



≡ ANNOUNCEMENTS

▶ Get Well Wishes

The following people are in need of our thoughts and prayers.

Randy Stoneback is feeling better, but could still use our healing prayers.

Keep John Bobb on your prayer list. He is home but still under the weather.

▶ Elections

All four officers: President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary along with three Directors will be up for election. Please note that due to health reasons John Bobb will not be able to run for re-election as Treasurer.

Nominations have been received and bios are being collected. Ballots will be sent out shortly to all voting members. Be on the lookout!

▶ Silent Auction

The items in the silent auction opened for bid beginning September 1. It is not too early to take a look and place a bid. Stay updated at ecahs.org/silent-auction.

A new lot has been added also...two Living Picture Books assembled by noted Arabian historian Nyla Eshelman are up for bid. A 153 page loose-leaf book of the Foundation of Crabbet Park Stud and a 194 page book of The Complete Selby Stud.

The current high bids are:

Bask Statue \$425

Selby Library \$85

"Reflections" framed print \$75

CMK Heritage Catalogues \$110

▶ Annual Meeting Suspended

It was decided during a Board of Directors Conference Call on October 1, that the Annual Meeting for 2020 should be suspended due to the current COVID-19 restrictions.

▶ Facebook Admins Needed

Dawn Jones-Low is looking for additional admins to help with FB. At the current time, Dawn is the only admin. Volunteers are needed.

▶ Al-Khamsa Worldwide Virtual Convention

Anyone interested in attending the Al-Khamsa Convention, go to https://alkhamsa.org/alkhamsa.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=166 and check the requirements needed to participate with Zoom. Scroll down and click on any of the links to find out about Registration, Schedule, Speakers, etc.

▶ Youth Challenge

Stayed tuned for a big announcement from the ECAHS Youth Challenge Committee and the ECAHS Board of Directors.

▶ Virtual Celebration?

ECAHS 2020 Crabbet Celebration Cancelled due to Covid-19

Doom and Gloom

Wait this may be a fantastic opportunity!

The Crabbet Celebration each year gives us the opportunity to get together and catch up on what our friends have been doing for the past year.

Unfortunately due to travel and cost considerations many of our members are unable to attend.

We cannot meet face-to-face, but we can all achieve the social benefits of the Crabbet Celebration by participating virtually this year.

We all care about each other and would love to know how all of our ECAHS friends are doing. Please write letters, with pictures if possible, and send them to Vivian Mack or Bill Noonan. If you can do this via email to vmack53@wildblue.net or wnoonan832@gmail.com it would make our job easier. If you cannot send it by computer, no problem, send it typed or written, hopefully with pictures. We will format it and put it in electronic form for inclusion in the ECAHS newsletter, website and or The Friends of ECAHS Facebook page.

Your participation in this Virtual Celebration will benefit all of us. It gives us all the opportunity to have the highest percentage of members ever share their lives with all of us. This will allow us to catch up with what is going on in member's lives and provide a welcome distraction from the challenges we are all facing in this very unusual year.

Horse updates are good and pictures are great, but most importantly, how you and your families doing.

Website Farm and/or Stallion Profiles

Add your farm profile or a stallion profile to our new website. It is easy to do once you have created a login. If you have any questions, comments or concerns, please contact Vivian Mack (vmack53@wildblue.net) or Dawn Jones-Low (dawnjl@faeriecourtfarm.com).

2020 Honorees

Lifetime Achievement

Francie Schermerhorn, NY

Hall of Fame

Michael & Joanna Garofalo, VA

Benefactor of the Breed

Richard & Barbara Dady, PA

*Joan Flynn, Australia
and*

Coralie Gordon, Australia

Horse of the Year

*AM Mysterious Mistres+++/
(Bremervale Andronicus++++// x AM Miss Missile)*

68.36% Crabbet

Owned & Ridden by Lisa Littrell

Hartselle AL

Officers-Directors-Advisors

President-Buzz Moore

Vice President-Pat Bobb

Secretary-Vivian Mack

Treasurer-John Bobb

Directors

Cricket Gates (2020-2021)

Dawn Jones-Low (2020-2021)

Karlan Downing (2020)

Carolyn Hasbrook (2020)

Randy Stoneback (2020)

Alternate Directors

LoAnn Haines -#1

Chris Banning - #2

Advisors

Jody Buttram

Susie Hammond

Rosemary Doyle

Jennifer Neemann



Silent Auction

Proceeds go to the ECAHS Lifetime Achievement Award Fund

Additional lots may be added, check www.ecahs.org for the most up-to-date offerings.

All bids should be submitted to: Carolyn Hasbrook, Email: twinbrook_arab@yahoo.com or Phone 515.231.8805

Bids will be accepted from September 1, 2020 until November 30, 2020.

Winners will be notified and will be responsible for shipping costs.

ECAHS will be offering the following items up for bid:



•Al Khamsa/Davenport Library

Donated by Al Khamsa and The Davenport Conservancy

- Al Khamsa Arabians III 2008 beautifully illustrated with documentation on Al Khamsa select breeding.
- 2017 Davenport's Quest beautifully illustrated. Annotated by Michael Bowling and R J Cadranell.

(Minimum starting bid of \$50)

• Bask Statue

Donated by Fairfield Farm Continuum–Buzz Moore

Cold cast bronze statue 15"H, 14.5" W, 5.5" D.

Created by renowned Australian sculptress Mary Pinsent and made available through Realities Cold Cast Bronze of Australia.

(Minimum starting bid of \$250)



•Breeder's Library

Donated by AHOF



- A Glorious Task-A Tale of the Breed by Andrew K. Steen (Spanish Arabians)
- My Friend The Arabian Horse by Gerald Donoghue (Story of the Donoghue Arabians of Texas)
- ... And Ride Away Singing by Mary Jane Parkinson (The Al-Marah Arabians Story)
- Travelers Rest Arabian Horses by General J. M. Dickinson
- The Crabbet Arabian Stud by Rosemary Archer, Colin Pearson, Cecil Covey and with Betty Finke

(Minimum starting bid of \$150)

•CMK Heritage Catalogues

Donated by Michael Bowling & Rick Synowski

Ancestral photos and articles plus photos of current representative CMK stock.

A complete set of CMK Heritage Catalogues Volumes I, II, III and IV

(Minimum starting bid of \$50)



•Mary Haggard Framed Print "Reflections"

Donated by Twinbrook Arabians—Richard & Carolyn Hasbrook



(35-1/2 W x 31" H), Signed-Dated-Numbered
(Minimum starting bid of \$75)

•Nyla Eshelman Living Picture Books

Donated by Nyla Eshelman with additional thanks to Bazy T, AHOF and the Al-Marah Galleries of the International Museum of the Horse

Nyla Eshelman is a noted Arabian historian who spent many hours acquiring and cataloging photographs of Arabian horses and putting them in book form.

-The Foundation of Crabbet Park Stud Living Picture Book (153 Pages)

-The Complete Selby Arabian Stud Living Picture Book (194 Pages)

(Minimum starting bid of \$50)



•Portfolio Twelve B & W Frameable Prints (16" W x 12" H) from the Maynesboro Stud of W. R. Brown

Donated by AHOF



- Balis and Belkis
- Guemura
- Azrek
- Raffles
- Rasim
- Rodan
- Ghazala
- Aziza
- Berk
- Rizvan
- Onrust
- H. H. Mohamed Ali's Hamama

Note: Each picture has a removable description attached.

(Minimum starting bid of \$50)

•Sandy Rolland Library

Donated in Memory of Sandy Rolland

- Swedish Imports
- Mirage-His Sons and Daughters
- English Imports
- Raffles-His Sons and Daughters

(Minimum starting bid of \$50)



•Selby Library

Donated by Lois Selby Perry



- Skowronek 1908-1930 (DVD)
- The Selby Stud Arabian Horses (DVD)
- The Arab Tent Framed Print by Edwin Henry Landseer, 1866
Signed by Lois Selby Perry
- A Reprint of the 1937 Selby Stud Catalog (Copyright Roger Selby)
- Raffles and the Arabians of the Selby Stud and Lois Selby Perry

(Minimum starting bid of \$75)

2020 News from Skatrud Arabians, Knightstown, IN

2020 was a very successful year in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic. Most shows were canceled but those we were able to compete in were great. Many thanks to trainer Bobbi Eisenberg.

Skats Kash Investment (Khash PGA x Skats Reddd Courage) had an amazing *first* year in Dressage.

Region 14:

Top 5 in both Sport Horse in Hand Amateur & Open

Champion in Sport Horse Under Saddle Jr. Horse

Silverwood Farm Dressage: Camp Lake, Wisconsin, August show

Highest Scoring Arabian

Sorenson Park Dressage: East Troy, Wisconsin, August show

Overall High Point Score Champion

Sorenson Park Dressage: East Troy, Wisconsin, October show

Overall High Point Score Champion

Awarded Legion of Merit

Skats Magnum Star (Midnight Magnum x Skats Joejoy Ali Star)

Sorenson Park Dressage: East Troy, Wisconsin, June show

Overall High Point Score Champion

Region 14:

Champion in 2nd Level Dressage

Champion in 3rd Level Dressage

Reserve Champion Sport Horse in Hand ATH

Top 5 Sport Horse in Hand Open

Sire of Skats Star Sensation & Skats Desert Star (x Skats Reddd Courage)



Skats Kash Investment



Skats Magnum Star

"The Arabian Horse"
magazine

Arabian Horses Napoleon Rode

by MARGIE JENKINS

Napoleon Bonaparte is perpetuated in history as one of the most interesting and dynamic personalities ever to rule as emperor. His incomparable love and adulation for beautiful ladies and beautiful horses is also a well-known historical fact, vividly portrayed in art and literature.

The horses he preferred to ride were always beautiful creatures, and all were an extension of his own personality: brave, courageous, loyal, and with indefatigable endurance.

Napoleon was quite short in stature and quite self-conscious about it. Never in real life did the emperor ride a tall horse, for it would have made him appear to be even smaller. This may have been at least one of the reasons he preferred riding an Arab. Arabs presented to him for his choice had a lot of presence and style, were easy keepers, and had endurance and stamina, characteristics already innate to the Arab.

The emperor discovered the true Arab and fell in love with Arabs' beauty and versatility during his campaigns in Egypt. Among all the horses Napoleon rode to battle, the reknowned grey Arab stallion MARENGO was his favorite. He came to Napoleon as a six-year-old shipped directly from Egypt for his royal majesty. Napoleon named his incomparable steed after one of his biggest

battles, one he fought—and almost lost—with the Austrians on June 14, 1800. MARENGO carried his master victoriously through many bloody battles as well as back home to Paris following his campaign through Russia in 1812 and his defeat at Leipzig in 1813.

One of the world's most reknowned equestrian paintings is that of Napoleon and MARENGO, "Bonaparte au Mount St. Bernard," by Jacques Louis David, which is on display at Versailles. Such was the faith that Napoleon had in MARENGO that the over 20-year-old, battle-weary horse was still the commander's choice for the Battle of Waterloo.

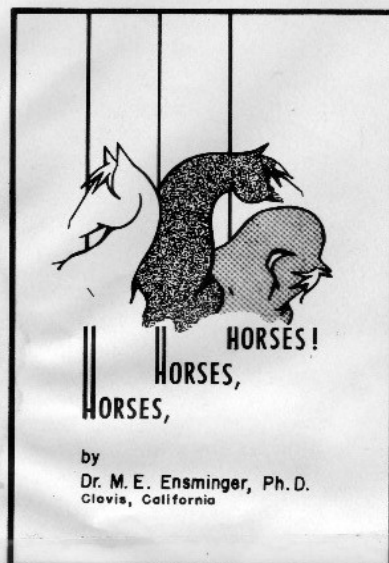
Years of field experience had left MARENGO impervious to just about anything a horse might encounter on the battlefield. When bullets were flying about his head among battle cries, the moans of the dying and the never ceasing cannon fire, MARENGO could stand absolutely motionless, but always alert, anxiously awaiting his master's next command.

During the hectic melee of Waterloo, MARENGO pulled a tendon and was taken out of battle to be sent back to Paris, but alerted British soldiers captured the brave grey and shipped him to England. MARENGO became a great sensation there and went on display until the British General Angerstein bought the stallion and stood him for a small fee. Unfor-

tunately, little or nothing is known of MARENGO's progeny. He died at the ripe old age of almost 40 and was buried with the pomp and dignity that the battle scared veteran highly deserved.

The Arabs WESIR, WAGNAM, and ROITELET, a British-French cross product, and COCO, too, were probably the mounts the emperor preferred riding most. COCO was the lucky grey who joined Napoleon on the Island of Elba, and became the most spoiled and pampered pet he ever owned. The mare is supposed to have been very stylish, possessed of an elegant gait, and lovable and alluring, traits Napoleon also admired in his lady companions.

Painters who captured the emperor on canvas painted him sitting astride his chargers with the grandeur of a Spanish riding school master. However, this was not the claim of those who were fortunate to have known him. Napoleon did not make an impressive sight on a horse in real life, but allegedly sat with a rather indolent seat and never in equilibrium with his mount. Nevertheless, his loyal followers quickly came to his defense by claiming their commander could ride great distances over rough terrain and battlefields day after day without sign of fatigue to himself or his horse. This must have been a great inspiration to those men who fought so bravely beside him, and it certainly helped to glorify the emperor's incomparable mount—the Arab. ★



by M.E. ENSMINGER, PH.D.

HORSE BEHAVIOR

The marvels and mysteries of horse behavior are ages old, yet 20th century new. Modern domestic horses paw the ground when excited in much the same manner as did Przewalsky's horse. During the last round of the barn at night, horses keep up a running conversation with the caretaker as he gives a handful of hay to one still-hungry horse or treats a favorite mount to an apple. In a sign language that speaks louder than words, they tell him how they feel and what they want. Every movement and every sound conveys a message of well-being, distress, or disease. Lack of interest, dull eyes, sluggishness, rough coat, poor appetite, and/or abnormal droppings spell trouble. Alertness, stretching, yawning, vocalizing, eating with relish, and frisking are good omens and tell him that all is well in the barn.

Written observations of animal behavior date to the writings of the ancient Greeks, Aristotle in particular, about 350 B.C.

Prior to animal domestication, the very survival of the human race depended upon knowledge of animal habits and habitats as man hunted for his food. Primitive man understood the behavior of the wild horse; he knew where to find him, how to get close enough to kill him, and where he would run when frightened. But the behavioral information needed—first to hunt game, and later to domesticate animals—did not assume

primary scientific significance for many years after the writings of Aristotle and of subsequent hunters, explorers, naturalists, and agriculturalists. Finally, in two classical books—*The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, published in 1859; and *The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex*, published in 1871, Charles Darwin laid the foundation for modern animal behavior. For many years thereafter, however, conditions were ripe for unscrupulous "animal behavior practitioners" to turn a "quick buck" as they made all sorts of claims for the reasoning powers of their charges. The most notable show on the road of this type involved "Clever Hans," a horse in Germany, about 1900, billed as the wonder horse who could add, multiply, divide, and even spell out words and sentences. Hans would stand in front of his trainer, and by pawing the ground with his hoof the appropriate number of times, answer questions put to him. If asked "how much is 2 + 2?" he would paw the ground four times. If asked to spell out words or sentences, he would paw the proper number of times for each letter of the alphabet. Finally, a committee of scientists was appointed to study the celebrated horse. They found that Hans did, indeed, paw out the correct answers. But, close observation revealed that the trainer cued the horse through a slight movement of his head. Hence, by watching his trainer, the horse would

always stop when he observed the head signal. Both horse and trainer were amply rewarded; the horse by treats and affection, and the trainer by another stellar performance before a large and satisfied audience. Both maintained their behavior.

Despite some charlatans along the way, man applied his knowledge of horse behavior from the remote day of their domestication forward. It required knowledge of basic behavior patterns to capture, confine, and herd horses; and to breed, feed, water, and shelter them. Without this understanding, domestication would have failed and horses would not have survived. By 1900, the groundwork had been laid for the scientific work that followed; and the study of animal behavior became a distinct discipline. In recent years, it has advanced rapidly.

Horse behavior may be defined as the reaction of horses to certain stimuli or the manner in which they react to their environment. Modern horse breeding, feeding, and management have brought renewed interest in horse behavior, especially as a factor in their training, performance, and efficiency. Also, with increased confinement, or stabling, or horses, many abnormal behaviors have evolved to plague those who raise them, including finicky appetites, degenerate sexual behavior, cribbing, and a host of other behavioral disorders. Confinement has not only limited space, but it has interfered with the habitat and social organization to which, through thousands of years of evolution, the species became adapted and best suited.

We now know that controlled environment must embrace far more than an air-conditioned chamber, along with ample feed and water. The horseman needs to concern himself more with the natural habitat of horses. Nature ordained that they do more than eat, sleep, and reproduce. Evidently, environmental deficiencies are manifest by abnormal behaviors.

What can be done about it? Preventing cribbing by using choke collars on horses is not unlike trying to control malaria fever in humans by the use of drugs without getting rid of mosquitoes. Rather, we need to recognize these disorders for what they are—warning signals that conditions are not right.

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BEHAVIOR

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Correcting the cause of the disorder is the best solution. Unfortunately, this is not easy. Rectifying the cause may involve trying to emulate the natural conditions of the species, such as altering space per animal and group size, providing training and experience at opportune times, promoting exercise, and gradually changing rations. Over the long pull, selection provides a major answer to correcting confinement and other behavioral problems; we need to breed horses adapted to man-made environments.

Those who have grown up around horses and dealt with them in practical ways have already accumulated substantial workaday knowledge about horse behavior. Those who are less familiar with horses may need to familiarize themselves with their behavior, better to feed, care for, and train them, and to recognize the early signs of illness. To all, the principles and applications of horse behavior depend on understanding.

CAUSES OF HORSE BEHAVIOR

Horse behavior is caused by, or is the result of, three forces (1) heredity, (2) simple learning, and (3) complex learning.

HEREDITY

Genes determine all the hereditary characteristics of horses, from the body type to the color of the hair. Heredity has already made its contribution at the time of fertilization, whereas environment (including training) works ceaselessly away until death.

Progressive horse breeders influence horse behavior by propagating genetical-

ly superior animals. They locate such horses by observing their type and performance (individuality), along with the type and performance of their relatives.

SIMPLE LEARNING

No horse—whether he be used for saddle, race, or other purposes—reaches a high degree of proficiency without an education. Thus, if the offspring of Man o' War and six of the fastest mares ever to grace the tracks had merely worked on laundry trucks until 6 years old, then if they were suddenly—without warning or other preparation—placed upon a racetrack, the immediate results would have been disappointing. Their natural aptitude and conformation in breeding would not have been enough. Schooling and training would still have been necessary in order to bring out their inherent abilities.

In general, the behavior of animals depends upon the particular reaction patterns with which they were born. These are called *instincts* and *reflexes*. They are unlearned forms of behavior. Thus, all horses instinctively like to run. But how well and how fast they run depends upon the training to which they are subjected. They learn by experience. However, the training is only as effective as the inherited neural pathways. Several types of learned behavior are known; among them are those that follow.

- **TRIAL AND ERROR** (rewards and punishments)—This is a method by which horses learn. It is reinforced through the judicious employment of rewards and punishments. This doesn't mean that a horse is rewarded each time he obeys, or that he is beaten when he refuses to do something. But horses are big and strong; hence, it's best that they want to do something, rather than have to be forced. Also, too frequent or improper use of such artificial aids as whips, spurs, reins, and bits makes them less effective; worse yet, it will likely make for a mean horse. However, horses appreciate a pat on the shoulder or a word of praise. Even better results may be obtained by working on an

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BEHAVIOR

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equine's greediness—his fondness for such things as carrots or a sugar cube. Also, treats may be used effectively as rewards to teach some specific thing such as posing, or to cure a vice like moving while the rider is mounting; but this should not be overdone.

Another example of the application of the trial-and-error method to the learning and experience of horses is the use of an electric fence. When an electric fence is installed, the immediate instinct of horses is to investigate—to touch it with their noses. Upon receiving a shock, they back off and let it alone. Thereafter, the electricity can be shut off for a considerable period of time before some horse again tests it.

- **IMPRINTING** (socialization)—This is a form of early learning which occurs in foals. It is the phenomenon that causes newborn foals to follow any moving object, including humans.

COMPLEX LEARNING

Complex learning is the capacity to acquire and apply knowledge—the ability to learn from experience and to solve problems. It is the ability to solve complex problems by something more than simple trial-and-error, habit, or stimulus-response modifications. In man, we recognize this capacity as the ability to develop concepts, to behave according to general principles, and to put together elements from past experience into a new organization.

Animals learn to do some things, whereas they inherit the ability to do others. The latter is often called instinct. Thus, ducks do not have to learn to swim—instinctively, they take to water.

Some folks judge the intelligence of animals by the size of their brain in relation to body size. Others rank them according to their ability to solve a maze (a pathway complicated by at least one blind alley, used in learning experiments and intelligence tests) in order to get food.

Generally speaking, behavioral scientists are agreed that each species has its

own special abilities and capacities, and that it should only be tested on these. For example, the dog, pig, and rat, are more adept at solving a maze test than the horse. Hence, solving a maze in order to find food favors the scavengers (and the dog, the pig, and the rat are all scavengers)—they have connived for their food since the beginning of time. However, the horse, whose natural feed was the grass that lay around him, never had to develop this kind of intelligence. He was a plains-living animal, highly specialized for speed as a means of escape from his enemies and with almost no powers of manipulation. Thus, a horse should be good at any problem that can be solved by running, including racing, polo, pole bending, calf roping, etc. Indeed, had equines not been smart and adapted to their particular environment, they would never have made it through 58 million years. Thus, each species is uniquely adapted to only one ecological niche. Moreover, a niche is filled by the particular species that can solve food finding therein, and that is best adapted under the conditions that prevail. It follows that intelligence comparisons between species are not meaningful, and that it is absurd to say that one species is smarter than another.

- **INSIGHT LEARNING** (reasoning)

—This type of learning is most prevalent in the higher mammals. It refers to the ability to respond correctly the first time that an animal encounters a certain situation or experience. It alleviates trial and error.

The most important single factor to remember in training animals is that none of them (horses included) can reason things out. An animal's mind functions by intuition, not logic. Moreover, it has no conscious sense of right and wrong. Thus, it is one of the trainer's tasks to teach a horse the difference between right and wrong—between good and bad. Although the horse cannot utilize pure reason, it can remember, and it has the ability to use the memory of one situation as it applies to another.

Of course, man's intelligence is generally recognized. In fact, were it not for his superior mental facilities, along with his limited muscular force, he might find himself under the saddle or between the shafts, instead of the horse.

The following additional points are submitted in support of the intelligence of the horse:

- *The horse has primeval instincts and a highly developed, but very specialized, degree of intelligence*—The horse learned to be ever alert—to interpret the slightest rustle of a leaf and the faintest whiff of an unknown scent. He remembered the best grazing areas, the freshest waterholes, and the most protected areas; these he returned to with the seasons. He learned to free himself when trapped in boggy or craggy country. He learned to communicate warnings concerning danger and movement, so that the herd could stick together in its flight and fight.

- *The horse has the intelligence to untie knots and open latches*—Horses will figure out how to undo knots and latches of the most intricate kinds.

- *The horse has an excellent memory*—To a very considerable degree the horse's aptitude for training is due to his memory, for he remembers or recognizes the indications given him, the manner in which he responded, and the rewards or punishments that followed his actions. Many examples substantiating the excellent memory of horses could be cited, but only one will be related.

In the days of Mohammed, intelligence and obedience were the main requisites of the Arab's horse. For war purposes, only the most obedient horses were used, and they were trained to follow the bugle. Legend has it that the Prophet himself had need for some very obedient horses, so he inspected a certain herd to make personal selections. The horses from which he wished to make selections were pastured in a large area bordering on a river. The Prophet gave orders that the animals should be fenced off from the river until their thirst became very great. He then ordered the fence removed, and the horses rushed for the water. When they were just about to dash into the river to quench their thirst, a bugle was sounded. All but 10 of the horses ignored the call of the bugle. The obedient 10 turned and answered the call of duty, despite their great thirst. The whimsical story goes on to say that these 10 head constituted the foundation of the "Prophet Strain."