

Glossary

English Words

Aerobic- this is work that can be sustained by the respiratory system that fuels muscles by an oxidative process. Less strenuous work that can be carried on for long periods of time with a low to medium heart rate is aerobic in nature.

Allele- these are different genes that affect the same characteristic in an unlike manner. They are usually characterized as dominant or recessive when there is a complete dominance but this can vary when other modes of genetic action influence that particular gene.

Amblers/Pacers- pacers are horses that pace instead of trot at the medium speeds. This means pacers will have a two-beat gait with lateral symmetry, in which the foreleg and hind leg of the same side will have identical suspension and weight-bearing phases in their stride. This is in contrast to the trot, where they have a two-beat gait with lateral asymmetry, in which the foreleg and opposite hind legs will have identical suspension and weight-bearing phases. Ambling horses are smooth-gaited horses that have a gait that is very similar to the pace, except there is a fraction of difference between the suspension and weight-bearing phase of the foreleg and hind leg of the same side, which gives rise to a four-beat gait with very short intervals between beats. The ambling gait is more energy efficient than trotting and at one time the most revered warhorse was one that could both amble and trot. In herds of amblers, few horses are born that will only amble or only trot; instead, most do both. In colonial Chile amblers that were referred to as pacers was one of the three types of horses produced by horse breeders.

Anaerobic- this is work that is done without oxygen that is fueled by enzymes in which lactic acid is produced as a byproduct. Work that is very demanding in speed or strength that cannot be maintained by accelerated breathing alone is anaerobic in nature. By definition, this type of work can only be sustained for short periods of time with elevated heart rates.

Anagenic transformation- this is when a genus that is progressively transformed into another one that is better adapted and disappears shortly thereafter.

Anestrus- this is the time of year when there is a permanent lack of sexual receptiveness to the male due to the fact that the reproductive functions of the mare are shut down in response to a shortened photoperiod (hours of daylight) during the winter months.

Anhydrosis- this is the inability to sweat. Approximately 25 percent of the horses not raised in the hot humid tropics suffer from total or partial anhydrosis, which radically limits their ability to perform.

Anterior- refers to the frontal part of the horse's anatomy that is closest to the head.

Backside- this refers to the portion of the racetrack complex that is assigned to the stables for the horses and the living quarters for the grooms and exercise riders. It is usually located furthest from the grandstands and thus is normally behind the racecourse, thereby obtaining its name.

Bandana- a decorative kerchief that many cowboys of the Americas use tied around their neck, but which also can serve the purpose of protecting the face from sand and dust, for tying down their hats in windy weather or for making a tourniquet when receiving a wound far from home. Huasos originally used bandanas, but in standardizing the modern attire it was eliminated.

Bars of the Mouth- the space between the equine incisors and molar teeth where the mouth piece of the bit rests. Due to the fact that this space is made up of gums, the horse has many nerve endings that make it sensitive to the pressure of the bit.

Bars of the Saddle Tree- two flat pieces of wood that are shaped to the contour of the horse's back. This is the foundation of the saddle, which distributes the weight of the saddle and rider over a longitudinal area that runs along each side of the spine. In Chile, the bars of the saddle tree are known as "lomillos".

Bay- this is a hair coat color that can be varying shades of brown with a black mane and tail and black points on the extremities of the legs. In Spanish, it is referred to as “colorado” or “castaño”, but should not be confused with the term “bayo”, which refers to the dun, buckskin and palomino colors.

Blue Hens- the most influential broodmares of a horse breed that are recognized as the elite maternal bloodlines.

Bog Spavin- this is a synovial distension of the hock at the tibiotarsal joint. The excessive fluid can be redistributed around the inner and outer portion of the hock joint by pressing on it with a finger. There can be many causes, but OCD (osteocondritis dissecans) is the primary suspect.

Breast Plate- this is a piece of horse equipment that goes across the chest of the horse and attaches to each side of the saddle in order to prevent backward slippage of the saddle.

Breed of Horse- refers to a related group of horses with similar characteristics best suited for specific functions and environments and whose family lineages are accounted for in a registry that assures the continued purity of its members with genetic similarities.

Breed Type- this includes the physical and psychological characteristics that are closely associated with a specific breed.

Brisket Disease- this is a name for altitude sickness in horses. It is characterized by edema (this is an abnormal accumulation of fluid in intercellular spaces) under the jaw, and in below the lower neck and around the sternum.

Broodmare- this is a female horse that is devoted to reproductive functions.

Buckskin- this is a hair coat color that has the basic genetic make up of a bay color with the presence of a heterozygous condition of a “CC_{cr}” dilution gene that results in a yellow hair coat color with black points (black mane, tail and leg extremities). If the homozygous condition of the “C_{cr} C_{cr}” gene is inherited, a “perlino” is produced. The “perlino” has a cream hair color, pink skin and blue eyes. A homozygous condition of the “CC” will result in a solid colored bay.

Bumping Lead Steer- this is a steer that is used by Chilean Rodeo horses for training purposes only. The horses learn to maintain a perpendicular posture to the side of the bumping lead steer. This requires them to sidestep in order to maintain this position as the steer moves forward at different speeds. The steer can also be used to condition the horse to push the side of the steer with the horse’s chest, but this steer will never be aggressively pinned so that it does not learn to shy away from contact by the horse.

Cantle of the Saddle- the back part of the saddle against which the rider finds support for his buttocks and loin. Much like old-time western saddles, the Chilean saddles have a wide and tall cantle that is cupped in form to offer a comfortable seat to the huaso who places a great deal of weight in this portion of the saddle. In Chile, the cantle of the saddle is known as “la copa”.

Carpus Valgus (knock kneed) - this is a frontal misalignment of the forearm (ulna and radius) and the cannon bone (third metacarpal), whereby an angle is formed on the exterior portion of the foreleg. Typically, a horse that is carpus valgus looks to have his knees towards the midline of his body and he stands base wide with his hooves farther apart from each other than is normal. When such a horse is in motion, in the suspension phase he will make an inward semi-circling trajectory with his hoof.

Carpus Varus (bow-legged) - this is a misalignment of the forearm (ulna and radius) and the cannon bone (third metacarpal), whereby an angle is formed on the interior portion of the foreleg. Typically, a horse that is carpus varus looks to have his knees very far away from the midline of his body and he stands base narrow with his hooves closer than normal to each other. When such a horse is in motion, in the suspension phase he will make an outward semi-circling trajectory with his hoof.

Caudal- this is an adjective pertaining to the posterior end of the animal.

Cavesson- this can be a synonym for a nose band that circles the upper part of the muzzle of the horse, which is sustained in place by a strap that loops behind the horse’s ears. This noseband can serve the purpose of preventing the horse from opening his mouth, as it limits the opening of the jaw and it is also used as a means of tying down the head with a standing martingale that runs from to the lower part of the cavesson to the breast plate or rings in the middle of the girth below the sternum of the horse. The training cavesson has metal rings placed in one central and two lateral positions over the bridge of the nose in order to attach fixed reins, or a longe line.

Center Fire Rigging- this is a rigging that places the attachments for the cinch exactly halfway between the fork and the cantle. This was typical in old Spanish saddles in the Americas, and it is still common in pack horse riggings.

Chalicomorph form- this is a body form that is best suited for browsers that need a longer and more flexible neck, long flexible lips and muzzle, longer hind legs than forelegs that give rise to hips that are generally taller than the withers and a more convex dorsal line, all with the purpose of being able to harvest the leaves of various heights from the shrubs and small trees that serve as their main source of nutrition.

Chestnut (color) - this is a homozygous recessive hair coat color with various shades of red that maintain the same or lighter color in the points (mane, tail and extremity of the legs).

Chestnut (anatomy) - this is a tough callus on the inside of the legs above knees and below the hocks that are probably remnants of the pads found on multi-toed equid ancestors of the modern horse.

Cladogenic transformation- this is when the ancestral genera and their descending genera that are progressively transformed over time, coexist for a good many years side by side until the more adapted genus prevails.

Closed registry- this is a registry where there are no influences from outside breeds and the only offspring that may be registered are those that are the product of two registered parents. The Chilean Horse has had a closed registry since 1893.

Collection- this is a term used to describe a body posture that enables the horse to best balance his body in order to be more stable and agile in carrying out his discipline. It involves arching the back, keeping a greater amount of weight distributed on the hind legs that are held well under the body and an arching a neck that also breaks at the poll in order to have a close to vertical position of the facial profile.

Cow Hocked- this is a defective conformation for most saddle horses, by which the hind legs are rotated outwards, causing the points of the hocks to approach each other. This is not a problem of hind leg alignment, but rather a problem of hind leg rotation. For carriage and draft horses, a slight tendency to be cow hocked can be desirable so that they do not interfere with the tracers, however this is not a good trait for Chilean stock horses which should have their hocks well separated.

Cow Horse- this refers to a horse that has the physical and mental attributes to work cattle. It can either be a versatile ranch horse that does many jobs with cattle or it can be a competitive horse in a specific cow working event such as Chilean Rodeo, cutting, working cowhorse, team penning, calf roping, team roping, campdrafting, etc.

Cow Savvy- this is an instinctive desire to work cattle. This is a trait that can be selected for and horses with cow savvy will express a great interest in cattle and have inborn desire to play with the cattle in the field, which can be harvested into a pleasurable discipline when trained in stock handling events.

Cremello- this is a creamy white color that results when two horses with the dilution gene (C_{cr}) are bred and the resulting progeny receives the gene for the chestnut color plus this dilution gene from both parents. Usually cremellos will have blue eyes (walleyes) and pink unpigmented skin, but they are not albinos.

Crowding- a horserace over a narrow raceway (either on a flat, elevated mound or defined by lines) whereby the competitors were allowed to try and push themselves off the defined racecourse, making the race a combination of speed and lateral strength.

Crupper- this is a piece of tack that loops under the horse's tail which is attached to the back of the saddle in order to stop it from slipping forward. Traditionally, this is part of the tack of horses in Doma Vaquera in Spain and is also used by the chagras horsemen in the highlands of Ecuador, but horsemen from around the world that ride in very broken terrain also often use it. It is also a standard part of the tack for pack horses. Not commonly seen or used in Chilean saddle horses.

Destriers- according to Silvia Loch's book *The Royal Horse of Europe* this refers to the "Great Horse" used by the knights between 1066 and the end of the 17th century. Between 1066 and 1505, they were part warm-blooded clean-legged horses standing 13.2 to 14.3 hands and capable of carrying a knight in chain maille. Between 1505 and 1632, they were considered hairy horses with feather standing 14.2 to 15.2 hands capable of carrying equine plate armor and a knight in armor. From 1632 until the end of the 17th century, the term referred to a clean-limbed Spanish charger of between 15 and 16 hands that was capable of carrying only the knight in plate armor. All three had strong genetic influences of horses from the Iberian Peninsula.

Direct Rein- this refers to the use of the rein on the same side of the horse in which you desire to enforce control of the horse by pressure on the bridge of the nose and/or mouth. The horse reacts by giving in to the pressure caused by the pull of the reins, moving his head in that direction.

Distal- this is an adjective that refers to anything remote or far from any point of reference. In horse appendages, the distal parts of the anatomy are farthest from the point of attachment of the leg to the body. This term is the opposite of proximal.

Dorsal- this is directed towards, or situated on, the surface of the back. It can also be used in a more figurative sense that refers to the top side of a specific area of the anatomy. This term is the opposite of ventral.

Double Rigging- this refers to saddle fittings that use two cinches. In the North American stock horse, this refers to a front and a back cinch, but in South America the double rigging is made up of two superimposed cinches, one that holds the saddle tree in place and the other that holds the saddle seat, sheep skins or cushions in place.

Driver- in the Chilean Rodeo this refers to the member of the paired team that prompts the steer to continue in forward motion at a trot or faster pace usually working from behind or on the outside of the steer.

Drover- this is a cowboy used to drive livestock to given destinations often a great distance away. The

Spanish term for this is "tropero" or "resero", but the most common word in Chile is "arriero".

Dun- this is a hair coat color that when it has the basic genetic make up of a chestnut color with the presence of a dominant "D" dilution gene that results in a pinkish red, red or claybank hair coat color with black points (black mane, tail and extremities of the legs), and when it has the basic genetic make up of a bay color with the presence of the dominant "D" dilution gene it results in a yellow dun with black points. Unlike the buckskin, the yellow, pinkish red, red or claybank true dun that does not possess the recessive Ccr dilution gene should not produce the cremellos, perlinos or albinos.

Eagle-like muzzle- this refers to horse muzzles that have a sharp downward break in the trajectory of the horse's nose, much like the tip of the beak of the eagle.

Encomended Native American- these are Native Americans that were assigned to be controlled by the recipient of a royal land grant in the days when the Spanish Empire controlled territories or colonies. The encomended Native Americans were expected to work for the royal land grant owner in exchange for protection, housing, food and teachings of the Catholic Church. This arrangement differed from slavery in that the encomended Native Americans had a duty to carry out, while still having some independence of action and ownership of private or communal property. In fact, they could send other workers on their behalf as long as their obligations were met and these obligations were not expected to take up all their productive time. The Spanish reign expected this to be a mutually beneficial relationship, but many of the royal land grant owners were much more abusive than expected by the definitions that were set by the royalty of Spain.

Ergots- this is a small hard callus that can be felt on the back of the fetlock of the horses.

Estrous- this is the period in the reproductive cycle where the mare is sexually receptive to the male and during which time fertilization of the ova is possible. Mares in estrous will have a submissive look, squat and urinate frequently, raise their tails and wink their vulvas which are abnormally relaxed and elongated with some signs of clear mucus discharge. The estrous cycle refers to the period of estrous plus the subsequent days of diestrus (lack of sexual receptivity) before the onset of the next estrous during the breeding season.

Ewe Necked- this is a conformation fault that is typically seen in horses that have necks that are too long, and as a result there is a horizontal break in the trajectory of the neck giving the appearance of the type of neck often seen in ewes. In Spanish it is described as a swan neck (“cuello de cisne”) due to its inverted curvature. Chilean Horses often have a ewe neck only in the ventral portion of the neck in order to have a more refined throatlatch with a neck that is so wide at its base. Unlike the true ewe-necked horses, the common trait in Chilean Horses is a normal neck-to-head union on the dorsal side of the neck.

Exercise Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage (EIPH) - this is defined as bleeding from the lungs as a result of physical exertion. Most often, the cause is a rupture of capillaries inside the bronchial pathways, and blood is often seen via an endoscope in the trachea-bronchial airways and at times is present dripping from the nasal passages (known as epistaxis, or the common term of “bleeders”). EIPH is most associated with racehorses but high strung parade horses in colonial Chile were also known to suffer from the problem. It is probably more widespread across horse breeds and disciplines than we realize.

Fiesta Labor- workers hired for roundups who were offered a grand celebration of food, drink, music and dance instead of wages.

Fork of the Saddle- the front part of the saddle that contains the thighs of the rider and in which the western saddle has a horn. When the fork incorporates an outward projection (known as swells) to retain the thigh, it is referred to as a pommel. Chilean saddles have no horns, and, although their fork was originally much straighter, contemporary models have a fork that slants back in order to permit a more bent-knee posture in the saddle. In Chile, the fork is known as the “cabesilla” and the leather extension of the fork that lies over the top of the thigh is known as “la falda” (skirt).

Fossae- this is a hollow or depression in the anatomy.

Four-Point Seat- this best describes the unique seat of the Chilean huaso that makes constant contact with each of the buttocks as well as the inner portion of his knees.

Genotype- this is the genetic constitution of an individual, which is determined by the complete set of hereditary factors contained in the chromosomes. This formula contains all possible hereditary factors in his make up, many of which may not be evidenced in the external appearance, which is known as phenotype.

Glass-Eyed- a term used to refer to eyes that are lacking in normal dark pigments in their iris. They can be a variety of colors, but the most often seen is blue. Horses with glass eyes can see just as well as horses with dark eyes. Glass eyes are most common in overo hair coats, but they can also occur in tobianos and solid-colored horses.

Glycolysis- this is the breaking down of sugars into simpler compounds that is performed with or without oxygen in order to produce energy.

Gray- this is a hair coat type of any of the five colors that has a dominant G (graying gene) present in one of the alleles, which progressively whitens the original color until the majority of the hair coat color is white. It can occur in a homozygous or heterozygous condition, which is indistinguishable from appearance. By definition, all gray horses should have at least one gray parent.

Grazer Form- this is a body type that is best adapted for animals that depend on grazing low-lying grasses for their nutrition. It includes extended muzzles, lateral position of the eyes, long appendages, a more horizontal top line with withers and hips that are more or less the same height. These attributes help the animal eat with his head down in open terrain and still be very aware of surrounding dangers when they arise, as well as facilitate rapid flight due to a body form that specializes in forward motion.

Grulla- this is a hair coat color that has the genetic make up of a black or dark bay horse that has received the “D” dilution gene, making the outward appearance of the hair coat color a mousey brown-gray color with black points. In the grulla the dark points not only include the mane, tail and extremities of the legs, but often also include a large portion of the head. Dorsal lines, shoulder stripes and zebra stripes on the forearms are also common.

Halberd- a lance-like weapon that had a metal tip combining a point for penetration and a hook with an interior cutting edge so that foot soldiers could catch the anterior portion of the hock of the mounted enemy’s horse when it passed by, severing the extensor tendon and rendering the horse useless.

Hamstringing- process by which wild cattle were chased and brought to the ground by the use of a hock blade or scythe. This procedure was outlawed in Mexico in 1574, but was continued in Chile until the 19th century.

Hands- this is a measurement used in northern Europe to measure the height of horses. It was the equivalent to measuring the height of a horse by placing one hand width atop another until the distance from the ground to the tip of the withers was determined. Eventually, a hand was interpreted to mean four inches (a little over 10 cm) and the number following the period after the number of hands refers to the amount of inches beyond the full hand measurement. This number can only range from .1 to .3, as .4 would be equivalent to one more hand.

Hand span- this is the measurement used in the Iberian Peninsula to measure the height of horses. It was the equivalent to measuring the height of a horse by stretching one hand span (stretched thumb to stretched pinky) after another until the distance from the ground to the tip of the withers was determined. Eventually, a Spanish hand span was determined to be eight inches (a little over 20 cm) while an English hand span was determined as $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foot or 9 in. (22.5 cm).

Hat Brim- this is the horizontal projection that comes out of the base of the crown of a hat in order to offer some degree of shade from the sun or divert water run off when used in the rain.

Hat Crown- his is the portion of the hat in which the head is placed to hold the hat in place.

Haunches- this is the hindquarters of the horse.

Hazer- this is a horse and rider that ride on the opposite side of the steer from the horse and rider that are trying to carry out a certain discipline. The function of the hazer is to contain the bovine to a desired and predictable path so his partner can carry out his objectives. The driver member of the Chilean Rodeo paired team carries out a hazer role during part of the run. Other equine disciplines that use hazers are American steer wrestling and the Spanish sport of “acoso and derribo”.

Heterosis- the added vigor seen in an offspring that is greater than that seen in either parent due to the increased number of heterozygous gene pairs that combine dominant and recessive alleles.

Heterozygous- this is a genetic condition whereby dominant and recessive genes of the same trait make up each of the alleles.

Hippologist- Hippo is the Latin word for horse and logo is a reference to knowledge, therefore a hippologist is someone very knowledgeable about horses, or a horse expert.

Hock Scythe- lance with a crescent-shaped blade incorporated into the end of a lance that was used for cutting the tendons on the back of the hock in runaway cattle that were immobilized for slaughter. This is virtually the same principle that made the halberd an effective tool for foot soldiers trying to bring down their enemy on horseback. The difference was that the halberd was used to hook the hock of a horse that rode by, thus cutting the tendons in the front of the hock, while the hock scythe was used by men on horseback that approached the cattle from the rear and cut the superficial flexor tendon on the back of the leg above the hock. The Spanish term for hocking scythe is “desjarretadera”.

Holding Corral- this is a corral that was designed to hold a group of cattle, from which it is easier to drive out the animal one was working with. In the half-moon arena (“medialuna”) of the Chilean Rodeo, the holding pen (“apiñadero”) used to be the place where 30 steers were held so that the paired team (“collera”) could pick out the steer they wanted to work. Since they started using the feeding chute and individual animals came out into the holding pen, this area is

now used to drive the steer around in circles in order to slow down the individual before driving it across the arena to make the first pin.

Homozygous- this is a genetic condition whereby both the alleles for the genes causing a particular trait are identical in that both are either dominant or recessive.

Horse Breeds of Iberian Origin- breeds that descend largely from other horse breeds and types that existed in the Iberian Peninsula (today Spain and Portugal). Most of the native breeds of the Americas qualify as horses of Iberian origin.

Iberian Peninsula- the southwestern European peninsula that is bordered by the Pyrenees Mountains in the north, the Mediterranean Sea on the east, the Strait of Gibraltar and northern Africa on the south and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. It contains the countries of Spain and Portugal.

Ice Tail- this is a thick tail made up of wavy, thick hair that fans out to cover and protect the genitals of horses that live in extremely cold regions of the world.

Inbreeding- this is breeding that results in repeated ancestors in the family tree. Conventionally, it is considered that ancestors are repeated within the first four generations, but it can also be thought of as a pedigree that has more than 3.125 percent of any given repeated ancestor.

Incrusted nostrils- this refers to nostrils that do not bugle out from the nose of the horse and, when seeing a facial profile, do not extend themselves past the delineation of the nose.

Indirect Rein- this refers to the use of the rein on the opposite side of the horse in which you desire to enforce control of the horse by placing pressure on the neck. The horse reacts by moving away from the pressure on the neck and moves his head in the opposite direction. In the stock horse industry this is referred to as neck reining and it is taught to control the horse with one hand. Chilean Horses used for Chilean Rodeo depend on both direct and indirect reining even though they are ridden two-handed.

Knee Britches- knee-length pants that replaced the thigh-length bloomers of the 16th century. In Chile, they were typically used with stockings and when riding, woolen leggings protected the leg. They were popular until the 19th century and eventually were replaced by full-length pants.

Lateral Dexterity- this refers to the ability for the horse to make lateral movements. This requires a pronounced crossover of the fore and hind legs. The Chilean Horse has been selected for flexibility and coordination to be able to do this at high speed.

Lateral Neck Flexion- this is the ability to bend the neck back towards the shoulder. Well-trained Chilean Horses consistently bend their neck in the opposite direction of the lateral motion they implement with side steps or two-tracking while working the steer in the Chilean Rodeo.

Latigos - these are the leather straps that are used to tie or buckle the cinch or girth of a stock horse saddle in place. Although this is a Spanish word it has become part of the English stock horse vocabulary. In Chile they prefer to refer to them as “correas” (belts).

Leggings- a lower leg protection made of leather that is strapped on to protect the pants and reduce friction to the rider’s calves caused by the stirrup leathers. The Chilean huaso has ornate leggings that are placed over ankle boots of the same color that in conjunction look like high-topped renaissance-era boots.

Line Breeding- this is a type of less intense inbreeding whereby many individuals throughout most branches of the pedigree trace back to a common ancestor that is a distant common denominator through most of the bloodline.

Martingales- this is a piece of equipment that is used to prevent the horse from raising his head. A standing martingale is a single strand of leather or cord that attaches from the girth or chest plate to the cavesson, limiting the upward mobility of the head. A running martingale comes from the bottom of the girth or the chest plate as a single piece before splitting into two sections, each of which ends in a metal ring through which the reins run. When the rider tightens the reins, it places downward pressure on them, which, in turn, also puts downward pressure on the bit.

Metacarpus- this is a term that usually refers to the cannon bone of the forelegs, but technically this is the third metacarpus, as the second and fourth metacarpus are the inner and outer splint bones that are placed laterally next to the cannon bone.

Metatarsus- this is a term that usually refers to the cannon bone of the hind legs but technically this is the third metatarsus, as the second and fourth metatarsus are the inner and outer splint bones that are placed laterally next to the cannon bone.

Mitochondria- these are the small components of the cytoplasm that are principal sites of energy production from the oxidation of foodstuffs.

Morphological Factors- the various lengths, angles, circumferences, proportions and mass of the physical structure of the horse that are evaluated in regard to the suitability for expected functions.

Muscle Definition- implies how well-defined and visibly evident the muscles are in the horse's anatomy. A horse with good muscle definition would have well-developed and protruding muscles that could easily be distinguished when observed. A horse with poor muscle definition would have flat, less voluminous muscles that permitted greater visibility of the underlying osseal structure.

Navicular Disease (Podotrochleosis) - this is a degenerative condition of a small bone at the back of the coffin joint (between the second and third phalanx inside the hoof) and the supportive structures associated with it. Technically, it is the distal sesamoid that acts as a pulley so that the deep flexor tendon can move easily around this corner of the horse's anatomy. This is one of the most common problems in "corrallero" horses that participate in the Chilean Rodeo.

Nick- this is a cross between two bloodlines that complement each other so well that they have a higher incidence of success than the norm.

Open registry- this is a registry where there is an approved influence of a different breed that can be crossed with a registered horse of the breed in mention, and the product can be registered as a purebred of this breed in spite of being a crossbred. Most breeds with open registries have certain criteria the crossbred progeny must meet in order to be assigned a purebred number, but there are also breeds like the Criollo that since 1939 has assigned purebred status to all progeny crossed with registered Chilean Horses. Associations with open registries consider the approved crosses to continue to improve the quality of their breed. Ironically, the most numerous breed of the world, the American Quarter Horse, still maintains an open registry to specimens of the Thoroughbred breed.

Outcrossing- this is a cross with a horse that is totally unrelated and thus void of any inbreeding. Although crossbreeding between two different breeds is a type of outcrossing, the term is generally used within the bloodlines of a single breed.

Overo- this is a spotted horse pattern with irregular splotches of white that originate on the underside and generate upwards, with the neck, back and tail set generally being a solid color. The mane and tail are generally the solid color but can also be all-white; rarely are they mingled. Most of the time, the overo has some white on the head. Most overos have dark legs and it is extremely rare for them to have four white legs below the knees and hocks. Overos referred to as calicos are largely solid-colored horses with scattered splashy white marks on the sides of the body. This is the most often seen overo pattern in Chilean Horses. Overos can also be roan-colored with small ragged patches of white over the body. The overo color is the expression of a recessive gene that must be received by both parents.

Ox-Head Horses- according to Dr. Deb Bennett, these are horses that originated in the mountains of Turkey and Iraq that later influenced the formation of the Aegean breed that was known for its large eyes that protrude above the horse's wide forehead, large cheekbones and a wide poll. These horses were well muscled with strong backs and sloped croups with low tail sets. After the decline of the Hittites, this breed had a strong influence of the horses in Persian, Roman, Greek and Celtic cultures.

Paint- overo or tobiano horses that strive to have the same physical and mental attributes as the Quarter Horse. For years many purebred Quarter Horses that exceeded the stipulated limits for the extension of white markings on the Quarter Horse were registered as Paints.

Paired Teams- two riders on horseback that participate in an equine discipline that requires that they work together to comply with the objective. The Chilean Rodeo requires paired teams that alternate in the pinning and driving positions. Other events such as team roping have paired teams in which the individuals always maintain a defined position.

Palfreys- this term refers to ambling horses that were used by the knights when they traveled between areas of confrontation, where they then used their destriers as the chargers to take into combat.

Palomino- this is a chestnut hair coat color that is diluted by the heterozygous C_{cr} gene that changes the hair coat color to a golden yellow and the mane and tail to a white color. If both alleles inherit the C_{cr} gene, then a cremello horse with pink skin and blue eyes will result.

Parade Horses- this was one of the three types of Chilean Horse bred between 1600 and the late 1800s. These were high-spirited horses that had either a hammer trot-gait or a paddling trot-gait. These showy individuals were used in public displays, usually by high government officials parading during their inauguration or on special holiday celebrations during the colonial period. They were also bred during the early republican period, but lost popularity since they were identified with the control of Spanish aristocrats from whom Chile had just become independent.

Perimeter Groove on the Top of the Crown of the Hat- this crease along the circumference of the top of the Cordoban type hat that was adapted by the huaso distinguished their hat from its Spanish origins. It's possible this distinction may have some German influence, as the hat is very similar to the hat used in Amish communities, which have German origins.

Perlina- this is a pearl white color with rust-colored points (mane, tail forelock and lower legs) that results when two horses with the dilution gene (C_{cr}) are bred and the resulting progeny receives the gene for the bay color, plus this dilution gene from both parents. Usually perlinas will have blue eyes (walleyes) and pink unpigmented skin but they are not albinos.

Perpendicular Posture- this refers to the perpendicular position that the corralero pinning horse must keep in relationship to the steer he is working when he crosses the posture line. He can keep one shoulder on the steer once past the posture line, but must have both shoulders (and thus his full chest) on the steer's side when he crosses into the pinning zone.

Phenotype- this refers to the physical characteristics of the horse that are visible in his conformational make up. This is the opposite of the genotype which characterizes the transmissible genetic material (genome) that may or may not be reflected in the outward appearance of the phenotype.

Phosphocreatine- this is a compound that is found in the muscle that is the most important storage form of high-energy phosphate that is used as the energy source for muscle contraction.

Pin – this is the act of pushing the steer against the pinning cushion in order to bring the steer's forward motion to a standstill. Oftentimes the impulse is so great that the steer is propelled up and over the side of the cushion, rolling its body in such a manner that all four legs are lifted off the ground. The points the pinning horse and rider are awarded depend on where on the steer's anatomy the pin takes place.

Pinner- in the Chilean Rodeo the pinner is the paired team that will be opposite the wall side of the steer, and will maintain a perpendicular position to the steer in order to pin it to a standstill against the cushioned wall when the steer runs into the pinning zone.

Pinto- this is a term used in a color registry for any horse that possesses the overo or tobiano spotted hair coat color patterns, regardless of the breed origins.

Pig Snout Stirrups- these are ornately designed, hollowed-out wooden stirrups that are meant to harbor the front half of the huaso's ankle boots. The configuration that envelops the front half of a foot and cuts off abruptly in a snubbed nose that resembles a pig's head is what gives them their name.

Pike- a long lance with pointed metal tip used to handle aggressive cattle. This instrument is also known as a "goad". It was used in Chile until the 1800's. It is still a common tool in Spain for handling fighting breeds of cattle on the breeding farms. The Spanish term is "garrocha".

Poll- this is the dorsal portion of the neck behind the ears of the horse. It is here at the atlas joint that the horse must bend his neck in order to obtain a good collection. This is a sensitive portion of the horse's anatomy where slight pressure can be placed to entice the horse to move forward. More severe pressure in this area can also be used as a means controlling a rebellious individual.

Pony vs. Horse- by contemporary definitions, these are terms used to describe equines below (pony) or above (horse) a height of 14.2 hands (1.47 m). In the early Kingdom of Spain, the term “jaca” was used to describe horses 1.47 m or less in height, as the term “horse” was only used for equines taller than this height that had an elegant appearance and leg action. The majority of the members of the wild representatives of the *Equus* genus have fluctuated between 13 hands (1.32 m) and 14 hands (1.42 m), with very few exceptions reaching heights no taller than 15.2 hands (1.57 m), making the modern term “horse” descriptive of equines that are not very representative of the original members of the genus.

Posterior- this is a referential term that denotes anything directed towards or situated in the back end of the body. This is the opposite of the anterior.

Proximal- close or near from any point of reference. In horse appendages, the proximal parts of the anatomy are closest to the point of attachment of the leg to the body. This term is the opposite of distal.

Quirts- flexible rawhide crops or whips used to motivate movement in the horse. Can be held, wrapped around the wrist or, as is the case in Chile, it can also be incorporated into the ends of the reins. The Spanish term “cuarta de cordón” probably gave rise to the English term, but in Chile it is identified as “chicotera”.

Ranch- large tract of land devoted to livestock production. In Latin America, they are known as “ranchos”, “hatos”, “fincas”, “estancias” or “haciendas”. In Chile, the most common term is “fundo”.

Rigging- this refers to the design of straps, rings or buckles that are used to support the saddle on the horse. The descriptive terms usually refer to what point between the fork and the cantle the saddle is fastened to the cinch. It can also refer to whether there are single or double cinches used in the system.

Rim Fire Rigging- this refers to a cinch that is attached right under the fork of the saddle.

Ring Race- competitors tried to skewer a dangling gold ring with a short one-foot lance. Later, other versions were innovated with 11-foot lances with which the competitor needed to skewer wooden rings that varied from ½” to 2”. This game was popular in colonial Chile.

Roached Mane- this refers to manes that are clipped short to be out of the way of the hands and the implements of riders that are often using handheld weapons or equipment when riding. Chilean Horses are typically roached at least two hand spans from the base of the ears back. This is traditionally implemented with large tailor scissors, but it can also be done using handheld sheep shearing blades or electric shears.

Roan- this is a hair coat color that is a mixture of white and solid-colored hairs. Unlike the gray gene, roans have a combination of white and solid-colored hairs that is set for life, unless, of course, they also have inherited the graying gene. Horses bearing white with chestnut hairs are called strawberry roans, while a mixture of bay, black and white hairs is referred to as blue roan. When a high percentage of white hairs are present, the roaning gene can give a silver appearance with darker colored heads. The roan color is a heterozygous condition “RN rn”, so it does not breed true. Homozygous dominant roan “RN RN” is thought to be lethal, and homozygous recessive “rn rn” is present in horses without any roaning pattern.

Roman Nose- this is a fully convex equine facial profile that starts from near the forehead all the way down to the tip of the nose, often ending in an eagle-like muzzle. Although Chilean Horse breeders have always showed a preference for semi-convex facial profiles, the Roman nose has always been considered too coarse and thus undesirable. When the Criollo horse registry was started in 1918, this was the most common facial profile of that breed in neighboring Argentina.

Running into the Bit- this refers to a horse that does not respect the bit and is constantly forging ahead, thereby placing pressure on the bit with a hard and insensitive mouth. In some disciplines, like at the racetrack, horses are expected to run into the bit. The Chilean Horses are also expected to run into the bit in a somewhat controlled manner, so the huasos always want to feel the pressure of the horse’s mouth on their taut reins when running cattle.

Sash- red or maroon waistband that is tightly wrapped around the huaso’s waist as a lower back and kidney support, as well as contributing to a trimmer and more elegant appearance. Spanish term is “faja”.

Scansorial Form- this is a body type that is suited to live in the underbrush eating fallen fruits, nuts, succulent shoots and herbs. Animals with this sort of body type have a small size and an anatomy that is suited for quick darting lateral movements that can elude their predators until they burrow underground, in logs or simply stand motionless in the camouflage of the surrounding vegetation.

Semi-Convex Facial Profile- this is a ram-like facial profile that has a thickened bridge of the nose and a slight convex profile of the nose starting below the level of the eyes.

Shank of the Spur- this refers to the shaft that extends from the base of the boot heel out to the rowel. The shank can vary in length and shape and some have a downward curvature, which in Chile was referred to as “cogote de gallo” (rooster neck). Due to the large rowels on Chilean spurs, by definition they also must have long shanks.

Sickle Hocked- this refers to a conformational flaw that is best appreciated when looking at the horse from the side. When a horse is sickle hocked, the obtuse angle between the forearm (tibia) and cannon bone (metatarsus) is smaller than normal. As a result the cannon bones of the hind legs that project themselves downward as the plumb line falls are in fact angled in under the body of the horse. Although most breeds consider any degree of this condition a fault, in stock horses, being mildly sickle hocked is considered an asset as these horses have to work with their haunches well under them. It is important to note that sickle hocks are not a problem of misalignment of the hock (tarsus) and the cannon bone (metatarsus), but rather it's a problem related to the angle of the hock that unites the intersection of the trajectories of the forearm and cannon bone in the hind leg.

Side Pass- this refers to the gait a horse implements to move sideways by crossing one leg over its counterpart on the opposite side. Well-schooled horses are taught to side pass in order to position the body, but rarely are they asked to perform this discipline. The few that do perform it rarely do so at a speed greater than a trot. Chilean Horses are the world's best side passers and routinely perform this complex step at a full gallop.

Spear- this is a long lance with a leaf-shaped metal point that has cutting edges. The Spanish term is “pica”.

Splint- the splint bones are two useless bones (the second and fourth rudimentary metacarpal and metatarsal bones) that lie along both sides of the cannon bone (metacarpal and metatarsal bones). These bones are remnants of other toes when equids were multi-toed animals. Strain from poor conformation or trauma can cause injury to these bones or the interosseous ligament that unite them to the cannon bone, which can lead to the placement of reinforcing calcium deposits (exostosis). This is a common problem in Chilean corralero horses, due to the strain of lateral movement and the possibility of interfering with themselves in crossing their legs at high speeds.

Spur Holder- leather support for spur that is strapped over the boot. This started when spurs were used by barefooted or sandaled huasos, and their use was later motivated as a means of supporting the large-roweled and shanked spur used by the huaso in the 19th century.

Spur Rowel- this is the rotating star-shaped piece at the end of the spur shank that makes contact with the horse when the rider applies spur pressure. For the Chilean huaso, the spur rowel must be at least 3.5 in. (8.89 cm), and it is common for them to be as big as 4.33 in (11cm) in diameter, although at times in history the rowel of the Chilean spur has been as big as 7.4 in. (19 cm)

Stampede String- this is the cord that is used to prevent the rider's hat from flying off in windy conditions. This is a particularly import piece of equipment for the huaso, since his flat-brimmed hat is not at all aerodynamic. During normal use, the stampede string is tightened against the base of the back of the head. When competing on a running horse or in windy conditions, the cord is placed under the chin and tightened on the right side with a slipknot.

Stirrup Leather- this is the leather that is attached to the saddle and from which the stirrups hang. The length of the stirrup leather will determine the bend in the knee of the horseman when riding his horse. Typically, the modern huaso uses one of the shortest stirrup leathers of any saddle horse riding style in the world. Since all huasos use the protective leggings, their saddles do not have any fenders over their stirrup leathers.

Superficial Flexor Tendons- these are the tendons that attach the superficial digital flexor muscle in the back of the forearm and the lateral parts of the third phalanx. This tendon is clearly visible and felt on the back portion of the cannon bones. It is a tight, flat band of support when the leg is on the ground, and is loose and flexible when the legs are suspended.

Surcingle- this is a piece of equipment that is used for ground training, as it fastens around the girth of the horse like a cinch, but it possesses various rings that can be used to attach fixed reins to a cavesson or bridle, or they can also be used to pass long reins through them for driving or longing with two reins.

Tail Set- refers to where the tail inserts into the buttocks of the horse. Although the tail set usually mirrors the angle of the croup, you can have a sloping croup with a high tail set. They are usually described as high, low or medium tail sets.

Tail Twitching- nervous, vigorous and abrupt swishing of the tail that is not permitted in Chilean rienda competitions. Early in Chilean Horse training it is emphasized that the horses not twitch their tail.

Tapetum- a layer of cells behind the retina that reflect light back to the retina, so that under dim lighting conditions, the retina gets a second opportunity at registering the small amount of light that enters the eye. The tapetum offers improved night vision to horses, which in fact can see better than humans at night.

Tarsus Valgus (Knock Hocked) - this is an anterior misalignment of the forearm (tibia) and the cannon bone (third metatarsal), whereby an acute angle is formed on the exterior portion of the leg. Typically, a horse that is tarsus valgus looks to have his hocks closer to the midline of his body and he stands base wide with his hooves farther than normal to each other. When such a horse is in motion, the point of his hock will be pulled outward when the hind leg is in the weight bearing phase.

Tarsus varus (bow legged) - this is an anterior misalignment of the forearm (tibia) and the cannon bone (third metatarsal), whereby an angle is formed on the interior portion of the leg. Typically, a horse that is tarsus varus looks to have his hocks very far away from the midline of his body and he stands base narrow with his hooves closer than normal to each other. When such a horse is in motion, the point of the hock will be pulled inward when the hind leg is in the weight bearing phase.

Tobiano- the tobiano horse generally has white on the top line that spreads itself downwards on the body. Most commonly, the white is found over and around the withers. The tobiano usually has a dark head, neck, chest and flanks. Any white on the head is usually the common stars, snips, strips or blazes seen in solid-colored horses. The legs are most always white from the hocks and knees downward, and never would a true tobiano have more than one or two solid-colored legs. Tobianos usually have manes and tails that are of mixed white and solid colors. The spots on the tobiano are usually of regular patterns and often oval in shape. Tobianos generally outnumber overos four to one in the spotted breeds, as the tobiano gene has a dominant effect over solid color genes when both are present, while the overo gene is a recessive gene that requires that both parents pass it on in order for the overo condition to be seen in the offspring. In the Chilean breed only the overo pattern is seen. Glass eyes are more common in overos but they can also be present in tobianos.

Tongue-Tie- this is a piece of equipment that is used to tie the tongue down to the jaw of the horse, in order to inhibit its movement while being ridden. This is generally done with a strip of cloth, but some people also use women's hose and there are also some practical commercial tongue-ties made of rubber. In the racehorse industry, this is commonly used during racing to help prevent a horse from "flipping his palate". In the Chilean Horse industry, it is used in the initial phases of training to teach the horse to not play with his tongue while he is being ridden, as many young horses like to put their tongue over the bit, which is not only distracting to his concentration, but it also makes the bit more severe as it lies on top of the bars of the mouth with no cushion from the tongue.

To Read Cattle- this refers to the ability to predict the cattle's intentions and actions by understanding their body language.

Tendon Synovitis- this condition is the inflammation of the tendon sheath, which is initially accompanied by a tendon synovial fluid distension. Eventually, there can be an exaggerated proliferation of synovial membrane cells causing a solid mass in the area. In the Chilean Rodeo horse, this is most commonly seen in the sheath of the lower part of the superficial flexor tendon right above the fetlock.

Trigger- this is the translation of the term the Chileans use to describe the tuft of mane that they leave over and in front of the withers of their horses. From the part where the trigger ends to the back of the ears, the mane is roached, usually leaving about an inch of hair on the crest of the neck.

Trotters- this was one of the three types of horse that were bred and raised in Chile before the war of independence. This was always the most numerous of the three horse types, as the trotters were typically the warhorses, the stock horses, the plow and buggy horses and the wheat thrashing horses, so they were needed for much of the blue collar work in the colony. After the struggle of emancipation, the trotter was selected as the horse type that would represent the new republic, as it was without a doubt the “people’s horse”.

Tuft of Mane- in the Chilean Horse, this refers to the part of the mane that is not roached that lies over the withers and lies over the left side of the shoulder. In Spanish it is known as “gatillo” (trigger), and it serves as a means of helping a rider mount as well as permitting an observer to judge the amount and quality of the horse’s mane.

Three-Point Seat- this is the classical “clothespin” seat of dressage, wherein the rider balances himself on a triangle formed by his two seat bones and the part of the crotch over the ischium bone that unites the right and left side of the pelvis, while making full contact with his entire leg on the saddle due to the use of a long stirrup leather.

True Horse Breed- these are related groups of horses that display and transmit specific characteristics that are best suited for a particular type of function and most adapted to a certain kind of environment. Many registered breeds would not qualify as true horse breeds because they have a wide variety of acceptable types, or because they have been simply selected on the basis of performance abilities or hair coat colors. On the other hand, many groups of isolated wild or feral horses may be good examples of true horse breeds without the influence of man.

Two-Point Seat- this is the typical forward seat where the rider balances himself with the two inner parts of his knees and lower thighs while he raises his buttocks away from the seat of the saddle or lightly brushes it in a rhythmic fashion during the gallop. In the two-point seat the stirrup leathers are shortened in order to have more of a bent knee position that when standing in the stirrups assures the buttocks is removed from the seat of the saddle. When the rider sits the seat in a chair-sitting position and then balances himself on his buttocks, it is referred to a two-point half seat.

Two-Tracking- this is an exercise by which the horse moves in a 45-degree angle forward and to one side, which requires some forward lateral motion while crossing the legs in an effort to simultaneously move in both directions. It is called two-tracking because the forelegs and hind legs have a different alignment and thus leave two different tracks on sandy footing.

Type of the Horse- this can describe general physical traits that may be common to one breed, various breeds, unregistered homogeneous groups of horses or even individual horses that do not belong to any specific breed.

Ventral- directed towards or situated on the belly surface. Figuratively it can simply refer to the lower or underside part of the anatomy. This term is the opposite of dorsal

Vertical Neck Flexion- this refers to flexing the neck at the poll, or better stated at the atlas, causing the horse to put his facial profile in a more vertical position. Horses should learn to do lateral neck flexions before trying to tackle vertical neck flexions.

Willow Wickerwork Fence- this is a woven fence made of narrow willow branches that was originally used where rodeo cattle were pinned, when the sport of Chilean Rodeo was starting. This fence was totally vertical, and as a result, the horses often hit their muzzles or bits against the fence, rendering them undesirous of pinning cattle again.

Windpuff- these are slight synovial distensions in the joints of the fetlock that can sometimes also be confused with fluid from the distal portion of the superficial flexor tendon sheath. Most commonly seen on the forelegs where the horses carry the majority of their weight.

Non-English Words

Acampao- this refers to judging what is considered pleasing in the rural traditions of Chile.

Acarnerado- this is a ram-like head that ideally has some degree of semi-convexness in the facial profile.

Acoso y Derribo- this refers to the sport of “heifer bowling”. This is a Spanish stock horse event in which a paired team of horses and riders chase a heifer of the bullfighting breeds with goads in hand. One rider acts as the hazer and the other uses his goad to push the hip of the heifer off to one side and make her tumble to the ground. When the heifer gets up, an appraisal of the aggressiveness of her temperament is made. The purpose of this exercise was to determine the valor of the future brood cows that will produce bulls for the bull ring.

Adornos- this word means “decorations”. However, it refers to the combined appraisal of the tail, mane (must be judged by the “gatillo” or tuft of mane over the withers) and forelock. Ideally, good “adornos” mean an abundance of thick and wavy hair.

Acuileufú- this a Mapuche word that means “up to where the river reaches”. This eventually turned into the Spanish name “Aculeo”. At Hacienda Aculeo, the Letelier family almost reached a century of breeding supremacy in the Chilean Horse breed.

Adelantado- means scout or pioneer exploring a new area, but in Spanish the term was used as a title reserved for the important military leaders of expeditions into new lands.

A la brida- this usually refers to a riding style that uses long stirrup leathers and a three-point seat by distributing the weight of the rider on the two seat bones and the ischium (crotch). The long stirrups provide full contact of the legs all the way up to inner thighs in all gaits. This riding style offers the greatest stability and the most recourse for communication with aids, as it allows for a constant vertical column of weight distribution over the center of gravity of the horse.

Al Andalusi- an Arab name that referred to all the lands in the Iberian Peninsula controlled by the Moors. Since, in their later years, they were limited to the southern part of the peninsula, this province took on the Spanish name of Andalucia.

A la jineta- this usually refers to a type of riding style that uses short stirrup leathers and a two-point forward seat when galloping or running. It was developed for use in battle, when riding over uneven terrain and where jumping takes place, as in all these circumstances there are advantages to standing in the stirrups and sustaining the posture with the grip of the inner knees.

Algarrobo- this is a thorny leguminous tree that is a variety of the vetch that is found throughout the arid regions of Chile. Its sweet, starchy pods are a source of animal feed, and it is also used to make a type of home-made beer in northern Chile. (*Prosopis chilensis*)

Altiplano- this is a highland plateau. In the Andes Mountains, such plateaus are usually surrounded by many mountain peaks and snow-covered volcanoes. People and animals from these areas are well adapted to high altitude conditions, as the “altiplanos” (highlands plains) are usually at around 4,000 m (13,000 ft.) a.s.l. or higher. Quinoa is one of the few grains that can be grown at this altitude, and the varieties of *Festuca* forages are very fibrous, unproductive and of low nutritional quality.

Amansador- this means “broncobuster” or simply refers to the individual that starts young horses. This used to be done in a very aggressive and insensitive manner much as was also the case in the western U.S.A. Now, more and more “amansadores” understand the virtues of bonding with the horse and using natural training methods.

Andadura imperfecta, paso portante, ambladura quebrada- this refers to a broken pace that is laterally symmetrical in nature. The foreleg and hind leg follow more or less the same support and suspension phase, but not in perfect unison. As a result, the broken pace is heard as four quick beats rather than two distinct ones, as would be the case in the classical pace or trot.

Andalusi type horse- this is a variety of horse type that was bred by the Moors when they occupied the Iberian Peninsula. In general, they were medium sized (1.46 m-1.52 m), light horses that were very agile and could be anything from Barb or Andalusi crossed on the stocky northern jaca mares, to Barbs crossed on more refined Iberian types, to breeding programs that were largely efforts to produce pure Barbs in Al Andalusi. The criteria were personal and varied, as it was not a breed of a defined genotype.

Apiñadero- this is an eye-shaped pen where corralero teams receive the bovine from a chute and are then required to run the heifer three times around the pen before a gate is opened so they can continue into the main section of the medialuna.

Armas- this is a protective stiff leather skirt that was usually attached to the saddle as a shield against thorny brush. They are still seen in use in northern Argentina.

Arreglador- this is a polished horse trainer who works with horses that have already been started and to which he teaches the more refined skills.

Arriero- this is a drover that made a living by driving livestock. Oftentimes, it was in the movement from summer to winter grazing lands and vice versa. Other times, it implied people that made the trans-Andean trip taking livestock to and from Chile and Argentina.

Baguales and **Cimarrones**- terms used to describe a wild or feral horse in Argentina. This term was also used in Chile in the early colonial days, even though these herds were not truly wild but rather extensively managed horses of private ownership. This method of production disappeared much earlier in Chilean history.

Bandeirantes- slave traders that raided missions to capture and enslave more submissive natives. They were responsible for continuous attacks on a good number of the successful livestock-producing Jesuit missions in central South America. Most of the missions held their ground until they were banished from the New World by the Spanish crown, as they saw their success as a threat to its empire-building.

Bastarda- a style of riding that also maintained the full leg contact with what was essentially a straight leg posture, while bringing the heel of the foot under a hip that was placed nearer the pommel of the saddle. This created a more logical vertical column of rider weight distribution. More importantly, it also created a deeper and more erect seat that gave rise to the classical three-points of contact, at the two seat bones and the narrow bony ischium that unites the two sides of the pelvis under the rider's crotch.

Bética- this was the name given to the area of Andalusia during the Roman occupation of the Iberian Peninsula. That fact that the Romans treated southern Iberia (Bética) and northern Africa (Mauritania) as one showed the cultural similarity of the two areas that also shared a similar horse type.

Boleadoras- these are leather-covered round stones that are tied to a leather strand that unites two or three strands at a common union. One "ball" was held in hand and the other one or two balls were whirled around overhead while chasing an animal that was to be immobilized. The "boleadoras" were thrown by calculating hands, projecting the rotating strands towards the legs of the target prey, where the ball and strands wrapped around the legs, bringing the animal to the ground. The boleadoras were also used as a weapon in hand-to-hand combat, where one ball was held steadfast to the ground by placing the strand between the warrior's toes and the other two strands were held in each hand whirling in a forward windmill motion to maim the enemy with the hard strike of the balls.

Bombachas- these are baggy trousers similar to Arabic or Cossack pants. The gauchos of Argentina adapted them in the 19th century, replacing the chiripá in an era when they were trying to substitute the gaucho image with prefabricated goods.

Bonete Huicano or Molino- this is a bonnet that had a short conical crown with a short flat and thick brim. Similarly styled hats can be seen in Mongolia, the Barbary Coast and even in the "goyezco" performance costume of the Andalusian Royal School of Equestrian Arts. Other hats had a short, fallen brim all the way around the conical crown, while some seemed to have no brim whatsoever. These felt hats were usually white, black or blue in color, and were most representative of southern central Chile.

Bosalillo, Piquera, Jociquera or Muserola- all these terms are used to describe a cavesson. They can be made of leather, rope or metal.

Botas de Potro- these are soft-leathered boots with no soles that were made from the leg and hock skin of young colts. The point of the hock is the heel of the boot, and the far end of the boot was open, exposing the toes of the rider that often used them to support various types of toe stirrups. These boots were the traditional footwear of gauchos.

Caballero- this signifies a gentleman, but literally it means a man that is competent with a horse, since it was expected that all nobility learn the equestrian arts. In military missions the “caballeros” were the soldiers assigned the privileged position astride a horse.

Cabildo- this refers to a town council.

Cala de Caballo- this is a Mexican reining competition.

Camino Real- the Royal Road in colonial days that divided central Chile in east-west sections as the road ran north-south from Limache to the Cachapoal River. Later, it would extend from the city of Río Serena to the Bío Bío River. Eventually, this was extended throughout most of the country as part of the Pan-American Highway

Cardoon- perennial thistle related to the artichoke that is found throughout central Chile. The base of the stem can be cleaned and cut up and served as a salad.

Carpincho- the scientific name is *Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*. It is the world’s largest rodent that is .50 m (19.7 in.) tall, 1.30 m (40.3 in.) long and weighs up to 60 kg (132 lbs.). Caprpincho hide is perhaps considered to be the most prestigious saddle covering, as it is soft and tough, and due to the fact the animal is aquatic in nature the leather also has water repellent qualities.

Carreras a la Chilena- this refers to bush track racing over short distances. At times, races were run with a post fence in between the contestants, to simply determine the faster of the two competitors. However, a more popular race was the “*crowding race*” where contestants shared a common path that was either lined or elevated. The object was to be the first past the finish line, but it was fair play to lean into your competitor and try and push him off the path while in the race. This once again added the criterion of lateral strength to the formula of speed, something that has always been appreciated by the Chilean horsemen.

Castas- in Mexico this word is used to describe non-whites.

Castellano horses- these are descendents of the Fieldón horses that were selected for an ambling gait but were larger in size and had a valiant character, as they were the ideal warhorses of the times. Because of their smooth gait and willing disposition, they could cover more distance in relocating armies to new confrontations, and arrived less weary after the trip. They were described as around 1.52 m (almost 15 hands) in height, with a medium build, a wide forehead with a straight facial profile, small, well-spaced ears, a short neck, a short back and a fairly flat croup, an abundance of mane, good leg conformation and feather on the fetlocks.

Caudillos- these are the local political leaders that were backed by private militias.

Cavalos Crioulos- a Portuguese name for Brazilian Criollos that are considered part of the same Criollo breed that exists in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Cavvy- this is a band of saddle horses. This term comes from the Spanish word of “caballada”.

Cazuela – a soup that can be made with beef, chicken, duck or turkey, but all varieties are combined with potatoes, corn on the cob, yams, pumpkins and rice, forming a tasty stew with lots of broth.

Chamanto- this is a reversible short dress poncho with embroidered designs.

Chambergó or Guarapón hats- straight-brim and low-crown hats used by both the Spanish residents and criollos in the colonial days of Chile. It is possible that these hat styles influenced the wider brim of the huaso hat that was popularized in subsequent years.

Chaparreras- these are full-length leather leg protectors or chaps, which are also referred to as “chaperajos” or “chaparejos”.

Charky- dried jerky most commonly made from horsemeat, but could also be from beef, donkey or camelids.

Charrerías- Mexican event that showcases the skills of the Mexican Charros mostly around their prowess with a lariat, but also tailing steers (“colear”), riding bareback broncs (“salto de la muerte”) and reining competitions (“cala”).

Chicotera- quirt that in the Chilean tack is incorporated to the reins much like in the romal reins of California.

Chinas- they are the female counterpart to the huaso. Chinas represent women from the countryside of central Chile. Most noted as the dance partner of the huaso in the cueca. The queens and princesses of the Chilean Rodeo will be dressed as chinas and the win, place and show paired teams of every Rodeo are obligated to dance the cueca with the rodeo queen and her court.

Chinchilla- its scientific name is *Chinchilla brevicaudata*. This is a small rodent that inhabits the land around the plains and ravines (quebradas) in the arid northern portions of Chile and Bolivia. The Chinchilla is 330 mm (13 in) long, with a tail of an additional 100 mm (4 in.). They weigh more or less 900 grams (about 2 lbs.). A century ago, it made those regions famous, as a large number of this animal's gray pelts with the softness of down feathers were exported for the clothing industry.

Chiqueros- these are classification pens.

Chiripá- these are baggy diaper-like pants used by South American natives that were adopted by the Argentine gauchos.

Choca- a metal can (often an instant coffee can) that has makeshift wire handles twisted around it in order to place it on the rocks of the fireplace to heat water to make coffee, tea or mate. This can was tied to a pack horse or a riding horse and the rhythmic metal sound was a reassuring tune to the drovers and their horses.

Chupalla- a Cordoban styled flat-brimmed straw hat that was originally made from the *achupalla* plant that was very common in the Chilean countryside. Nowadays, the chupalla is made from rice or wheat straw. Traditionally, the "chupalla" is considered the summertime headwear of the huaso, while the felt hat of the same style is used in the winter.

Chusca- this is fine silten footing in sections of the Atacama Desert that can be between 2-6 inches deep. When traversing it, a dust cloud is lifted that is irritating to the respiratory system and penetrates every orifice of the body.

Cinchada- refers to the sport of "*the cinch game*" that was a competition in which two horses standing tail-to-tail had their saddles tied together with a rawhide lariat. A tug of war commenced and continued until one of the horses was finally able to pull the other backwards past a designated line.

Circus maximus- this was the largest horseracing arena in the Roman Empire that was located in Rome. This was a U-shaped arena that had a division down the middle with a turning post on each end. The footing was sand that was often colored to provide a more dramatic effect. Its dimensions were 580 m x 79 m (1,900 ft x 260 ft.) and all along the sides of the arena there was tiered seating that could accommodate 200,000 spectators.

Clavillos- these are nail-like decorations in the design of contemporary Chilean spurs that are meant to remind us when nails protruded out of a round disk at the union of the shank and the fork. These metal pins had the function of snagging both ends of a small chain that went around the bridge of the boot to prevent the spur from dropping down from the desired position on the heel.

Cobija- this is a poncho used by the llaneros. Its equivalent in Chile would be the "manta larga".

Cobra- this is a term used in Spain for a team of thrashing mares that work side by side, tied together by cords that attach to thick leather collars. The horseman works on one end of the cobra and uses a long whip and verbal commands to make the cobra circle around him in an orderly fashion like the second hand of a watch.

Colear- this refers to the sport of "tailing" bulls. The act by which a rider rides next to a fleeing bovine and wraps the tail around his leg and then asks the horse to gallop ahead at an angle whereby the bovine's hindquarters are pulled off to one side, causing it to lose its balance and fall to the ground. When done in pairs, the second rider is expected to dismount and quickly castrate the bull before it has an opportunity to get back on its feet. The Venezuelan strongman José Antonio Paez was adept at tailing bulls in public.

Collera- this is a paired team of two horses and two riders that participate in the Chilean Rodeo.

Corbatín- this used to be the style for rural people to top off the poncho with a loose kerchief. It was tied in a knot that hung over the collarbone, much like the also largely forgotten custom of the North American cowboy bandana. This is still very much a part of the dress code of the Argentine gauchos and Mexican charros. Unfortunately, the corbatín and the poncho are no longer a representative part of the huaso attire.

Corral de aparta- this is a cutting corral that generally had the capacity to hold 150 to 200 head.

Corralero- theoretically, this is any horse that participates in the sport of Chilean Rodeo. In the Chilean Rodeo Federation, only registered Chilean Horses are allowed to participate. In other, more amateurish organizations, the event is open to any horse but in Chile 99 percent of these

horses are also registered Chilean Horses. As the sport of Chilean Rodeo becomes more international, it is probable that corraleros from other breeds will also exist.

Corvo- this is a curved knife that the Chilean huasos typically carried tucked behind the back portion of their belt in the 19th century and earlier.

Criadero- this is a term used before the name of all contemporary Chilean Horse breeding farms. The term Hacienda was also used by some breeders in the old days, but the word “Haras” would never be used in regard to a Chilean Horse breeding farm, as it would denote purebred Thoroughbred production.

Criollo (human) - this term originally meant American-born from pure Spanish descendants. Eventually, the word came to mean the native populace of mixed and unknown genealogical proportions.

Criollo (horse breed) - this is a stock horse that originates from the free roaming "baguales" in the pampas and is associated with all the gaucho cultures in Argentina, Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. It is recognized as one registered breed of common origin and history, and has become the national breed in all these countries.

Criollo (horse type) - this is a term that describes a low-quality native horse of unknown genealogy.

Cuarta- this is an old practical Spanish measurement used to measure horse height. It was calculated by a hand span (from outstretched thumb to pinky) that was estimated to be approximately 20 cm or 8 in. An English hand span was usually said to be $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foot or 9 in. (22.5cm). This measurement is the counterpart of the English “hand” that was measured by the width of the palm and was estimated to be approximately 4 in. or 10 cm.

Cuartago- this is a low quality peasant pony of small stature.

Cuevanos- Chilean Horses that descend from the Hacienda El Parral of Pedro de la Cuevas.

Del país- a common term in Spanish-speaking countries used to describe the national horse breed or type. In Spain, this referred to the Andalusian X Castellano cross. This was such a popular cross that eventually it wiped out the Castellano horse in Spain. In Chile, the term was used in reference to the trotting stock horse that would later be registered as the Chilean Horse.

Desparejo- this is the sorting corral.

Doñihue- this term means “eyebrow” in Mapuche and it was the area where Pedro de la Cuevas developed his Hacienda El Parral.

Domador- this term refers to “broncobuster”. More common term for the formal profession devoted to breaking and training that was known as “*amansador*”.

Doma Vaquera- a Spanish stock horse competition that is basically the Spanish version of reining. There are no set patterns, but the rider must incorporate specific required movements into his personal choreography and can also add other skills of personal choice. Only the walk, canter and run gaits are acceptable. Trotting is not permissible. Distinguishing features are: pirouettes instead of spins; repetitive transition from backing to a full run; counter canters; cantering half-pass; lead changes in the straight-a-ways before the turns and turning on the forequarters at a walk. Horses are ridden with only one hand on the reins. Stops are collected and abrupt, with the legs well under the body but less sliding than is seen in NRHA. Horses are shown in long-shanked bits, with a “mosquetero” hanging from the headstall down the center of the forehead to accentuate proper head movement. All horses must have a clipped forelock and a bob tail or a braided and folded tail that is equally short in appearance.

Encomiendas- these were royal grants of land that were accompanied with assigned Native American laborers.

Enfriadera- this means cooler, and it refers to a receiving corral where a large number of unclassified animals are driven after being rounded up on the range.

Empanadas- these are pasties or turnovers made from beef, onion, raisin, hard-boiled egg and black olives

Epihippion- this was a leather or woolen saddle pad that was tied down with a cinch. Sometimes, a small cushion was placed in front, as a type of pommel where the reins could be rested. A breast strap was sometimes used to prevent slippage. Varieties of the epihippion can still be seen in the Middle Eastern countries to this day.

Espino- the scientific name is *Acacia cavens*. It is a thorny tree that is very common among all of Central Chile, especially in areas with an established dry season, as it is well adapted to arid conditions. Much like the cowboys of the southwestern U.S.A. had to contend with the mesquite tree, this durable hardwood was a good source of kindling, as well as a hazardous obstacle to ride between.

Estándar de la Raza- this means Breed Standard. These were written up formally in 1920 for the Chilean Horse breed.

Estradiota- this is a riding style with long stirrup leathers that had the legs in front of the horse's center of gravity, the torso somewhat behind it and the brunt of the rider's weight on the posterior portion of the horse's back. The posture was incredibly stable and served the one-dimensional charges with heavy lances well, in bracing themselves when contact was made with the targeted objective.

Estribo de Baúl- initially, the first solid-wood stirrup was the "trunk (baúl) stirrup" that imitated the European closed stirrup. They had the same broad, flat base of the platform stirrups that sustained the entire foot and which were used by the Moors, Spanish and Portuguese. These 17th and 18th century stirrups were practical for the horsemen of the time that used low-heeled crafted soft leather boots or shoes, sandals, rustic colt hock boots with exposed toes, or no footwear at all.

Estribo de Caja- this is a variety of enclosed wooden stirrup styles that only have an opening for the placement of the rider's boot. They can have be semi-cylindrical shapes or have a square platform with three triangular sides.

Estribo Capacho- this enclosed box stirrup was given a round bulge or angle on the posterior face to facilitate the placement of the point of the shoe.

Estribo Trompa de Chanco- this is a stirrup with a shape that mirrors the arch and point of the boot, while ending in a small blunt point that is likened to a pig snout, thus its name. This "pig snout stirrup" is considered the contemporary stirrup of the huaso and has been the dominating style throughout most of the 20th century when rodeo tack and apparel were formalized. Like all the Chilean stirrups of the past 300 years, they continue to be artistically decorated with beautiful hand-carved baroque patterns that have no equal in the equine tack world.

Faja- this is a sash used by huasos to offer lower back support and a trimmer appearance.

Falcón- this is a sword-like knife that gauchos typically carry tucked in behind the back portion of their belts.

Freio de Ouro- the National Reining 5-event competition held yearly in Brazil.

Frena de pata choca- this is a Chilean O-Ring bit design that incorporate a stopper that limits the extension of the curb ring and, in turn, the pressure against the palate.

Frena de un solo tiro- all Chilean bits have a ring at the end of the mouthpiece that is attached directly to the reins. When this is the only option, they are called "de un solo tiro" (single pull), since this refers to having just one possible attachment for the reins with no leverage.

Frena de dos tiros- other bits that are referred to as "de dos tiros" (double pull) offer two possible placements for the reins. These have an additional one-inch pin that dangles from the ends of the mouthpiece with a small ring where the reins can also be attached. This minimal extension offers a little leverage that can be used on the port of the Chilean spade bit.

Frenati- this is a term used to describe the early southern Iberian horses, because they were controlled with bits as opposed to the north African system of tapping the horses on the neck and shoulder with light sticks to signal the desired commands.

Frisos- decorative metal trim on the wooden box stirrups of the Peruvian saddle that has the function of protecting the stirrup from being damaged.

Gatillo- refers to the tuft of mane left over the withers when the rest of the mane is roached. This not only gives an idea of the thickness and abundance of mane, but it is also an aid in mounting the horse.

Garrocha- this is a Spanish goad or pike. This 3 m (9.75 foot) long wooden lance with a pointed steel tip is still part of the Spanish vaquero's equipment for handling the aggressive fighting cattle breeds. In Chile, the driver traditionally used it to urge on the cattle down the raceways.

Guanaco- their scientific name is *Lama guanicoë*. This is a wild camelid that is native to South America and is most frequently encountered in the highlands of the Andes. Females measure 1.92 m (6.3 ft) to the tip of the nose and males only 1.88 m (6.17 ft.). Their mature corporal weight varies between 120-150 kg (265-331 lbs.) They have a uniform coloring of dun bodies with darker faces and tails and white flanks, bellies and chests.

Guanay ducks- the scientific name is *Phalacrocorax bugainvillii*. Unlike most marine birds that defecate in flight, this species does so while roosting on the rocky islands that line the coasts of northern Chile and southern Peru. Their diet consists of cold-water anchovies and sardines, and thus they follow the Humbolt current closely. The massive flocks of millions of “guanay ducks” (a variety of cormorant) are responsible for 85 percent of the guano production on the coasts of the Tarapacá and Atacama regions.

Guano- a term for sea bird dung, in Quechua it was referred to as “huanu”. Guano is the Spanish interpretation of that word, which has also been adopted into English.

Guatana- the first mouthpiece used by Chilean Horses, which is usually made from leather. The guatana can be smooth or braided, and other materials such as horse hair and hose stockings are also braided and tied around the tongue and lower jaw.

Guerra de Arauco- this refers to the Chilean confrontation between the Spanish and the Mapuches that lasted for 346 years from 1536 to 1882. Arauco was a region of Chile that had many Mapuche settlements, so the Spaniards and much literature thereafter erroneously referred to the combatant Native American population south of the Bío Bío River as Araucanos.

Hacaneas- these were jacas that had a heritable comfortable pacing gait that was popular with ladies, clergy, elderly or handicapped people.

Hacienda- a large ranch primarily involved in raising livestock but could have other agrarian projects. Working families lived on the premises and were very faithful to the owner. The haciendas were, to a great degree, self sufficient in meeting most of the social needs of the owner and workers, including church and schooling.

Haras- a French word used before the name of all Chilean Thoroughbred breeding farms.

Haute école- this refers to high-schooled training in the equestrian arts.

Hispania- this is the Roman name given to the holdings of the empire in the Iberian Peninsula. Later, during the reconquest, it would give rise to the unifying idea of an independent “España”.

Hispaniola- this was the original name given by the Spanish to the island that presently is made up of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. This was the site of the first Spanish colony, later to become the first Viceroyalty in the Americas.

Jaca- in the past, this term referred to large ponies that were less than 1.47 m (14.2 hands) and thus did not qualify as “horses”. Usually, they were considered to be athletic, very muscular, hardy and easy-keeping equines with a low basal metabolism. The contemporary meaning in Spain refers to horses used in Doma Vaquera, a type of stock horse reining competition. Nowadays, the “jacas” are all of horse stature, as they are usually Andalusian (more correctly called P.R.E.- an abbreviation for Spanish Purebred), Anglo Arabs, or “tres razas” (a combination of Andalusian, Thoroughbred and Arab). Jacas are always shown with clipped forelocks and a clipped bob or short braided tail.

Jaca de Fantasía- unusually small jacas that were usually children’s or beginner’s mounts.

Juego de cañas –this refers to the “cane game” that was a popular equestrian war game in the colonial days. This contest of Moorish origin involved two teams that took turns at the offensive and defensive positions. The offensive team had light cane lances with which they all simultaneously charged furiously at the defenders that had to stand their ground, protected only by small leather shields called “adargas”. The offender tried to hit the opponent with the weak lances, or at the very least smash them against the opponent’s shield. The defender tried to catch the symbolic lances in the air, or block and dodge them.

La sortija- this refers to the sport of “ring race” that was another equestrian game with numerous variations that have been played around the world. The “ring race” always entailed spearing rings of various diameters with a lance of corresponding size while riding at full speed. Its origins probably go back to the Moors. In the manner in which it was first implemented, the riders used a foot long (30.5 cm) miniature lance to try and skewer a golden ring that was dangling from a thread. Other versions were more war-like in that they used an 11 foot (3.4

meter) lance with which the rider had to spear wooden rings between ½” and 2” in diameter that were hung from inverted “L” posts that were placed every 25 yards (23m) in a 100 yard (92 m) course.

Las Tres Marías- this is a slang term that referred to the three balls (“bolas”) in the boleadoras used to catch large animals or in hand-to-hand combat.

Leguas- this refers to “leagues” which are a common measure of distance in the Spanish Empire that was estimated to be equivalent to 4.0 km or 40 colonial blocks of 100 meters each. Unfortunately, there are also literary sources that calculated it to be 4.5 km and still others 6 km, which make the term confusing. There is also a nautical league that is around 5.5 km.

Malocas and **Campeadas**- this was a Spanish tactic in the War of Arauco, whereby they indiscriminately destroyed all housing and crops and showed no compassion in slaughtering all Mapuches of any age or gender.

Manga- this is a live squeezing fence or exit chute made up of horses and riders standing side by side to direct the cattle in the desired direction.

Mangana- this is a backhand, forefoot catch with a lariat. Most often, this technique is used when trying to bring down an untamed horse in a corral.

Manta- when used alone, this word implies a competitive rodeo version of the chamanto. This mantle is a short poncho that is not reversible and it can easily be distinguished from the chamanto because it has no intricate patterns or designs. It is basically made up of four broad bands divided by three sets of stripes. The manta is made up of two or three colors and another heavier band with the same colors is incorporated all around the perimeter to give the manta the needed weight so it will hang in place. These rodeo mantas can be made out of woven silk, cotton or wool threads.

Manta de Castilla- a long poncho with a quality weave that is usually made from camelid hair. Also known as the “manta larga” (long mantle) to distinguish from the “manta corta” (short mantle) that is the competitive version of the chamanto.

Mapuches-this is a proud Native American tribe from Central Chile that confronted the Chilean governments for 346 years. They extended from the Maule River south to the Sound of Chiloé. They were never defeated by force and eventually succumbed to the European diseases and vices along with their inability to grow sufficient food sources to withstand years of natural adversity while fighting a war. They used to be excellent warriors that distinguished themselves as superb horsemen. They are the first tribe of the Americas to utilize the horse in battle against the Europeans.

Marcha- a timed endurance competition started in Argentina whereby the participants have to cover 750 km during 15 days on an all-forage diet with no supplementation.

Marinos- these are large Chilean ceremonial spurs that are also known as *moriscos*.

Marismas- these refer to the flat estuaries that form a swampy environment of rich aquatic flora during the rainy season, where horses graze in the brackish waters. In the summer months, they often dry up and become overgrazed. The word brings to mind the mouths or fluvial plains of the Guadalquivir River in Andalusia, Spain and the Rhone River in the Camargue region of France.

Matanza- this is the open-field slaughter of cattle that were a source of tallow and hide.

Mate- its scientific name is *Ilex paraguariensis*. A caffeinic grass related to holly that is soaked in hot water inside a gourd. The water is sipped out through a metal strainer straw that is called a “bombilla”. This Native American beverage is the most common drink in southern sectors of South America.

Mauritania- historically, Mauritania refers to the Barbary Coast or, in other words, the lands where presently Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco are found. In 1898, a large tract of land that is south of the Republic of Sahara and east of Senegal was declared as the African sector of “Mauritania”. Later, the Republic of Mauritania was officially formed in 1950, lending confusion to the historical references to the Barbary Coast by the same name.

Mesteño- originally called “raza Leonesa” and later described as “Castellano”, but in more recent times when the only pure specimens that remained were bred by the livestock men of “la Mesta” they took on the name of “Mesteño”. It is thought that many of these types of pacing horses were sent to the Americas and that the term “mustang” is an anglicized version of “Mesteño”.

Mestizo- this is the word that describes the offspring of a Spanish man or woman with a Native American counterpart.

Modus vivendi- a manner of living that reflects the person's values and attitudes.

Moors- a popular, if somewhat derogatory term that others used to describe Mozarabs as well as natives from the Barbary Coast. None of these people referred to themselves as “moors”. This term may have derived from a Greek-root name for the people from Mauritania.

Morisco bit- this is very similar to the O-ring Chilean bit with the high port and metal curb ring with rollers, but differing in that the Morisco bit uses 3-4 inch “S” shaped shanks.

Mozarabes- a general term used to describe any Muslim from the Iberian Peninsula.

Muladies- these are the sons or daughters of a Muslim father or mother with a Christian spouse.

Muy Bueno de Corrales- this means he is a good corralero horse, in other words, a good performer in Chilean Rodeo.

Ñandu- their scientific name is *Pterocnemia pennata*. This is the rhea, a smaller relative of the ostrich that is native to South America. This large bird is hunted for its meat, eggs and feathers. It is also known as the “choique” and the “suri” in other parts of meridional South America.

Ojo del Salado Peak- Chile's tallest mountain that stands at an impressive 6,908 m (22,451 ft) a.s.l.

Overo- this is a recessive spotted gene that exists in the Chilean Horse breed. Tobianos and Appaloosa spotted patterns are not present in the Chilean Horse genotype. See Overo in English glossary for more details.

Paella- a typical Spanish dish of rice, saffron and other spices, seafood and olive oil cooked in a shallow pan. It is probably the most well known culinary example associated with Spain.

Palafrénes- these are horse-sized specimens of poor quality that possessed the comfortable pacing gait. Palfreys.

Paletuada- this refers to the sport of “shouldering”, whereby calves are pressured between the mounts of two participants that have to guide the bovine at a full run over a narrow course defined by two parallel lines 60 m, or 65 yards, in length.

Pasitrote- a running walk gait that is common in the horses of the llanos of Colombia and Venezuela.

Pato- the word means “duck”, but it refers to an equestrian game the Chileans inherited from the Spanish. Originally, a large fowl was killed and placed inside a durable rawhide covering that was sewn tightly shut and four handles were added. Whoever had the duck was fair game for the other riders to attack as they tried to pry the duck away and have their turn at being chased. Usually the objective was to cross the opponent's line, but the game had no limitations and covered a huge area of land. A modern version of the game is carried on in Argentina, where it is considered the national sport.

Payada de Contrapunto- singing duel between two South American minstrels that improvised verses aimed at insulting their competitor.

Peales- roping horses by the front feet.

Pecas- in human it means freckles, but in horses it refers to dapples. Dapples are also referred to as “pesetas”.

Pechada or **Pechando-** this refers to the sport of “chesting”. This was a particularly violent sport that was developed in the Americas whereby two horses would separate themselves by as much as 220 yards (200 m). On signal, they would charge towards each other until they crashed in a head-on collision. Usually this resulted in both contestants being downed from the first clash. It was expected that both horse and rider regain their stance and charge their opponent again and again, at continually closer range, until injury or exhaustion caused one of the competitors to give up.

Perulero- this is a Peruvian-styled wooden box stirrup. Each stirrup weighed an average of 2.35 kg (5.17 pounds), and it usually had flamboyant silver ornaments, including rounded corners that could also be used as a point of contact with the horse. It is known that “peruleros” were also used in Chile until the 18th century, but no traces of them can be found today.

Peticero- grooms in charge of the daily care of Chilean corraleros, although the term has also been adapted in the Chilean polo and jumping horse worlds.

Pialar- dismounting over the top of a horse that has received a foreleg catch. The Argentine dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas was known to please the crowds with his skillful demonstrations of dismounting under these difficult circumstances.

Picadores- these were grooms of the parade horses in colonial days. These horses spent much of their time confined and overfed so as to be hyper energetic in their performances.

Pichanga- this is an informal practice or scrimmage session of Chilean Rodeo skills, which usually takes place among friends.

Polaina- these are leggings that cover the knee and lower thigh. Their use was not seen until the mid to late 19th century. The modern-type of “polaina” is thought to be the result of encouragement by ranchers that were influenced by their attraction to military leggings and “granadero” boots. The fact is that by the early 20th century this would become the official leg wear of the huasos. Certainly, it offered a distinguished, aristocratic look unlike anything seen in other stock horsemen wardrobes.

Poncho- a long, coarse poncho usually made of virgin wool that reaches the knees or mid thighs and which is used to stay warm or keep dry in cold or rainy weather. The poncho is ranch attire that would not be appropriate for use in the Rodeo.

Pontezuelo- this is a one-inch, flat arc that is fixed on both ends of the mouthpiece and curves around the front of the horse’s muzzle. In Chile, the bits that have “pontezuelos” are termed “frenos” (masculine) where as those that don’t use this appendage are known as “frenas” (feminine). Perhaps this distinction is due to the fact that it is more common to see the “pontezuelo” on stallions, since nowadays its use is meant to prevent horses from biting.

Pruebas Ecuestres- Chilean Horse Trials for registered Chilean Horses only. The winner is the horse with the most total points in a conformation score, walk-trot-canter gait evaluation, rienda competition, timed four-barrel pattern and fence work with a steer.

Pulpería- this is a drinking shop in Chile and Argentina that is a combination of saloon and general store. Typically, the attendant stands behind iron bars since the environment is often rowdy. Owners often barter their alcoholic beverages for marketable goods.

Puna- this is an Andean term for an altitude sickness that can occur as low as 2,000 m (6,500 ft.) a.s.l. It can be felt when you are at high altitudes or sometimes when the descent from them occurs too fast.

Pura raza del país- means purebreds of the country and it was a term used by the SNA in 1890 when they proposed the idea of a breed registry for the Chilean Horse. In Spain, the term referred to the crosses of Andalusian and Castellano often implemented by migrant shepherders in the area of La Mesta.

Quebradas- desert valleys formed by melted snow flowing down from the mountains.

Quechua- this was the language spoken by the Quechuas which were the dominant Native Americans in the Inca Empire between 1200 and 1532. Due to Incan imperial influence, Quechua became a widely spoken language throughout the Andean region and replaced many indigenous languages that were used prior to this. This facilitated the Spanish conquerors as well as they could rely on indigenous translators they had captured to be able to speak a *lingua franca* with many different indigenous peoples they encountered.

Quilamutanos- these are Chilean Horses that descend from Hacienda Quilamuta.

Quincha- this is the area of the medialuna where the corraleros are expected to pin the bovines against a padded wall. Originally, the quincha was made of woven willow branches.

Ramadas- these are palm branch-covered cubicles with an assortment of eating establishments serving typical cuisine during traditional moments or holidays.

Rayar- this refers to the sport of “*lining*”. This equestrian game played on the ability of wanting a Chilean Horse to “stop on a dime”. A line was drawn in a designated spot, and horses were asked to approach it at a full run and then stop abruptly by sitting on their haunches (“*sentada*”). The horse that came closest to stopping on the line was the winner.

Rejoneo- this refers to “bullfighting on horseback” that was started in Spain, and some think the origin goes back to the Roman occupation of the Iberian Peninsula. The horse’s tail is used like the cape, enticing the bull to chase. High-schooled leg movement entices the bull to charge in face-to-face confrontations, and the horse must be agile to dodge these intents to maim. The “rejoneo” requires a very level-headed and daring equine temperament, as well as a very high level of equitation. It is said that one in a hundred Andalusians or Lusitanos are truly suited for the job, in spite of the fact that these breeds are the most highly selected for the sport. In “rejoneos”, the bull is always played with and the “*banderillas*” are broken off into the withers. In Spain, the bull is killed by penetrating a “*rejón*” between the shoulder blades. In Portugal, the bull’s life is spared.

Rejoneadores- this term refers to bullfighters on horseback. These were the original bullfighters, and it was a hobby of the elite long before bullfighting on foot became an attraction. Rejoneadores must not only be extremely good horsemen, but they must also be incredibly courageous. Their horses have many years of training, making them priceless individuals.

Rendero- this is a multiple-articulated snaffle bit that can have as many as five unions. In Chile, this is the bit of choice in making the transition from the *guatana* to the solid mouthpiece. Often, the *rendero* is referred to as the “*metal guatana*”.

Rocin- this was a light workhorse with sufficient size to qualify as a horse, but lacking the quality suitable for nobility.

Rodeo- this term refers to roundups that gathered all the livestock in a given area and brought them into a series of receiving, holding, sorting and classifying corrals. This custom was started when livestock oftentimes shared common grazing grounds and laws required yearly branding to prove ownership.

Roto Chileno- the word “*roto*” means “*torn*”, but what it implies is an impoverished, worthless individual. This was usually the result of a cross whereby mestizos or criollos had offspring with a higher percentage of Native American genes, which was interpreted as a “*descending social status*”.

Semana de la Chilenidad- “*Chilean Heritage Week*”. This glorious event, held in the 43 ha. (108 acre) fair grounds in the heart of one of the newer boroughs of Santiago, celebrates Chilean rural customs with all sorts of exhibitions and competitions, country cooking, crafts and folklore in verse, music and dancing that keeps the urbanites in touch with their rural heritage.

Sentada- stopping abruptly with the horses’ haunches well under the body. It is more like the *Doma Vaquera* acute stop rather than the long, sliding stop seen in NRHA reining.

Serratón- a serrated metal bosal introduced by the Iberians that is still actively used in Spain today. The modern versions are encased in leather and are called “*serretas*”, and many Spaniards use this prior to exposing the horse to the bit.

Sertao- this is a part of northeastern tropical Brazil that was settled in 1550 and became well known for its large cattle production and *vaqueiro* (cowboy) traditions.

Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura (SNA) - National Society of Agriculture.

Spanish Castilian jacas or jacas jinetas- these were athletic and elegant ponies that had the high-stepping action required for the mount of nobility. This type of mount was very popular with the wealthy.

Taba- horse or cattle anklebones that were tossed by gamblers betting on a resulting head or tails that determined a winner. The *taba* was the predecessor of dice games that are played by rural populations of Chile and Argentina.

Talonera- spur holders originated for the workers in the colonial days that either went barefoot, used a “*bota de potro*” or sandals, all of which offered no option of where to hang the spurs. As the Chilean spur evolved into one with such a large rowel and long shank, the spur holders were used over the Chilean *huaso* booty. This piece of equipment made the large heavy spur much

more stable and also helped increase the extension of the spur as rider leg position shifted further to the front of the horse.

Tapaderos- these are leather foot guards that covered the anterior portion of the stirrup.

Tejas- red clay tile shingles used on roofs that were made of baked clay that traditionally was molded over the artisan's thigh, making one end narrower than the other and thus facilitating it to overlap themselves when mounted on the rooftop.

Termino- an outward arc of the forelegs in the suspension phase of the stride that, seen from the front, makes the horse appear to be paddling forward. This was very much a part of the Peruvian Paso breed, but was also seen in parade horse trotters that were termed "de brazo" or "Brazaadores".

Terna- this is a Mexican competition that is very similar to team roping.

Terreno- this is a horse that met the height requirements to be called a horse but was considered "rocin" because he lacked the high-stepping gait required by nobility.

Tirar el gallo- this refers to the sport of "pull the rooster". This was an event in which the riders' wrists were tied together and the competition would persist until one of the riders was pulled out of the saddle.

Topeando- this refers to the sport of "bumping". In the old days, this was a sport whereby two horses were pitted side-by-side, facing a long, thick pole that lay out perpendicular to the equine contestants. The pole was on legs that raised it to horse chest height. The horses would lean into each other with their shoulders, with the objective of pushing the competitor all the way to the end of the pole. This competition strengthened the muscles used in the lateral work of the rodeos. Nowadays, the term refers to working with a bumping lead steer to develop proper corralero posture.

Topero- this is a gentle steer that has been taught to lead by a rope that is placed around its horns. It is later taught to move away independently from a driver holding a short pike, and eventually it will move on its own in circles at the desired speed and direction. The breed of preference is the Holstein, since it is very agile, energetic and possesses a large angular frame. A good topero is a very valuable animal, since it is a key player in the training of the Chilean Horse. The good ones will walk, trot and gallop slightly ahead of the horse and rider that are driving them and not be fazed by the work of the corralero horse training at its side.

Toros de lidia- this refers to Iberian breeds of "fighting bulls". Spanish breeds of cattle are specifically bred for the production of fighting bulls. There are various breeds of different colors and equally aggressive temperaments, of which the Miura is probably the best known.

Torres del Paine National Park- this is a 181,414 hectare (448,279 acre) park that should soon expand to 242,242 hectares (598,587 acres). It was made a constituent of the International Network of Biosphere Reserves by a resolution that was implemented by UNESCO in 1978. The park is in the region of Magallanes, located 400 km (248.5 mi.) from Punta Arenas in the south of Chile. The park is divided into eight sections that contain an abundance of wildlife, lakes, glaciers that break off forming large icebergs in a navigable bay and a unique mountainous formation of granite and sedimentary rock. In the vicinity, the Mylodon Cave (once inhabited by a giant sloth -- *Mylodon darwini*) can be visited, and there have been important archaeological findings of the existence of prehistoric communities that existed 12-13,000 years ago. Within the park, evidence of these ancient societies can be seen in the form of rock art. Of special interest to the topic of this book, there is ample evidence that the area was at one time home to the equid *Onohippidium saldiasi*.

Trashumantes- these are nomadic shepherds that move their flocks around in search of better grazing opportunities. In Spain, it was basically the Sorian people that moved back and forth to regions of Aragon. Since these shepherds used "Mesteño" horses, their yearly migration south led to many crosses with the Andalusian breed.

Tres Razas- a mixture of Andalusian, Thoroughbred and Arabian that is popular for Doma Vaquera competition. Usually, it's a product of an Andalusian stallion on an Anglo-Arab mare.

Trilla- this is a group of thrashing mares. Small trillas were made up of 25-50 mares and large trillas could have as many as 100 mares that worked simultaneously.

Trochador- this was a native stock horse of Iberian origin from the llanos of Colombia and Venezuela. They are known for their “pasitrote”, a type of comfortable riding broken pace. These horses are well adapted to the hot and humid tropical environment and are excellent in aquatic conditions as well.

Trote de Martillo- this is literally a “hammer trot”. This was a specific gait selected for in colonial parade horses. It had a lot of knee action and the foreleg was brought down with the straight forceful spike that made little forward progress but was very demanding and showy.

Un Ocho (bits) – this refers to the articulation in the rendero bit. A rendero with one “ocho” has two metal pieces and one union. A rendero with five “ochos” has six metal pieces and five unions.

Un Ocho- (rienda) refers to working a figure-eight pattern with a flying change of lead in the center of the eight.

Viscacha- the scientific name is *Lagidium viscacia*; a cat-sized rodent with a fluffy squirrel-like tail. It is extremely quick and inhabits rocky areas at about 3-4,000 m (9,750-13,000 ft.) a.s.l.

Xeric- means “lake” in Arabic, and was used to describe the first big confrontation between the Arab forces and the Visigoths in the Battle of Xeric. Later, this city would be called Jerez (Spanish version of Xeric) de la Frontera, which is famous for its sherry production and is the namesake of that alcoholic beverage.

Yeguas trilladoras- thrashing mares, that were made to trod around a circular pen full of wheat to separate the grain from the hull. Later, the wheat was shoveled into the air and the hull would separate from the grain and fall farther away.

Horse chart with body parts in Spanish and English

Colors of Chilean Horses

Alazán Claro- this is a light chestnut or sorrel. Not a popular color as its associated with the TB

Alazán Tostado- this is a dark liver chestnut

Albino Incompleto- not clearly defined white, but most think it refers to the washed out hair coats found in cremello, perlina and smoky cream horses which are denied registry. Others feel it can also mean localized areas of depigmentation of the skin that also render the horse unworthy of registry

Barroso- this refers to a grulla

Bayo- this sounds like bay but in fact it's a dun, buckskin or palomino

Bayo Claro- this is a light yellowish dun, with dorsal stripe. Buckskins without dorsal stripe have a much lower incidence in the breed but do occur. In fact many duns often have zebra stripes and a band across the withers.

Bayo Alazan- this is a red dun or claybank dun with a darker toned chestnut mane and tail and often also having a darker chestnut tone on the head. Must have the presence of a dorsal stripe and it too is a dark chestnut color.

Bayo Colorado- bay dun, bay hair coat with dorsal stripe

Bayo Coipo- dark dun, with a dark seal brown, often times with lots of darker dapples

Bayo Oro, Bayo Mantequilla, Bayo Huevo de Pata - golden hair coat color but it can have light (palomino) or black points (buckskin). Palomino is a Spanish term (probably started in Alta California where they had a grape variety of a golden color) that has been incorporated into the English language but which is not used in Chile. In Spain the palominos are referred to as Isabellas. It is said that Queen Isabella vowed to not change her white dress until the Moors were ousted from the Peninsula. The prolonged time that elapsed before her wish came true changed her white dress to the creamy color.

Bayo Peseteado- this is a dappled dun that has a shiny copper sheen to the hair coat.

Blanco Perla- this refers to Perlina color

Coipo- this is a seal brown color

Colorado- this is a bay

Mulato- this is a dark bay with a preponderance of black in the hair coat

Mulato Rabicano- dark bay or brown with white specks of hair at the base of the tail, in the flanks or even distributed in much of the body. It is not a result of the graying gene and there is no increase in white hair numbers with age.

Negro- this is a coal black hair coat.

Negro Rabicano- black with white specks of hair at the base of the tail, in the flanks or even distributed over much of the body. It is not a result of the graying gene and there is no increase in white hair numbers with age.

Overo- the same recessive spotted gene we call by the same name in English. Tobiano or Appaloosa spotted genes are not seen in the Chilean Horse and I am unaware if they ever existed.

Rosillo Blanco- this is a light roan with a high proportion of white hairs mixed with a minority of chestnut hairs.

Rosillo Afrutillado- in Chile this refers more to a patchy irregular pattern of roan hair coat of the strawberry roan variety with a higher proportion of chestnut hairs.

Rosillo Colorado- this is a bay roan with a higher proportion of pigmented bay colored hairs

Rosillo Moro- this is a blue roan with a higher proportion of pigmented bay and black hairs

Tordillo- this is a gray

Tordillo Moro- this is a steel gray

Tordillo Mosqueado- this is a flea-bitten gray

Tordillo Peseteado- this is a dappled gray

Phenotypic Terminology

Abierto de manos-toed-out

Acodado de Patas- cow-hocked

Aguileña- “eagle beak”, referring to the downward turn of the muzzle

Anca de mula- roached rump, crested rump

Anca partida- split rump or crease down the rump

Ancho de pecho- this refers to a wide chest and they would like middle of the chest to be a wide inverted “V”

Aplomos- this refers to leg conformation, they can be good (Buenos) or bad (malos)

Arcada orbital- refers to the amount of the eyeball that is covered by the eyelid. In the Chilean Horse the eye lid should partially cover the eye ball so less that only about 40 percent of the sphere is exposed.

Bajos- as in “buenos (good) o malos (bad) bajos”; refers to leg conformation

Buenos adornos- abundant forelock, mane and tail of thick and wavy consistency

Cabeza media acarnerado- describes the ideal Chilean Horse head, which should be somewhat ram-like. This is generally interpreted to mean a flat forehead and a slightly convex profile at the height of the frontal bones slightly below the eyes.

Caido de grupa – Abruptly angled croup

Carpus valgus-knock kneed

Carpus varus- bow legged in the forelegs

Cascos chicos y algo cerrados de talones- small hooves that are slightly contracted in the heels.

Cernejá- this is the feather on the back of the fetlock, which is a desirable trait in the Chilean Horse. Feather that extends itself to the back of the cannon bone or the back of the pastern is inacceptable.

Cerrado de manos- toed in

Corvas de vaca- this is cow hocked

Crines gruesas, abundantes y onduladas- thick, abundant and wavy mane.

Cruz descarnada- a defined withers that is not enclosed in shoulder muscles like mutton withers

Cuello de cisne- this means ewe necked

Defecto- blemish that detracts from the horse but does not impede its performance

Desaplomado de rodillas- offset knees or bench knees

Encasquillado- mule footed with contracted heels

Estrangulado de tendones- tied-in tendons

Gatillo- long tuft of mane over the withers and bottom 6-12 inches of the neck that is not clipped in the roached mane style used in the Chilean Horse.

Huesos rudimentarios- Splint bones

Inserción de cuello- this refers to the neck to shoulder union. Can be abnormally low (baja) or high (alta)

Manicorto- this means over the knees

Metido de patas- sickle hocked

Ojos capotudos- eyes that have a larger portion of the front of the eyeball covered by the eye lids

Ojo Zarco- glass-eyed or walleyed

Ollares dilatados-wide nostrils

Orejas gachas- these are floppy ears

Parado de hombro- straight in the shoulder

Parado de manos- straight pasterns

Paso de Cinchas- girth of the horse

Patiperro- this is also sickle hocked

Perfil Facial Rectilíneo- Straight facial profile

Perfil Facial Semi-convexo- Semi-convex facial profile

Pesado de Cabeza- heavy headed, usually due to large size head but also may mean how head carriage

Pico de Loro-parrot mouthed

Pilludo- a leggy horse with too much light under his body

Plano de grupa- Flat Croup

Plano de cruz- mutton withered

Poca alzada- this refers to a short (in height) horse.

Profundidad- this refers to the depth of girth which can be good (buena) or bad (poca)

Recto de corba- this refers to straight hocks

Rotado de la mano- rotated foreleg

Recto de corva- straight hock angle

Sillón-sway backed

Talla ideal- this refers to the ideal height. Most agree this is between 1.40 m and 1.42 m (13.3 and 14.0 hands)

Tara- this refers to a fault that not only detracts from the horse but also limits its ability to perform optimally.

Tarsus valgus- knocked hocks

Tarsus varus- bow legged in the hind legs

Tiene mucha luz- a leggy horse with too much light under his body

Tronco- this refers to the thorax, which should include well-sprung ribs, a deep belly and short, full flanks

Ventre- refers to the belly, which should not be too voluminous or too flat. Ideally it should follow the line established by the sternum and girth