a knight in armor. In the Late Middle Ages, heavier, draft type animals were needed. Though the breed nearly became extinct on more than one occasion, the modern day Friesian horse is growing in numbers and popularity, used both in harness and under saddle. Most recently, the breed is being introduced to the field of dressage. The Friesian is most often recognized by its black coat color, though color alone is not its only distinguishing characteristic. A Friesian horse also has a long, thick mane and tail, often wavy, and „feathers“--long, silky hair on the lower legs, deliberately left untrimmed. The official breed rarely has white markings of any kind; most registries allow only a small star on the forehead for purebred registration. Though extremely rare, and not accepted for registration in most cases, Friesians are occasionally chestnut in color. The Friesian's average height is about 15.3 hands (63 inches or 1.60 m), although it may vary from 14.2 to 17 hands (between 58 in./1.5 m and 68 in./1.7 m) tall at the withers, and mares or geldings must be at

least 15.2 hands (1.57 m) tall to qualify for a ‚star-designation‘ pedigree.[1] Horses are judged at an inspection, or keuring, by Dutch judges, who decide whether the horse is worthy of star designation. The breed is known for a brisk, high-stepping trot. The Friesian is considered a willing, active, and energetic horse that is also gentle and docile. A Friesian tends to have great presence and to carry itself with elegance.

The breed has powerful overall conformation and good bone structure, with what is sometimes called a „Baroque“ body type. Friesians have long, arched necks and well-chiseled, short-eared, „Spanish-type“ heads. Their sloping shoulders are quite powerful. They have compact, muscular bodies with strong, sloping hindquarters and low-set tails. Their limbs are comparatively short and strong. To be accepted as breeding stock in the FPS studbook, a stallion must pass a rigorous approval process.[2]

Today, the two distinct conformation types are the „baroque“ type, which has the more robust build of the classical Friesian, and the „modern, sport horse“ type, which is finer-boned. Conformation type is judged less important than correct movement, and both types are common, though the modern type is currently more popular in the show ring than is the baroque Friesian.



Black Friesian

Two-body 1.4435NcU Staybrite "Classic" watch case with polished bezel and satin finished sides, 42.00 mm diameter, crown with cabochon Onix, historical mechanical hand-winding movement caliber FHF 96. Verre Églomisé miniature painting on the reverse of the sapphire dial featuring a portrait of a black Friesian Stallion on the reverse a sapphire crystal with a miniature painting of the stallion

