

## Illustration Credits

### Introduction to Vol II

#### Figure II.1

*Equus przewalski* exemplifies an equid which lacks characteristics for domestication  
Courtesy of the Minnesota Zoological Garden

#### Figure II.2

Domestication brought about this common color pattern in the Siberian Altaiskaya horse  
Courtesy of Nikiphorov Veniamin Maksimovich

#### Figure II.3

The selection in the limited space and isolation in Iceland gave rise to Icelandic Horse  
Courtesy of Langhús Farm

#### Figure II.4

The Velazquez rendition of Felipe IV a Caballo (1634-1635) exemplifies the extraordinary program at Royal Breeding Farm of Cordoba.  
Courtesy of Museo Nacional del Prado

#### Figure II.5

The original Chilean Horse breed type can be seen in the 1997 stallion Natre  
Courtesy of Hernan Naranjo

#### Figure II.6

Notice the similarity of top line, angles and type between the two chestnuts Fabuloso (1995) and Huicano (1922)  
Courtesy of the FCCC/Ferochi

#### Figure II.7

Criadero La Espuelita's Champion Halter Mare Victoria  
Courtesy of the FCCC/Ferochi

### Chapter II-1

#### Figure II.8

Two Chilean Mares evidencing different heights within the breed standard  
Courtesy of R.R.Arms

#### Figure II.9

Two Chilean Horses showing a difference in girth shape and circumference  
Courtesy of R.R.Arms

#### Figure II.10

Red dun, grulla, line-back dun and palomino represent some of the dilution genes present in the Chilean Horse breed  
Courtesy of R.R.Arms

#### Figure II.11

Bay  
Courtesy of Criadero Quisquelelún

#### Figure II.12

Strawberry roan  
Courtesy of Criadero Agua de los Campos

#### Figure II.13

Overo or possibly Sabino  
Courtesy of Criadero Amancay

#### Figure II.14

Grulla  
Courtesy of Patricio Saldivar

#### Figure II.15

Typical amount of feathering  
Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.16**

*Valdiviano displays an ideal example of Chilean “decorations”*

Courtesy of Juan Easton H.

**Figure II.17**

*Chilean Horses evidence beautiful “ice tails”.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.18**

*The author’s stallion Santo Tomas Demetres not only has a beautiful tail but his roached mane is between 7.5-10 cm (3-4 in.) wide*

Courtesy of Francisco J. Guajardo Serrano

**Figure II.19**

*Tan Gallo*

Courtesy of Dr.Roberto Moreno

**Figure II.20**

*El Encuentro*

Courtesy of Juan Carlos Castro

**Figure II.21**

*Valdiviano*

Courtesy of Juan Easton H.

**Figure II.22**

*Esplendor*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.23**

*The range of “slightly sloped” croups in the Chilean Horse breed.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.24**

*Solid wide stance behind and slightly sickle hocked profile*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.25**

*It’s quite common that pastern and hoof angles don’t coincide.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.26**

*Toro Bayo Collonco has the “acampao” air about him*

**Figure II.27**

*Las Vertientes Chacoli seems to say “I have arrived...take notice”*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.28**

*Picarquin Trago Largo is still fertile and healthy at 29 years of age*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.29**

*Hugo Cardemil with the National Champion Esquinazo*

Courtesy of Dr. José Luis Pinochet

**Chapter II-2****Figure II.30**

*Chilean horsemen catching guanacos with lassos and boleadoras in F. Lehnert’s illustration for Claude Gay*

Print 24 in Album D’un Voyage Dans La Republique Du Chili by Claude Gay

**Figure II.31**

*Detail from F. Lehnert’s illustration “Capataz y Peon” for Claude Gay*

Print 46 in Album D’un Voyage Dans La Republique Du Chili by Claude Gay

**Figure II.32**

*Chilean Horses coming off the mountain*

Courtesy of El Mercurio

**Figure II.33**

*Chilean “empanadas” cooked in a clay oven*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.34**

*Stone half moon arena and sorting corrals with central raceway gave way the sport of Chilean Rodeo*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.35**

*Downing cattle for open field slaughter. The pair of riders on the bottom left of the painting include the hazer with the lasso riding beside the rider with the hock scythe.*

*From F. Lehnert’s illustration “Una Matanza” for Claude Gay*

Print 17 in Album D’un Voyage Dans La Republique Du Chili by Claude Gay

**Figure II.36**

*Two horses shouldering or “topeando” are seen in detail as part of the F.Lehnert illustration “una Trilla” for Claude Gay*

Print 19 in Album D’un Voyage Dans La Republique Du Chili by Claude Gay

**Figure II.37**

*Decades ago steers were pinned in a zone with very little cushion*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.38**

*As rodeo progressed pins were more perpendicular*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.39**

*Ing. Porte holds the old sculpture depicting the breed standard as he and Mr. Segura observe the changes in the new version of male and female specimens.*

Courtesy of Ing.Eduardo Porte F.

**Figure II.40**

*A ceremonial slow drive of the “steer of silence” pays respects to competitors of Chilean Rodeo that have passed away.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.41-.55**

*Photographic sequence of a paired team receiving a steer from the feeding chute, driving around the holding pen, departing to cross the field, approaching the forehand pinning cushion, pinning the steer to a stand still, team members then change positions and turn the steer in the opposite direction to commence the drive to the backhand pinning cushion.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.56**

*Three times National Champion Reservado with Hugo Cardemil*

Courtesy of Dr. Jose Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.57**

*Stone walled half moon arena in northern Chile is made of the same sort of materials that were used in colonial day cattle roundups.*

Courtesy of José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.58**

*Half moon arena of the city of Valdivia*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.59**

*Indoor half moon arena of the city of Osorno*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.60-.62**

*The half moon arena of Rancagua is the home of the National Championship Chilean Rodeo and it has a 12,000 seating capacity*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.63**

*Blue print for the construction of an official half moon arena*

Courtesy of the FCCC/Ferochi

**Chapter II-3****Figure II.64**

*Rugenda's "Huaso Elegante" depicts the stately demeanor or the huaso culture in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

Courtesy of Juan Mauricio Rugendas

**Figure II.65**

*In the painting "Huasos Maullinos", Rugenda captures the diversity of attire among huasos of old. Their garb had more resemblance to Andalucian bandits with head kerchiefs under various types of hats. The common denominator is the ever present Chilean poncho.*

Courtesy of Juan Mauricio Rugendas

**Figure II.66**

*A chief of the Picunche tribe was captured by Rugendas in "Cacique Pincuche"*

Courtesy of Juan Mauricio Rugendas

**Figure II.67**

*Close up of Mapuche horsemen in F. Lehnert's "Juego de Chueca". Notice the toe hold used instead of a stirrup.*

Print 6 in Album D'un Voyage Dans La Republique Du Chili by Claude Gay

**Figure II.68**

*The "Jinete Maulino" painted by Rugendas could represent an ascending mestizo in Chilean society.*

Courtesy of Juan Mauricio Rugendas

**Figure II.69**

*Etching of wheat thrashing in the open with a controlled "cobra" of Chilean mares*

Courtesy of Leslie Desmond

**Figure II.70**

*As the Chilean Rodeo became a sport the huasos took on a more uniform identity.*

Courtesy of Gustavo Pavez

**Figure II.71**

*Pinning on Bellaco*

Courtesy of Dr. José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.72**

*Pinning on Bellaco*

Courtesy of Dr. José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.73**

*Pinning on Tabacón*

Courtesy of Juan Enrique Lira

**Figure II.74**

*Juan Carlos Loayza*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.75**

*Eduardo Tamayo*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.76**

*Coteco Aguirre*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.77**

*R. Valderrama*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.78**

*Juan Segundo Zuñiga receives the most accolades as being the best all around “corralero”.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.79**

*Hernandez brothers won back to back rodeos including a national record score.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.80**

*Ramon Cardemil on Manicero who gave him 3 of his 7 Nat'l Championships*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.81**

*R. Cardemil and R. Valderrama account for 12 Nat'l Championships between them.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.82**

*The great stallion Estribillo won two Nat'l Championships*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.83**

*J.C.Loayza and E.Tamayo on Talento and Escorpion. These horses and riders total 16 Nat'l Championships.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.84**

*J.M. Rey and R. Guzman teamed up with Canteado and Pretal for back to back Nat'l Championships.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.85**

*S. Parot and E. Tamayo have 7 Nat'l Championship between the two of them.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.86**

*H. Cardemil and J. Astaburuaga on Reservado and Esquinazo. The horses and riders are responsible for 12 Nat'l Championships*

Courtesy of Dr. José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.87**

*J.C. Loayza (7 wins) and E. Cortes (1 win) tied a national record score in winning the Nat'l Championship on Banquero and Batuco.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Chapter II-4****Figure II.88**

*Chilean spurs are arguably one of the most beautiful in the world*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.89**

*Left leg has the leggings, booties, spur and spur holder in place while the right spur is being put in place.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.90**

*Due to the length of the shank and the width of the rowel the rawhide spur holder is required to keep the spur in place*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.91**

*In the early colonial days toe hold stirrups were common in the lower social strata.*

Courtesy of Leslie Desmond

**Figure II.92**

*Peruvian “perulero” stirrups are still the norm in the Peruvian Paso breed*

Courtesy of Arturo Bernal

**Figure II.93**

*Wooden platform stirrups are part of the history of Salamanca, Spain.*

Joaquin Sorolla, "Jinete Salmantino" 1912

**Figure II.94**

*This collection displays the "trunk" stirrup, the "persian slipper" stirrup and one of the earlier designs of the "pig-snout" stirrup.*

Courtesy of R.R. Arms

**Figure II.95**

*Contemporary "pig snout" Chilean stirrups are known for their intricate hand carved design.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.96**

*This horse has a "guatana" tied around his jaw which is fastened to the nose band. Reins are attached to the bottom of this leather bit and a standing martingale is attached to the noseband.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.97**

*On the left an O-ring bit with a double pull and "pontezuelo", in the middle a plain O-ring bit with a single pull and on the right an O-ring bit with a single pull and a "pontezuelo".*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.98**

*Working bits for Chilean Horses in the tack room of Gonzalo Vial C.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.99**

*Juan Carlos Castro's rendition of the stallion Espejo" shows the "pontezuelo" on the front of the bit.*

Courtesy of Juan Carlos Castro

**Figure II.100 & II.101**

*The aquatic rodent known as "carpincho" is the source of the most valued leather used for Chilean tack. The speckled pattern of the tanned leather makes it very easy to recognize.*

Courtesy of Lucio Cantigiani

**Figure II.102**

*Chilean Rodeo saddle with superimposed double rigging*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.103**

*Clearly the stirrup leathers hang in front of the rigging while the rider's seat is well behind it.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.104**

*Gueñe displays the contemporary Chilean Rodeo tack*

Courtesy of Criadero Agua de los Campos

**Figure II.105**

*To the left headstall and noseband with single pull "frena" (bit without a "pontezuelo") and braided reins. On the right a headstall and noseband with a double pull "freno" (bit with "pontezuelo") and twisted reins.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.106**

*The rider is displaying the competitive attire used in Chilean Rodeo while the huaso that is standing models the more elegant combinations used in social gatherings.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.107**

*Bonnets and short brimmed, tall crowned hats were popular head gear up until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century*

F. Lahnert's illustration of "Carretero. Capataz." commissioned by Claude Gay  
Print 18 in Album D'un Voyage Dans La Republique Du Chili by Claude Gay

**Figure II.108**

*Both the straw “chupalla” and black felt Chilean hats have the groove inside the perimeter of the crown of the hat*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.109**

*The manta larga, competitive manta, manta de Castilla and the fine crafted, elegant chamanto are all versions of the poncho that was a Native American innovation that came to identify Chileans in the colonial days.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.110**

*Leather leggings are put on top of the booties and over the pants*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.111**

*Chilean tack and attire are unique in the equine world*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure 111(a)**

Montura Chilena

© Claudio Bravo, courtesy, Marlborough Gallery, New York

**Chapter II-5****Figure II.112**

*Horse and rider of the Royal Danish Manège demonstrate an “estradiota” riding style.*

Horses of the Royal Danish Manège (1680)

**Figure II.113**

*Iñigo Velez de Guevara riding “a la bastarda”*

Massimo Stanzione (1585), Retrato ecuestre de Iñigo Velez de Guevara

**Figure II.114**

*A two-point stance version of a “a la jineta riding style can be seen in this sculpture of Baltasar Charles of Spain, prince of Asturias and Portugal*

Escultura Ecuestre ¿principe Baltasar Carlos? (1640-1650)

Cat 43 of Mil Años del Caballo en el Arte Hispánico

**Figure II.115 – II.117**

*Modern examples of riding styles that resemble: a) “estradiota” , b) “a la bastarda and c) two-point stance “a la jineta”.*

a) Courtesy of Cabanhas Butia (Butia Lumas pictured)

b) Courtesy of John K. Horst

c) Courtesy of Haggis Farm

**Figure II.118**

*Before saddles and stirrups were used the bareback seat often had knees bent, lower leg angled back and heels up while using a three-point seat.*

Nicolas Poussin (1594-1665), “La Caza de Meleagro”

**Figure II.119**

*The true “a la jineta” style of the Berbers used a similar posture to that used when riding bareback*

Yxart, “Corrida de la Polvora” (1881)

**Figure II.120 – II.121**

*Platform stirrups were designed to hold entire foot so that the stirrup was not displaced when the rider’s heel was raised.*

a) Horace Vernet, “The Lion Hunt” 1836

b) Georges Washington, “The Lookout” (1880)

**Figure II.122**

*Chilean Rodeo seat displaced the weight of the rider well behind the center of gravity of the horse.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.123**

*Short stirrup leathers, long spur shanks and wide rowels place the spur pressure in the appropriate part of the horse's anatomy*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi (Estandarte Best Breed Representative in the Champion '95)

**Figure II.124**

*Proper posture for the pinning horse during the lateral movement requires that the hind legs be well under the body.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.125**

*Most often the Chilean spur is used with lateral pressure of the large rowel.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.126**

*One of the few stock horse events where riders use two hands on the reins.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.127**

*The two handed style can be convenient to contain the desire to pin in overly competitive horses.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.128**

*Rudenda's portrait of Jorge Huneeus exemplifies the good mouths and soft hands that were commonplace in the training techniques of 19<sup>th</sup> century Chile.*

Juan Mauricio Rugendas, "Retrato de Jorge Huneeus Lipmann"

**Figure II.129 – II.137**

*Nine photos that depict how the stop in Chilean "rienda" has evolved over time*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.138 – II.140**

*Chilean horses being trained for reining are showing a different style with more break in the pole and very light contact on the mouth.*

a) Courtesy of Manuel Retamales

b) Courtesy of El Mercurio

c) Courtesy of Therese Matthews

**Figure II.141**

*Traditionally Chilean Horses were broken to ride with a lead pony*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.142**

*Starting Chilean Horses with "natural" horse training methods in round pens is becoming more popular.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.143 – II.145**

*Lateral dexterity is one of the strong aptitudes that distinguish the Chilean Horse breed.*

a) Courtesy of R.R.Arms

b) Courtesy of R.R.Arms

c) Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.146**

*Working a bumping lead steer in an open field is one of the final phases in training a paired team of Chilean "corralero" (horse used in Chilean Rodeo) horses*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.147**

*Out for the afternoon walk.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.148**

*Heading for home.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms



**Figure II.149 – II.150**

*Years of practice are needed to master the skills used in the complex sport of Chilean Rodeo.*

- a) Courtesy of R.R.Arms
- b) Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Chapter II-6****Figure II.151**

*Codicia (1876) was a son of Naranjo who in turn was Quilamutano breeding. He was a great broodmare sire that did not produce a prepotent sire line.*

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado. Touch up of photo by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.152**

*Cristal I (1902) carried on the Quilamuta lines through Guante I who very likely was a son of Naranjo. His sire Guante II was out Eulalia a “cuevana” mare thus making Cristal I a product of two superb breeding programs*

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado. Photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.153**

*Cacique (1902) a son of Tucapel who was inbred 2S x 2D to Mancha a horse of “cuevano” breeding.*

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado. Photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.154**

*Drawing of Don Pedro de la Cuevas*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory

**Figure II.155**

*The most famous brand in Chile can still be seen in this display at the original home of the Jose and Miguel Letelier E.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.156**

*The Laguna Aculeo as it looked when first bought by the Letelier family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

Painting by Vander-Burch based on a croquis by J. Gandarilla

Print 07 in Album D'un Voyage Dans La Republique Du Chili by Claude Gay

**Figure II.157**

*José Letelier E. mounted on a crossbred bred by his uncle.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.158**

*Liborio Larrain is riding Codicia who he bought for his Criadero Rauten in 1890*

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado

**Figure II.159**

*Hacienda Aculeo's Vibora (1913) was one of the most beautiful mares of her day. Note the gentle and dependable character of the breed.*

Courtesy of Juan Carlos Letelier

**Figure II.160**

*Hacienda Aculeo was a successful competitor in Chilean Rodeos. Note the more vertical saddle fork and longer stirrup leathers that gave rise to a straighter leg posture.*

Courtesy of Juan Carlos Letelier

**Figure II. 161**

*Miguel Letelier was the longest lasting administrator and became the icon of Hacienda Aculeo.*

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado

**Figure II.162**

*Dario Pavez G.*

Courtesy of Gustavo Pavez

**Figure II.163**

*Dario Pavez is astride El Caudillo in a field of his beloved Criadero Las Camelias.*

Courtesy of José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.164**

*Bred by Hac. Aculeo but brought to fame by Criadero Las Camelias, Quebrado is one of the most influential Chilean Horse stallions of all times.*

Courtesy of Gustavo Pavez

**Figure II.165**

*Pichanguero was one of the great performance horses of Criadero las Camelias.*

Courtesy of Gustavo Pavez

**Figure II.166**

*These are two of the members of the “Dario Pavez Community”, a group of Chile’s finest corraleros that completely dominated rodeo competitions.*

Courtesy of Gustavo Pavez

**Figure II.167**

*Quadrado is standing between two of his progeny that were bred at Las Camelias. The two duns Salofeno and Cumparcita made up one of the better paired teams of their day.*

Courtesy of Gustavo Pavez

**Figure II.168**

*Estanislao Anguita A.*

Courtesy of FCCC/ Ferochi

**Figure II. 169**

*Flotador, an elite performer in rodeo and rienda, made people believe in Alcatraz.*

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado

**Figure II.170**

*The Aguirre brothers gave Don Estanislao a Champion of Chile in 1964 with two great stallions, Ñipan and Reparo.*

Courtesy of FCCC/ Ferochi

**Figure II.171**

*Estanislao Anguita with friends G. Aguirre, E. Moller, F. Moller, and F. Vial. Foxhounds and greyhounds were also an important part of his life.*

Courtesy of FCCC / Ferochi

**Figure II.172**

*Ramón Cardemil M.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.173**

*Santa Elba Cachazo with performance aptitudes and excellent breed type exemplifies the produce of Don Ramón.*

Courtesy of Criadero Vista de Volcan

**Figure II.174**

*Percala was one of Don Ramon’s National Champions as well as becoming a foundation mare for his breeding program.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.175**

*Santa Elba Cadejo was runner up in the Champion of Chile. By the chef d’race Taco and out of the extraordinary mare Amargura he should do wonders for his present owner Criadero Laderas de Llanquihue.*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.176**

*Don Ramón Cardemil on his favorite mount, Bellaco. This horse he alone trained and later rode to a National Championship of Chile.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.177**

*Everyone remembers the paired team of corraleros Ramon Cardemil and Ruperto Valderrama. Few realize that Don Ramón was just as successful as a breeder.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.178**

*Alberto Schwalm B.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.179**

*Don Alberto is most remembered aboard Chamaquita*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.180**

*Two time Champion of Chile winner Estribillo*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.181 – II.182**

*La Amanecida Pelusa is a good representative of Dr. Schwalm's breeding program. He excelled in producing good mares that proved horses can be both very beautiful and extremely competitive.*

Courtesy of a) FCCC/Ferochi b) Dr. José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.183**

*Don Agustín and Doña Malú*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.184**

*Mr. Edwards feels the horse has an important role in keeping Chilean traditions alive.*

Courtesy of El Mercurio

**Figure II.185**

*Lalo Tamayo aboard Fiestera who in 2007 alongside Talento gave Santa Isabel their 5<sup>th</sup> Nat'l Champ.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi.

**Figure II.186**

*Juan Carlos Loaiza and Eduardo Tamayo make a four point pin aboard National Chamions.*

*Talento and Almendra. Arguably, these are the two best professional huasos in the history of the sport.*

Courtesy of FCCC and Ferochi.

**Figure II.187**

*Don Agustín Edwards is flanked on both sides by many of the best rodeo performers. Assuring his horses are ridden by nothing but the best has been a big part of his success.*

Courtesy of Eduardo Tamayo

**Chapter II-7****Figure II.188**

*Angamos I (1876)*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory

**Figure II.189 – II.194**

- a) *Alfil II (1908)* b) *Azahar I (1913)* c) *Coiron 3 (1944)* d) *Chacarero (1930)*
- e) *Roñoso (1948)* f) *Huicano (1922)*

- a) b) Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado
- b) d) e) f) Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II. 195 – II.202**

- g) *Alicanto (1908)* h) *Brujo (1926)* i) *Oso (1932)* j) *Molinero (1936)*
- k) *Corzo (1908)* l) *Pencazo (1972)* m) *Caguil (1914)* n) *Tapaboca B (1945)*

- g) Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado
- h) i) j) k) l) m) n) Courtesy of Arturo Montory

**Figure II.203 – II.210**

- o) *Agravio (1993)* p) *Romeral (1993)* q) *Valdiviano (1995)* r) *Recuerdo (2001)*
- s) *Corregido (1990)* t) *Grillo (1995)* u) *Refran (1991)* v) *Tranquilo (1978)*

- o) r) Courtesy of R.R. Arms
- p) q) Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi
- s) t) u) v) Courtesy of the SNA

**Figure II.211 – II.212**

- w) *Pluma Blanca (1993)* x) ¿?

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.213 – II.214**

- a) *Guante I (1867)* b) *Cristal I (1903)*

- a) Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado
- b) Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.215 – II.222**

- c) *Quebrado (1919)* d) *Enchufe (1921)* e) *Estribo (1955)* f) *Enchufito (1944)*
- g) *Guaraní (1936)* h) *Taco (1960)* i) *Zapateado (1967)* j) *Barranco (1958)*

- c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II. 223 – II.230**

- k) *Caldo Negro (2000)* l) *El Paleta (1998)* m) *Recoti (2002)* n) *Estribero (2002)*
- o) *Jeronimo (1994)* p) *Espuelazo (1992)* q) *Malulo (1996)* r) *Nudo Ciego (1997)*

- k) l) m) n) o) p) q) r) Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.231 – II. 236**

- s) *Acampao (1995)* t) *Estandarte (1986)* u) *Canta Gallo (1988)*
- v) *Bandolero (1993)* w) *Demetres (2000)* x) *Malulo (1996)*

- s) t) Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi
- u) Courtesy of Dr. Roberto Moreno
- v) Courtesy of Carlos Eugenio
- w) Courtesy of Francisco Javier Guajardo Serrano
- x) Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.237**

*Africano (1898)*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory?

**Figure II.238 – II. 243**

- a) *Alcatraz (1911)* b) *Segador (1910)* c) *Chicharron (1934)* d) *Cuequero (1926)*
- e) *Salteador (1939)* f) *Salteador II (1956)*

- a) b) Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado
- c) d) e) f) Courtesy of Arturo Montory

**Figure II.244 – II.247**

- a) *Opio (1996)* b) *Meli (1996)* c) *Rosquero Pocoa (1991)* d)

- a) b) c) Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.248 – II.253**

- a) *Gacho (1905)* b) *Colibrí (1939)* c) *Ratero en Domingo (1970)*
- d) *Nunca en Domingo (1959)* e) *Papayero (1978)* f) *Fabuloso en Domingo (1977)*

- a) b) c) d) e) f) Courtesy of Arturo Montory

**Figure II.254 – II.261**

- g) *Lucero* (1994) h) *Anticucho* (1997) i) *Agasajo* (1994) j) *Escombros* (1979)  
 k) *Ligoso* (1990) l) *Papayón* (1988) m) *Papayero* (1978) n) ¿?

- g) Courtesy of Criadero Vista de Volcan  
 h) m) courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi  
 i) Courtesy of El Mercurio  
 j) Courtesy of Criadero Santa Isabel  
 k) l) courtesy of SNA  
 n) ?

**Figure II.262**

*Chamal* (1922)

Courtesy of Arturo Montory (photo touched up by R.R.Arms)

**Figure II.263**

*One of Angamos I most successful sons at stud was Condor I (1902) a product of a 1S x 2D inbreeding*

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado. Photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.264**

*Veguero (1939) combined good looks cow working instincts.*

Courtesy of Juan Carlos Letelier

**Figure II.265**

*The greatest impact No Me Toques (1944) has had on the breed has been through excellent daughters. His maternal line carries the blood of Bayo Leon.*

Courtesy of FCCC and Ferochi. Photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.266**

*El Taita (1981) was Best Breed Type winner at the Champion of Chile while also being skilled enough to reach the 4<sup>th</sup> steer of the finals.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.267**

*Coiron 3 (1944) was good looking stallion that always attracted a large book of mares.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi.

**Figure II.268**

*Madrigal (1930) came by his good looks rightly as his sire was used as a model for a sculpture of the breed standard.*

Courtesy of Juan Carlos Letelier

**Figure II.269**

*Cristal I (1903) was a son of the superb mare Copa N°392 (also known as Mezcla)*

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado

**Figure II.270**

*Longaviano (1934) pictured as a 2YO. An influential stallion in spite of only having three sons.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.271**

*Quebrado brought the Guante I foundation line to the limelight.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.272**

*Picurrio (1937) gave rise to the best conformed of the Quebrado branches.*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory- photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.273**

*After becoming Champion of Chile Ñipan went on to be one of the best broodmare sires of the breed.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi – photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.274**

*Although Guardian I (1953) did not have much breed type he sired many excellent performance horses.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.275**

*Bellaco (1988) was one of the hardest hitting Champions of Chile and a resounding success at stud as well.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi. Photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.276**

*Of the three successful stallions with the Quebrado/Cosaco nick, Guarani (1936) was by far the best looking individual.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi- Photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.277**

*The one and only Estribillo (1967)*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.278**

*Esplendor is a grandson of Estribillo that denotes his grandsire's genes.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.279**

*Hugo Cardemil and the 3X winner of the Champion of Chile, Reservado (1977)*

Courtesy of Dr. José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.280**

*When a steer fell before the pin, Reservado would go to his knees to try and pin him anyway.*

Courtesy of Dr. José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.281**

*Close up of the outstanding stallion Esperando (1979) whose progeny have done it all.*

Courtesy of Dr. HugoEscobar

**Figure II.282**

*Terciopelo comes from the valued Africano branch that produced Mirquen*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory

**Figure II.282**

*Like his ancestors, the more refined Salteador (1939) has produced excellent rodeo and reining horses.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi. Photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.284**

*For three consecutive years Melí (1996) was voted Best Breed Type at the National Champpion and in 2007 he was runner up for the performance title.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.285**

*Roncador (1956) is one of the great broodmare sires of the breed*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi. Photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.286**

*Gacho (1905) had more prominent jowels than is typical in the Chilean Horse breed.*

Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado

**Figure II.287**

*National Champion Atinada (1976) pins the steer while her partner Rumena observes*

Courtesy of Dr. José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.288**

*Que Mas Da en Domingo (1979) was a successful sire of performance horses.*

Courtesy of Criadero Palmas de Peñafior- photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.289**

*Two representatives of the Gacho line, Rico Raco (1977) and Papayero (1978), won back- to-back Champions of Chile.*

Courtesy of Dr. José Luis Pinochet

**Figure II.290**

*The great broodmare sire Gañancito (1935) is responsible for about everything that is noteworthy in the Chamal line.*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory

**Figure II.291**

*Cantifla (1944) was Grand Champion at halter, 3x's runner up in the Nat'l Champ. rodeo and Nat'l Champ. in Rienda.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi.

**Figure II.292**

*Popular opinion would certainly choose El Huila (1963) to be one of the best corraleros ever.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.293**

*The daughters of Retinto (1911) made many farms famous.*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory

**Figure II.294**

*Cacareo (1930) was a sire of many excellent halter horses.*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory.

**Figure II.295**

*Through Azogue (1897) the genes of Bayo Leon have reached the present, however only through maternal influences.*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory- Photo touched up by R.R.Arms

**Figure II.296**

*Contri (ex-Golondrina) (1905) originates from "cuevano" breeding.*

Courtesy of Arturo Montory

Figure II.283 – II.285

a) *Breña* b) *Cebollita* c) *Buenas Noches*

a) b) c) courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.297 – II.304**

d) *Mentita and Marmota* e) *Sanguinaria* f) *Talavera* g) *Aculeguana* h) *Borra y Codiciosa*

i) *Borra y Codiciosa* j) *Birlonga II* k) *Copa 393 o Mezcla*

d) e) f) h) i) j) courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

g) Courtesy of Juan Carlos Letelier

k) Courtesy of Uldaricio Prado

**Figure II. 305 – II.312**

l) *Aclamacion* m) *Chistosa* n) *Princesa* o) *Argentina* p) *Raptora (N°114320)*

q) *Esquiva* r) *Cuchi Cuchi* s) *Enmascarada*

l) m) n) o) courtesy of Gustavo Pavez

p) Courtesy of Ruben Valdebenito

q) r) courtesy of R.R.Arms

s) Courtesy of Patricio Saldivar

**Conclusion****Figure II.313**

*Mules hauling wagon loads of nitrate*

Melton Prior, 1889

**Figure II.314**

*The largest man made open pit hole in the world.*

Courtesy of Reinhard Jahn

**Figure II.315**

*Succulent chirimoya*

Courtesy of Francisca Sumar

**Figure II.316**

*The Chilean national flower, the "copihue"*

Courtesy of Diego Alarcón, [www.chilebosque.cl](http://www.chilebosque.cl)

**Figure II.317**

The "Torres de Paine" is one of the natural wonders of the world

Courtesy of Ángeles Pérez

**Figure II.318**

*Romy astride the always willing, Jerez*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.319**

*The author climbing dunes with Jerez*

Courtesy of Claudia Jorquera

**Figure II.320**

*Lic. Sergio Rodriguez initiates his journey on the border between Chile and Peru*

Courtesy of Sergio Rodriguez Walis

**Figure II.321**

*The Chilean Horse is a breed that is easily identifiable due to its unique characteristics.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.322**

*In the gaucho culture a “rodeo” means something totally different.*

Courtesy of “Raza Criolla” the annual publication of the Argentine Criollo Breeders Association.

**Figure II.323**

*The Peruvian Paso shares the same ancestry as the Chilean Horse but 460 years of selection has molded two very different breeds.*

Courtesy of Arturo Bernal, ANCP CPP

**Figure II.324**

*African Criollo head profile*

Courtesy of Carlos R. Dowdall from his book “Criollo, el caballo del pais”

**Figure II.325**

*Asian Criollo head profile*

Courtesy of Carlos R. Dowdall from his book “Criollo, el caballo del pais”

**Figure II.326**

*When Despiporre was sold to Argentina to crossbreed with Criollos the paternal lineage of Rascucho was lost to Chilean breeders.*

Courtesy of FCCC/Ferochi

**Figure II.327**

*Hornero was imported to Brazil and became that country’s most influential sire of all time. On the other hand, Chile lost forever a much needed representative of the Angamos I foundation line.*

Courtesy of Joao Vicente Sa

**Figure II.328**

*Muchacho is another Chilean Horse stallion that has done well in Brazil*

Courtesy of Joao Vicente Sa

**Figure II.329**

*Malal Potro Lolco was imported to California by George Aladzhadzhyan in 1996.*

Courtesy of Zhiriar Alajajyan

**Figure II.330**

*George Pineo was the first North American to participate in the Champion of Chile.*

Courtesy of George Pineo

**Figure II.331**

*Manuel Retamales and Condorito placed in the NRHA Derby.*

Courtesy of Manuel Retamales

**Figure II.332**

*Huana Cascajo was the NRHA Nat’l Champion in Free Style Reining*

Courtesy of Manuel Retamales

**Figure II.333**

*Dr. Austin and Fiesta Linda in Utah*

Courtesy of R.R.Arms



**Figure II.334**

Four mares in foal shipping out to the USA

Courtesy of R.R.Arms

**Figure II.335**

*Chilean Horse return to their origins of 500 years ago*

Courtesy of José Manuel Aguirre

**Figure II.336**

*Traditional Chilean stock events were oriented for men, but now women have opportunities to participate.*

Courtesy of El Mercurio

**Figure II.337 – II.340**

The Federation of Chilean Horse Trials offers a series of stock horse disciplines for both genders of all ages.

- a) Courtesy of Therese Matthews
- b) c) d) Courtesy of El Mercurio

**Figure II.341 – II.342**

*The recent introduction of the sport of reining will give the Chilean Horse an international stage in which it can show its stock horse aptitudes.*

Courtesy of El Mercurio