

TO THE PRESENT SINCERE BREEDER OF THE  
ARABIAN HORSE

THIS BROCHURE IS BEING REPRINTED

The older breeder needs no introduction to the information it contains on history and blood lines. The horses shown and described form the foundation ancestry of a major number of breeding programs being propagated in the United States today. They appear in every area of endeavor. Yet pictures and facts are not easy to obtain. A knowledge of what has been and is, what proved successful and what endured is pertinent to the maintenance of type and quality in the Arabian. Whatever your chosen blood line this brochure is a worthy study.

Lois Selby Perry

Reprinted by

**ARABIAN HORSE OWNERS FOUNDATION**  
**Barnesville, Maryland**





PHOTO MARGARET BOURKE WHITE

# ARABIAN HORSES

*“A race of pure saddle-horses, in the real sense of the word. The progenitor of all the best saddle-horses which exist in the world — the Arab”.*  
*(Pure Saddle Horses, Carr)*

The finest pure blooded foundation stock of Arabian Horses has been imported over a period of time. With these selected horses as a nucleus, this truly remarkable breed of animals, deservedly famous in history and story, is being preserved and propagated in its greatest purity.

These highly distinctive animals are fully worthwhile for themselves alone. But with pure breeding in their native land now decadent, and only a few hundred of the pure specimens remaining scattered about the world, it must be largely through the application of

a spirit of sportsmanship that this unusual breed, the ultimate result of centuries of refinement, can be preserved and increased undiluted by alien blood.

The Arab is the true source of all the best horse blood. Once gone that source can never again be created. A concerted effort will be well worthwhile on the part of those who love horses to conserve the finest living specimens of this preeminent breed.

We hope you enjoy this brochure. The illustrations shown are authentic and true to life. Most of them have never before been published. May your interest be so aroused that you will seek an opportunity to see and to know these very exceptional animals — and to play a part in their preservation from extinction.

**SELBY STUDIO**  
**PORTSMOUTH, OHIO**  
**U. S. A.**



RAGALA  
MORRIS PHOTO

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R.A.S. PHOTOS



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DRAWING OF ARAB MARE AND FOAL—COURTESY OF  
MR. AND MRS. H. D. CLARK, COURT HOUSE FARM,  
OFFHAM, LEWES, ENGLAND

# A WORD FROM CRABBET STUD

By the Right Honorable Lady Wentworth \*

Mr. Roger Selby's stud is of the greatest importance, perhaps greater than he himself realizes.

The ever increasing rapidity with which the Arabian horse is disappearing in Arabia makes the work of securing his survival in Europe and America all the more urgently essential, for the Arabian horse is the true "blue blood" of the world and the source of all thoroughbreeding

Everywhere in all the finer horse stock we find the foundation of Arabian blood. Less than three hundred years ago he was the world's fastest racehorse and actually the tallest of all racing stock, and was imported to Europe to improve the pace and size of the light breeds. The Barb—a horse of mixed arab origin—was second to him, but considered a long way inferior.

I am making the origin of Bloodstock clear in my book "Thoroughbred Racing Stock" (now in the hands of the Publishers, Allen Unwin & Co., 40 Museum St., London, W. C. 1.) and shall hope to dispel the careless apathy of the general world to the importance of what it is likely to lose if the pure Arabian becomes extinct.

It is to America that I look for the energy and foresight to save the Arabian breed and preserve it. Mr. Roger Selby is just the man to see further than most people as to the ultimate value of stock.

Blue blood and beauty are perhaps at a discount in the mechanical world of today but the world of tomorrow will be a dull place if there is no beauty and no aristocracy of equine stock with which to delight the eye and rejoice the horseman's heart, for with beauty, symmetry and balance of form are allied comfort, ease and speed. Just as good petrol and fine workmanship are needed to run the best cars, so good blood is needed to turn out the best horses. Mr. Selby started with the best blood of Arabia. Nothing better can be found anywhere. He has chosen from the old Crabbet blood and from old stock of the tribes which goes back thousands of years and which has remained unchanged and unspoilt, like the gazelles of the desert, and he will see that no inferior blood spoils its beauty.

In improving the riding stock of America by providing the material for crossing, he is doing a great work, but the greatest work of all concerns the preservation of pure blood which he has secured for his Stud and which is its main object.

*Wentworth*

\* Lady Wentworth like her father and mother before her has devoted an active lifetime to the development of the pure Arabian horse. Inheriting the largest and most famous Arab breeding establishment in the world, she perfected and expanded her inheritance, shipping pure bred to all parts of the globe during many years. She is the outstanding living specialist on Arabian horses and breeding. See page 58.

LADY WENTWORTH





LYNN BOGUE HUNT PAINTING AT SELBY STUD

## AN APPRECIATION OF THE ARAB HORSE

By Lynn Bogue Hunt \*

When I was a small boy, someone gave me a picture book of many animals. Among these were some of long-robed desert men, armed with queer looking guns and tearing about on impossibly beautiful horses. These horses had slender legs. Their eyes were big and glowing, nostrils flaring, small ears pricked forward, long manes flying in the wind, bodies sleek and dappled and gorgeous flowing tails carried aloft at the graceful angle of pride. I watched in vain for such dream horses among those that traveled the streets of my little town. To be sure, there were trotters and pacers driven by the horsey-minded, and the well-to-do had fine spans for their carriages. But nowhere to be seen were the lovely creatures of my book. The horses of the merry-go-round were the only animals that approached those fiery steeds, so I accepted the idea that they were out of their creator's fancy, as the merry-go-round horses must certainly be. Then, years later, on a bridle path in a city park, there passed a handsome girl mounted on a dappled horse, in every detail right out of the old book. So the book horses were true after all, and I experienced a feeling of gratitude that amounted to a prayer of thanks to that artist of long ago.

The horse was an Arab, I learned, and though I looked eagerly for more, I saw but few until years later I was invited to visit Roger Selby at Portsmouth, Ohio, to try drawing and painting the best of his Arabian Stud. To fully comprehend the quality of the beauty of a living creature, one must try to draw and paint it, and never was this bought home more forcibly to me than when I did a painting of lovely Rifala and her spirited young son, Image. Then came dappled Raffles, that young stallion, so fiery and gay and strong, and noble Mirage, pure white, born in the desert, a warrior's steed in the terrible fighting in Arabia from 1914 to victory for the Allies, and in spite of his years which would mean senility in another breed, a strong stallion with the Arab style of youth. Mirzam too, a gorgeous golden chestnut. His coat was burnished copper like a wild turkey cock, blazing in the sun. And finally another golden chestnut, Nureddin, big for an Arab but with all the grace and beauty of his breed. These Arabs were my models for twenty-two days and with every day my wonder grew at their beauty, their fire, their stamina, their patience and above all, their gentleness and their intelligent confidence in the men who were their constant associates. I have drawn and painted most of the wild animals of the earth and some of those that serve man, but never have I pictured any creature with the grace and spirited beauty of the Arabian horse.

\* Lynn Bogue Hunt is perhaps the best known painter of wild life in America. A modern Audubon whose work has been play all his life. Six of his paintings of Arab horses are reproduced in this brochure, one in full color.

LYNN BOGUE HUNT



LYNN  
BOGUE  
HUNT

# THE APPEAL OF THE ARABIAN HORSE

By Geo. Ford Morris \*

About once in so often a Saddle Horse man approaches me purposefully, looks me searchingly in the eye and demands, "What is there to these Arabs anyway?" and generally, before I have time to reply, tells me that he "just can't see them at all".

Being a Saddle Horse man myself as well as a Thoroughbred, Hunter, Polo Pony, Standard-Bred, Morgan, Hackney, Coach Horse, Draft Horse, and Arab Horse man, I can very well sympathize with him and understand why he "just can't see them at all". No more could a cattleman of the old West be enamored of sheep grazing or a lover of jazz music go in raptures over grand opera.

Understanding therefore his view-point and being a lover of both types of horses from my artistic standpoint — which I believe is without prejudice — I generally manage a reply somewhat as follows:

It is granted that no horse is more beautiful than our American Saddle Horse but it isn't everyone's ambition to parade around on horseback to show how much grander his horse is to the eye than the other fellow's and not everyone wants to hire an expensive trainer and pay the bill for cutting and setting tails, developing light and easy mouths and perfecting the animals different gaits. Some people love a horse just because he is a horse. They like to ride because it gives them recreation and a mild form of exercise that is beneficial. They like a horse that is fearless, intelligent, responsive, animated but docile, able to go the route, give them an easy ride and that is withal good to look at. Many of our Saddle horses do of course possess all of these qualifications, but fashion has dictated a high form of accomplishment for this type that many horse lovers are not at all ambitious to go in for. The acquisition and training of a good five-gaited, or even three-gaited, show type of Saddle horse is not always easy. To one who wishes to make a companion of his mount, who loves him for his teachableness, docility and serviceableness, who wants nothing to do with show rings, extremes of fashion, or artificialities of character and performance, to such a one I say, the cheerful, honest little Arabian can make a strong appeal. He may not have as long a neck or carry as high a tail but what he does carry is natural and in keeping with general gait and sprightliness of his carriage. He cannot trot as fast perhaps, or rack at all, but he can

\* Geo. Ford Morris has spent a lifetime drawing and painting horses and is justly celebrated therefor. Two Arabian panels from his brush and an action painting of King's Genius are reproduced in color. While making no pretensions as a photographer and not engaged in that work professionally, nevertheless Mr. Morris' intimate knowledge of types make photographs by him of particular value and many of the most interesting ones published herein were taken by him.

GEO. FORD MORRIS



walk and canter to perfection and can outrun almost any Saddle horse living. He is spirited, companionable and intelligent. He can be taught the five gaits if necessary. He makes a good polo pony, hunter or jumper, is hardy and untiring and the longer the ride the better he likes it. Also, he has a glamour of romance and antiquity surrounding him, such as no other horse has. Intimately associated with the history and accomplishments of one of the oldest peoples that inhabit the earth, his traditions reveal supremacy in war, speed and endurance. He is the progenitor of the best of all of our horse stocks of today, and numerically he is now so few that to possess an Arabian horse gives one the distinction that attaches to extreme rarity, while in history, literature and romance he has attained a pinnacle in the equine world that none other can approach.

The liking for an Arab horse is, after all, a matter of individual taste. Roger A. Selby has expressed his appreciation and admiration for the American Saddle-bred horse, as well as for the Arabian, by impartially establishing a great stud of both breeds for which he has unquestionably selected the best individual stallions that could be found.

King's Genius, in majority of show ring winnings, probably ranks any Saddle stallion that ever lived, while at this early stage of his stud career, many of the best informed breeders are predicting that he will be the greatest sire of his time.

But it is of the Arabian division's two leading sires and a young stallion by one of them, that, as a lover of the Arab horse, I particularly wish to speak.

In Mirage and Raffles, both grays, Mr. Selby has been so fortunate as to acquire, in my judgment, two of the most typical as well as individually sound and beautiful stallions of the desert blood that have ever been brought to America.

Added to his perfect conformation, fineness and quality, Raffles has the unusual accomplishment (in an Arab) of a good trot, in which he displays, without artificial aids of any sort, almost as much action as a Saddle Horse of approved type.

The three year old Image, son of Mirage, out of the beautiful mare Rifala, I have watched develop from a weanling and to judge of his form when I last saw him, here is as perfect an Arab stallion as has ever been bred. A rich, red, copper chestnut in color with four white legs and a white strip in his face, there never has been a time since the day of his foaling that he has not been an object of rare distinction and beauty. To my mind, he is the best all around young Arab horse I know of.

If you are fond of these horses, and want to see some individuals of "the stuff that dreams are made of," it is worth a trip from almost anywhere to Portsmouth to see this trio.

There are others, of course, including Nureddin, the champion stallion of England in his day. And many beautiful mares with their interesting produce will be found in the paddocks and pastures, but for an "eyeful" of Arab beauty, the three I have mentioned can hardly be surpassed.

*Geo. Ford Morris*



A. W. HARRIS AND MIRAGE  
R.A.S. PHOTO

# FACTS ABOUT THE ARABIAN HORSE

BY A. W. HARRIS \*

Back in 1928 I wrote an article on Arabian horses in the United States today. I am perhaps too old to be much interested in fairy tales. Have seen history in the making and "have learned by reading history that we learn nothing from history:" One has to prove history in order to believe it. This I have proved. That the horse we have here, imported from the desert or descended from such importations is as fast as history says he was, can subsist on less and carry more weight for his size, than any other horse. Has more intestinal fortitude and is as sound, sane, companionable and intelligent as history would indicate he was then.

He is a smaller horse in stature than we would expect. I have not been able to prove that his carriage would permit him to carry me to a charging lion, or his affection for his owner cause him to die of a broken heart, because of the death of his master. But, I do know that the horses I take care of and use like me, and I like them, and if anything happens to me when I am with them, they want to help me.

I have been raising Arabians for upwards of thirty years. Have ridden them in the Cavalry Endurance rides, in the city and under stock saddle in the mountains and desert. I have read true and mythical tales of how far riders have been carried in a day. I never tried that out myself on any kind of a horse. One day I rode an Arabian mare 86 miles. Someone asked me if that was as far the mare could go. It wasn't, because she was still looking for more road to conquer, but I wasn't. I had arrived at the place I started for, and was glad of it. The mare was ridden the next day, and wanted to go more places.

There were two stallions, friends of mine — one I brought of Homer Davenport as a yearling and had for twenty six years. And one, I bought of Peter Bradley when eighteen years old, after wanting him for ten years. This horse was born in the Euphrates Valley. He was light grey, almost white. When I first saw him he was a blue grey. He had a spear scar on his cheek. When

\* Mr. A. W. Harris, Chairman of the Board of the Harris Trust Company, Chicago, is Vice President of the Arabian Horse Club of America, and has been an Arabian horse enthusiast and breeder throughout a long life. He has done much to advance the interests of the Arab horse in America and upon occasion has himself successfully contended in cross country endurance contests upon his own mounts defeating much younger men.

A. W. HARRIS ON HIS STALLION KHALIL





I looked at this scar, I knew he had taken it on the chin. He had been ham strung but wouldn't permit that to slow him up.

His personality was perfect. He was handsome as a desert painting. He would carry me for miles like a Calvary Charger — or my daughter-in-law — as if he knew he was responsible for her safety and she could ride him with a string. He has gone but I go by where he sleeps. His name was El Bulad, a Jilfan el Bulad strain from which family was said to have descended the Darby Arabian.

There is another horse — his name is Mirage. He also came from the desert. I wish he could tell me his story from the Desert sand, through England, to the hills in Scioto County, Ohio. I saw him first at Nashville. I journeyed to see him again this year down to Portsmouth where Mr. Selby has some of his sons and daughters and other interesting Arabians, and they are worth going all the way to see if you like horses — any kind of horses. There are good horses in every breed, but all horses of any breed are not good horses. There is no accounting for taste, but every strain of horses has a niche to fill, either at work, at play or in war. If you like a certain kind of a horse, that is the kind of horse you like. If you should travel to Portsmouth and be fortunate enough to have Mr. Selby show you Mirage, you will know the kind of an Arabian horse the writer likes after over thirty years of close association with them.

*Albert M. Morris*

---

IMAGE RAMPANT

PHOTO LOUIS BAUS FOR CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER ROTOGRAVURE SECTION



IMAGE

MORRIS PHOTO

# WHY AN ARAB?

Following Article Reprinted from American Horseman, of Jan. 1935

## ARABIANS APPEAL TO ALL HORSE LOVERS

Interesting and Important Information About Oldest Breed of Horses

Presented by One of America's Leading Breeders

By ROGER A. SELBY

IT is perhaps natural that I should quite frequently be asked—"Why are you interested in Arabian horses?—What is the difference between an Arabian horse and an American saddle bred horse?—and why should anyone buy an Arabian horse in preference to those of other breeds?" Possibly my reaction to these questions might be considered the more unprejudiced because our efforts at the Selby Stud are about equally divided between the finest American saddle bred stock and breeding from the foundation stock of pure Arabians which we have imported from time to time.

First of all in approaching the answers to the above question is conformation. Arabian horses are acknowledged by all to be beautifully formed. Being of medium size they more readily avoid the tendency to coarseness, awkwardness and ranginess of the larger animals. The highest quality Arabians are very fine, exceedingly well modeled, and present attractive curves from all points of view. They possess uniformly fine heads, broad between the eyes, broad jaw bones, tapering heads, fine muzzles and an unusually large and intelligent eye. Although Arabians relax greatly when confined in a stall or at rest, yet the moment they are put under saddle their carriage becomes regal, their necks arch and because their back bones contain less vertebra than American horses, their tails rise to a fountain naturally without resort to any artificial appliances. In my opinion superb pictures of perfect animals are found more often amongst the Arabians than in any other strain.

Next we come to the unusual strength and endurance of Arabians. Throughout their long history of development in the desert, it was necessary that the Arabian horse meet with the most strenuous conditions. It was truly the survival of the fittest under the most gruelling requirements of long exhausting effort in the heat and the dust, with the minimum of food and water. As a result of the long succession of generations under such adverse conditions, the Arabian horse became compact, his bone and sinew developed tremendous strength, and his endurance became truly remarkable. Aiding and abetting this natural development, the Arab

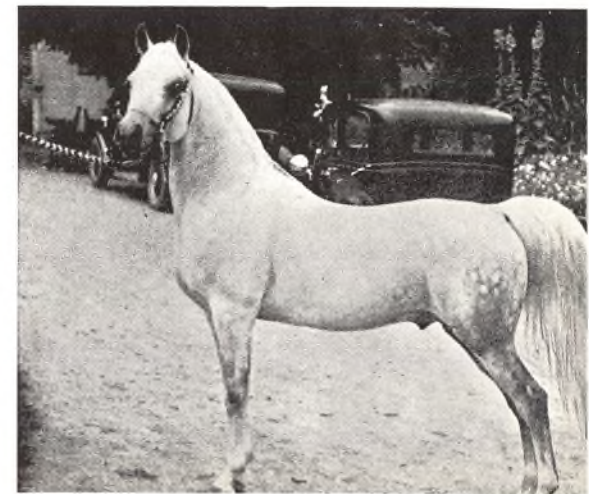


sheiks had an eye for beauty in horse flesh, and had learned through trial and error the complicated technique of nicking in order to breed the desired characteristics, so that the pure Arabian horse in his heyday had the benefits of the results of intelligent breeding for specific purposes over a very long period of years that is not found in any other strain of horses.

Next I refer to the disposition of the Arabian horse, than which there is none superior. While sacrificing nothing in spirit and fire under saddle, the pure Arabian horse is such an outstanding companion and pal to his master, as can be likened only to the status of the domesticated dog. Furthermore he is highly teachable and versatile. He learns readily and thoroughly, outdoing many horses of much larger size.

Then too, there is the intangible appeal of the romantic. Who has not been thrilled by the important position which the Arabian horse has held in history. And when we come face to face with the animal itself, he fully justifies expectations—unless our mental picture presented horses of unusual size—large horses of course were not practical under desert conditions. The Arabian horse has had a personal history comparable only to the history of a nation itself. They were a most vital factor in the development of Arabia and from their home they were carried to all parts of the globe, there to take part in making new history. The Crusaders considered the Arabian horses the choicest part of the booty.

Next is the rareness of the Arabian. If we refer to the period in history when the Nomad tribes of the Arabian desert were in constant warfare, then we find the interest of the Arabian chiefs keenly devoted to the development of the Arabian horse, upon whose fleetness and endurance their success and their lives depended. But with the advancement of civilization into the desert, warfare ceased, the automobile was introduced, and the interest in fine horse breeding deteriorated. So that where fine animals were formerly most plentiful, it has now become difficult to find outstanding breeding animals of unquestioned quality and pedigree. Fortunately for horse lovers, however, there were taken out of the desert by foreign devotees of the Arabian horse, choice groups of the best animals at the time when they had reached their maximum development in Arabia. In a few instances, these foundation groups have been carefully conserved and breeding through many generations has been done with patience and intelligence, so that we now have preserved for us by Arabian horse enthusiasts, a very limited number of animals of the highest grade, which compare favorably



MORRIS PHOTO



with the best that the desert had to offer in its balmiest days.

True Arabian horses are indeed scarce. While most strains contain more or less Arabian blood infused at some time in the past, unfortunately there are a great many horses designated as Arabians which have little or no substantial mixture of pure Arabian blood. For instance, attractive types of white horses with golden manes and pink skins are frequently referred to as Arabians, whereas a true Arabian horse possesses a black skin regardless of the color of the hair. It is the extreme rareness of the pure blood Arabian horse which possesses such a great appeal to many horse lovers.

Let us not forget that the foundation of the principal world-wide strains of horses owe their origin to a liberal infusion of Arabian blood.

With the interest in show horses sweeping the country and show managers realizing the opportunity to add classes for Arabian horses, this is the time for the expansion of the breed. The Arabian horse holds a place in the heart of every horse lover. Their dainty and refined conformation and their naturally showy ways appeal to the followers of the show horse. Picture the beautiful and animated Arab horses coming into the ring with their tails naturally set high, their action free and high, their heads and necks carried gracefully — ready at any moment for the word from their riders. They are beautiful horses in their natural state and require no artificial appliances to present them at their best. Arabian horses qualified to win in competition, likewise are horses that can be used for pleasure riding. They are the best of pals and give their owners much pleasure, both in the show ring and on the bridle path.

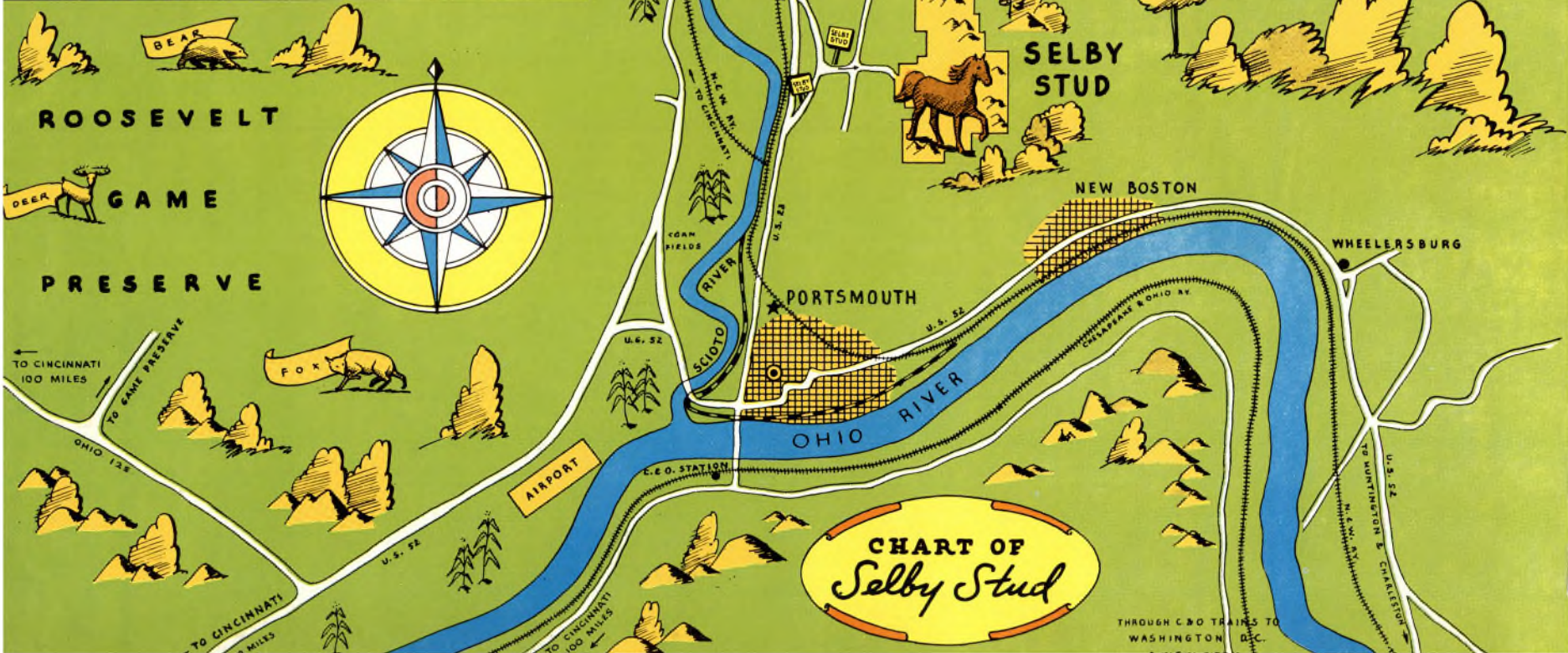
And so it is that I predict a great development of interest in the pure bred Arabian horse. He is a thing of beauty, and highly practical as well. I anticipate that the time will shortly be here when the small number of high grade Arabian horses available in this country will not begin to fill the demand for them.





**LEGEND**

- ★ NEW STATION
- ⊙ SELBY SHOE COMPANY
- C.&O. STATION
- GUIDE SIGNS TO SELBY STUD
- ▬ FLOOD WALL



**CHART OF**  
*Selby Stud*



THE STUD NESTLING IN THE HILLS  
R.A.S. PHOTO

Selby Stud is located on the southern border of Ohio on famous Indian territory in the foothills, four miles north of Portsmouth. A mile west is the wandering Scioto River, and five miles south, the Great Ohio flows. There are more than seven hundred acres, mostly heavily wooded with pine and a variety of hardwoods, straddling a wandering ridge with many off shooting hills and ravines. Nestling in a circle of these hills are the buildings of the Stud, and the sloping pastures. Running in all directions up the hills, and along the ridges, are many miles of sylvan bridle trails of unusual beauty. The main building is a two level concrete and steel structure attached to which are the arena building, and then a long stallion barn. All stalls are box stalls, large and with running water and salt always available.

A unique feature is that each stallion, in addition to a roomy box stall, has free access, except in extreme weather, to his own outdoor corral. It is surprising how much a sturdy horse, if left to his own devices, will remain out under changing weather conditions. Regularly each day the stallions in turn are released in a large, high fenced corral where they can gallop and cavort to their hearts content. Our stallions are pets like the mares — not highly temperamental as so many closely confined horses are.

## SELBY STUD

It is a far cry from the parched desert of Arabia to the wooded hills of the Selby Stud. The harsh conditions of their native soil tested and refined the Arabian horse — the survival of the fittest through innumerable generations of careful breeding, produced a superlative animal. A carefully chosen group of pure Arabs has now come to rest amongst the happy surroundings at Selby Stud.

GENERAL VIEW, OF MAIN BUILDINGS, SHOWING DOUBLE DECK CONCRETE BARN, WHERE MANY OF THE HORSES ARE STABLED, AND THE FINE ENCLOSED ARENA FOR TRAINING AND EXHIBITION.



CHART ON OPPOSITE PAGE COURTESY  
OF EDWARD H. WEISS

R.A.S. PHOTO

As a result of the favorable surroundings provided, we are almost entirely free from sickness, so much of which in housed horses — bad temper as well — is due to confinement, lack of exercise, poor ventilation, drafts which the horse cannot escape, lack of sunshine, etc.

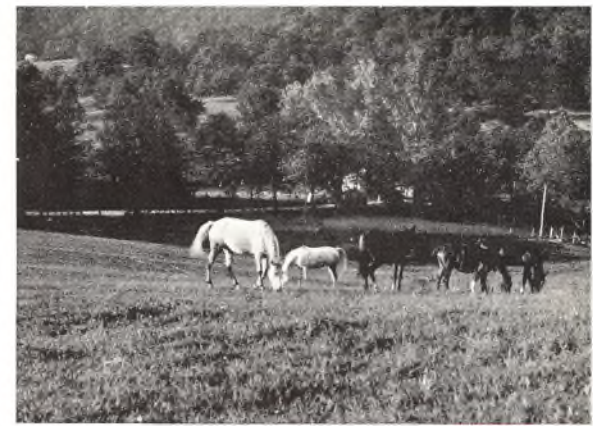
While the Selby Stud Arabs are protected by every convenience, they are not coddled — they are hardy, seldom blanketed and an effort is made to keep them in a measure as hard and fit as in their native state. It is significant that Arab horses in successive generations after leaving the desert gradually increase in size, doubtless due to the better nourishment and more favorable climate.

The concrete and steel arena building at Selby Stud has a continuous band of windows on all sides, affording daylight conditions inside, and encloses a hundred foot oval tanbark ring dished on the turns. Grandstand seats and amplifying and broadcasting equipment are provided, together with bright illumination. Thus the horses can be exercised and exhibited day or night and regardless of weather.

In the English manner small barns are scattered about the premises with corrals attached. To avoid injuries all of the many miles of pasture fence is of wood. All mares and foals running free in the many hillside pastures have access at all times to shelter and water.

The unique beauty of the surroundings is only a fit setting for the superb horses who call it their home. There is a constant stream of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as distinguished callers from foreign lands.

Portsmouth is served by the crack trans-continental trains of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Railway systems connecting the principal eastern and midwestern cities. The highly scenic East and West highway, U. S. 52, comes down from the Appalachians through Charleston and Huntington to Portsmouth, and continues to follow the meanderings of the Ohio River to Cincinnati. U. S. Route 23 comes from the North through Columbus to Portsmouth and goes on to the deep south. Selby Stud lies buried from sight in the verdant hills just a mile east of Route 23.



R.A.S. PHOTO ALSO ON OPPOSITE PAGE

PHOTO BY LOUIS BAUS FOR CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER ROTOGRAVURE SECTION

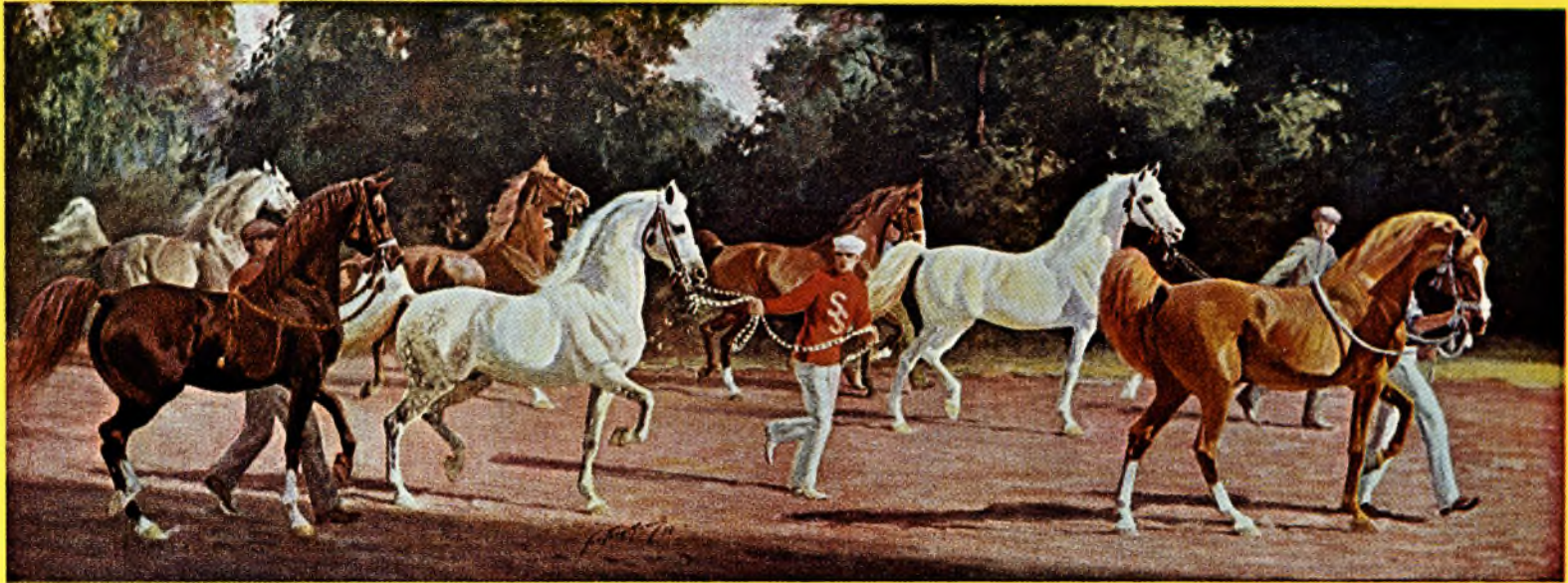


PHOTO H.C.S.







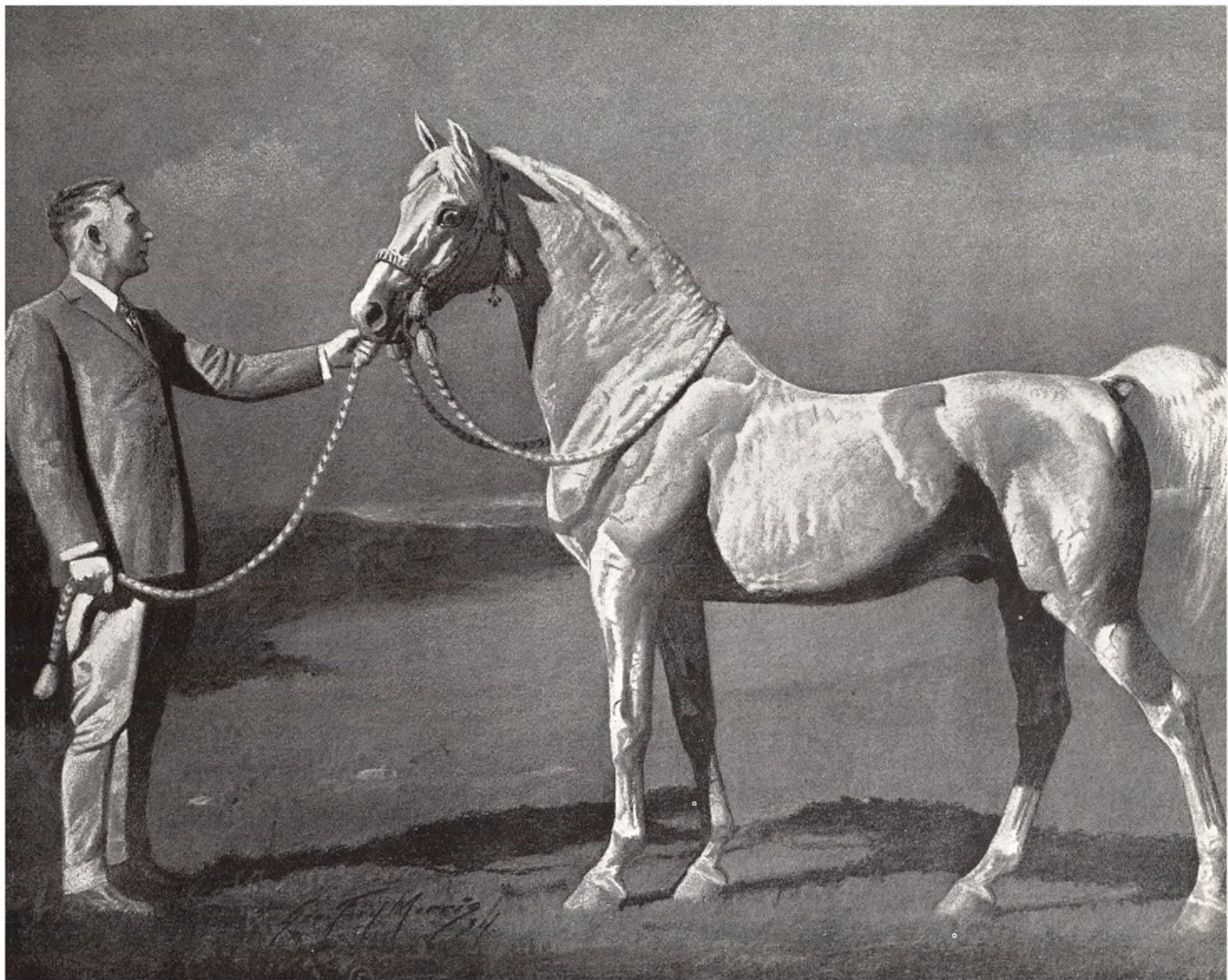


Above is shown in full color a parade of imported pure Arab stallions at the Selby Stud. Each individual is depicted accurately in every detail. From right to left, Nureddin, Mirage, Menzil, Raffles, Rahal, Mirzam and Selmian. From the original oil painting by Geo. Ford Morris, and owned by Roger A. Selby.

## STALLIONS

We are very proud of our group of Arab stallions in service. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the post war unsettlement enabled us to acquire some of the finest specimens of Arabian horseflesh alive today. With an international champion, an English champion, and a half dozen other distinguished individuals, we have available a variety of types, bloodlines, color and appeal. These stallions have proven themselves since their importation, and are throwing high quality foals of uniform excellence. The matings have nicked with such favorable results as to be quite pleasing. The pages that follow describe and illustrate these Selby Stud Arab stallions.

ON OPPOSITE PAGE HEADS OF RAFFLES, MIRAGE AND SELMIAN. PHOTO BY GEO. FORD MORRIS





## CHAMPION MIRAGE

Arab Stallion. Pure White. 14.2 hands. Foaled 1909. 1000 lb. Three gaited. Sound. Most gentle and lovable. A Seglawi Jedran of Dalia, the most prized of the Seglawi strains. Desert bred. Sire: A Kehilan Ajuz of the Anazeh. Dam: A Seglawieh Jedran of Dalia. Register No. 790 Arabian Horse Club.

English Champion, Richmond Royal Show, 1926. American Champion, National Arabian Show, Nashville, 1934, at the age of 25, a most unique honor for a horse of such remarkable age. Only one other horse, Mr. Selby's mare, Champion Rifala, holds the same record of being both a British and American Champion.

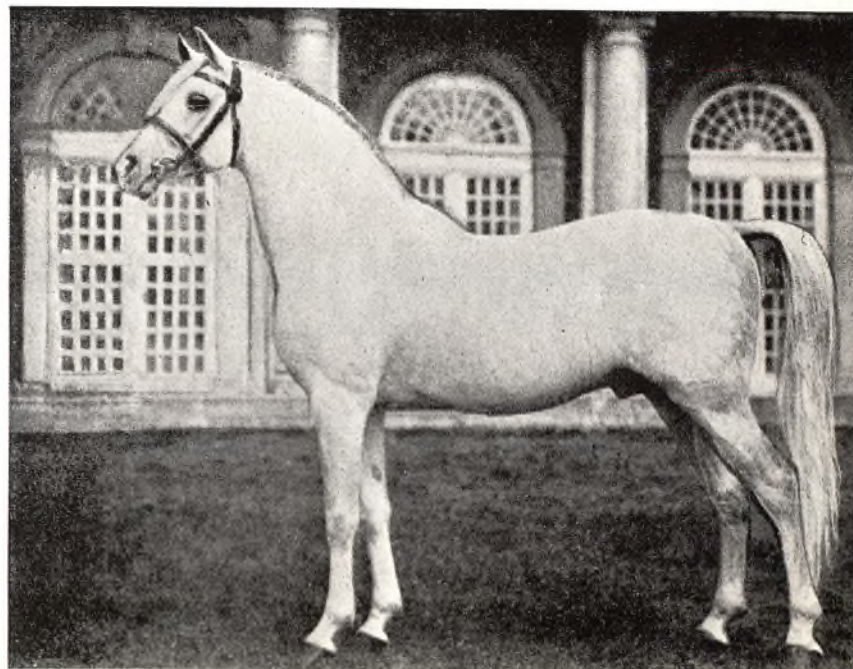
Mirage first saw the light of day among the Sebaa Arabs of the Anazeh tribe, noted for their fine horses of the Seglawi Jedran strain. He was such a remarkable specimen that he quickly became celebrated among the desert tribes. It

was thus that he came to be the ultimate selection of General Haddad, who had been sent out to scour the desert far and wide to locate an outstanding Arab stallion to head the Stud of His Royal Highness, King Faisal of Iraq. Until his death recently the King occupied a frequent place in world news. King Faisal was delighted with the perfect conformation of Mirage, together with his wonderful temperament, and considered him well worth the sum of \$2,500 which had been exacted for him, an exceedingly high price in the desert for a young colt at that time. King Faisal, as time wore on, became greatly attached to Mirage.

Lady Wentworth, owner of the large and famous Arabian Stud at

ON PAGE OPPOSITE IS SHOWN A DRAWING BY  
GEO. FORD MORRIS OF ROGER A. SELBY HOLDING  
CHAMPION MIRAGE

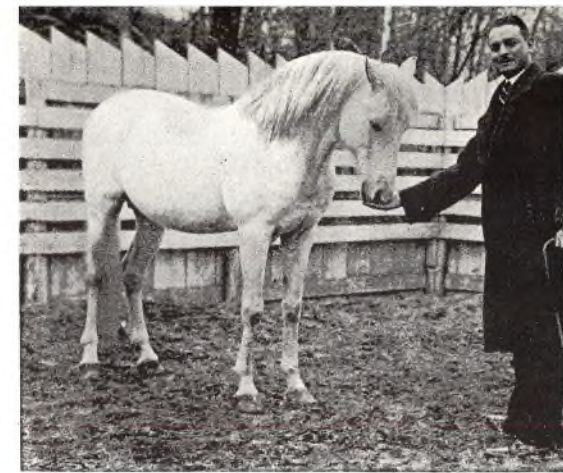
MIRAGE IN ENGLAND





KING FAISAL OF IRAQ

Crabbet Park, England, finally induced the King to part with Mirage, and it was while under her ownership that Mirage won the Championship at the Richmond Show, England, in 1926. Lady Wentworth writes that she considered Mirage an ideal ride and mentions in particular one spectacular Beduin trick which he had been taught wherein he could turn at the gallop by leaping into the air—a performance which did not appeal to townsmen. Mirage's disposition is gentleness itself in all respects. Some years after he went to Crabbet, circumstances developed which made it possible for Selby Stud to acquire Mirage.

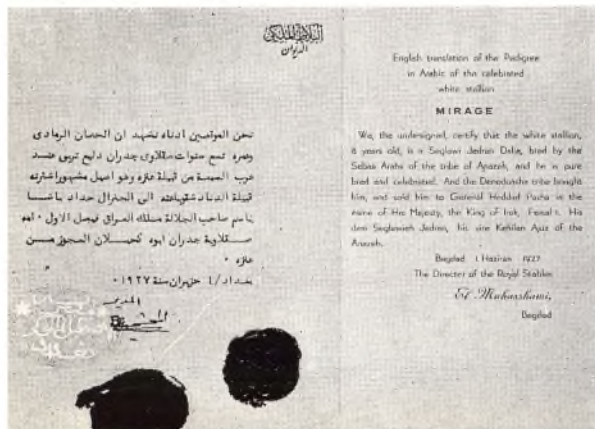
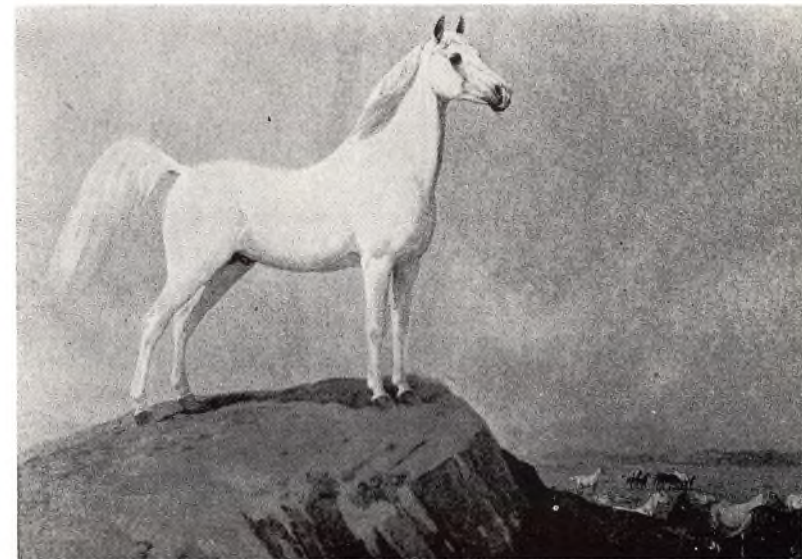


CHEFIK HADDAD VISITING MIRAGE  
R.A.S. PHOTO

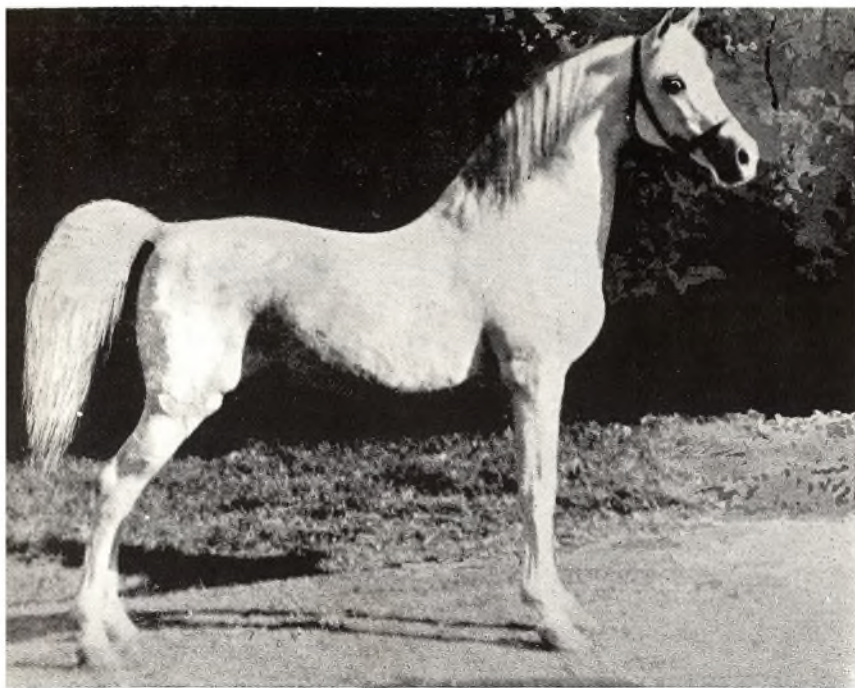
It is of interest here to relate that Chefik Bey Haddad, a son of the General Haddad who selected Mirage for King Faisal, retained so great an affection for Mirage that when in Cleveland several years ago on affairs of state for his country, he journeyed down to Selby Stud especially to visit the horse. He spent many hours in the corral with the Stallion, and Mirage seemed to recognize him, even though some time had elapsed since he had last seen him. The Bey stated that he had frequently visited the horse while in England, after he passed out of King Faisal's possession.

This remarkable stallion is pure white, a rare and much sought after characteristic. At twenty-seven years of age — equivalent to more than a hundred years in the human span — he is entirely sound, without blemish, and shows none of the characteristics of advanced age. He is an almost perfect example of the classic type of Arabian, and in

PAINTING OF MIRAGE BY LYNN BOGUE HUNT



LEFT: PEDIGREE OF MIRAGE IN ARABIC BY  
MASTER OF KING FAISAL'S STUD WITH  
TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH.



DA MIANO PHOTO

A PERFECT ARAB



in addition he has a truly regal bearing and a wonderfully expressive countenance which greatly endears him to all. His fine conformation and splendid traits are transmitted in marked degree to his offspring. An outstanding demonstration of the exceptional virility and prepotency of the pure Arab is the fact that in spite of his unusual age, each year Mirage sires many fine foals, which are so sought after that they are purchased before they can reach maturity.

The following excerpt is taken from the Journal of the Arab Horse Society of England, March 1935.

"Mirage, Mr. Selby's wonderful twenty-five-year-old white stallion, famous in his native Arabia, Champion at the Richmond Royal Show, England, 1926, and now rated by many experts as the most perfect specimen of the ancient elite or classic type in America, added to himself the title of champion Arabian stallion of the United States for 1934. He stands a scant 14.2, a sturdy model with the characteristic refinements of the best of his breed. His head is a glory and his great eyes express high but gentle spirit and gracious personality."



DA MIANO PHOTO

MIRAGE AT 27 YEARS OF AGE,  
ROGER A. SELBY JR. UP  
R.A.S. PHOTO





MORRIS PHOTO

fine points. All in all he shows most exceptional promise.

His head is short with fine muzzle, wide between the eyes with a deep wide jaw, has a large eye well placed, has small ears well set, at just the right pitch and very smartly used.

His neck starts well under the saddle and continues in an unbroken line to a short arch at the neck just above the throat latch.

Has a good flat sloping shoulder, topping a pair of straight flat-boned front legs, set high on a pair of straight pasterns.

The foot is well shaped and of a size to nicely fit a horse of this build.

MORRIS PHOTO

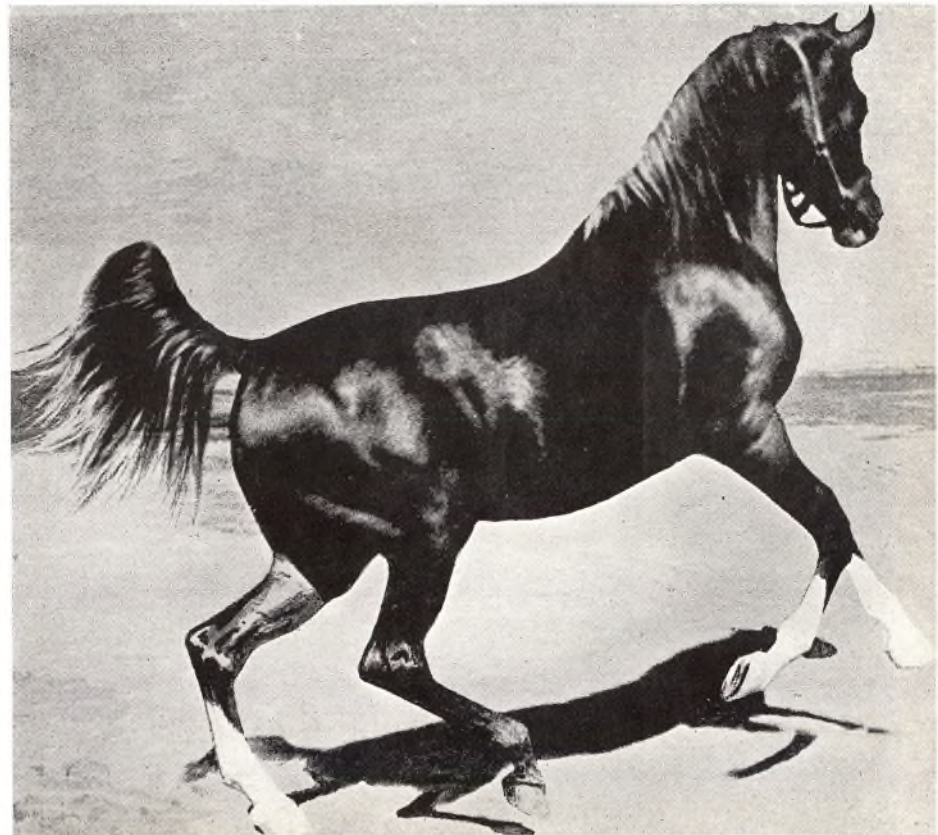
[26]

R.A.S. PHOTO

## IMAGE

Arab Stallion Golden Chestnut. Foaled 1933. 14.2 hands. 1,000 lbs. Sound. Gentle Very showy. A Kehilet Ajuz of Ibn Rodan. Bred by Roger A. Selby, Portsmouth, Ohio. Sire: Champion Mirage. Dam: Champion Rifala, by Champion Skowronek. Register No. 1008 Arabian Horse Club.

Although only a young stallion, Image has won universal approval and leading prizes wherever shown. Both sire and dam have the unique honor of being both British and American Champions, being the only two horses in the country which enjoy this signal distinction, and Image is fully worthy of his breeding. All of his famous sire's perfection of Arab conformation can be discerned in Image, point by point. His markings are flashy and he is a born show horse, being always on his mettle and ready to demonstrate his



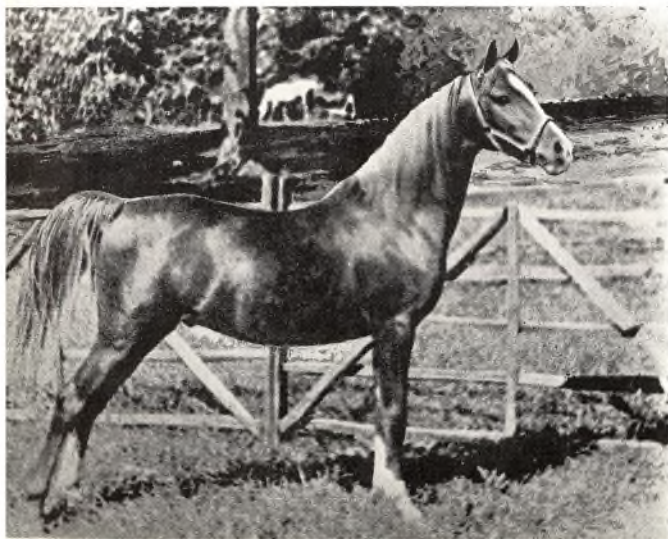
The back is short and well muscled along the loin and supported by round well sprung ribs running within three fingers of the point of the hip.

The crop is flat and broad, supported by a full well-set quarter, tapering, straight flat hind legs set well under the body. The cannon bone is flat and supported by short strong tendons. The tail comes out high up on the back and is carried proud and high, with a short arched tail bone.

He has a proud, springy, strutting trot, with lots of bloom and animation, going straight and square with no paddle in front or spraddle behind.

His way of going might be called poetry of motion, for his abundant vigor and animation and proud, airy trot endear him to all who see him and leave no doubt in the mind of his audience of his ability and fitness to carry on and propagate blood lines of his two illustrious parents who are both world champions in their own right. This colt, it would seem, combined the greatness of his parents to produce a super Arab.

ORRIS PHOTO



RIGHT  
PHOTO  
BY  
LOUIS  
BAUS  
FOR  
CLEVELAND  
PLAIN DEALER  
ROTOGRAVURE  
SECTION

[27]





MORRIS PHOTO

## CHAMPION NUREDDIN

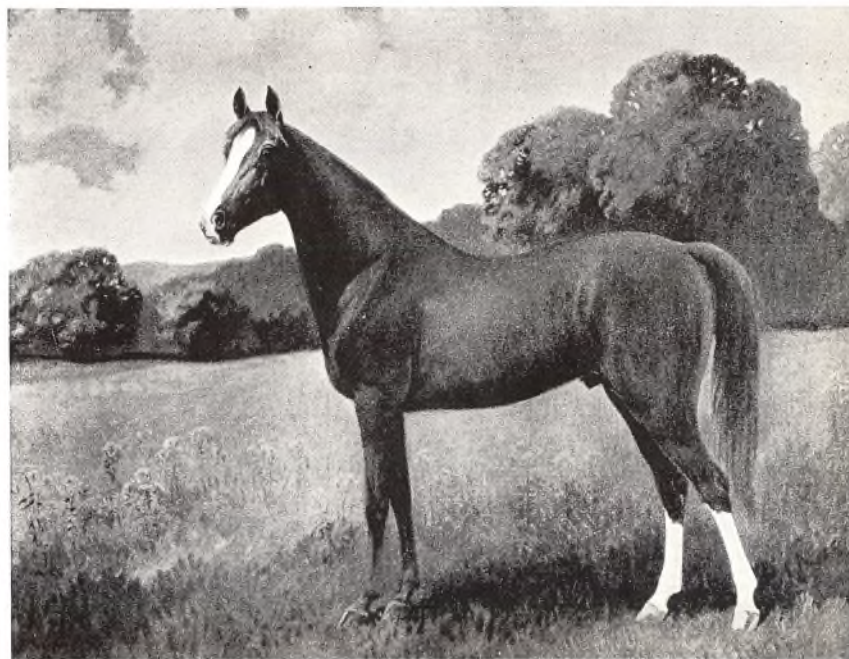
Arab Stallion. Golden Chestnut. Nearly 16 hands, tallest Arabian of which there is any authentic record. Foaled 1911. Weight about 1200 lbs. 3 gaited, sound, possesses the vitality of a young horse. A Kehilan Ajuz Dejeni. Bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Rijm, by Ibn Mahruss and out of the famous mare Rose of Sharon. Dam: Narghileh by Champion Mesaoud. Register No. 974 Arabian Horse Club. 5724 Jockey Club.

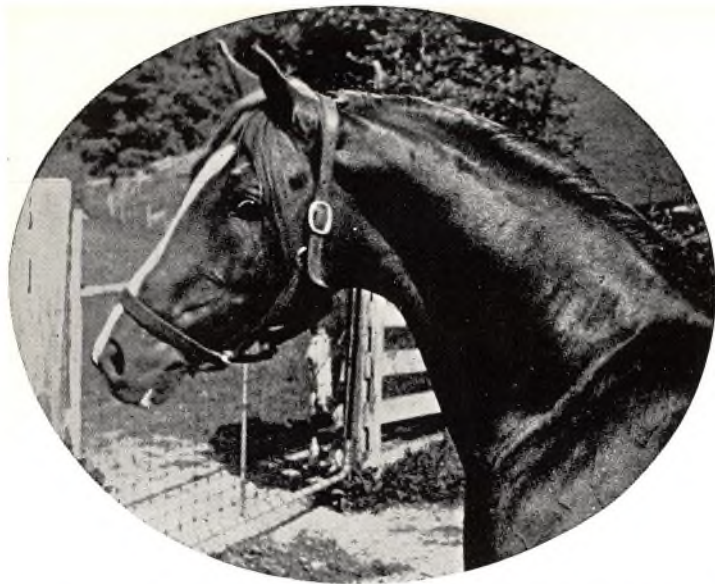
In addition to the distinction Nureddin enjoys because of his height, he is a combination of the best types and is celebrated as an individual the world over wherever Arabians are known. He was for years one of the leading stallions at Crabbet, England, and Lady Wentworth, owner of that stud at one time refused an offer of 5000 guineas (nearly \$25,000) for him. She characterizes Nureddin as a combination of the best Arab types, plus the size and bone of horses bred in England. Had she not almost completely given up breeding, she states she would never have considered parting with him, as she holds him priceless as a sire. He has sired the following prize winners, amongst others, in England: The Junior Champion, London, 1922; the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners, 1921; also the 1st prize colt, Shareer, who was also Reserve Champion for the World's Champion 300 Guinea Gold Cup, 1926; also he is the sire of Jeruan, winner of many jumping prizes.

Nureddin himself was winner of the Champion Cup at Ranelagh in 1919; first at the Royal Show in 1919; and winner of the cup at Ranelagh in 1922.

He is the sire of Selby Stud's stallions Rahal and Menzil. He was imported by Selby Stud late in the Spring of 1933, and continues in active service in spite of his great age. His get have his exceptional size, sinew and markings.

PAINTING BY LYNN BOGUE HUNT





MORRIS  
PHOTO

to the World Champion Colt Shareer (1926) and to the World Champion Raseem. The three crosses of Hadban in Rahal's pedigree indicate a concentration of most valuable blood, as this horse's strain is of outstanding merit, and his two daughters, Rose of Sharon and Nefisa, from whom Rahal descends, were mares of the highest class and individual merit.

Rahal combines, in a superlative degree, the most sought after characteristics for breeding purposes, and particularly possesses most unusual strength, bone and sinew, ranking probably next to his famous sire, who broke all records in this respect. He has a beautiful head, very fine for so large a horse, and in fact very fine throughout for a horse of his size. For an exceptionally tall Arab, he is classed by the most critical of judges as an unusual perfection of horse flesh. His head is set upon beautiful sloping shoulders, as perfectly as an artist could place it. He has a very short back with well sprung ribs running back to within three inches of the hip bones — and the coupling is on a perfect line to the root of the tail. Due to his outstanding assemblage of fine points he naturally sires fine foals. Because of his exceptional quality, Rahal was loaned to the Kellogg Institute in California during the breeding season of 1934 and sired many fine foals there. The outstanding "tall" Arab.

MORRIS PHOTO

## RAHAL

Arab Stallion. Dark Chestnut. 15.3 hands. Foaled 1924. 1100 lbs. 3 gaited. Gentle. A Kehilan Ajuz of Ibn Rodan, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Champion Nureddin. Dam: Rim, dam of the World Champion Raseem. Register No. 950 Arabian Horse Club. 5681 Jockey Club.

A son of Champion Nureddin, the tallest authentic Arabian on record, and a famous sire. Nureddin is one of the most valuable Arab breeding stallions in the world. A champion in his own right, and because of his unusual conformation and extreme size for an Arab, his sons are eagerly sought the world over for breeding purposes.

Rahal is almost as tall as his renowned sire, being 15.3. He is a half brother





R.A.S PHOTO

## MENZIL

Arab Stallion. Bay. 15.2 hands. Foaled 1929. 1000 lbs. 5 ga'ed. Sound. Combines tractableness with great energy. A Seglawi Jedran of Ibn ed Derri, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Champion Nureddin. Dam: Champion Marhaba. Register No. 935 Arabian Horse Club. 5677 Jockey Club.

This horse is sired by the renowned Champion Nureddin, the tallest authentic Arabian of which there is any record. Menzil is a half brother to Mr. Selby's two fine chestnut stallions, being by the same dam as Mirzam, and by the same sire as Rahal. Both the sire and dam of Menzil are champions. He is a rich color, tall, animated and showy. His energy and endurance are truly exceptional.

This horse has a pair of ears that are beautifully set on top of his head and he uses them every moment, showing exceptional expression and alertness. In harness he shows his real worth, with head and tail well up, feet under him and an almost perfect back well coupled to hips. His tail comes out well up on his hips. Menzil should make a fine cross on small mares with poor couplings and drooping tails. As an illustration of the extreme vitality of the Arab, combined with tractability, Menzil is an outstanding example.

R.A.S. PHOTO



MORRIS PHOT

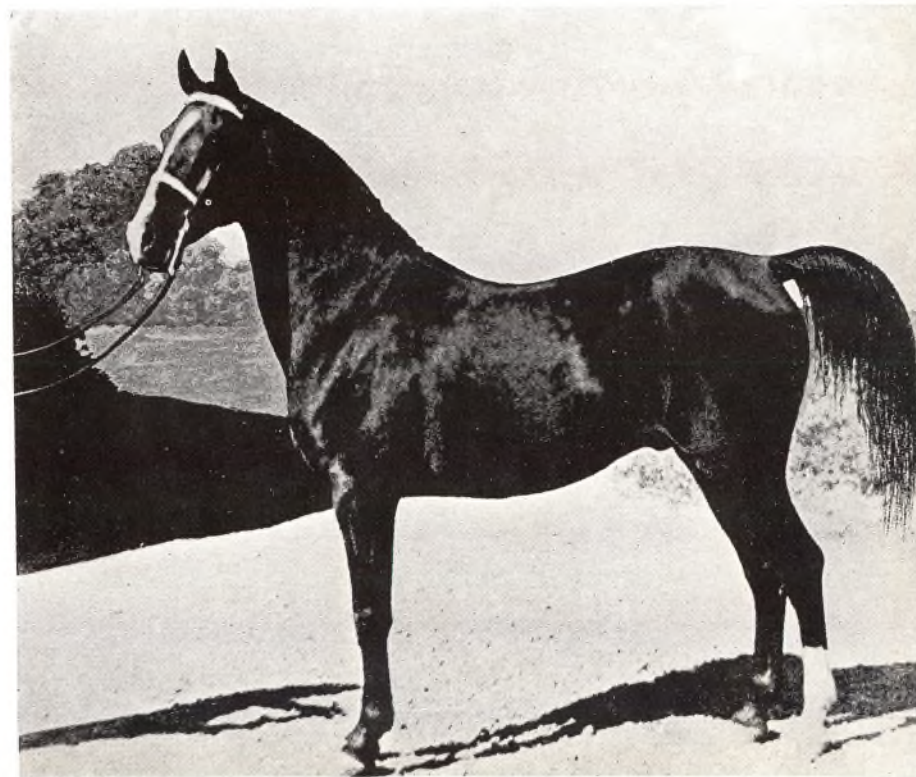


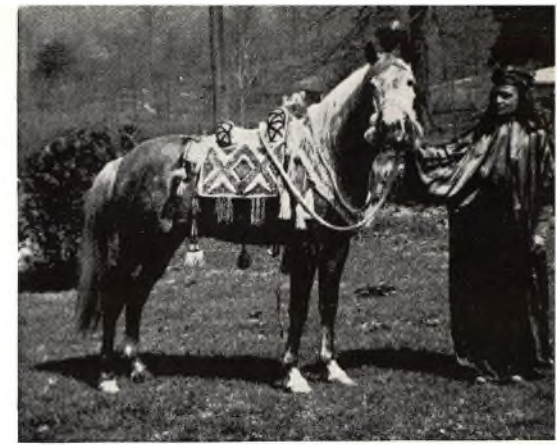


PHOTO BY DA MIANO

# SELMIAN

Arab Stallion Gray. 15 hands. Foaled 1929. 900 lbs. Spirited but gentle. A Hamdani Simri, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Jr. Champion Naseem, by Champion Skowronek, and winner of a gold medal at the Royal Show, 1922. Dam: Selima, who took second prize at Ranelagh & Horsham. 951 Arabian Horse Club; 5675 Jockey Club.

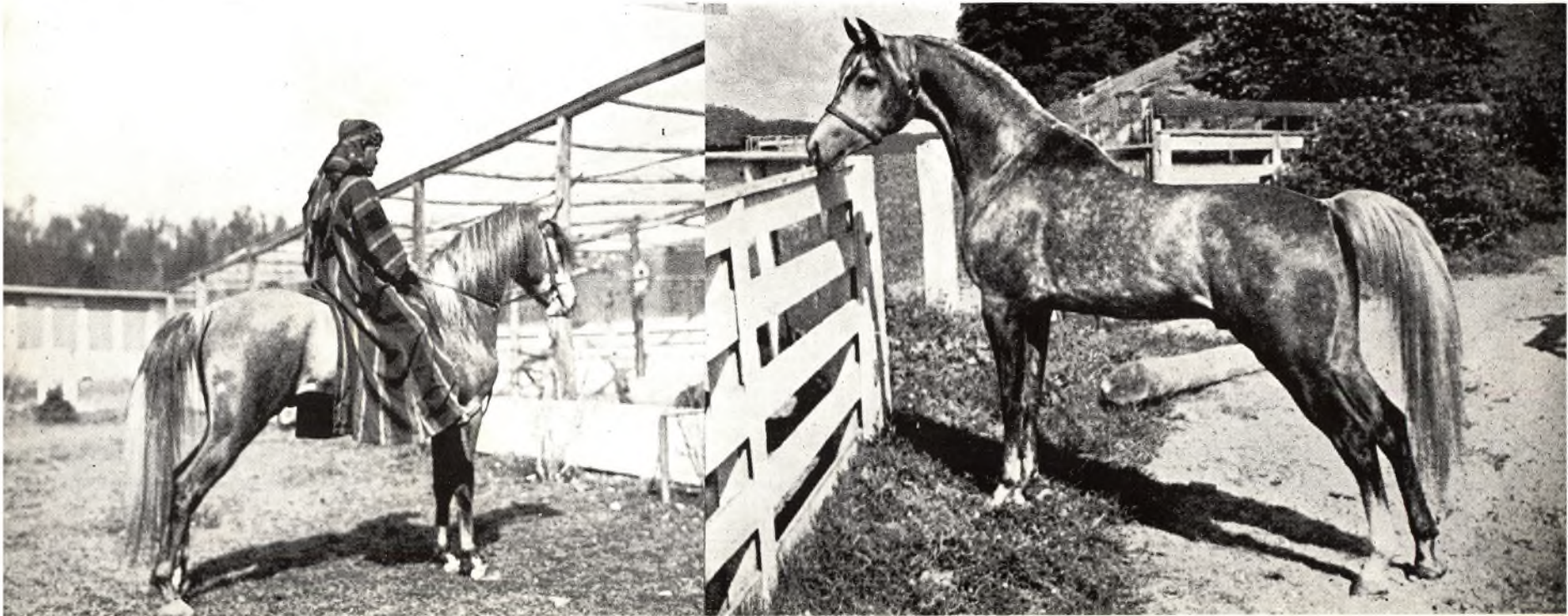
Half brother to Champion Shareer. Descended from the famous Gray Hamdanieh Simrieh of Abbas Pasha. A most appealing stallion of the champion Skowronek blood. He is of a rich dark dapple gray with contrasting mane and tail, and withal is very striking in appearance. Of good size, slender and light footed. Just the type that painters and sculptors love to model as the standard of beauty in horseflesh. Has been trained to 5 gaits, an accomplishment not customary with Arabs except at Selby Stud. His first foals have been very pleasing, and with his excellent pedigree, we expect to use him heavily in the Stud. Also he has served a number of outside mares with good results.



R.A.S. PHOTO

S. PHOTO

MORRIS PHOTO







MORRIS PHOTO

## RAFFLES

Arab Stallion. Gray. 13.3 hands. Foaled 1926. 850 lbs 3 gaited. Sound. Active but gentle. A Kehilan Ajuz of Ibn Rodan, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: World Champion Skowronek. Dam: Champion Rifala by Champion Skowronek. Register No. 952 Arabian Horse Club. 5676 Jockey Club.

Raffles was national 3 gaited champion of the National Arabian Show, Nashville, in 1933. He is highly inbred to the celebrated Champion Skowronek, who is ideal type which Abbas Pashi I, Viceroy of Egypt, spent a fortune in collecting from the desert, where it is now unprocurable. Raffles is a replica, on a smaller scale, of his famous sire, and both sire and dam being champions, he shows his breeding in marked degree. His natural action is exceptionally high. Under all circumstances he makes such a perfect picture as to be truly fascinating — a picture Arab if one ever

lived. His haughty carriage and vim make him the cynosure of all eyes.

Raffles has very large dark luminous eyes, with dark brown-black irises and dark blue-black pupils, and the black skin of the Arab showing around the eye and prominently at the muzzle, which is quite small. The wide, bulging forehead with the dished or concave profile, the extremely broad jaw tapering rapidly to the narrow muzzle. Large nostrils, firm lips. Wide between the cheek bones with a large free flowing windpipe. Small ears and an alert head carriage. A fine rounded throatlatch, and an arched neck with the head carried high.

Passing to the body everywhere are curves merging in perfect symmetry and harmony, each part in complete balance with the others. Legs straight and clean and strong. Broad deep chest, broad flat back, short coupled. The

PAINTING BY LYNN BOGUE HUNT



ON OPPOSITE PAGE THREE VIEWS OF HEAD OF RAFFLES  
COMPOSITE PHOTO BY GEO. FORD MORRIS

PHOTO ON UPPER LEFT  
BY DAMIANO



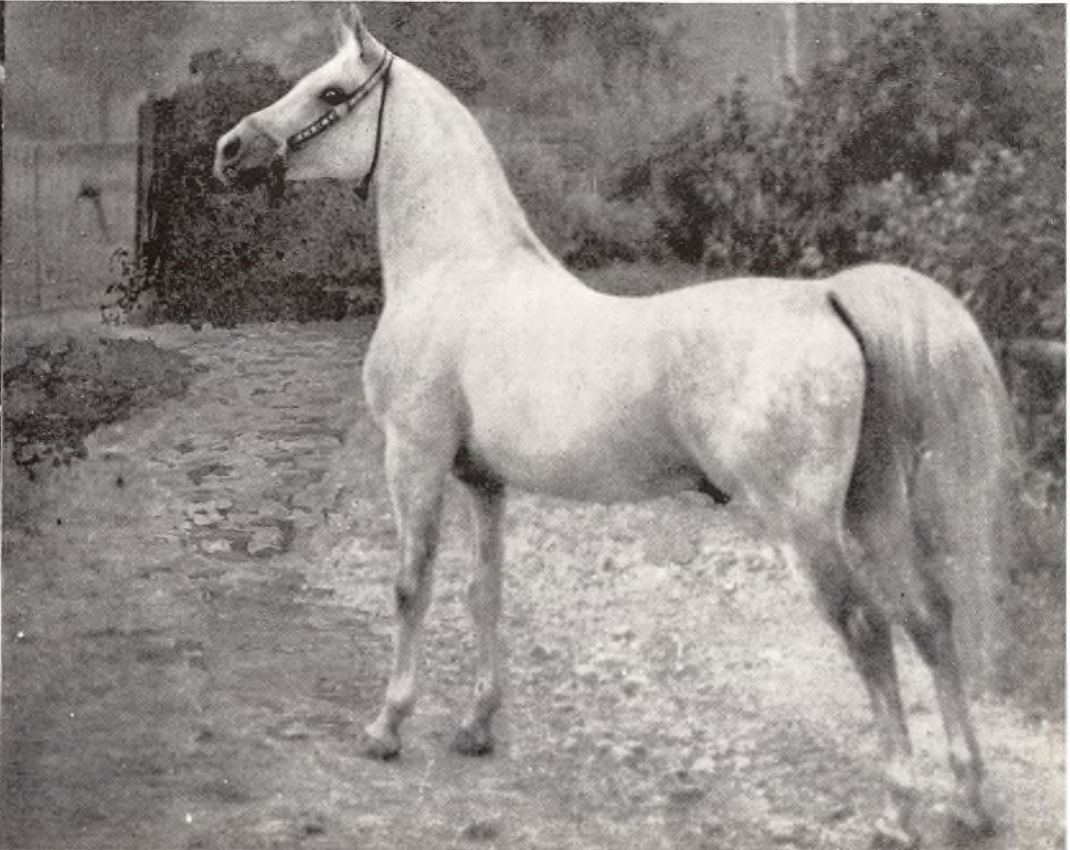
broad rounded croup with the tail issuing high and carried proudly in a beautiful arched curve.

All of these typical pure bred characteristics are exemplified in a marked degree in Raffles. And his kingly and animated demeanor would seem to indicate that he appreciates his superb superiority and his royal pure lineage, tracing back further than any royal human dynasty. The ideal Arab.

LOWER LEFT  
R.A.S. PHOTO



PHOTO BY MORF



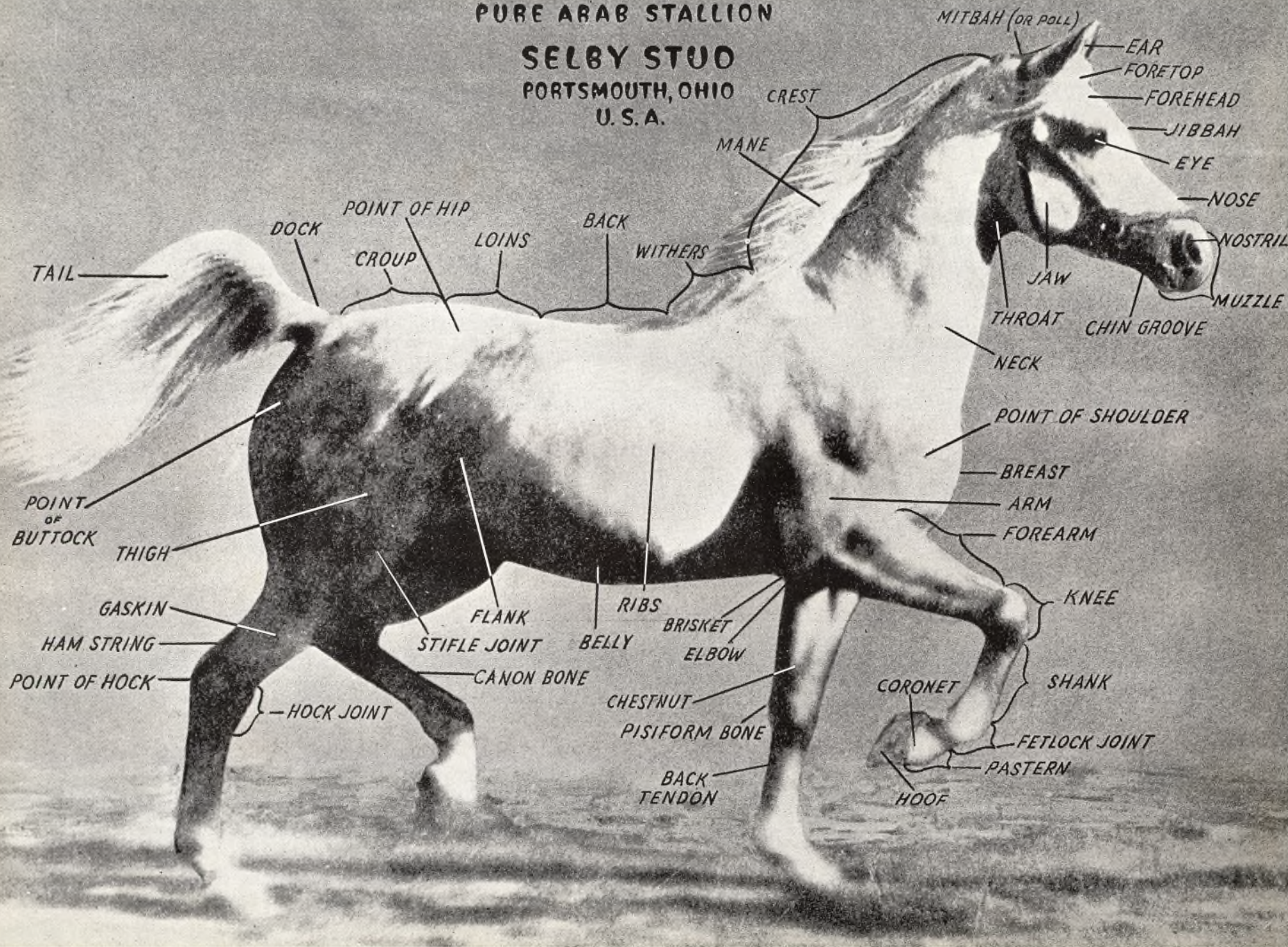
# RAFFLES

PURE ARAB STALLION

SELBY STUD

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

U. S. A.





MORRIS PHOTO

## MIRZAM

Arab Stallion Golden Chestnut. 15 hands. Foaled 1925. 900 pounds. 5 gaited. Possesses unusual fire and energy. A Seglawi Jedran of Ibn ed Derri, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Rafeef by Nasik. Dam: Champion Marhaba. Register No. 808 Arabian Horse Club; 5464 Jockey Club.

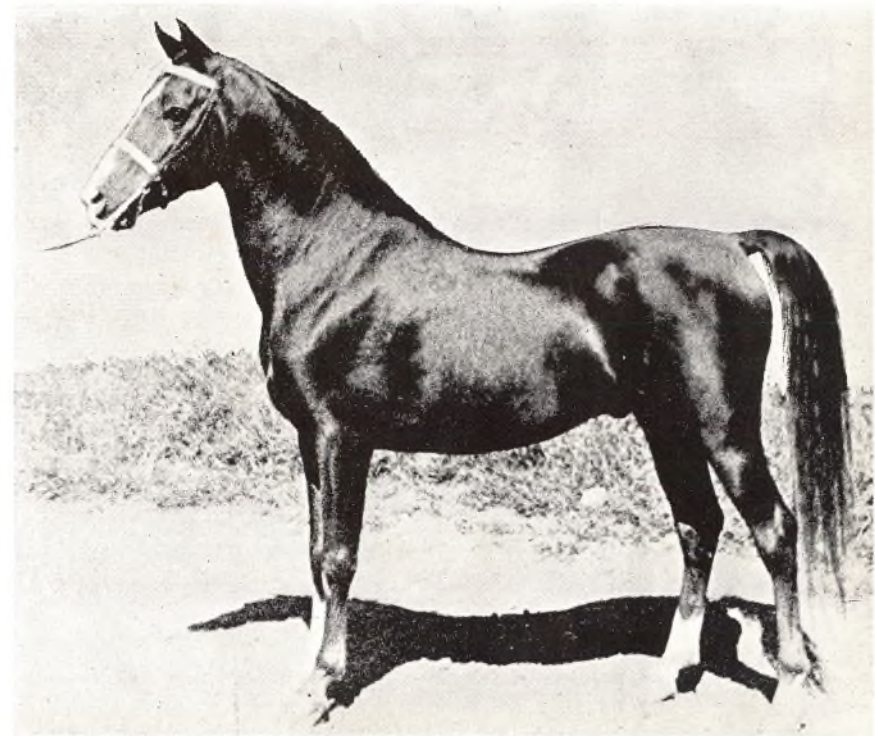
First prize, Arabian Horses under Saddle, Ohio State Fair, 1932. National 3 gaited champion, National Arabian Show, Nashville, 1934. This unusual animal is of the slender graceful type, and coupled with his outstanding Arabian characteristics and exceptional life, make him most attractive and attention getting. Mirzam is a rich golden chestnut and beautifully marked.

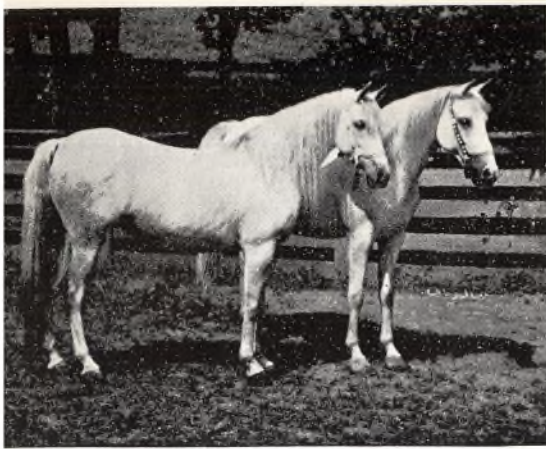
His great vitality is always in evidence, and his produce reflect his fine character. He is descended on the sire's side from a family containing many champions and race winners. His grandsire, Nasik, who heads the Kellogg Institute Stud, was a brother of the famous Champion Nureddin and a brother of Crabbet, winner of many long distance races. Descended on the dam's side from Champion Mesaoud, whose produce includes 52 champions, long distance race winners and numerous short distance race winners.

The oldest Arab foals at Selby Stud were sired by Mirzam and inherit his exceptional qualities. The demand for them has greatly reduced the number available.

MORRIS PHOTO

PHOTO ON OPPOSITE PAGE BY MORRIS





KAREYMA AND ROSE OF FRANCE

## MARES

The Arabs set the greatest store by the Arabian mare. It was the mares rather than the stallions which they rode in warfare largely because they were less likely to announce themselves to the enemy. The blood strains of Arab horses were traced through the dam and not the sire. For Selby Stud a most painstaking selection of brood mares was made, and the results have amply supported this discrimination. The somewhat common practice of relegating to brood-service mares that have otherwise outlived their usefulness is not followed at Selby Stud — the finest mares of all ages are bred, and the foals evidence the uniformly excellent results. On the following pages are pictured and described many of the outstanding brood mares.

*Below is shown in full color a group of Selby Stud's imported pure Arab brood mares with foals at foot. From the original panel in oils by George Ford Morris, owned by Roger A. Selby.*







MORRIS PHOTO

## KAREYMA

Arab mare. Gray. 13.3 hands. Foaled 1927. About 900 lbs. Five gaited show mare. Sound. Very gentle. A Kehilet Jellabieh of Abbas Pasha. Bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Jr. Champion Naseem, winner of a gold medal at the Royal Show, 1922 by Champion Skowronek. Dam: Julnar, by Champion Lal-l-Abdar. Register No. 811 Arabian Horse Club. 5466 Jockey Club.

Descended from the famous Jellabiet Feysul for whom Abbas Pasha paid £7000, representatives of which strain are now very rare. Her sire, Naseem, is by the World's Champion Skowronek, and out of Champion Nasra. This little mare was developed in this country into an exceptional five gaited show mare, winning the blue both under saddle and in hand at the Ohio State Fair, 1932, and second in the National 5 gaited Arab Championship 1934. A most typical

and appealing mare. She has the characteristic Arab head and neck well set onto the fore quarters, well sprung ribs running back to three inches of the hip. To date she has produced two foals and each is a very fine specimen. Both foals produced have exceptionally short backs, connecting a smooth rump with well

set tail and nice high withers. These foals have legs well set under the body. Both have the typical Arab head. Her foals prove Kareyma to be an outstanding brood mare.

RIGHT  
MRS. ROGER A. SELBY  
ON KAREYMA

R. A. S. PHOTO

DRAWING BY  
GEO. FORD MORRIS

[39]



**PEDIGREE.**

**CRABNET ARABIAN STUD.**

**CHAMPION RIFATA**

Free Arabian, bred at the Crabnet Arabian Stud, Crabnet Park, Poundhill, Crawley, Sussex, England. 1922

Grey Mare - A Kehlett Am of the Redona - Black spots on both sides - Black stripe on side of off fore hoof Also down the middle of it - hind hoof black - Near hind hoof broad stripe on near side



**CHAMPION RIFATA**

Sister to Champion Regna



**CHAMPION SKOWRONEK**

Decorative border with floral motifs and a central circular medallion.

**CHAMPION BERK**

**CHAMPION RISSLA**

I certify the above Pedigree  
Wentworth  
Nov 27, 1928

**IBRAHIM**

Decorative border with floral motifs.

**YASKOUILKA**

**CHAMPION BERK**

Decorative border with floral motifs.

**CHAMPION MESAOU**

**CHAMPION RISALA**

Decorative border with floral motifs.

**RIDAA**

**HEIJER**

Decorative border with floral motifs.

**LAFITTE**

**RYMNIK**

Decorative border with floral motifs.

**EPOPLA**

**SIYAI**

Decorative border with floral motifs.

**BUKRA**

**CHAMPION MESAOU**

**CHAMPION MESAOU**

Decorative border with floral motifs.

**RIDAA**



These horses were descended from the Abbas Strains but the stud books having been destroyed by the Bolsheviks during the 1916 massacre of the Simons - Anthony studs the particulars before their importation are not further recorded

**KORTEZ**

Decorative border with floral motifs.

**HAMA**

**DERVISH**

**TYRA**

**CHAMPION MESAOU**

**SOBHA**

**AHMAR**

**BOZRA**

**AZIZ**

**YEMAMEH I**

**MERZUK**

**ROEF OF SHARON**

**CERCUE** Seqlan Anzeln Krzyzka 1855

**GONTA** Gonta Holland 1850

**KENILAN AND ARGOUR** A Grey horse of Abbas Tash imported 1850

**CARAFIBA** Imported 1863

**OBVEAN MATIEU** Ba'ian Aga A Seqlan Jahan

**KREOLKA** Escandah Bagan Zariba (from Sarolta)

**AZIZ** HARKAN AZIZA Zolagn Simhan Bin Faras Nairadan Shamsan Bint Ghayah

**YEMAMEH I**

**WAZIE** Zobeyn A Seqlanek Jechranek

**SEIMA** A Hamdanek Simranek

**AZREK** A Seqlan Jahan of the red Deme

**QUEEN OF SHEBA** An Akabek Shamsial

**CHAMPION PIAROGAN**

**BASILISK** A Seqlanek Jechranek

**HARKAN** Zobeyn Hanka Simhan Bin Faras Na Galan

**AZIZA**

**SHUEYMAN** Jehan Shueyama

**BINT GHAZIEH** Zobeyn Ghazieh

**WAZIR** Wazir was a celebrated race horse never defeated at any distance

**A Kehlet Jellabieh**

**HAUBAN** A Madlan in origin of the Arabek type

**RODANIA** A Kehlet Redanek



R.A.S. PHOTO

# CHAMPION RIFALA

Arab Mare. White. 13.2 hands. Foaled 1922. 875 lbs. Well broken, good saddler. Sound. Gentle. A Kehilet Ajuz of Ibn Rodan, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Champion Skowronek. Dam: Rissla by Champion Berk and out of Champion Risala. Register No. 815 Arabian Horse Club. 5465 Jockey Club.

An outstanding example of the finest type of Arab mare and the only mare who is both an English and American champion. Gold Medal, Royal Show, England, 1922. First prize, Horsham, 1923. Winner of a silver cup at the Sussex County Show in 1923. Winner of the mare championship, National Arabian Show, Nashville, 1933. Sired by the celebrated World Champion, Skowronek, an ideal type and now unprocurable in the desert. Lady Anne Blunt, mother of Lady Wentworth, and the founder of Crabbet Stud, spent the last twenty years of her life in a vain search for a horse of Skowronek's type. Skowronek was secured by Crabbet from the Antony Stud of Poland, which was destroyed by the Bolsheviks during the World War. Rifala's grandsire

on the dam's side, Champion Berk, was celebrated for his brilliant trotting action. Her granddam was the Champion Risala. Her dam, Risala, won first prize at the Richmond Royal Show the only time shown. Risala, also, was remarkable for her wonderful trotting action. Rifala is the dam of our stallions, Raffles and Image. She is the ideal Arab mare, a proven breeder of the finest foals, bred to any stallion. All her foals have that wonderful expression and alertness combined with a proud way of going that she so aptly demonstrates.

R.A.S. PHOTO

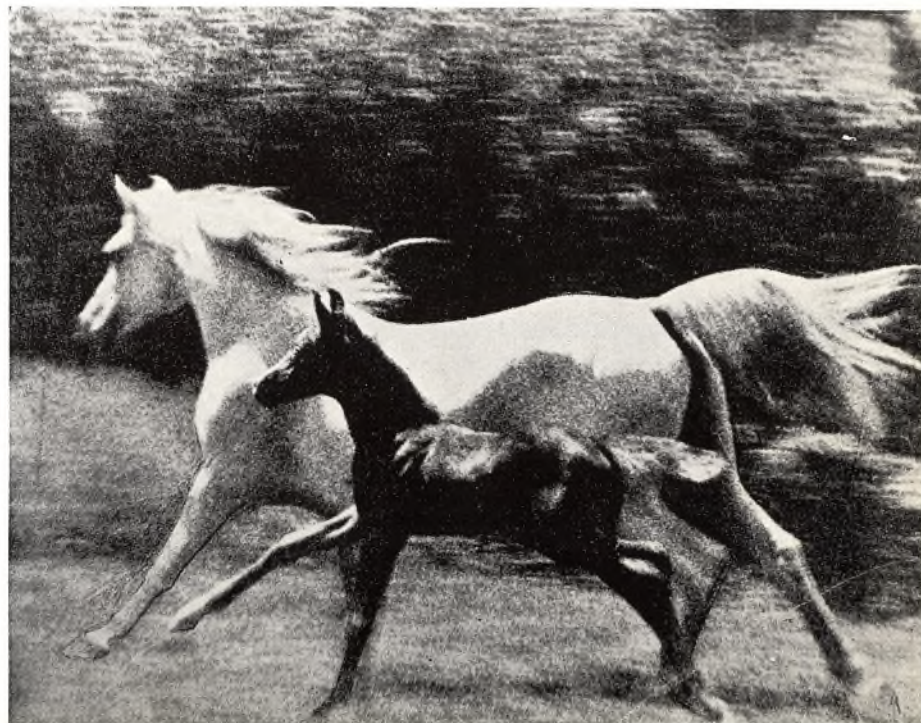


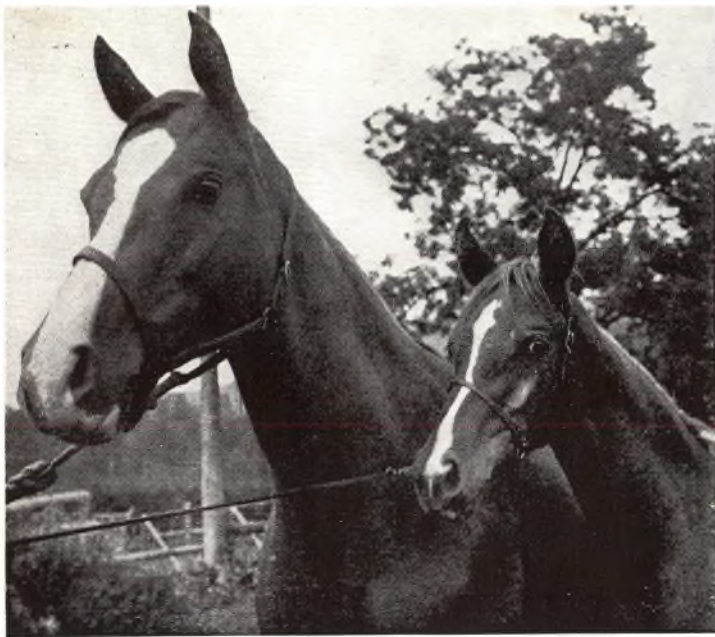
She exemplifies in the highest degree the ideal type of Arab conformation both in herself and her get.

ON OPPOSITE PAGE IS SHOWN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE PEDIGREE OF CHAMPION RIFALA HAND ILLUMINATED ON PARCHMENT. THIS DOCUMENT IS TYPICAL OF THE INTERESTING AND VALUABLE PEDIGREE CERTIFICATES HELD UPON THE SELBY STUD FOUNDATION STOCK

[41]

MORRIS PHOTO





**RASMINA AND RAHMINA**  
R.A.S. PHOTO

## BROOD MARES

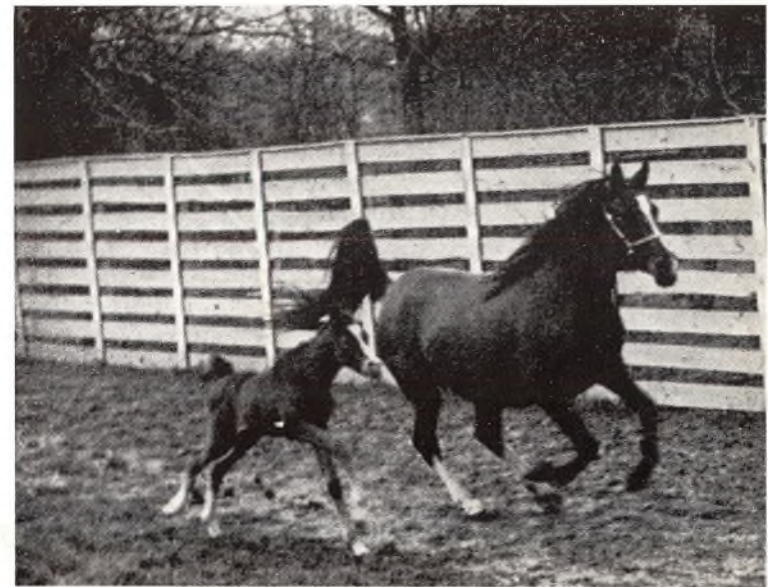
**RASMINA.** (Upper left) Chestnut. 14.2. Foaled 1928. 845 lbs. A Kehilet Ajuz of Ibn Rodan. Bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Champion Shareer, first prize colt at the Richmond Royal Horse Show, 1926, and reserve champion for the World's Gold Cup, by Champion Nureddin. Dam: Jalila. 856 Arabian Horse Club. 5408 Jockey Club. Rasmina's dam, Jalila, was sired by the world famous Champion Skowronek. Rasmina's first foal, Rahmina, by Rahal, took second in the filly class at the National Arabian Show, 1934. An outstanding typical mare throwing fine foals.

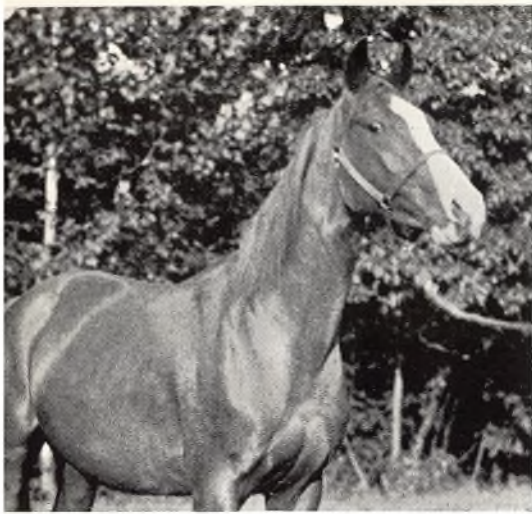
**INDAIA.** (Lower right) Bay. 14.3. Foaled 1927. 1000 lbs. A Kehilet Ajuz Dajani, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: World Champion Raseem, winner of the World Champion Gold Cup at the Richmond Royal Horse Show (1926). Dam: Nisreen, winner of the Junior Championship at Islington, 1922. 813 Arabian Horse Club: 5467 Jockey Club. A most valuable brood mare. She is big and combines the most valuable blood strains. Her sire, the World Champion Raseem, and both grandsires, Ch. Nureddin and Ch. Rasim, as well as her granddam, Champion Nasra,

are all champions. Her pedigree shows 4 crosses to the famous champion Mesaoud, whose progeny include 52 champions. (Champion Rasim took first prize as Islington in 1921 in a class of 13, including all the best Arab stallions in England. Ch. Nasra also took first at the same time in a class of 12 mares. These were among the hottest and biggest Arabian classes on record in England.) Indaia has produced for us an exceptionally fine string of foals of outstanding type.

**RIMINI.** (Next page). Gray. 14.3 Foaled 1925. About 1000 lbs. A Kehilan Ajuz of Ibn Rodan, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Champion Skowronek. Dam: Champion Rim. 973 Arabian Horse Club. 5723 Jockey Club. A daughter of the beautiful English Champion Skowronek, out of Champion Rim by Astraed by Champion Mesaoud. Rimini is one of our most recent importations and has a combination of blood lines which we have long been desirous of securing. Rimini's dam, the Champion, Rim, is also the dam of the World Champion Raseem, winner of the 300 Guinea Gold Cup, and of the beautiful horse Raswan, who met with an accident shortly after being imported to this country. Rimini is a beautifully proportioned gray very closely resembling her half sister, Champion Ritaia.

**INDAIA AND RAGIN**  
R.A.S. PHOTO





**RISHAFIEH**  
R.A.S. PHOTO

**ROSE OF FRANCE** (Lower right). Gray. 14..3. Foaled 1926. 895 lbs. A Kehilet Ajuz of Ibn Rodan, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Raswan, by Champion Skowronek out of Champion Rim. Dam: Jalila, also by Champion Skowronek. 857 Arabian Horse Club. 5409 Jockey Club. Rose of France is a mare that horsemen settle upon as typifying in high degree what a true Arab should look like. She is noteworthy in that both her sire's sire and her dam's sire is the superlative horse, Champion Skowronek. Her sire Raswan, out of Champion Rim, was half brother to the World Champion Raseem, and was himself an outstanding horse. She is five gaited and a fine producer.

**RISHAFIEH**, (Upper left). Chestnut. 15.1. Foaled 1930. 975 lbs. A Kehileh Ajuz of Ibn Rodan, bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Jeruan. Dam: Rishafa. 954 Arabian Horse Club. 5679 Jockey Club. Rishafieh was bred particularly for jumping. Her sire, Jeruan, was winner of many jumping prizes. Her dam's dam, Rish, cleared 32 feet over water when hunting with the Warwickshire hounds. That most remarkable horse, Champion Nureddin, is twice grandsire to Rishafieh. Excellent example of a large Arab brood mare.

**SELMNAB**. (Next page). Bay. 14.0. Foaled 1920. 900 lbs. A Hamdanieh Simrieh. Sire: Nawab. Dam: Simrieh. Bred at Crabbet Stud, England. 812 Arabian Horse Club. 5407 Jockey Club. Selmnab has the wildest desert appearing eye of the group of brood mares. She is of the Simri Strain, which is extinct in the desert. There are Hamdaniehs there, but not of the Simri strain. Selmnab traces to the famous gray Hamdanieh Simrieh of Abbas Pasha. Selmnab's sire's sire, Aslraled and sire's dam, Nefisa, — her great grandsires Champion Mesaoud and Hadban, and her great granddam's Queen of Sheba and Dajania — were every one not-

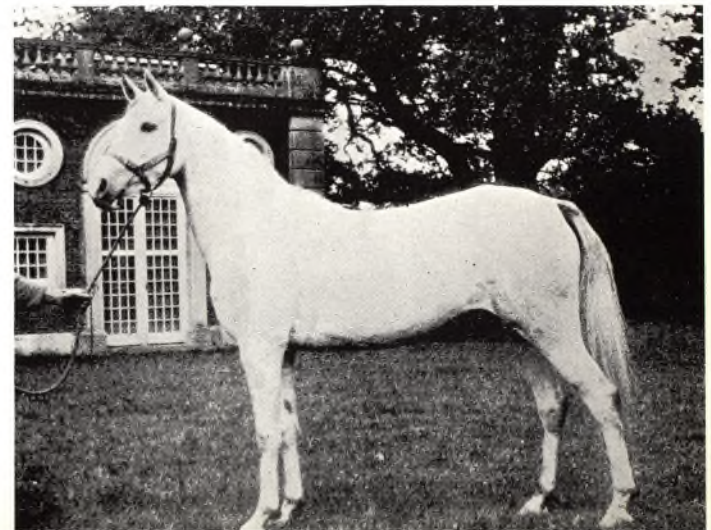
able horses. A steady producer of good foals usually with four white stockings.

**LEFT—RIMINI**

**RIGHT—ROSE OF FRANCE WHO HAS BEEN SOLD TO J. M. DICKINSON, A LEADING ARAB BREEDER OF NASHVILLE, TENN.**

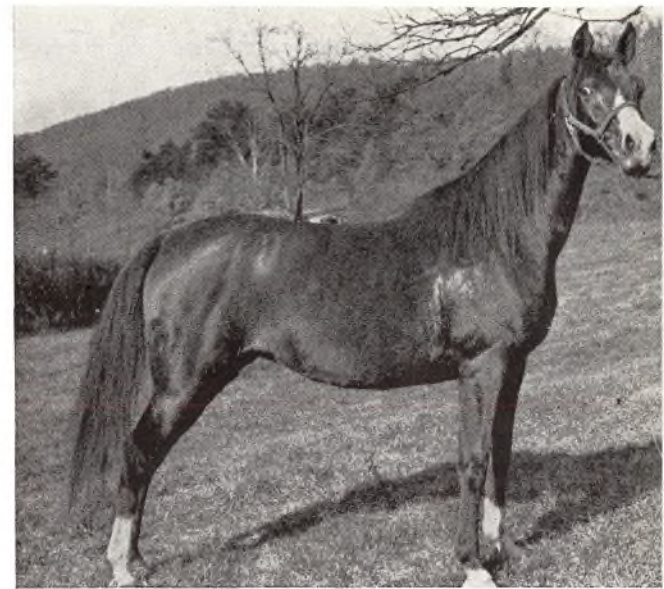
**PHOTO**  
R.A.S.

**PHOTO**  
COURTESY  
LADY  
WENTWORTH



KIYAMA. (Lower left). Chestnut. 14.3. Foaled 1926. About 1050 lbs. A Kehileh Jellabieh of Abbas Pasha. Bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Rafeef. Dam: Julnar. 809 Arabian Horse Club. 5411 Jockey Club. A fine type of Arab mare. Kiyama's grandsire, Nasik, was a brother of Champion Nureddin, and also of Crabbet, a famous long distance race winner. Kiyama is descended, through her dam Julnar, and her dam's dam, Kabila, from the historic Jellabiet Feysul of Abbas Pasha, for which he paid £7000. Julnar's sire was Champion Lal-I-Abdar (Abu Zeyd) by Champion Mesaoud out of Rose Diamond. A good producer of excellent foals.

HILWE. (Lower right). Dark Bay. 14.2. Foaled 1920. 958 lbs. A Seglawi Jedran of Ibn Sudan. Bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Najib. Dam: Hefra. 810 Arabian Horse Club: 5410 Jockey Club. Hilwe is a fine big example of the rare strain of Ibn Sudan, which is now extinct in the desert, having been bought up at fabulous prices by Abbas I, Viceroy of Egypt. At the death of his successor, Ali Pasha Sherif, Crabbet Stud secured all of the best of the strain. Hilwe's dam is Hafra, out of Hilmyeh, out of Bint Helwa, out of Helwa, out of Horra. Hafra's Sire was Champion Berk, celebrated for his brilliant trotting action. Hilwe's own sire, Najib, is by Rustum out of Narghileh, who was also dam of the Champions Nureddin and Naufal. The latter won the trotting prize at the Richmond Show in 1926. A regular producer of well marked foals.



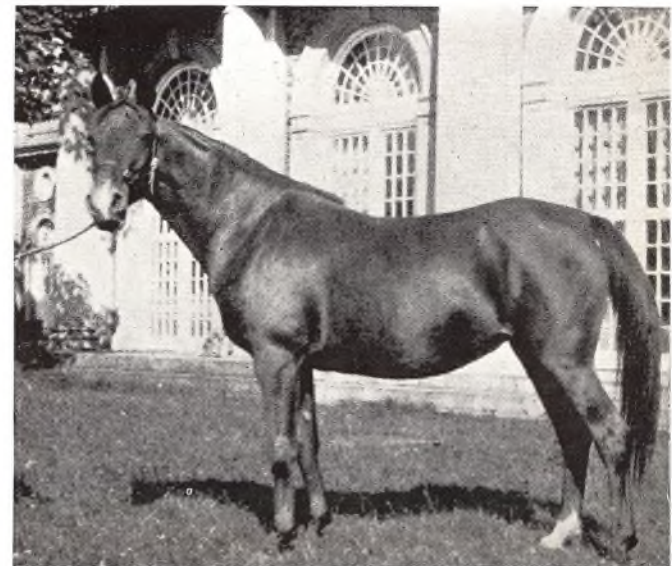
**SELMNAB**  
R.A.S. PHOTO

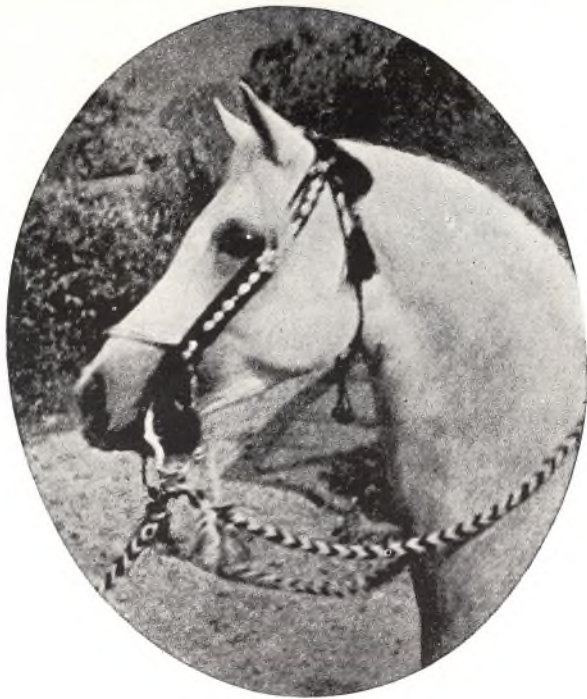


**LEFT—KIYAMA AND JERAMA  
IN ENGLAND**

**RIGHT—HILWE  
IN ENGLAND**

**PHOTO COURTESY LADY WENTWORTH**





**RAFFLES**  
MORRIS PHOTO

## STRAINS

Horses at Selby Stud are concentrated among a few of the most favored strains. The strain of KEHILET AJUZ is well represented among the brood mares, particularly in the sub strain of Ibn Rodan, the mares Rifala, Rose of France, Rimini and Rasmini being Kehilet Ajuz of Ibn Rodan. The fine large mare Indaia, who has given us the splendid foals Indirza, Mirzaia, Indrage and Ragin, is a Kehilet Ajuz of the sub strain Dajani. The stallions Rahal and Raffles are Kehilet Ajuz of the sub strain of Ibn Rodan, while Champion Nureddin is a Kehilet Ajuz Dajani.

It is a custom peculiar to the Arabians that the foal takes its strain from the dam, the pedigree tracing in all cases through the dam. Because of the relative scarcity of animals of any one strain, it has always been more or less customary to cross the strains, breeding, for instance, a Seglawi Jedran mare to a Kehilet Ajuz stallion, in which case the off spring is classified as a Seglawi Jedran.

Representative of the strain of SEGLAWI JEDRAN, there is, foremost, the champion of champions, Mirage, who is a Seglawi Jedran Dalia. Mirzam and Menzil, both from the same dam, are Seglawi Jedran of Ibn ed Dern. Among the brood mares, Hilwe is of the Seglawi Jedran strain.

The strain of KEHILET JELLABIEH is represented in the mares Kareyma and Kiyama. These mares trace to the famous Jellabiet Feysul of Abbas Pasha I, purchased by him for £7,000 from Feysul Ibn Turki Emir of Riad, who in turn obtained her from Ibn Khalifeh Sheykh of Bahreyn, who had the strain originally through the Ajman tribe of Eastern Nejd, according to Lady Wentworth.

The mare Selmnab, a HAMDANI SIMRI, is of a substrain (Simri) now extinct in the desert. She traces to the famous gray Hamdanieh Simrieh of Abbas Pasha, who brought up all the remaining representatives of the Simri Substrain. The beautiful dark gray stallion Selmian is also of this rare strain.



## MEANING OF ARABIAN NAMES

It may be of interest to know the English translation of the Arabian names of horses in the foundation stock of the Selby Stud, and many of the prominent names in their pedigrees:

✓ Rifala .....	Long tailed	Selima .....	Tender
Kiyama .....	Resurrection	Jeruan .....	Pomegranate
Mirzam .....	North Wind	Risala .....	A letter
✓ Hilwe .....	Sweet	Mesaoud .....	Lucky
✓ Rasmina .....	Quick Walker	Mahruss .....	A Spear
✓ Kareyma .....	Merciful	✓ Julnar .....	Pomegranate blossom
✓ Indaia .....	Assembly	Marhaba .....	Welcome
Amida .....	A ship	Nureddin .....	Light of the Faith
Namilla .....	Fierc	Raswan .....	Firm
Wazir .....	Prime Minister	Seyal .....	Narrow Blaze
Faris .....	Horseman	Rejeb .....	An Islamic mouth
Aziz .....	Mighty	Feysul .....	Sword
Rijm .....	Shooting Star	Kabila .....	Surety
Nadir .....	Brilliant	Skowronek .....	A lark (bird)
Daoud .....	David	✓ Rim .....	A swallow (bird)
Nasik .....	Gold	Hafra .....	A hollow
Rasim .....	Written	Najib .....	Nobly born
Rafeef .....	Lily	Ibn .....	Son
✓ Nisreen .....	Wild Rose	Bint .....	Daughter

While it may not be in the best Arab tradition, at the Selby Stud we have adopted the more useful method of naming a foal with a combination of parts of the names of the sire and the dam, and with the fillies distinguished from the colts

# FOALS

Arab foals are most appealing — from the first moment of their lives they are darlings — their perfect conformation, their alertness, their easy camaraderie quickly exact exclamations of approval from all horse lovers. They largely escape the awkward stage so common to other breeds, and oftentimes display a perfection of conformation at all ages. They inherit good bone and muscle, which is further developed by their active lives on the rolling country at Selby Stud.

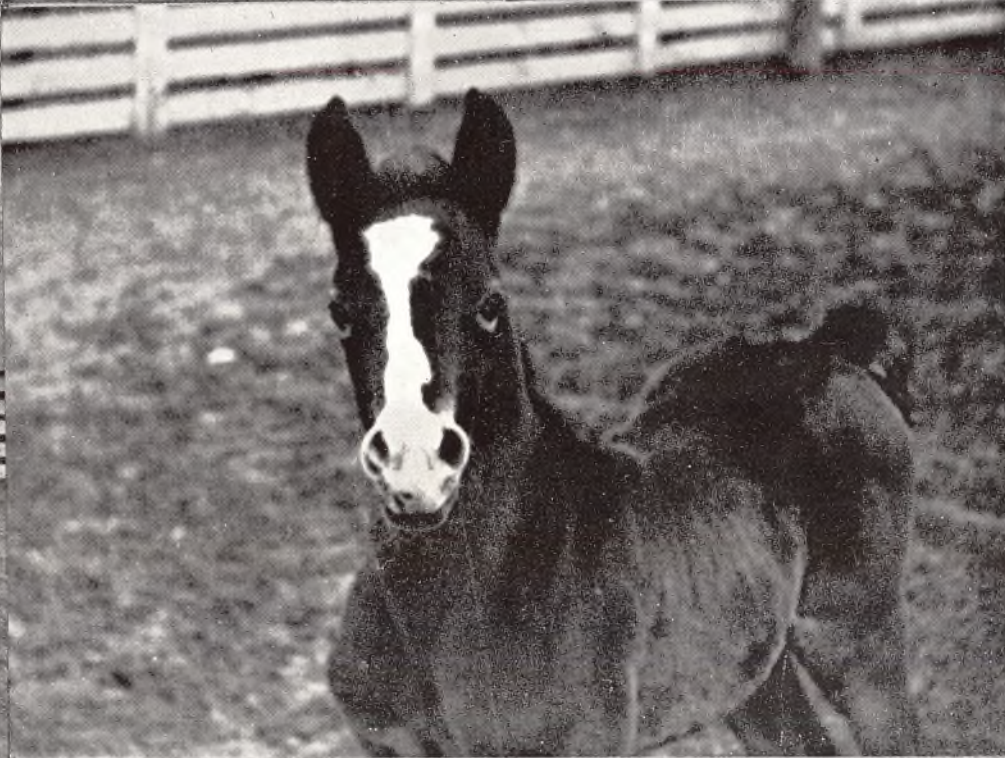
In the case of Selby Stud Arab foals, the term “breaking” is a misnomer — they are such pals from the beginning, and they are accustomed to the cart and saddle so gently that there is at no time any perceptible shock to their young spirits.

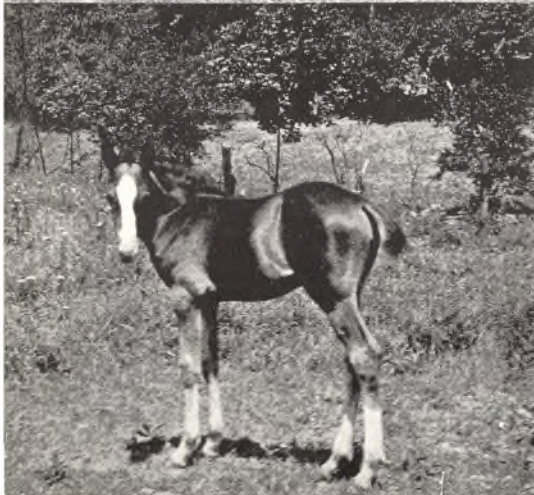
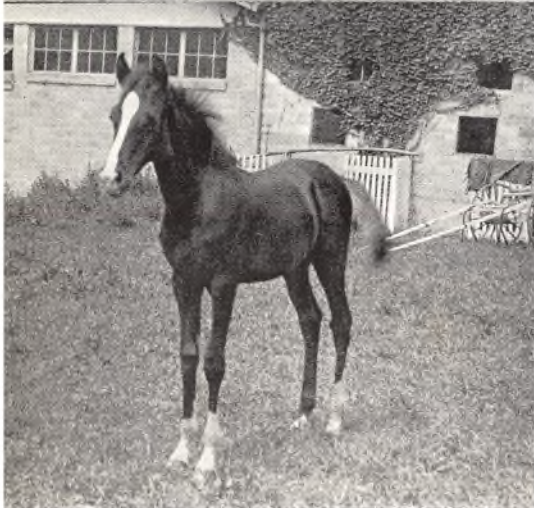
Some idea of the demand for Selby Stud Arabians can be gained from the fact that, although we have been breeding steadily from our imported foundation stock for eight years, it is with difficulty that we can retain any animals of our own breeding until they reach maturity — we don't seem to be able to keep them that long.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of pure Arabs — there being less than seven hundred in this country compared with many, many thousands of other saddle breeds — the prices are not excessive.



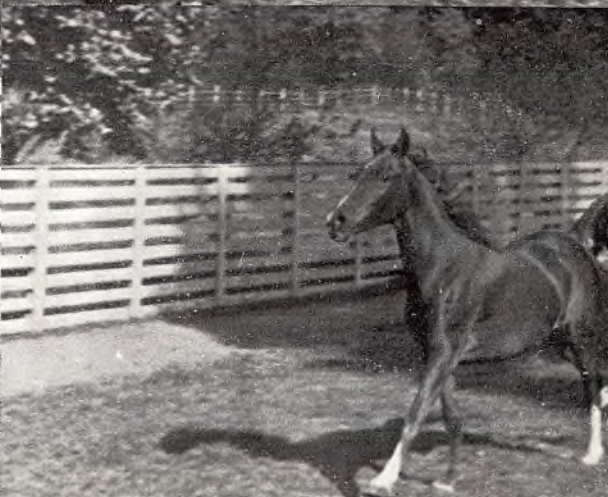
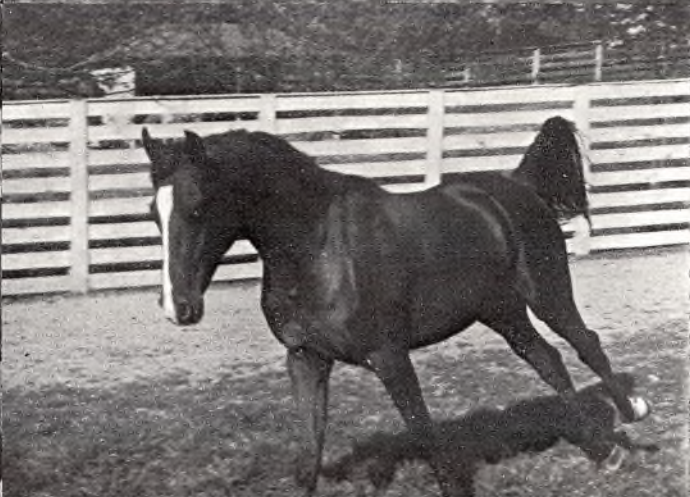
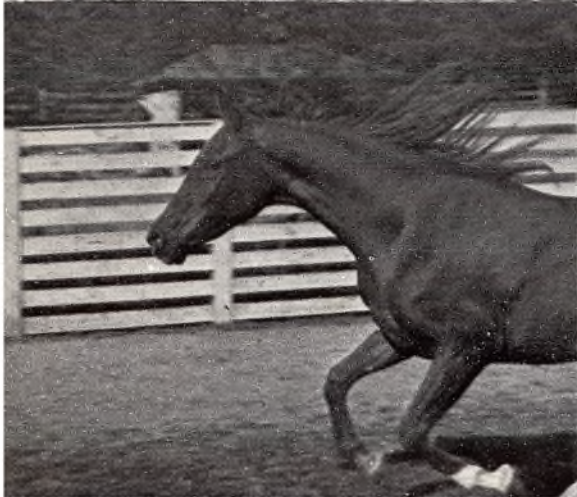
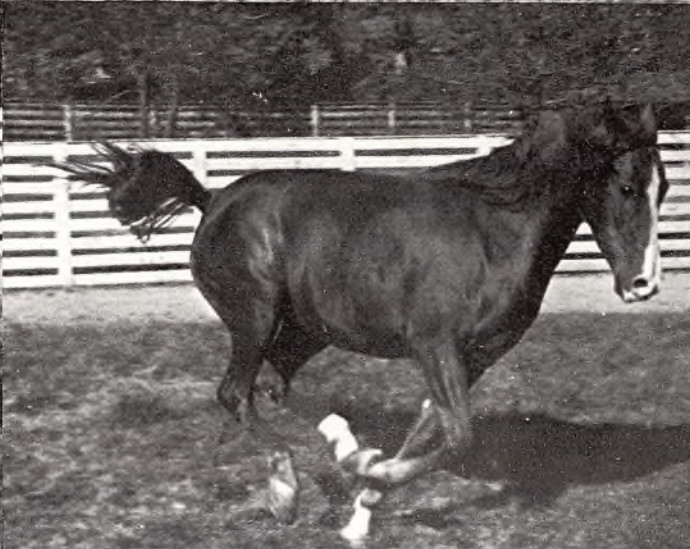
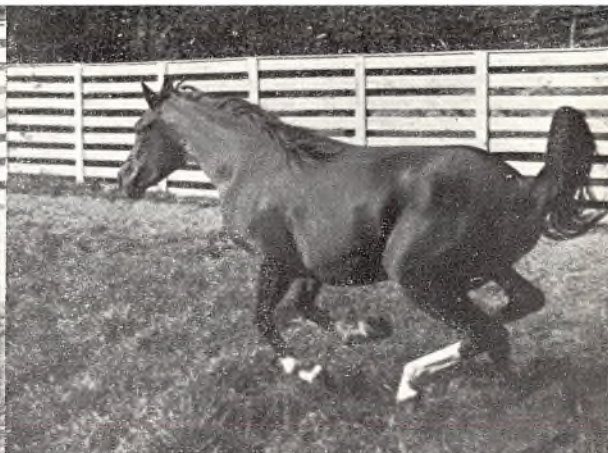
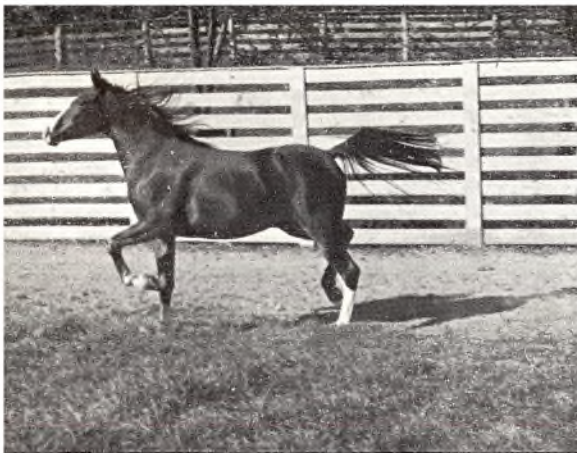
HEADS OF CHAMPION RIFALA AND SUCKLING COLT IMAGE  
PAINTING BY LYNN BOGUE HUNT

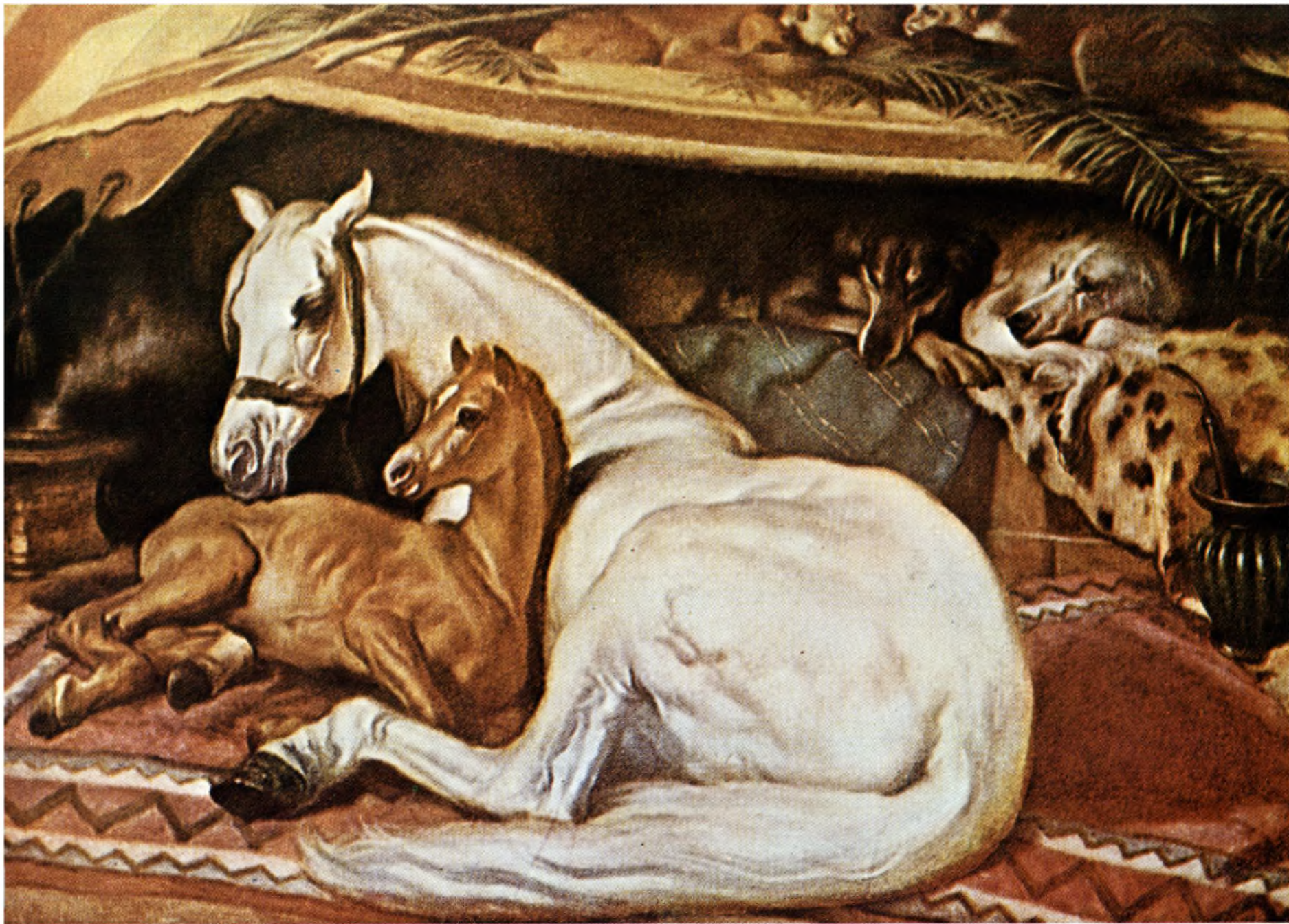




PHOTOS ON THIS AND OPPOSITE PAGE BY R.A.S.

On opposite page is shown various action pictures of the royally bred colt, Ragin, by Champion Mirage out of Indaia, whose pedigree runs quickly to many champions. Note how dark Ragin's coat is as a suckling but how he is already beginning to turn grey around the eyes. Above left top is the filly Nurselma, bay with four white stockings, by Champion Nureddin out of Selmnab. Left center, the superb young chestnut stallion Image by Champion Mirage out of Champion Rifala.. Left bottom the filly, Ripples, chestnut with four white stockings, by Mirzam out of Slipper. Above is the beautiful three year old chestnut filly, Mirzaia, by Mirzam out of Indaia, Roger A. Selby Jr. up Mirzaia is unusually large and quite fine.





ABOVE REPRODUCTION OF MR. SELBY'S COPY OF THE FAMOUS PAINTING BY LANDSEER, THE ARAB TENT, HANGING IN THE WALLACE COLLECTION, LONDON

ON OPPOSITE PAGE ARE SHOWN VARIOUS ACTION PICTURES OF YOUNG ARAB COLTS AND FILLIES. PHOTOS BY R.A.S.

# CROSSES

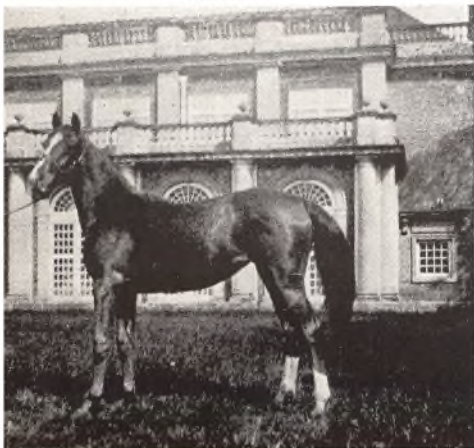


RIFBO  
R.A.S. PHOTO

Each of the great horse registries stem back to one or more prepotent Arabs which were preeminent at the origin of the strain. Since that time, infusions of Arab blood have constantly been made in strains of horses bred for a purpose — particularly the cavalry. Meanwhile, it has been persistently suggested by many authorities, especially in England, that in many nations the present thoroughbred stocks would be improved by a new infusion of Arab blood. Lady Wentworth experimented with this idea of reintroducing Arabian blood by crossing Arab stallions on notable English thoroughbred racing mares — we were fortunate in obtaining two of the fillies which resulted. These cross bred we have in turn crossed with saddle bred stock, and with pure Arab stock, so that we are now in second generation. Also, we have crossed saddle bred stock on Arab stock, ponies on Arabs and vice versa, Arabs on polo ponies, etc. The results have been interesting — some of them quite pleasing, but it is too soon to prove anything thereby. The demand continues for the pure bred animals — it is for the breeder to experiment. A few examples of crosses are illustrated.

RIFBO. (Upper left and lower right). 15.2 hands Golden Chestnut gelding. About 1050 lbs. Foaled 1932. Cross of American saddle bred stallion on Arab mare. Sire: Fair Acres Erskine Dale, by Bourbon King Dam: Champion Rifala by Champion Skowronek. Bred by Selby Stud. 12608 American Saddle Horse Breeders Association. RIFBO is a grandson of the celebrated Arabian horse Champion Skowronek and likewise a grandson of the immortal American saddle stallion, Bourbon King, and a great grandson of Chester Dare. He is a most interesting and encouraging example of the reverse cross of Arabian and saddle blood. He has a fine head and good size, and shows much promise. Has unusual white mark on right hip. It would be difficult to improve upon the conformation of RIFBO. And he has more endurance than any horse we have ever bred at Selby Stud.

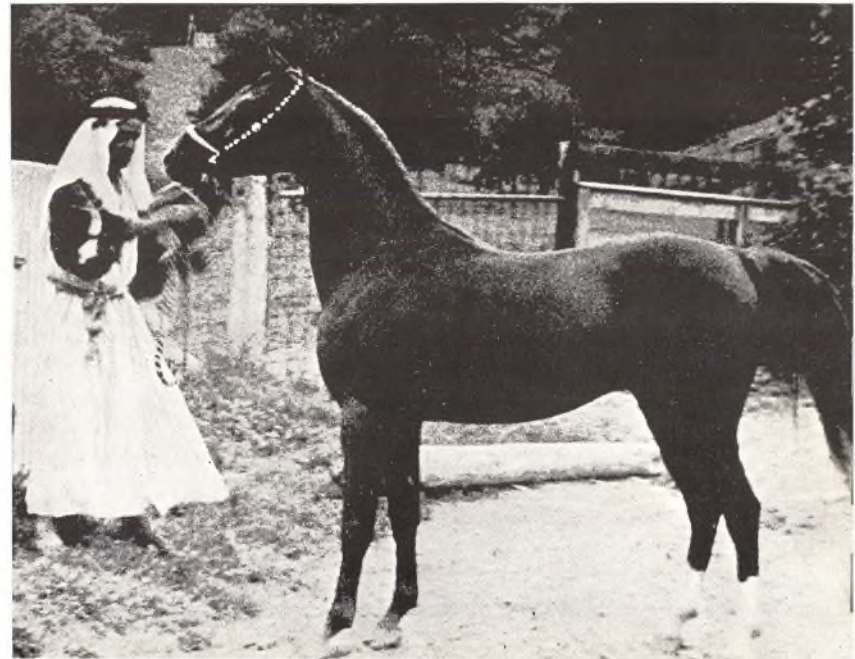
RIFNA



RIFNA. (Lower left). Chestnut

PHOTO COURTESY OF  
LADY WENTWORTH

RIFBO  
PHOTO BY MORRIS





REYMISH

mare. 15 hands. 1000 lbs. Foaled 1931. 5680 Jockey Club. Bred at Crabbet Stud. England. Sire: Champion Nureddin. Dam: Becalmed, of the best English racing stock and herself a race winner and sister to three English derby winners and four Oaks winners. Rifna is a most promising mare, particularly so in that in her case the Arabian characteristics have been retained, while increased size and weight have been secured.

REYMISH. (Upper left). A white mare with symmetrical gray patches. Foaled 1933. Bred by Selby Stud. Cross of prize winning pony and Arab mare. Sire: King fish, a five gaited pony with an excellent record of winnings at the shows. Dam: Kareyma, a pure bred five gaited Champion Arabian mare. A beautifully marked filly, and most interesting example of the Arab cross with other breeds. She is larger than either her sire or dam, and most attractive both in appearance, disposition and action. Because of the show record of her sire, her development is being carefully watched. Her dam, KAREYMA, is a granddaughter of the famous English champion, Skowronek.



FIRE KING

FIRECASTLE. (Lower left). A gray mare. 15.3 hands. Foaled 1930. An Arabian cross on English thoroughbred stock, 1000 lbs. On dam's side, English thoroughbred of the best racing stock. On sire's side, Arabian of the Kehilan Ajuz Dajani strain. Bred at Crabbet Stud, England. Sire: Jr. Champion Naseem, by the world famous Champion Skowronek, out of Champion Nasra. Dam Forecastle, G. S. B. Vol. 26, 27: Firecastle's Register No. is 5678 Jockey Club.

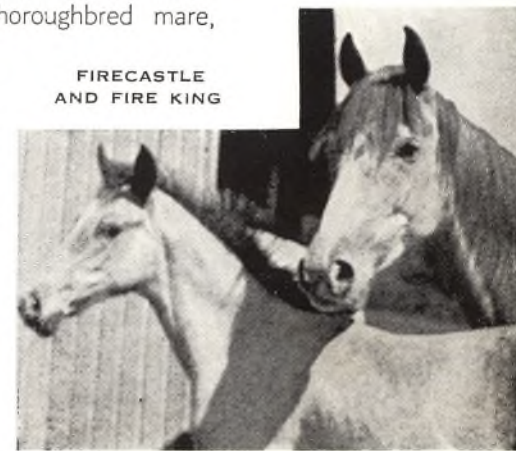
Firecastle is a most interesting example of a cross of pure Arabian blood on racing stock. She was bred by Lady Wentworth with a view to racing (Crabbet horses having won races on the English turf) and the objective of this particular cross was to develop both speed and endurance. Firecastle is a fine big mare in whom the thoroughbred characteristics appear strongly. She shows excellent natural ability as a jumper. Firecastle's foals to date have all been outstanding.

FIRECASTLE



FIRE KING. (Upper right). Gray gelding. Foaled 1934. Cross of Champion saddle bred stallion on Arab-Thoroughbred Cross. Sire: King's Genius 9500, World's champion 5 gaited saddle stallion. Dam: Firecastle, by Champion Naseem, by Champion Skowronek, pure bred Arab stallion, out of the English thoroughbred mare, Forecastle. One might wonder what would be the product of such a complicated cross. However, Fire King is an exceptional individual. He shows a lot of the thoroughbred type, but the saddle bred characteristics are also quite apparent. He is big, high headed, and displays an admirable natural trot, having a lot of knee action as well as unusual hock action for a young animal. At the moment he shows great promise as a jumper.

FIRECASTLE  
AND FIRE KING



PHOTOS BY R.A.S.



SKOWRONEK

## Famous Progenitors of Selby Stud Foundation Stock

In addition to being notable individuals in their own right, the Selby Stud Arabs trace quickly back to outstanding progenitors. To name only a few — Skowronek, Naseem, Raseem, Rasim, Lal-I-Abdar, Mesaoud, Nasra, Marhaba, Risala and Rim, all English champions, Berk and Nasik, two famous winning stallions imported into this country from England. Perhaps the most celebrated of these is Champion Skowronek, and for that reason a few words about him as well as some of the others may be of interest.

CHAMPION SKOWRONEK, supreme Champion of Great Britain, a white stallion, Kehilan Ajuz of the strain imported to Poland by the Antoniny Stud. GSB. Vol. 24, P.P.S.B. 664. Hurlingham 12003, and R.S.B. Sire Ibrahim (white) by Heijer ex Lafitte. Dam: Yaskoulka, 99 vii, R. S. B. a kehi-let Ajuz by Rymnik ex Epopea by Dervish ex Lyra, 198 R.S.B. Count Joseph Potocki's famous Arab Stud at Antoniny was an offshoot of the great Slavuta Stud which dated from before the year 1700. Both were destroyed by the Bolsheviks during the Great War, 1916.

This horse is the ideal type for which fortunes were spent and which can no longer be found in the desert. No more perfect specimen has ever been imported to England. The pure white color is very rare and greatly valued. Lady Anne Blunt spent the last twenty years of her life in a vain search for a horse of Skowronek's type. Sire of Champion Reyna and Champion Iram, and of colts and fillies sold for large prices.

This famous stallion, bred by Count Joseph Potocki of Antoniny, was acquired by Lady Wentworth for her Stud at Crabbet Park, England, where he earned world wide fame and the title "Champion of Arab Horses."



TWO VIEWS OF SKOWRONEK  
ALL PHOTOS THESE TWO PAGES  
COURTESY OF LADY WENTWORTH  
CRABBET STUD, ENGLAND





THE YOUNG NASEEM

NASEEM, a beautifully turned Gray stallion. A magnificent and worthy son of his noted sire, Skowronek. His dam was Champion Nasra. He too is the ideal type and in his turn has sired many outstanding foals. He stands well, plenty of bone, well girthed up and is the perfect mate for crossing on thoroughbreds. Naseem won the Gold Medal, Royal Show, 1922. He is two inches taller than his sire and almost impossible to fault. His value may be judged from the fact that his stud fee is 300 guineas. (\$1500.00).

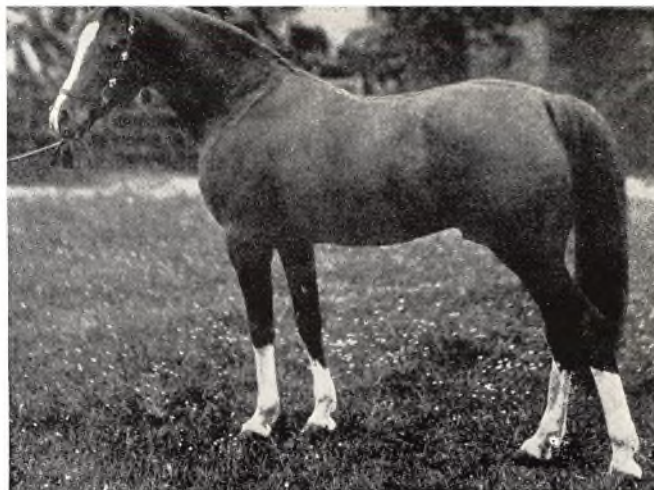
CHAMPION RASIM. Stallion. Sire, Feysul, dam, Champion Risala. First and Champion, Islington, 1921; first in Saddle, Islington, 1921; first and Champion Gold Medal, Royal Show, 1921; First and Champion Gold Medal, Ranelagh, 1921; First in Saddle, Islington, 1922; First in Saddle, Aldershot, 1922; First and Champion, London, 1923; First, Rusper, 1923; R. Champion, Richmond, 1924; Sire of H. M., the King's winning horse, Islington, 1922, and of the Champion Stallion, London, 1927, as well as the World's Champion Raseem.

CHAMPION MESAOU, Chestnut stallion. Sire, Aziz, dam, Yemameh-I, imported into England in 1890. He was First and Champion at Crystal Palace 1896, 1897, 1898, and 4th prize at International Horse Show, Paris, 1900. He was one of the most prepotent stallions taken from Egypt to England, and most important in the foundation stock at Crabbet Stud, where he sired many famous animals, among them Abu Zeyd (Lal-I-Abdar) who for many years headed the famous Maynesboro Arabian Stud of Mr. W. R. Brown. In 1903 Mesaoud was exported to the Russian Royal Stud.

THE ADULT CHAMPION NASEEM

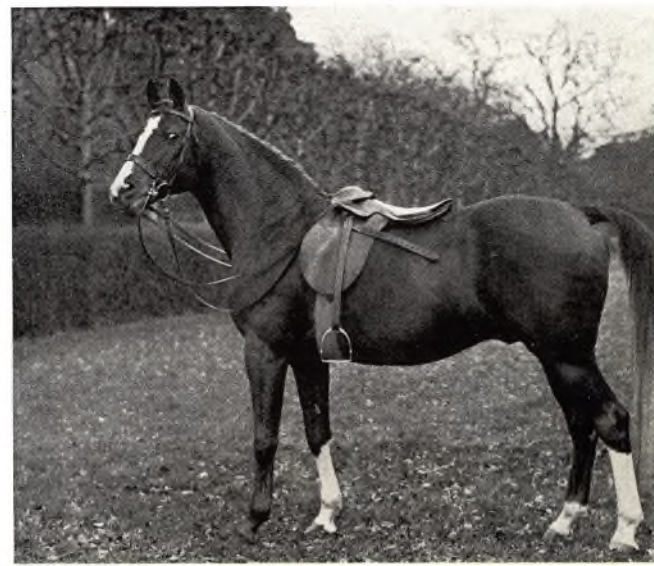


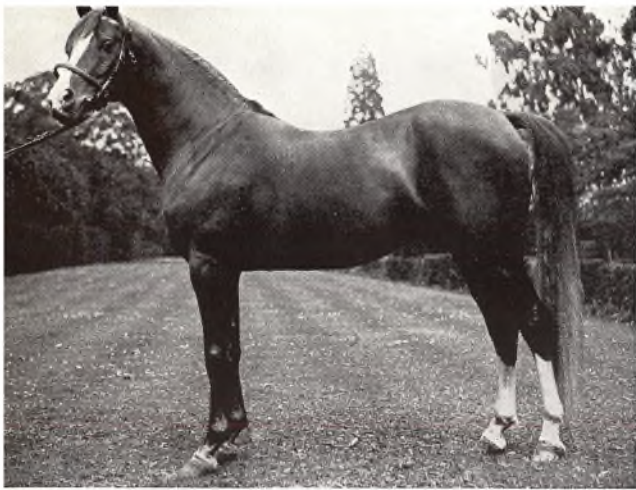
CHAMPION MESAOU



CHAMPION RASEEM, Golden Chestnut stallion. Sire champion Rasim, dam Rim. Winner of Kellogg World's Champion 300 guinea Gold Cup at Richmond, England, 1926. Beautifully proportioned, a model

CHAMPION RASIM





**CHAMPION RASEEM**  
PHOTO COURTESY LADY WENTWORTH

**CHAMPION SHAREER**  
PHOTO COURTESY LADY WENTWORTH

Rasim, was the winner of a long list of first prizes and the sire of many champions. Raseem was exported abroad at the age of 18.

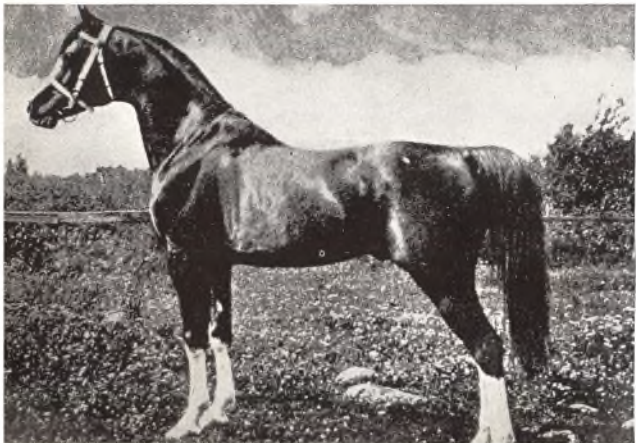
**CHAMPION SHAREER**, a magnificent, dark bay stallion, 15.1 hands. Sire Champion Nureddin, dam Selima by Astraed. Shareer has tremendous substance and power, great depth, with fine shoulders, which he uses to perfection, and mighty quarters with gaskets to match. Won the World's Championship Gold Cup three years in succession.

**CHAMPION LAL-I-ABDAR** (Abu Zeyd). Chestnut stallion. Sire Mesaoud by Aziz, dam Rose Diamond. A beautiful specimen imported by Homer Davenport and acquired by Maynesboro Stud where he sired many of the finest Arabs in this country.

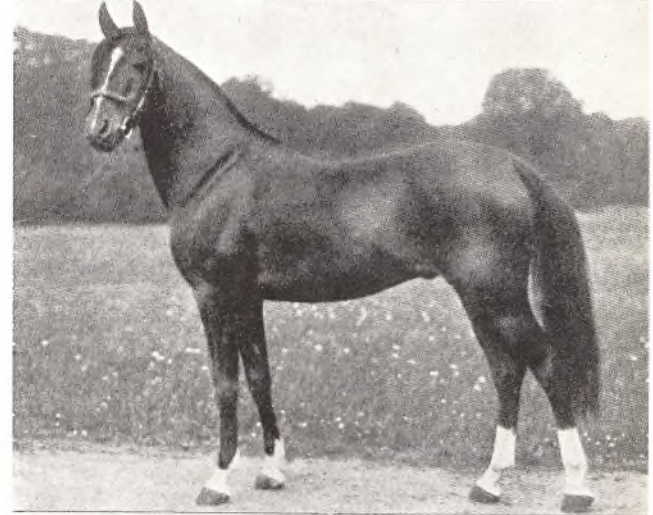
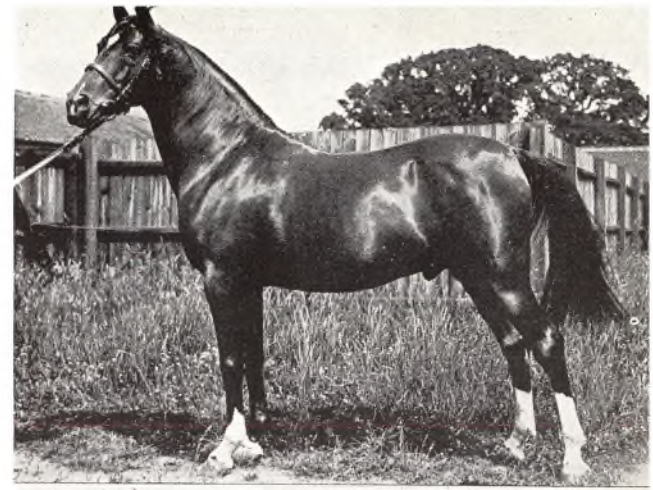
**CHAMPION BERK**. A magnificent stallion, was Champion Islington, 1909, 1910 and 1911. Of an unusually perfect conformation, his influence is readily seen in many of his handsome progeny. He was exported from England to America in 1918 and died shortly thereafter.

**NASIK**. Arabian stallion. Bred by Crabbet Stud, in England and imported to the United States in 1926 by W. K. Kellogg. Nasik is a type of horse best liked by the Bedouins, having style and quality in a superlative degree. His full brother Nureddin, was champion at the Ranelagh, England Show in 1919. Nasik is a superb horse and has for many years headed the Arabian Stud of the Kellogg Institute with notable success.

**CHAMPION LAL-I-ABDAR**



**MIDDLERIGHT CHAMPION BERK**



**NASIK**  
PHOTO COURTESY KELLOGG INSTITUTE, CALIF

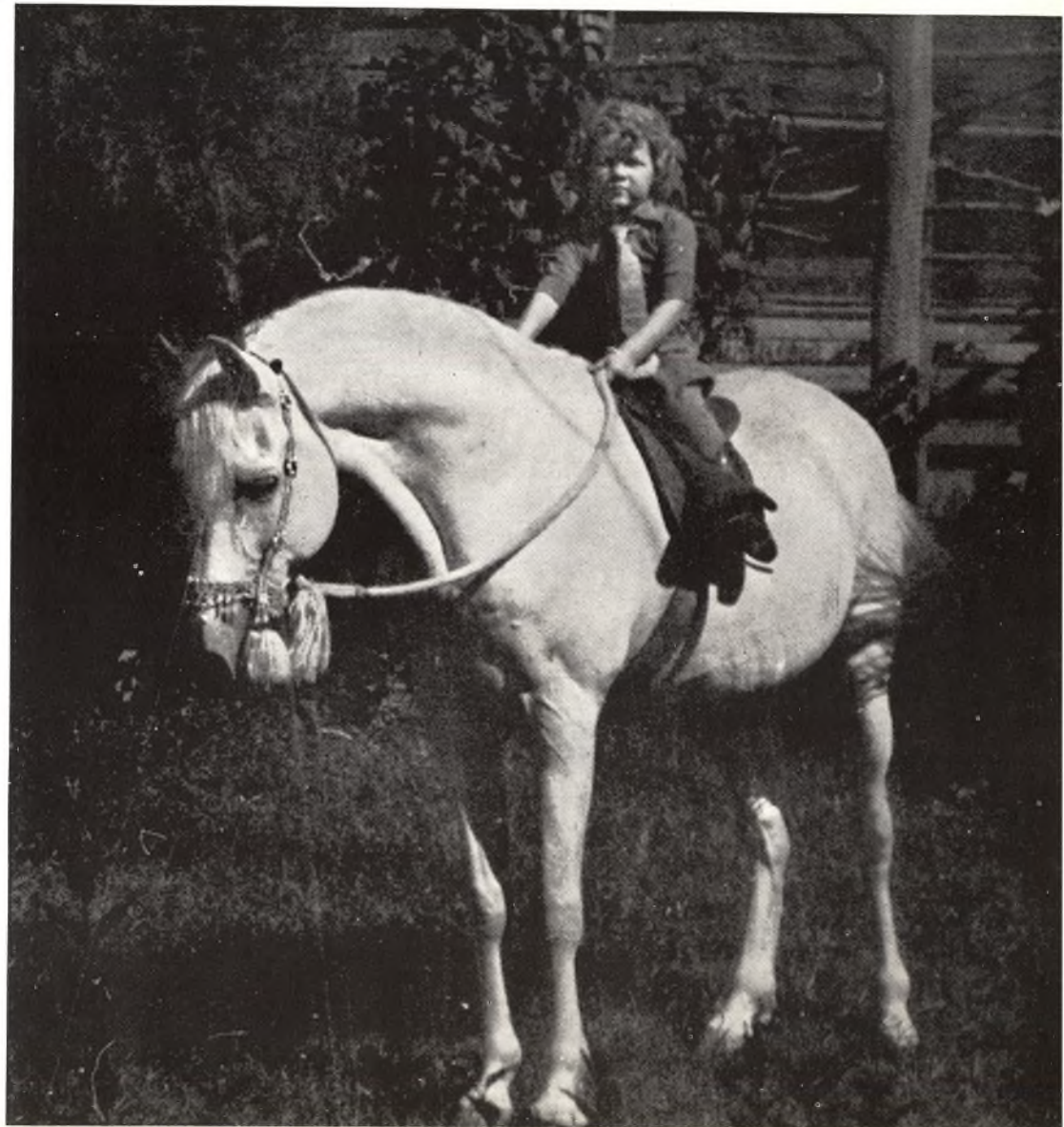


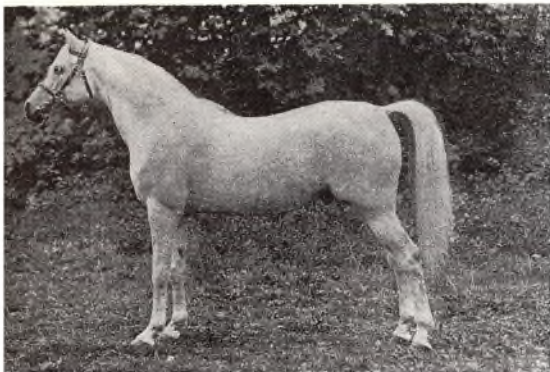
# THE FIRST MADE TO ORDER HORSE

Many of these breeds and types of excellent horses have been "made to order" for specific uses. First and oldest of all breeds, the foundation of every good light breed today, is the Arab. The Arab has come down through the ages pure and undefiled, and has very many ardent admirers. The pure bred Arab is a beautiful animal and has many admirable traits. He is noted for his endurance and stamina, and many wonderful stories of the Arab have their place in history. There is no doubt as to his endurance, as in recent years Arab horses have won their share of endurance tests against all breeds, and have always made most creditable showings in such tests. The Arab had a definite place in the tent of his master in Arabia, and for hundreds of years was bred to fit that place. He was the first "made to order" horse.

Excerpt from article "Horses Made to Order" by Lt.-Col. T. J. Johnson published in the September-October issue of "The Horse" 1935

**LOIS SELBY  
ON MIRAGE  
R.A.S. PHOTO**





SKOWRONEK  
PHOTO COURTESY LADY WENTWORTH

## The Rt. Hon. Lady Wentworth's Famous Crabbet Stud

"A visit to Lady Wentworth, by far the greatest expert on the subject in addition to being the owner of the most famous Arab stud in the world, is, therefore, an education in itself. Incidentally, old Mr. J. Weatherby established the Arab section of the G. S. B. with a view to the ultimate racing value of Crabbet Stock.

"That Lady Wentworth should be the ultimate authority is not surprising, for her parents, the late Sir Wilford and Lady Anne Blunt, spent the greater part of their lives travelling in the desert collecting the finest blood for the Stud which they founded towards the middle of the last century. It was an hereditary interest, as Sir Ralph Milbanke (Lady Anne's ancestor on the Lord Byron side) some three centuries ago owned one of the first studs of Arab blood, which founded the thoroughbred racehorse.

"Lady Anne's achievement was a remarkable one. She set out frequently on long, lonely journeys over country of great difficulty and often among tribes of doubtful friendliness. She was the first woman ever to visit Nejd, a journey which she accomplished without escort and in defiance of government veto. To her, then, must be given the credit for collecting these magnificent strains of blood, strains now unobtainable in Arabia itself, though Mr. Blunt contributed the Crabbet Park estate and the late Lord Lovelace helped financially. Lady Anne Blunt foresaw the situation, which is an unfortunate fact today, when the Arabs in Arabia would both deteriorate and decrease in numbers until finally they became extinct; but it is doubtful if even she could have realized how rapidly this would come to pass.

"Disastrous inter-tribal wars left the horse-breeding tribes scattered and poverty-stricken; in addition a catastrophic horse plague destroyed thousands. The advent of modern fire-arms among the natives has rendered the possession of a fast horse no longer a safeguard against enemies, and modern transport has further diminished his usefulness; while, to cap everything, the country has been drying up so rapidly for a period of years that there is now scarcely any pasturage. The tribes in the Hail regions, once the great centre of horse-breeding, are today so impoverished and so hard pressed for forage for their animals that their horses often subsist solely on camel's milk.

"The work which is being carried on by Lady Anne's daughter, Lady Wentworth, is, therefore, of particular importance; for, not only has she preserved these priceless strains of the purest blood, but, by careful selection and the advantage of English pasturage, has produced a horse infinitely superior to the Arab in his own country."

\* Excerpt from the English magazine "The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News" of September 13th, 1935.

# THE ARAB COMPARED \*

The Arab has several characteristics that differentiate him from all other horses. His superior intelligence is well known, and many stories more or less familiar illustrate this quality. That superior intelligence may be accounted for by the long and intimate association of these horses with men. The brain is almost fifty per cent larger than of the average horse.

The Arabian horse is a medium sized animal and has what might be called a short-coupled body, with fewer vertebrae in his spinal column than the average horse. He can therefore carry a greater weight than other breeds of his size. He has a smaller stomach, thus requiring less food, and a greater lung capacity. The Bedouins call him "a drinker of air". But clean-limbed and beautifully set up, he is built for speed as well as endurance. He is a saddle-horse par excellence and makes a superb calvary mount. Bred for war and the chase in his native land through a long period of time, he has developed to the highest degree all of these qualities that make him the best suited of all horses for the purpose indicated. But it is his fine disposition coupled with his great intelligence that have made the Arabian "a horse you can chum with, a real trustworthy pal, one that adapts himself to the moods and whims of his riders". He is neither high-spirited on the one hand that no one but a skillful horseman can ride him, nor is he phlegmatic or ill-tempered on the other hand. Of all horses, the Arabian most fully justifies the fitness of that common expression, good horse sense.

\* Excerpt from "Pacific Mutual News"

MIRAGE AND ROGER A. SELBY BOTH IN WINTER HABILIMENTS.—PHOTO BY MARGARET BOURKE WHITE





## WHAT IS AN ARAB?

The following extensive excerpts have been taken from that monumental work on the Arab horse — “The Horse of the Desert” by the gracious permission of the author, Mr. W. R. Brown of Berlin, New Hampshire, President of the Arabian Horse Club of America, who has done so much for the Arabian horse in this country over a period of many years.

**PREFACE** “If all that has been recorded concerning the Arabian horse were merged into one work, it would fill many volumes. Since the dawn of history the Arabian horse has been steeped in romance and tradition, the theme of bards, travelers, historians, and soldiers, and particularly eulogized in all books of hippology. Innumerable witnesses, beginning with the earliest known records of mankind, have attested to his qualities and character.” \* \* \*

“History shows that for general purposes of improvement the Arabian horse has been selected in the creation of most breeds; and he still remains the one unchanging element, the universal yeast, the admixture without which no permanent progress, even in specialties, can be made. It is only by recourse to his blood that the future of any breed can be assured. It has now happened that in this age of specialization the horse world is feeling the need of rejuvenation in breeds toward the more substantial virtues. The place for the Arabian horse is again at hand.”

ARAB JUMPING AT CRABBET  
PICTURE COURTESY OF LADY WENTWORTH

**HABITAT** "To know the Arabian horse, one should first understand that which made him, — Arabia and the Arabs. According to the Darwinian theory, every animal is to a large degree the product of his environment. It takes eons of time to effect a change in him through external causes, but far less time if the medium is through intelligent selection of individuals and the mating of those that exhibit an excess of desired tendencies. Peculiarities so fixed are, consequently, equally hard to change, provided the same blood is adhered to, but can be quite as easily upset by a careless admixture. There was a very compelling reason in Arabia for men to desire and retain certain qualities in their horses, and this desire was common throughout an entire continent for an extended length of time, almost to the present day: hence, the fixation of a type-horse among a people who have themselves changed perhaps as little as any known race since the dawn of history.

The horse has been an integral part of their life, — in fact, the glory of Arabia is its horse. In no other country is that animal so esteemed, and in no other are his noble qualities of swiftness, endurance, temper, and attachment to man so finely developed. The horse partakes both of the wildness and the restraint of the Arabs. Like the camel, he is a native creature of the plains, depending on speed, endurance, and hardihood to escape whatever threatens in life's grim battle — exactly suited to the peculiar environment called the pastoral life. \* \* \*

PHOTO COURTESY CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER ROTOGRAVURE SECTION



## TO "THE HORSE OF THE DESERT"

The Glory of his nostrils is terrible.

He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; He goeth on to meet the armed men.

He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword.

The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield.

He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage: neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet.

He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting.

There is a Bedouin tradition that in this description of a horse from the Book of Job the prophet sang of the pure bred Arabian, — the horse which, for thousands of years, has been the companion and servant of the desert soldier, and in other lands the inspiration of the painter, the sculptor and the poet.

There can be no better proof of the prepotent excellence of the Arabian horse than the fact that an infusion of his blood has improved all breeds with which he has been crossed. He is the common ancestor of all our superior light horses. It is to the East that our search leads us when we trace back the lineage of the Thoroughbred, the Morgan, the Hambletonian and the saddle horse of the Blue grass lands. The blood of the desert horse has gone to the four corners of the earth. It flows in the Creole horse of the Argentine pampas. From him descends the Philippine pony, a miniature horse, not a pony. He is the remote ancestor of the mustang, the broncho, and the Cayuse of our sweeping western plains and the prairie provinces of Canada. He came to the new world with the early Spanish explorers and from him the wild horses of this continent sprang.

All the military races of central and western Europe have made liberal use of the Arabian in improving the quality of the horses used in their mounted services, and even in their breeds for transportation. According to Charles Du Huys, who was looked on as France's greatest authority on the Percheron horse, the best qualities in that world-famous draft breed are directly traceable to the Arabian. For decades of centuries the calvary regiments that have swept across Europe — invader and defender — have been mounted on horses strong in Arab blood. Wherever the Arabian has been crossed with a native strain he has brought refinement of appearance, endurance, intelligence, speed, docility and courage. For his size, he has no superior in weight carrying ability, and with his superlative courage and will-to-do, he will go on where an under-bred horse gives up. He has the gentle disposition of a well-bred woman, and the manners of a gentleman.



MIRAGE

## THE TYPICAL ARABIAN HORSE \*

"What is a typical Arabian horse? Let it be here noted that, as in all breeds, both good and bad specimens exist, and that no one individual possesses every excellence. However, if the perfect type were before us, certain striking peculiarities of anatomical structure would immediately arrest our attention — notably, the head.

### HEAD

"The Arabian head is gracefully set on the long, slender neck with its occipital crest sharply defined, and crowned with a silky foretop and mane; the characteristic dish-faced profile is similar to that of the gazelle or deer; it is wide across the forehead; the cheek bones are deep and lean; the nose is very small, the long delicate nostrils dilating when in action; the lips are fine and firm; the ears are small, pricked and mobile, coming close together at the points; the large animated eyes, set low and wide apart, dominate the whole.

"This head was evidently the inspiration for the charger head of the knight on the chessboard; it is the picture-head of our youthful impressions from the works of great masters of sculpture and painting, — the illustrated head seen against the sky, with enlarged eye and nostril, the foretop and mane flying in the breeze: the ideal head of a distinctive and high bred type that forms in our subconscious minds the pattern of all that represents intelligence and nobility in the horse. This typical head is the hall mark of authenticity, and loses its refinement when outcrossed with other breeds, so that half-bred animals are easily detected.

"Among the different strains of true Arabian horses, there is considerable variation in the heads — idiosyncrasies crop out even among individuals of the same strain, and some have finer heads than others, probably on account of inherited characteristics from former ancestors. \* \* \*

"To take up the parts of the head in more detail: attention by the native Arab judge is first given to the head; and three points are of especial moment in his eyes, — the forehead, the ears, and the set of the head on the neck.

### JIBBAH

"The first point of excellence looked for is that the forehead should exhibit a bulge between the eyes up to a point between

\* These extensive excerpts are taken from the scholarly work the "Horse of Desert" by Mr. W. R. Brown, President of the Arabian Horse Club of America.



THE STANDARD BUT EXAGGERATED PICTURE OF THE GODOLPHIN ARABIAN

the ears, and down across the first third of the nasal bone, — a formation of the frontal and parietal bones in the form of a shield, known as the jibbah. This is most pronounced in foals up to the second year, and becomes modified at five years' maturity. The 'Ubayan family possesses the jibbah markedly, even to old age. The bulge descends in graceful and easy lines to the dish in the nasal bones, known as the afnas, where the profile is concave. The hollowness should be at the point of union of the bones of the forehead, its height, width, and depth, actually gives a larger cubic inch brain capacity than that possessed by other breeds, and may have something to do with the extreme intelligence of Arabians. Mares commonly have a rounder and more prominent jibbah than stallions. The jibbah, or dish-face, often occurs in other breeds that have a large amount of Arabian blood.

## EARS

"The second point of excellence looked for by the Arab judge is the shape and carriage of the ears. In the best bred types the ears are delicately made, pointed inward so that their tips almost touch, with the outline of the inner side much curved, even to appear notched half way down; light, slender, alert, mobile, covered inside with fine thick hair, as a protection against the light desert sand. The ears of mares are a little longer and not so pricked as those of stallions.

## MITBAH

"The third point is the peculiar angle at which the neck enters the head, known as the mitbah; the neck makes a slight angle at the top of the crest, and from that point runs in a gentle curve to the head; the windpipe enters between the jaws in the same way. This gives a peculiar arched set to the neck and allows for free movement of the head in every direction. The head, too, is set onto the neck at a pronounced angle, and allows a higher head and neck carriage.

## EYES

"The eyes are large, expressive, full, and slightly protruding, standing somewhat on the side of the head in an oblique manner, and, so, capable of a large field of vision, especially toward the rear — useful to an animal accustomed to seek safety in flight and

depending on powers of vision in every direction. The eye has a lustrous brightness that is most expressive, especially after foaling. That part of the eye called the white is usually dark brown, or black; the iris and eyelids, a deep black. The glance of the mare is quiet and expressively gentle: that of the stallion, fiery and arrogant without being either cruel or malign. The eyelids are covered with long, thin lashes, usually the color of the horse, shading the eyeballs, and protecting them against sun, sand and rain.

“The vision of the horse is peculiar in that he can make no distinction in exact contours and outlines of objects some distance away; and this is the cause of frequent shying. Close up, his eye is able to perceive in its immediate vicinity the most infinitesimal movements. \* \* \*

“The position of the eye is more nearly in the centre of the head (measured from top to bottom), and more to the side, than in other breeds. \* \* \*

## PROFILE

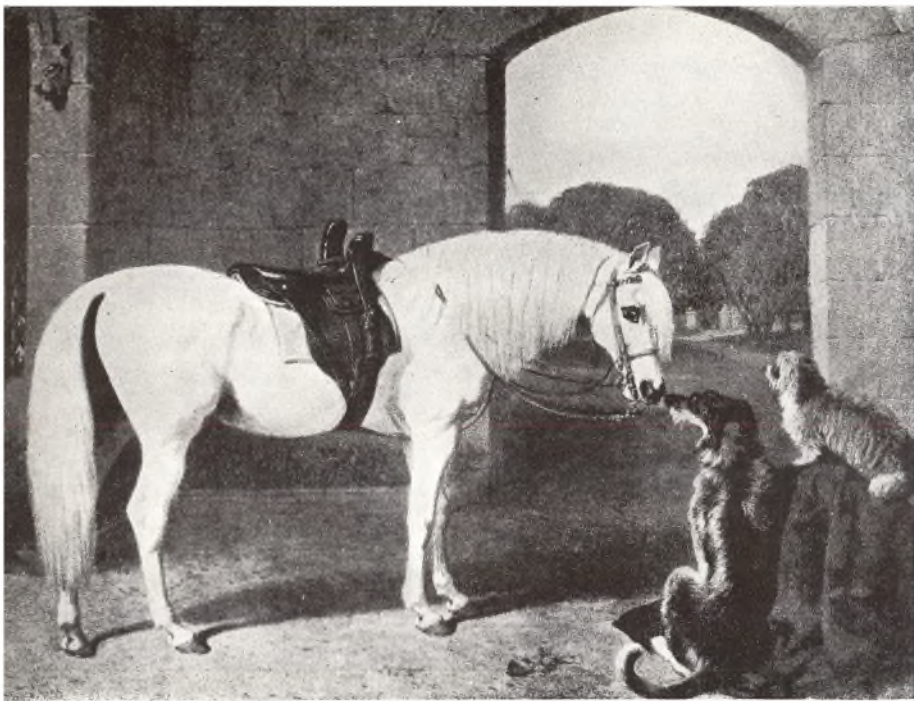
“Another point for artists to observe is the peculiar wedge shape of the head as seen from the side view, and the depth of the jowl, the distance around the jaws being often two and a half times that around the muzzle just above the nostrils. The cheek bones are large and sharply defined, deep and lean; and the lower jaws taper and end in the small muzzle so sharply, that a straight line extended from them would meet the line of the face a short distance before the muzzle.

## MUZZLE

“The point of the face does not terminate in the nostril, as in European breeds, but in the tip of the lip. The muzzle can be held in the cupped hand. The width between the jawbones is sufficient to insert the clenched fist, and gives a wide opening for the windpipe, so necessary if the wind is not to be cut off when the horse has arched his neck in the canter. The nostril is peculiarly long. When in repose, it should lie flat with the face, and be little more than a slit, running upward and outward, like a sack closed

FRONTISPIECE TO MAJOR UPTON'S NEWMARKET AND ARABIA





QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAVORITE ARAB MARE

subjected to grueling tests for long sustained periods, the author has had not a single case of any kind of wind trouble, and this is the testimony elsewhere. This is a strong statement to make — it may be that a case of wind trouble has occurred elsewhere in an Arabian; but the author has yet to observe one, and believes that, in these days of frequent broken wind, whistling, roaring, and all manner of heaves, more attention should be given by breeders to the excellent results obtainable by the introduction of Arabian blood.

## NECK

“The neck of the Arabian is long, curved at the top of the crest in an arch that has been previously noted and described as the mitbah; extremely well-muscled throughout — not flabby or thin, not short or meaty; hard and round, in proportion to the size of the horse, descending in a gentle curve, and running well back into deep-laid shoulders. The neck of stallions carries more crest than that of mares. The head and neck are carried high and gaily in action. The neck admits of much flexibility. Arabians of the long necked strain are enabled to carry their necks in a complete arch when running at full speed, the nostrils touching the breast, without cutting off the wind. \* \* \*

## CHEST

“The complete and continuous refreshment of the blood stream passing through the lungs is accountable in man or beast for en-

at the lower end. In action, it opens upward and outward beyond the profile of the face, like a red rose and gives to the head a bold, alert, and vigorous expression, with forehead, eyes and nostril predominating. The lips are long, thin, compressed, and terse; the lower lip, a trifle longer than the upper lip, like that of a camel. Rose-colored noses are often seen in the 'Ubayan and other fine strains.

## WINDPIPE

“The windpipe hangs loose and free, is of unusual size and flexibility, and its line is sharply defined. The size of the nostrils and windpipe plus the free passage allowed the windpipe between the cheek jowls, and a wide-sprung, deep chest, together make splendid provision for the free oxidation of the blood in the lungs. During years of experience with numerous Arabians, many of them sub-

duration of fatigue, and, therefore, easy and early recovery, and is no small factor in the wonderful powers of endurance of the Arabian under the gallop for long periods of time, or his speedy comeback after tedious endurance tests.

"Not only does the windpipe lie free, loose and ample, but the ribs spring out behind the shoulders in a beautiful bow, or arch, so that they can be plainly seen protruding two or three inches beyond the shoulders and quarters, as the horse is viewed from the front or rear; and they hold their depth also at the girth, well back, and the short ribs are close-coupled to the hip-bone. The chest is broad in front. Viewed from the side, its appearance parallels that of a deep-chested hunter. It is quite evident that, given the same perpendicular diameter, a round circle broken at the bottom and hinged at the top will have a much greater area of expansion for an inch of movement than will an oval, so that a chest that is wide as well as deep furnishes a larger square area of lung capacity, and will take care of more air. \* \* \*

## BARREL

"The remarkable development of the barrel found in most Arabians should not be overlooked or underestimated in its contribution to the desirable qualities of good wind, good digestion, and good staying ability.

## SHOULDER

"The scapula, or shoulder blade, of the Arabian is long, oblique, and set well back in comparison with the humerus (upper bone) of the arm, usually at an angle of 45 degrees; and both the scapula and the humerus are well laid over with muscle, and firm. The wither is high and well set back, and so well furnished with muscle on the sides that it is almost hidden. Arabians are frequently criticized as having no withers by those accustomed only to the usual thin and poorly muscled variety of wither. The elbow point is prominent and plays clear of the body, even to being chafed at times by the girth. Not a little of the splendid weight carrying and jumping ability of the Arabian rests in the slope and outstanding muscular development of the shoulder, neck, and wither. So facile is he in the use of his fore feet that often at the gallop he will strike sideways in the air at a passing butterfly, or at a dog at play, and seems to have the power at will of avoiding in his stride rocks or muddy places.

HORSES OF THE DESERT. PAINTING BY LYNN BOGUE HUNT AFTER HARRINGTON BYRD



## BACK

"The back is exceptionally short, as the Arabian has twenty-three rather than twenty-four vertebrae, and the shortage usually occurs in the loss of one lumbar vertebra. In certain instances, the eighteenth dorsal vertebra which would carry the last pair of floating ribs is lacking, and what otherwise might have been an eighteenth dorsal vertebra becomes technically one of the lumbar vertebrae, making a total of twenty-three. This lack of one vertebra is a distinguishing mark of the breed, and is seldom found in the outcross. \* \* \*

## PELVIS

"The pelvis is long and nearly level from the croup to the tail, the buttocks high, and the tail set on at a high point. Here, as elsewhere, lies great weight carrying ability. The level pelvis is sometimes erroneously criticized by hunting men who prefer a goose rump. \* \* \*

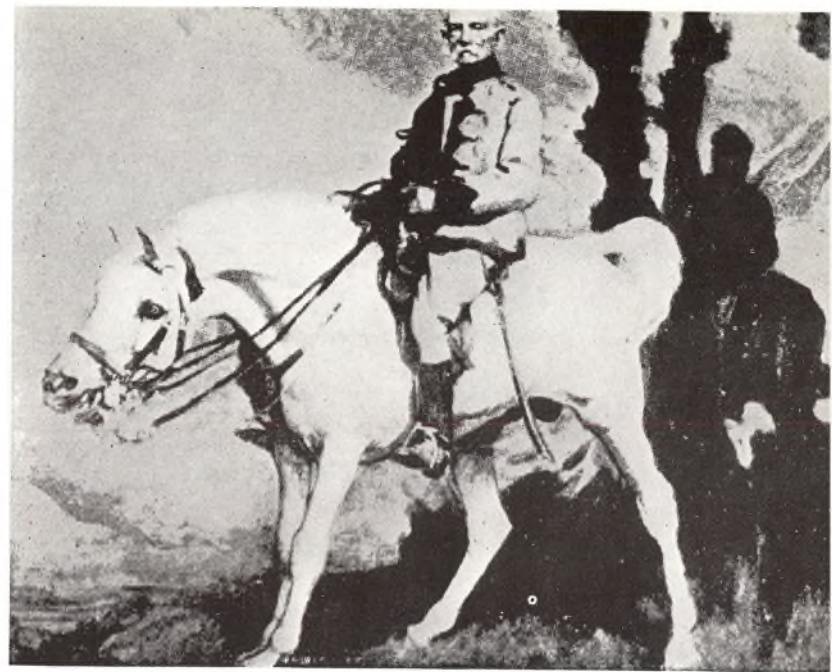
## CROUP AND QUARTERS

"The quarters are wide, long and strong; the hips and thighs, long and well muscled, and meet at an acute angle; the gaskins, swelling and hard, and the hocks well let down. The croup is slightly higher than the withers. In all racing animals the principal power is needed from behind, to propel the animal forward in his gallop, and the very lowness of the forehand throws more weight in front, and increases speed; note the kangaroo and the greyhound. whose hind legs are longer than their front legs. Eclipse, strong in Arabian blood, was lower at the withers than at the croup. \* \* \*

## LEGS

"The legs of the Arabian are, above all, his strongest point, exceptional and individual in every way. \* \* \*

"The knee of the foreleg is large, deep, broad and flat, with supersized bearing-surfaces to withstand the constant pound and concussion of road shocks. The trapezium, or bone at the back of the knee, is very prominent. The cannon bone is short, of good



LORD ROBERTS

size, and of an ivory density, exceeded only in the bone of the Connemara pony of Ireland. With regard to density of bone, J. C. Whyte says:

“Bones being the weight to be lifted, serve only to extend the parts; and it is obvious that such as are small, but highly condensed, like those of the deer and the Arabian horse, are by occupying less space, and containing less weight, more easily acted on by muscular force than such as are large and porous, and for a greater duration of time, without fatiguing the active powers.

“But this excellence does not end with his highly condensed bone and flat wiry legs so much valued by real judges. Reference to eminent writers on the anatomy of the Arabian shows that they find the muscles, fibres and sinews of his frame driven into closer contact than any other breed, and the membranes and ligaments being composed of firmer and thinner substance, the Arabian possesses the rare union of strength with lightness, so essential to the endurance of fatigue in all quick motions.’

“Water in the desert is strongly saturated with alkali lime, which accounts partly for the dense bone of the Arabian horse. The marrow hollow in the cannon bone is small. The flexor tendons are nearly as large and thick as the cannon bone, and stand well out. The pastern joints are also oversize, and the pastern of a medium length and slope neither so long as to be weak, nor so short as to cause road shock to the rider. The feet are wide at the heel, round, full, and hard. The size of the hock is also wide and deep, and the point, os calsis, is well defined. \* \* \*

“The distance between the fore and hind feet is in proportion to the height, the horse standing over much ground, while the back is unusually short, the extra length of the top line being in the sloping shoulder at the quarters. Splints and wind puffs are of rare occurrence, and spavins, thoroughpins, and curbs almost unknown in the pure bred Arabians handled by the author. The remarkable soundness of the leg of the pure bred gelding Crabbet was the controlling factor that won for him the third Endurance Test for the United States Mounted Service Cup. Almost alone out of twenty-seven contenders, his legs withstood the heavy impact of 245 pounds (111 kg.) of weight, at

A WISE FOAL AT SELBY STUD





NAPOLEON ON HIS ARAB RETURNING FROM MOSCOW

long, fine, and silky. They are allowed to grow their full length, to protect the face, head and neck from the fierce sun, flies and desert storms. The mane usually lies on the off side.

"The tail usually has two less vertebrae than other breeds, so, is short; but it is set high in the croup, and is carried gaily, at the least move streaming in the wind like a cloak; and this is considered a sign of breeding. No need here to set tails artificially in order that they be carried high. The color of the mane and tail should correspond with the color of the animal, to suit the Arab connoisseur, who will not breed to horses of a dark color with white manes and tails. The Arabs do not fancy horses with large white patches or patches of another color on the body, and consider such as evidences of albinism or impure blood. The high carriage of the head and tail are two points especially regarded by the Arab in judging a horse, as the best evidence of good breeding; the head and tail should balance his outline when in motion. A high tail carriage is considered as evidence of strong muscularity and vigor in the croup, and so, of general condition.

## HEIGHT

"The vertical height of the Arabian horse at the withers, measured level across from a perpendicular standard rule with its base on the ground opposite the heel of the forward hoof, ranges from 14-1 to 15-1 English hands (144-155cm.), with an occasional individual above or below. A fair average would be 14-3 hands (150 cm.) \* \* \*

the trot over 310 miles (500 Km.) of concrete and macadam roads.

"The flexibility and strength of the fetlocks and fetlock joints produce an unexcelled smoothness under the saddle, especially over rough terrain, guarding the rider from jars and the horse from falls. In action, the Arabian gives the impression of daintiness in the handling of his feet, — a certain dwelling of the feet just before being placed on the ground, with a light and airy tread. \* \* \*

## MANE AND TAIL

"The foretop and mane of the Arabian horse are

"Because they range the widest, penetrate the furthest, and are the most active in war and the chase, small size and quality are usually synonymous among their horses, which are forced to endure the most hardship and privation. Consequently, their colts are dependent at times on a scarce diet, and survive by constitution rather than by special care. Such a life does not breed size but it does make for quality and the survival of the fittest, which, after thousands of years, fixes a desirable and prepotent type.

"Colonel El Hedad, of the Arabian stud at Babolna, Hungary, remarking on size said: 'We like the small ones every time. In one hundred big horses I find it difficult to select ten good ones. In one hundred small horses one must look hard to find ten poor ones.'

## WEIGHT

"The weight of Arabians ranges from 800 lbs. to 1000 lbs. (353-553 kg.), with occasional specimens over or under. Selection and feeding here, also, play a part in increasing size. \* \* \*

## COAT AND SKIN

"The coat of the Arabians is short in summer, and long in winter; straight, fine and silky. The delicate modeling of the muscles and veins stand out through the thin velvety skin, and give the appearance of breeding one has a right to expect. \* \* \*

"The hair about the ears, eyes, nostrils, lips, legs, and belly is thin, and the skin black wherever seen.

## COLOR

"The most predominant color in Arabia, also the most prized, is blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs. Most Arabians, however, have white on the head and legs, whatever the color, and often small white marks on other parts of the body, and are sometimes "flea bitten" with sprinklings of rose-marble spots. They are never parti-colored, like the mustangs and bronchos of our West, shown in circuses, and erroneously called Arabians.

"Perhaps thirty-five per cent of the Anazah horses are bays, fifty

COLT RAGIN



per cent greys, and fifteen per cent chestnuts and browns, with a very occasional pure white, — “fashionable” when found, but usually an aged grey. Very light chestnuts with light mane and tail are looked upon with doubt by the Bedouins, and duns, piebalds, and yellows show cross-breeding. White stars, stripes, and blazes, also one or more white feet, or stockings are common.

## AGE

“It has been shown that small horses live to a more advanced age than larger horses, and instances are not rare of ponies that lived and even performed useful work well into the thirties. To a certain degree, this longevity of the small horse is also true of Arabians. The Arabian horse develops slowly, mares reaching full maturity at five years, and stallions not until six years. They live correspondingly long. Such slow development tends to hardiness, long continued usefulness, and plentiful production. Colts and fillies are usually backed by the Arab children when three years old, and again turned out for a period of development until put to work at five.



FAMOUS FRENCH PAINTING OMAR

## FERTILITY

“The fertility of a breed or an individual is largely the result of constitution, environment, and intelligent handling. Arabian mares frequently retain their productive powers until twenty-five years of age; but from both stallions and mares the best colts are produced between the ages of five and fifteen. \* \* \*

## MUSCLES

“The muscles of an Arabian should be solid and hard, if he has received the amount of exercise his system requires. The old pictures of Arabians show muscles standing out under a smooth and satiny skin in fine drawing, devoid of fatness, firm and unyielding, with a sense of power and vitality. Centuries of training in carrying heavy loads over rough terrain has resulted in a symmetrical and well-balanced conformation that is the personification of grace and agility, as well as strength. Such all-around development is seldom, if ever, found in breeds devoted to one form of exercise alone.

## STOMACH

"From centuries of privation, the stomach of the Arabian has shrunk somewhat in size, as has been noted by Chubb and others; it has acquired powers of assimilation that enable him to keep extraordinarily fit on much less ration than other breeds, and withstand longer periods of hunger and thirst. This characteristic has been proved again and again, and should receive the most careful consideration of all military men. In poetry, the Bedouins call their horse "a drinker of air," meaning the health and hardiness following continual outdoor life under severe climatic changes, frugality in food and drink, and the ability to absorb an unusual variety of strange foods, such as, dates, camel's milk, raw beef, fresh and dried fish, beans, and cakes made from dried locusts, as well as oats, straw, hay, grass, and barley.

"The Arabian commonly receives in addition to his grazing but two meals in twenty-four hours, of not more than three or four pounds of barley, or chopped straw, and a handful of beans, a scanty supply of water at night, and a little camel's milk with a few dates in the morning if water is scarce. Camel's milk is almost the only nutriment of foals, who, for that purpose, trot freely by the side of the camels, every now and then thrusting their noses to get hold of their nurses udder, and are treated by the camels with the same fondness as if they were their own young. \* \* \*

"Because they must, Arabs and their horses eat what is to be had; and judging from the effects upon them, it would be well if more of us did likewise. \* \* \*

## GENERAL PROPORTIONS

"Daumas sums up the Arabian horse as follows:

"He should have four points broad, the front, the chest, the croup, and the legs; four points long, the neck, the upper part of the legs, the belly, and the haunches; four points short, the loins, the pasterns, the ears, and the tail. All these qualities in a good horse, say the Arabs, prove firstly that he has real blood in him, and secondly, that he is certainly fleet of foot, for his form combines something of the greyhound, the pigeon, the mahari, or riding camel. The mare ought

ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND BUCEPHALUS





COLT IMAGE

to take from the wild horse its courage and breadth of head; from the gazelle, its grace, its eyes and mouth; from the antelope, liveliness and intelligence; from the ostrich, its neck and swiftness; from the viper, the shortness of tail. \* \* \*

## SOUNDNESS

"That the Arabian is quite free from such common forms of unsoundness is due to the ivory-like texture of his bones, as has been brought out earlier in this chapter, and the unusual size of his joints and sinews. The Arabian will remain clean limbed to an advanced age, even with the roughest usage, because of the supersize of his legs and joints in proportion to his superstructure. \* \* \*

## GAIT

"The most natural gait for the Arabian is the gallop, to which he has been trained for centuries. The Arab rider prefers this gait to all others in a rough country, for safety's sake. \* \* \*

"It is interesting to note here that a trot of from six so seven miles an hour has been found by French calvary tests, and by the American Endurance rides, to be the pace at which the horse can cover the maximum distance with minimum exertion in the shortest time. It is the highest rate of speed obtainable coincident with the rhythmic beat of the heart and expansion of the lungs without undue demands upon them. \* \* \*

## SPEED

"The natural spring of the fetlock serves to make the canter of the Arabian exceedingly easy. His action is long, and as low as is permissible for safety and to cover long distances with the least exertion. \* \* \*

## INTELLIGENCE

"It has been mentioned that since the skull of the Arabian is brachycephalic, that is, wider than three-fourths of its length, and being deep from the poll to the eyes and wide between the eyes, there is a larger space for brains than occurs in other breeds. Experience proves that this space is well filled, and that the Arabian ranks first among horses in the level of intelligence. \* \* \*

"Scent is quite the highest developed faculty of the horse, and exceedingly keen. A horse recognizes the scent of his master, a blind horse can follow trails by scent alone, hay or grain that has been contaminated a horse will not touch, poorly ventilated places are avoided by him if possible; and it is claimed that the odor of fear emanating from a rider is discernible to a horse. Other instances of keen smell could be given.

"Instances are frequent of clever pathfinding in the desert that, based on general observation, seem almost incredible. The well used Arabian is a pet. Stallions are equally gentle, and are never altered. On the other hand, if cruel or harsh treatment is given, no breed is so resentful or so wicked in rage \* \* \*

## GENTLENESS

"The gentleness of the Arabian is an outstanding trait, and makes him most desirable in the stable or as a mount for ladies and children, or an unskilled soldier in the field. He is safely groomed and harnessed, is not vicious or mean, and will not cut loose and kick everything to pieces at times of accident or excitement. During the first three Endurance Tests, a contributing cause to the success of the Arabians entered was their ability to sleep well in strange places; and the owners of these Arabians were well content with the continuance of a cross-country course, but they were outvoted by the owners of other breeds, who wished to bring their horses back each night to the same stalls to which they had become accustomed, so that their horses might get more rest.

Kindness and forbearance toward animals is inculcated in the Koran, and practiced by all Bedouins. The most docile breeds are those of the wandering tribes, who are daily in closest contact with their steeds, and treat them with consideration and affection. Lawrence says that kind and merciful treatment of horse applies to all Asiatics, and that they seldom correct with whip or spur, but caress and reason with their animals, which they perceive to be endowed with a large percentage of reasoning faculty. Colts usually approach a person without fear, to be caressed, and the grown horses in the pasture make of themselves a nuisance by crowding around the visitor, horses lying on the ground refuse to get up when approached, not understanding that man should wish to harm them. In European countries, this lack of fear is inheritable if the same treatment is given; but, alas, it is seldom the case. Tractibility is intimately aligned with temper. It is not want of sensibility we desire in horses, but a control of it by a strong will.

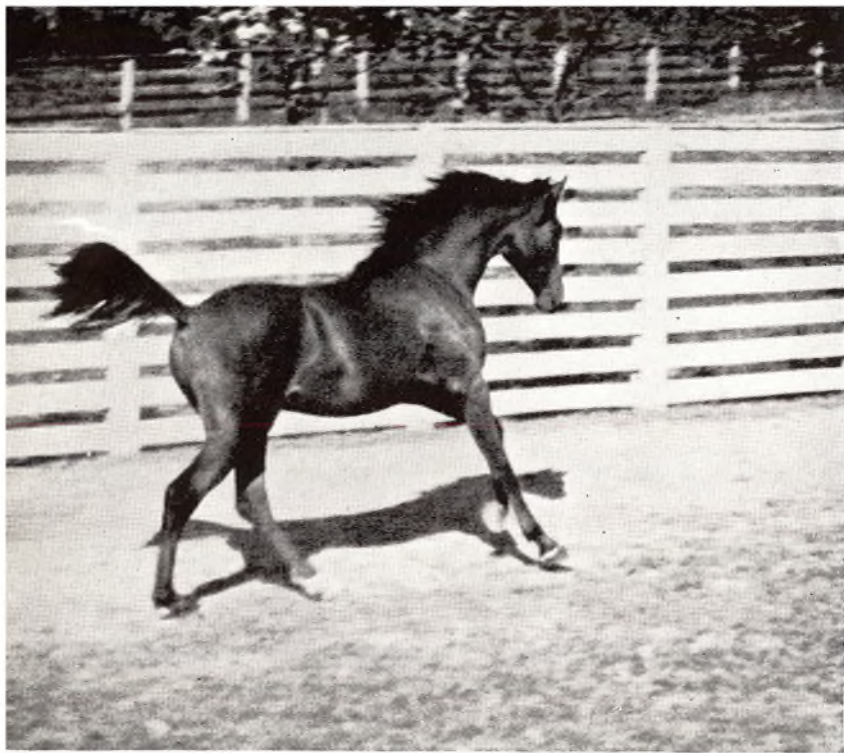
"The Arabs deserve much credit for the behavior of their horses. While not averse to an argument between themselves and to being rude and violent, they consider it absurd to vent their passion on a dumb creature.

## COURAGE

"The Arabian is the most courageous of all horses. He will stand his ground before lions and tigers, and for this reason is used for such hunting in India. It is a fair presumption that the small dish-faced horses with gaily carried tails, the riders of which were spearing lions — as depicted in bas-reliefs by the Hittites, — were of the Arabian breed. \* \* \*

"The Arabian's natural confidence in man, coupled with centuries of training, no doubt accounts a little for the innate courage of the Arabian. \* \* \*





## HISTORY OF THE HORSE \*

Arabians are, above all nations, attached to their horses, and the most scrupulous, both with regard to their pedigrees, and their care and precaution in breeding. The names, marks, colours, age and qualifications of all the superior stallions and mares, are generally known among the breeders of that country, as among the breeders of race-horses in this; but they carry their scrupulosity and precaution far beyond us. On the covering a mare, witnesses are called, who give a solemn certificate of the consumation, signed and sealed in the presence of the emir, or of some magistrate. The names and pedigrees of the horse and mare are set forth in this instrument. This ceremony is repeated when the foal is dropped, and a fresh certificate is signed, in which the day of birth is registered, and the foal particularly described. These vouchers

like the title-deeds of an estate, pass with the horse when sold, and in them consists a material part of his value. The prejudices of these people concurring with their leading interest, we need entertain the less suspicion of their fidelity, which is farther confirmed by the testimony of ages in their favour, by the apparent marks of purity and integrity in their breed, and by the unrivalled excellence of those animals in which they deal, and disperse over so many countries.

The Arabian horses are never of any very large size, seldom indeed reaching the height of fifteen hands. They excell in sleekness and flexibility of the skin, and in general symmetry, from the head to the lower extremities. The eye is full and shining, the head joined, not abruptly, but to a curved extremity of the neck; the shoulders capacious, deep and "counter", or inclining to flat, and declining considerably into the waste; the quarters deep, and the fore arms and thighs long, large and muscular, with a considerable curve of the latter; the legs flat and clean, with the tendon or sinew large and distinct; the pasterns moderately long; the feet somewhat deep, the substance of the hoofs fine, like that of the deer.

\* Excerpt from "History of the Horse" by John Lawrence. Printed in 1809.

# THE ARABS AND THEIR HORSES

By Wilfrid Scawen Blunt \*

The head of the Arabian is larger in proportion than that of the English thoroughbred, the chief difference lying in the depth of the jaw. This is very marked, as is also the width between the cheek-bones where the English horse is often defective to the cost of his windpipe. The ears are fine and beautifully shaped, but not very small. The eye is large and mild, the forehead prominent as in horses of the Touchstone blood with us, and the muzzle fine, sometimes almost pinched. Compared with the Arabian, the English thoroughbred is Roman nosed. The head, too, and this is perhaps the most distinguishing feature, is set on at a different angle. When I returned to England the thoroughbreds seemed to me to hold their heads as if tied in with a bearing rein, and to have no throat whatever, the cause perhaps of that tendency to roaring so common with them.

The neck of the Arabian horse is light, and I have never seen among them anything approaching to the crest given by his pictures, to the Godolphin to use an Irish phrase, is often very prominent. The tail is carried high, both walking and galloping; and this point is much looked to, as a sign of breeding. I have seen mares gallop with their tails as straight as a colt's, and fit, as the Arabs say, to hang your cloak on.

The hind-quarter in the Arabian is much narrower than in our horses, another point of breeding, which indicates speed rather than strength. The line of the hind-quarter is finer, the action freer, and the upper limb longer in proportion than in the English race-



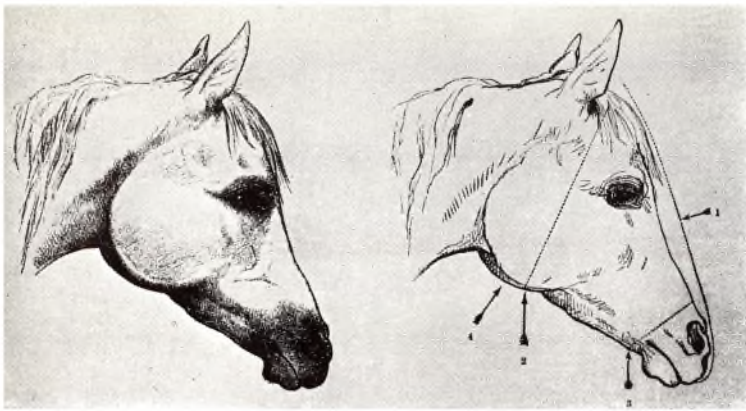
BEDOUIN WARRIOR WITH LONG LANCE MOUNTED ON HIS MARE  
EQUIPPED ONLY WITH SADDLE PAD AND HALTER

Arabian. The shoulder is good, as good as in our own horses and the wither is often as high, although from the greater height of the hind-quarter this is not so apparent. The forearm in the best specimens is of great strength, the muscle standing out with extraordinary prominence. The back is shorter than it is in our thoroughbreds, and the barrel rounder. The Arabian is well ribbed up. He stands higher at the croup than at the wither. The tail is set on higher, but not, as I have heard some people say, on a level with the croup. Indeed, the jumping bone,

\* From chapters in *Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates* by Lady Anne Blunt, London 1879.

Sir James Penn Boucault of Australia states in his *The Arab Horse, The Thoroughbred and The Turf*, published in London in 1912:

"Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has done more to get the Arab horse known than any other half-dozen men living, and is as well known in connection with the Arab as Alexander the great was with regard to Bucephalus; and Lady Anne Blunt, his wife, has written some exceedingly interesting books on their travels in Arabia, and on the Arab horse, which I recommend all interested to read."



FAMOUS CRABBET MARE SHERIFA

MEASUREMENTS OF HEAD

1. LENGTH, FROM BETWEEN EARS TO POINT OF MUZZLE, 24 INCHES
2. CIRCUMFERENCE, ROUND FOREHEAD AND JOWL, 36 INCHES
3. CIRCUMFERENCE, OF MUZZLE, 14 1-2 INCHES
4. WIDTH, BETWEEN CHEEK BONES, 5 1-2 INCHES

horse. The hocks are larger, better let down, and not so straight. The cannon bone is shorter. The legs are strong but with less bone in proportion than back sinew. This last is perhaps the finest point of the Arabian, in whom a "breakdown" seldom or never occurs. The bones of the pastern joints are fine, sometimes too fine for strength, and the pastern itself is long even to weakness. Its length is a point much regarded by the Arabs as a sign of speed. The hoofs are round and large, and very hard, though, from the barbarous method of shoeing and paring of the foot practiced by the desert blacksmith, a stranger might doubt this. The toe is often cut ludicrously short, out of economy, to save frequent shoeing.

The only defect of the Arabian as a racehorse, compared with our own, is his small size. Inch for inch there can be no question which is the faster horse.

It is commonly said in England that the Arabian has but one pace, the gallop; and in a certain sense this is true. Trotting is discouraged by the Bedouin colt-breakers, who, riding on an almost impossible pad, without stirrups, find that pace inconvenient. But with a little patience, the deficiency can easily be remedied, and good shoulder action given. No pure bred Arabian however is a high stepper. His style of galloping is long and low, the counter part of our English thoroughbred's. He is a careless but by no means a bad or dangerous walker. It is considered a great point of breeding that a horse should look about him to right and left as he walks; and this, combined with the great length of his pasterns makes him liable to trip on even ground, if there are slight inequalities in his road. I have never however seen him even in danger of falling. The horse is too sure of his footing to be careful, except on rough ground, and then he never makss a false step.

\* \* \* \*

His gallop, as I have said, is long and low, and faster IN PROPORTION TO HIS HEIGHT, than that of any other breed.

\* \* \* \*

The Arabian is a bold jumper, indeed the boldest in the world. Though in their own country they had had absolutely no knowledge of fences, not one of the mares we brought home with us has made any difficulty about going at the fences we tried them at. One of them, the evening of her arrival in England, on being let loose in the park, cleared the fence which is five feet six inches high.

\* \* \* \*

Of their galloping powers, as compared with those of English thoroughbreds, I cannot speak from experience. I do not, however, suppose that over three miles, the longest English race, an Arabian would have much chance against any but quite inferior animals. Over five miles it might be different, but over twenty I am convinced that none but very exceptional English horses, would be able to go with them. The Arabians seem capable of going on for surprising distances, under heavy weights, without tiring.

\* \* \* \*

On a journey he may be ridden day after day, and fed only upon grass. Yet he does not lose heart or condition, and is always ready to gallop at the end of the longest march, a thing we have never ventured to propose to our horses on any previous journey.

In disposition the Arabians are gentle and affectionate, familiar indeed almost to the extent of being troublesome. They have no fear of man whatsoever, and will allow anyone to come up to them when grazing, and take them by the head. If they happen to be lying down, they will not move though you come close to them. They are not to be intimidated by any lifting up of hands or sticks, for they do not understand that you can hurt them. It often amused us in the desert to see the mares come up to their masters and use them, as they would one of themselves, for a rubbing post. This extreme gentleness and courage, though partly the effect of education, is also inherited, for a colt born and brought up in the stable is just as tame. It never thinks, as English colts do, of running around behind its dam for protection, but comes at once to anyone who enters the box.

\* \* \* \*

I have never seen an Arabian vicious, shy, or showing signs of fear.

\* \* \* \*

I doubt if there are two hundred really first-class mares in the whole of Northern Arabia. By this I of course do not mean first-class in point of blood, for animals of the purest strains are still fairly numerous, but first-class in quality and appearance as well as blood.

They have within the last few years abandoned the old Bedouin warfare with the lance, and taken to firearms. Horses are no longer indispensable to them, and have been recklessly sold.

\* \* \* \*

The Bedouins have, however, no idea, even if they had the intention, of riding their horses so as to give them full advantage of their stride. They must be very hard pressed indeed, if they keep on at a steady gallop for more than a mile or two together. Their parties and expeditions, even where haste is necessary, are constantly interrupted by halts and dismount-

COLT RASZAM  
R.A.S. PHOTO





**ARAB MARE, MOUBAREK**  
DRAWING BY OWNER M. J. STEVENS, HUNTER'S  
CASTLE, ZELAH, TRURO CORNWALL, ENGLAND

ings; and a steady pace all day long is a thing not to be thought of. They go, however, immense distances in this way, cantering and stopping and cantering again, and are out sometimes for a whole month together, during which time their mares are very insufficiently fed, and often kept for days at a time without water. They are also exposed to every hardship in the way of climate, heat, and cold, and pitiless wind. The mares then, depend rather on stoutness and long endurance of privations, than on speed, for finding favour with their masters.

The education they receive, no doubt, prepares them for this, but at the same time it interferes with their growth, and prevents them from developing the full powers of strength and speed they might otherwise acquire. The colt, as soon as it is born, and this may be at any time of the year (for the Bedouins have no prejudice in favor of early foaling), is fastened, by a cord tied either around the neck or round the hind leg above the hock

to a tent-rope, and kept thus close to the tent all day, its dam going out the while to pasture. The little creature by this early treatment becomes extraordinarily tame, suffering itself to be handled at once and played with by the children. It is fed, as soon as it can be made to drink, on camel's milk, which the Bedouins pretend will give it the endurance of that beast; and, at any rate by the end of the month, it is weaned altogether from the mare. The real reason of this can hardly be the good of the foal, but the necessity of making use of the mare for riding. The Bedouins allow at most a month before and a month after foaling for rest. The colt then has not the advantage we think so essential to proper growth of running with its mother during its first season. It continues, however, quite tame, and, as soon as it is a year old, is mounted a little by the children, and later on by any boy who is a light weight. The Bedouins declare that, unless a colt has done really hard work before he is three years old, he will never be fit to do it afterwards; so in the course of his third year he is taken on expeditions, not perhaps serious ghazus, where he would run some risk of breaking down or being captured, but on minor journeys.

Horses, mares, colts, and all alike are starved during the great part of the year, no corn being ever given, and only camel's milk when other food fails. They are often without water for several days together, and in the most piercing nights of winter they stand uncovered, and with no more shelter than can be got on the lee side of the tents. Their coats become long and shaggy, and they are left uncombed and unbrushed till the new coat comes in spring. At these times they are ragged-looking scarecrows, half-starved, and as rough as ponies. In summer, however, their coats are as fine as satin, and they show all the appearance of breeding one has a right to expect of their blood.

The Bedouin never uses a bit or bridle of any sort, but instead, a halter with a fine chain passing round the nose. With this he controls his mare easily and effectually. He rides on a pad of cotton, fastened on the mare's back by a surcingle, and uses no stirrups. This pad is the most uncomfortable and insecure seat imaginable, but fortunately the animals are nearly always gentle and without vice. I have never seen either violent plunging, rearing, or indeed any serious attempt made to throw the rider. Whether the Bedouin would be able to sit a bare-backed unbroken four-year old colt, as the gauchos of South America do, is exceedingly doubtful.

"The Arabians have indeed no tables of genealogy to prove the descent of their Kochlani; yet they are sure of the legitimacy of the progeny; for a mare of this race is never covered unless in the presence of witnesses, who must be Arabians. This people do not indeed always stickle at perjury; but in a case of such serious importance, they are careful to deal conscientiously. There is no instance of false testimony given in respect to the descent of a horse. Every Arabian is persuaded that himself and his whole family would be ruined if he should prevaricate in giving his oath in an affair of such consequence.

"The Arabians make no scruple of selling their Kochlani stallions like other horses; but they are unwilling to part with their mares for money. When not in a condition to support them, they dispose of them to others, on the terms of having a share in the foals, or of being at liberty to recover them after a certain time.

The Kehilans, whenever first so called, have been without doubt a recognized breed in Arabia for many centuries, and were in all probability the parent stock which produced the other four great strains of blood, which with the Kehilan make up the Khamsa. These also have existed as distinct breeds in Arabia from "time immemorial," but whether that means one hundred or five hundred, or a thousand years, it is quite impossible to say. The common belief of their descent from the five mares of Solomon is of course a fable, and is not much talked of in the desert itself.

The names of the Khamsa, or five great strains blood of (originally Ahwaj, and possibly all Kehilan,) are as follows:

1. Kehilan, fem. Kehileh (or Kehilet before a vowel).

This strain is the most numerous, and, taken generally, the most esteemed. It contains a greater proportion, I think, of bays than any other strain. The Kehilans are the fastest, though not perhaps the hardiest horses, and bear a closer resemblance than the rest to English thoroughbreds, to whom indeed they are more nearly related. The Darley Arabian, perhaps the only THOROUGHBRED Anazeh horse in our stud book, was a Kehilan. The Kehilan is not by any means the most beautiful of the strains. Its

A YOUNG COLT HEAD  
R.A.S. PHOTO



subdivisions are very numerous. The favourite substrains are the Kehilan Ajuz, the Kehilan Nowag, the Kehilan Abu Argub, Abu Jenub, and Ras-el-Fedawi.

2. Seglawi, fem. Seglawieh.

One strain of this blood, the Seglawi Jedran, is considered the best of all in the desert; and the Seglawis generally are held in high repute. They are, however, comparatively rare, and exist only in a few families of the Anazeh. Among the Shammar there are Seglawis, but no Seglawi Jedrans, the last mares of this breed having been bought up at fabulous prices by Abbas Pasha. The four strains, Jedran, Obeyran, Arjebi and el-Abd are identical in origin, being descended from four Seglawi mares, sisters — but only the first has been kept absolutely pure. Even the Seglawi Jedran is to be found pure in the families of Ibn Nederi and Ibn Sbeni only. The Seglawi Obeyran has been crossed with the Kehilans and other strains, and the El Abd though purer than the Obeyran is yet not absolutely so even in the family of Ibn Shaalan, where it is at its best. The Seglawi Jedran of Ibn Nederi is powerful and fast, but not particularly handsome. Ibn Sbeni's strain is more perfect in appearance, and of equal purity.

3. Abeyan, fem. Abeyeh.

The Abeyan is generally the handsomest breed, but is small and has less resemblance to the English thoroughbred than either of the preceding. The Abeyan Sherrak is the substrain most appreciated, and an Abeyan Sherrak we saw at Aleppo, bred by the Gomussa, could not have been surpassed in good looks. He was not however of a racing type. Again an Abeyeh Sherrak mare belonging to Beteyen ibn Mershid was the most perfect mare we saw. But her sire was a Kehilan Ajuz. The pure Abeyan Sherrak strain is only found in the family of Abu Jereys of the Meseka, and in a single family of the Jelaas.

4. Hamdani, fem. Hamdanieh.

Is not a common breed among the Anazeh or Shammar. Most of the animals of this breed I have seen have been grey, but a very handsome brown horse was shown us by the Gomussa. This was a Hamdani Simri, which is the only substrain recognized as hadud. The very beautiful white mare, Sherifa, which we had with us on the latter part of our journey, was a Hamdanieh Simri. She was bred in Jejd, and had been in the possession of Ibn Saoud. Her head is the most perfect of any I have seen. She stands fourteen hands two inches, and is pure white in colour, with the kohl patches round the eyes and nose very strongly and blackly marked. Her ears are long like a hind's, and her eyes as full and soft. She was admired all over the desert. In shape, head apart, she is more like an English hunter than a racehorse. (See illustration on page 78)

5. Hadban, fem. Hadbbeh.

Also uncommon among the Anazeh, the best having formerly been possessed by the Roala. Hadban Enzekhi is the best substrain, and to it belonged a remarkable mare owned by Mohammed Jirro at Deyr. She stood about fourteen hands two and a-half inches, was a bay with black points, carried her tail very high, and was full of fire. She looked like a racehorse, although not an English one. The two other substrains, Mshetib and El Furrd, are not so much esteemed as the Enzekhi.

Besides these five great breeds, which are called the Khamsa, there are sixteen other breeds, all more or less esteemed, and most of them with one or more strains of blood, accounted equal to the Khamsa.



MIRAGE  
BY MORRIS

# OBSERVATIONS ON THE ARAB HORSE

By Colonel Spencer Borden \*

My own observations are that nature endowed the so-called Arab with many of its finest qualities, and that the Arabs have improved the breed without greatly modifying it.

The so-called Arabian is a very ancient breed, including characters which were strongly established in a natural state before domestication by man, and which, therefore, have such great antiquity that they are extremely stable in heredity and cross breeding.

I also find that in the fore leg the ulna, or small bone of the fore leg, is complete, whereas in other horses it ends in a splint. There are only sixteen vertebrae in the tail, as compared with eighteen in the tail of the horses of northern Europe. Other characters are the horizontal position of the pelvis, as in most animals of great speed, the large size of the brain case, relative shortness of the skull, the slenderness of the lower jaw.

That of the winners of the Classic English races (the Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger), since their establishment, covering a period of a hundred years, more than ninety-five per cent were descendents in the male line from the Darley Arabian, and thoroughly saturated with his blood.

What is most germane to our present investigation, however, is the fact that this country is the place where the horse has attained his highest perfection; where he has been bred pure by a careful system of selection adhered to for hundreds of years, a system not departed from in the slightest degree. It has come to be acknowledged by the most intelligent breeders that thorough breeding in horses is chiefly a calculation of the amount of Arab blood they possess, just as gold stands as a measure of value in the currency of a country, the value of a coin consisting of the amount of gold it contains.

The oldest and most exclusive registry in the world — the one at the foundation of all more recent works of the kind is "Weatherby's General Stud Book of Thoroughbred Horses," the only recognized organ of the English Jockey Club. The makers of that Stud Book recognized in the beginning, and today make the specific statement in writing that "Native Arabs, with the Barbs, are the source from whence the race horse springs."

\* Colonel Spencer Borden was one of the early Arab horse enthusiasts in the United States to import pure bred and to endorse their unusual qualities. These brief miscellaneous excerpts are taken from his book, "The Arab Horse" published in 1906.

The history of the Arab horse is not merely the romantic tale of imaginative writers, though poets have sung his praises, artists have painted his graceful form on canvas, and sculptors have made use of him as their model. Job describes him in words that could apply to no other horse and the horses from the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens, the Elgin Marbles now in the British Museum, could have been modelled from none but Arabians. \* \* \*

It was during the raids and counter-raids of this time that many priceless animals changed hands, to be run hot haste by their captors into towns bordering the desert for sale to save them from recapture. It is certain that in the decade mentioned more high-caste Arab horses came out of the desert than ever before or since.

“An authentic family of horses has been preserved in Arabia for 3500 years.”

Some writers have mentioned a family of Nedjid horses, and of Kochlani, as being the best strains of Arab blood. Major Upton and Lady Anne Blunt have taught the world that these are not families of horses at all. Nejd is the name of a great district in the lower end of Arabia \* \* \*

The Nejdid horses (as Americans would speak of Kentucky or State of Maine horses) were highly esteemed by those fortunate enough to possess them.

The word Kochlani is derived from Kuhl, antimony. Lady Anne Blunt tells us that Arab women apply antimony to their eyebrows and eyelashes to increase the brilliancy of their eyes, antimony being black. Therefore, as all Arab horses are supposed to have black rings about their eyes, such are called Kochlani. Among the Anazah, Major Upton found the words Kehilan and Kehilet applied to the horses. Both words are recognized as derivatives from Kuhl (antimony) but Upton got another explanation of the meaning of the words as applied.

He found that the entire race of pure-bred horses among the Anazah had black skins, no matter what the color of their coats. It has come about, then, in course of time, that the Anazah have adopted the words, to express what we mean in speaking of “thoroughbred.”

With the Bedouin Kehilan means but one thing, a horse (male) of pure Arab blood, and Kehilet a mare of pure Arab blood.

SLIPPER AND RIPPLES  
R.A.S. PHOTO



The Bedouins use two other words that indicate especial quality among their Kehilans and Kehilets. Asil is equivalent to noble, or distinguished; Hudud means approved \* \* \*

Namely the Abeyan (Aba—a cloak—so named because they carry their tails so high that a Sheyk once casting away his cloak in flight, it was caught on his mare's tail and carried along with him) \* \* \*

The names of these last show how the sub-families come about. A man named Jedran had three mares, full sisters, of the Seklawi family. One he kept himself, so she was known as Seklawi Jedran. Another he gave to his brother Obeiri, hence Seklawi-Obeiri. The third he gave to his slave, so Seklawi al Abd (of the slave). It is interesting to know that Seklawi al Abd proved a choicer strain than Seklawi Obeiri.

The reader will have noticed that the Arabs always mention the mares from which their animals are descended, and so designate the families to which they belong. In this they are quite right. They speak with contempt of "the son of a horse." Such an animal is Kadish (a mongrel), his dam is lacking in his pedigree, and no number of generations of pure blood, superimposed on an impure foundation, can wash away the stain of an impure mare at the bottom of the pedigree. But a Kehilan is a different proposition; he is the son of a mare, a Kehilet, and no mare among the Anazah is allowed to be bred, excepting in the presence of witnesses, who can testify that her offspring is a Kehilan, son of a Kehilet. This founding a family on a mare rather than a stallion is a certain guarantee against mongrelization; and the Anazah do not recognize the possibility of a taint ever being covered by the intervention of never so many pure-bred sires.

General Washington's famous grey charger was an entire son of the desert-born horse Ranger, imported to New London, Connecticut, about 1765. He was a dapple grey, fifteen hands high, of the finest form, symmetry, and finish. As Washington was six feet, three inches tall, and weighed more than two hundred pounds, it is evident that the little son of Ranger must have been a weight carrier.

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Finally, the question seems pertinent — Why, if Arab horses are so valuable, their value so well known, and they can be procured, have they not become more widely distributed? Various answers, all good, may be given to this question. In the first place the average horseman has come to believe their qualities and reputation to be figments of the imagination, like the Arabian Nights tales, and having similar origin. He has never seen one of these wonderful horses, and none of his friends have ever seen one. Therefore, the horse as he is represented does not exist. Again, even if he becomes convinced there is such a horse he does not know where to look for him, does not feel certain he can secure the genuine article if he parts with his good money to obtain one, and if he does find what he becomes convinced is what he wants the price is sure to be a stiff one. The fact is that the whole business involves the question of supply and demand, which is the key to all economic calculations



ARAB MARES  
MORRIS PHOTO



MIRZAIA  
R.A.S. PHOTO

## DO YOU KNOW?

That chestnut is the only guaranteed color among horses. That is to say, that a chestnut sire bred to a chestnut dam will invariably produce a chestnut foal. But, that a bay sire bred to a bay dam will not necessarily produce a bay foal, nor a grey sire to a grey dam and so on. Only chestnut mated to chestnut will throw chestnut foals without fail—any other combination is undependable and may produce any color throwing back upon occasion to some more or less remote ancestor for the hair pigmentation or coat color.

This is an odd fact but one of considerable interest to horse breeders. Strangely enough this condition has received little or no publicity among horsemen and seldom is reference made to it.

The following paragraphs are taken from the article by George A. Bell in the Remount Magazine of March 1923.

"Mendelian Inheritance—The mode of inheritance of dominant and recessive characters was worked out by an Austrian monk, Gregor Mendel, who worked with garden peas. The behavior of dominant and recessive characters in many other plants and animals has been studied, confirming Mendel's findings. The behavior of dominant and recessive characters in the breeding of our larger domestic animals, particularly those of mixed breeding, is too complex to admit of much definite information until a more comprehensive study has been made.

The color of horses has been studied in much detail by Professor Anderson of the Kentucky Experiment Station. The chestnut color is recessive to all other colors and a chestnut horse can produce only one kind of reproductive cells as to color and consequently when a chestnut mare is bred to a chestnut stallion the foal will always be chestnut in color, regardless of the ancestry. It was thus easy to fix the color in the Suffolk breed of horses. When other colors are considered it is impossible to know with certainty what the resultant color will be."

Pure blood Arabs produce true colors—there are never any color coats of the spotted pony type, no Piebalds or Skewbalds. Arabs that eventually turn grey usually are foaled some dark color, most frequently almost black—and each year as they get a new coat they turn lighter—oftimes passing through the beautiful iron grey period—until they become all grey, freckled grey or rarely pure white. In the iron grey stage zebra stripes of black and white are frequently found on the dock.

In addition to the color of their coat, horses are described for registration by their markings. Markings consist generally of areas of white hair on the face—as a "star", "strip" or "blaze"—white "feet" or white hair on the legs—as "coronet", "pastern", "fetlock" or "sock", or "stocking", or patches of pinkish white skin on one or both lips—a "snip" if between the nostrils, and "upperlip" and "lowerlip". One or more of these markings may occur on a horse, or none at all.



The pinkish character of the snip and lips in the case of Arabs is shown in the painting reproduced on page 47, the mare having an irregular snip running quite high into the blaze, and the colt displaying extensive snip, upperlip and underlip.

Four different leg markings are illustrated on this page.

#### TERMS TO BE USED IN DESCRIBING COLOR AND MARKS OF FOAL

As Authorized by the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club.

##### COLOR

**BAY.** This varies from a light yellowish tan (light bay), to a dark rich shade, almost brown and between these a bright mahogany (blood bay). When the hair towards the lower part of the leg and hoof is black, the term "black points" is used to describe it.

**BROWN.** This is sometimes difficult to tell from black or dark bay, but can be decided by taking careful notice of the fine hair on the muzzle.

**BLACK.** If any doubt arises in determining between dark brown and black, the fine hair on the muzzle will show which is correct.

**CHESTNUT.** This varies from a dark liver color to a light washy yellow, between which come the brilliant red gold and copper shades.

**DUN.** This varies from mouse color to a golden dun, and very generally is accompanied with black points and stripe.

**GREY.** This is a mixture of white hairs and black, sometimes scarcely distinguishable from black at birth but getting lighter with age.

**ROANS.** There are two classes of these—**RED** or **STRAWBERRY** produced by the intermingling of red, white and yellow hairs, and the **BLUE**, produced by intermingling of black, white and yellow hairs.

A **PIEBALD** is black and white, in patches over the entire body.

A **SKEWBALD** is any other color than black, and white, in patches over the entire body.

##### MARKS

###### On the Head

**STAR,** a white mark generally more or less rounded, in the center of the forehead; it is further described as "large," "small," "irregular" or "faint."

**STRIP,** a narrow white stripe down the face, usually in the center and further described as "short", "broad" or "faint."

**SNIP,** a white mark between the nostrils, the position and direction of which should be described.

**BLAZE,** a broad splash of white down the face, which may be distinct from the star and snip or may embrace both. When very exaggerated it is sometimes called "baldfaced."

**UPPERLIP** and **UNDERLIP** are the names used to denote white skin at the edges of the lips.

#### On the Body

STRIPE, the dark line along the back or down the shoulders.

ZEBRA MARKS are the dark horizontal marks seen at the back of the arm above the knee and across the lower part of the thigh.

WHITE SPOTS or WHITE HAIRS in any position on the body should be noted.

#### On the Legs

WHITE FEET, WHITE CORONETS, WHITE PASTERNS and WHITE FETLOCKS are all noted. When the white extends just above the fetlock it is called a "SOCK," and when much higher a "STOCKING." All these being white, the use of the word "white" is unnecessary. If the white hair does not entirely cover the part mentioned, the shape of the white marking must be carefully described.

FOALS WITHOUT ANY WHITE ARE SAID TO BE "SOLID COLOR"

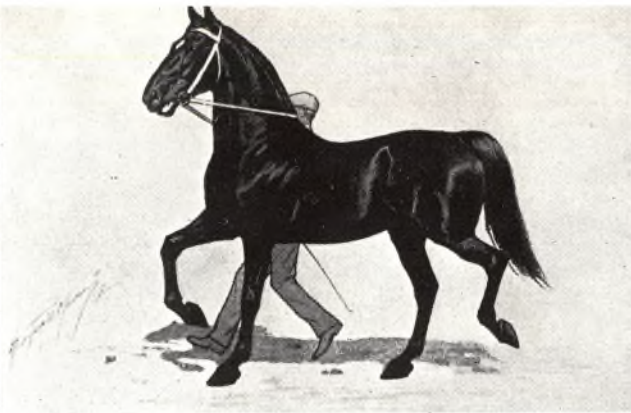
BRANDS must be noted

#### ARABIAN FANTASIA PHOTO COURTESY CARL RASWAN

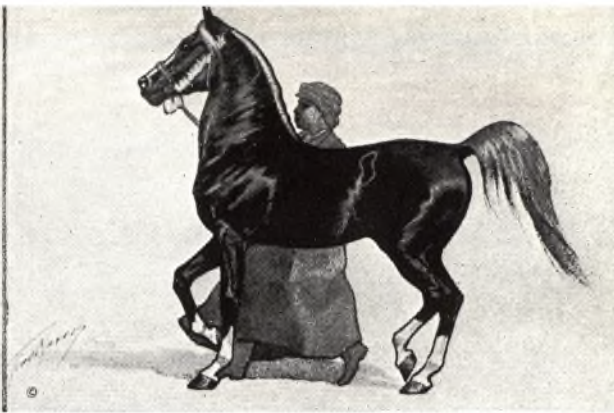




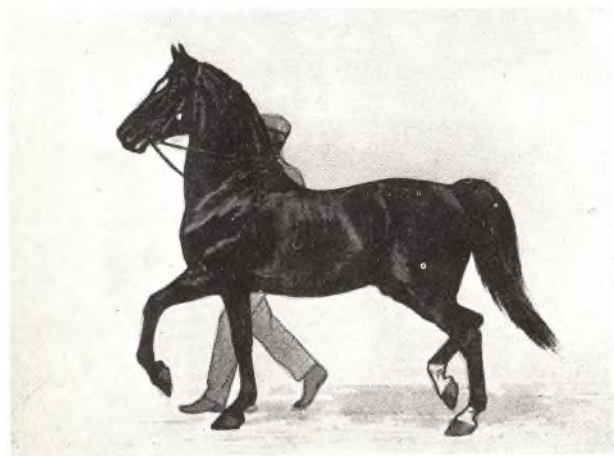
THOROUGHBRED (RUNNING HORSE)



STANDARD-BRED (AMERICAN TROTTER)



ARAB

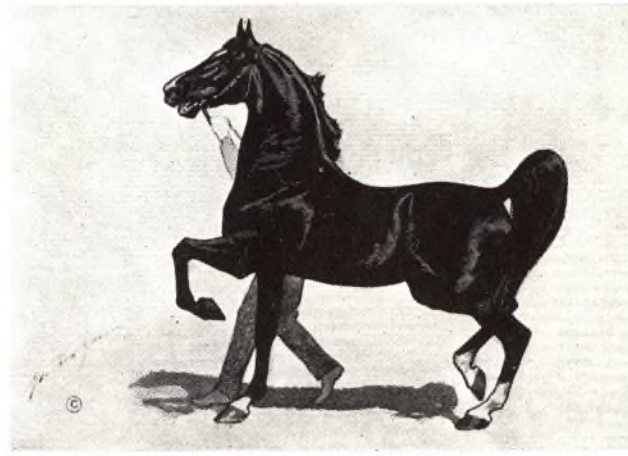


MORGAN

# TYPES OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS IN ACTION



From the original copyrighted paintings by George Ford Morris in "The Saddle Horse of America and The Morgan Horse".

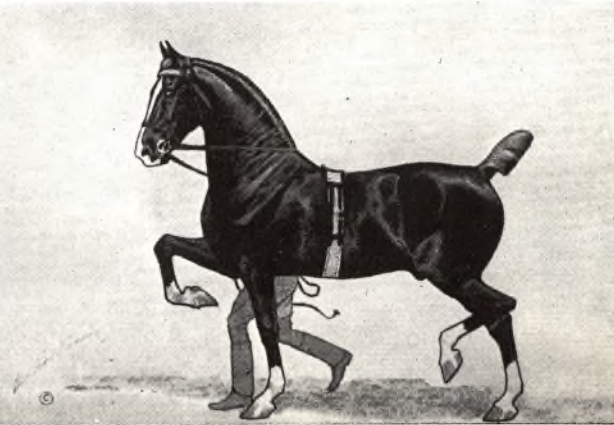
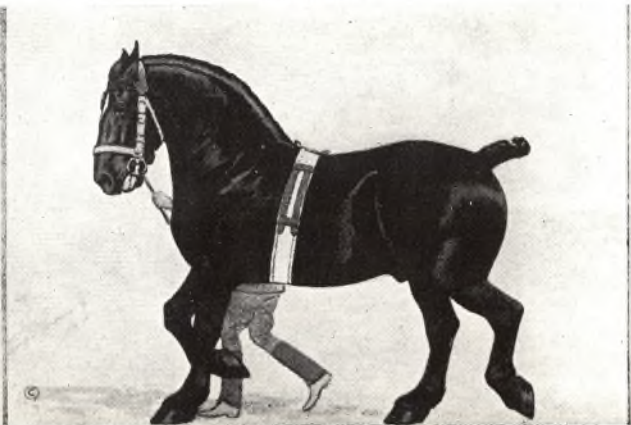
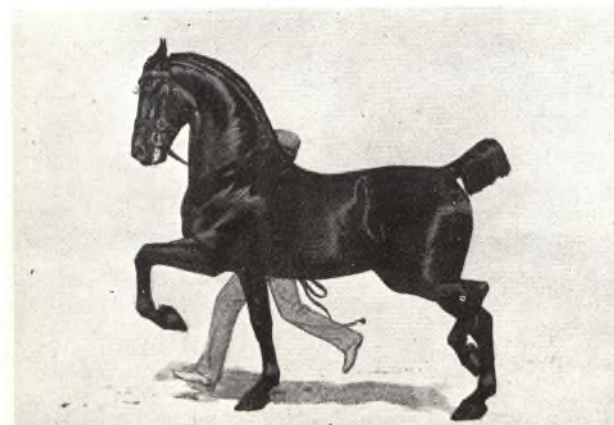


AMERICAN SADDLE HORSE

COACH HORSE (FRENCH OR GERMAN)

PERCHERON

HACKNEY





SELBY  
STUD

SELBY  
PORTSMOUTH

STUD  
OHIO

Registered American  
SADDLE HORSES

PURE BRED ARABIAN

# HORSES "TAKEN FOR A RIDE"

## IN STYLE, AT SELBY STUD

For years one of the greatest hazards in the breeding of fine horses has been the danger incident to moving the animals to and from the exhibitions, shows and contests, as well as deliveries following sales. It is not uncommon for one of the steeds to be injured so that it cannot be shown or raced, and occasionally a horse suffers injuries serious enough to warrant its being destroyed.

Fully realizing the danger involved in transporting valuable horses the Selby Stud had a unique tractor-trailer unit designed and manufactured. The experience of the horse breeder collaborated with the experience of the builder of trailers. The result is at once a unit of great usefulness as well as great beauty, — compact and highly streamlined — the lines of the tractor melting into those of the trailer, without the break common in most semi-trailer units.

The most important departure from ordinary trailer construction is a loading height so slight that a horse can almost step up or down without a ramp. Even a person not familiar with horses will readily appreciate this advantage. Where there is a great difference between the ground level and the floor level of the van, the horses are likely to become frightened and not willingly walk up or down the ramp.

Of almost equal importance, is the nearly complete elimination of wheel housings. The builders of this semi-trailer designed it so that tandem axles with single tires could be used. The side walls in the rear, where the wheel housings are ordinarily situated, were then sloped slightly so that there would be no corners to bruise the horses hocks.

The tandem axle construction also allows a freedom of movement of the wheels upward and downward with the contour of the road, which eliminates direct road shocks to spring and frame and delivers a ride in every way comparable to a large passenger bus.

The overall dimensions of the complete tractor-trailer unit are 35 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet 4½ inches high. Every possible inch of space that could be put into the horse van proper was so allocated to make the task of moving horses an easier one. Inside it measures 27 feet by 90 inches by 8 feet.

There are six removable stalls, built low so that the horses can sway from side to side and touch one another. Experience has shown that where the horses can touch one another they do not easily become panicky, and try to climb out of the stalls.

Three horses are carried in the front, riding backward, and three in the rear, riding forward. The distance between the two sets of stalls is 7 feet, which allows a horse to be led up the ramp and backed into its stall without the danger of being bitten or kicked. The loading ramp and an attendant are carried in the space between the stalls.



The stalls are 65" long, and there is 10 inches space between the tailboard and the wall, so that tails have ample clearance. Every provision is made so that the horses will look their best when they reach

their destination. Steel breast and tailboards in the front and rear of each stall are covered with duck which may be removed for laundering.

A smooth veneer interior minimizes the possibility of the horses scratching themselves against the side walls. The stall uprights, of tubular steel, are not so apt to injure the horses as rectangular uprights.

Double doors 52" wide by 7'0" high in the middle of each side permit loading and unloading from either side. The doors are equipped with piano hinges. The door locks can be operated from either inside or outside.

In front of the drop section of the trailer there is a 90" space for blankets, saddles, etc. All necessary tack, food, and attendants can be comfortably carried.

There is a communicating system between the man in the trailer and the man in the cab, so that if an emergency stop is necessary, it can easily be made. Six windows on each side and two in the rear have screens and snap on curtains yielding ample light and ventilation. Lights in front, middle, and rear of the trailer enable the attendant to examine the horses at any time. Running lights for all states are installed on the exterior.

The tractor is a cab-over-engine adaption of a V-8 truck yielding an extremely short unit. And the high forward position of the driver gives an excellent view of the road.

Both the trailer and tractor are seafoam blue, trimmed in cream. All lettering while restrained is in gold leaf, and placed so that the unit can be identified from any angle of approach.

All in all, this new, highly advanced design of horse van is a fitting piece of equipment for the fine Arabian horses of the Selby Stud.



# Mr. Roger A. Selby's Great Arabian Stud

Is Featured in This Issue in which We Open Our Arabian Department--Selby Stud Founded on Fine Individuals of Royal Breeding is Producing Champion Horses.

Having learned in his successful business that quality counted more than anything else Mr. Roger A. Selby, business man and sportsman of Portsmouth, O., spared no expense or effort in obtaining the finest specimens of the breed that he could buy when he founded his Arabian Stud at Selby Farm. From Lady Wentworth's Crabbet Stud in England he purchased his first Arabs and only after carefully inspecting the finest in that noted stud. He intended to have the best that could be had and from such an aristocratic lot of breeding stock he expected to produce equally fine specimens of the breed.

The quality of Mr. Selby's Arabians may be more easily appreciated because his snow white stallion, Mirage, and the white mare, Rifala, hold the distinction of being the only Arabians ever to win national championships both in England and America. Their son, Image the handsome chestnut two-year-old colt with white markings also has embarked upon a show ring career that should carry him to the highest honors for the breed in this country if nothing happens to him. In other words Mr. Selby's great show horses also are great breeding horses and his companions when he finds time to spend with them at the farm.

Because he believed in quality rather than quantity Mr. Selby purchased only a small number of breeding stock when he founded his Arabian stud and since that time has been breeding and adding to his band. Although he has had many tempting offers for youngsters that were produced at Selby Stud he has never had any surplus stock to sell. Now however, he has some promising youngsters that are being prepared for the trade and with their royal breeding and superb individuality it is expected that they will move readily as there is an ever increasing demand for fine purebred Arabian horses among the fanciers of this country. The yearlings and two-year-olds at Selby Stud that will soon be offered for sale are by the "double champion" Mirage, the noted Raffles, Nureddin, Rahal, Selmian and Mirzam. Raffles has been a consistent winner at the American shows and Mirzam won the three-gaited championship at the National Arabian Show at the Tennessee State Fair last September.

Although a horse of much age the regal white stallion, Mirage, seems to be the favored one with Mr. Selby. This horse was bred



**RIFALA and her promising son, IMAGE, caught in a characteristic pose by the noted artist, are favorites at Selby Stud. From the painting by Lynn Bogue Hunt in the collection of Roger A. Selby. The mare has won championships in England and America, the only Arabian of her sex to hold the honor.**

on the desert in Arabia and after proving himself one of the fleetest and most valuable of his tribe he passed into the ownership of King Faisal of Iraq and thence to Lady Wentworth of England from whom Mr. Selby purchased him. Except for his superb figure, his great beauty of conformation and his lovely type he could not have won the 1934 championship from his younger rivals. His was one of the most popular victories at the National Show which was the greatest display of Arabians ever staged in America.

Raffles is a small white stallion bred expressly for the pony type by Lady Wentworth, and is by the noted English sire, Champion Skowronek. In fact he is inbred to that great sire, being out of his champion daughter, Rifala. Dressed up in the authentic Arabian outfit he is a great favorite with horse show followers.

While Mr. Selby is greatly interested in the production of purebred Arabian horses and purebred American Saddle horses he also finds time for some interesting experiments at his stud. He has selected with great care some fine specimens of thoroughbreds and mated them with the Arabian stallions. One of the finest foals produced at his stud last year was a colt by his world's champion five gaited stallion, King's Genius and out of a mare by an Arabian stallion and the next dam was an English racing thoroughbred. This foal combined the blood of the three breeds of horses and besides being fine he possessed excellent type and quality and high action. In fact, to see it trot across the paddock after its mother immediately prompted the thought that it would develop into a real three gaited show horse. Other foals and yearlings by King's Genius and out of purebred Arabian mares also looked promising.

Mr. Selby says that he has never found anything so relaxing and so refreshing to him as to leave his office at The Selby Shoe Company, of which he is president, and spent a few hours at the farm. His farm, his Arabian and American Saddle horses of which he is so fond are a great benefit to him at this time as he has been kept quite busy during the past two years by the extra duties imposed upon him as President of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association and as Chairman of the Code Authority for the industry. A couple of hours spent astride the back of one of his favorite mounts or in a stroll across the pastures at his farm each day keeps him fit for his duties at the big shoe factory and bring much pleasure and relaxation. Mrs. Selby also is a great admirer of his horses and rides with him as often as possible, while Roger A. Selby, Jr., has already shown his love for horses and probably will follow in the footsteps of his father.

A large indoor show ring has been constructed at Selby Farm where shows are given several times a year—just as often as the occasion presents itself. With his well organized staff Mr. Selby can arrange for a show on short notice and frequently provides the entertainment for conventions, visiting delegations or for local organizations. A visit to Selby Farm will be interesting to anyone who loves Arabians or fine saddle horses and Mr. Selby takes this opportunity to renew his invitation to horse lovers to visit Selby Stud and see the horses in their natural state.





**ALICE HUGHES**

hours he is one of the country's foremost breeders of Arabian horses. His broad acres outside Portsmouth are his laboratory and to him the pleasantest part of his life.

The shoe business knows him well, for he retired this month after four consecutive terms as president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association. As much as any other individual he is entitled to designation as dean of the industry.

He runs a model factory. The plant is light and warm. It has every appurtenance a well-run establishment of the kind should have. \* \* \*

The farm is a huge, sprawling place populated entirely by horses and stable boys. A sort of domestic zoo has grown up about the stables. There are squirrels of astounding plumpness, chinchilla rabbits of even greater rotundity, a herd of angora goats, their absurd shaggy coats dragging the ground, and horses, horses and horses.

\* Reprinted from her column in the New York American of Sunday, November 4, 1934, by the famous syndicated writer for King Features.

## AN ARABIAN WINDOW DISPLAY

BY ALICE HUGHES \*

"At Fifth and Fiftieth, where Radio City dominates the skyline and Saks 5th Avenue commands the sidewalk, the store is paying a deserved tribute this week to a man and a horse. The corner window is given over to a collection of paintings and saddles and trophies glorifying the Arabian horse, one of the gentlest, perhaps the most romantic, certainly one of the most beautiful of all horses.

Yesterday a slim, quiet man with that peculiar erect slouch of the habitual horseman stopped to peer at the display. Of all who pass that corner he probably knows more about Arabians than any other, for he is the man who provided the Saks collection.

His name is Roger A. Selby. Thousands of women have seen the name "Selby" stamped on the soles of their shoes, from the huge Selby Shoe Factory in Portsmouth, Ohio. Outside working



PHOTO BY LOUIS BAUS FOR CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER ROTOGRAVURE SECTION

PHOTO ON OPPOSITE PAGE BY R.A.S.

In every pasture mares romp with their foals. In paddocks champion stallions stretch their necks above the fencetops and snort. In box stalls of the main stable whinny such celebrities as "Mirage," world champion Arab stallion once owned by King Feisal of Iraq, a celebrated milk-white, high-spirited desert courier. His progeny, champions in their own right, paw the floor in adjacent stalls. All of them are beauties, most of them the finest examples of the breed to be found anywhere on earth.

They like Selby, in nondescript leather jacket, disreputable cap, baggy trousers. He can speak their language, and does. Tireless, because this is the life he likes, the man strides from pasture to pasture through the crisp autumn, scrambling over rail fences, disregarding the inconveniences to muscle-bound city-bred guests. Anybody who can't walk two miles across country ought to learn.

A day at the Selby Stud Farm is a wearing day for the casual visitor. It lasts until sundown, and would go on from there for in the library are hundreds of books on nothing but horses. Nowhere hereabouts does the shoe business rear its head."





#### ARABS ON THE MARCH

Showing a file of Arabian horsemen proceeding through a ravine on an exceedingly hilly terrain. Two important figures on horses at the left and right face to the center. The figure at the left shows a warrior seated upon his steed with a native rifle held in his right hand, the butt of the fire-arm resting upon his right thigh. The horseman to the right, less detailed, but beautifully colored, brings up the rear of a line of five or six disappearing into the distance.

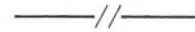


Adolph Schreyer.

# SCHREYER

## The Great Depicter of Arabian Horses

The most famous painter of Arabian horses was Adolph Schreyer, a German, who devoted much of his life to creating lifelike scenes in which Arab horses and riders appear. The accuracy and appeal of these works is tremendous. He painted some two hundred Arab canvases which are much sought after, and have attained great value. In fact, so numerous and uniformly excellent are these paintings that they have attained the rare distinction of a classification all their own. Two of the most choice Schreyers have been acquired by Roger A. Selby and are reproduced here.



Adolf Schreyer was born at Frankfort-on-Main on May 9, 1828. He was fortunate in deriving from a family of wealth and distinction, in consequence of which he was permitted from his youth an independence of movement and study which liberated him from the then restricted influence of his native art. He became a pupil of the Staedel Institute at Frankfort and also studied at the Munich Academy.

In 1855, when his friend, Prince Taxis, went to the Crimea, Schreyer accompanied the prince's regiment, and at this period he began producing those battle scenes which gave him his initial recognition. His wanderings in Algiers and along the North African coast into Asia Minor resulted in those pictures of Arab life for which he is famous, while visits to the estates of his family and friends in Wallachia provided him with another of his familiar subjects.

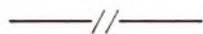
In 1862 Schreyer established a residence in Paris, where he lived until 1870. Thereafter he divided his time between Paris and his estate Kronberg near Frankfort, where he lived surrounded by his horses and hounds. In 1860 he was invested with the Order of Leopold, and in 1862 he was made Painter to the Court of the Grand Duke of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin. He also was a member of the Academies of Antwerp and Rotterdam and received first class medals at all the important European expositions between 1863 and 1876.

Schreyer was essentially a creative painter. His manner, as well as his talent, has two natures; it recalls both Fromentin and Delacroix. His color is a happy mingling of the delicate technique of the one and the powerful colors of the other. Everything he painted is instinct with life, movement, and the rich reflection of his original active mind. He died at Kronberg on July 29, 1899.

Schreyer is known as one of the greatest horse painters in the history of painting. He was equally familiar with the great draft

horses of Wallachia straining forward with ponderous peasant wagons mired in the road or impeded by snow clogged lanes, as he was with the Arabian animal. His understanding of the Arabian subject, by reason of the natural romance and color peculiar to it, won him instant appreciation and applause. More restrained in his romantic reaction than Delacroix, his version of those subjects was truer to facts and better understood than those of the great French master. This gave him an important international following, and these paintings of both subjects fetch large sums when they appear on the market. At the Mathusen sales in New York in 1902, his "ARABS AT THE FORD" fetched \$13,000; "PEASANTS AND HORSES" \$10,000; sale of 1903, "BULGARIANS" \$13,000; "DRINKING TROUGH" \$8,000; etc.

His paintings are in numerous museums and galleries throughout Europe and America as well as many private collections.



On this page the painting "Arabian Horseman" depicts an Arabian chieftan coming to halt in a tree inclosed oasis. The horse, light in color, with head reined high, uplifts its front left leg. The warrior sitting easily in his saddle holds a long native rifle loosely in his left hand, glances to the rear over his left shoulder.





KING'S GENIUS  
MORRIS PHOTO

## SADDLE BRED DIVISION OF SELBY STUD

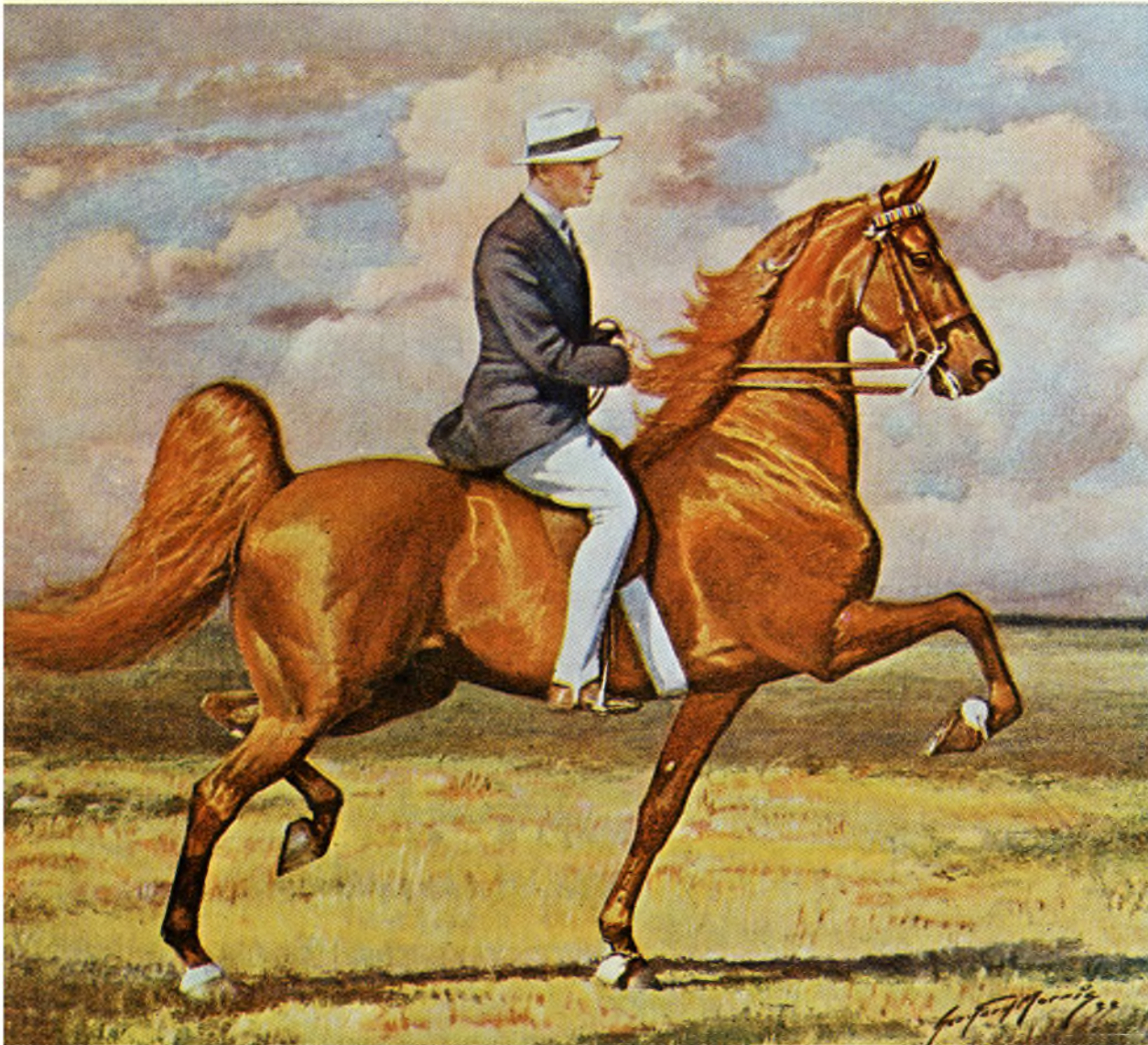
This brochure is devoted to Arabian horses, but the saddle bred division of the Selby Stud should not go unnoticed. That branch of the Stud is headed by the Worlds Champion Five Gaited Stallion, King's Genius. This famous stallion combines the blood of the Denmark and Chief families, through their greatest individual stallions and mares. He is the prime offspring of the peerless sire, Bourbon King, 1788 and is out of Princess Eugenia, by Chester Peavine by Rex Peavine. Princess Eugenia was herself a prize winner. King's Genius during a long and strenuous show career made a record paralleling the remarkable one of his renowned sire.

King's Genius is a beautiful golden chestnut, 15.3 in height, foaled in 1924. He has been a constant trooper, appearing in the important contests in all parts of the country. He has won innumerable championships against the best that the country had to offer. He is still at the height of his career, and to date has the following winnings to his credit: In 1928, when first exhibited, the Junior Championship Stake at the Kentucky and Ohio State Fairs. From 1929 to 1931, 13 Grand Championship Stakes, 3 Stallion Stakes, 16 Stallion Classes, 2 Fine Harness Stakes, 2 Junior Stakes, and a Combination Class. In 1932, the Stallion Class and the 5-Gaited stake, Wichita, Kansas; The Stallion Class, Stockton, Calif.; the Stallion Class and 5-Gaited Stake, Denver, Colo.; the same at Ft. Worth; the same at Miami, Florida, and the Stallion Stake at the American Royal at Kansas City. 1933 Stallion Stakes at Ohio and Kentucky State Fairs and the World's Fair Show (Chicago.) Grand championship Stakes. The Ohio State Fair (A. C. Long, Memorial Challenge Trophy); Denver, Miami, Fort Worth, National (Madison Square Garden, New York) and International Shows (Chicago). 1934 Stallion Stake at the Kentucky State Fair, the only show in which entered. King's Genius won in seven years — 21 grand championship stakes, 11 stallion or stallion and gelding stakes; two junior stakes; two fine harness stakes, one combination class. He was not defeated in the stallion division in 1931, 1932, 1933 nor 1934.

It is a significant fact that King's Genius is still absolutely sound and fresh, notwithstanding his long and intensive show career. He is a horse of unusual qualities and ability to do, and fortunately he is able to transmit these qualities in large measure to his get.

Assembled for mating with him are a group of the finest living brood mares, representing the most popular proven blood lines. About a dozen of the young get of King's Genius are available for sale each season. In addition to our own breedings the book of this outstanding sire is kept overwhelmingly full with the finest outside mares sent to his court. His first get are just commencing to reach early maturity and are fully justifying in the show ring the flattering prophecies made for them. The two and three

**KING'S GENIUS IN ACTION, FROM PAINTING BY GEO. FORD MORRIS**



year olds now appearing are topping the shows in the fastest company. In keeping with his distinguished show ring career, it seems certain from the early record that he will demonstrate himself likewise to be one of the greatest breeding horses of the age

To date three of his best known daughters, which only began their show ring career in the 1936 season, are: FRONT PAGE LADY and GLORIOUS STAR, owned by Miss Frances M. Dodge of Rochester, Mich., and BELLE DE LUXE, owned by Miss Amy Novich Freeman of San Antonio, Texas. A brief resume of their honors in this, their initial season may be of interest.

FRONT PAGE LADY 20861 established herself as the outstanding junior five-gaited horse of 1936. Won the Mare and Grand Championship division of the \$2500 World's

**FRONT PAGE LADY**

Junior Five-Gaited Stake at the Indiana State Fair; also the Junior Stakes at the Kentucky State Fair, St. Louis, Newark, Atlantic City, American Royal and other important shows. Rated one of the most sensational junior horses of recent horse show history. Chestnut, foaled 1932. Dam Wild Wind by Wild Rex.

GLORIOUS STAR 21515, Champion three-year-old five-gaited horse of 1936. Winner of stakes her age at the Kentucky and Ohio State Fairs, the St. Louis and New York horse shows, and of the juvenile five-gaited class at the famous National Horse Show. Also a frequent winner in fine harness and a brilliant prospect for junior honors in 1937. Chestnut, foaled 1933. Dam Lulu Belle by Lyon Artist.

BELLE DE LUXE 21452. Started her career as the champion foal in 1933, and followed through as a winner of champion honors as a three-year old five gaited and fine harness horse in 1936, winning the \$500 Junior five-gaited stakes at the International Horse Show, and the three-year-old five-gaited and \$500 three-year-old fine harness stakes at the Ak-Sar-Ben Show. She is a favorite of many horsemen for junior honors in 1937. Chestnut, foaled 1933. Dam Belle Royal by Harbison.

**BELLE DE LUXE**

In the stallion division, King's Genius is represented by BOURBON GENIUS, generally recognized as the most sensational young stallion which the breed has seen in some years, Winner of the Junior Fine Harness Championship, 1936 at the Kentucky State Fair. Owned by Dixiana Farm. Chestnut, foaled 1933. Dam Kate Haines by Sunflower out of Kathryn Haines.

Among his other promising young sons are PIRATE GOLD 12498, also owned by Dixiana, who placed second in the \$2500 Stallion Stake at the Kentucky State Fair in 1936 as a four-year-old, and PEPPER MARTIN 12491, winner at the Missouri State Fair when shown as a yearling, who has recently been placed at stud by his owner, Mr. R. A. Lumpkin of Mattoon, Ill.

The Saddle Bred Division of the Selby Stud is located at Cumberland View Farm on Route 25, four miles south of Richmond, Kentucky, in the heart of the famous bluegrass region. That expert young kentucky horse-man, Douglas Chenault, is Manager.

**GLORIOUS STAR**

Note: At the 1937 Atlantic City Show the get of King's Genius were placed First, Second and Third in the Junior Stake, Glorious Star owned by Miss Francis Dodge, Dixiana Sunbeam owned by Dixiana and Flirtation Walk, owned by Audray's Choice Stables.





