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INTRODUCTION

Colonial Spanish Horses are of great historic importance in the New World. They stand out as unique among horse breeds worldwide, and have both local and global importance for genetic conservation. They are sensible, capable mounts that have for too long been relegated a very peripheral role in North American horse breeding and horse using. Their combination of beauty, athletic ability, and historic importance makes this breed a very significant part of the historic heritage of North America.

Colonial Spanish Horses are rarely referred to by this name. The usual term that is used in North America is Spanish Mustang. The term “mustang” carries with it the unfortunate connotation of any feral horse of any genetic background, so this term serves poorly in several regards. Many Colonial Spanish horses have never had a feral background, but are instead the result of centuries of careful breeding. Also, only a very small minority of feral horses (mustangs) in North America qualifies as being Spanish in type and breeding. The difference between the two types is large and striking. The Colonial Spanish Horses have an elegant beauty as well as a temperament that allows them to be good, close partners with people. They are alert to their environment, and have great endurance. The crossbred feral horses rarely have all of these qualities, and as a result, confusing the two types does a great disservice to a unique genetic resource. Colonial Spanish type is very rare among modern feral mustangs, and the modern Bureau of Land Management (BLM) mustangs should not be confused with Colonial Spanish horses, as the two are very distinct with only a few exceptions to this rule. Resorting to the name “Colonial Spanish” is an attempt to revive the true identity of these horses. “New World Iberian” is another useful designation.

The important part of the background of the Colonial Spanish Horses is that they are indeed Spanish. These are descendants of the horses that were brought to the New World by the Conquistadors, and include a variety of strains and bloodlines: feral, rancher, mission, and native American strains.

Colonial Spanish Horses descend from horses introduced during the period of the conquest of the New World. They came from southern Spain, northern Spain, and possibly North Africa. In the New World this colonial resource has become differentiated into a number of breeds, and the North American representatives are only one of many such breeds throughout the Americas. These horses are a direct remnant of the horses of the Golden Age of Spain, which type is now mostly or wholly extinct in Spain. The Colonial Spanish horses are therefore a treasure chest of genetic wealth from a time long gone. In addition, they are capable and durable mounts for a wide variety of equine pursuits in North America, and their abilities have been vastly undervalued for most of the last century. These are beautiful and capable horses from a genetic pool that heavily influenced horse breeding throughout the world five centuries ago, yet today they have become quite rare and undervalued.

CONFORMATION, TYPE, AND COLORS IN NORTH AMERICA

Different strains of the Colonial Spanish horse vary in conformation, and this discussion is targeted at the average. While the differences among the strains can be important, the fact remains that as a group the various strains of Colonial Spanish Horse are much more like one another than they are like other horse breeds widely available in the USA. Observers can pick apart the differences in the strains, but when these horses are placed in comparison to other breed resources in North America these differences become trivial. The conformational details desired by some of the groups vary from this generalized description, and those details are usually available from each of the groups saving different portions of this breed.

The Colonial Spanish Horse is generally a small horse, although size is increasing with improved nutrition and some selection among breeders. The usual height is around 14 hands (56 inches, 140 cm), and most vary from 13 to 14.2 hands. Some exceptional horses are up to 15 hands high or slightly more, although there is a general trend for horses at the tallest extreme of the breed to have less typical conformation than those that are more moderate. Weight varies with height, but most are around 700 to 800 pounds.

Distinctive conformational features include heads which generally have straight to concave (rarely slightly convex) foreheads and a nose that is straight or slightly convex. Some convexity is the classic Spanish type head, in contrast to the straighter nasal profile of most other breed types or the dished concave face of the Arabian. The heads vary somewhat between long, finely made heads to shorter, deeper heads. Both are typical of North American Colonial Spanish horses. From a front view the cranial portions of the head are wide, but the facial portions are narrow and fine. The muzzle is usually very fine, and from the side the upper lip is usually longer than the lower, although the teeth meet evenly. Nostrils are usually small and crescent shaped when the horses are resting and at ease, but do flare with alertness or exertion.

The horses typically have narrow but deep chests, with the front legs leaving the body fairly close together. It is difficult to describe this aspect of conformation without making it sound defective, when in actuality it is a strong, serviceable conformation. Deep but narrow conformation provides for lung capacity but also for cooling ability which is an important component of endurance. When viewed from the front, the front legs join the chest in an "A" shape rather than straight across as in most other modern breeds that have wider chests. The chest is deep from the side view, and usually accounts for about half of the height of the horse from the ground to the withers. The shoulder is long and well angulated. The withers are usually sharp instead of low and meaty. The croup is sloped, and the tail is characteristically set low on the body. The rear quarters vary from fairly massive and heavily muscled to a more slenderly built and less excessively muscled conformation. From the side there is usually a break in the curve of the hindquarter somewhere in the area of the base of the tail, rather than the full even curve of the Quarter Horse from top of croup to gaskin. From the rear view they are usually "rafter hipped" meaning that there is no distinct crease at the backbone, but rather the muscling of the hip tapers up so the backbone is the highest point.

The muscling is characteristically long and tapering, even in heavily muscled individuals, rather than the short and bunched muscling characteristic of bulldog Quarter Horses and draft breeds.

Leg conformation is generally sound and serviceable, with ample angles in the joints and strong, harmonious relationships between the lengths of the varying parts of the limbs. Hooves are small and upright rather than flat. The chestnuts (especially rear ones) and ergots are small or missing altogether.

These horses usually have a very long stride, and many of them have gaits other than the usual trot of most breeds. These other gaits can include a running walk, single foot, amble, pace, and the paso gaits of other more southerly Spanish strains (Peruvian Paso and Paso Fino). These gaits refer to the pattern of the footfall, and not to any sideward tendency of the path of the foot. It is important to not confuse the pattern of footfalls with this lateral motion. While both are typical of some of the Paso breeds, only the pattern of footfalls is the actual gait.

It is widely held in some circles that North American Colonial Spanish horses consistently have only five lumbar vertebrae. Research on Barbs, Criollos, Thoroughbreds, and Arabians in Argentina suggests that the Colonial Spanish horses are more likely to have five than are most other breeds, but that at least some pure Colonial Spanish horses also have six lumbar vertebrae. In addition, horses of other breeds occasionally have five lumbar vertebrae so that this factor alone is not sufficient to accurately classify horses as Colonial Spanish. Regardless of the number of vertebrae, they do usually have short, strong backs. Robert Painter, and the Brislawns, have found that in their experience all of the pure ones have indeed had only five lumbar vertebrae.

Another subtle distinction of Colonial Spanish Horses is a tendency for the cannon bones to be nearly round in cross section, as opposed to the usual shape of most horses where the posterior surface is flat. Subtle but characteristic differences are also present in the first vertebra (atlas) whose wings are more lobed in Spanish horses as opposed to semicircular in most other breeds. This difference does not lead to any difference in function of this important area of the horse's anatomy.

COLOR VARIATION

Colors of the Colonial Spanish Horse vary widely, and it is through the Spanish influence that many other North American horse breeds gain some of their distinctive colors. Colonial Spanish Horses come in a full range of solid colors including black, bay, brown, chestnut, sorrel, grullo, zebra dun, red dun, buckskin, palomino, and cream. Other solid colors such as the champagne colors, and even silver dapple, occur rarely. It is consistent among most populations of these horses that black and colors derived from it are relatively common. This contrasts with the relative rarity of these colors in horses of Arabian or Thoroughbred breeding.

In many horses these base colors are combined with white hairs or patches to result in gray, roan, paint (tobiano, overo, and sabino types), pure white, and the leopard complex of blankets, roans, and dark spots usually associated with the Appaloosa breed. The frame overo pattern is especially interesting, since it is almost entirely limited to North American Colonial Spanish horses or their descendants. From that origin the color pattern has spread to other regions and breeds, but most evidence points to its being a Spanish pattern originally. Different breeders select for several of these colors and patterns, but all can be shown to have been present in the

Spanish horses at the time of the conquest and they are all part of the heritage of this horse.

Various people have occasionally focused attention on color to the detriment of the whole breed package involved in the Colonial Spanish Horse. Some colors are controversial, either in a positive or a negative direction.

Linebacked duns (zebra, red, and grullo) are frequently associated with Colonial Spanish Horses, largely because these colors do indeed usually betray a Spanish connection in North American horses from western regions. These colors are very widespread in pony and some draft breeds throughout Europe and Asia, and so are by themselves not accurate predictors of Spanish breeding in horses. They are attractive colors, and common in Colonial Spanish Horses, but are a very inaccurate indicator of the relative purity of Spanish breeding.

Some people insist that solid colored (those lacking white marks) zebra duns and grullos are a throwback to Sorraia type breeding. Sorraias are an old type still found in Portugal. These colors are sometimes attributed special significance as the Sorraia is considered by some to be a primitive foundation for all Iberian horses. The status and role of the Sorraia is controversial, however, and in the USA the individual zebra dun and grullo horses segregate from herds of very mixed colors. The resulting solid colored duns and grullos are neither more nor less Spanish than are their siblings of other colors.

The leopard complex of patterns is usually associated with the Appaloosa breed, and these patterns are not controversial as a part of the array of colors of North American Colonial Spanish Horses. They are, however, very controversial in South American populations where they are generally considered to betray outside breeding. Very few detailed descriptions of early imported horses are available, although some few that are available are certainly consistent with leopard complex patterns. Several foundation horses in many of the North American registries sported these patterns, and were considered to be of typical Colonial Spanish conformation by those that began this conservation work. The presence of these in North American populations while absent in South American populations is not necessarily a reflection of relative purity, as the two continents received slightly different foundation stock during the early importations.

Tobiano spotting has long been controversial in both North and South America. Roberto Dowdall (Argentina) presents anecdotal evidence that this pattern existed in Argentina, if rarely, before Tobías arrived in Buenos Aires on his tobianos with Northern European breeding. In addition, the artists Remington and Russell both portray a few (very few) tobianos in among other more typical colors and patterns for Colonial Spanish Horses. Absolute proof of the authenticity of this pattern will always be lacking, although it is accepted by several North and South American registries, and shunned by others. It is one of the oldest color patterns in horses, and therefore has a nearly global distribution in a wide number of breeds.

TYPE AND CONFORMATION RELATED TO OTHER COUSIN BREEDS WORLDWIDE

Various registries have had an important role in conserving Colonial Spanish horses. They have focused their breeding on a specific type of horses, which is the type described above. In addition, they have generally been diligent to assess the horses herd by herd, rather than as

individuals, paying attention to the history of the herd, and its type. This helps to assure that the horses included in the registries are as purely Spanish as is possible to encounter.

The type on the horses varies somewhat from the rangier, more lightly built individuals to others that are more compactly and more heavily made, but the range is fairly narrow between these two types and the entire range is very distinct from other common breeds in North America. The original Spanish type was probably even more variable than this, including some horses with higher set tails, broader chests, and stouter conformation generally. Conformation details do indeed vary among the several horse breeds throughout the Americas that descend from the Colonial Spanish horses.

The range of variability in type among breeds of Spanish descent calls into question what is truly Spanish type in Colonial Spanish Horses. Certainly it is wise for the registries to limit the range of allowable types in order to produce consistent, predictable horses. It is equally important to recognize that some horses that are considered outside the type desired by the registries are still of Spanish breeding. It is worthwhile to recognize that horses of newly found Spanish Colonial horse herds may be more variable than the present horses in the registries. The registries then usually accept only some and not all of the horses from these herds, although the horses may indeed all have the same background of Spanish breeding.

The reasons for the registries not accepting some of what might in fact be Spanish types are based in the history of the conservation of Colonial Spanish Horses in North America. These horses were originally saved as a small minority of horses in the midst of a large population of horses based on Spanish breeding but then deliberately crossed with draft, coach horse, Thoroughbred, Morgan, and other types derived from northern European breeding. The range of Spanish types that are likely to be refused registry cannot always be accurately distinguished externally from other types, such as horses with some mixture of Quarter Horse or Thoroughbred ancestry.

Even though some horses with such an appearance may be purely Spanish, they do pose a much greater risk of introducing outside genetic influence than do those horses of the more uniquely Spanish types that cannot be confused with these other breed influences. By concentrating on the most unique of the Spanish types the registries have also assured that this rare genetic resource has been conserved with minimal contamination. The registries are to be commended on their foresight for saving the most unique of the Spanish phenotypes, even if in the process some pure horses were left out. Importantly, crossbreds were diligently excluded. In addition this strategy has provided for keeping the Colonial Spanish horses distinctive and recognizable from other breeds. This offers horse owners a real choice rather than just another brand name for something similar to the many other breeds available.

BLOOD TYPES AND DNA TYPES

Recent advances in blood typing and DNA typing have held out promise for a nonsubjective approach to deciding if candidate populations (or individual horses) are Spanish in origin or not. Dr. Gus Cothran of Texas A&M University has been instrumental in pursuing these techniques, and works closely with others in the conservation and identification of these horses.

Blood type and DNA techniques have some limitations in that no breed or herd is uniform for the presence of what are generally considered to be Iberian markers (or blood types). These techniques do offer great help in verifying the initial results of historic and phenotypic analysis, but are by themselves insufficient to arrive at a final conclusion. Invariably when the history and phenotype point to a consistently Iberian population, the blood typing and DNA evidence likewise point in this direction. The DNA technologies that have replaced blood typing have the additional problem that variants completely unique to certain breed origins are generally lacking, so that gene frequencies become more important in determining the origin and relationships of populations under study.

Recently some conservationists have mistakenly concluded that Iberian blood type variants can be the basis for deciding which horses of a population are more (or less) Spanish in origin. Due to the inheritance pattern of these markers it is easily possible for an absolutely pure Colonial Spanish Horse to have missed inheriting any of the Iberian markers. It is likewise possible for a crossbred horse to have inherited several. A carefully selected Quarter Horse, for example, could easily have a preponderance of Iberian markers. A conservation program based heavily on blood types without considering other factors could then easily exclude the very horses whose conservation is important, and could include some that should have been excluded. Therefore, conformational type is a more important factor than blood type or DNA type, and will always remain so. It is impossible to determine the relative percentage of Spanish breeding in an individual horse through blood typing or DNA typing, at least currently. The technique remains useful, though, in evaluating entire herds of horses.

Blood typing and DNA typing are both critically valuable and important adjuncts to conservation programs, but must be used wisely with consideration of the sort of information they provide. They are not a panacea for the difficult and subjective challenges that face conservationists interested in Colonial Spanish Horses. Neither of these techniques is powerful enough to direct conservation programs without attention to overall conformation and breed type as well as historical data.

It is also important to note that the overall variation of blood types in the Colonial Spanish Horse in North America is greater than that in most other single breeds. A few reasons can account for this, and in no way detract from considering the Colonial Spanish Horse a single breed rather than several different breeds, each based on a geographic location. First, the foundation of these populations seems to have been from variable Iberian horses. Second, isolation into several different populations tends to keep overall variation high because different subpopulations tend to keep different variants. Most strains have been isolated from others for decades or centuries. This leads to differences from subpopulation to subpopulation, while maintaining good overall variation in the overall population. Thirdly, migration into the populations might well have occurred to varying degrees, even though most of the strains that have uniformly Iberian type betray very little of this. Within the variability is an underlying consistent pattern of variants, which supports that the strains have a common, Iberian origin. That, plus the type and history, argue that the Colonial Spanish Horse should be managed as a single breed with important substrains.

Group the various strains together is by no means a universally accepted strategy. Many of the strains have advocates that breed the strain in isolation, and several of them have stand-alone registries. This is useful in conserving genetic diversity. However, when isolation is taken to the exclusion of acceptance of blends of the strains, then conservation can suffer because many of the strains have insufficient numbers to provide for long-term maintenance.

GENERAL HISTORY

The Spanish Colonial Horse is the remnant of a once vast population of horses in the USA. The ancestors of these horses were instrumental in the ability of the Spanish Conquistadors to conquer the native civilizations. The source of the original horses was Spain, at a time when the Spanish horse was being widely used for improvement of horse breeding throughout Europe. The Spanish horse of the time of the conquest had a major impact on most European light horse types (this was before breeds were developed, so type is a more accurate word). Types of horses in Spain at the time of the founding of the American populations varied in color and conformation, and included gaited as well as trotting horses. In general, smaller horses of unique type hailed from Northern Spain, gaited types from Central and Eastern Spain, and trotting military horses from Southern Spain. All three types were included in the colonization of the New World.

The types, though variable, tended to converge over a relatively narrow range when compared to other major types of horses. This tendency has been validated by recent genetic work showing the Iberian peninsula as a major ancient center of horse genetic diversity and influence. The Iberian peninsula was a reservoir of wild horses following domestication of a separate reservoir in Eastern Europe. This diversity was incorporated into domestic herds once the domesticated horse reached the Iberian peninsula, and as a result Iberian horses ended up being an important source of genetic diversity among horse breeds.

The origin of Iberian horses has been shrouded in myth and speculation. Opinions have varied over time, with one extreme holding that these are a unique subspecies of horse, to the other extreme that they are a more recent amalgamation of Northern European types with oriental horses. Another view is that these are predominantly of North African Barb breeding, while an alternate view is that the Barb is of Iberian origin. The most likely modern interpretation is that local wild horses persisted in Iberia, and contributed greatly to domesticated stocks once the domesticated horses were introduced from further north and east. This horse then diffused out and affected many other breeds in many other regions.

Whatever the origin of the Colonial Spanish horse, it is undeniable that the resulting horse is distinct from most other horse types. This is increasingly important because most other horse breeds have become homogenized around a very few types dominated by the Arabian, Thoroughbred, and Warmbloods. Modern DNA results point to Iberia as a direct source of unique horse types and genetic influences that are distinct from these.

This historically important Spanish horse has become increasingly rare. It was supplanted in its role as the commonly used improver of indigenous types as more and more breeders switched to using the Thoroughbred and Arabian for this purpose. These three (Spanish, Thoroughbred, and Arabian) are responsible for the general worldwide erosion of genetic variability in horse breeds.

The Spanish type subsequently became rare and is now itself in need of conservation. The horse currently in Spain is distinct, through centuries of divergent selection, from the Colonial Spanish Horse. The result is that the New World remnants are very important to overall conservation because some of the New World varieties are closer in type to the historic horse of the Golden Age of Spain than are the current horses in Iberia.

The exceptions to the rule that Iberian horses are distinct in type from North American Colonial Spanish horses include the Sorraia from Portugal, and the rare Retuertas from Southern Spain, as well as strains of other modern Iberian breeds.

The Sorraia is a small primitive horse of Iberian type. It remains as a small population saved for many years by the d'Andrade family. Sorraias are solid colored zebra duns or grullos. While some hold that the Sorraia is ancestral to all other Iberian breeds, it is much more likely that it represents yet another descendant of the horses of Portugal and Spain 500 years ago, making it a cousin to rather than an ancestor of the Colonial Spanish Horses in North America. Its persistence as a distinct population, kept in isolation from the New World horses for 500 years, makes it an important conservation priority, but its distinctiveness argues for its being kept as a separate population from North American strains. The few North American horses that superficially resemble Sorraias usually segregate out of populations that are much more variable for color and type than is the Sorraia. This resemblance is therefore superficial, rather than an indication that the horses spring from the same small and isolated genetic pool. Unfortunately, lumping these together can be detrimental to the genetic conservation of both important resources because the Portuguese Sorraia can lose from introgression of North American types, and any use of Sorraias on Colonial Spanish horses ignores 500 years of separation.

The Retuertas horses are somewhat less distinctive for conformational type, and are now generally bay. They are very few in number, and hail from a southern region in Spain close to the ports from which many Coquistadors set sail.

The original horses brought to America from Spain were relatively unselected. The horses first came to the Caribbean islands, where populations were increased before export to the mainland. In the case of North America the most common source of horses was Mexico. Even the populations in the southeastern USA were imported from Mexico rather than more directly from the Caribbean. The North American horses therefore ultimately came from this somewhat nonselected base from the early importations. South American horses, in contrast, tended to originally derive about half from the Caribbean horses and half from direct imports of highly selected horses from Spain. These later imports changed the average type of the horses in South America and this fact accounts for the differences in modern remnants of Colonial Spanish Horses as they are encountered in North and South America.

This difference in founder strains is the main reason for the current differences in the North American and South American horses today. Other differences were fostered by different selection goals in South America. Both factors resulted in related but different types of horses. In addition the South American horses have become popular and common in several countries, and are the “national horse” in many countries. That has kept populations vital and viable, in contrast to the “national horse” of the USA being the Quarter Horse—a derived breed with influence

from many foundation breeds. The lack of popularity of the Colonial Spanish horse in North America has been a mixed blessing as its breeders have tended to be very loyal to it, but very much working outside the mainstream of horse breeders and users in North America. This has resulted in constant pressure to increase size and harmonize the conformation of the Colonial Spanish horse to those more popular breeds in North America.

At one time (about 1700) the purely Spanish horse occurred in an arc from the Carolinas to Florida, west through Tennessee, and then throughout all of the western mountains and Great Plains. In the northeast and central east the colonists were from northwest Europe, and horses from those areas were more common than the Colonial Spanish type. Even in these nonSpanish areas the Colonial Spanish Horse was highly valued and did contribute to the overall mix of American horses. Due to their wide geographic distribution as pure populations as well as their contribution to other crossbred types, the Colonial Spanish Horses were the most common of all horses throughout North America at that time, and were widely used for riding as well as light draft. These were the common mounts of the European colonists and the native tribes, some of whom measured wealth by the number of horses owned. During this time, immense herds of feral animals ran free, having descended from escaped or strayed animals of the owned herds.

The Colonial Spanish horse eventually was considered as too small for cavalry use by the Anglo-Americans, and was slowly supplanted by taller and heavier types from the northeast as an integral part of Anglo expansion in North America. In the final stages this process was fairly rapid, and was made even more so by the extermination of the horse herds of the native Americans during the final stages of their subjection in the late 1800's. The close association of the Spanish Horse with both native American and Mexican cultures also caused the popularity of these horses to diminish in contrast to the more highly favored larger horses of the dominant Anglo culture, whose horses tended to have breeding predominantly of Northern European types. The decline of the Colonial Spanish horse resulted in only a handful of animals left of the once vast herds.

The relatively small handful of Colonial Spanish horses that persisted through the lean years has founded the present breed. These remnants are the horses of interest when considering the history of the breed today. The foundation that persisted through the period of low numbers will forever stamp the resulting breed in more important ways than will the millions of these horses that once roamed the continent but failed to survive the bottleneck of low numbers that occurred between the days of numerous Spanish Colonial horses and today.

FOUNDATION STRAINS OF THE PRESENT BREED

FERAL STRAINS

Many of the purely Spanish horses in North America remained in isolated feral herds. Such pure horses became rare fairly early in this century due to the practice of shooting the Spanish stallions and replacing them with draft or blooded (generally Thoroughbred or Coach) stallions in an attempt to "improve" or "breed up" the feral herds as sources of draft or remount stock. Important reasons that the Colonial Spanish horses persisted in some areas include their environmental adaptation. Weaker introduced horses succumbed quickly in challenging

environments. Also, the original Iberian type tended to be ignored in roundups as “less useful” and was therefore not the target of removals. In addition, many ranges were very remote so that introductions of outside horses were not feasible.

Bob Brislawn, founder of the Spanish Mustang Registry in 1957, used many feral horses in his breeding program. Several of his foundation horses were obtained from Monte Holbrook, an Apache living in Utah who was an excellent mustanger (capturer of feral horses). In addition to his abilities as a mustanger were those of his wife, Sadie, and their daughter and son. All had reputations and abilities equal to Monte's. Most of the feral component to the Brislawn horses was from Holbrook horses that came from the Little Bookcliffs in Utah. Individual horses from other herds also contributed to the Brislawn herds. The Brislawn horses contributed widely to the present Spanish Mustang Registry horses.

A major source of feral Spanish Colonial type horses were the herds in the Bookcliffs of Utah. These horses also figure prominently in the Brislawn as well as some other herds including those of Robert and Louise Painter. In some herds these are still present as a unique strain, but their main impact has been their use on horses of other strains. The status of today's feral Bookcliffs horses is uncertain because these range in an inaccessible area of the Ute reservation.

Following the foundation of the Spanish Mustang Registry, most of the feral herds that served as the original source were influenced by other breeds of horses, and are therefore no longer purely Spanish. The crossing of the horses in these originally pure populations was frequently undertaken with the hope that larger horses could be raised on the range. Wild horse, and wild burro, management by the BLM also rarely regards the special status of breed origin in the management of horse populations on public lands. As a result of years of inattention to the makeup of feral herds, the horses within the SMR and other registries represent the only contribution that many of the once-pure herds can now make to the breeding of the Colonial Spanish Horse. They are an important foundation to the present breed.

The Sulphur herd management area in Southwest Utah is one area in which Spanish type horses persisted, especially in the North Needles area. This region is along the Old Spanish Trail trade route, along which many horses traveled during Spanish and later times. Both traders and Ute Indians used routes through the area repeatedly, and the feral horses are thought to have originated from this source. Chief Walkara and others made many horse raids into California, and it is possible that the horses in this region have a California influence. Some breeders hold firmly to the idea that these horses are indeed the only remaining remnant of Californian horses. Geography suggests that other influences could easily have affected the feral horses of this region. Many of the horses from the northern end of this management area once had a very Spanish type, although this has diminished to the point that few on the range are now Spanish type. Recent inspections of horses taken from the feral herds indicate that the once-strong Iberian type is being eroded in the free-ranging horses. The usual colors in these herds are dun, grullo, red dun, bay, black and a few chestnuts along with the occasional palomino, buckskin, or roan. These horses show remarkable adaptation to their harsh environment. A group of these horses was accepted into the SMR in 1994, and a second group in 1995. Earlier horses from this area are reputed to be among SMR foundation horses, largely coming through Kent Gregerson.

Sulphur horses tend to have a neck that ties in higher than other strains. The tail is sometimes set on higher than others, but the backbone is still higher than the pelvis. This, and a slightly arched lumbar spine make for a smooth and round hip. The chest is medium in width, allowing front limbs to move freely with good agility. A few private breeders kept the original Spanish strains going for several years, once having organized under the name California Vaquero Horse, to distinguish the Iberian type from the now-prevalent crossbred type on the Sulphur ranges.

Blood typing by Gus Cothran has revealed a very high frequency of Iberian markers in the Sulphur horses, further substantiating the original herd as a source of good Colonial Spanish type horses. Type is variable enough now, though, that care and wisdom must be used in the inclusion of individual horses from this area into conservation breeding programs. Not all Sulphur horses have a Colonial Spanish phenotype. Over time the Sulphur herds have become more heterogeneous by blood DNA analysis, and this is also reflected in their phenotype.

Feral horses of the Cerbat Mountains in Arizona contributed to the Colonial Spanish Horse of today. Ira Wakefield, who was a very accomplished mustanger, caught the original group captured from this area. The Cerbat herds have a known history of purity on their present range since 1862. While Ira kept horses from a variety of sources throughout his long life the Cerbat horses are the only ones of his that made an impact on the present Colonial Spanish Horse. Today the Cerbat horses from the original capture have been supplemented by more recent Bureau of Land Management captures from the same ranges. The newer horses are identical in type to the older ones, giving added credence to the history of isolation and purity. The Cerbat strain is used by a variety of breeders of Colonial Spanish Horses, and is also kept as a distinct strain. The horses come from a very restricted range, and are very uniformly conformed. They also have some unique blood types, which is another indication of their value for conservation.

Numbers of feral Cerbat horses are now very low and this population may find itself faced with extinction from predator pressure as well as inevitable inbreeding with low numbers. These feral herds were a source of this unique genetic type along with animals of the same strain being raised domestically. The Cerbat horses are a somewhat heavier old Spanish type and are roan, bay, or chestnut.

The feral horses from the Kiger region in Oregon are usually included in discussions of Colonial Spanish Horses. These are feral horses that are selected to be dun, grullo, or red dun. These are managed both in the feral herds and in herds of private breeders. The excess horses from the range herds are periodically rounded up and adopted to interested buyers. The conformation of horses in the herds is currently somewhat variable. Some are still of more traditional Spanish type, but others are smoother and taller than the usual Spanish type of conservation interest. This conformation could result either from crossbreeding in the past, or from selection within the original Spanish base. Either way, the taller, smoother type is somewhat less useful to Spanish horse conservation than is the more distinctly Colonial Spanish type which also exists in the herds.

The history of genetic isolation of the Kiger herds is also uncertain, as early managers of the region indicate that dun horses from a variety of geographic sources were assembled in this region to provide herds uniformly of dun colors. Of all the groups of North American Colonial

Spanish horses of conservation interest, the Kiger is most divergent from the others in terms of type and in terms of conservation philosophy of the breeders. The history and conformation of the Kiger point to the importance of breeders continuing to select for the distinctive Colonial Spanish type instead of away from it. Many of the Kiger horse breeders actively select horses away from the traditional Colonial Spanish type, and over decades this can shift the type sufficiently that the horses no longer fit in well with the remaining strains.

The Pryor Mountain mustangs range on high terrain between Wyoming and Montana. Many of these horses have Spanish conformation, and the blood types of these horses are also those expected of horses with Spanish ancestry. These horses are found along a major Crow and Shoshone migration route, and they probably have an origin in tribal horses. They are an interesting group since colors include bay, black, roan, chestnut, dun, grullo, roans, and a few buckskins and minimally expressed sabino paints. This array of colors, especially the relatively high proportion of black and black-based colors, is consistent with a Spanish origin. The Pryor Mountain mustangs are fortunate in inhabiting the first wild horse refuge that is specifically set up to conserve mustangs. This herd is one of the most accessible feral horse herds, and seeing these horses in their home environment is well worth the trip to this range.

One problem facing the Pryor herds is a continuing influence from a non-Spanish horse introduced from the Rock Springs facility, evidently originating in southern Wyoming. This horse left descendants in the herd, and also mated his own daughters. These daughters have gone on to produce very successful horses in the herd, thereby contributing to erosion of the original genetic resource. These descendants originally had a thicker and plainer conformational type than the older Iberian type, although that is becoming blurred as this influence diffuses through the herd. Fortunately the identity and pedigree of most of the Pryor horses is known, so that conservationists interested in the earlier more pure type can still focus on the appropriate horses. The Pryor herds have the advantage and disadvantage of being closely monitored by a number of people, and several of the horses with outside breeding are among the most charismatic and popular with the public, making the elimination of this outside influence politically difficult and very unlikely. This is a good contemporary example of what happened to Colonial Spanish horses over the last century, with the result that few are left today. As time goes on only a diminishing number of Pryor Horses can be considered to be Colonial Spanish horses.

Another Wyoming herd of Spanish type is the Lost Creek herd, also known as Eagle's Nest. This herd has Spanish type, and DNA studies validate the phenotypic findings. This herd includes some loudly marked Appaloosa color patterns, which are otherwise rare to extinct in Colonial Spanish Horse bloodlines. These are not the target of conservation efforts aimed at the Iberian type, so the future of this group and its availability to breeders is uncertain.

A very few horses from the Coyote Canyon area in California are also of Spanish type, it was long thought that only stallions remained. A few mares of appropriate type are being mated to these in order to not completely lose this influence. Recently a few mares from the area have been found, having been removed to sanctuaries earlier than the remaining stallions. Whether these can be mated to the few remaining stallions remains an open question.

Feral horses from Santa Cruz Island in California have also been the target of conservation

breeding. These horses have a Spanish phenotype, and Spanish DNA types as well. They are usually gaited. Very few of these horses remain, and most are chestnut, palomino, buckskin, or cream colored. A conservation plan is in play now for these horses, all of which are now in domestic rather than feral settings. They have the calm demeanor and “people friendly” attitude that many Colonial Spanish horses have. Critics of this group point to newspaper accounts of introduction of horses onto the island that included horses of various types. While these may have influenced the horses, the remaining horses are quite short and distinctly Iberian in type, making any purported draft horse influence unlikely.

More recently, groups of horses have surfaced from the Gila Bend area in Arizona. These are generally duns, and have a physical type consistent with other Colonial Spanish strains. The genetics of this group have yet to be evaluated, but the type certainly warrants that step. Another group is in Las Placitas, New Mexico. These run free on private land, and many have a type that warrants further genetic validation.

Other feral horses that are included in the foundation horses of the registries are usually individual horses with the correct Spanish appearance rather than an entire group of horses. These individual horses came from North Dakota, California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico. None of these represent a line of breeding in the same way that the Holbrook/Brislawn horses or the Wakefield/Thompson/Cerbat horses do since none have been bred within the original group. They do, however, contribute importantly to the overall mix of feral contribution to the Colonial Spanish Horses.

Most feral herds remaining today are crossbred with non-Spanish horses. Recent success in some feral herds has stimulated some investigation into the feral herds that are controlled by the Bureau of Land Management for other herds of Spanish type. If other herds of the correct type are found then the history of the feral horses in the area will be considered, along with blood typing information, in order to determine if any of these herds should be added to the list of Spanish type herds. These can then be managed to guard against incursion of non-Spanish horses. Such a program has several advantages. It keeps the feral Colonial Spanish horse in the original environment so that selection pressures keep working to produce environmentally resistant horses. The BLM has also found a recent change in preference among adopters. It has become easier to adopt out Spanish type horses rather than the usual crossbred BLM type, largely from increased recognition of the historic importance and utility of these horses. If any other feral Spanish herds remain besides this handful, they are probably very, very few in number. It is also disappointing that recent years have seen some herds that were previously of Iberian type removed from the list of source herds due to introgression of other types of horses.

A further conservation issue with feral herds is that pedigree information is lacking. Ranges are open which brings with it the risk of trespass horses contributing to the gene pool. While some herd management areas have horses of predominantly Spanish type it will always be necessary to inspect individual horses as they are brought off the range to assure that they are of correct type. A *carte blanche* acceptance of all feral horses from even the selected, proven ranges could easily result in some inclusion of some off-type horses into conservation efforts.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL STRAINS

Feral horses were not the only group to contribute to the Colonial Spanish Horse of today. Many foundation horses came from the horse herds of native Americans. The native herds were especially important early in the 1900s. Most of these tribal horses have only influenced the present breed through individual horses and not through groups of horses that continue to be bred pure within the strain. Tribes contributing individual or small numbers of horses include Cheyenne, Lakota, Paiute, Navajo, and a few others. Horses from the Northern tribes contributed heavily to the Brislaw herd, along with the feral stock they used. The search is always on for breeders or families that have kept the original type pure, but these become increasingly rare as the years go on.

A few tribal types have continued to be bred as distinct strains. The Choctaw and Cherokee horses are among these. Both of these tribes, in addition to the Chickasaw and Creek, were avid horse breeders in their original homes in the southeast. The excellence of their horses is specifically mentioned in various travel journals from the late 1700s and early 1800s. Following removal of these tribes to what is now Oklahoma they continued to breed horses. The basis for these Oklahoma herds was horses brought from the southeast on the Trail of Tears, but no doubt some western horses were added as well. The original horses were Spanish, obtained at first from the chain of missions across the deep South in early Spanish colonial days. Some of these horses have unique Iberian blood types, which provides evidence of the accuracy of the oral history of isolation surrounding these herds. These tribes became important as mediators between several of the more western tribes and the US government, and it is likely that exchange of horses between tribes occurred during the many meetings that were held.

Some individual families were important in preserving the tribal horses. The Whitmire line, also including horses from the Corn tasse family, is a Cherokee line that can be traced back to the removal from Etowah, Georgia in 1835. It probably goes back even further as court records from 1775 indicate that these families had herds of horses at that time. These horses were always kept within the line on the female side, although outside stallions were occasionally introduced. The stallions were of Mexican, Choctaw, or Comanche breeding, and were therefore also Spanish. Some of the Comanche stallions came from the Black Moon Comanches of Oklahoma, and were of leopard type color patterns. At least one Mexican stallion was a buckskin leopard. The outside stallions were carefully and specifically selected to be as similar to the Cherokee strain as could be had, and so were also Colonial Spanish in type. Many of the Cherokee horses that remain today are gaited, and many are unusual color patterns including several medicine hat paints.

The major families that preserved the Choctaw horses until recently were the Brame, Crisp, Locke, Self, Helms, Thurman, and Carter families. Horses were run on the open range in mountainous areas where other types of horses were not kept. These families had hundreds of horses of consistent Spanish type and widely varying colors including the "Spanish roan" sabino type, leopard and blanketed, and others such as overo paints. The Choctaw horses are occasionally gaited. They are also quick. Hal Brame was noted for taking his little paint horse to parties and dances and would wager on races over 50 yards. He took a lot of money from cowboys with Quarter Horses and Thoroughbreds who went away with increased respect for small Indian horses!

From the hundreds of Choctaw and Cherokee horses that were available as recently as 1975 there are now very few. This is due to the dispersal of many large herds following the deaths of some of the elderly breeders. Probably only 50 pure Choctaw and Cherokee horses could be assembled in 1988, but some few breeders are trying to assure that this type continues to the future as a part of the overall breeding of Spanish horses, and numbers are now much higher. Most of the present Choctaw horses are in herds of Bryant and Darlene Rickman or herds descended from theirs. Most of the Cherokee horses have this same contemporary origin. Many horses in the various registries are of partial Choctaw breeding, so the Choctaw strain has made a wide impact on the general Colonial Spanish horse breed of today. The stallions KaMaWi, Choctaw and Chief Pushmataha had especially great influence in the SMR, SPBH, and the SSMA.

A recent find in south Mississippi gives hope that not all of the original Choctaw horses in Mississippi became extinct. A small remnant of local ranch horses was discovered on the Brown family farm in Poplarville in 2005. The horses included a stallion and two of his sons out of the same mare. These are gaited, and have a pronounced Colonial Spanish type. DNA work by Gus Cothran shows them to be closest to the Oklahoma Choctaw horses, which is logical by history, geography, and external type. These horses have great potential for boosting the genetic strength of the Choctaw horse, and a few foals have been produced from Oklahoma Choctaw mares.

A second group in Mississippi is from Allen Winters. He was able to get the remnants of a local ranch's horses that descended from local Choctaw horses. These are mostly paints, and DNA results show these very tightly related to Iberian horses. These are another useful resource as conservation of Choctaw horses proceeds.

Feral horses on Fort Polk in Louisiana descend from long-term local herds owned by families displaced by the establishment of the fort. These horses have yet to be closely evaluated for type, but the DNA typing results show them to be very close to some Caribbean and Colombian breeds. This is a significant development because those horses tend to be among the most unique among the general group of Iberian-derived breeds.

The "Grand Canyon Strain" descends from a very few (one or two) mares from the Havasupai tribe that lives in the Grand Canyon. These horses are very small (11 hands 2 inches to 13 hands 2 inches). They have a Spanish type, and are interesting in that horses with only a little of this original influence still do have the small size. This may be the result of a single gene that affects the size of the horses.

The Nokota horse strain is another interesting strain of horses with roots in the Native American herds. These are raised by Frank and Leo Kuntz in Litton, North Dakota. The horses have an origin in the herds confiscated from Sitting Bull after his surrender. These horses were then raised by various ranchers in the Badlands, and some escaped to found feral herds. Most of the horses were then crossbred, but some very few still have a Spanish phenotype. These horses are mostly black, blue roan, and grey, with some interesting overo patterns as well as bay and chestnut horses as rare varieties within the herd. No traditional type horses appear to remain on the original range in the Teddy Roosevelt National Park. Within the Nokota horse registry are included both the crossbred horses from the same park, as well the few more traditional Spanish type horses.

The Nokota horses have been evaluated by blood typing, and the results indicate that the outwardly traditional Spanish type is still being occasionally produced from the general mix of Teddy Roosevelt National Park Horses that are crossbred. This is an interesting finding, although at odds with the experience in other herds where a traditional Spanish type tends not to resegment once lost. These findings make the Nokota horse (traditional type) a very difficult issue, because they are appropriate for type, but from a genetic resegmentation of that type. They are clearly out of the mainstream of conservation of the Colonial Spanish Horse, and cannot be considered useful for the conservation of Colonial Spanish Horses. As this type is increasingly separated out by breeders it will be important to remember the earlier more variable type of the horses, because much of the variation will be lost and future observers will be struck by the uniformity of the horses that has been imposed by recent selection.

Another tribal strain that is sometimes mentioned is the Lake La Croix ponies. These are a central northern strain from an Ojibwa region. Unfortunately the population was reduced to a handful of mares, and an SMR stallion was added in an effort to keep the line going. The photographic evidence seems to point to a more mixed type than is generally typical of Spanish lines. These may well have been old “north central” Indian horses with influence from both Spanish and French Canadian breeding, and are now outside the realm of breed conservation due to their varied and unpredictable genetic makeup.

Other native tribal horses are rare and poorly documented. There is always hope that a few of the old strains are being quietly kept by some tribal breeders. This is especially likely in the full blood communities, which tend to be fairly isolated and treasure the old original cultures of the tribes. Work is currently underway to find and assess these strains before they are lost, as elderly breeders can no longer maintain them. This is a high priority for the conservation of the Spanish Colonial Horse, although only a very, very few of these are likely to persist. Recent photographs of some Navajo horses do indicate that at least some Navajo horses of traditional (and indeed excellent!) Colonial Spanish type do persist. Hopefully these can be brought together and successfully conserved.

RANCHER STRAINS

Another important subtype of Colonial Spanish horses includes the rancher strains. Some of these, such as the Waggoner horses, figure not only in the background of the Colonial Spanish horses but were also used in the American Quarter Horse. Most of the old ranch strains were Spanish in the 1800's, with the later addition of horses from the Northeast. These additions were Morgans, light draft horses, Thoroughbreds, and the old, eastern sort of Quarter Horse. The main type of ranch horse was bred increasingly away from its Spanish base. From the original and consistent Spanish base were developed the more common breeds that are associated with the American West: American Quarter Horse, Paint, and Appaloosa. These have been largely separated on the basis of color, but were originally part of a population that included all of these colors and patterns. As selection has proceeded in these breeds with continuous outcrossing to Thoroughbreds and Quarter Horses the original Spanish influence has become minimal and they have all converged on a single breed type with a common genetic heritage. It is interesting that the American Quarter Horse breeders have now relaxed their prohibition on white body spots,

and the various paint and leopard type patterns are once again appearing in that breed.

One rancher that kept the original Spanish type was Ilo Belsky. He ranched in Nebraska and his herd began from horses that were accompanying cattle driven from Texas in the late 1800's. The best horses were kept, and then were selectively bred for most of Ilo's long life. Belsky horses are now very rare as an unique strain of Spanish horses, but they do figure in the background of many Spanish Barbs. Belsky popularized these horses as ranch horses very early in the history of the conservation of this type of horse. His horses were commonly roan, grey, dun, or dark colors. They tend, on average, to be heavier and more thickly made than some of the other strains, although some are the lighter type. The Belsky horses figure especially prominently in SBBA horses, but to a lesser degree in SMR and SSMA horses. A recent move by several breeders to concentrate on breeding Belsky line horses is working to secure the continuation of this historically important line. Some who question the validity of this line point to possible Dutch Draft horse crosses as a reason to disallow the line from conservation programs, but many breeders do consider the line pure and sound. The line betrays no evidence of the draft breeding.

Gilbert Jones was also instrumental in maintaining Spanish horses of rancher strains. Due to his moving from Texas to New Mexico and thence to Oklahoma his herd had influences from a wide variety of sources. Early Jones horses included many Kiowa, Comanche, and Chickasaw horses as well as some from Anglo ranchers such as Tom Waggoner. Some of the tribal horses were from strains of buffalo runners once frequently used on the Llano Estacado of Texas. These horses were all blended into a single strain. When Bob Brislawn spent a few years in Oklahoma there was also exchange of Brislawn type horses and Jones horses. Later in the development of the strain were many Choctaw and Cherokee horses, and these represent a high proportion of the breeding of several Jones horses today. His herd is one of the few sources of Waggoner, Tom East, Kiowa and Comanche breeding left today.

As is typical of local, adapted type populations (landraces), newly discovered herds of Colonial Spanish horses continue to come to the attention of breeders of this type of horse. A herd of Colonial Spanish horses brought to the attention of breed enthusiasts was found in the late 1980s in Arivaca, Arizona and fits into the rancher strain category, although it also is the last remnant (so far known) of Spanish Mission type horses. These are the horses of the Wilbur-Cruce family. This strain was begun with 25 mares and a stallion that were bought in 1885 from Juan Sepulveda who was a horse trader from Northern Mexico. The horses originated in the Northern Sonora region of Mexico that was the area of Father Kino's missions. This area had been a source of high quality horses since around 1700. The original horses were kept as a closed strain except for a single horse used for two years in the 1930's. This horse is described as having been a "paint Morgan" from Colorado. The description and location make it more likely that he was some sort of Spanish horse. This stallion was traded for some of the Wilbur-Cruce strain and was turned out on the range. The ruggedness of the range combined with his being the new kid on the block make it doubtful that he contributed much if anything to the herd.

The Wilbur-Cruce herd was brought to the attention of breeders of Colonial Spanish horses in 1989, and illustrates an important point when dealing with landraces such as the Colonial Spanish Horse. It is critical to the conservation of the genetic resource of these populations for the organized studbooks to remain open and receptive to inclusion of new pure herds as they are

recognized and documented. As time goes on such new herds will be recognized only rarely. They will always contain valuable genetic material for conservation. The Wilbur-Cruce horses are more variable in type than the horses in the registries, even though they do have a Spanish origin. This is interesting in that they are an example of a closed herd that includes some outlier Spanish types that are taller and heavier than the usual Colonial Spanish Horse type. While this does not detract from the importance of the herd, breeders should focus on perpetuating the more distinctive Iberian type in the herd. The Wilbur-Cruce strain is included in the permanent registry of the Spanish Barb Horse Association, after careful evaluation of the horses and their breeding success in producing foals of good type.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico has proven to be an interesting repository of several interesting strains. This in part reflects the importance of New Mexico in the early days of the introduction of horses into North America.

One important rancher strain from New Mexico is the Romero/McKinley strain. These are from a ranch near Cebolla, New Mexico where Spanish type horses were raised for generations. The Romero ranch passed to the McKinley family, who still maintain a few horses of the original strain. These are raised extensively in a nearly wild situation on large ranges. These horses figure heavily in some lines of Spanish Barb horses. Alan Bell of Texas was instrumental in acquiring and taming several horses from the McKinley ranch in 2000, an effort that greatly boosted the impact of this strain on the conservation effort. These horses come in a wide variety of dark as well as dun colors. Various conservation herds of these horses persist to this day, some as far afield as Lane Deer, Montana, and come from horses brought out of the herd in different time periods.

Another independent New Mexico line confusingly also involves a family named Romero, but is also associated with the Gonzalez and Marques families in the Rio Arriba County area. They were all involved in the active trade that New Mexicans had with the Comanche tribe for a period covering several centuries but most active in the 1800s. Some of these Romero/Gonzalez/ Marques horses were gaited and also had very flashy sabino paint patterns. This influence persists in some horses raised by Bob Ele and Gilbert Jones.

The family of Doroteo (Joty) and Virginia Baca has been instrumental in saving a unique strain of horses. Joty remembers these horses from his youth, and was able to assemble a personal herd in the 1950s. The original color range was very wide and included duns, dark colors, tobiano paints, greys, app patterns, and roans. Today's horses are generally sorrel, bay, black, grey, or varnish roan patterns. These horses have served Joty very well through the years. In early years they provided mounts for a tourist riding concession, but were also used by local ranchers and other people for hard work all day long.

One specific Baca horse, Little Jack, was known locally as a champion endurance horse. He was the horse of choice if it were necessary to file papers in Santa Fe. The first day would involve 100 miles to Santa Fe, the second day for business, and the third day for the 100 miles back to Chilili. People had to be as tough as the horses. Most local folks, as well as outsiders, were

usually disparaging of Little Jack, and could be convinced to match their larger Quarter Horses against him in an eight-mile race. Joty would wager horse and saddle against horse and saddle, and picked up four nice saddles and four exhausted horses in such races.

Baca horses figured in some of the foundation of the registries, including Cedro, #28 in the Spanish Mustang Registry. This mare was from Griego, one of Joty's partners in the horse business. The intertwining threads of these different strains reflect the convoluted history of the horses and their breeders over many years. Following Joty's death a handful of breeders are trying to assure that this bloodline continues.

The historically important Elkins ranch on Mount Taylor also maintains Colonial Spanish horses. The management of these horses is as wild horses, although Dan Elkins diligently selected the best Spanish type horses, returned them to the mountain, and removed the rest. The goal was a manageable population of the highest quality Mount Taylor horses. Most of these horses show a pronounced Colonial Spanish type, including some strikingly beautiful and very typically Iberian individuals. The frequent greys in the herd are somewhat masking a wide color variety including dark colors, duns, buckskins, palominos, and roans. After the death of Dan Elkins the future of the horses is in doubt.

New Mexico is also home to a feral herd of horses on Forest Service land, the La Jarita herd. A few of these have been adopted out, and have found homes in conservation herds. A close inspection of these revealed that they deviate from the usually accepted Colonial Spanish type. This is consistent with the blood typing results, and these two (phenotypic and blood type) do indeed agree. These horses have some elements of good Spanish type, but also have short, thicker heads, and thicker fronts than nearly all other herds accepted as Spanish. They are also consistently very short. This, coupled with the history, leads to the conclusion that these are a stabilized mixture of Spanish and pony (likely Welsh) breeding. They are amazingly beautifully built. The herd includes roans and dark colors, but unfortunately has nothing to offer the conservation of Colonial Spanish horses. These horses do indeed have some Spanish blood types, but the ones that have more Spanish variants are so similar to the ones that do not that they serve as an excellent example of the principle that blood types, by themselves, are insufficient to drive meaningful conservation programs.

A project called the New Mexico Horse Project is working to conserve Colonial Spanish Horses of New Mexican origin. Carlos Lopopolo, a historian from New Mexico, has assembled conservation herds from a variety of feral, rancher, and Native American sources. Some of these sources are widely accepted as being Colonial Spanish, others are more controversial. All horses are blood typed, but unfortunately the blood type information is taken as revealing the proportion of Spanish breeding in an individual horse, and blood typing cannot do this. The stated goals also include maintaining the horses as a feral resource rather than remaining true to the useful purposes so historically important for this breed. Important sources of Colonial Spanish Horses do remain in New Mexico, and hopefully the New Mexico Horse Project will succeed in saving them. The relative resistance of this Project to collaboration with other long-term conservation projects somewhat defeats meaningful long-term conservation and use of this resource.

MEXICAN STRAINS

In addition to the feral, tribal, and rancher horses were some from Mexico. These Mexican horses usually were single horses and not a strain. One exception was a group assembled by Ira Yates, who also figures prominently in the history of Texas Longhorn cattle. The Yates horses are small and are dun or grullo. They still persist in the care of the family of Tally Johnson in Oklahoma. The horses were originally from 150 miles southwest of Mexico City. The original group, assembled in 1950, included two stallions and two mares. One stallion was infertile. The line still continues today, which is food for thought that inbreeding need not always result in the decline of a line of animals.

Other individual Mexican horses came into the Jones and Choctaw lines, and were horses from the Huasteca tribe. Two Huasteca horses were imported, from Yucatan in Southeast Mexico, and are responsible for many of the leopard type markings in some strains today. An added note is that horses from this same area also figure heavily into the early formation of the Pony of the Americas, which is prized for its leopard complex color patterns but has more of a small stock horse type that was achieved through outcrosses and selection. A few Mexican stallions were also used in the Jewel Whitmire line of Cherokee horses, but the exact source of the stallions is unknown. The Mexican Whitmire stallions sported leopard type color patterns.

A breed of small horses, the Galiceño, has also been isolated and protected in the USA. These hail from imports of horses from Mexico and Central America. The horses are generally smaller than most other Iberian strains. In addition, the DNA evidence points to a more northerly Iberian origin for this type than for the other types more linked to southern Iberian sources. So, while they are a type of Colonial Spanish horse, they are currently conserved as a separate genetic resource which is in keeping with their distinctive origins and type.

The status of Colonial Spanish horses in Mexico today is somewhat uncertain. Most Mexican horse breeders have come to favor Quarter Horses along with their northern neighbors. Any remaining Iberian horses are expected to come from remote regions, and would be very interesting as a conservation priority. The conservation of Colonial Spanish type livestock in Mexico has gotten off to a later start than the efforts in South America, and appears to have nearly missed the opportunity to work with any relatively uncontaminated Colonial Spanish horses.

One area of Mexico that still has very typical Spanish horses is the Tarahumara area in northern Mexico. These horses are still owned by tribal members who use them in this rugged and inaccessible location. These horses have not been the target of conservation efforts, and have not yet contributed to any efforts in the USA.

A few areas in Mexico are still likely to have pure horses of conservation interest. One such area includes remote desert areas in Northern Mexico, and some recent photos showing fairly typical Colonial Spanish type horses are tantalizing. Additional populations near Acapulco, and others in southern Mexico are likely remnants of this once-common type. Local breeders in the Acapulco area are diligent to guard their local resource, and hopefully a more extensive approach will develop in the future in Mexico and Central America to safeguard some very interesting and old pockets of these horses.

PAINTER BARBS

Robert and Louise Painter did a great job of horse conservation, and used a different strategy than most of the other significant conservation efforts. The Painter conservation effort centered around the most unique of the Colonial Spanish horse types, which they classified as the Barb. This type is the most distinct from other breed resources in North America, and is therefore the one that is most important to conserve. The Painters have carefully studied the Barb horse over many years, as well as closely scrutinizing other breeds and types such that any influence other than Barb can be noticed and identified. By critically evaluating horses for Barb background and Barb type they assembled a herd of Barb horses that all cluster within this unique type. They also carefully studied genetics and animal breeding so that this type can continue on in a viable genetic pool by carefully linebreeding and recombining the various foundation strains.

What is most useful about the Painter program is that it involved a type across bloodlines rather than a specific bloodline. This is in contrast to most other programs, which are based as much on geographic (strain) origin as they are on type. By mating within the type but across bloodlines, the Painters have been able to assure survival of this type in a population that maintains sufficient genetic breadth to maintain great genetic health. The majority of their foundation stock is either from the Bookcliffs, Lower Bookcliffs, North Needles, Choctaw, Mexican, or McKinley herds.

SOUTHEAST STRAINS

Most of the Colonial Spanish horses today can be traced to the sources detailed above, and came either as individual horses or as contributions of distinct strains. These are all generally Western or Southwestern strains. A very few other sources have contributed strains from the Southeast United States, which are of special interest due to their location and history.

One type of southeast horse is the Banker pony from the outer banks of Virginia and the Carolinas. These descend from Spanish horses, but in some islands have been subjected to the introductions of a variety of stallions of other breeds. A good example of this are the Chincoteague ponies. Recently mustang stallions from out west have been added to the herds, and before that there were introductions of other horses and Shetland ponies. The history for some of the other island populations is more vague (Hatteras, Shackelford, Corolla and Ocracoke). Some of these horses are included in several of the registries, but these registered horses are not numerous. Some crossing of the Banker ponies with western horses is occurring, and to some extent this could blur the uniqueness of each population if they become totally blended. Some of the Shackelford and Ocracoke horses seem to be especially unique, although Ocracoke breeders used an Andalusian stallion in the 1980s. All are at low numbers currently, and ultimately it may be necessary to allow some blending of the different island strains to avoid inbreeding depression. These strains are fortunately the focus of ongoing conservation efforts.

Carolyn Mason has long worked with Banker Pony conservation, and relates the population levels in 2002. Some 35 horses still roamed Ocracoke, specifically in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The National Park Service owns these. Some few of these horses are registered in the

Spanish Mustang Registry, and this is true across several of the different Island populations.

Around, or fewer than, 100 horses remain on Corolla. These horses have an advocate in the Corolla Wild Horse Fund, which is under the umbrella of the Outer Banks Conservationists. About 140 horses roam Shackleford Banks, which is part of the Cape Lookout National Seashore. Numbers are likely to be reduced from this high figure, although every attempt is to locate the removed horses with people interested in breeding them to keep the strain going. Cedar Island hosts 11 horses. Only two original mares remain, the other horses hail from Shackleford Banks. One of the Cedar Island horses is a buckskin mare, a color otherwise rare in the region. She has several offspring on the island. The earlier horses were from Core Banks, which were supplemented by a later addition of Ocracoke horses. About 40 wild horses remain on Carrot Island. Not much is known about this small group, except that they may have been placed there from Core Banks in the 1940s. They are not threatened by removal, and not much is known about them. Privately owned horses remain in the village of Hatteras as well as on Currituck.

DNA and blood typing studies on the Banker ponies have led to conflicting results, with some results clearly demonstrating an Iberian connection, and other results somewhat less so. Part of this may be due to sample sizes, and also due to the genetic drift that can take place in small, isolated populations. This situation does indicate that conservation of these horses should proceed carefully. One recommendation is to consider the Banker strains as a branch of the general Colonial Spanish horse group, and to maintain them separately rather than using extensive crossing to other strains.

Marsh Tackies are a type from the coastal islands of South Carolina and Georgia. Many of these still show a very strong Spanish phenotype. Few breeders have kept Marsh Tackies going, but some are still raised by owners in the coastal regions of the Carolinas and Georgia. They are now very rare, and are consistent with the Eastern type and style of the Colonial Spanish horses. D. P. Lawther in South Carolina has one of the largest remaining herds, which sports the usual bay and chestnut, as well as roan and dun horses. Many have a smooth gait typical of most Eastern strains. Lawther's great great grandfather started his herd of horses from a foray into Florida during the Civil War. He acquired a number of horses, and the herd has been pure within that nucleus ever since then. Conservationists only discovered Lawther horses in the late 1990s, which demonstrates that isolated pockets of very worthwhile horses still do turn up. Ed Ravenel also raises a similar type of horse, and exchanges breeding stock with Lawther occasionally. While type varies, Ed prefers the traditional very Spanish type. Fortunately, a few younger breeders are now showing interest in conserving this type of horse. Breeders have recently started an association and are registering horses. Important remnants of a few other strains within the breed have been located, and are being used with one another to provide for a next generation of horses with good genetic variability for the future of the breed.

In Florida the remnants of the Spanish rancher horses are known as Cracker horses. The Spanish originally brought the Florida Cracker horses to Florida during the colonial period in which they founded the active Florida cattle industry. Later, as the Floridians had active trade with Cuba, there may well have been some Cuban horses introduced into some lines. The Cracker horses used to be the favored mount of the Florida cowboys, called crackers.

Cracker horses were well adapted to the environment and were useful in working the local, Spanish derived Cracker cattle. In the years of the dust bowl, cattle from the western drought stricken areas were moved in, and with them came the screwworm. This radically changed the sort of horse needed to work cattle since it was now necessary to rope and hold cattle for treatment out on the range. This required a larger horse than the original type Spanish horse, so ranchers introduced Quarter Horses. The influx of these western cattle therefore caused the threat to both the Cracker horse and the Cracker cattle, although both persist to the present day as rare remnants of once numerous types. Many of the Cracker horses are gaited, as well as commonly being black-based colors. Both of these traits are common in Spanish horses of other regions. Cracker horse breeders have succeeded in preserving many excellent examples of classic, old style Spanish type in their horses. Sam Getzen of Newberry, Florida, helped guide the early days of the breed association, actively seeking out isolated strains that have previously escaped notice.

Outside of the USA, on the island of Abaco in the Bahamas, resided a small group of Spanish type horses. These horses have unfortunately dwindled to extinction due to inattention to good conservation breeding principles. They included a number of very unusual splashed white type colors. Dark colors also occur. These were doomed to extinction due to lack of effective genetic conservation efforts, and are now entirely gone. Horses from other Caribbean islands still fit the pattern of Spanish horses, although many are now crossbred. For example, the horses of Grand Turk show distinct evidence of Arabian introgression.

ONE BREED OR MANY?

The very definition of “breed” is difficult, and somewhat subjective. Breeds can be imagined as the final branches of a tree, with the species branching into breed groups, then smaller families of related breeds, and finally individual breeds. Within breeds the branching continues, down into strains, families, and individual animals. Just exactly where to distinguish those branches as breeds will vary from observer to observer, because the process is subjective.

Colonial Spanish Horses occur throughout the Americas, and ultimately all of these have a common origin in Iberian horses from centuries ago. The North American horses have a distinct enough history of early foundation followed by isolation that they can currently be considered to be different enough from Central American and South American horses to warrant separate conservation efforts.

This line of logic could also extend to the different strains still available in North America, because some of them have been isolated from one another for multiple centuries. It is important to remember that any fine splitting of the resource into different strains (or breeds) does need to serve the very practical end of conserving the genetic resource in good enough shape to survive and serve future generations.

Any population that is much fewer than 100 individual breeding animals is unlikely to be able to make it as an isolated genetic pool, and this has implications for whether to group strains together, or save them in strict isolation as distinct breeds. A few of the groups may well be large enough to survive isolation: Florida Cracker, Marsh Tacky, Choctaw/Cherokee/Huasteca. Others

will likely need to be grouped locally in order to survive, and the Bankers, as a group, likely fit this category.

Most other strains, especially from the West, are numerically insufficient to withstand complete genetic isolation for the long term. Managing these can be done in order to not lose their distinctiveness, but complete isolation one from the other is unlikely to lead to long-term success.

In general, the strains that remain generally isolated include Galiceño, Shackleford, Corolla, Marsh Tacky, Florida Cracker. Others maintain some degree of isolation, but also have contributed broadly to the more composite breed. These include Choctaw, Wilbur-Cruce, and several other strains outlined above.

REGISTRIES

The situation of the registries for the Colonial Spanish Horse can be confusing. There are numerous registries, and each is slightly different in history and outlook from the others. Many horses are registered in multiple registries, however some specific horses or bloodlines are barred from one or the other of the registries. Most of the registries operate from very similar goals and philosophies, and with very similar horses, which makes some of the differences difficult to appreciate. In some situations the fragmentation of the Spanish Colonial horse into these subgroups may be hindering conservation rather than helping it. However, most of the important substrains are not divided, and find a home within one or the other of the registries. Some mechanism that provides for conservation of the various substrains as well as the composites based on them is desperately needed for this genetic resource. The great antipathy that is present between some of the registries is probably more of a hindrance to conservation than an aid to it.

The following list is likely to be incomplete.

The Spanish Mustang Registry (SMR) was founded by Bob Brislawn and others. It accepts only Spanish horses, and the books have long been open to newly discovered horses that pass a visual inspection and consideration of the horse's origin and history. The open herd book is slated to change, and soon will be closed to newly inspected horses. The SMR has foundation lines from many strains. Most of the SMR horses are of feral or Brislawn origin, although many are of Indian Tribal or Rancher bloodlines as well. The SMR has recently disallowed registration of the tobiano pattern, which is at variance with some of the other registries.

The Spanish Barb Breeders Association (SBBA) began as an offshoot of the SMR, and is now the Spanish Barb Horse Association (SBHA). Many of the foundation horses of SBHA were SMR horses, although some were renamed and therefore difficult to trace. The SBHA philosophy is that all horses must be tested by evaluation of their history, and their physical type. An additional failsafe is consideration of the offspring they produce. This assures that no worthy horse is lost, but also that no atypical foal is automatically registered.

Most SBHA horses originally were SMR horses, and some still have solely this blood in them. The SBHA is also an important reservoir of the Belsky and McKinley bloodlines. The SBHA

also included the Wilbur-Cruce Mission horses in a special section of the herdbook apart from the other horses they register. This action was taken to acknowledge the history of the Wilbur-Cruce strain and to keep those horses identified so that they could be followed and evaluated. After several years of evaluation of the Wilbur-Cruce horses and their foals, the strain has been moved into the permanent registry and is now a major influence in the registry.

The Southwest Spanish Mustang Association (SSMA) begun by Gilbert Jones is similar in goals to the SMR. Many horses are registered with both the SSMA and the SMR. The differences between the horses registered with the two registries is subtle in some regards, but the SMR horses are largely of Brislaw origin (along with many others as well), while the SSMA horses tend to have more Choctaw, Cherokee, and Jones breeding in them. These latter strains as distinct founding strains are generally limited to the SSMA at this point. SSMA also includes Wilbur-Cruce and Belsky horses.

The Horse of the Americas (HOA) registry has been revived as a sort of umbrella for all of the other groups, meaning that they will accept horses that are accepted by the other registries as well as horses submitted for inspection. They are probably the most inclusive of the registries. They have a very useful tactic of recognizing strains within the overall breed so that the component pieces retain their identity and can be effectively conserved.

SMR, SBHA, SSMA, and HOA all have the goal of conserving the purely Spanish Colonial type, and all have defined this broadly to include both the rangier and heavier types of horses within the Spanish type. The SMR, SSMA, and SBHA register horses by inspection and history, although the SBHA adds the additional step of considering foals of registered parents on their own merits. The HOA has the most broad and inclusive strategy.

The Society for the Preservation of the Barb Horse (SPBH) operated under the care of Robert and Louise Painter. These breeders have succeeded in concentrating on a Barb type of horse, carefully selected for consistency of type and performance. Their foundation includes horses from a number of sources, including many in the SMR.

The American Indian Horse Registry (AIHR) began long ago as a registry for a variety of types of horses connected in one way or another to American Indians. The AIHR currently registers Spanish type horses as O (original) animals, and has separate sections for non-Spanish types and crosses. The AIHR does diligently preserve the O type as a separate category. The Colonial Spanish Horses in the AIHR tend to be mostly of Choctaw breeding, although there are many others involved. Horses are only taken into the O section if they meet rigorous historical and conformational requirements.

The Kiger Mesteño Association registers Kiger mustangs. Most of these are from the Steen's Mountain area, but outside horses are allowed if of correct type and dun color. The Steen's Mountain Kiger Association limits its registry to those horses off of Steen's mountain, and specifically Steen's Kiger, and his descendants. The Kiger breeders tend to favor a larger horse than the other associations. Many Kiger horses are also conformationally different than those of the other associations, or a result of past selection decisions. A Mid-West Kiger Mustang Registry also exists. Few of the other registries accept Kiger horses as Iberian.

The Pryor Mountain Horse Breeders Association is organized to keep records on horses adopted off of Pryor Mountain, as well as descendants of those horses. The PMHBA is especially interested in fostering the classic Spanish type horse off the mountain as a genetic reserve in case it is needed to strengthen the feral stocks on the mountain.

The Sulphur Horse Registry concerns only horses from the BLM Herd Management area of the same name. The American Sulphur Horse Association has slightly different goals, and works with horses adopted from the same region. The California Vaquero Horse Association emphasized the original type, and its conservation in purity.

The Florida Cracker Horse Association documents and registers Florida Cracker horses. They are actively preserving the Florida bloodlines that still remain, and are doing this with knowledge and appreciation that these are Spanish in type and origin. They register on the basis of history, conformation, and ability of the horses.

Marsh Tacky breeders have recently organized an association for that group of horses. Similar groups exist for the Banker ponies.

The Chickasaw Horse Association registers horses that resemble the type kept by the Chickasaw tribe. These were very popular horses in the 1800's. Most of the present horses in this association trace back to horses from the Blood Indian Reservation, and are therefore not lineal descendants of the historical Chickasaw horse.

The Galiceño Horse Association was originally founded to conserve horses of Iberian type that were imported from Mexico, Central, and South America. This registry is very small today, although various bloodlines do persist. These are conserved in isolation from other strains, in keeping with their uniquely Northern Iberian origin.

The Nokota Horse Registry is specifically for horses from the Teddy Roosevelt National Park. These include different types, and crossbred type Ranch horses outnumber the more Spanish traditional type. The original Spanish type is being maintained as an unique strain within the Nokota horse, though, and so effective conservation of this strain is occurring, although the resegregation of this type from the park herd is perplexing.

A few other registries have yet other fine points of distinction: American Mustang and Burro Association, American Mustang Association (these two are less focused on Spanish type than on feral background), McCurdy Plantation Horse Registry and Association (for a generally gaited strain based on Marsh Tackies), Sorraia Mustang Studbook (focusing on duns of Sorraia type), and the Wilbur-Cruce Mission Horse Registry for horses of Wilbur-Cruce background.

Finally, there are a number of registries for Spanish types that come from further South or from Europe. These include the Galiceño (Mexico, Central America), Paso Fino (Colombia, Caribbean), Peruvian Paso (Peru), Criollo (Chile, Argentina, Uruguay), Mangalarga Marchador (Brazil), as well as the Lusitano (Portugal), and Andalusian (Spain).

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The short list of the registries, breeds, and strains of conservation interest follows. Important identified substrains are listed where appropriate, and omissions are likely but unintentional.

Registries

registry name	contact information	comment
American Heritage Horse Association	http://www.americanheritagehorses.org/	Horses of Iberian type, also DNA tested and parentage verified.
American Indian Horse Registry	http://www.indianhorse.com/	The “O” type horse is Iberian, other sections are not.
American Mustang and Burro Association	http://www.ambainc.net/	Iberian type is not distinguished from others.
American Sulphur Horse Association	http://www.americanspanishsulphur.org/	Limited to Iberian type Sulphur horses.
Chickasaw Horse Association	169 Henry Martin Trail, Love Valley, NC 28667	A small registry limited to a few horses, generally from Northern bloodlines.
Corolla Wild Horse Fund	http://www.corollawildhorses.com/	Works to conserve Banker Ponies from Corolla
Florida Cracker Horse Association	http://www.floridacrackerhorses.com/	Actively registering and seeking out various bloodlines of Florida Cracker Horses. Includes some Marsh Tackies.
Foundation for Shackleford Horses	http://www.shacklefordhorses.org/	Works to conserve Banker Ponies on Shackleford Island.
Galiceño Horse Breeders Association	P.O. Box 219, Godley, TX 76044	Founded from Central American horses.
Horse of the Americas	www.horseoftheamericas.com/	An umbrella group that is inclusive in outlook and philosophy.
International Society for the Preservation of the Barb Horse	http://www.originalhorses.org/	Horses of consistent Barb type from several foundation strains.
Kiger Mesteño Association	http://www.kigermustangs.org/reg/index.php	Limited to Kiger horses or inspected horses of similar type.
McCurdy Plantation Registry and Asscn	http://www.mccurdyhorses.com/	Limited to plantation type horses.
Nokota Horse Association	http://www.nokotahorse.org/cms/	Limited to horses from Teddy Roosevelt Park. Different types are identified and kept separate, including traditional type.
North American	http://namarmustangs.com/	Not limited to Iberian type.

Mustang Association and Registry		
Pryor Mountain Mustang Breeders Association	http://www.pryorhorses.com/ or http://www.pryormustangs.org/index.shtml	Limited to horses of Iberian type from Pryor Mountain.
Sorraia Mustang Studbook	http://www.spanish-mustang.org/SorraiaMustang/SorraiaMustangInfoWelcome.html	Limited to solid colored dun and grullo horses of Sorraia type.
Spanish Barb Horse Association International	http://www.spanishbarb.com/	Includes several strains, notably Belsky, McKinley, Wilbur-Cruce, and others.
Spanish Mustang Registry	http://www.spanishmustang.org/	Oldest registry, mostly Brislawn and Cerbat horses.
Southwest Spanish Mustang Association	http://www.southwestspanishmustangassociation.com/	Includes several strains, notably Jones, Choctaw, Cherokee, and Belsky.
Steen's Mountain Kiger Breed Registry	http://www.kigers.com/smkr/	Limited to Kiger horses from the original group tracing back to Steens Kiger.
Sulphur Springs Horse Registry	http://www.sulphurspringshorseregistry.com/	Limited to horses from the Sulphur Herd Management area.