



North American Cob Connection

Volume 1, Number 2

Spring 1987

Welcome to our second issue. Thanks go to many of you who have passed along news of the birth of this newsletter. Subscribers now exceed 55 and still growing! This issue contains 1987 show dates, noteworthy accomplishments gleaned from your questionnaire responses, amendments to the Directory, a directory of Welsh Partbreds, articles about driving and other information we hope you consider interesting. Remember to let us know if you purchase or sell a Cob, have a foal born, or want to advertise a cob for sale.

Issue 1 will continue to be sent to new subscribers until we are out of copies. The Directory, however, will be provided to every new subscriber and reprinted in its entirety annually in our January issue.

The change in format is the result of our efforts to improve the readability and layout of your newsletter.

COB NAME CHANGE

At the October 1986 Annual General Meeting of the Welsh Pony Society of America held in Portland, Oregon, a proposal to add 'and Cob' to the name of the Society was voted upon. The absence of the words 'and Cob' in the Society's name is due to the fact that when the association was reorganized after World War II in 1946, there were no Cobs in this country at that time. Members of the Annual General Meeting voted overwhelmingly in favor of changing the association's name to: Welsh Pony and Cob Society of America. America now joins Great Britain, Canada, and New Zealand in recognizing cobs and ponies in their registries. At least six Welsh clubs nationwide also use 'Cob' as part of their title.

ARE YOU CURRENT WITH YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS?

Have you renewed your subscriptions yet this year? If not, it's still not too late to take action now. Welsh Pony and Cob Society of America, P. O. Box 2977, Winchester, VA 22601 (\$25 Annual). Welsh Pony and Cob Society of Canada, R.R. 2, Caledon East, Ontario, LON 1E0 (\$20 Annual). Welsh Pony and Cob Society, 6 Chalybeate Street, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, Wales (£10). All annual memberships include newsletters, and a directory. The American and Welsh Societies also provide a Yearbook. To receive the Welsh Roundabout, send \$12 (Bulk) or \$18 (First Class) USA. \$18

to Canada, \$20 Foreign Surface or \$25 Foreign Air Mail to: Valerie Lapicola, 5051 Townline Road, East Troy, WI 53120

FOREIGN CURRENCY

If you are planning on ordering goods from overseas, be prepared to find a bank that deals with foreign currency. To buy British pounds, for example, inform the teller you want to purchase a foreign draft. The bank will issue a check in British pounds payable through your choice of several banks, such as Barclays or Lloyds. This makes it much easier for the recipient to cash the check, since in effect, it is a "local" check. You won't experience the annoyance of having to send additional money if the exchange rate moves while your money is in transit from one country to another. A foreign draft also eliminates the "add on" fees charged by recipients who must convert an American check in dollars to pounds. Be prepared to pay at least \$5 for a foreign draft. It is usually the case that the bank also charges a higher exchange rate than that published in the newspaper.

FITTING A SADDLE

A number of readers have requested sources from which wide-treed English saddles may be ordered. When ordering a new saddle, it is prudent to make a tracing of the animal to be fitted. The following steps were described by a representative of Clinton-Northrup Saddlery. Begin by untwisting a coat hanger into one straight wire. Bend it at the half-way point. It takes two people to properly measure a Cob—each stands on opposite sides of the animal. Measure 3-4" back from where the front of the saddle will rest. Placing the bent wire over the back of the horse at this point, press the wire against the sides of the animal to conform to the shape of the back and sides. The wire will follow the heart girth. Place the wire on paper and trace the shape. When ordering a saddle, be sure to indicate your animal's breed and age. Our 14-month D filly had the same tracing as our 15.2 h 12-year quarterhorse gelding! She measured for a wide tree, but because she will continue to grow, and is a Cob, the saddlery sent an extra-wide tree, which now fits her perfectly.



Write to your Correspondents:

ANN LAMB - 10015 Avondale Rd., Remond, WA 98052
[206] 885-3272

CINDY DISHMAN - 35807 Willama Vista, Pleasant
Hill, OR 97455 [503] 746-4760

SADDLERY SUPPLIERS

The Cooper Clark Co. imports a line of Clinton-Northrup saddles and leather goods made in England. Having ordered and received one of their saddles, I can report the quality is very good and, for the particular model I ordered, very reasonable. In addition to specifying type of leather (pigskin, bridle, or combination) and your choice of 7 tree widths, several options are available. Extra long and/or extra Forward Flaps, knee rolls, suede or leather padded flaps, and a custom size other than 16-18 can be added for \$30 for each option. Two models—the Close Contact II Hunt Jump Saddle and a 3-Day Event/Combination Saddle that retail over \$700 are now on a special for \$340 each plus \$10 shipping. The only disappointment about the transaction was that it took nearly 6 months to receive the saddle. (I was told to expect my saddle within 6 to 8 weeks.) This company requires payment when an order is placed (they do accept VISA). Leathers, stirrups, girths, bridles, bits and blankets are also featured in their brochure available by writing to Cooper Clark Co., P. O. Box 2298, Hilton Head Is., SC 29925 (803) 681-5544.

Another source of equipment for your Cob is: Kiln Saddlery, Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex, England CO2 OHZ, International phone: 44-20634-695. Accepts VISA and Mastercard. Catalog available on request. Has Pony, Cob and full-size stallion In-Hand bridles with brass fittings and stallion bits with mullen mouth, horseshow cheeks (3 3/4, 4, 4 3/4, 5, and 5 1/2 inch). Favorable prices. Inquire about current price and exchange. Custom duty is collected by the Post Office when goods are delivered, not by the dealer.

COB ACCOMPLISHMENTS

BAYFORD TRUE PATRIOT, in his first year in harness won Performance Champion at the National Eastern and stood Reserved Champion to his barnmate, CRUGYBRAR BRENHINES CYMRU, 2-year cob Filly in the Breeding Champion class.

In her three years of showing, DERWEN TYBED had been Champion twice and Reserve Champion once. She was the Ontario High Point Welsh Cob Mare/Filly.

1983 filly KNOCKBRIDGE KIZZY placed first in Pleasure Pony, first in Pleasure Hunter, second in Pleasure Cob, and third In-Hand.

BRYNARIAN GWENNO was first in Cob Halter at the 1986 Welsh of Wisconsin Show. BRYNARIAN BRITON was right behind GWENNO in the same class, placing second.

TREVALLION LADY DIANA was shown extensively in 1986 winning in English Pleasure, Hunter, Halter. She also carried Walk-Trot and Novice Riders to many ribbons.

MADOC REES was shown in Halter classes successfully while KENTCHURCH CHIME was shown under saddle for the first time.

BEAVERWOODS BRACKEN has been Ontario In-Hand Reserve Champion in 1984, Champion in 1985, and In-Hand Champion

and High-Point Mare in 1986. She also won Champion Cob Driving of Ontario for the 1986 High Point.

VICTORY BALL OF PENRHYN placed first In-Hand at the Northeastern Welsh Pony Show held in Elmira, New York. In addition he was overall Reserve Champion In-Hand, first in Pleasure Pony Driving, and has won many firsts in Pleasure Pony Under Saddle classes.

CROSSROADS LADY DIANA scored 61% in her first Dressage test. She placed third (1 1/2 penalty points behind the winner) in her first Horse Trials. In addition, DIANA has placed and won in Hunter and Jumping classes—she has never had a jumper's fault!

SCOLE SALLY won two Welsh Cob classes (sexes combined) in Alberta and was second in her first English Pleasure class which had 10 entries (A, B, C, and D).

SHILOH TIGER BAY competed for the first time in 1986. He placed first in Western Pleasure Cobs and second in English Pleasure Cobs at the Welsh National in Sacramento, CA. At the Rollison Ranch English Show, Sacramento, he won High Point in the 18 & Over category. Twice TIGER BAY won Hunter Championships in Open competition at the LakeHills Equestrian Park Pony Show.

YOKECREST'S GALLANT REPLAY won Reserved Champion in the Halter Class, in 1984 and 1985 at the Welsh of Wisconsin Show.

CROSSROADS VALIANT FLYER placed first in both Hunter Hack and English Pleasure at the 1986 Spring Pony Show. Competing at an Open show in 1986, he showed in eight classes winning five and placing second in the others.

LIDGETT HENRIETTA won second in an Open Halter Class, C & D, any age at the Northeastern Welsh Show, Elmira, NY. She placed third in the same class at Quentin, PA site of the National Welsh Pony Show.

ARDMORE TODMORDEN won his class at the Breeders' Show. He was shown in harness competing in Combined Driving and Pleasure Driving, being successful in all.

ARDMORE RED DRAGON won the Cob Foal Futurity and was Reserve Champion Cob (against all sexes) at the Welsh Futurity and Barrie Fair.

ARDMORE RAREBIT, her only time shown, was Champion Cob at the All Welsh Show in Canada.

DERWEN REBOUND won first In-Hand Cob at the New York State Horse Breeder Association's show. He placed first under saddle at the Northeastern Welsh Pony show and second in Harness at that same event. REBOUND was the High Point Cob of the Northeastern Welsh Pony Association.

DAWNS DATHLIAD ARIAN Y PENRHYN, last campaigned in 1984, was National In-Hand Champion Cob and National Cob Driving Champion. He also won the ADS Driving class at the same show.

Many others wrote of plans and current involvement in competitive trail riding, dressage, training shows, combined driving, and working in the woods logging—all of which the Welsh Cob are so capable! THANK YOU to all owners who told us about your Cobs' accomplishments. Please keep on telling us. We're

delighted to print that kind of news. Tell us about other work or play your Cobs are involved in other than in horse shows. The TROLLBERG Cobs, in New Brunswick, for example, are used for general farm work, logging, eventing and for competitive trail riding. Versatile!

NEWS FROM WALES

UPCOMING EVENTS IN NORTH AMERICA

April 17-19 Annual General Meeting of the Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Canada in Ontario

Shows with Cob Classes:

- May 1-3 Spring Breed Classic, L.A. Equestrian Center, Burbank, CA. AHSA rated Welsh Division. Breed and performance classes. Mr. George Chatigny, P.O. Box 29609, Los Angeles, CA 90029 (818) 840-9063
- June 26-28 Summer Pony Classic, Earl Warren Show Grounds, Santa Barbara, CA. AHSA "A"-rated Welsh Div., plus the Cal. Welsh Pony Futurity with classes for reg. Welsh Ponies, Cobs and half-breds. M/M Jim Froelicher at (805) 238-5277 or Mrs. Stephanie Abronson at (818) 704-6344.
- June 27-28 Oregon Welsh Pony Society, Clackamas Fairgrounds, Canby, OR 97013. Cob halter classes. Sue Seeley (503) 589-3258
- June 28 Manitoba Welsh Breeders Assn. Show, Neepawa Agricultural Grounds
- July 3-5 American National Welsh Pony & Cob Show, Chemung Co. Fairgrounds, Horseheads, NY. Linda L. Burke, Horse Show Management Services, 4562 Middle Road, Horseheads, NY 14845
- July 10-12 Great Lakes Welsh Event, combining the Midwest Championship Welsh Show, two breeding divisions, full performance div., and a Welsh Cob and Pony Clinic. Welsh of Wisconsin, 5051 Townline Rd., East Troy, WI 53120
- July ? Ontario Welsh Pony & Cob Assn. Show, Tottenham, Ontario
- July 23-25 Alberta Pony & Small Horse Breeders Assn., Edmonton, in conjunction with Klondike Days
- July 23-25 Eastern National Welsh Pony & Cob Show, Quentin, PA.
- August 1 Washington County Fair, Hillsboro, OR. Cob halter class. Claudine Benson (503) 357-7359
- August 29 Emerald Empire Welsh Pony Show, Manchester Arena, Ore. State Univ., Corvallis, OR. Cob halter class. Sue Seeley (503) 689-3258
- September 19 California State Fair Horse Show--Welsh Pony Halter and Performance classes.
- October ? Central National Welsh Show, Tulsa, OK

Registrations

From the 8th March 1986 Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Welsh Pony and Cob Society, come the registration figures for Welsh Cobs, Section D:

1985 Colts: 592 Fillies: 628 Geldings: 125
1985 5,937 total Welsh registered
(Sections A, B, C & D)

Registration figures for the Welsh Pony of Cob type were unavailable.

New Wynne Davies' Publications

Dr. E. W. Davies is compiling Welsh Champions Section B and Welsh Champions Section C. No release date has been set.

The National Stallion Association

The 1987 Directory of approved Stallions will be published in early March and will include in excess of 800 stallion entries from all breeds. The cost of the directory is £3. Please order directly from The National Stallion Association, 96 High Street, Edenbridge, Kent, TN8 5AR.

Shows, 1987

May: May 1-2 Newark; Nottinghamshire; May 2 Clanusk Stallion; May 3-4 Leicestershire; May 4 Llandyrnog Spring; May 21-22 Shropshire & West Midlands; May 21-23 Devon County; May 23 Montgomeryshire; May 25 Surrey County; May 27-28 Staffordshire; May 27-28 Suffolk; May 27-30 Royal Bath & West; May 29-31 Mid Wales Stampede; May ?? East Midland; May ?? North Western Assoc-Spring Indoor Show; May ?? Anglesey 2-Day

June: June 4-6 Royal Cornwall; June 6-7 Midland Counties; June 11-13 South of England; June 13 Aberystwyth; June 16-18 Three Counties; June 19-21 Essex; June 20 Derbyshire County; June 20 Todmorden; June 21 Ponies of Britain Club., Ltd.; June 21-24 Royal Highland; June 23-24 Cheshire; June 24-25 Lincolnshire; June 27 Clwyd Assoc. Summer; June 28 South Wester Assoc. Annual; June ?? NCPA (Lancs); June 21 Portsmouth.

July: July 1-2 Royal Norfolk; July 6-9 Royal; July 11-12 Bridgend; July 12 Northleach; July 14-16 Yorkshire; July 16-18 Kent; July 18 Newport; July 20-23 Royal Welsh; July 21-23 East of England; July 25 Abergavenny; July 25 Llandyrnog; July 25 Cleveland County; July 28-30 Royal Lancashire; July 29 Cardigan; July 29 Natwich.

August: Aug 1 Brecon; Aug 1 Oswestry; Aug 5-6; National Pony Society; Aug 6 North Wales; Aug 8 Minsterley; Aug 11-12 Anglesey; Aug 13-15 United Counties; Aug 13-15 Ponies of Britain; Aug 15 Bedwelly; Aug 18-20 Pembrokeshire; Aug 19 Vale of Glamorgan; Aug 20 Denbigshire & Flintshire; Aug 23 Southern Counties Assoc. Championship; Aug 26 Merioneth; Aug

SHOWS - continued

27 Monmouthshire; Aug 31 Edenbridge & Exted; Aug ?? Eglwysbach; Aug ?? North Western Assoc.-Summer Medal Show; Aug 31 City of Leicester.

Sept/Nov: Sept 1 A. J. Fitzherbert; Nov 7 Clwyd Assoc. Foal Show.

WELSH PONY AND COB EXPORTS

By Dr. Wynne Davies

Following on from the 84 Welsh Ponies and Cobs exported during August to October 1986 despite November and December not being the optimum time of year to see animals to their best advantage, another 30 were exported before the end of 1986. Major importing country with ten ponies and cobs was the USA which shows a revived interest, a surprising fact in view of exporting costs approaching £2,000 per head. The largest American consignment, a total of six, went to sprightly octogenarian Mrs. Hope Ingersoll and her great-nephew Aaron Garland of Massachusetts. These consisted of the Section B colt foal out of Rotherwood Hollyhock which because of American veterinary regulations Mrs. Ingersoll boards in Wales, four Cob filly foals, and a Cob yearling colt. The four Cob fillies were the chestnut Rhystyd Fancy from the old established Rhystyd Stud of Messrs Rowlands Harris, a very well-grown and good moving filly Synod Rosie-o-Gracie from Mr. and Mrs. Cerdin Jones, Pennal Mattie, a daughter of Royal Welsh Male champion Derwen Replica but bred by William Harris and Son and sold from the Derwen Stud of Mr. and Mrs. Ifor Lloyd and finally Okeden Welsh Princess from Dr. June Alexander of North Humberside, the first foal sired by Lidgett Baker's Boy and the tenth filly from Arth Maid of Honour. The yearling colt was one of very illustrious parentage, by Derwen Telynor out of Llanarth Sian, he was Mr. and Mrs. Len Bigley's Llanarth Trustful, a good winner during 1986 including a third prize from 33 entries at Lampeter.

Two other daughters of Derwen Telynor which went to Stacey Lloyd of Virginia were Trevallion Fergie and Trevallion Victoria from their breeder, Nelson Smith of Balsall Common. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence introduced another Cob bloodline into Massachusetts by the purchase of the colt foal Nebo Ambassador from the Nebo Stud and sired by the 1986 Royal Welsh Male Champion Nebo Daniel. The last of the American lot, which also went to Massachusetts was the Section C colt foal Synod Gladstone, again from Cerdin and Doreen Jones and regarded by many judges to be the most exciting colt foal of this section seen in 1986.

The largest consignment to a single person were the six Welsh Cob mares Llanidan Mattie, Cathedine Jubilee Queen, Caterux Sian, Caterux Sally, Caterux Beauty and Bucklesham Ffafret, all sold by Mrs. Gooch of Norwich to Tina Halonen of Leppavirta, Finland. This was a particularly encouraging overseas request since only one other Welsh Pony or Cob has

gone to Finland since the last war.

Another octogenarian who gets much pleasure from driving pairs of Welsh Cobs is Hans Strelin from Holland who bought the promising young stallion Nebo sportsman from Geraint and Mary Jones' Nebo Stud and the good mare Gwrthafarn Mattie from the nearby Gwrthafarn Stud of W. Ll. Rowlands. Mr. Kruger of Holland who usually buys Section A ponies this time bought the cob yearling colt Glantraeth Trysor from Richard Owens of the Friars Stud, and Edi de Vin, also of Holland, who only breeds Cobs, bought a section A filly foal Derwen Devine from Ifor and Myfanwy Lloyd and son. The remainder of the Dutch exports were Section B's, both sired by famous stallions, the colt foal Carolinas Red Ribbon sired by Carolinas Purple Emperor which went to Jeff Amory's noted stud at Limburg and the mare Priestwood Cinnabar, daughter of the much-missed Solway Master Bronze which went to Mr. Wouten Heij of Beek.

Mr. Weimers of Herne, West Germany who has had considerable success driving his chestnut Cob pair Derwen Dambuster and Derwen Welsh Legend came back for another pair of geldings, the blacks Gwennog Merlyn Du and Derwen Disturbance, a former sire of winning stock at the Uplands Stud. He also bought the Section C stallion Tywysog Cefnbangor, a son of Nebo Brenin. Two very well-known Section B stallions also went to West Germany, they were Mr. Emrys Bowen's Rotherwood Tomahawk, the highest-priced Section B pony on the 1982 Fayre Oaks Sale and Paul and Elspeth Allen's Twylands Firecracker, who during his stay in Wales sired the Lampeter Champion Ceulan Nicola and the Royal Welsh ridden champion Tricula Jenny Wren. The remainder of the exports consisted of the Cob mare Corland Topsy purchased from J. Davies of Ystrad Meurig by Isobel de Moerkerke of Belgium and the two Section A stallions Twyford Royal Triumph and Pendock Bumble Bee exported to H. Lubker of Videbaek, Denmark.

ONE OF THOSE "DAZE"

Have you ever had "one of those days"? (This editor calls them "one of those daze" because by the time the day is over, I am IN a daze.) Of course you have--everyone has. This time of year my head is brimming. Overloaded, in fact. Let's see . . . is this the week to worm? How many feet will the farrier need to trim? I need to be biting the filly, schooling the colt, and oh yes, don't forget, shoveling the . . . road apples. And of course there is the matter of the job outside the home so I can afford to be concerned about things like parasites, rasps, and wheelbarrows. It was, at the end of a full day (in which 14 hours of living felt like an Olympic pentathlon) that I committed a major boo-boo. That fateful evening everything I ever learned about computers (and have preached to others) was locked away in a vault--in someone else's brain. I was putting the finishing touches to 12 pages of text, when I experienced a brain drain. Logic . . . gone. Circuits . . . disconnected. Newsletter . . . gone. Gone! How could I have erased my one and only file of NACC (issue 2) from the disk??? Wish I could blame the mysteries of electronic technology. The truth of the matter is . . . it was just one of those daze! CD -- Sorry for your newsletter's delay!

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A PARK PHAETON AND A SURREY

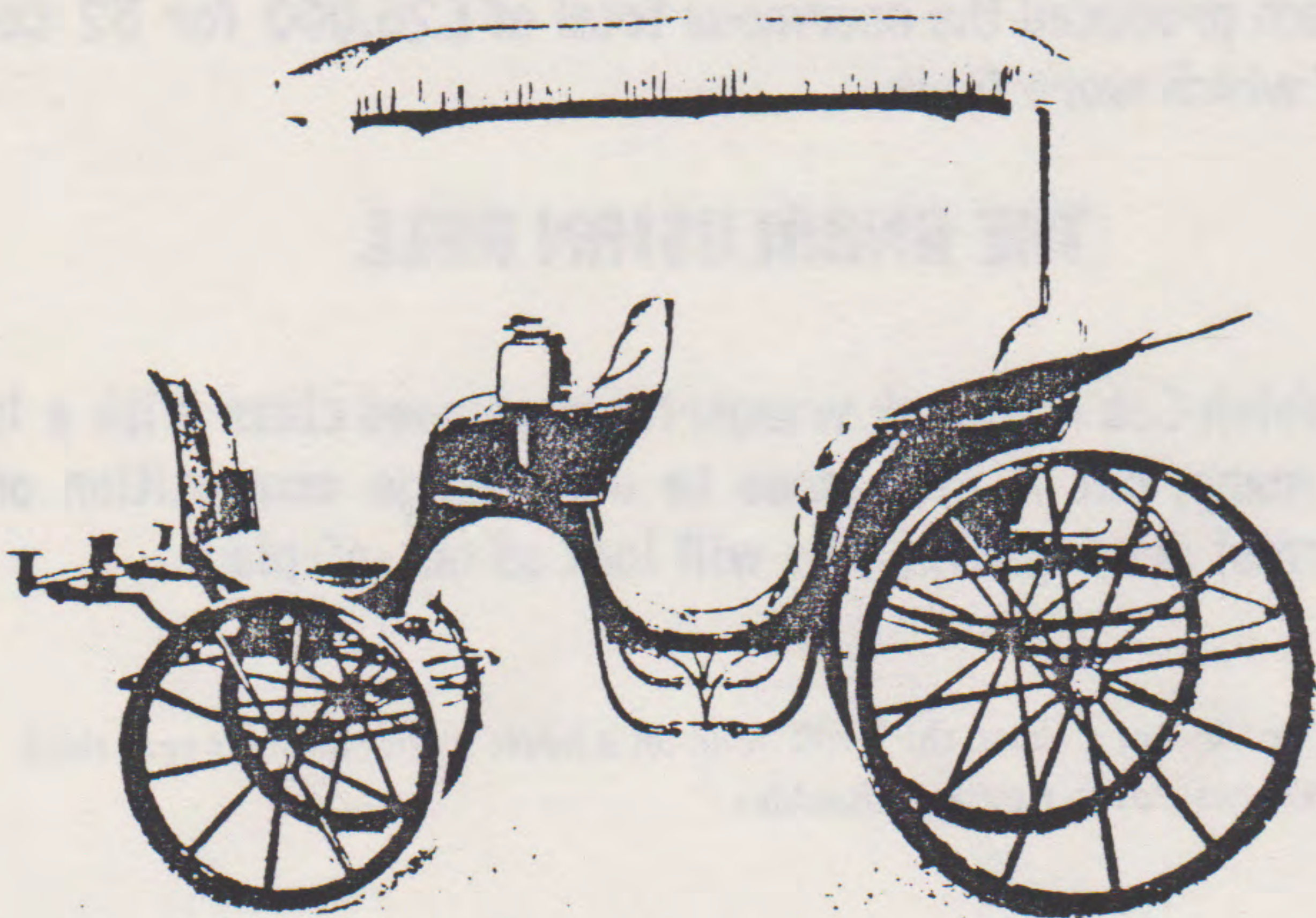
The following article is reprinted from Driving Digest Magazine, March/April 1983. Subscriptions to Driving Digest may be obtained by writing to P. O. Box 467, Brooklyn, CT 06234.

Q: What is the difference between a park phaeton and a surrey? *DB, Midland, Michigan.*

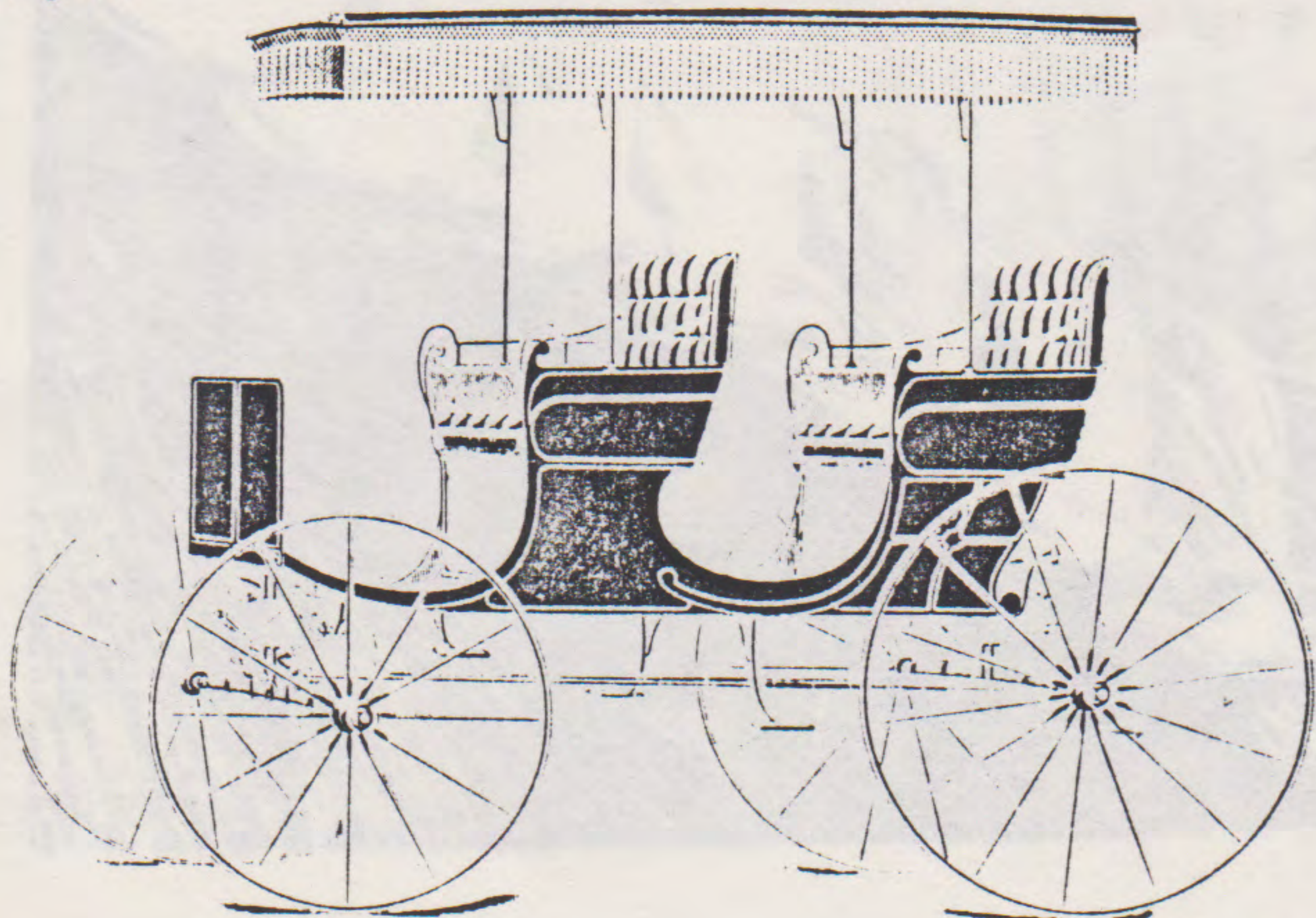
A: Both the term "surrey" and "park phaeton" came into broad, general use and carriage builders used them to refer respectively to a broad range of vehicles.

In general, the term "phaeton" was used for an owner-driven, 4-wheel carriage. A great variety of models were included in this class; either open or with a top, having straight or curved lines to the body, and for two, four or sometimes six passengers. Often a model was named for a person or a mechanical feature of the vehicle. A "park phaeton" was a "dressy," meaning stylish, formal model, suitable for a drive in the park.

The term "surrey" was also applied to a broad range of vehicles with a variety of body lines and with or without a top. Generally, a surrey was intended to be a family vehicle and had an informal overall look. — *Mr. and Mrs. J. Cecil Ferguson, Broadwail Farm.*



There are various models of surries and park phaetons. The parasol top park phaeton (above) and canopy top surrey (below) are two examples.



Q: Would you explain the advantage or disadvantage of a harness which has a breeching as compared to a harness which has leather cups which fit over the shaft tips? Which is the best type?
MWB, Johnston, New York.

A: The leather cups which fit over the shaft tips are called "thimbles" and these are held by a strap attached to the backpad. The breeching runs around the horse's hindquarters and attaches to the shafts. These harness parts each serve to hold the vehicle back, preventing it from running into the animal when stopping or moving downhill.

Both types of harness design are adequate for holding back the vehicle, but thimbles have a couple of disadvantages which lead me to prefer breeching.

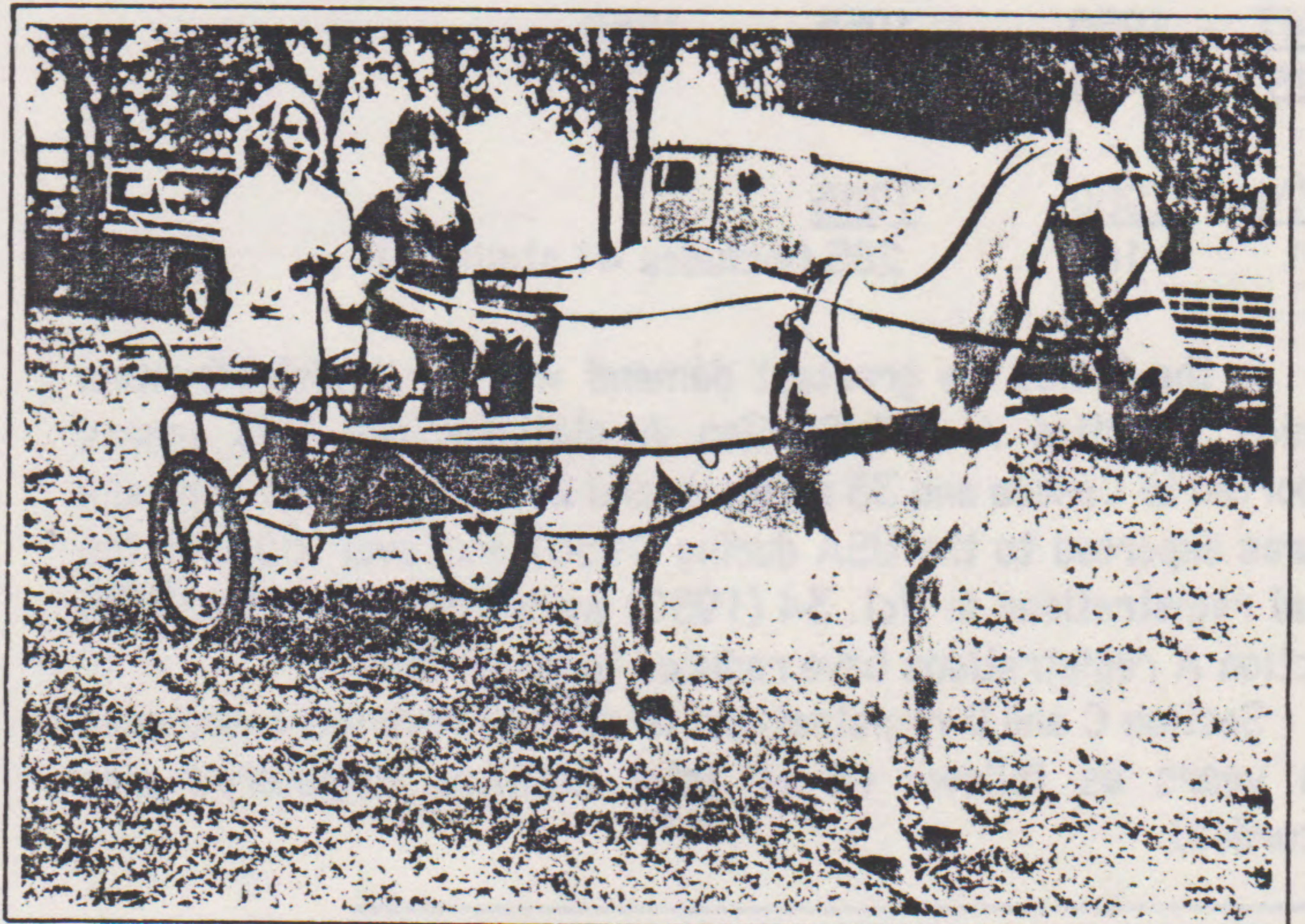
Thimbles, being attached only to the backpad, transfer the load of the vehicle to that part of the harness, increasing pressure on the girth. The girth could give way under the strain of a steep downhill or sudden stop. Also, thimbles tend to pivot from the point of attachment to the backpad giving an accordion effect between the horse and carriage. Should the horse act up, lunging forward or backward, the thimbles can slip off the end of the shaft leaving no means of holding the vehicle back from the horse.

Breeching, on the other hand, comfortably transfers the load of the vehicle over a broad surface of the horse's hindquarters and, if properly adjusted, stays in place securely.

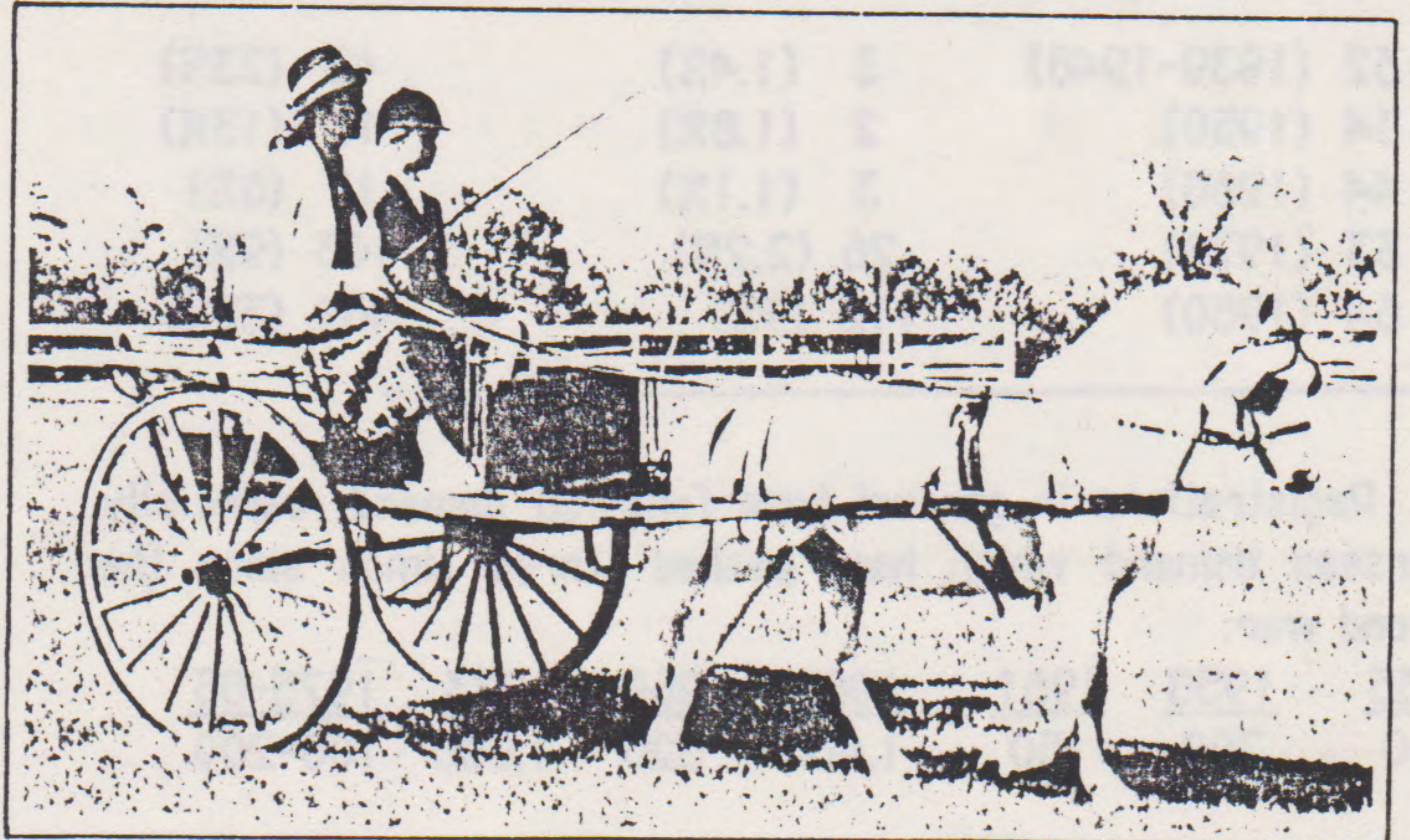
Thimbles are perfectly adequate for light vehicles, particularly in the show ring, where light carriages and jog carts are used on a flat area. However, for heavier pleasure vehicles and cross country or obstacle driving, breeching is safer and much more effective.

In teaching clinics and judging driving classes, my experience has been that the single most common error in harnessing is improper fitting of the breeching. Most often, the breeching is put on too loose and too low. Two rules of thumb for correct adjustment of the breeching are; 1. it should hang just below the roundest part of the hindquarters, and 2. with the animal in draft, that is with the traces straight, adjust the breeching to allow only enough room to slip two or three fingers between the horse and the breeching.

— *W. Craig Kellogg, Driving Trainer/Instructor, Old Coach Farm.*



Example of pony wearing thimble-style harness (above) to a light vehicle; same pony wearing breeching style harness (below) to a heavier vehicle.



WELSH COB AND WELSH PONY (COB TYPE) STATISTICS

By Dr. Wynne Davies

When compiling the last of the series of Welsh Champions (Royal Welsh Show Champions Sections B and C from 1947-1982) which is now with the Publisher (J. A. Allen and Co.) it was a revelation to discover how few Section C's competed at the Royal Welsh Shows, indeed how few actually existed in the whole of the UK until about 1970.

The numbers of Welsh Ponies (Cob type) competing at the Royal Welsh Shows are as follows:

<u>1947</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1960</u>
8	2	1	3	3
<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1986</u>		
31	102	131		

This explosion in numbers competing is reflected in the numbers registered in the Welsh Stud Book which in turn reflects the demand for this most versatile breed for e.g. trekking or private driving.

A similar exponential increase (same classes) occurred with Welsh Cob Royal Welsh Show entries.

<u>1947</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>
26	20	30	21
<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	
81	167	285 (includes 41 stallions)	

In the fifties the greatest demand was for Welsh Mountain Ponies Section A (27 Section A stallions and 248 mares exported to Canada and 38 stallions and 217 mares plus appendix mares exported to the USA during 1958) and over 83% of the total registrations in Vol. 34 (1950) were Section A. By 1985 Section A registrations have reduced to under 40%.

Section C and D registrations (stallions) have increased over the years as follows (% of total stallions registered also recorded):

	<u>Sec. C Stallions</u>	<u>Section D Stallions</u>
vol 32 (1939-1948)	3 (1.4%)	49 (23%)
vol 34 (1950)	2 (1.8%)	15 (13%)
vol 44 (1960)	3 (1.1%)	17 (6%)
vol 53 (1970)	26 (2.2%)	103 (9%)
vol 64 (1980)	112 (9%)	469 (38%)

Registrations in general have followed demand, especially overseas demand which has "peaked" three times since the second war:

<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1975-85</u>
50	700	50	1,600	520	1,930	100-200

Membership of the Welsh Pony and Cob Society showed a steady increase from 1955 to the present:

<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1976 to present</u>
300	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000-7000

By 1964 there were sufficient Welsh Cobs and Welsh Ponies (Cob type) to warrant an Annual Sale by Auction and it was the brainchild of the late Miss Pauline Taylor to organise the first "Llanarth" Collective Sale in 1974, a sale which attracted 63 entries. Sale entries for the Llanarth Sale increased as follows:

<u>1966</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
98	115	132	285	326

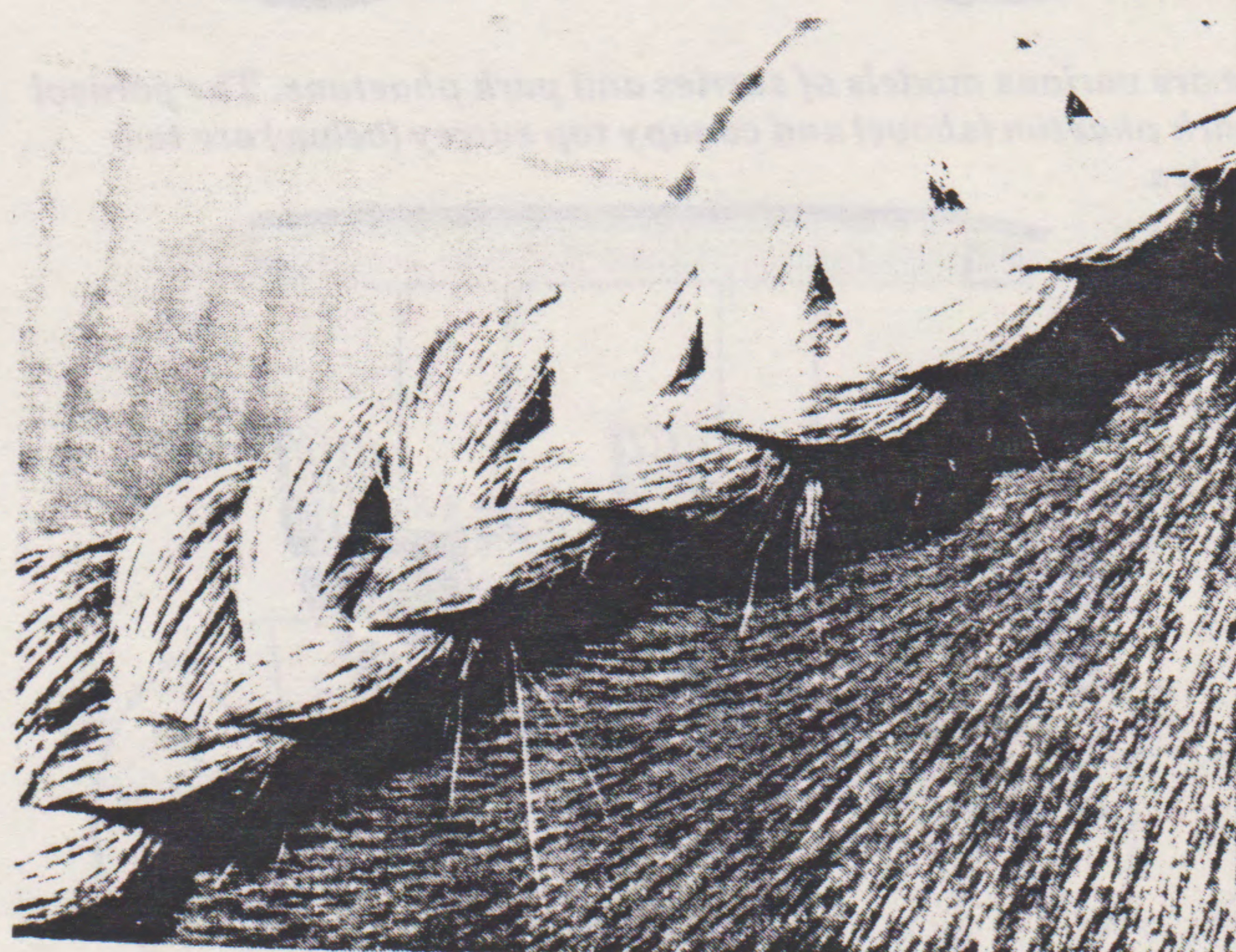
By 1975 the numbers offered for auction had outgrown the facilities available at Llanarth and auctioneers Russell, Baldwin and Bright negotiated with the Royal Welsh Show authorities to hold a second Sale at Llanelwedd and this soon became successful with entries totalling 396 in 1975, 400 in 1980 and 600 in 1985.

Several record prices have been achieved at these Sales e.g. 900 gns for Section C filly foal Synod Princess Charming in 1978 and 1,600 gns for Section C stallion Aston Breakaway in 1981. Amongst the Cobs, the stallion Parc Brigadier fetched 3,000 gns in 1980. In addition to these two collective Sales, some breeders organised their own Stud Sales such as the 1981 Derwen Stud Sale which produced the enormous total of £26,000 for 32 Cobs many of which were foals.

THE ANDALUSIAN ROLL

A Welsh Cob may look wonderful in a breed class with a long flowing mane, but if s/he goes to a dressage competition or a more formal driving affair, he will look as out-of-place

Close up view of a short, thick roll done on a horse whose mane is very thick and reaches down past her shoulder.



Andalusian Roll - continued

As you would wearing jeans to a ball. You could pull and braid the mane as the hunter people do. But most of us do not want to restrict ourselves that much, yet we want the finished-looking turnout. The solution is the Andalusian Roll.

The Andalusian Roll is no less classic than the traditional hunter braids, but it works better for a long thick mane, and fortunately, it is not too difficult to do.

You'll need a box or stool to stand on, crossties or other place to tie the Cob where he will stand quietly, a brush and a bucket of water and a few rubber bands. Take a close look at your Cob's conformation. If he has a short thick neck, a short thick roll will look best. A short roll also helps to disguise a mane that has been partially rubbed out. If he has a longer thinner neck like a Thoroughbred, a roll that is braided at about a 4-inch length will be more flattering.

Brush the mane until it is completely free of tangles. Dampen it but don't soak it. Take a 3-inch wide section at the top of the mane and divide it into three pieces. Begin a regular braid starting from the right-hand strand. After you have handed each strand to the center once, determine how long your braid will be. If short, begin adding a strand to the left-hand piece now. Otherwise, continue your first braid until you reach the length you prefer, then add strands from the left. Braid down the length of the neck. As you reach the end, shorten the roll until you end up back at the withers. Braid the remaining hair into a long single braid, tie it off with a rubber band and roll it back on itself. Usually the forelock is also braided and either rolled up and fastened with a rubber band or brought to the side and tucked under the browband.

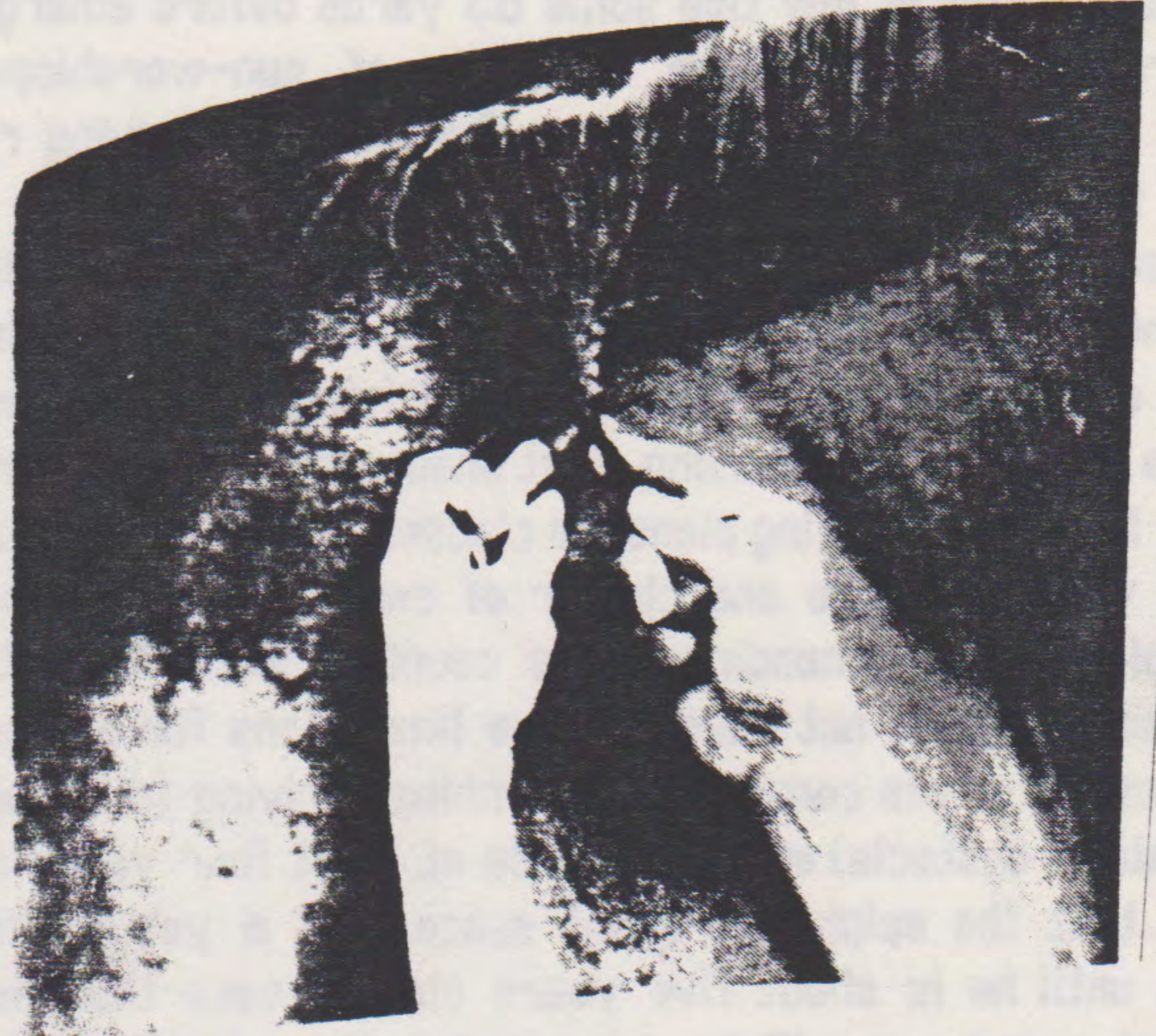
The thumb and middle finger of the left hand determine the length of the braid by holding the hair tightly at the length you want. Here the left index finger controls the lefthand strand, the thumb and the middle finger control the old lefthand strand with its addition of hair and the right hand controls the righthand strand. The righthand strand will then be placed in the center, and the right hand will pick up the right and center strands while the left hand controls the lefthand strand and adds a new strand of hair from the mane.



Practice frequently at home so you can do it smoothly and easily. You'll find that it is also a helpful way to train a mane that insists on lying on the wrong side. (Our 2-year old Cob colt's mane was changed over permanently in only two braiding

sessions.) It is best not to leave the braid in overnight, even at a show, as there is too much danger of the mane catching on something and tearing out pieces.

Try the Andalusian Roll for your next dressage or carriage driving appearance. We think you'll like it.



PLEASURE DRIVING WEARS DIFFERENT FACES

When one prize list offers a "Pleasure Driving, Green Horse" class and another lists "Novice Pleasure Reinsmanship" you might think your Welsh Cob could compete successfully in either. But look a little closer. If the first is in a Welsh show held under AHSA-WPACSA rules and the second is an All-Breed show held under American Driving Society rules, what the judges are looking for can actually be quite different. Temperament, way-of-going, harness, vehicle, and shoeing will all be considered, in different ways, and given different weight.

The Cob or Pony competing in a pleasure driving class in a Welsh breed show is asked to perform in light harness and pulling a light vehicle (often a jog cart) at the walk, trot, and working trot both ways of a flat arena, reverse, and stand in a lineup.

A Cob or Pony competing in a reinsmanship class, one of many grouped under the title of "carriage driving classes", is asked to perform more complex tasks. Classes include dressage (working, turnout, reinsmanship), combination ride-and-drive classes, obstacle classes and pleasure marathons. In the dressage classes, the horses still work in a flat arena but work at a slow or collected trot, working trot and strong trot, halt, stand and back, working alone through a particular test pattern. In obstacle events he trots against the clock through a course, usually marked by traffic cones topped with tennis balls which he must not knock off. Marathons require cross-country work up and down hill, over rough ground, and through whatever obstacles the creativity of the show management can devise. And he must do this pulling a heavier, wooden-wheeled vehicle.

In "Driving the Horse in Harness" (Stephen Green Press, Brattleboro, VT, 1978) Charles Kellogg describes some of these creative obstacles. "On a Vermont course once the competitors encountered a large bull calf (chained) in the middle of a woods road. Another time a loud and lusty brass band made a

PLEASURE DRIVING - continued

frightening din under a porte-chochere through which the horses were made to pass. In the 1975 world championships at Sopot, a Baltic seashore resort in Poland, drivers were required to proceed under a pier at low tide some 65 yards before emerging onto a crowded beach where hundreds of sun-worshippers lounged on the sand in their bikinis. The pleasure driving ring was never like that!"

In planning a program for a young green Cob, you might consider entering first the individual workout in dressage classes or through cones, next the breed pleasure driving classes, where most of the competitors are using quiet pneumatic-wheeled carts. Then enter the large working pleasure classes where he will have to contend with the noise and clatter of carriages around him. Save the physically demanding cross country work for later. Although the ADS does not have any age limitations for pleasure driving classes, horses competing in combined driving (dressage-cross-country-obstacle) events must be at least four years old. Remember that the epiphyses (joint spaces) of a young horse don't close until he is about five years old, so save the heavy work for later and you will be rewarded with a sounder horse over the long haul.

Kellogg suggests that "when an individual has been able to go out by himself consistently, with his horse or pony under quiet and complete control, when they have handled cross-country jaunts to a picnic spot safely, when they have found the way back blocked and have managed the backing and turning necessary to get out of that trouble, when horse and driver have established a relationship of trust and understanding, then it might be time to consider a start in the direction of the novice division of a combined driving event.

Breed pleasure drives look for a high-headed horse with a lot of animation, often with high action. Carriage drivers look for quiet steady horses who are agile, obedient and deliberate, energetic but light. While it is difficult to find a horse which can compete successfully in both fields in a single season, it is certainly a goal to strive for. And any show-ring competitor, whether horse or human, will be better for the relaxation and enjoyment of a "Sunday drive" on country roads.

WINNERS

WELSH OF WISCONSIN SHOW: Jefferson Co. Fairgrounds, Jefferson, WI, June 29, 1986. Judge: Jared Suminski, Racine, WI Welsh Cob: 1. BRYNARIAN GWENNO, M. Chambers 2. BRYNARIAN BRITON, M. Chambers

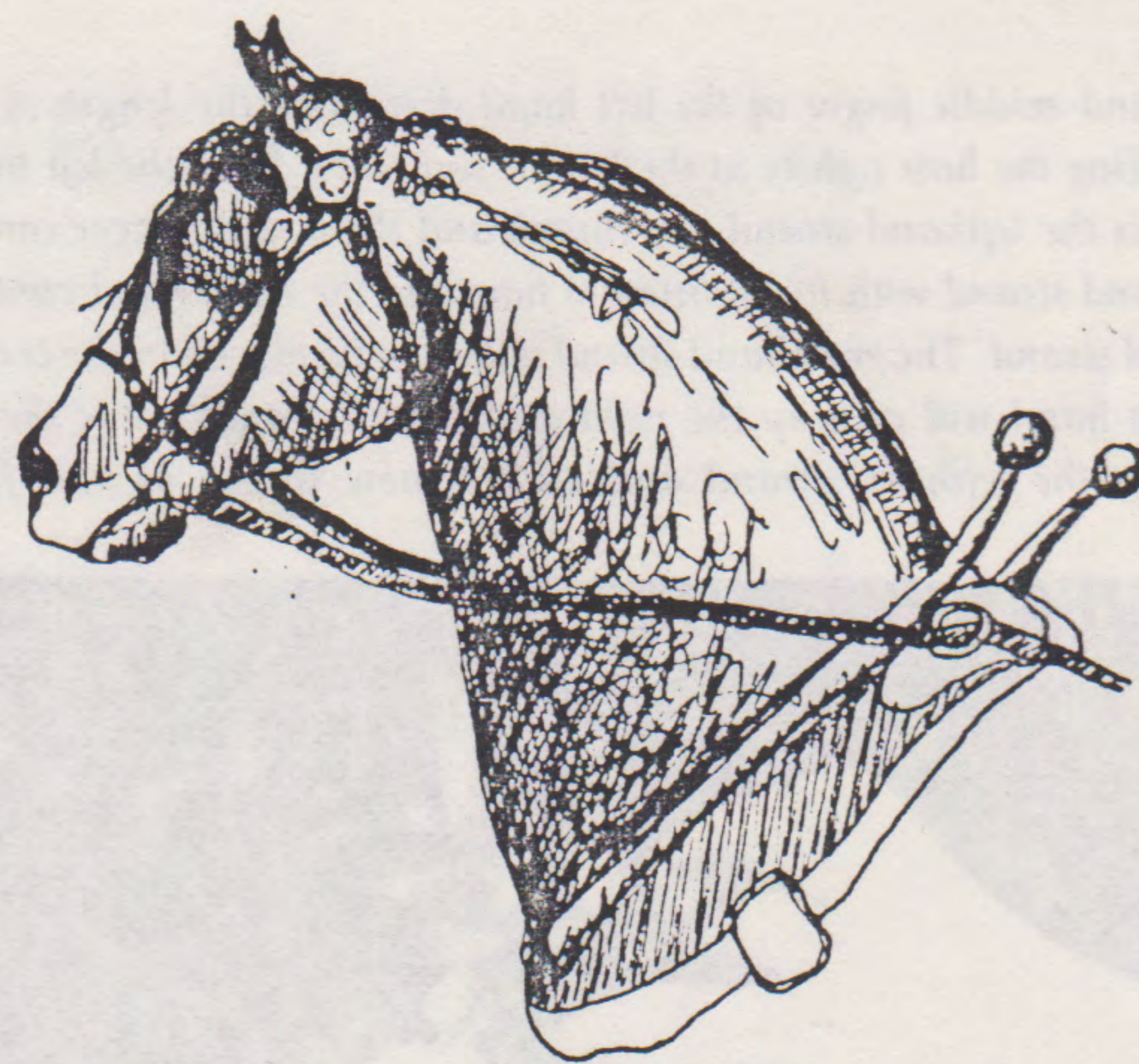
NORTHEASTERN WELSH PONY SHOW: Horseheads, NY, July 5-6, 1986. Judge: Mrs. A. B. Hackney Cob Breeding: Cob Mare or Gelding, any age, Sec. C or D: 1. VICTORY BALL OF PENRHYN, K. Chambers 2. LIDGETT HENRIETTA, Schockett 3. KNOCKBRIDGE KIZZY, G. Francis 4. CROSSROADS RHOSYN Y SARON, S. Evans 5. PARC MAUREEN, G. Heard. Cob Stallion, any age: 1. OKEDEN SENSATION, H. Ingersoll 2. PHILOSOPHER OF PENRHYN, E. Ayres 3. CHEWOL AUR Y PENRHYN, M. Himler.

Cob Pleasure Driving: 1. VICTORY BALL OF PENRHYN, K. Chambers 2. PHILOSOPHER OF PENRHYN, E. Ayres 3. MICHAEL THE WELSH PRINCE, M. Phillips. Cob Pleasure Driving Championship: 1. PHILOSOPHER OF PENRHYN, E. Ayres 2. MICHAEL THE WELSH PRINCE, M. Phillips 3. VICTORY BALL OF PENRHYN, K. Chambers Cob Pleasure under saddle: 1. PHILOSOPHER OF PENRHYN 2. KNOCKBRIDGE KIZZY 3. OKEDEN SENSATION 4. MICHAEL THE WELSH PRINCE 5. VICTORY BALL OF PENRHYN 6. HANDSOME LAD OF THE CAPE, M. Phillips. Champion & Reserve Cob: OKEDEN SENSATION & VICTORY BALL OF PENRHYN

ALBERTA PONY AND SMALL HORSE BREEDERS SHOW: JULY 19-20, 1986. Judge: Lorraine Gilchrist. Cobs: 1. SCOLE SALLY, E. Robocker 2. PLANET'S TRUMPET CALL, A. Unger 3. BRYNARIAN COMET, N. Wilson.

WELSH PONY AND COB ASSOC. OF ONTARIO: High Point Awards, 1986. Cobs: Filly/Mare: Ch. BEAVERWOOD'S BRACHEN, K. Brunner; Res. Ch. SYNOD RIBAN-COCH, J. Morton. Cobs: Colt/Stallion: KENTCHURCH RUSTLER, M. Cork; Res. Ch. PARC DILWYN, R. Morrison. Cobs: Gelding: Ch. ARDMORE CHESTERPARK, Jones; No Reserve.

From the book, "KNOW ALL ABOUT HORSES" by Harry Disston, Wilshire Book Co., N. Hollywood, CA 1961 comes this description: "Cob: a small, stocky horse with stylish action used for riding and driving."



The article on the following pages is reprinted from the Welsh Roundabout, November-December 1983. Because of its length, it will be continued in our next issue.

Hope Garland Ingersoll, First Lady of Cobs in North America

BY CLAUDIA NOVAK

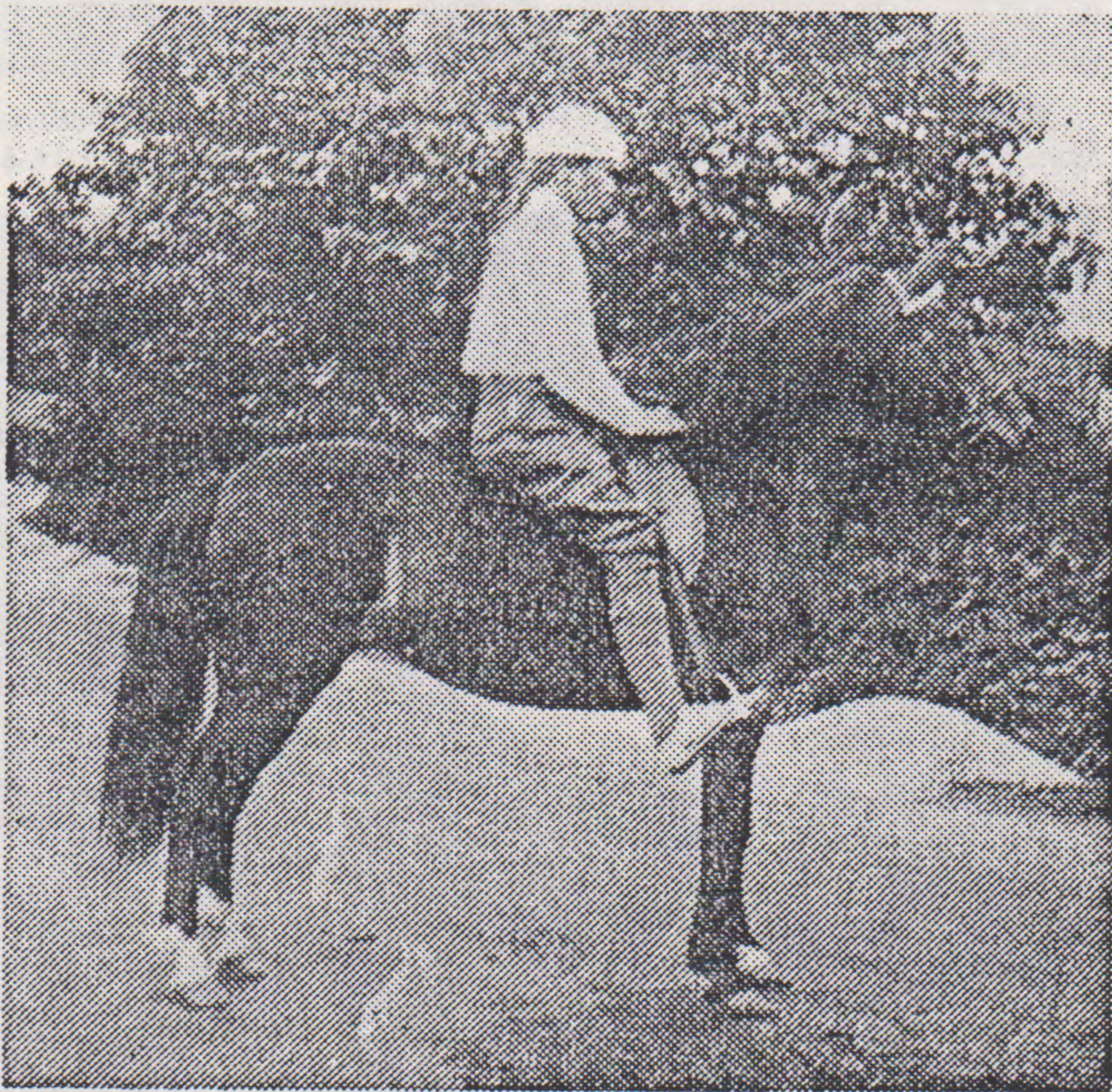
As one pulls the chain that opens the gates to Hope Garland Ingersoll's Grazing Fields Farm, one feels that an enchanted kingdom has been entered. The driveway is sometimes graced by a beautiful stag that stands poised for flight, the ponies and Cobs run in lovely paddocks on either side of the drive, and all sorts of wildlife indigenous to Cape Cod can be seen on the farm. Grazing Fields and Mrs. Ingersoll are in a world apart; in this particular spot, the past and the future meet and flow together.

Certainly the Welsh ponies and Cobs that you see at Grazing Fields are special, but the uniqueness goes beyond this. Mrs. Ingersoll is preserving not only the largest working farm on Cape Cod, but also the tradition of being the oldest farm in North America to continuously breed Welsh ponies. In the 18th Century, Grazing Fields and its immediate surroundings were made up of three or four small farms. It is fortunate that several of the original houses are still standing. One of these is Mrs. Ingersoll's own house, the dining room of which is from this period. During the 19th century, the house was an inn and was the location of the West Sandwich, Mass., Post Office. Later in the century the house became a Fishing Club for Gentlemen from Boston who leased rooms by the year and fished in the waters of Buzzard's Bay and the fresh water streams nearby. In 1907, Marie Garland, Mrs. Ingersoll's mother, bought this and two of the other old houses along with 300 acres of woods, fields and ponds. During the First World War she had 50 acres cleared and leveled and built the present barns and silo, producing milk, eggs and vegetables to assist in the war effort. Mrs. Ingersoll took over the running of the farm in the 1920s. Dairy and beef cattle, as well as sheep, have been an integral part of the farm for many years. Talking with Mrs. Ingersoll is a trip into the past as she talks as easily about events that happened to her family in the early 1900s as she does the present.

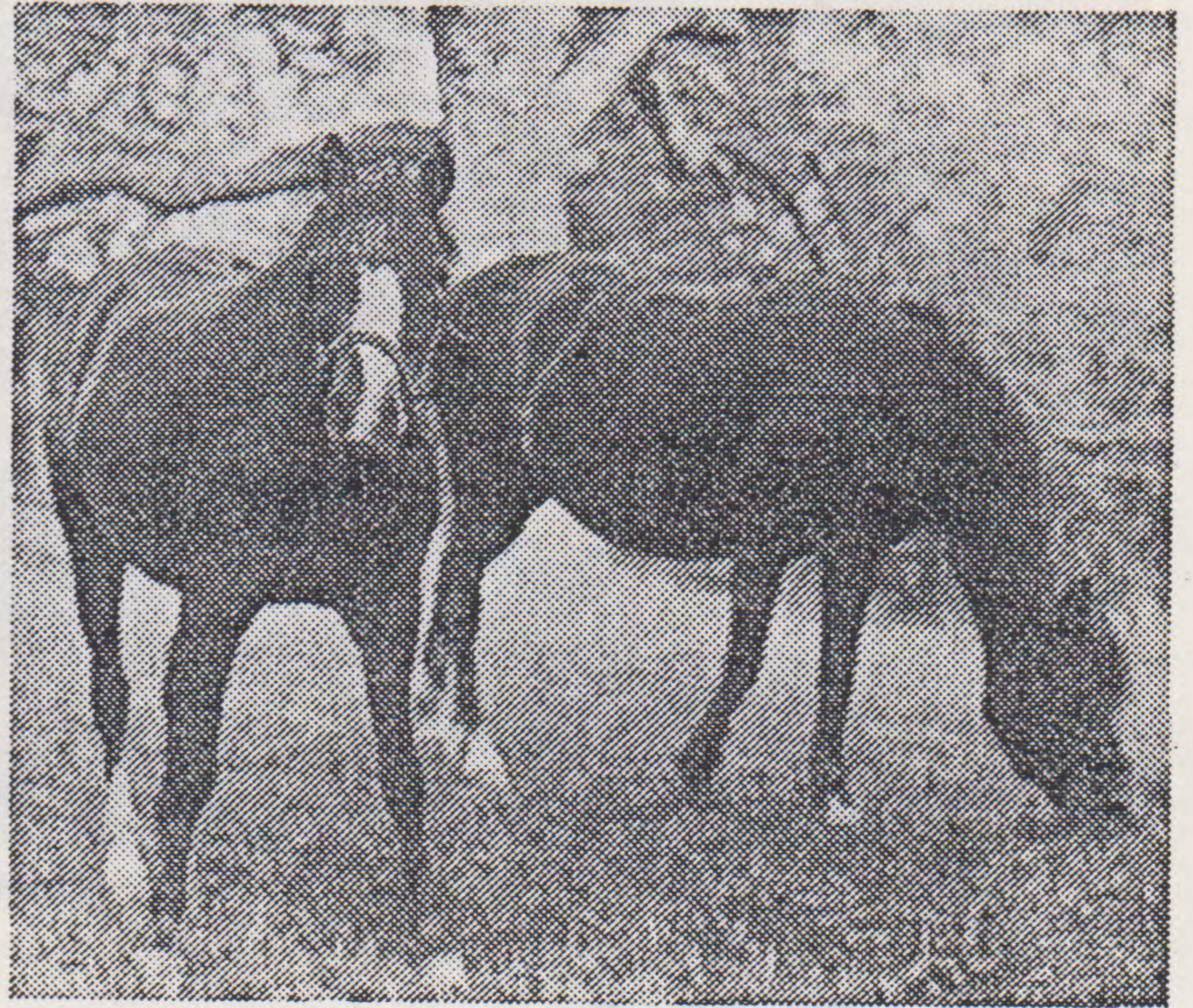
While I interviewed Mrs. Ingersoll for this article, I sat in the stallion paddock; surrounding us were the lovely Cob stallions that are today's pride and the future of Grazing Fields. As we talked, *Turkdean Sword Dance* shook his head at the newly imported stallion *Okeden Sensation*. *Magic Ball of Penrhyn* snorted his disagreement with the new stallion's right to our attention. Beyond us in the pastures stood the hard work of 50 years of thoughtful, planned breeding. Who could decide what demanded first attention?

Mrs. Ingersoll purchased her first Welsh Pony from Theodore Vail of Lyndonville, Vt. (Speedwell farm). Mr. Vail was one of the earliest breeders of Welsh Ponies in America and a director of the American Welsh Pony and Cob Society in 1913. Mr. Vail's son, David, was Mrs. Ingersoll's father's best friend. According to Mrs. Ingersoll, "In 1914, I decided to buy a registered mare. Mr. Vail was written a business letter (for if we had written him an ordinary letter, he would have given me a mare), and a price and pony decided upon. With wages for

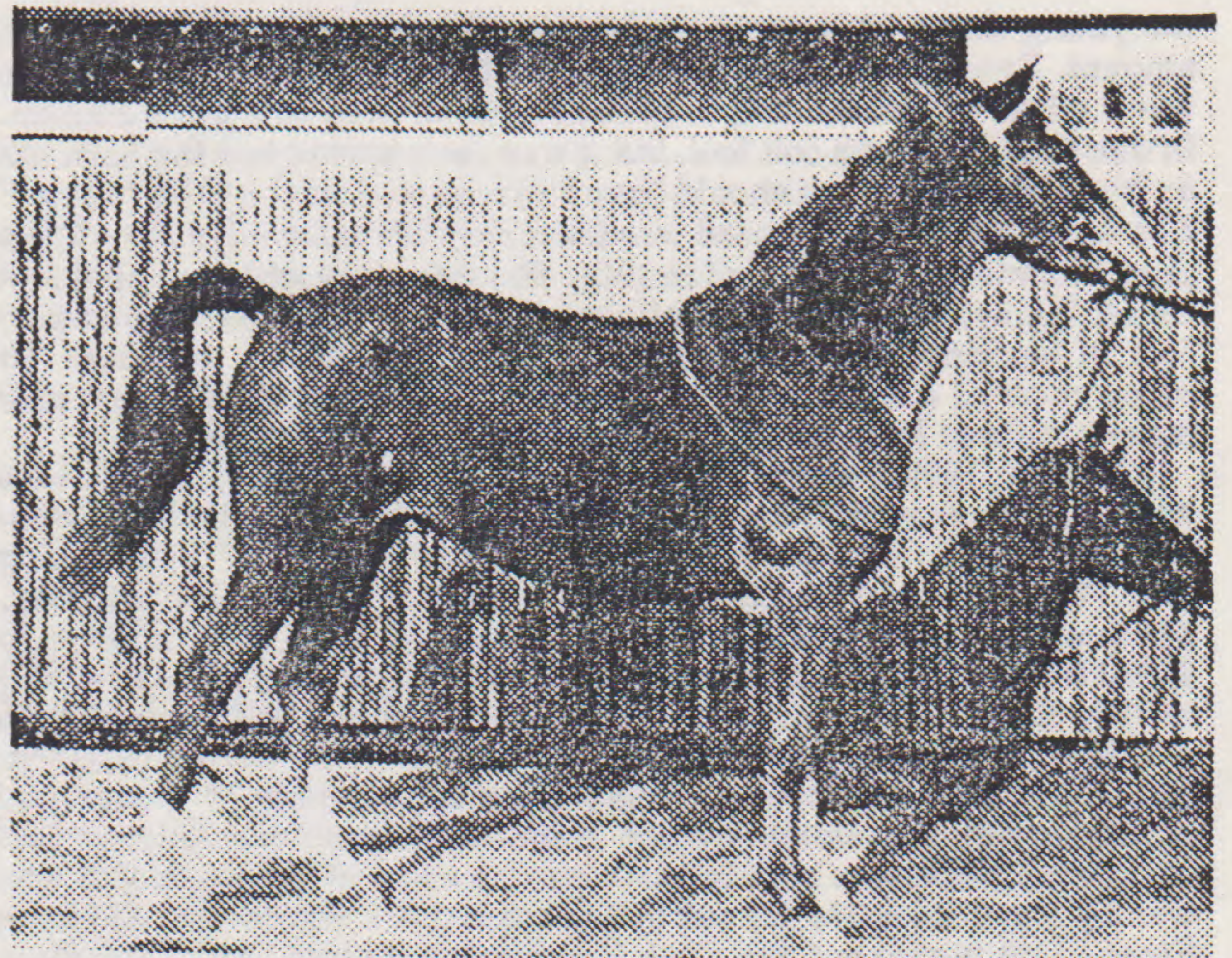
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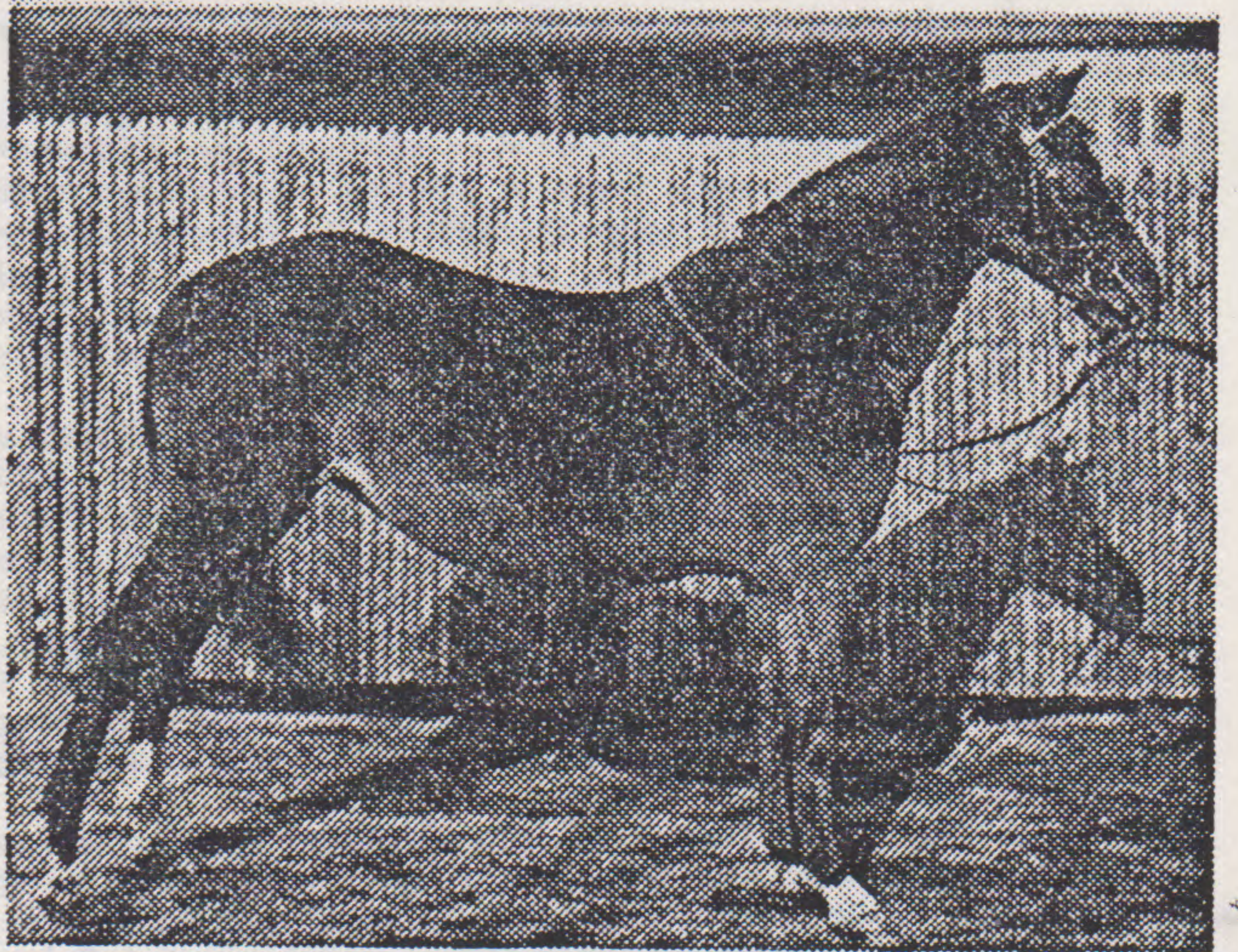
Llanboidy 293 brown mare, 12.2 hh, photo 1919. Hope G. Ingersoll, rider.



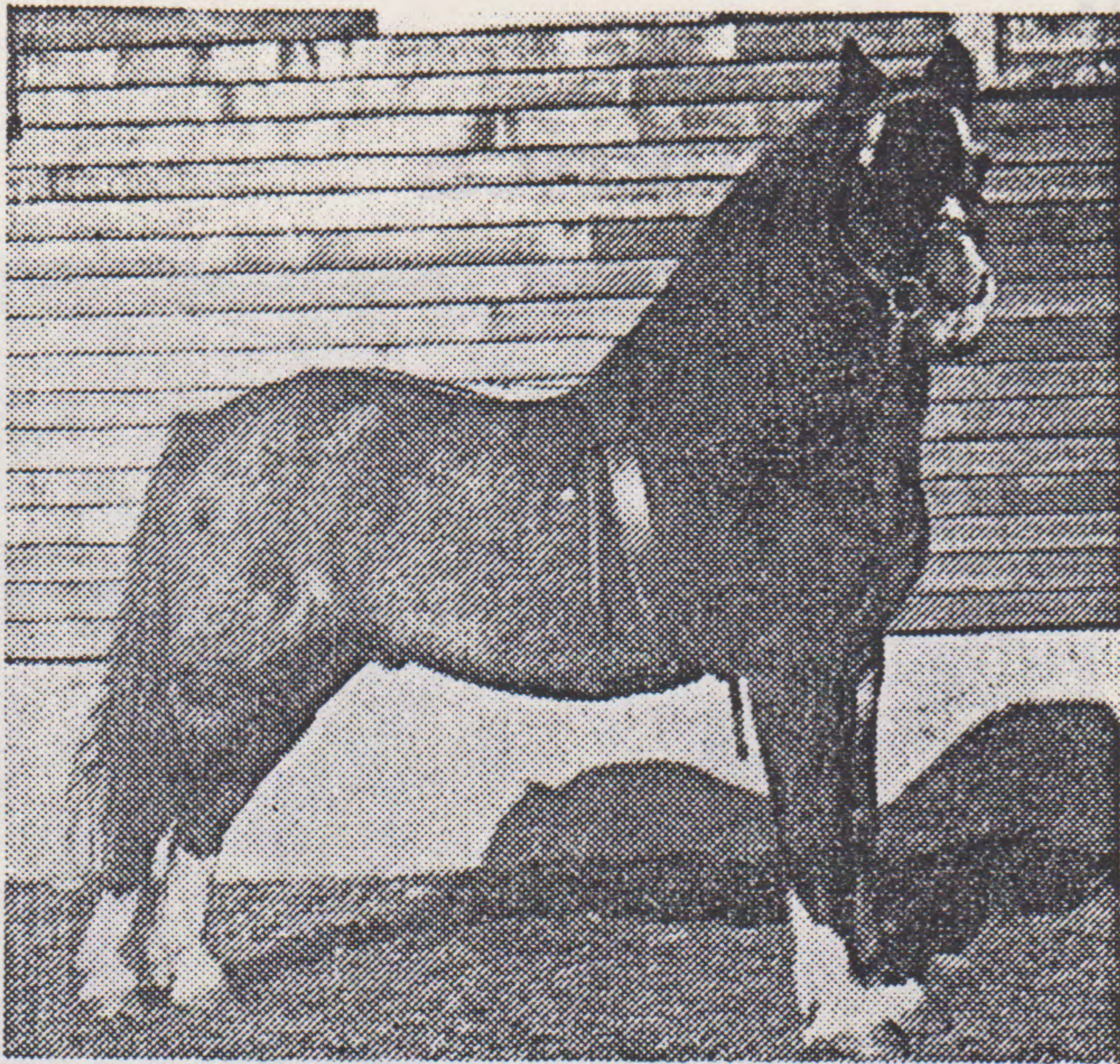
Lightfoot 864 at left. *Llanboidy* at right. Photo 1925. *Llanboidy* died in 1926.



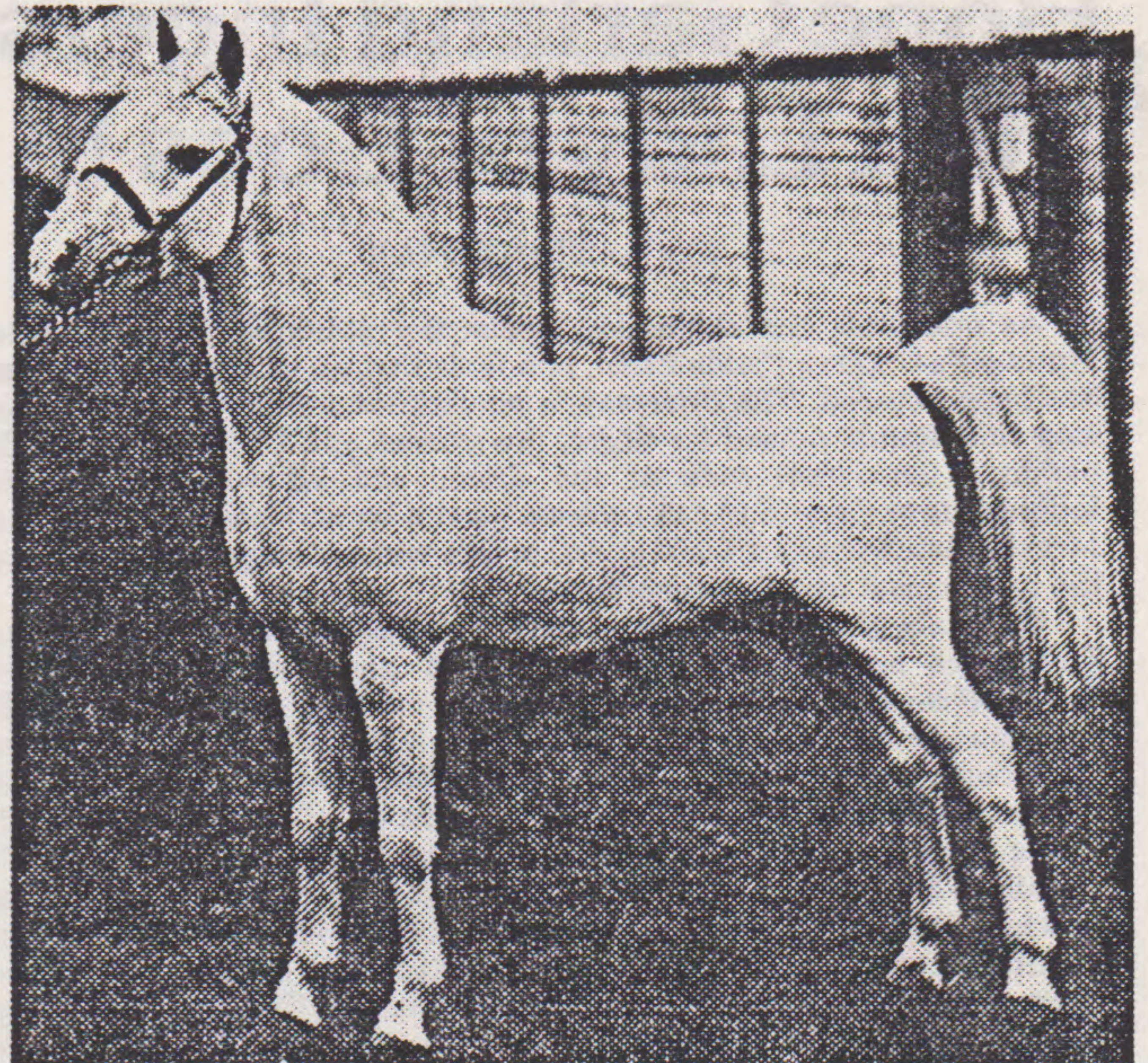
Manomet Twinkle Twinkle 1973 (*Greylight* A1 x *Gwyndy Twinkle*) Foaled 1925, bay.



Manomet Little Bess 1072 (*Greylight* A1 x *Little Me*) Brown, foaled 1923.



Greylight A1 1062 (Greylight x Bess) Grey, foaled 1910. Photo in 1920s.



Greylight 80 (Dyoll Starlight x Myfanwy) Grey. Foaled 1900.

Grazing Fields Farm

(CONTINUED)

the young about 10 cents per hour, it took a long time to gather the amount. Every 6 months a photograph of the mare was sent for. She was 7 when we started and in 1916 she came, bred to a good stallion. In due time, we had a colt foal, but it was early spring and the barn not as free of draughts as it should have been, so we lost the little fellow." The mare that was purchased was *Llanboidy 293 (Llewellyn Bach 231 x pure Mountain Pony)*, foaled in 1907. She was a bay with one hind foot white. Today, Mrs. Ingersoll still has *Llanboidy's* picture framed with four of her tiny shoes. "*Llannie*," as she was called, was kept for many years as a riding and driving pony. Unfortunately, *Llanie's* only other purebred foal was sold and lost forever to Welsh breeding.

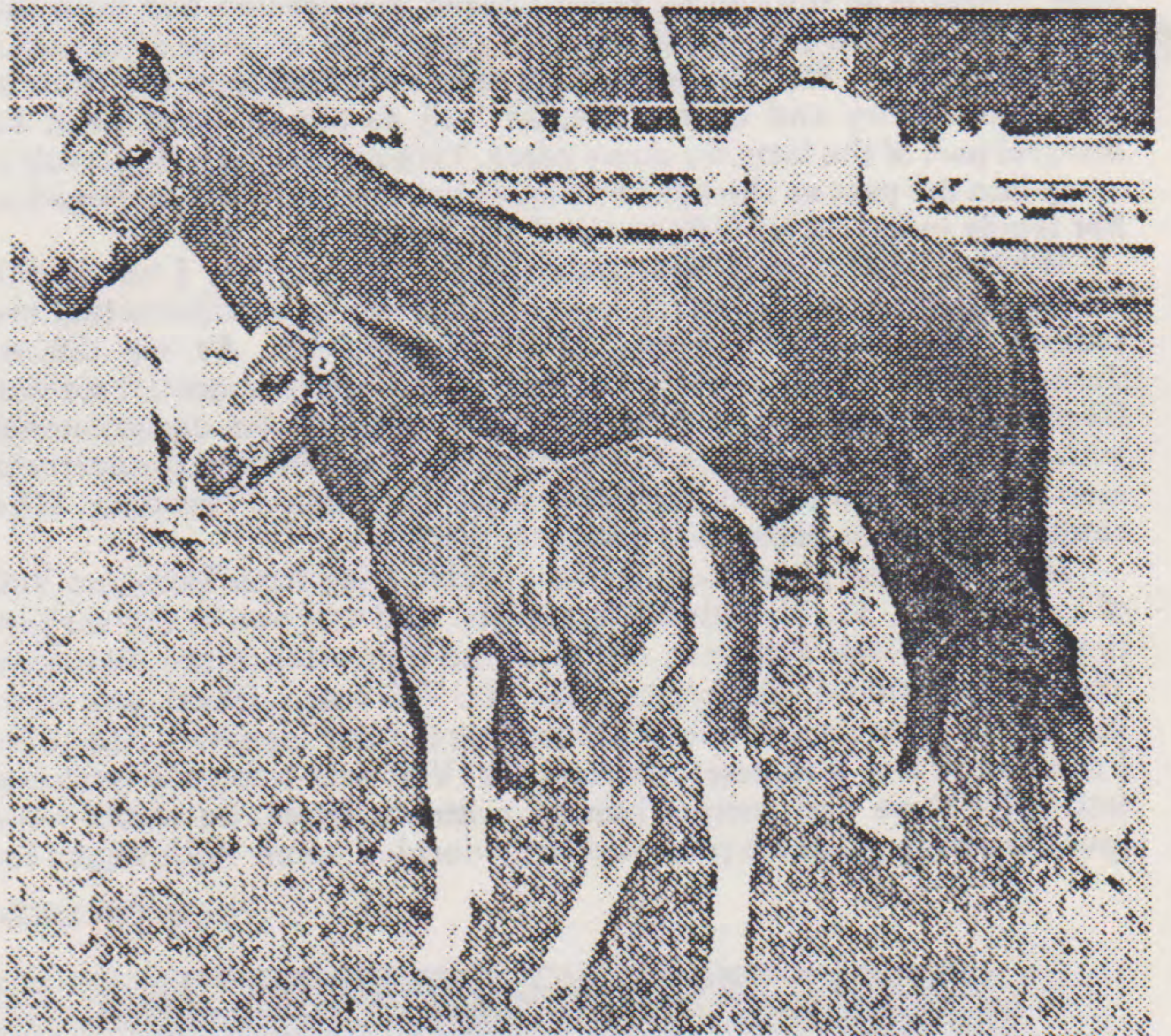
In about 1920, several ponies were purchased from Charles Stone and Mrs. Andrew McClary. *Lightfoot 864 (Redlight 155 (158) x Forest Jessie's Nessie 129 (1237), Gwyndy Twinkle 1066 (4910) (Shooting Star 73) x Gwyndy Flyaway (4909) in foal to Shelbourne Fashion, Manomet Twinkle Twinkle 1073 (Greylight A1 1062 (728) x Gwyndy Twinkle) and Manomet Little Bess 1072 (Greylight A1 x Little Me 1067 (3507). Later, Mayfly 1061 (Greylight A1 x Grove Ballet Girl 1065 (3291) and Footlight 1129 (Greylight A1 x Lightfoot) were purchased. The above may all seem a meaningless hodgepodge of names and numbers, but in examining these ponies a bit more carefully we find that *Greylight A1* was born in 1910, he was a son of *Greylight (80)* who was by *Dyoll Starlight (4)* out of the mare *Bess* whose sire *Eiddwen Flyer III (5)* is also in *Coed Coch Glyndwr's* pedigree. All of the mare lines of these mares trace within one or two generations to *Dyoll Starlight* and *Prince of Cardiff (84)*. It does not require a great stretch of the imagination to conjecture that any of these mares might have produced *Glyndwr* had they been in the U.K. Definitely, these mares had the best blood available in the world at that time!*

The old stallion *Greylight A1* was eventually purchased by Mrs. Ingersoll and he died at Grazing Fields at an advanced age. Two other stallions influenced the early years at Grazing Fields; they were *Stanage Planet 1038 (1049) (Stanage Daylight (248) x Stanage Satellite (2566, a Dyoll Starlight grandson, and Farnley Sirius 1147 (1646) (Coed Glyndwr (1617) x Coed Coch Seren (8539))*, the first *Coed Coch Glyndwr* son in North America. All of these stallions are found in the bloodlines of today's Grazing Fields' ponies.

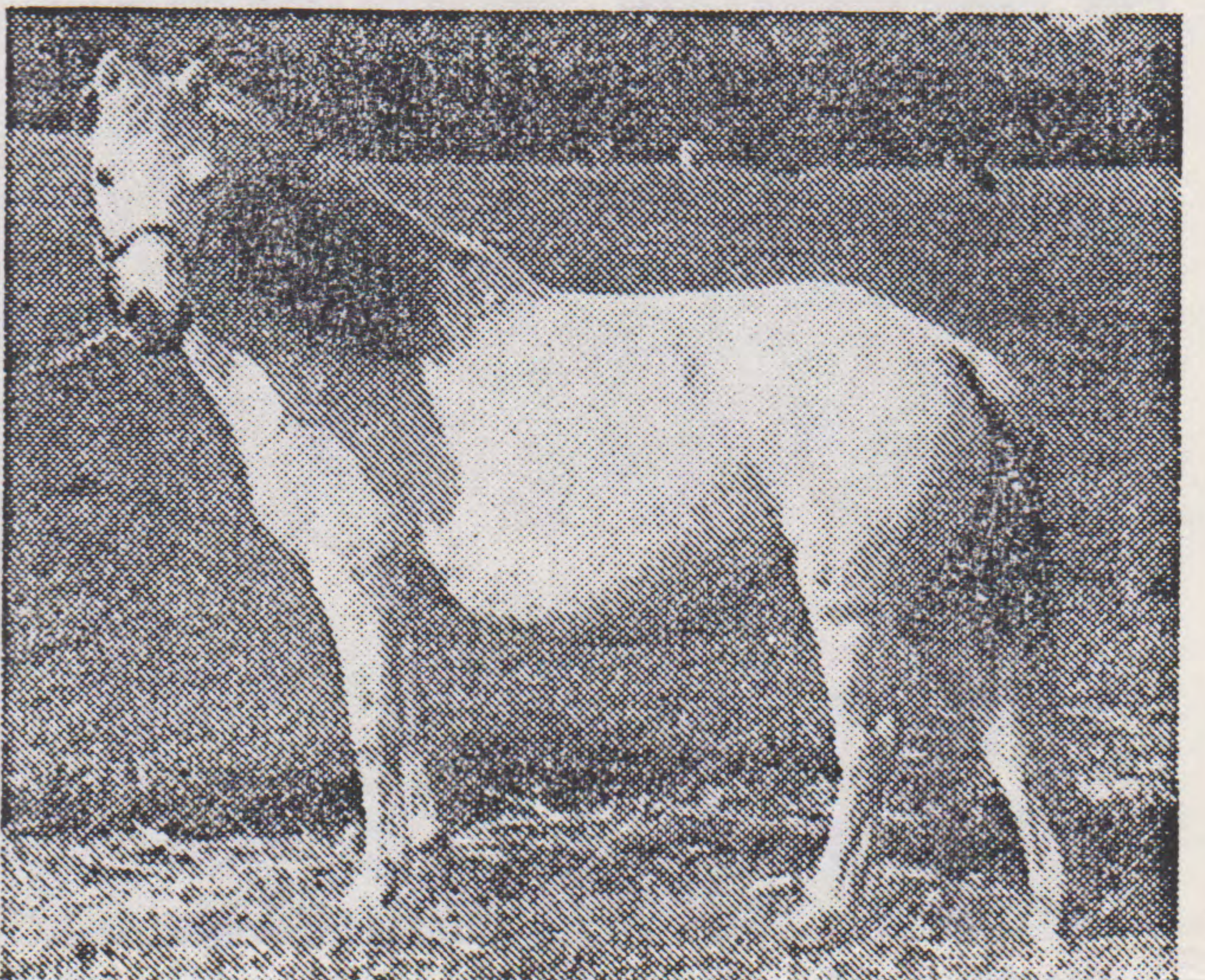
In 1956, the mares *Magic Comet 1581 (Sylvia's Comet B1344 x Windholme Sprightly (1276) and Fox Hollow Starsprite 1850 (Whitehall Moving Hall 1431 (1852) x Windholme Sprightly (1276) were purchased. Fox Hollow Starsprite was the top selling mare at the Winchester sale in 1956. Revel Penwen 1313 (9615) (Revel Springlight (1696) x Revel Snowpride (9559) was acquired in 1957. Her daughter, Penrhyn Pennyroyal B3439 (Shalbourne Pendragon 2338 (1963) x Revel Penwen) is still alive and producing lovely foals at Grazing Fields. In recent years, Pennyroyal has produced two outstanding fillies by *Pendock Sir Percy*.*

Perhaps *Magic Comet* best portends the Grazing Fields that was to come. Mrs. Ingersoll had been greatly impressed with *Sylvia's Comet*; she felt that he was the best Welsh stallion she had seen at that time. *Sylvia's Comet B1344 (Criban Craven Comet (1598) x Criban Sylvia (9008))*, was the first Section B stallion in the United States, with

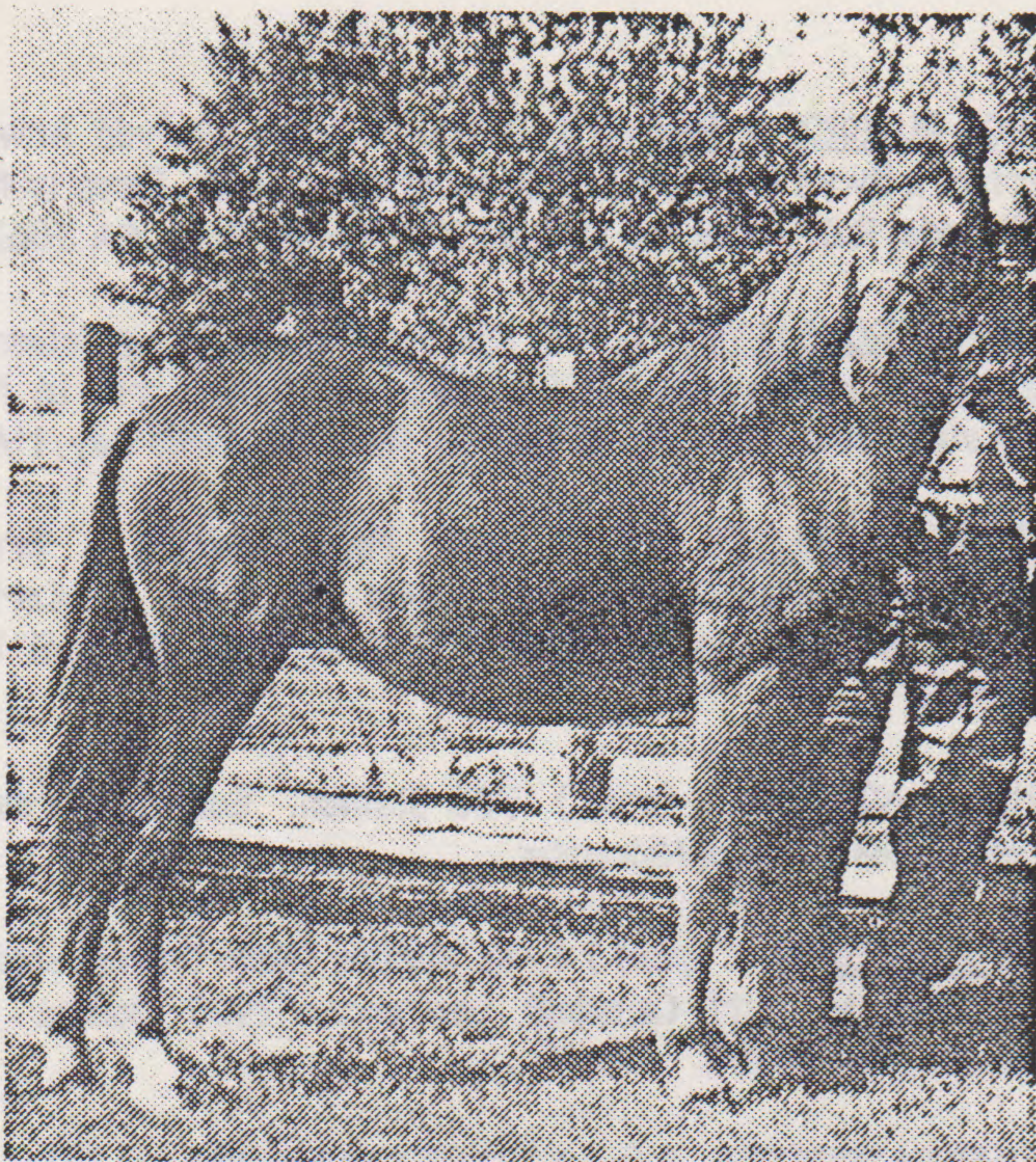
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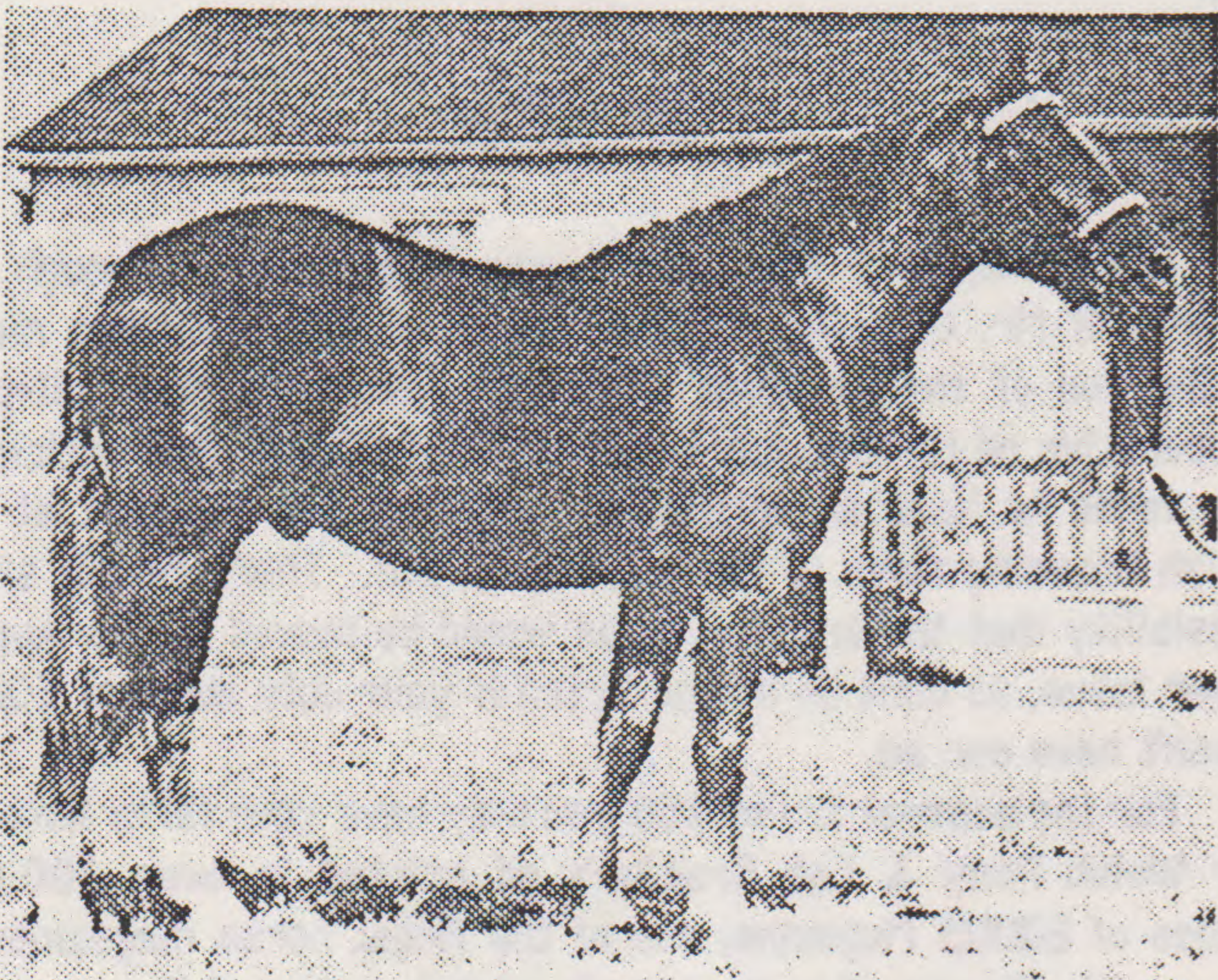
Magic Comet 1581 (Sylvia's Comet x Windholme Sprightly) with Penrhyn Castan Telor filly foal of 1964.



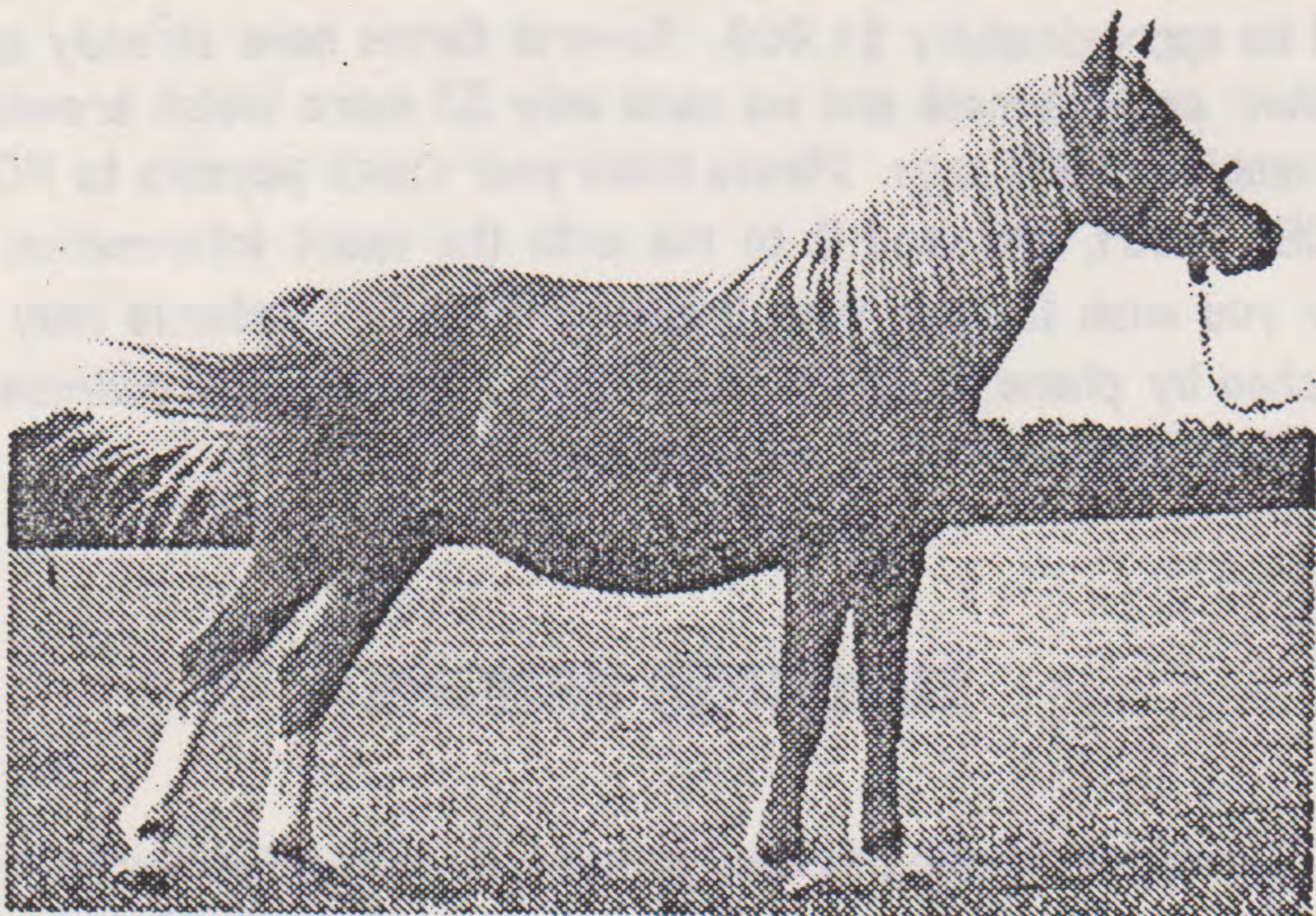
Revel Penwen 1313 (Revel Springlight x Revel Snowpride) Foaled 1946.



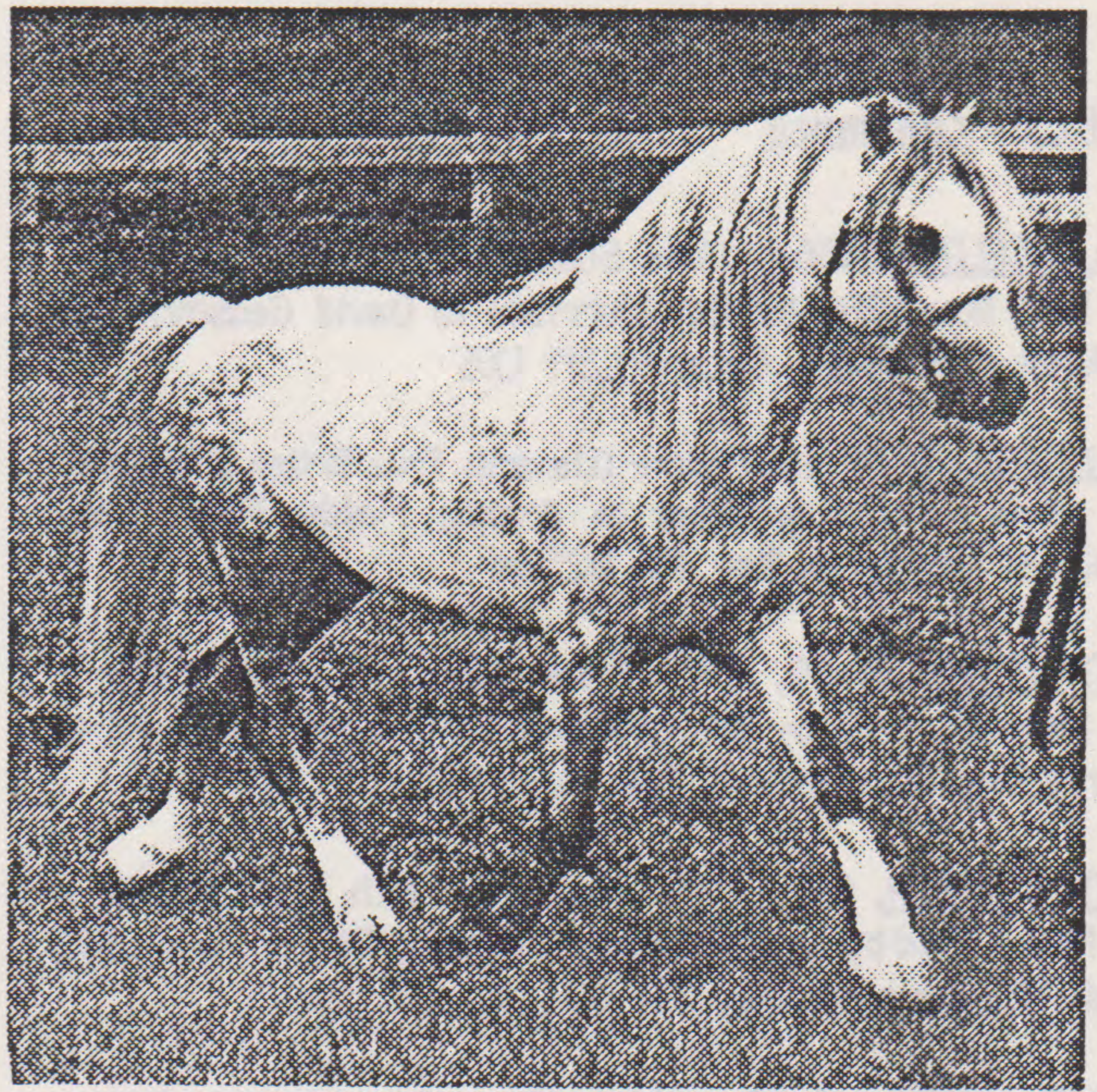
Penrhyn Pennyroyal B-3439 (Shalbourne Pendragon x Revel Penwen).



Sylvia's Comet (Criban Craven Comet x Criban Sylvia) Photo 1956.



Fox Hollow Stardust 7096 (Sylvia's Comet x Royal Bronwen) Photo 1966. Res. Ch. B Mare at E. National Welsh Show in 1966.



Lithgow Houdini B-16058 (Sylvia's Comet x Magic)

Grazing Fields Farm

(CONTINUED)

which I am familiar, to leave an enduring mark on the breed. To call him a Section B is somewhat of a liberty by today's standards for one must realize that we are dealing with a stallion bred in 1948 when the standards applying to Section B were still being experimented with. Criban Craven Comet was a chestnut Section A stallion born in 1935 (Ceulan Comet (1490) x Criban Waif (7888). Ceulan Comet was a black Section B stallion born in 1926 by Ceitho Welsh Comet (774) x Seren Ceulan (5553). Ceitho Welsh Comet was a registered Section C and Seren Ceulan was a registered Section A of Cob parentage. Dr. Wynne Davies considers Ceulan Comet, though a Section A, a foundation Cob stallion (Welsh Ponies and Cobs, p. 362). Thus, Magic Comet had a double dose of Cob blood through Sylvia's Comet and her dam, Windholme Sprightly, who was also by Criban Craven Comet! Magic Comet herself was not a large pony, being only about 12:1hh.

Another mare, Fox Hollow Stardust 7096 (Sylvia's Comet x Royal Bronwen 2349 (9156), was purchased in 1962. She added the Arab bloodlines of Craven Cyrus (1441) who was by King Cyrus (Arab). Lithgow Houdini B16058 (Sylvia's Comet x Magic B1946 (10508)) has been used as a stallion in recent years at Grazing Fields. His dam, Magic, was by Coed Coch Madog (1981) out of the Criban Victor (1775) daughter, Verity B1944 (9974).

The article on Grazing Fields Farm will be continued in our next issue.

TRANSFERS

COBLYNAU CYMRAES, D4737, 1985 Mare (Hafael Brenin x Dyfnog Valiant Vixen) Sold May 1986 by Jennifer Parson to Barbara Pacino, R.R. 4, Denfield, Ontario NOM 1P0

TALLEY ROSINA, D 4798, 1979 Mare (Nebo Magic x Talley Gwenda) Sold June 1986 by Ray Morrison to Sandra Sterritt, R.R. 1, Port Perry, Ontario L0B 1N0

LYNTON EXCALIBUR, D5156, 1983 Stallion (Parc Dilwyn x Talley Rosina) Sold Nov 1986 by Ray Morrison to Wm. A. Jones, Box 75, Campden, Ontario L0R 1G0

TRANSFERS - continued

LYNTON LANCELOT, D5564, 1984 Stallion (Parc Dilwyn x Talley Rosina) Sold Nov 1986 by Ray Morrison to David Gadsby, 249 Central Avenue, Grimsby, Ontario L3M 1X6

LLANARTH MABEL, D-37, 1981 Mare (Llanarth True Briton x Llanarth Morfydd) Sold by Kathy Reese to Grazing Fields Farm Ltd., Bournedale Rd., Buzzards Bay, MA 02534

LLANARTH MELERI, D-39, 1981 Mare (Llanarth True Briton x Llanarth Marina) Sold by Kathy Reese to Grazing Fields Farm Ltd., Bournedale Rd., Buzzards Bay, MA 02534

LLANARTH MORWEN, D-2, 1979 Mare (Llanarth True Briton x Llanarth Mair) Sold by Kathy Reese to Grazing Fields Farm Ltd., Bournedale Rd., Buzzards Bay, MA 02534

LOCKERIDGE WENDY, D-69, 1980 Mare (Hewid Meredith x Lockeridge Tamsin) Sold by Ann Kitchel to Grazing Fields Farm Ltd.

RHYSTYD FANCY, D (pending) 1986 Mare. Sold by Messrs Rowlands Harris to Grazing Fields Farm Ltd.

PENNEL MATTIE, D (pend.) 1986 Mare (Derwen Replica x Pennel Lady Model) Sold by Willima Harris & Son to Grazing Fields Farm Ltd.

SYNOD ROSY-O-GRADY, D (pend.) 1986 Mare. Sold by Cerdin Jones to Grazing Fields Farm Ltd.

OKEDEN WELSH PRINCESS, D (pend.) 1986 Mare (Lidgett Baker's Boy x Arth Maid of Honour) Sold by Dr. June Alexander to Grazing Fields Farm Ltd.

TREVALLION FERGIE, D (pend.) 1986 Mare (Derwen Telynor) sold by Nelson Smith to Stacey Lloyd, Box 267, Berryville, VA 22611

TREVALLION VICTORIA, D (pend.) 1986 Mare (Derwen Telynor) Sold by Nelson Smith to Stacey Lloyd, Box 267, Berryville, VA 22611

FAIR ILAR III OF PENRHYN, C-186, Mare (Dafydd y Brenin Cymraeg x Penrhyn Fair Ilar) Sold by Beth Francis to M/M Campbell Lawrence, 1960 Bourne Rd., Plymouth, MA 02360

TWS GWERTH FAWR Y PENRHYN, C-132, 1982 Mare (Turkdean Sword Dance) Sold by Grazing Fields Farm Ltd. to Marvin Shelley, 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1850, Dallas, TX 75201

PREN AWR Y PENRHYN, C-197 (Dafydd Arwr y Penrhyn x Bwyd y Barcud) Sold by Grazing Fields Farm Ltd., to M/M R. Garner, R.R. 5, Box 78, Wabash, IN 46992

GWYRON RUTHROL Y PENRHYN, D-109, Stallion (Dafydd Arwr y Penrhyn x Bwyd y Barcud) Sold by Grazing Fields Farm to Mrs. H. Kinkade, R.D. 1 Box 44, Pulliam Mill, Dewey Rose, GA 30634

PENRHYN FRODO FLYER, D-255, Stallion (Casob Flying Colours x Pren Awyr y Penrhyn) Sold by Grazing Fields Farm to Mrs. Elizabeth Dreher, Old Head of the Bay Road, Buzzards Bay, MA

WINDCREST CHLOE', D-270, 1986 Mare (Dafydd y Brenin Cymraeg x Okeden Honeysuckle) Sold Dec 1986 by Carlene Sharples to Cindy Dishman, 35807 Willama Vista, Pleasant Hill, OR 97455

SYNOD GLADSTONE, C (pend.) 1986 Stallion. Sold by Cerdin & Doreen Jones to Carol Holcombe,

NEBO AMBASSOR, C (pend.) 1986 Stallion (Nebo Daniel) Sold by Nebo Stud to M/M Campbell Lawrence, 1960 Bourne Rd., Plymouth, MA 02360

LLANARTH TRUSTFUL, D (pend.) 1985 Stallion (Derwen Telynor x Llanarth Sian) sold by M/M Len Bigley to Grazing Fields Farm Ltd.

PUBLICITY

From Stephanie Abronson comes this note: "Through the efforts of Mr. Greg Jay, EQUUS Magazine will be helping me to notify you of the excellent opportunity to share in a full-page cooperative ad for the July cover issue of EQUUS. We anticipate this issue to have an article on Artificial Insemination at the Welsh breeding farm of Grazing Fields, Ltd. There is the slight possibility that the article and ad would be moved to the August cover issue, so don't be disconcerted if your July issue of EQUUS doesn't have our ad.

For the nominal fee of \$50 you may have your farm listed in our Welsh Pony & Cob Breeder's ad printed in over 100,000 copies of EQUUS Magazine, one of the finest horse magazines in the world. The deadline to commit ourselves to a full-page ad is April 30. If you wish to participate in the ad, I must receive your pre-payment of \$50 by this date. The total cost of the ad will be approximately \$1,900. Several farms have already sent in their pre-payment and we need only 33 more Welsh breeders to complete a full page. Please make your check payable to PONY CROSS FARM, and send it to me with the exact information on how you wish to have your listing written." Stephanie may be reached by phone at (818) 704-6344. Her mailing address is 543 Cold Canyon Road, Calabasas, CA 91302.

COMBINED DRIVING

Combined driving has been growing in popularity world-wide for at least thirty years and has gained a strong foothold in the Eastern United States and Canada during the last fifteen years or

COMBINED DRIVING - continued

and now, at last, is becoming very interesting to horsemen in the West. Quite a few shows are adding such classes as reinsmanship and obstacle driving; some three-phase event courses are adapting their hazards to accommodate driving and several training courses have been held to help educate people to the increasingly-popular sport. In the northern Pacific Coast region, the Puget Sound Driving Club (Tacoma area) and the Mission Carriage Club (Mission, B.C.) are putting on all-driving shows. Readers of the Carriage Journal and Driving Digest know that Welsh Ponies and Cobs have held a strong position in Combined Driving events and driving shows in the East for years, and Welsh owners are among the most enthusiastic in the West as well.

On March 22, 1987, the Mission Carriage Club hosted a Combined Driving Clinic at Milner Downs, a beautiful combined training facility in Langley, B.C. The instructor, Doris Ganton, is a well-known teacher of driving courses and an author of books on driving the light horse. She is also an active participant in driving sports and has driven in international competitions. Participants came from a wide area, with a considerable number coming from "over the line" Washington State. Most were well-versed in driving, had read extensively about combined driving, and had come to gain more first-hand experience and to ask specific questions.

The morning was devoted to classroom instruction, description of the three phases of an event and discussion of correct, practical and appropriate apparel, harness and vehicles. Doris commented on which parts of the event could be changed in order to encourage people to get started, and which should never be altered, for reasons either of safety or the essence of the sport. She described how the event could be condensed to a shorter time, called a "three-phase" rather than a "three-day" event. While traditional style carts and carriages are more desirable for combined driving, in many areas the sport would never gain a foothold at all if balloon-tired vehicles were outlawed at the start.

The Presentation and Dressage Phase were described in detail and Doris insisted that the Dressage course must be memorized, never read to the competitor by a friend on the rail. The Marathon is composed of four alternate trot and walk sections which must be completed in a closely-monitored period of time to avoid penalties, and a fifth section of hazards which demonstrate the creativity of the course designer and test the courage, stamina and obedience of the horses. And critical to success of this phase are the judgment and timing of the driver. The third phase, the obstacle course, is more familiar to most of us. Its importance in an event is to demonstrate the soundness and responsiveness of the horse after the physical and mental demands of the marathon.

After lunch, five different animals were driven through a beginning level dressage test. A fit and stylish Morgan was driven to a pleasure show cart, a Standardbred to a cross country cart, and small P.O.A. to a metal pleasure cart, a black pony to another wire-wheel cart, and a large Appaloosa to a

metal bicycle-wheeled cart. Well-trained and obedient as they all were, the horses, and especially the drivers, had to work hard and repeat many maneuvers in order to meet Doris' exacting standards, showing us that it is a demanding sport that can challenge us at the various levels for years to come. After a break the participants walked the obstacle course to plan how they would negotiate the various angles and the same horse and driver combinations worked through them.

A return to the classroom allowed the student to ask questions and clarify questions which had arisen. It was a very helpful and interesting clinic and will, hopefully, help to add impetus to an equestrian sport of ever more widely-spreading interest—a natural for the beautiful and intelligent Welsh.

OREGON HORSE-A-FAIR

April 3-5 was the date and Eugene, Oregon was the place of the second annual Oregon Horse-A-Fair. Over 45 different breeds were represented including two Welsh Ponies and a Welsh Cob. A 'Showcase Extravaganza' of 22 exhibition classes was held Friday and Saturday evenings. Section A gelding Lane's Black Jack, was ridden by Megan McNutt in the Battle of the Breeds Competition and Bristol Sun God, Section B stallion, was ridden by Michelle Gaffer in English Pleasure. Both Sun God and Section D Welsh Cob Okeden Jolly, shown by Cindy Dishman, were presented In-Hand during the Parade of Breeds. On Sunday morning the above-named Welsh were joined by Megan Ryan with Oak Grove Jolly Roger, Section B stallion, to show off the Welsh. For most horse breeders and fair-goers, it was the first time they had ever seen a Welsh Cob! An enthusiastic and appreciative audience made the Welsh handlers feel as though the effort and hard work put into the Horse-A-Fair weekend was well worth it.

SHOWING THE COB--A BRITISH PERSPECTIVE

By Richard Miller

Probably the main reason for an enthusiast to be totally excited by a Welsh Cob is the amazing presence and vitality they possess and so freely exhibit in their home environment. When thinking of showing your Cob, not only do they have to be clean and trimmed but they must put on that show of presence and vitality to capture the imagination of any spectators.

In England it is more the exception than the rule to find successful Cobs in the hands of an all-round horseman. This can be a pity from many angles but for the Cob, it is an integral part of its presentation. To have been bred, prepared, enthused over and trained by someone who has no interest in anything other than his Cobs ensures that that animal will go into the ring with such courage and determination to do well that even if it stands bottom of the line up it will have been a pleasure to have witnessed its performance.

At the beginning of the year comes the selection of which animal to show. If it is to be a yearling you have probably had your eye on it for quite a while and have had to make a conscious effort not to over handle it. In my opinion too much handling and over-gentling of Cob youngsters leads to a souring of that free

spirit which gives them the edge over other equines. Certainly have them manageable; I am not saying have them climbing up the wall, but don't have them behaving like you would your pet house dog. Keep them alert and independent and that way they will show for you more readily. If it is a foal you have had your eye on to show, you will have already noted that it has been difficult to ignore him and that is exactly why you have wanted to show him. Rarely, you can pick out something and give it that extra sparkle that it is lacking, though this is really the exception rather than the rule and before ever undertaking such a task it is worth finding out about its background. If it comes from rather "lack-lustre" parents the chances of it being an exhibitionist are pretty slim. If you are thinking of showing a mare or a stallion, start early to make sure they are fit enough to stand what is asked of them. If it is going to be a brood mare, keep her fresh and rather fat as she will have a lot to endure at a show, she will probably worry weight off and feel quite miserable if allowed to. Treat her with the respect she deserves. I am afraid I am far too soft on the brood mares I show and tend to give them the easy option if I can. If you can practice enough with the pair to be able to keep the foal away from her in the ring and to walk independently away, it will be less troublesome for her to watch than a "tug o' war".

The question of weight that a Welsh Cob in the show ring should carry is a matter of great personal debate. Weight can be measured five ways. Gross fat, fat, muscle fat, lean and poor. Gross fat is usually achieved by the inexperienced person who has seen big Cobs in the ring win and wants to copy what he has seen. Fat runs up the animal's neck giving the impression of a double crest which will take a long time to dissolve and before too long laminitis will set in. Needless to say the animal has no strength to move properly. Fat is usually one stage before gross fat, only the animal can just about move well but sweats heavily and gives a most unpleasant picture as it goes around the ring. Muscle fat is the ideal. The Cob should look terribly well, fit enough to move with ease and pleasure yet fat enough to fill in some of his faults, possibly a little long in the back or weak through his loins. Muscled enough to have toned up his quarters giving them more power, to have built up that weak spot above his withers. A lean Cob still looks well but may well worry a little over his mares making it impossible to keep weight on him. Unfortunately this condition only advertises his faults and when going around the ring makes him look immature against Cobs from the last category. Poor Cobs look about as bad as any horse can ever look, and should never be shown until they come into their own. Cobs are on the whole slow developers and it needs somebody of terrific patience and faith to wait for some animals to develop. If he has all the right bone structures, is given plenty of good food and allowed to exercise as much as possible he will arrive, just don't rush it. It is difficult to describe when an animal is right for the show ring. Try to get somebody to walk him around you as though you are the judge. What do you see? Firstly you see a shine, secondly the animal shouldn't appear "over topped", that is he has too much body for the size of his legs. Can you see something that your eye keeps going back to? Are his quarters just a little too sloping? Does he look a little

shallow through his girth? Some of these things may be due to the stage of development he has reached, some may just be the way he is, but be aware of them, don't make too many excuses for them and try and improve on them before the show. You may be defeating your own goal by the feed you are expecting your Cob to thrive on. Keep the protein level low, certainly no more than 16%. Keep the feedstuffs as interesting as possible. Boiled Barley is great to feed as a conditioner, whereas Oats seem to go right to a Cob's head and whole Oats, as you are well aware, are virtually indigestible especially to a Native Pony.

We have already established that your Cob is brimming full of good health and presence, all that you've ever wanted to win except that "he's so powerful I shall never hold him". Showing and running a Welsh Cob is no job for the faint-hearted, though should not be strictly for the brutally strong. From an early age teach respect to your foal. I have said my piece about over handling and very quickly this leads to a pushy beast who "calls the shots" and you just go along for the ride. Respect comes from sensitivity as it does with any horse but just remember that these Cobs are pretty tough and are not at all humoured by too much "soft talk". Get your Cob to stand still, choose a spot and make him stick to that spot, not three feet beyond "but it'll do". I like to present my own, and to judge Cobs that are stood up square and balanced having all four legs in sight of the judge, with the near hind just back a little. To my mind stretching the animal out on his back legs does nothing for me, except follow out his back, slope off his quarters and leave the finer points of his back leg totally to the judges imagination! When standing get the animal to lower and stretch their neck out to show off their goor' front. You can, if you so wish, hold its head up high to increase that "all fired up" look but personally, I would rather see the former, probably as I look at a Cob with its capabilities under saddle in mind. When walking your cob off from in front of your imaginary judge, walk off positively as opposed to an amble. When circling the ring, make sure that the judge sees that your animal can walk out and doesn't go around the entire time jogging. So many people do this and think it is fine and impressive. I did too, until once I was showing under Mrs. Yeomans who is one of the most knowledgeable judges of all time, and she bellowed at me to "Make that pony walk, will you!" Now that I judge myself, especially British Riding Ponies, who are as correct as correct can be, I am in total sympathy with her. Whilst going around the ring your Cob should be nicely "in-hand", not towing you. If at any time you do get pulled give a short jerk with either a rope halter or a chain going along the back of an ordinary headcollar, just as you would with a dog's choke chain. Do the same when you are trotting if the animal breaks into a canter; but if this happens you keep up the rhythm of running and let him

ease back to that pace. If he canters, you stop, jerk him back and then start over, you have lost that momentum that you are trying to build up. Learn at what speed your Cob moves best at and don't make him sprawl out with a long flat outline in your attempts to get extension. Balance, collection and sensitive hands are every bit as important in showing in-hand as they are when riding.

Many of you that have visited England and Wales will know what I mean when I say "Not always the best Cob wins." No, I am

not getting into the politics of the game, though I am assured they do play a part as they do in any showing circles.

What I am talking about is type versus conformation. As I said before, I judge Riding Ponies and look at a Cob with a view to what type of ride it would give. With both of those categories I am looking for the perfect horse. Long graceful neck, deep sloping shoulder etc., etc. Now when judging a breed that has a description as to how that animal should appear to the untrained eye certain finer points of that perfect horses have to be wavered when you have two animals of the same breed in the ring together. Cob A could have a gorgeous head, long front, short back, level quarters, move dramatically but lacks bone and feather. Cob B could also have a gorgeous head, be a little short in front, short back, tail a little low, an exciting mover with clean flat bone. In many ways Cob A should win. She has a marvelous top line and is a real eye catcher. However, Cob B might not be too comfortable to ride, her tail carriage is better

when she's on the move, but above all she really lights up to the crowd when she moves. So I place her first. This is an over simplification but I hope to have gotten the point across. Although Cob B was easily faulted she had that little extra type that we want in a Cob. Cob A is still a super creature but without that bone, she may look a little like a part bred to the untrained eye and that's not to be encouraged. Keep this in mind when looking at a class of Cobs. Another judge may think strong quarters are more important than bone, so Cob A would have won. Nowadays a lot more attention is placed upon the Cob being straight and level in its action, more so than even five years ago. Here I see no reason for compromise. A Cob should not plait, dish, wing, go wide behind, go close behind or any other fault. No amount of type should let a pony or Cob get away with major faults like these.

One of the most important aspects of keeping breed type in the USA other than keeping the Society rules the same as in

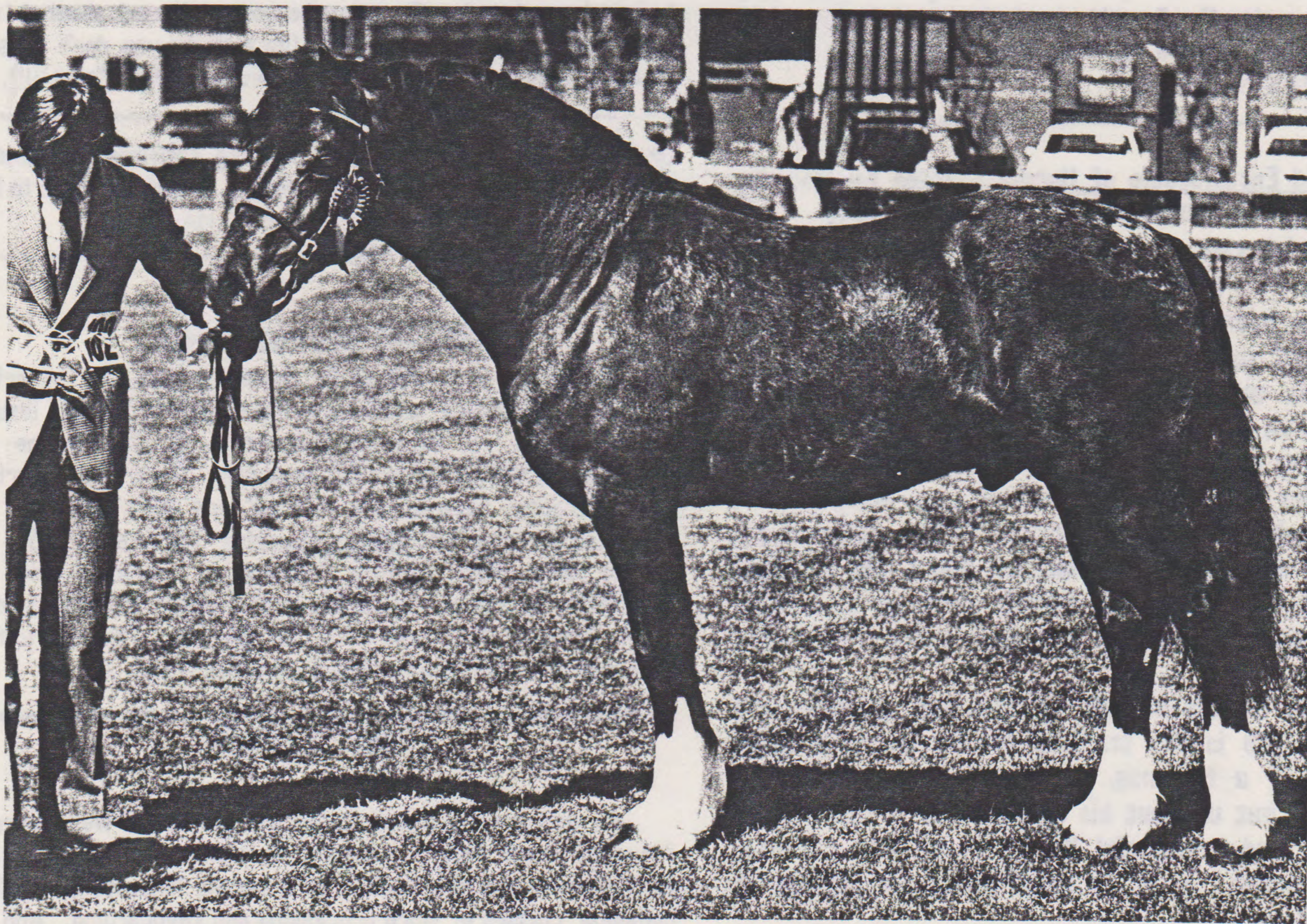


Photo: April '86. Champion of West Midland Stallion Show. Note the pose showing off length of rein.

LLANARTH SOLO (Llanarth True Briton x Llanarth Splash) Sec. D 3-year Welsh Cob Colt

MILLER - continued

Wales, is to present the Cob in the show ring as they would be in the United Kingdom. Yearlings, fillies and brood mares in white rope or webbing slip halters. Yearling colts, some mares and stallions in neat bridles. Remember no brass browbands or horseshoe-shaped bits on females. One long (not tied up) plait behind their ear, not plaited in with red ribbon. No bridle path clipped in unless absolutely necessary and certainly not half way down the neck. Their manes and tails light enough to be carried freely and not hanging heavily. The weight and shape of an animal's tail can contribute greatly to the look of the animal. A Cob with low quarters can look a whole lot better with a shorter, thinner shaped tail. However I don't mean one that is cut off straight. The whole art to trimming any Native pony is to always remember that the finished article should look natural and untouched. By pulling and the use of thinning scissors, a very smart, appealing look can be achieved.

So, remember when you go into that show ring, be proud of your Cob, hold both his and your heads up high and show them "what you're made of". Even if you don't win, don't just leave the ring. Give the crowd a few laps around the ring and capture everybody else's imagination.

From "World Encyclopedia of Horses", edited by Maureen Clerkin, Chartwell Books, Inc., Secaucus, NJ 1977.

"The Welsh Cob . . . is in fact an ideal type for a family horse . . . he is sure footed and very strong and hardy. Cobs have a slightly stuffy reputation, which is totally out of character with the gay and alert Welsh variety. He will enjoy work, do himself well, and invariably look smart and active. He is also an ideal riding/driving pony, a useful quality especially now that driving ponies to harness has become very popular . . . The Welsh Cob can trace its lineage to the Welsh Pony, but there is also a strain of Hackney blood, and possibly some of the 'old Welsh cart horse', whatever that was. Deeper in the past there is definitely some Andalusian blood.

The great feature of this spirited and magnificently proportioned cob is the trotting action, which is quite unlike that of a Hackney. The Cob is a tremendous harness horse but without his heavy shoes it also makes an excellent and resourceful hunter in all but the best galloping country. It is an ideal choice for legions of 'weekend' riders."

COB COVERAGE

You might be wondering about ways to "spread the word" about the wonderful characteristics of the Welsh. After all, aren't we all trying to promote our breed by showing and telling

others why they should opt for a Welsh Pony of Cob Type or Welsh Cob rather than another breed? There are several publications which welcome candid (and professional) photos. This is a very desirable (and inexpensive way) to visually portray our Cobs. Driving Digest, The Chronicle of the Horse, and Ponies magazine routinely run pictures sent in by their readers. Ponies magazine, Number Six, 1987 contains a photo of Section D Welsh Cob CHEWDL AUR Y PENRHYN, owned by Marsha Himler and Hope G. Ingersoll. (Marsha also has a 3-page article on Driving in that same issue.) The May issue of Horse Illustrated features a color photo of Section D Welsh Cob Okeden Jolly, owned by Cindy Dishman.

If you are hesitant to submit "home" pictures in which the camera failed (not the photographer, mind you) to capture your Cob as your eye see him, consider contacting a professional. It may cost you nothing! In exchange for grooming and handling Jolly during her photo session, photographer Sally Barnett promised a color print IF any photos she submitted to Horse Illustrated were used for the cover or centerfold. Since Cobs are rather scarce, equine photographers who seek out a variety of breeds to capture on film may be very enthused about doing a photo session at no cost to you (as long as you don't consider bathing, trimming, polishing, shining and handling a "cost"!!!).

Grazing Fields Farm Ltd. will be offering Artificial Insemination service for their Section D Cob Stallions. Direct inquiries to Beth Francis, Bournedale Road, Buzzards Bay, MA 02532.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are extended to Dr. Wynne Davies for the article "Welsh . . . Statistics" which he wrote especially for this issue of NACC. Thank you to artist Pat Ferris, 30823 Pipeline Rd., Gresham, OR 97030 for her Cob drawings. The article describing the differences between the "surrey" and "park phaeton" was reprinted from Driving Digest Magazine, Mar/Apr 1983. The article about Hope Garland Ingersoll is reprinted with the permission of author Claudia Novak and editor Valerie Lapicola, 5051 Townline Rd., East Troy, WI 53120. This story first appeared in the Welsh Roundabout, Nov/Dec 1983.

YOUR EDITORS

As well as being a well-known and successful Welsh breeder for many years, Ann is a teacher in Redmond, Washington. She is challenged teaching English as a second language as well as computer classes of word processing and keyboarding. Ann and John have four grown children and seven Section A and two Section D Welsh.

Cindy also works full-time but as a Business Education teacher in Eugene, Oregon. This year she is involved with all Freshmen in a computer keyboarding, word processing, and data base program. Cindy and Bill have a 6-year old boy and four Welsh--three Section D and one Section A.



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ADVERTISING INFORMATION

Did you notice the absence of any cobs advertised for sale in this issue? [Only one ad was received!] We will print a descriptive advertisement FREE OF CHARGE to any subscriber of this publication. In addition, 1/4, 1/2, and full-page ads will be accepted. When submitting ads, be sure to include your animal's age, sex, name, sire and dam, color, price, anything interesting or outstanding, and registration * if available. We had quite a number of Cobs listed for sale in Issue 1. And in this issue we have a number of transfers. Were these Cobs sold through a NACC ad? Please let us know when our ads work!

- I want to submit a FREE descriptive ad
- I want to run a 1/4-page ad, \$4 enc. Total Amount Enclosed: \$_____
- I want to run a 1/2-page ad, \$6 enc.
- I want to run a full-page ad, \$10 enc. Telephone # _____

Name _____ Address _____
 City _____ State/Province _____ Zip _____

Ad. description or special layout instructions: _____

Mail your check to NACC, 35807 Willama Vista, Pleasant Hill, OR 97455. Advertisements must be received by April 1, July 1, and October 1.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER

If you sell, buy or lease a Section C or D Cob, please let us know so we may update the Directory. Please complete, clip, and send the form below when the ownership or possession of one of your animals changes.

Cob Name _____ Reg. # _____ Yr/Birth _____

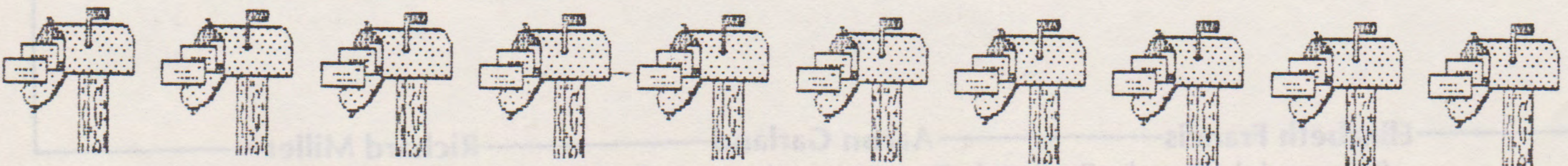
Sex _____ Sire _____ Dam _____

Transferred from: Name _____ Date _____

Transferred to: Name _____ Farm Name _____

Address _____

Send to Ann Lamb, 10015 Avondale Rd., Redmond WA 98052, (206) 885-3272



WELSH COB-PARTBREDS

S R	#	Cob name	Sire	Dam	Note	New Owner	City, state
m	[R-84]	ASHTON APRICOT	Ashton Cadfarch ap Math	Gadelle (TB)	ches. 1985 TB/COB	Gammon, Patricia	Ashton, Ontario
m	[R-82]	ASHTON CARABELLA	Ashton Aelwyn ap Math	Caribbean Valentine (TB)	bay, 1985 TB/COB	Gammon, Patricia	Ashton, Ontario
m	[R-7]	ASHTON DOLOMITE	Ashton Aelwyn ap Math	Swoon on the Rocks (TB)	dun, 1982 TB/COB	Larson, Hans K	Millville, N.B.
m	R-13	ASHTON ELIN	Ashton Aelwyn ap Math	Ashton Bouree (Arabian)	6-12-82 ARAB/COB	Vince, Ainsley	Oakville, Ontar
g	[R-83]	ASHTON EMLYN	Ashton Aelwyn ap Math	Bouree (Arab)	palomino, 1985 ARAB/C	Gammon, Patricia	Ashton, Ontario
m	R105	ASHTON ERYTHRITE	Ashton Cadfarch ap Math	Swoon on the Rocks (TB)	5-2-86 TB/COB	Magner, Signe	Arnprior, Ontar
s	H-2355	CHEERS	Christmas Ball of Penrhyn	Bels Bright (TB)	bay, 1983 TB/ C COB	Chambers, Kimberly	Cataumet, MA
m		CHLOE	gsire Llanarth Daniel		partbred	Robocker, Jean	Kalispell, MT
m	[R-80]	CUMFELEM ROYAL SAFF	Hafael Brenin	Monotype TB/ CH	palo, 1985	Tolhurst, Hilary	Kemble, Ontario
m		CUMFELEN CORVETTE	Hafael Brenin	Traverstock Bambi (reg.	palomino 1986 ARAB/CO	Tolhurst, Hilary	Kemble, Ontario
s		CUMFELEN NIGHTHAWK	Hafael Brenin	Soleil (TB-C.H.)	black, 1986 TB/COB	Tolhurst, Hilary	Kemble, Ontario
s		CUMFELEN WELSH GOLD	Hafael Brenin	Monotype TB-CH	dk palo., 1986 TB/COB	Tolhurst, Hilary	Kemble, Ontario
m	H-2304	EULA SEA DANCE	Turkdean Sword Dance	Chelsea (TB)	bay, 1981 TB/COB	Chambers, Kimberly	Cataumet, MA
m	H2429	HASTENING CYGNET	Bayford True Patriot	Betsy (TB)	bay, 1984 TB/COB	Shields, Kate	Middleburg, VA
g	appl.	HASTENING QUINTIN	Bayford True Patriot	Limerick	brown, 1985	Shields, Kate	Middleburg, VA
m	H-2659	KC TIGER DELIGHT	Shiloh Tiger Bay	Baby Doll (Morab)	bay, 1986 MORAB/COB	Young, Karen	Sacramento, CA
m		NASHODA	Okenen Sensation	Canterbury (TB)	black, 1986 TB/COB		
s		THREE CHEERS	Cheers (1/2W-1/2 TB)	Black Polly (Welsh)	liv. ro. 1986 (3/4 We	Chambers, Kimberly	Cataumet, MA
g		TROLLBERG ?			1986, bay 3/4 TB--1/4	Kanninga, Afiena	Millville, N.B.
m	?	TROLLBERG ?			1986, black TB/COB	Kanninga, Afiena	Millville, N.B.
m	?	TROLLBERG ?			1982, dun 1/2 TB--1/3	Kanninga, Afiena	Millville, N.B.
g	pending	TROLLBERG FOENIX	Porkchopper (TB, Can Hunt	Ashton Dolomite (50% Co	bay, 3/4 TB-1/4 COB	Kanninga, Afiena	Millville, N.B.
m	[R-93]	TROLLBERG WOL'S SWI	Radetski (TB)	Ashton Blodeuwedd	black, 1986, TB/COB	Kanninga, Afiena	Millville, N.B.
s		WINKS ?	Winks Prophecy of Penrhyn	Winks Merriment	1986, ches. ro.	Winkelman, Wm.	Lohrville, IA
m		WINKS ARK	Dai Hensydd y Penrhyn	Winks Billmar	chestnut, 1983	Winkelman, Wm.	Lohrville, IA
s		WINKS COMPLETION	Dai Hensydd y Penrhyn	Winks Conserver	chestnut, 1983	Winkelman, Wm.	Lohrville, IA
m		WINKS CREATION	Dai Hensydd y Penrhyn	Winks Merriment	grey, 1981	Winkelman, Wm.	Lohrville, IA
m		WINKS EASTER	Dai Hensydd y Penrhyn	Winks Thanksgiving	chestnut, 1984	Winkelman, Wm.	Lohrville, IA
s		WINKS PILLAR	Dai Hensydd y Penrhyn	Winks Care	chestnut, 1984	Winkelman, Wm.	Lohrville, IA

WELSH MERLYN THE COB



Strong enough to work on the farm, swift enough to fetch the doctor in an emergency, dependable when put to a cannon for artillery work and courageous enough to carry the cavalry man into battle as well, the history of the cob proves his astounding ability. Before the coming of the automobile, hundreds of cobs were sold every spring to doctors, milk vendors, shopkeepers, public authorities, cabmen, the Army and any number of other vocations. Though less familiar to Americans, the cob has been favored in Britain since the Middle Ages as an all-around animal. They are well noted for their good temperament, jumping ability, bold action and impulsion from the hocks. Some historians claim the American Morgan horse is descended from the Welsh cob, because many were brought to America by British troops during the Revolutionary War. In Wales, a cob is a cob — not a horse, not a pony. However big a cob may be he must still be a COB and a true Welshman. The head must be finely modelled, full of quality and pony character. The majority of cobs are under 15 hands, but variations in size to 16 hands has never been a drawback. Today, Welsh cobs are sometimes crossed with Thoroughbreds to produce heavy hunters. Many are considered good prospects for combined training, dressage and driving. Cobs are so well known in Britain for their speed and stamina that suffixes to their names are words like COMET, FLYER, and EXPRESS. It is too difficult to see what the future holds, but the Welsh cob will surely go a long way to meet the needs of man in work and play.

COBS FOR SALE

Mary's Farm is currently offering three Section C, four Section D and three Cob Part-Breds all by the imported stallion, SINTON SULTAN. For more information, contact Mrs. W. A. Swinerton, Mary's Farm, 5233 Loop Rd., Marysville, CA 95901

North American Cob Connection
A PUBLICATION FOR WELSH COB ENTHUSIASTS
Subscription Application

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ZIP/Post Code _____ Phone _____

I am enclosing \$8 to receive quarterly issues of NACC (\$11 Canadian)

Please send information about NACC to the Welsh Cob enthusiast listed above.
Your name: _____

The purposes of NACC are to promote cobs by maintaining a current directory of all North American cobs and their owners, running free ads of cobs for sale, sharing information on the winnings of Welsh Cobs in all aspects of showing, and in sharing each member's experience and expertise to help us all enjoy our animals to the fullest potential.

To help us accomplish our goals, please the complete the following information. It would be helpful to also know your animal's sire, dam and registration number. I own the following Welsh Cob(s) and/or Welsh Part Bred(s):

Age | Sex | Section | Name _____ | Color _____

North American Cob Connection will be published on the 15th of the following months: January, April, July, and October. NACC's mailing address: 35807 Willama Vista, Pleasant Hill, OR 97455 USA (503) 746-4760

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