

## Illustration Credits Volume I

### Introduction to Volume I

#### Figure I.1

From the most humble horse to the national Champion, the representatives of the Chilean Horse breed have unique characteristics that are united to a very pure genealogy that evolved over a long and a distinguished history

Courtesy of El Mercurio

#### Figure I.2

From the most humble horse to the national Champion, the representatives of the Chilean Horse breed have unique characteristics that are united to a very pure genealogy that evolved over a long and a distinguished history

Courtesy of FCCC/FEROCHI

### Chapter I-1

#### Figure I.3

Ch. R. Knight reconstructed the *Hyracotherium's* body based on fossil skeletons

Courtesy of Stablemade.com

#### Figure I.4

Heinrich Harder painted his interpretation of what the live *Hyracotherium* would look like.

Courtesy of Wikipedia.com, artist Heinrich Harder

#### Figure I.5

Agouti paca continue to thrive in environments that were once inhabited by *Hyracotherium* sp.

Courtesy of CONABIO; illustration by Marco Pineda

#### Figure I.6

Mutual grooming is a behavior that traces back to the origins of the equids.

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

#### Figure I.7

Heinrich Harder's illustration of a herd of *Mesohippus* venturing out into the grassy plains

Courtesy of Wikipedia.com, artist Heinrich Harder

#### Figure I.8

The *Miohippus* developed longer legs and a less convex dorsal profile giving it the ability to run more efficiently over long distances.

Courtesy of the Florida Museum of Natural History

#### Figure I.9

The *Hippidion* was the most prevalent equid in South America. This illustration was based on fossils found in Tarija, Bolivia.

Courtesy of Florida Museum of Natural History

#### Figure I.10

The horse developed the largest eyes of any land mammal.

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

#### Figure I.11

The *Merychippus* had a more horizontal dorsal line as well as longer and wider jaws that permitted grazing tough grasses while maintaining visibility of the surrounding areas.

Courtesy of Florida Museum of Natural History

#### Figure I.12 – I.14

Skulls of the a) *Dinohippus* b) *Pliohippus* and c) *Megahippus* all show the facial fossae (in front of the ocular fossae) that first appeared in their ancestor the *Miohippus*.

a), b) and c) Courtesy of Florida Museum of Natural History

#### Figure I.15

Longer forearms, shorter tail, more flexible neck, more pronounced withers and a concave back, all made the true grazer known as *Pliohippus* a much more efficient running machine.

Courtesy of Florida Museum of Natural History

**Figure I.16**

Comparing a dog paw with a tapir foot and a horse hoof you can see anatomical similarities. Notice the frog on the bottom of the hoof and the ergot behind the fetlock that is pointed out by the indicator line  
 Courtesy of [www.stablemade.com](http://www.stablemade.com)

**Figure I.17**

This table from the Florida Museum of Natural History show the relationship between equid genera and world time periods

Courtesy of the Florida Museum of natural History

**Figure I.18 – I.25**

a) <i>Equus asinus</i>	Courtesy of <a href="http://www.stablemade.com">www.stablemade.com</a>
b) <i>Equus hemionus</i>	Courtesy of Eva Hejda and San Diego Wild Animal Park
c) <i>Equus kiang</i>	Courtesy of Patricia D. Moehlman, 2000
d) <i>Equus quagga</i>	Courtesy of <a href="http://www.stablemade.com">www.stablemade.com</a>
e) <i>Equus grevyi</i>	Courtesy of <a href="http://www.stablemade.com">www.stablemade.com</a>
f) <i>Equus zebra</i>	Courtesy of <a href="http://www.stablemade.com">www.stablemade.com</a>
g) <i>Equus caballus</i>	Courtesy of Ruben Valdebenito Fuica
h) <i>Equus przewalskii</i>	Courtesy of Jessie Cohen and National Zoo

**Figure 1.26**

The *Equus quagga quagga* was determined to be a subspecies of the plains zebra that is also known as *Equus quagga burchelli*

Courtesy of Wikipedia, photo taken in London Zoo 1870

**Figure I.27**

Espadachín and Medio Pato are two fine specimens of the Chilean Horse breed, a breed whose type is consistent with the physiological parameters found in the earliest representatives of *Equus caballus* as well as those of most wild species of the *Equus* genus.

Courtesy of Juan Carlos Castro

## Chapter I-2

**Figure I.28**

The Hagerman “Horse” may have looked more like a zebra than what we know today as a horse.

Courtesy of the National Park Service ([www.NPS.gov](http://www.NPS.gov))

**Figure I.29**

*Equus ferus* is the wild ancestor of the domesticated horse that has long been extinct.

Courtesy of Google images and [www.leonardodavinciroma.it](http://www.leonardodavinciroma.it)

**Figure I.30**

Prehistoric rock art depicting *Equus sp.* from the caves in Lascaux & Dordogne in France.

Courtesy of Google images

**Figure I.31**

There are many examples in the present that give living proof that feral and domestic horses can adapt very well to a woodlands environment.

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure I.32 and I.33**

Figure I.32 shows the distribution of forest, deserts and glacial ice 18,000 years before the present. It is clear that even with large ice fields and expanded deserts there would have been alternatives in conifers, grasslands, scrub/grasses, savannahs and semi deserts present in the remaining areas of the world for the *Equus* genus to survive in both the Americas and Eurasia. Figure I.33 offers a comparison with the distribution of these ecosystems in the present world.

Courtesy of Jonathan Adams, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, USA

**Figure I.34 and I.35**

The original theory at the archaeological site of Solutré, France that thought Paleolithic hunters drove horses off cliffs has now been replaced by the idea that horses were ambushed as they passed between two large boulders along the southern flank of the Roche. Nevertheless, there is evidence in other parts of the world that driving animals off cliffs was carried out to kill prey.

Courtesy of the Museum of Solutré

**Figure I.36**

*Mylodon darwini* is a type of giant ground sloth that coexisted with *Equus sp.* in the southern tip of Chile before they both became extinct.

Courtesy of [www.chileaustral.cl](http://www.chileaustral.cl)

**Figure I.37**

The Takhi (*E.przewalskii*) is unlike the domestic horse (*E.caballus*) in that it has an upright mane, no forelock, short dock hair on the proximal end of the tail and a consistent “pangaré” wild hair coat pattern. Additionally, their temperament is not suited for domestication. More importantly they possess a different number of chromosomes and have no genetic maternal link to the true horse whose specific origins are much older.

Courtesy of ???

**Figure I.38**

The Exmoor pony may be one of the oldest purebred representatives of *Equus caballus* and living proof that in many secluded parts of the world the caballine equids did not go extinct.

Courtesy of Sue Baker

**Figure I.39**

The debate is still ongoing whether the Tahki is wild version of the true horse (*Equus caballus*) or a different species that should be referred to as *Equus przewalskii*.

Courtesy of Jesse Cohen and the National Zoo

**Figure I.40**

No one is certain what the truly wild Tarpan looked like, but it is known that they were mousey gray grullas with semi upright manes. In various organizations around the world they have been recreated using breeds that are thought to have a strong Tarpan influence.

Courtesy of La Maison du Puttock

**Figure I. 41**

Tarpan from the North American Tarpan Association being put to work. Their origins appear to trace back to the Heck project in the Munich Zoo

Courtesy of Lynda Conrad of the North American Tarpan Association.

**Figure I.42**

The Pyrenees Tarpan is being reconstructed by blood antigen markers and 56 crucial characteristics.

Courtesy of ??

**Figure I.43**

Tarpan were clearly well adapted to woodlands. During the spring and summer their grulla coloring blended in well with the shadows of the trees and when fall set in their hair coat took on a color change that offered perfect camouflage amongst leafless winter trees.

Courtesy of Lynda Conrad of the North American Tarpan Association

**Figure I.44**

Was this a subtype of the wild horse that could be termed *Equus ferus stenorius*, or was this a different more zebra like species that merits the taxa of *Equus stenorius*?

Courtesy of Google Images

**Figure I.45**

Although early reports of the wild Sorraia indicate it had abundant striping patterns, the modern representatives have the normal amount seen in any grulla

Courtesy of Hardy Oelke

**Figure I.46**

A young Sorraia stallion that is now a product of human selection after untold time of natural selection.

Courtesy of ??

**Figure I.47**

Nubian horses of small stature were depicted in Egyptian reliefs.

Courtesy of Prometheus Imports

**Figure I.48**

King Ashurbanipal of Assyria (668-626 B.C.) astride one of his fine horses during a hunt.

This taller and stronger horse would be representative of the Mid Eastern horses that were part of the first wave of horses taken to northern Africa

Courtesy of Prometheus Imports

**Figure I.49 and I.50**

One of the first places in the world to domesticate the horse would thereafter lay the foundation for excellent regional and imported equines that would constitute a genealogy that millenniums later would reach the Americas. These Iberian genes eventually would be solely responsible for the Chilean Horse.

Figure I.49 Courtesy of El Mercurio

Figure I.50 Courtesy of R.R.Arms and Juan Carlos Letelier (m.h.r.i.p.)

## Chapter I-3

**Figure I.51 and I.52**

The Barb is one of the oldest breeds in the world. It descends from North Africa where the breed that has been known by many names was altered over time. Nevertheless, the taller contemporary version has maintained its facial profile, sloping croup, hard hooves, endurance and hardiness

Courtesy of (I.51) Google Images and (I.52) Sally Ann Thompson

**Figure I.53**

The Asturcon Pony is a descendant of the hardy Celtic Pony that inhabited the northern Iberian Peninsula.

Courtesy of [www.celtiberia.net](http://www.celtiberia.net)

**Figure I.54**

The Galician Mountain Horse has shown to be very adaptable in woodlands that offer more forbs than grasses. The breed is also characterized by an incidence of individuals with moustaches something that has been reported in some strains of Chilean Horses.

Courtesy of I.Sanchez, García, A. Iglesias, A.Fernández, J.L.Viana from the University of Santiago de Compostella

**Figure I.55**

The Portuguese Garrano pony probably comes closest to the size and characteristics of the pony that was introduced by the Celts in the northwestern part of the Iberian Peninsula.

Courtesy of Maria do Mar Oom-photo edited by R.R.Arms

**Figure I.56**

The head of this Losino Horse fits nicely with the description of the old Fieldón horse to which it is closely related.

Courtesy of J.M. Martinez Saiz, M. Valera Cordoba, A. Molina Alcada from the Genetics Department in the Veterinary College of Cordoba, Spain

**Figure I.57**

The Camargue Horse is a French stock horse that had a strong influence on the jacas produced in the northern sectors of the Iberian Peninsula. It is easy to imagine that these genes were among those arriving in the Americas which later were selected in giving rise to the Chilean Horse.

Courtesy of [www.agraria.org](http://www.agraria.org)- the photo was edited by R.R.Arms

**Figure I.58**

Diego Velazquez's portrait of the Count of Olivares shows the type of Castilian jaca that was popular with the nobles of the time.

Courtesy of the National Museum El Prado

**Figure I.59**

By the time Hannibal crossed the Alps the importance he gave having a competent cavalry had permitted him to overtake the Roman stronghold in the Iberian Peninsula.

Courtesy of Fotosearch

**Figure I.60**

This famous statue of Marcus Aurelius gives us an idea of the Bético Horse that was highly valued by the Romans. The short legged, close coupled mountain type jaca would later receive the influence of Germanic bloodlines brought in by the Barbarians.

Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons

**Figure I.61**

The Norwegian Fjord is a breed that represents the type and color of horses that were preferred by the Barbarians that invaded the Iberian Peninsula.

Courtesy of Sandy North

**Figure I.62**

The Jmounds have an uncanny similarity to the Chilean Horse making one speculate that the Iberian horses that went to the Americas had a good dose of nordic genes.

Courtesy of ???

**Figure I.63 and I.64**

The Knapstrub (Figure I.63) was developed in Denmark from genealogies that were brought to western Europe by the Barbarians. The Karabair (Figure I.64) is one of the most ancient central Asian breeds and it carries these colorful genes that the Germanic tribes were so taken with. Although this gene was introduced to the Iberian Peninsula and made its way to the Americas where the famed Appaloosa was developed, it is interesting that this gene is not present in the Chilean Horse.

Courtesy of (Figure I.63) Ellen Bendtsen and (Figure I.64) Niphorov Veniamin Maksinovich

**Figure I.65**

After nearly three centuries of Visigoth rule in most of the Iberian Peninsula, in seven short years the Arab invasion that largely comprised of Berbers on improved Barb horses, ousted the Barbarians from power.

Courtesy of ??

**Figure I.66**

The Iberian Peninsula under Roman rule

Courtesy of ??

**Figure I.67**

The Iberian Peninsula under the rule of the Barbarians

Courtesy of ??

**Figure I.68**

The Iberian Peninsula in the initial stages of the Reconquest

Courtesy of ??

**Figure I.69**

The Iberian Peninsula at the end of the seventh century

Courtesy of ??

**Figure I.70**

The Battle of Higuera shows the contrasting styles of the Christians and Moors. Notice the Moors riding in the "a la xineta" style darting around without formations. To the contrary the Christians are perfectly lined up in full armor and riding in their "estradiota" style

Courtesy of the the El Escorial Monastery - the painting was done in 1537 and the battle took place in 1431.

**Figure I.71**

It was King Phillip II who first conceived of the idea of establishing the Royal Stud Farm of Cordoba in 1567 in order to create the "perfect breed".

Courtesy of the National Museum El Prado

**Figure I.72**

Diego Velazquez's painting of Principe Baltasar Carlos a Caballo (1634-1635) exemplifies the "jacas de fantasias" that were used by the children of the noble class.

Courtesy of the National Museum El Prado

**Figure I.73**

Sorria

Courtesy of Sally Ann Thompson edited by R.R.Arms

**Figure I.74**

Barb

Courtesy of Sally Ann Thompson

**Figure I.75**

Andalusian

Courtesy of Editorial Marban- close up of study of Poseido VI

**Figure I.76**

Alter Real

Courtesy of Sally Ann Thompson

**Figure I.77**

Lusitano

Courtesy of Jose Fontes

**Figure I.78**[Kladruby](#)

Courtesy of Magdalena Strakova

**Figure I.79**[Orlov Trotter](#)

Courtesy of Sally Ann Thompson

**Figure I.80**[Holsteiner](#)

Courtesy of Gotz Hartmann

**Figure I.81**[Oldemburger](#)

Courtesy of Sally Ann Thompson

**Figure I.82**[Avelignese](#)

Courtesy of Sally Ann Thompson

**Figure I.83**[Bosnian](#)

Courtesy of Evelyn Simak

**Figure I.84**[Hucul](#)

Courtesy of Emil Petrache

**Figure I.85**[Dartmoor](#)

Courtesy of Sally Ann Thompson

**Figure I.86**[Estonian](#)

Courtesy of Nikiphorov Veniamin Maksimovich

**Figure I.87**[Gotland](#)

Courtesy of Kurt Graaf

**Figure I.88**[Zemaituka](#)

Courtesy of V.M. Nikiforov

**Figure I.89**[Konik](#)

Courtesy of Sally Ann Thompson

**Figure I.90**[Toriisklaya](#)

Courtesy of Nikiphorov Veniamin Maksimovich

**Figure I.91**[Compare the Chilean Horse to the groups of horses on the last three pages. Where do you think his origins lie?](#)

Courtesy of FCCC/FEROCHI

**Chapter I-4****Figure I.92**[Four trips made by Columbus to the Americas](#)

Courtesy of Alejandra Ararrazabal

**Figure I.93**[Christopher Columbus bids his farewells to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella as he departs on his first journey to the Americas.](#)Courtesy of Neue Welt Gottfried's *Columbus departs from Spain vnd americanische Historie***Figure I.94**[Spanish influence in the Americas brought elegance to many stock horse cultures.](#)

Courtesy of Leslie Desmond

**Figure I.95**

Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca was one of the truly great explorers of the 16th century and he was responsible for taking horses directly from Spain to South America.

Courtesy of Wikipedia

**Figure I.96**

This famous statue of Francisco Pizarro in Trujillo honors the illiterate hometown pig herder that helped discovered the Pacific Ocean and went on to conquer one of the greatest and richest empires in the New World.

Courtesy of [www.travelpod.com](http://www.travelpod.com) photo edited by R.R.Arms

**Figure I.97** Peruvian Paso **Figure I.98** Columbian Paso Fino **Figure I.99** Puerto Rican Paso Fino

Three examples of the many smooth-gaited breeds from region around of the original horse breeding centers of the Americas.

Courtesy of a)

b)

c)

**Figure I.100**

Guanacos are a wild camelid that have a hair coat pattern that is similar to the “pangaré effect” that is seen in many wild horses. Their agility and gaits of movements are comparable to those of a horse and thus from afar, someone not familiar with this species, could confused them with a type of equine.

Courtesy of ???

**Figure I.101**

The fine Chilean painter Pedro Subercaseaux captured the moment that Diego Almagro was departing from Cuzco in search of precious metals in a territory that would become known as Chile.

Courtesy of Pedro Subercaseaux and the Military Museum of Chile (???)

**Figure I.102**

In 1541 Pedro Valdivia determined the site where he would establish his first settlement in Chile. This hill that is known as Santa Lucia can be visited to this day.

Courtesy of Pedro Subercaseaux and the ????

**Figure I.103**

García Hurtado de Mendoza had a tremendous impact on the type of horse that would become identified with Chile. In this etching presented by Ovalle we see a short statured close coupled horse with a semi convex nasal profile that is very similar to the modern Chilean Horse. Moreover, this world renowned rider established a high standard for horse husbandry and equitation that is still evident today.

Courtesy of the National Library of Chile - edited by R.R.Arms

**Figure I.104**

16<sup>th</sup> century S.A.

Courtesy of Alejandra Irarrazabal

**Figure I.105**

The previous map and this close up of the cities that were founded by Chile (in the gray area) show the way South America was divided in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The gray area with the grid indicates the territory (more than half the nation) that Chile incredibly forfeited to Argentina in 1881 while it was gaining the mineral rich area north of the 27<sup>th</sup> parallel by winning the War of the Pacific (1879-1884).

Courtesy of Alejandra Irarrazabal

**Figure I.106**

Lev Traru, popularly remembered as “Lautaro” in Chilean history, was undoubtedly one of the most gifted military leaders and tactician in Chilean history. Although his accomplishments are many, he is best remembered for introducing the horse to the Mapuche culture, making them one of the earliest Native Americans tribes to have the advantages of the added mobility.

Courtesy of Pedro Subercaseaux and the Museo Histórico y Militar de Chile

**Figure I.107**

Throughout the Americas Native Americans tried to destroy Spanish settlements in hopes that they could deter the intruders from establishing permanent residence on their lands.

Courtesy of Neue Welt Gottfried's *Carib Indians revolt at Cumana against Dominican monks* vnd americanische Historie and wisconsinhistory.org

**Figure I.108**

In all the great plains of the Western Hemisphere horse numbers increased exponentially. Much like the western USA the pampas on the eastern side of the Andes Mountains provided an unlimited supply of horses for the taking.

Courtesy of George Gatlin's (1796-1872) *Wild Horses at Play*

**Figure I.109**

The only live prisoners taken by the Mapuches were women. Note the long lances used by the Mapuche warriors, as well as the “boleadoras” the brave on the left is swinging over his head. These were 2-3 rocks that were tied to llama tendons that were used to strike opponents or to throw and wrap around the legs of horses to down a mounted soldier.

Courtesy of Juan Mauricio Rugendas’ (1802-1858) “El Malon”

**Figure I.110**

In general Europeans conquerors showed no mercy in their effort to dominate the Native Americans. Aside from total massacres it was common to punish rebellious captives by cutting off their hands and arms. Death sentences included sitting the prisoner on a sharp metal stake which penetrated through the entire body

Courtesy of Neue Welt Gottfried’s *Spanish set fire to Indian village* vnd americanische Historie and wisconsinhistory.org

## Chapter I-5

**Figure I.111**

Latitudinal Divisions of Major Territories in South America as Defined by Spain for Designated Conquistadors

Courtesy of Ajejeandra Irarrazabal

**Figure I.112**

Gabriel Cano de Aponte was the most beloved of all the Governor’s of Chile. This expert horseman died a tragic death while carrying out the longest reign of any Royal Governor.

Courtesy of Wikipedia

**Figure I.113**

Francisco Goya painted scenes of bullfighting on horseback that would have been similar to those in equestrian games in the Americas

Courtesy of Francisco Goya (1746-1928)

**Figure I.114**

“Topeando” (bumping) was a popular lateral strength contests that could be carried out in the open or with the horses side by side, perpendicular to a long hitching pole. The winning horse was the one that used his shoulder to shove his competitor off the end.

Courtesy of Juan Mauricio Rugendas’ (1802-1858) “Topear”, from the *Album de Trajes de Chile*

**Figure I.115**

The colonial period popularized all kinds of racing but the “carreras a la chilena” (Chilean races) came to symbolize sprint races of 200 meters or 217 yards. Without a doubt the Chilean “trotters” were the most successful race horses prior to 1850 when no other breeds were present in Chile. This scene illustrates a race in 1838.

Courtesy of memoriachilena.cl

**Figure I.116**

The “trilla” (thrashing with horses) not only was an agricultural necessity to process the wheat, it was also an excellent means of selecting energetic, durable, surefooted mares that would become the backbone of the stock horse industry in Chile. Since the best stock horses were of the “trotter” type, it was this type that also made up the thrashing mares.

Courtesy of F. Lehnert for Claudio Gay’s *Album D’un Voyage Dans la Republique du Chili*, “Una Trilla” print N° 19

**Figure I.117**

Due to its versatility the Chilean trotter was the most numerous of the native horse types. This horse type was the means of transport for the populace, the war horse, the stock horse, the race horse, the thrashing horse, the cart horse and the plow horse. During the colonial days only native horses existed in Chile, so all the equine tasks fell on this “master of all trades”.

Courtesy of F. Lehnert for Claudio Gay’s *Album D’un Voyage Dans la Republique du Chili*, “Caza a los Guanacos”, print N° 24, close up and edited by R.R.Arms

**Figure I.118**

El Consuelo was a famous hammer spiking trot parade horse. For centuries these parade horses were selected for their gait, hyperactive temperament and a greater height.

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado

**Figure I.119**

Another famous Chilean parade horse that belonged to Samuel Lecaros in the middle of the 19th century.

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado

**Figure I.120**

Juan Carlo Castro's portrait of Culatazo exemplifies the modern Chilean Horse breed which has its origins firmly established in the versatile "Chilean trotter" that was the most numerous native horse type of the colonial days.

Courtesy of Juan Carlos Castro

## Chapter I-6

**Figure I.121**

In the Battle of Rancagua General Bernardo O'Higgins and his revolutionary compatriots bravely confronted the General Mariano Osorio and the loyalist forces that greatly outnumbered them. The loss would smother the first intent of emancipation but the flame of independence had been ignited and it was just a matter of time before a new republic would be formed.

Courtesy of the Chilean Military where the painting "Batalla de Rancagua" by Pedro Subercaseaux is found in the Comandancia en Jefe del Ejército of the Chilean Military.

**Figure I.122**

General José de San Martín of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata (Argentina) and the Chilean General Bernardo O'Higgins crossed the rugged Andes Mountains with 3,000 soldiers in order to make a second attempt to liberate Chile from the Spanish stronghold. Note the big coarse gray Argentine steed versus the smaller more compact Chilean Horse mount.

Courtesy of Julio Vila y Prades, "Paso de los Andes", which is found in the Museo Histórico y Militar de Chile.

**Figure I.123**

The Battle of Chacabuco was the first confrontation with the loyalist army after Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins re-entered Chile. Gen. O'Higgins had a resounding victory in battling the troops of the Spaniard Rafael Moroto. He not only drove the loyalist south, but he also helped spread a contagious optimism about the possibility of independence under the strategic planning of General José de San Martín.

Courtesy of José Tomás Vandorse, "Batalla de Chacabuco" which is found in the Museo Histórico Nacional.

**Figure I.124**

The Battle of Maipú proved the coup de grace for Gen. San Martín and the patriots. Confronting the old archenemy Gen Osorio, but this time with the numbers favoring the revolutionaries, the Spanish were soundly defeated. Eventually, Spain would respect the emancipation of Chile.

Courtesy of Juan Mauricio Rugendas' (1802-1858), "Batalla de Maipú", which is found in the Comandancia en Jefe del Ejército of the Chilean Military.

**Figure I.125**

The Chilean Horses would continue to show their prowess as war horses decades after the revolution. General Manuel Baquedano led a famous charge with his native bred mount in 1881 at the Battle of Chorrillos that helped win the War of the Pacific

Courtesy of Juan Mochi, "General Baquedano"

**Figure I.126**

Note how much Chilean Horse type General Baquedano's horse had even though this was before a formal registry was started in 1893. Compare his appearance with this modern representative of the breed. Very few breeds can claim this kind of consistency over time.

Courtesy of Eduardo Tamayo

**Figure I.127**

For centuries Chileans have been selecting their horses to be easy keepers that are courageous, sure-footed, hardy, level-headed, dependable and loyal. These qualities were essential for war horses as well as for stock horses that tended livestock in the Chile's largely mountainous terrain. Today these characteristics can be put to use as elite trail horses that are very much at home in precipitous topographies.

Courtesy of Thérèse Matthews

**Figure I.128**

As the justifications for breeding America's oldest stock horse diminished, it was the sport of Chilean Rodeo that came to its rescue. The Chilean Rodeo offered a clear objective through one of the world's most demanding equine disciplines that simultaneously nurtured traditions that were an important part of the Chilean identity. Its ever increasing popularity assures that this legacy will be enjoyed by many future generations of breeders, competitors and spectators.

Courtesy of the FCCC and FERACHI

**Figure I.129**

Although half-moon arenas are found throughout Chile, the huasos will spend countless hours training their horses with a bumping lead steer out in open fields. Here the steer is being contained by the rider on the right, but as the horses in training progress, the steer will be worked completely loose while the pinning and driving riders control the speed and direction of the steer.

Courtesy of Ricardo Walker and Criadero Vista de Volcan

**Figure I.130**

It is common for breeders to cross their two year old fillies so they foal out at three. The foal offsets some of the costs when the mare is later put into training and her quality as a broodmare can start to be proven while she is still performing in the rodeo. In high quality mares embryo transplants are being done.

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure I.131**

The Chilean Horse is a unique breed that was largely developed in a specific climate and topography that was isolated by its geographical limits. Chile's distinct history gave rise to a horse culture unlike any place else in the world. Tested over centuries of open range cattle production and honed to perfection as a competitive cow horse in 160 years of breeding for a single cow horse event of incredible complexity, the prepotent Chilean Horse differs from any stock horse you have ever come across. Understanding its past will make you see its tremendous potential in the future.

Courtesy of Rafael Garetto

## Conclusion

**Figure I.132**

This is a life size model created in 2002 that represents the Breed Standard of the Chilean Horse

Courtesy of FCCC and FERACHI

## Tables in Volume I

**Table I.1**

The manner in which geological time in world history has been broken down:

Courtesy of *Principles of Physical Geology* by Arthur Holmes

**Table I.2**

Number of Chromosomes in the various Representatives of the *Equus* Genus

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Table I.3**

Comparing the Domestic Horse to Wild *Equus* Species

Courtesy of R.R.Arms