

INTRODUCTION TO THE HORSE SHOWING AND JUDGING CLASS

The purpose of this section of the local horse show is to provide for the local showman the information which can be used as a guide for learning about horse characteristics and conformation, and to be able to select animals that will best represent a particular breed for showing the requirements for the various purposes of the show.

For the model judge, the information can be used as a handy reference guide—a place to look up any model horse. The information on a particular performance class that he or she may be familiar with. While I have tried to cover all the performance classes that are shown, I have not included the more popular classes of horses that are not of horse show model collector's interest. On the final page of the book, you will find a list of books and other materials which would be helpful on the way.

THE
MODEL
HORSE
SHOWER'S
GUIDE:

JUDGING and SHOWING MODEL HORSES

Information on the characteristics of horses is given in general. It is like a book which you can refer to any time you are providing the information on the horse show and also the other books on the way.

Thanks to the author for letting me help her with the book. I'm like to refer to the book on the way. I'm like to refer to the book on the way. I'm like to refer to the book on the way.

INTRO

INTRODUCTION TO THE MODEL HORSE SHOWER'S GUIDE /Section II: Judging and Showing Model Horses; written by Rebecca Herwaldt.

The purpose of this section of The Model Horse Shower's Guide is two-fold. For the model shower, the information herein can be used as a reference for learning about breed characteristics and conformation, so as to be able to select models that will best represent a particular breed and for learning the requirements for the various performance classes, so as to be able to present his or her models to their best ability.

For the model judge, the information can be used as a handy reference guide- a place to look up any information on a particular breed or performance class that he or she may not be familiar with.

While I have tried to cover all the performance classes that model horses are shown in, I have only included information on the more popular breeds of horses that model collector's show. On the final page of this guide you will find a list of books that this author feels would be an excellent addition to anyone's personal library. These books for the most part contain accurate information and useful information for those who are interested in furthering their knowledge of horses in general.

I'd like to say a special thank you to Kay Hill of Tulsa, Okla. for providing the articles on Peruvian Pasos and Paso Finos, and a special thanks to Rebecca Slavin for letting me help her with the Model Horse Shower's Guide!

I'd like to welcome those who are new showers, and say that I hope you learn about showing model horses (and judging them) from this guide, and I hope that you enjoy this wonderful hobby as much as I do. For those who have been showing awhile, I hope that you find this guide useful and that you will continue to support this hobby.

THE AMERICAN SADDLEBRED

The Saddlebred was developed during the early 1800's in the southern states of North America and has Thoroughbred, Morgan, and Narragansett Pacer blood. These three breeds were selectively crossbred to produce an excellent utility horse, which in those days would have been used to pull a plough or carry a man on long crop inspection tours over rough terrain by day, and at night to pull a carriage for family outings.

The breed was originally called the Kentucky Saddler, since the breed basically evolved in the state of Kentucky. In 1891, a group of leading breeders formed the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association and a Saddle Horse Registry was set up at the Association's headquarter's in Louisville, Kentucky.

No longer needed as a farm and carriage horse, the American Saddlebred has become very popular as an elegant show horse and as a general purpose riding horse. The breed is naturally alert and quick to learn, qualities which make training for the showing fairly easy. Basically, Saddlebreds are shown in 3 categories- as 3 Gaited riding horse, 5 Gaited riding horses, and in harness.

The 3-Gaited horse is shown at an animated walk, which must be graceful. the trot should be square, collected, and balanced with hocks well under, and the canter should be smooth, slow, and straight on both leads. 3 Gaited Saddlebreds are shown with a roached mane and tail.

The 5 Gaited Saddlebred is shown at two additional gaits: The slow gait, which is a slow, high, animated gait and not a slow rack, and the rack, which is a four-beat gait done at speed and in form. The 5 Gaited Saddlebred is shown with full mane and tail.

The Harness Saddlebred is shown at a Park trot and a walk. The trot is an animated park gait, with extreme speed to be penalized. The walk is animated and graceful. Entries should be shown with a full mane and undocked tail. If a model shower wishes to show his Saddlebred in this class hitched to a vehicle, the vehicle should be a small buggy with four wire wheels, but without a top.

The ideal American Saddlebred has a well shaped head, which is carried relatively high with small alert pointed ears set close, large eyes set well apart with thin lids, and a fine muzzle with large nostrils and a straight face line. He has a long neck, which is nicely arched with a fine clean throatlatch. His withers are high with long sloping shoulders and a short back with well sprung ribs. The croup is level, with the tail carried well coming out high. The forearms and hind quarters are well muscled to the knees and hocks. The legs are straight with broad flat bone and sharply defined tendons and sloping pasterns. He has good, sound hooves. The action of the Saddlebred should be straight and true. The average height is 15 to 16 hands. Any color is acceptable, but the most predominant are chestnuts, bays, browns, and blacks, with some greys, roans palominos, and pintos.

For the model shower, there actually aren't too many good quality original finish molds which are acceptable as Saddlebreds. However, those that are available are generally good quality. These include the Breyer Traditional 5 Gaiter, the Breyer Stablemate Saddlebreds (which are of the 5 Gaited type), all 3 sizes of the H-A Monora. Hartland made some Saddlebreds, the 11" or Regal Series Saddlebred is far too chunky, he just doesn't possess the elegance of a good Saddlebred. The 9" 3 Gaited and 5 Gaited Saddlebreds made by Hartland are better than the 11" Saddler, though the action of the 3 Gaited Saddler isn't correct. The Breyer Saddlebred Weanling makes a very nice young Saddlebred, but isn't filled out enough to use as an adult.

THE ANDALUSIAN

No one is sure just how far back this breed's ancestors go, though some experts believe Spain to be an area where the Ice Ages failed to wipe out the ancient wild horse. Many years ago, a land bridge existed between Spain and Africa (today separated by the straits of Gibraltar) which would have then enabled horses to migrate from Africa across into Spain and vice versa; no one can say which country's equines most influenced the other's in those early days.

More recent influxes of horses occurred during the Roman occupation, again during the coming of the Vandals. Not on their heels were the Visigoths (also with horses), who destroyed many of the Vandals and drove the remainder to the southeast of Spain into the region which still bears their name-Andalucia. The Visigoths were eventually conquered by the Muslims in the eighth century, and it was not until 1492 that the last Muslim state, Granada, fell to the Christians.

It is here that the greatest bone of contention exists in the history of the Andalusian horse. Spanish experts insist that no outside blood had any influence on the breed. Yet, the Muslims ruled Spain for several hundreds of years, and they brought their horses with them. These horses were of the type which we now call Barbs. It seems highly improbable that the horses brought into this country (Spain) did not have at least some influence on native stock.

It is also claimed that the Andalusian has no Arabian blood, and there is nothing in his present day makeup that would suggest Arabian blood. But the influence of Arabian blood should be at least suspected, since during the days of Muslim rule many Arabian horses were found in the region around Cordoba.

Following the expulsion of the Muslims, Spain took on new importance in the world, and so did her horses. The Andalusian began to enjoy widespread popularity as a riding horse, his lofty paces and proud bearing making him popular in the maneges of Europe. The Andalusian was exported all over Europe and were much used in the development of other breeds, including the Holstein, the Hannoverian, the Oldenburg, the Kladruber, and most notably the Lipizzaner. The Andalusian also had influence on breeds on the other side of the ocean when the Spanish conquistadors and colonists introduced them to the Americas. Today's Criollos, Passos, Appaloosas and Pintos all were influenced to some extent by the Andalusian.

Today, the Andalusian is mainly used in his homeland by Spain's mounted bullfighters, and by the vaqueros, riders who test prospective fighting bulls out on the plains where they are raised.

The Andalusian have become established in small numbers in North America where he is used as a riding horse. He also makes a fine dressage horse due to his natural power and agility.

The ideal Andalusian has a very elegant appearance, which along with his lofty paces endow him with tremendous 'presence'. Color is usually grey or bay, though an occasional black or roan is seen. The head is handsome with a broad forehead and large kind eye, profile straight or convex. The neck is reasonably long and well-crested in stallions. The shoulder is long and sloping, with well defined withers. The body is short and strong with well-sprung ribs and a broad chest. The hindquarters are broad, strong and rounded with a low set tail. Legs are medium length, clean-cut, and elegant, but strong. The mane and tail are long and luxuriant.

The action of the Andalusian is showy and elegant. He has a rhythmical walk, a high-stepping trot, and a smooth rocking canter.

Breyer makes several molds that are suitable for use as Andalusians. Most well known is perhaps the Legionero III, who is performing the Spanish walk. Unfortunately for the model shower, this rather limits him as to which performance events he can show in. The Classic Andalusian Family are all good Andalusians, and a bit more versatile for the model shower who wishes to show them in performance events. The Breyer Foundation Stallion and Azteca could also make suitable Andalusians.

THE APPALOOSA

Drawings of horses bearing Appaloosa markings, dated as being 20,000 years old, have been found in caves of early man throughout Europe, and Chinese art, dating from about 500 B.C., in the form of vases and wall hangings also show spotted horses, as does Persian art of the fourteenth century.

It is believed that spotted horses were introduced to this country in the late sixteenth century, brought here by the conquistadors. Their spread northwards from Mexico was due to the Plains Indians, and in particular to the Nez Perce tribe. From the mid-1700s the Nez Perce enforced a strict breeding policy with the spotted horse that eventually came to be known as the Appaloosa. They bred a distinctive type with emphasis on natural powers of endurance and stamina and surefootedness. After the surrender of Chief Joseph in the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana (in 1877), the US Army slaughtered many of the Appaloosas, and sold the rest.

In an effort to keep the Appaloosa from disappearing completely, the Appaloosa Horse Club was formed in 1938 with a few of the descendants of the Nez Perce horses that had managed to escape. Today there are over 65,000 horses registered with the Appaloosa Horse Club. They are used principally as stock and pleasure horses, but are also used for racing, parades, jumping and other classes, it being one of the most versatile breeds of the world.

By 1938, when the Appaloosa Horse Club had been formed, the breed had degenerated through indiscriminant breeding. To help upgrade the breed, certain outcrosses were accepted and still are today. Appaloosas can be crossed to Quarter Horses, Thoroughbreds, Arabians, Morgans, Standard-breds, and American Saddlebreds.

Today, the ideal Appaloosa type should be well-balanced, well-muscled, symmetrical, and smooth. The throatlatch should be clean-cut, the deep chest should blend into well-sloping shoulders. The heartgirth should be deep and the underline long. The withers should be well-defined and join smoothly into a short, straight back. The hips should be long, sloping and smoothly covered. The legs should have short, flat cannon bones and medium -long sloping pasterns, long, smooth and muscular gaskins should extend to clean, clearly defined and wide, straight hocks. The way of going should be ground covering (not choppy), smooth and easy. Because the breed is versatile, one will see many variations of type to fit the intended use.

Appaloosas must have certain characteristics. They must have an easily recognizable coat pattern, plus a combination of the following three Appaloosa characteristics: white sclera- a white area completely encircling the dark pigment of the iris of the eye. white sclera should be easily visible and not be confused with the 'white of the eye' that can be seen when the eye is rolled back; striped hooves- bold and clearly defined

vertical light and dark striped hooves on legs that do not have white leg markings; mottled skin- since the Appaloosa is the only breed to have this characteristic, mottled skin is a basic and decisive indicator that a horse is an Appaloosa. This mottling of pink and black skin is always evident in the genital region, and may be evident around the soft skin of the lips, muzzle, nostrils, or eyes.

The Appaloosa is what he is because of his striking coat color. The official Appaloosa registry recognizes 12 base colors in describing its horses: bay, dark bay or brown, black, chestnut, red roan, blue roan, white, dun, palomino, buckskin, grulla, and grey. The Registry describes Appaloosas by five anatomical locations of the coat pattern: hips, loin and hips, back and hips, body and hips, and entire body. Coat patterns have an unlimited number of combinations and no two Appaloosas ever have identical markings. These are the 7 coat patterns of the Appaloosa:

1. Blanket with spots: the classic pattern refers to a white area normally over but not limited to the hips, which contains dark spots located within the white blanket; the spots are usually the same color as the horse's base color. Spots may be small or large, and may have haloes (roan edgings) around them.

2. Blanket:- like the blanket with spots, these horses have dark base color. However, the blanket is solid white without spots.

3. Leopard : base color is pure white with dark spots over the entire body, including head, neck and legs. A true leopard is born white with the spots it will carry for its lifetime.

4. Roan: (sometimes called 'marble' pattern)- a mixture of white and dark hairs which have any base color. Chestnut (red roan) and black (blue roan) are most common. Characteristic of this pattern are 'varnish marks' which are groupings of dark hairs on the frontal bones of the face, on the legs, stifle, above the eyes, point of the hip and behind the elbow. Roan Appaloosas must also display striped hooves, white soles and mottled.

5. Roan blanket: (sometimes called 'frost' or 'spotted hip')- a mixture of white and dark hairs usually over, but not limited to the hips area on a darker base color. This pattern can develop with age, or the horse can be born with it.

6. Roan blanket with spots: a mixture of white and dark hairs over a portion of the body which also contains white and/or dark spots within the roan area.

7. Spots: white spots on a dark base color (sometimes referred to as 'snow-flakes') or dark spots on a light base color over a portion or total of the horse's body- not to be confused with a true leopard.

There are many models that make excellent Appaloosas, most have to be repainted, since in this author's opinion, the majority of the original finish Appaloosas made are not very realistic in color. Generally speaking any good quality Quarter Horse or Thoroughbred mold will be a suitable Appaloosa when repainted. Some good model Appaloosas are: Breyer Lady Phase repainted, Breyer Classic Stallion repainted, Breyer Indian Pony original finish or repainted, Breyer Stud Spider repainted or original finish, and of course there are many others. The Breyer App. Performance Horse is passable, but he does have some fairly serious conformation faults.

The real Appaloosa is a very versatile breed. He is shown in just about everything from Western Pleasure, to Cutting to Jumping. It all depends on the horse's ability. Even with our models, which performance ~~we~~ we show our Appaloosas in is going to depend mostly upon the suitability of the individual model's conformation type and position.

APPALOOSA



CONNEMARA



AMERICAN SADDLEBRED



ARABIAN



THE ARABIAN

No one can place a date on the establishment of the Arabian horse as a breed of fixed type and character with any certainty, and its origins are equally obscure. There is much evidence to show that, thousands of years ago, a horse far more advanced than its fellows in Europe and elsewhere inhabited what was then a largely green and fertile Arabia.

Ancient Egyptian monuments dating around 1300 BC bear depictions of what are very recognizable, Arab-type horses. And a statue shows a similar horse with pronounced Arab characteristics, which dates from around 2000 BC.

The Arab people kept few if any written records, which adds to the difficulty of establishing when the Arabian became recognizable as a breed. However, it is generally agreed that while the breed had been in existence for centuries, it was the prophet Mohammed who was responsible for great improvement of the breed and for its establishment outside of its native lands. Mohammed ensured for himself a constant supply of calvary by incorporating the care and management of the horse into the very core of the Islamic faith. For the deeply religious desert people there could have been no greater incentive to maintain and improve the Arabian horse. After Mohammed's death in AD 632, the tribes burst out of their homelands and conquered the whole dry zone between Tripoli and Egypt in the west and Persia in the east. After this, they went on into the Iberian Peninsula and up into Touraine in France. There they remained for centuries, watching over the influx of the Arabian horse blood into the European continent and beyond.

The early Muslim invasions created a broad spearhead for the spread of the blood of the Arabian throughout the world as it then was. But the influence of the Arab could not have survived unless the horse had not been of particular merit, and superior in stamina, speed, and prepotency to the horses native to the countries to which the Arab was introduced. The reasons for this are as follows: First, the Arab had become fixed in type and character over many centuries as a result of selective breeding, attaining a particular purity of line by the necessary inbreeding practiced by the various tribes. Second, the rigorous breeding practices, coupled with the effects of a harsh environment produced horses with inherent qualities of stamina, hereditary soundness, conformational strength, courage, and speed. Furthermore, the Arabian crosses well with virtually all equine types and invariably effected an improvement in the resulting young stock.

Of all the horse breeds, the Arabian has had the most effect on the development of other breeds of horses. The greatest creation of the Arab is without a doubt the Thoroughbred. Arab blood is also present in the Welsh Pony. Even draft breeds have some Arab blood, such as the Percheron of France and also the Boulonnais. The Lipizzaners of Austria have their Siglavy Arab line. In the American countries numerous breeds have an Arab base, or at least Arab connections. And as a purebred, the Arabian horse exists in great numbers throughout the world.

The conformation of the Arabian is unique and the breed is unmistakable in appearance and character. However, it would be a mistake to state that there is one true Arab type. There are differences in detail. For instance, there is a recognizable Orabbet type; Polish horses have their own distinctive look and so do the Spanish and the Egyptian. Even so there is general agreement on the essential character and conformational qualities of the breed.

The head of the Arabian is very short and of great refinement. The face is pronouncedly concave or 'dished', though a straight profile is accepted. The muzzle is tapered and very small. Nostrils are large. The eyes are large and they dominate the head. Ears in the Arab are small, very fine, very mobile, and curve inwards. The jaws of the Arab are generously proportioned.

A distinctive feature of the Arab head is the jibbah. It refers to the peculiar forehead which shows a bulge between the eyes up to a point between the ears and down across the first third of the nasal bone, thus forming a shield shape. Also distinctive is the mitbah, which is a word referring to the angle at which the head meets the neck. The desired angle forms a particularly arched curve. Well defined withers and a good sloping shoulder are required.

The back is short and only slightly concave, the loins are noticeably strong and the croup is long and level. Ribs are well rounded and there should be good depth of girth. The chest is broad, but so much so that the action is affected.

The quarters, often a weakness in the Arabian, should be generous, with the tail set into the croup at a high level, so that it is carried arched and high when the horse is moving. A good length of hip is needed, though not always found except in the best individuals.

The legs of the Arabian should be hard and clean with well defined tendons. The hindlegs of the Arabian should, as in any riding horse, be strong and well formed. The feet should be near perfect in shape and size.

The action of the Arabian horse is as unique as his appearance. It is characterized by a 'floating' movement, the horse moving as though on invisible springs and with utmost freedom.

The Arabian is a very versatile breed, in both the real horse world and the model horse world. There are individuals who can compete with the best of the 'stock' breeds in such classes as cutting. Some Arabians even make good hunters, though most simply do not have the scope to become top jumpers. The Arabian is perhaps best known for his abilities as a Park horse and also in Arabian costume classes and fine harness. Again with our model horses, the individual Arabian's suitability for a certain class is going to depend a great deal on the model's position, as it is this that largely determines his 'performance' in model showing.

Arabians are largely solid colored. There are some who are a color of chestnut that is very close to being palomino, though they breed as a chestnut horse would. Others are a shade of bay that is close to being buckskin, but again as with the 'palomino' Arab, this color behaves genetically as bay. A lot of controversy is present in model showing over whether 'pinto' or 'particolor' Arabians exist. The evidence points to the fact that there are 'pure' Arabians who are parti colored, though this type of marking is not really the overo or tobiano pattern found in Pintos and Paints. American breeders find the part-colored Arabian 'undesirable' for some reason.

The Arabian is probably the most popular breed in model showing. And this is evident in the number of Arabian molds produced in relation to the other breeds. Needless to say, many are excellent examples of the Arabian breed. Some of these are: The Breyer Classic Arab Mare, The Breyer Proud Arabian Stallion and Mare, Breyer Stablemate Arab Stallion, H-R DW Zara, H-R New release Zara, Amir and matching foal. Some poor examples are The H-R DW Amir, Breyer Family Arabian Mare and Stallion (almost no Arab type, plus just not good overall conformation).

THE CONNEMARA

Connemara, on the western side of Ireland, is the area from which the Connemara pony gets its name. The rugged terrain with its bogs, mountains, stony outcroppings, and wave-lashed coastline has set its mark on this breed and has led to the development of many of the Connemara's prized qualities of hardiness, agility, intelligence and extraordinary jumping ability.

The Connemara is a versatile, hardy riding pony, which combines grace with sturdiness and strength. It is now in demand as a good all-around riding pony. Its intelligence, sure-footedness, stamina, and tractable temperament makes it suitable for show jumping, hunting, driving, etc. The breed's popularity has spread far and wide, with societies and registries having been established in Austria, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Germany, and the USA.

The Connemara in North America ranges in size from 13 to 15 hands, some even a little taller. This is due perhaps to the better level of nutrition available in this country. The Connemara can be grey, bay, brown, and dun with some roans and an occasional black, chestnut or Falomino. Pinto-colored ponies are not acceptable nor are blue-eyed creams.

A Connemara should have a well balanced head and neck, well-defined withers, good sloping shoulders and a sturdy symmetrical body. He should stand on rugged legs with excellent, clean, hard, flat bone. The general appearance of the Connemara is that of a hunter with substance and quality.

Beswick makes an excellent Connemara pony mold. Other molds that would be suitable would be the Thoroughbred molds of the heavier hunter-type build. The Breyer Longanglanz would be acceptable, and also the Breyer Welsh Pony, The Breyer Classic Duchess and Black Beauty (though the Black Beauty should have some remake work to get a better head position), and the Breyer Classic Ferrang, and Stablemate Seabiscuit.

As far as showing in performance events goes, the Connemara makes a fine hunter, jumper, hunter under saddle, dressage, or pleasure harness pony. Because of his easy temperament and gaits, there is also no reason that model Connemaras can't be shown in western pleasure or trail classes. This breed really isn't suited though for classes such as roping and the gymkhana events.

THE MORGAN

The Morgan Horse originally evolved as a light harness breed -- sturdy enough to work hard, but also well liked for its great style and speed at the trot. In the late 1700's and early 1800's in the Northeast, Morgans were kings of the road, not only as road horses but as race horses too. The natural competitive spirit of both man and horse combined to develop the Morgan into a world-famous trotter. Later, as Thoroughbreds and Canadian pacers were crossed with Morgans, the Standardbred breed evolved and eventually superseded the Morgan as a race horse. But the Morgan remained unchanged, except the emphasis began to be on horse shows, where he immediately won great acclaim. His natural high action and alert carriage lent itself well to saddleseat type riding and fine harness. During the 1930's showing was popular but there were no Morgan park classes at the shows, so they were shown against American Saddlebreds. This led to the mania that nearly destroyed the breed, as breeders tried to produce a pseudo-Saddlebred. Knowledgeable breeders combined to save the breed and the Saddlebred type became highly frowned on. By dint of careful

inbreeding among the various breeders they were able to bring back the true old-type and to fix it into the breed. The 'show' (i.e. Park) Morgan of today is generally of a type similar to that of the Breyer Morgan #48.

However, Morgans also earned a reputation as the west was won, as hard working and tireless stock horses. Their quick intelligence and gentle temperament made them a cowboy's closest friend. The western Morgans were not influenced by Saddlebreds and retained true-type of the Old Vermont Morgans. This type is most aptly represented by the H-R Lippitt.

The Morgan breed descends from one remarkable horse, originally called Figure, who in time took on the name of his second owner, a school master named Justin Morgan. And the breed also took the name 'Morgan'. The horse Justin Morgan was a small horse, only about 14 hands, he was foaled in the late 1700's. Justin Morgan was a horse of extraordinary versatility and an all-around work horse. It was said that he could out-pull, out trot, outdo most anything any other horse could do. Even more important, he was a prolific and prepotent sire who stamped his foals indelibly and passed on his characteristics of toughness, versatility and abounding courage.

The Morgan breed can be described as a compact, extraordinarily solidly built horse, very muscular, with powerful shoulders, thick neck and crest, and shapely legs and feet, and a thick heavy mane and tail. Morgans are well known for their beautiful, expressive heads and intelligent faces. As far as colors go, they come in all shades of bay and chestnut as well as black and brown. There is no such thing as a grey Morgan. The last registered grey Morgans were foaled in the middle 1950's, so any real grey Morgans are in fact getting up in years. No longer are grey Morgans accepted! Thus, any model shown as a grey Morgan, unless the horse is around 27 years old should be immediately disqualified.

There are quite a few molds that make excellent Morgans. Hagen-Renaker produced several excellent Morgan molds, all of which show the old-type Morgan, with his high head, cresty neck, and over-all classy bearing. The Lippitt is ideal. The mini H-R mare and stallion Morgan molds (and Breyer's copies) also exhibit excellent breed type. Forever Amber, though has none of the above qualities, in fact she doesn't resemble a Morgan in any way. The Breyer Morgan #48 shows very good breed type. It is more refined than any of the H-R's, but doesn't show the dreaded Saddlebred influence. This mold makes an excellent park, saddleseat, or fine harness horse, but is of little other value since he is in a stretched position. The Breyer Justin Morgan is a plain, but acceptable Morgan gelding or mare, it shows none of the cresty neck or proud bearing called for in a Morgan stallion. The Beswick Conn. series Morgan exhibits the Saddlebred influence to such a degree that it doesn't even resemble a Morgan.

As has been stated, the Morgan is a versatile breed. They look equally well under western or english saddleseat tack and harness. Not too many live Morgans make good jumpers or hunters, but there always are exceptions. The Morgan also excels at stock work and western related events, many are very good trail horses, western pleasure horses, and a few have even done very well in cutting classes.

The Park Morgan is the epitome of the live Morgan world. These are very showy, high-stepping horses, with a world of animation and display power to the extreme. Not many models can be truly called park horses- and those that are are unsuited for any other type of showing.

THE DRAFT BREEDS

Perhaps the most common and most easily recognized Draft breed shown by model showers is the CLYDESDALE.

The Clydesdale originated in Scotland and traces back to the beginning of the 1700's when Flemish stallions were imported into the area around the Clyde valley in an attempt to increase the size of the native type of draft horse, a small animal used for pack work and general agricultural work. It is also possible that some Shire blood was used to add more substance. However, quite early on in the breed's development the use of outside blood was discouraged and every effort was made to develop a Scottish breed that was distinct from other heavy horses. By the middle of the 1800's, the Clydesdale's reputation had spread far and wide, and exports to other countries had begun.

The Clydesdale isn't as massive as the Shire and is noted for being a very active horse with sound limbs and a good temperment. In common with the other heavy breeds, the numbers of Clydesdales has decreased with the advent and spread of mechanization, but enthusiasts have kept the breed very much alive. Clydesdales can still be seen occasionally at work on the land, and also at many shows. And nearly everyone has seen the Budweiser hitch of Clydesdales.

Ideally the Clydesdale has the following type and conformation: Broad between the eyes, straight profile, large nostrils and bright, intelligent eyes. The neck is long and well arched; shoulders are somewhat straight (as with most draft breeds), but should have moderate slope, high withers. The back is short with well sprung ribs. The quarters should be muscular. The legs should be straight, with long pasterns and a fair amount of feather on the fetlocks.

As far as color goes, Clydesdales can be bay or brown with some greys, roans and blacks. Often a good deal of white occurs on the face and legs and this may run up on to the body, particularly as flashes on the stomach. The Clydesdale is most well known for his animated, flashy action.

The Breyer Clydesdales (stallion, mare and foal) are all very nice. Clydesdales and the other draft breeds can be shown in halter, draft harness and in costume classes, with an appropriate costume (such as with a knight of the middle ages, etc.)

THE SHIRE

The Shire is considered by many to be Britain's supreme heavy horse. The Shire is believed to be the purest descendant of the medieval horse known as the Great Horse or English Black. Although originally developed for military purposes, this breed, later to be known as the Shire, became important as a farm and general draught horse.

The Shire possesses all the essential qualities of a good draught horse—strength, soundness, stamina, and good temperment. He became an indispensable part of the daily life of Britain prior to mechanization.

Widespread mechanization this century led inevitably to a decline in numbers, but happily, the Shire is today enjoying a renewed popularity.

The Shire can be black, brown, bay or grey. The head should be lean in proportion to the body, with large, docile eyes, nose slightly Roman. Ears should be long, lean, sharp and sensitive. The neck should be fairly long, slightly arched, well set on, in mares the neck should not have a masculine appearance. The back should be short, strong, and muscular, and a little longer in mares. Hindquarters should be long, wide and full of muscle, well let down towards the thighs. The legs should be clean cut with well muscled forearms and thighs. When in motion the Shire should move with force, using both knees and hocks.

Breyer makes an acceptable Shire and I believe that both Beswick and Hagen-Renaker also made molds that are acceptable as Shires.

One of the most noticeable points about the Shire is the large amount of feather on the fetlocks.

THE PAINT

The Paint, like the Appaloosa, is a breed based on color. While undoubtedly, horses with the particular part-color markings have existed for some time, it is only recently, during this century that it has been recognized as a 'breed'.

The Paint coloring can be one of two types: Overo and Tobiano, and there are wide variations of coloring in each. The ideal color pattern is 50-50 color pattern distribution, but the patterns and markings are extremely varied and are found in many colors ranging from mostly white to the predominantly darker colored horse. The Overo has large, irregular white patches splashed over a darker color. The, the head usually is bald or bonnet faced and the legs usually have a combination of white and solid color. The tobiano is a clearly marked pattern with white as a base and another color divided half and half throughout the coat. Lane and tail are the color of the region from which they stem, the head is usually dark, the legs are usually white. Glass, blue eyes are acceptable.

The Paint is a stock type horse. The head is relatively short and wide with a small muzzle and shallow, firm mouth. Nostrils should be full and sensitive, ears short and active, set wide apart. The eyes should be large and set wide apart. The jaws well-developed with width between lower edges. The neck of sufficient length, with a trim throatlatch and not too much thickness or depth joining the head at a 45 degree angle and blending into sloping shoulders with are long and relatively heavy muscled. The withers should be medium-high and at the same level as the croup. The chest deep and broad with wide-set forelegs and well-muscled forearm. The back short, close-coupled and powerful across loin. The girth deep with well-sprung ribs. The quarters should be deep, broad and well muscled. The upper hind leg should be full through the thigh, stifle and gaskin. The cannon bones short with broad, flat, clean, strong, low set knees and hocks. The ankles should be firm, with medium length, sloping pasterns. In other words- a paint colored Quarter Horse! In fact, crop-out Paints occurring within the Quarter horse breed (a crop out is a Paint colored horse resulting from two solid color parents) are accepted into the Paint Horse Association.

As the Paint is primarily as western horse, it is in the western events that he shows the best. However, some of the Paints with lighter builds can do very well in the english events, such as hunters, jumpers, and dressage horses. Again- it all depends on whether the horse's conformation and position would 'allow' him to do well.

The Breyer Yellow Mount is a good Paint horse, also the Breyer Overo Paint is acceptable-providing his crooked hind legs are fixed. Other acceptable molds, such as the Classic Quarter Horses and other Quarter Horse type molds would have to be repainted in order to show as Paint horses. Also the Breyer San Domingo makes an acceptable Paint of lighter build.

THE PERUVIAN PASO

Peruvian Pasos developed from the Andalusian, the Barb, the Fresian, and the Spanish Jennet. The Spanish Jennet or Spanish War horse gave the ambling gait, the Barb left to the Peruvian his flashy and brilliant color, while the Andalusian gave the proud aristocratic bearing.

Native only to Peru, the horses were required to withstand long days under the saddle; carrying their riders smoothly over the large plantations.

The two most notable characteristics of the Peruvian are his tractable disposition and the smooth gait.

The Peruvian's gait is inherited and 100% transmitted to each generation. The termino is an outward rolling motion of the front legs. Never is it called winging or paddling. It originates in the shoulder letting the horse swing his leg with little vertical force. The 4 beat gait can easily be used to keep pace with a horse that is cantering. The Paso Llano is an equally spaced gait: LH-LF-RH-RF and the Sobreandando is a slightly faster gait: LH-LF, RH-RF. These gaits are the only 2-gaits a Peruvian is allowed to show in. Moving at the slower gait, a Peruvian can easily reach 10 miles an hour. The front legs reach forward and are elevated as much as 12 to 16 inches from the ground. While the front legs are in motion, the hind legs are moving slower and lower with little waste of motion. It is said the Peruvian is 'pulling the ground'.

The conformation is uniquely characterized by a large heart and huge lungs. The pasterns are long and powerful. The rear legs are long and the stifle low. The union of the lumber and backbone is swivel-like to allow the horse to move with ease and grace.

The Peruvian should have a medium sized head with a straight profile and large, expressive dark eyes. Ears are medium in length with a fine tip. The neck is medium length and arched. It helps carry the high head carriage and gives a look of refinement. The shoulders are long and sloping and well muscled. The back is short (longer in mares) round and strong. The loin is of medium width and the croup is sloped with a low set tail which is clamped between the buttocks.

The hind legs carry the weight and the musculing is lower and not as defined as in the forequarters. The cannon bone is short and the thigh and gaskin are moderately long to allow the hindlegs to reach underneath the horse without undue strain. Unless really pronounced, cowhocks and sickle hocks are a normal part of conformation of the Peruvian.

The forelegs are long, vertical, muscular and set far enough forward for a long, sloping shoulder. The elbow is distinct. Pasterns are medium length with a slope equal to the shoulder. They are springy to allow for the natural action of the gait. The knees are solid, straight and flat.

The chest is wide with lots of musculing along the bottom line. The girth is deep and wide. The ribs are round and well sprung. All in all the Peruvian has a definite look of refinement.

One more item on the gait: if the horse lacks termino, no artificial means are used—no chains or poles. Breeders feel it is important to cull bad traits immediately than to wait until later in future generations.

Brio is the eagerness to perform, with an alert and impressive bearing. It must come with the horse, it cannot be taught. Disposition has been bred into the Peruvians for 400 years, a horse that cannot be controlled with a mild bit is also eliminated from breeding. Basically the Peruvian gives a smooth ride with an eagerness and regal bearing, but with such a sweet temperament that an inexperienced rider can easily handle him.

The Peruvian stands 14 to 15.3 hands and weighs 900 to 1200 pounds. Their colors are grey, palomino, chestnut, liver, buckskin, bay, brown, black, dun, grulla, and roan. No pinto markings.

Peruvians can be shown in western pleasure, english pleasure, pleasure driving, trail, gaited classes, sidesaddle and Native Costume. Seldom is a double bridle used in english classes, it is acceptable, but not needed.

The other unique feature is the traditional Peruvian tack. All pieces are handmade in Peru and very expensive. The headgear is three separate

pieces. A halter is worn under the bridle and tapa ojos (blindern). The bit is silver with elaborate designs with short shanks.

The saddle is compact and short fitted over a leather saddle pad. Attached to this are the breechings, tail cover and crupper. They are traditional rather than functional. Some say the breechings are from the Peruvians humble beginnings as a harness horse and others say the breeching kept growth and shards from becoming intangled in the horse's hind legs as he worked the sugar cane fields.

The traditional apparel for the rider consists of white pants, white long sleeved shirt, with brown or black boots. The poncho is square and hangs to the wrists. Usually it is white, but browns are also seen. The proper way to ride is by sitting on it. It does not flow out like a cape.

A Peruvian shown with a handler needs to follow the guidelines as follows: Halter is the traditional Peruvian type or a show halter. The handler wears the white pants, shirt, white athletic shoes or dark boots. Ponchos are not worn, nor does a rider use one when on a horse that is in a bozal. (A horse in bozal is still considered in training and a flapping poncho could easily scare them.) The handler runs alongside the horse's shoulder a few feet away-any closer and the horse's front leg would hit the handler.

When judging a Peruvian look for termino, aristocratic bearing, an eagerness to please and a gentle disposition. No arched tails, no rearing horses or any gait unnatural to the Peruvian (trot or canter). Only Peruvians use their native tack.

Due to their gate, Peruvian Pasos are never shown in hunt/jump, roping or cutting. Of course there are exceptions, but in order to do these the horse has to have lost his natural gaited ability and is therefore useless. The Paso breeds are riding horses. They were used to ride from plantation to plantation, inspect crops and give a comfortable ride. Leading another animal would be considered acceptable.

PASO FINO

Again the blood of the Spanish Jennet provided the ambling gaited horse. But the Paso Fino was encouraged to take a lot of steps with little advancement. Different countries adapted and modified the Paso Fino for various uses. All Paso Finos, whether Puerto Rican, Columbian, etc are all registered under the same registry in the United States. Of the Paso breeds, the Paso Fino is the more versatile.

They are much lighter than the Peruvian Paso, but have the same natural grace and style with controlled spirit.

The head sports short ears which curve inward. Eyes are widely spaced with a soft expression. Profile is straight or convex; this comes from the Andalusian influence. The neck is medium in length, not as heavy as a Peruvian, and is arched. The shoulders are well sloped with good depth through the heart. Their chest tends to be narrow. The withers are defined but not pronounced.

Their backs vary from short to long. The croup is sloped with a low set tail which can be carried 'gaily', but not arched, just away from the buttocks.

The legs are straight, but refined in appearance. Hoofs are small and like the Peruvians', they seldom wear shoes. The mane and tail are long and full as possible, a bridle path-not to exceed 4 inches - may be clipped.

Paso Finos range from 700 to 1100 pounds, with height from 13 to 15.2 hands. All colors are found including pinto. Most breeders want a horse

with 4 white socks to show off the stylish gaits. A quick anecdote: Queen Isabel was so fond of the Paso Fino's which sported 4 socks that they were allowed to travel free on the toll roads.

Again the Paso Fino is noted for his gentle disposition. They are truly a 'people' horse. For 450 years they have been bred, raised, kept in confined spaces, back yards, small plots of land and stable raised.

In Columbia, on the ranches, the Paso Fino serves as a working cattle horse. On banana, tobacco and coffee plantations he is used as a pack horse. A mare or gelding is ridden for the daily inspection of the fields while stallions are ridden into the village showing the proud carriage and smooth gait.

The gaits for a Paso Fino are a flat foot walk, classic fino, Paso Corto, Paso Largo, canter and lope. The classic Fino is a fully balanced collected, rhythmical 4 beat gait with short, rapid steps and slow forward advancement. Paso Corto is the relaxed version of the gait at a more moderate rate of speed. Paso Largo is the speed form of the gait. Canter is smooth, collected and straight on both leads. Lope is smooth, slow, straight with a 3 beat cadence.

Paso Fino halter classes, called Bellas Formas, are really special in the way the horse is shown. The horses enter individually in a leather show halter with two lines attached. The horse may be handled by one or two handlers behind the horse at a 45° angle.

The Paso Fino shows in western pleasure, Paso Country Pleasure, Classic Fino Gait, Trail, Driving, and Paso Costume. Paso Costume is contained to Latin American and Spanish origins and must depict the history of the breed.

The only required jump the Paso Fino is allowed to make is during their trail class and it must not be over 18 inches high.

The official Paso Fino show outfit consists of a long sleeved bolero jacket with full width pants, ruffled shirt (for men an unadorned tie), a flat Spanish hat, matching or contrasting cummerbund. Colors vary and must be conservative. Usually the riders/handlers use colors that compliment the color of the horse.

In classes where english tack is called for, the saddles must be of english type, but no forward seat jumping type. Bridle are double bridle. No dropped nosebands, breastplates, tiedowns or martingales.

When judging the Paso Fino bear in mind you are looking for a horse who takes short steps and never should overreach with their hindlegs. They show the same eagerness and gentle disposition of the Peruvian. Again, this must be impressed- no arched tails!!

Even though the Paso Fino has been in the U.S. longer than the Peruvian more has been written on the Peruvian and it has been difficult obtaining alot on the Paso Finos, but what is written is accurate-taken from the ANSA rulebook and personal interviews with owners and breeders.

(The sections on the Peruvian Paso and the Paso Fino were written by Kay Hill of Tulsa, Okla.)

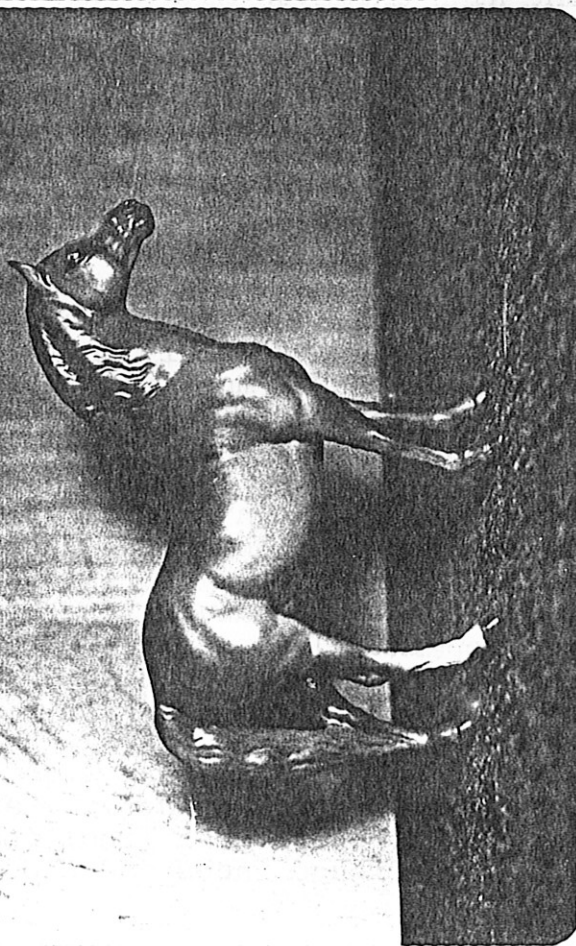
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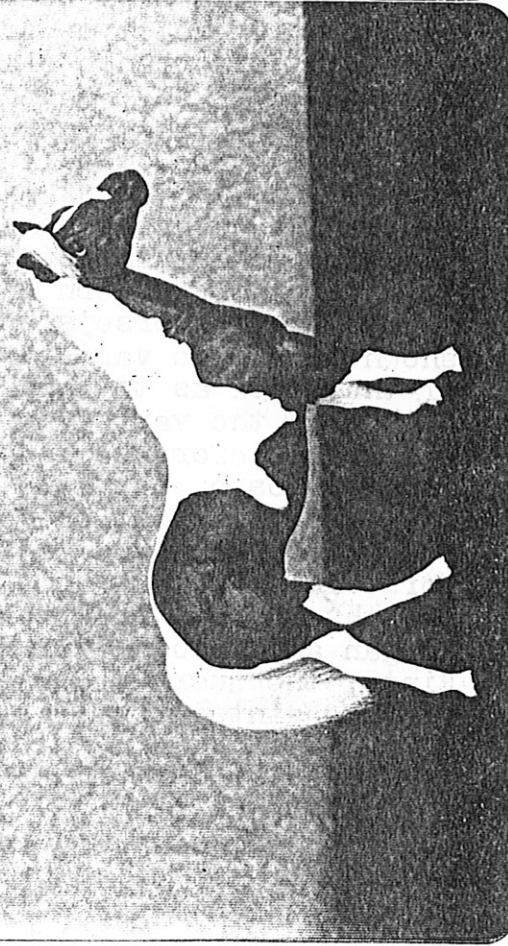
PERUVIAN PASO



MORGAN



PAINT



THE PINTO

A Paint is always a Pinto, but a Pinto isn't always a Paint. Sound confusing? Really it isn't.

The Pinto is another American breed. Like the Paint, they have the splashy, colorful solid dark color and white markings in either tobiano or overo patterns.

The difference between Pintos and Paints, is that Pintos can be one of the following types (for both horses and ponies): Stock type, Hunter type, Pleasure type, and Saddle type. Now the Paint is stock type and must be of Quarter Horse or Thoroughbred type and breeding. Thus any Paint is a stock type Pinto, but only stock type Pintos of Quarter Horse or Thoroughbred type/breeding can be Paints. Also Paints must be horse sized-no ponies.

In judging Pintos at halter, (this goes for Paints too) type or color pattern and distribution of markings have no bearing on the placings, unless the class is a color class or if two horses are equal in all other qualities the awards should go to the entry which more closely represents the Pinto breed and is more readily recognizable as a Pinto.

The ideal Pinto type is going to depend on what type the horse is. Stock type Pintos (horses and ponies) should have the ideal conformation of the Quarter Horse, while displaying the coloration of the Pinto. Hunter type Pintos should have the ideal conformation of a hunter (usually Thoroughbred in type) while also displaying the coloration of the Pinto. Pleasure type Pintos will be of predominantly Arab or Morgan breeding and should display the ideal conformation of those breeds. The Saddle type Pintos will be of Saddlebred, Hackney, or Tennessee walking horse breeding displaying the high head carriage and high animated action and also the conformation and type of these breeds.

Which performance classes a Pinto can show in is going to depend on the model's type. Saddle type Pintos will be most successful as Park, fine harness, and Parade horses. The Stock type Pinto will be primarily a western horse, though some may also be shown in hunter classes both over fences and under saddle and in pleasure driving. The Hunter type Pinto will be acceptable as a hunter, jumper, dressage, and also western pleasure and trail horse, and pleasure driving. Some may be able to compete in other western classes such as cutting and gymkhana events, it will depend on the horse's position/ability. The Pleasure type Pinto can be shown in a wide variety of classes, it will depend mainly on the position of the model as to which performance classes he is most suited for.

Due to the variety of types within the Pinto breed, a variety of molds are suitable for use as pintos. Most all of the original finish made make good pintos of one type or another. With repainting though almost any mold, providing it of good conformation can be shown successfully as a Pinto. For the Saddle type Pinto, one would use the Saddlebred, Tennessee Walking Horse and Hackney molds (repainted). For the Hunter type Pinto, one would use the Thoroughbred molds (repainted). For the Pleasure type Pinto, the Morgan and Arabian molds are suitable (repainted). And for the Stock type Pinto, the Quarter Horse molds, and some of the Appaloosa molds are suitable, repainted usually.

THE PONY OF THE AMERICAS (POA)

The POA is a fairly new breed. It was developed in the U.S. as a youth horse by crossing Appaloosas on pony breeds. There is a great deal of Arabian blood in the breed, thus many have dished faces and show other Arabian characteristics.

The POA should show style and substance, beauty and symmetry. Keep in mind a miniature cross between a Quarter Horse and an Arabian as a standard. The height of a POA is 46" to 54".

The head and neck should show style and character, the neck should be slightly arched and clear cut, with a distinctly defined throatlatch. The head should be proportionate in size to the body, with clean cut features. A slight dish on the face line would help to accentuate the Arabian characteristic. The eyes should be large, kind, and prominent. The ears should be medium in size, pointedly alert and well carried.

The feet should be proportionate to the size of the pony, of good shape, wide and deep at the heels. The legs in correct position from front, side and rear view. The pasterns medium, 45 degree angle. The cannons should be lean and flat, knees broad, tapering gradually into the cannon. The arm and forearm should show muscle. The chest should be fairly wide, deep and full. The shoulders deep, well laid in, sloping at a 45 degree angle. The wither should be prominent, with good saddle base.

The body should be round, full ribbed, heavily muscled, with well-sprung ribs. The back should be short, the loin short, wide and well muscled, but not to the extreme Quarter Horse type.

The hindquarters should be deep and muscular (not as heavy muscled as the Quarter Horse, but heavier than an Arabian). The croup should be long, level, and muscular. Gaskins should be deep and muscled. Hocks should be clean cut and well supporting. The tail should come out high on the croup.

The quality of a POA refers to substance, style and refinement. The ponies should be well proportioned, the skin soft and pliable, in good health and flesh (not too fat or too thin), with an overall appearance of refinement, style, beauty and substance.

The gaits of a POA are the walk, trot, and lope or canter. The walk should be straight with long, easy stride, true and flat footed. The trot should be prompt and free, straight, true and balanced, hocks carried closely, square, slow and easy (a ground covering gait). The knees and hocks should not be carried so high that the motion resembles that of a Saddlebred Horse or Hackney, Shetland or Harness show pony. The lope should be smooth, slow and easy on both leads with the ability to push on if required.

The POA is an Appaloosa colored pony, thus all of the color patterns of the Appaloosa will show up in the POA breed.

The POA is an all around performance pony. He can be used for western pleasure, trail, costume (indian type), gymkhana, huntseat, and jumping events, also pleasure driving.

Breyer makes an excellent POA. Other molds which would make acceptable POA's would be the Indian Pony (Breyer) and some of the lighter built Quarter Horse molds. Most of the Arabian molds show too much Arab type to be acceptable as POA's, and molds such as the Breyer Quarter Horse Gelding are too heavily built to be acceptable.

THE QUARTER HORSE

The Quarter Horse can claim to be the 'most popular horse in the world', having over 1,500,000 entries in its breed registry in the U.S. In addition the breed has become popular in other countries, most notably in Australia.

The breed's early development started in the eastern colonies. The Quarter Horse is the oldest breed of horse (without stud book) developed in the United States. Backtracking the origins of the Quarter Horse leads

back eventually to colonial Virginia, at about the time the Englishmen were gaining their first foothold. Short course racing was established and legalized early in the colonies. Research had shown that the Quarter Horse was practically set as a breed of sprint racers and all-around-using horses as early as 1665. Before 1700, the Virginia Sprinters were reproducing their kind with consistency.

Short racing was very popular in the early colonies, by the late 1700's nearly every schoolboy knew what the initials C.A.Q.R.H. meant-Celebrated American Quarter-mile Running Horse. Besides being a race horse, these horses were also using horses, they served as transportation, for stock handling and other work. As the settlers moved west, so did the horse and it was mainly in the west that the forebears of the quarter horse began to make a name for themselves as top stock horses. The original ancestors of the Quarter Horse were brought to Texas by the first settlers from Tennessee and they brought their race horses with them. Soon the grazing lands of much of western North America were stocked with cattle. And the most important factor in their handling-next to the cowboys-was the horses they rode. What the cowboy wanted was a horse that could do the fast hard work of a cowhorse, turning abrupt speed on and off without getting nervous, one that could carry a big man and a heavy stock saddle for hours on end on workdays and still have enough go left in him to win sprint races on Sunday, one with cow sense so he could outguess cattle and dominate them, with brains enough to learn tricky jobs and know when to perform them without constant direction, one that could thrive on short rations and at the same time have easy riding gaits, a good nature, and willingness galore. What resulted after years of experimental breeding was remarkably close to this demanding ideal, a type of horse which was to become in 1940 the American Quarter Horse.

Ideal Quarter Horse conformation is as follows: The head should be refined, with a straight nose and rather wide between the eyes. The eyes should be soft, and alert without being agitated. They should be large in size and not set too low in the head.

The muzzle is small, the mouth somewhat shallow and firm. The ears should be short, wide apart and active. The jaws are well developed, showing strength, but not exaggeratedly so.

The introduction of more Thoroughbred blood has given more arch to the Quarter Horse neck and reduced the abrupt angle at which it joins the head. The neck is muscular and should have depth from where it joins the withers to the point where it joins the chest,

The shoulder line that slopes at an angle of 45 degrees, and generally follows the same slope as the pasterns, is considered best, as it gives spring to the gallop and absorbs shock.

The heart girth should have generous depth. The withers should be slightly higher than the rump. The chest should be wide, with forelegs tied in well above the bottom line. The muscling on the inside of the forearms should be pronounced.

Muscles should be long and tapering into ligaments that tie to the bones without lumpiness. They should be well developed and muscular in the forearms, stifles, and both on the inside and outside of the gaskins

The lower line of the belly should be long without going up too high into the flank and the top line short. The back should be full and powerful through the loins, with a deep barrel with well-sprung ribs. The back should be fairly short. The line from the point of the hip to the point of the rump should be long.

The cannon bones should be short with knees and hocks close to the ground. From the side the cannons should appear broad and well separated