
BARNEVELDER

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COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Holland
CLASSIFICATION: Heavy breed: Soft feather
EGG COLOUR: Brown (Sitters)

MASSSES:

LARGE

Cock	3.6 kg
Hen	3.2 kg
Cockerel	3.2 kg
Pullet	2.7 kg

BANTAMS

Cock	1.7 kg max
Hen	1.5 kg max

This breed originated in the district of Barneveld, Holland. Between 1850 and 1875 Cochin, Malay, Brahma and Croad Langshan arrived in Holland from Asia and were crossed with local fowl. One particular strain of brown egg laying fowl was kept as a meat bird. Around 1885 these birds were crossed with Brahmas, Langshan, a rough version of the golden Wyandotte and in 1906 with buff Orpingtons. At first the birds were very mixed for markings, some being double laced, others single, while the majority followed a partridge or “stippled” pattern. Eventually, the breed was standardised and the name Barnevelder was given. Stock was imported into Great Britain in about 1921, with the brown egg as one of the chief attractions. Seven varieties are standardised, namely, double laced black, double laced blue, double laced silver, partridge, silver, black, and white.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

THE MALE

Carriage:	Alert, upright and well balanced, the body appearing compressed, and the back concave.
Type/Body:	Body of medium length, deep and broad, with broad shoulders and high set saddle. Breast and rump: deep, broad and full. Wings: rather short and carried high. Tail: full, with graceful and uniform sweep.
Head:	Carried high with neat skull. Beak: short, evenly curved and yellow with a dark horn-coloured tip. Eyes: orange to brown-red, very bold, bright and prominent. Comb: red, single, upright, of medium size, well and evenly serrated, with a firm base, the heel to follow the neck not too far. Face: smooth, and as free from feathers as possible. Earlobes: long, smooth and red without any white. Wattles: medium size, smooth and bright red.
Neck:	Fairly long, full and carried erect.
Legs and Feet:	Yellow. Thighs and shanks of medium length to give symmetry. Shanks and feet free from feathers. Toes: four and well spread.
Plumage:	Fairly tight and of nice texture.

THE FEMALE

The general characteristics are similar to those of the male, allowing for the natural sexual differences. Note that the female has a small comb.

COLOURS

THE BLACK

Plumage: Black with beetle-green sheen. This variety is rare.

THE DOUBLE LACED BLACK

Plumage of the Male: Neck and saddle hackles to match for colour and definition, each feather to be black (beetle-green) with slight red-brown edging and red-brown center quill (stem) finishing black to tip. Breast: black or redbrown with black (beetle-green) outer edging or lacing. Back and cape: red-brown feathers with very wide black lacing. Abdomen and thighs: black (beetle-green) with black down. Wing bow and bar: red-brown with broad lacing; primaries: inner edge black, outer red-brown; secondaries: inner edge black, outer red-brown finely laced with black, showing when closed as a red-brown bay. Tail: all main feathers, sickles and hangers black with beetle-green sheen. All visible black feathers and lacing must have beetle-green sheen. Under-colour: dark slate.

Plumage of the Female: Hackle: black with beetle-green sheen. Breast, saddle, back and thighs red-brown ground clear of peppering, each feather with defined glossy black outer lacing, and inner defined lacing, the outer lacing to be distinct yet not so heavy as to give a black appearance to the bird in the show pen. Abdomen: black with black down preferred. Wing primaries: inner edge black, outer brown; when wing is closed a brown bay is formed; secondaries: inner edge black, outer laced with black and brown in between the two lacings. Tail: main feathers black with laced feathers well up to them; under-colour grey.

THE DOUBLE LACED BLUE

Plumage: As for the Double Laced Black, but the black is substituted by blue.

THE DOUBLE LACED SILVER

Plumage: As for the Double Laced Black, but the brown is substituted by silver.

THE SILVER

Plumage of the Male: Hackle: silver with black centers, breast silver with black edging. Back and saddle: black with white edges. Under-colour: silver grey. Wing primaries: black, secondaries: black edged with white. Tail: black with beetle-green sheen, sickles edged with white.

Plumage of the Female: Hackle: black center with white edges, a little rust permissible. Breast: white, slightly peppered, outside edged black. Wing primaries: black inside, white outside, slightly peppered; secondaries: well peppered.

THE PARTRIDGE

Plumage of the Male:

Neck and saddle hackles: red-brown with distinct but small black tip; fluff grey; quill red-brown. Breast: beetle-green black. Abdomen and thighs: beetle-green black with black down. Back, cape and wingbow: red-brown with wide black tip; fluff: grey; quill: red-brown. Wing bar: black showing bay brown when closed. Primaries: inner edge black, outer brown. Secondaries: inner edge black, outer edge brown – seen when wing is closed. Tail: main feathers black with beetle-green sheen. Coverts: upper black, lower red-brown peppered with black. Sickles: black with beetle-green sheen. All visible black feathers must have a beetle-green sheen.

Plumage of the Female:

Hackle: beetle-green black. Breast, saddle, back and thighs: redbrown ground colour evenly stippled with small black peppering, clear of defined inner lacing or pencilling, each feather with glossy black outer lacing, not so broad as to make the bird appear black when seen in a show pen. Wing primaries: inner edge black, outer brown peppered with black. Secondaries: outer edge brown, evenly stippled with small black peppering. Tail: main feathers black, coverts: peppered, under-colour grey. The colouring is similar to that of the brown Leghorn hen or the golden partridge Dutch Bantam (Hollandse Kriel) hen.

Other colours:

Dark Brown, White

SERIOUS DEFECTS

White in lobes. Squirrel or wry tail. Feathered legs or toes. Side sprigs on comb. Crooked toes. High or roached back. Seriously deformed breast bones. More than four toes on either foot. Black (dark) legs.

MINOR DEFECTS

White in under-colour, flights, tails, wings, sickles or fluff; the White variety excluded.

BANTAMS

Barnevelder bantams are exact replicas of their large fowl counterparts and so standard, defects and scale of points apply.

SCALE OF POINTS	
Type and size	30
Colour	25
Texture	15
Head	10
Legs and feet	10
Health and condition	10
TOTAL	100