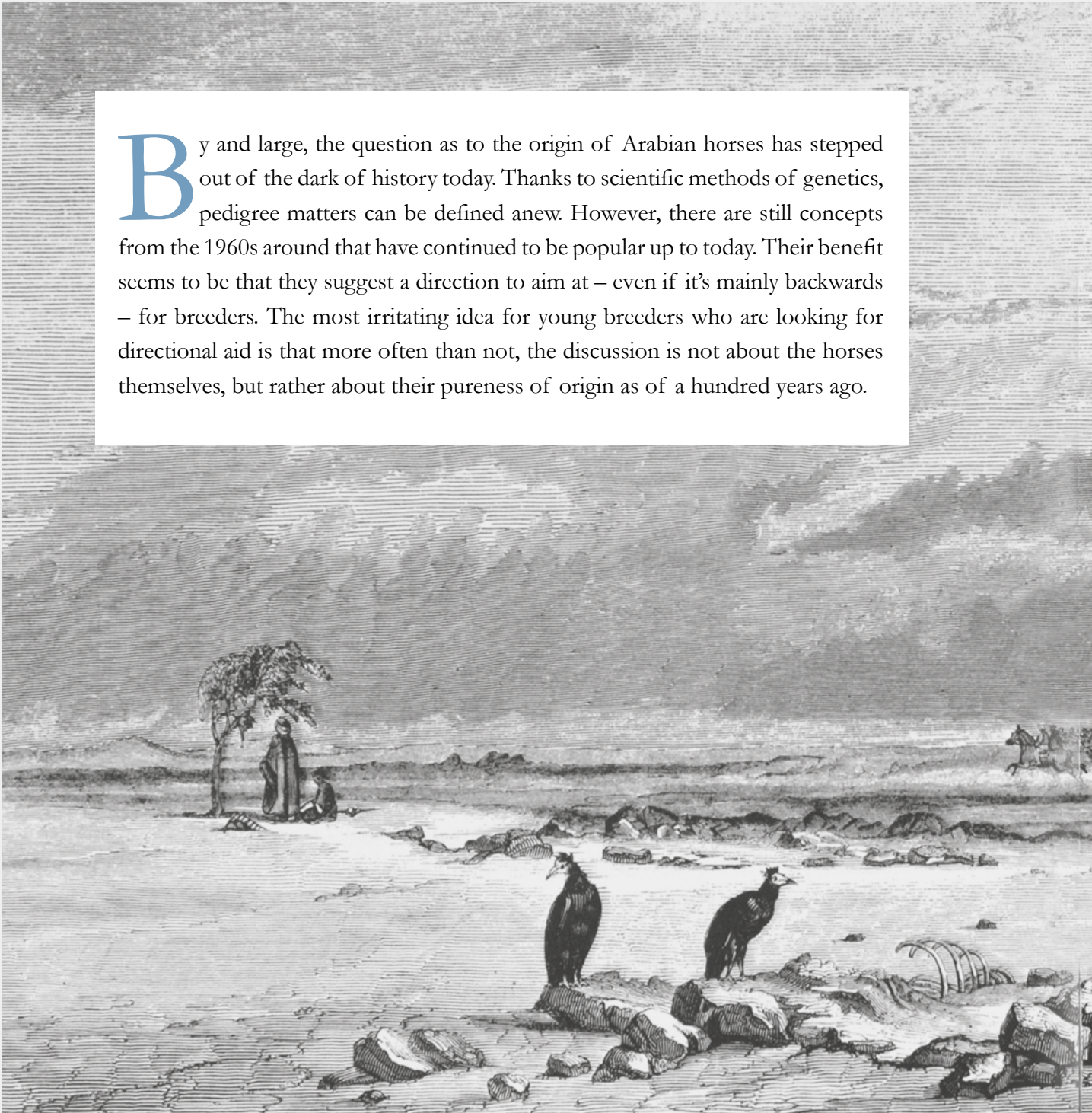


Preservation Breeding of the Straight Egyptians Between Belief, Science and Business

By and large, the question as to the origin of Arabian horses has stepped out of the dark of history today. Thanks to scientific methods of genetics, pedigree matters can be defined anew. However, there are still concepts from the 1960s around that have continued to be popular up to today. Their benefit seems to be that they suggest a direction to aim at – even if it's mainly backwards – for breeders. The most irritating idea for young breeders who are looking for directional aid is that more often than not, the discussion is not about the horses themselves, but rather about their pureness of origin as of a hundred years ago.

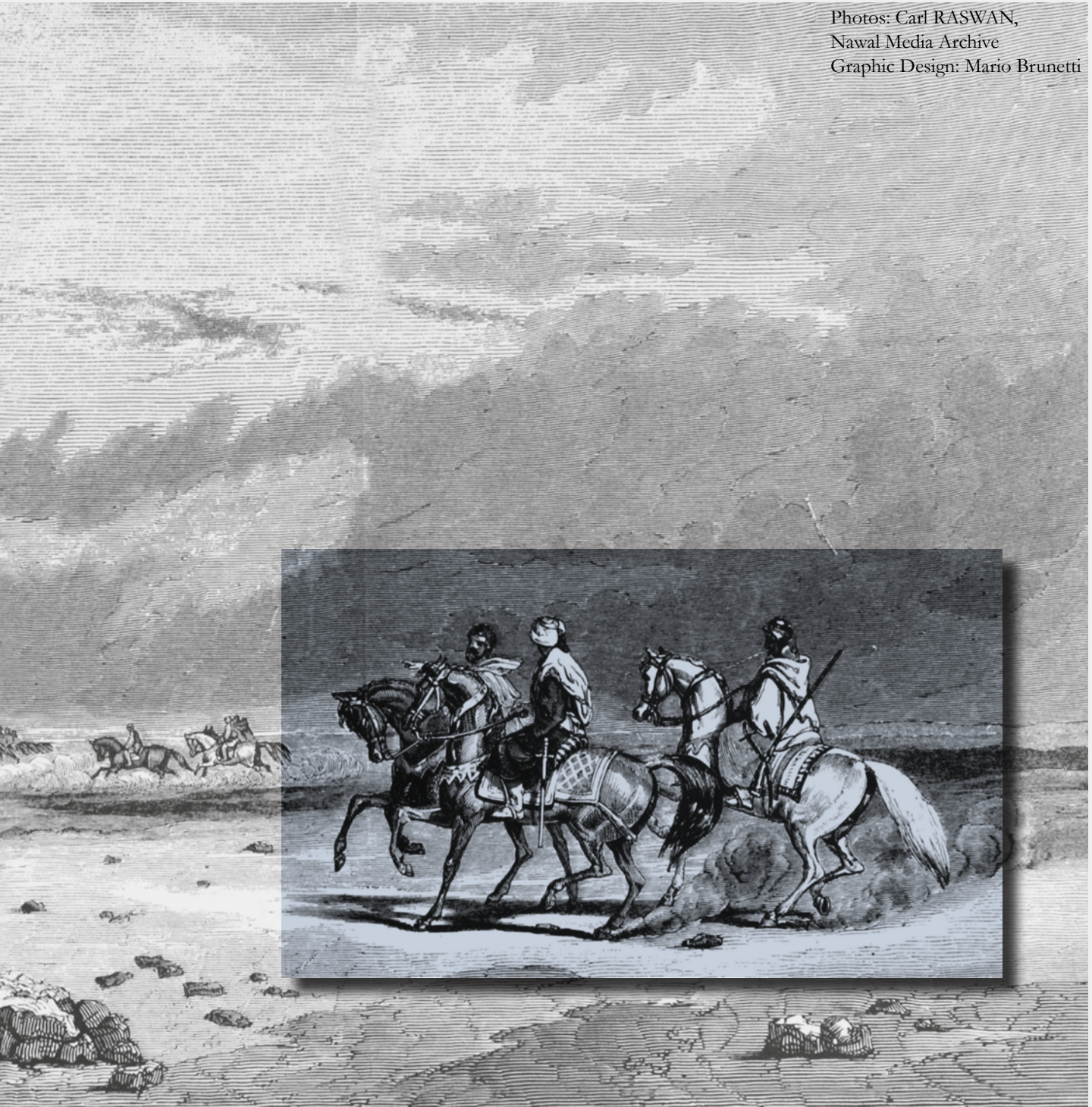


Stay committed, stay connected, share your passion with others, and never lose sight of what touched your heart in the first place and you will preserve something wonderful
Joe Ferriss, USA

by **MONIKA SAVIER**

Photos: Carl RASWAN,
Nawal Media Archive

Graphic Design: Mario Brunetti



As there are lots of strictly different definitions to be found for that pureness, who is the person or organization to whom breeders will turn for interpretation? To the Pyramid Society or Al Khamza, to the Blue List, Blue Star, Asil Club, or some other Western organization that has, with passion and the dowsing rod, taken up exploring the pure source of the origin of the Bedouin horses in the Orient.

In the words of the Arabian Horse Society in the USA: “Dedicated breeders of the Egyptian Arabian are committed to the preservation of this purest of all equine blood. To lose the purity of a single mare through careless breeding is a sin among them. Aggressive research clarifies any question concerning the purity of a Straight Egyptian pedigree. Within this group are several passionate researchers who have devoted their lives to the continued documentation of these horses”.

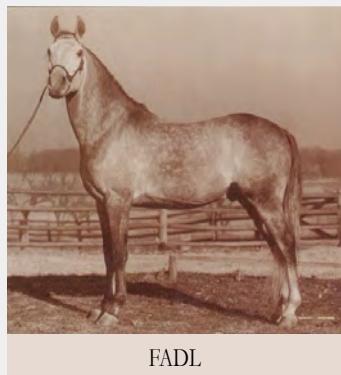
As intensively as pedigree research may explore and discuss the breeding methods of the Bedouin tribes, it's not able to go beyond a rather limited time bracket spanning 150, maybe 180 years. We can only make assumptions about the influences from early nomadic tribes who were horse breeders, or from the cavalry of the colonial rulers from Britain and France 200 years ago, but nobody can present positive proof about the historic pureness of the breed. Why should they? No matter what, the Arabian breed is the one we actually have on our pastures and love.

And this is OK for all the lines of the Arabian horse breed – originally and historically speaking there was a great variety of them. They race for purses, demonstrate their floating trot on the occasion at shows, or make themselves known with their performance when ridden. However, the breeders of Straight Egyptians usually have somewhat of a hard time when the historic importance of their horses cannot have priority.

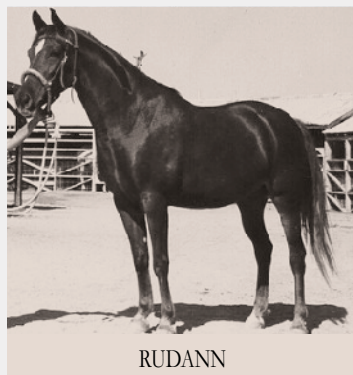
Our horses' pedigrees are, more or less, history books containing lots of anecdotes from the past. The gene pool is small, many of the breeding goals are similar, somehow all of the horses are relatives of each other. The more painful, then, to find that things take just the same course in this Straight Egyptian family that they take in any other. There are some rich and some poor relatives, some are excluded and some are successful, but all of them are from one and the same gene pool.

The horses are meant to connect us, not separate us. Discriminating some lines or individual horses will only benefit one's own business in the short term. In the era of digital communication, however, line bashing is a favorite way of pointing out the genius inherent in one's own horses, particularly in cases where beauty or functionality are below optimum level and reverting to the pedigree is a way of upgrading one's own horse.

SOME OF THE TWENTY
BLUE STAR FOUNDATION
HORSES, IMPORTED TO
THE USA.



FADL



RUDANN



MUNIFAN

“

Could the breed continue without Preservation breeding? Perhaps it could for a while, but to maintain quality we would have to learn about breeding horses in an entirely new way. We could not count any longer on what we have learned from the most successful breeders of the past, nor could we count on using their bloodlines as building blocks for present pedigrees. After a while we would no doubt find ourselves identifying special groups of horses that we liked and could rely on and which would then become preservation groups in the future. Would these new groups be successful in preserving the Arabian breed? The answer would depend on how good a use they made of Preservation groups of the past.

Charles Craver, 1993, Al Khamza, USA

* * *

Perhaps the most important statements we can make about “Preservation Breeding” is that it has absolutely NOTHING to do with breeding a good horse. To the contrary, when too much weight is given to the pedigree and the genetic pool is reduced to few ancestors, it may become even more difficult to breed a good horse forward. The very term “preservation breeder” conjures up images of a person who wishes to be or become a breeder that devotes considerable time and money towards an effort to preserve something they have determined is worthy of their time, though one has difficulty discerning any valid reason to limit an already limited genetic pool for the straight Egyptian. Certainly there is a claim that by keeping these preservation groups separate, those “preserved” horses will provide an outcross to other straight Egyptian and pure Egyptian breeders. There are many preservation type groups today such as Babson, Blue Star or Blue List, Al Khamza, Asil, Sheikh Obeyd, Heirloom/ Pritzlaff and a variety of other non-Egyptian groups that basically adhere to breeding horses from a strictly, sometimes severely, limited genetic pool. Most of these groups have written elaborate and romantic histories that are sometimes not based on fact, or history, and they might make some sort of claim that their horses are more authentic, more pure or otherwise valuable because of their preservation label.

Elisabeth Dieter, Jeva Farm , USA

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AL HAMDANIAH



EXOCHORDA



TURFA

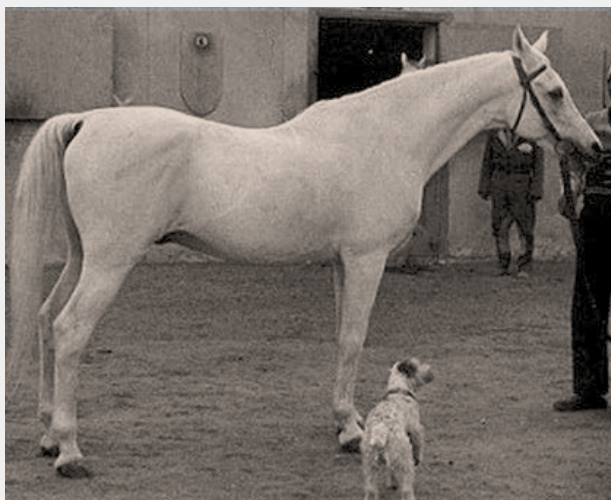
Inspecting things more closely, it's apparent that preservation breeding based on pedigrees does not necessarily aim to improve horses by selection. In some cases, it's just the opposite that is done, the reasons being the small gene pool and the scepticism towards some of the foundation horses of Egyptian original breeding. Which is why in some studs, a pedigree is more important in breeding selection than looking at and judging the horse himself. Which, in turn, raises the question if it's not actually the good horse who upgrades the pedigree?

Making too much of pureness or even super pureness, without regarding beauty and functionality, is just clever business. If there is a lack of labels or logos or famous prefixes added, good horses will just be nobodies. Labels such as Asil, Al Khamza, or Blue List appear to refer to a kind of quality seal. The term blue in itself is suggestive of pureness, a blue sky, blue sea – with advertising likely to use this colour for assumedly clean and noble products, such as the presumedly blue blood of nobility, or the supposedly clean Blue Efficiency technology. Just imagine “Blue List” horses being presented in a “Red List Catalogue”! Who would still buy them?

Young breeders, however, often take that kind of labeling at face value. What is more, not all Blue List horses are Straight Egyptians (just look at the offspring of Turfa, a foundation mare of both Blue List and Blue Star), and most of the Straight Egyptians are not Blue List members – take El Zahraa in Cairo, still the cradle of the Straight Egyptians, but only 25% of the horse stock there are Blue List. Which is understandable, as the Ott family put up their Blue List Catalogue to “... encourage the preservation and increased production of the type of Arabian horse originally found in the possession of the Bedouin tribes of Arabia...” (introduction to the Blue Arabian Horse Catalogue by Mrs Jane Ott). So it was not just about, among others, Straight Egyptians, but also about Syria and Saudi Arabia as countries of origin, as Egypt was a country importing Arabian horses, too.

The Egyptian pashas had a particular liking for the horses from the Nejd area, the highlands of Saudi Arabia, whose offspring have today become a hype for the new breeders on the Gulf.

FAMOUS ROOT STOCK FROM EL ZAHRAA STATE STUD, PYRAMID SOCIETY AND ASIL CLUB



The Straight Egyptian Nazeer (Mansour x Bint Samiha) emerged as the “stallion of the century” in the state stud of El Zahraa. He influenced Arabian breeding all over the World



The Straight Egyptian Moniet El Nefous Family, the most important Siglawy group in the El Zahraa Stud



Who would breed
the ideal Arabian Horse?

Quite hard for young breeders to still see through and understand all of that. More experienced breeders, with their own breeding goals firmly established, take things in a more relaxed way - they know that labels come and go. Still, organizations that allot these “certificates”, and claim to have reasonable foundations for them, are much coveted. They are social networks, basically speaking, and have become many breeders’ ideological homes. This ill-fated but attractive incentive towards “flocking behavior” does not necessarily result in better horses – as is easy to see not only in Straight Egyptian breeding, but also in the extremely narrowed-down show horse lines. Together, it’s easier to believe in having the better horses, which is supposed to have an influence on prices and marketability. Imagined “family relationships” emerge, all across the social classes of the different breeders involved, just because of the usually similar ancestry of the horses they all have.

Browsing Facebook or respective blogs, you will find that many breeders go for these networks – no matter whether analogous or digital ones – to take their first steps in breeding, to collect experiences, to communicate with peers; always hoping to obtain information and support and be part of the group. After all, even humans are herd animals embarking on exchange about common interests and feeding places.

Again and again, however, the competition among breeders gives rise to extremist positions: the “line bashing” phenomenon. Using grotesque stories illustrating the pureness and impureness of individual horses in the past, breeders can call attention to themselves and their own horses, at the same time de-valuating the horses of others. Extremists love to have their issues conveniently narrowed down. Maybe they are afraid of facing the variety readily apparent all across the history of Arabian horses? Exclusion – making sure the power is maintained where it used to be – is always easier than inclusion. Unfortunately, the often-moralizing discussions featured in blogs and networks will also result in the exclusion of many beautiful horses that are discriminated by having that obscure “impure” adjective applied to their pedigrees.

The language used in commercial horse breeding can quickly tell you what sort of persons those breeders are. Just look at the term “empty” used for a mare just because she happens not to be pregnant. Is the mare no more than a container to be filled, then? The horse industry has perfected the art of reducing



and exaggerating language, conveniently distorting meanings for marketing purposes – with the smaller breeders hit, fully and unawares, by that language trick which works even more powerfully when factors such as digitalized communication, the globalization of Arabian horse breeding, and the well-to-do players from the Gulf all add to it.

In the West, breeders fight for their survival, for keeping up the value of their lines, with all they have – unfortunately, they don't do so in cooperation. It's about time to banish exclusions and line bashing to the past where they belong; and in the light of new scientific insights, to look ahead into the future and to accept that we need to go back to that time-proven concept of variety within the breed (not just within the Straight Egyptian sector of the breed, by the way). This is not only about truth, or about tolerance towards the breeding approaches of individuals – it's about the love for Arabian horses as a whole.



All Photos by Carl Raswan during his stay with the Bedouins in the Desert of Syria

“GENETIC RESEARCH IS GIVING US A DEFINITE AND UNBROKEN LINE OF ANCESTRY BACK TO THE LAST KNOWN PARENT...”

I talked about this topic of “belief, science, and business” with long-term breeder and former WAHO (World Arabian Horse Organization) president Dr. Hans J. Nagel.

Dr. Nagel, what is the reason for the ongoing popularity these organizations from the 1960s still enjoy today? When will scientific results finally gain entry into the respective discussions?

Hans Nagel: These organizations came into being during a time when breeding Arabian horses was in its heydays in the USA, particularly with respect to the number of horses. Times have changed dramatically. Sorry to say, the interest in Arabian horses has declined a whole lot, and in some respects, we see profound disenchantment. At the same time, there has been an enormous increase in experience, particularly scientific, during the last 50 years. Many an item that used to take its place among conjecture and assumption, or even



1 Mowarda, 2 Gomusa, 3 Haffia, 4 Werdi, 5 Wadduda, 6 El Bulad, 7 Urfah

“We still have existing sire lines in Davenport breeding to Deyr (an ‘Ubayyan Sharrak) and Muson (a Kuhaylan Muhsin). We still have existing dam lines in Davenport breeding to Reshan and Werdi (pictured), as well as Hadba, and to Galfia, of the Hamidie group from the 1893 World’s Fair. *Urfah and Wadduda are present as dam lines in Al Khamsa generally, and are of international importance as dam lines of WAHO breeding everywhere.”

JEANNE CRAVER, Al Khamsa organization

speculation and pure imagination, can now be based on solid answers well-grounded on the foundations of science. Due to this increase in knowledge, even the history of the Arabian horse has today left the atmosphere of uncertainties and has made its way into well-equipped laboratories where researchers have looked for solid answers and found them. Serious and interested breeders today use these undisputed facts, and the data resulting from them, for decision making and in their search for results.

If I follow your argument – can you please tell me what breeders today can use as an orientation, now?

Hans Nagel: All official studbooks and national registries available today and bearing the acknowledging stamp of WAHO are a safe basis of orientation. Anybody who diligently studies these documents gets a good overview of which horses may be eligible for him as a breeder, and which will not. These studbooks are the only documentation that presents reality. All studbooks have been closed for more than ten years now. No horses from outside of the existing populations can be entered any more. Arabian horse breeding stock has become a true and closed unity.



However, everything that existed in the beginning, at the time when the history of every Arabian horse started in the Orient, is going to stay hidden in the darkness of history forever. Whenever somebody tries to embark on a journey into these so-called pre-historic times, all the material he will write or otherwise broadcast is and continues to be a highly personal assessment that cannot expect to claim general validity and will not ever carry the stamp of absolute truth. Only the horses who have been entered into the studbooks, for what reason whatever, are considered acknowledged.

There are some more reliable measures that are based on scientific or technical methods. These are blood tests and DNA analysis, designed specifically for the items in question, which are verification of dam and sire, analysis of clearly defined “markers” typical for certain breeds of horses or for populations, or using the mitochondria method which enables us to give a definite and unbroken line of ancestry back to the last known parent.

It is to be assumed that in many institutions specializing in this kind of analysis, a lot of Arabian horses have already been subjected to these interesting methods of control, with some of the more surprising results not yet having been made common knowledge.

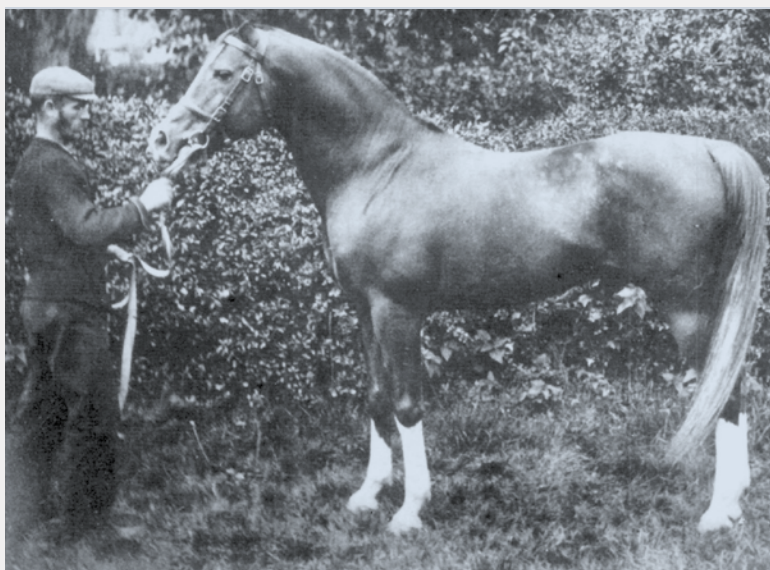
Does that mean that the great number of lists, logos, labels, and classification that came into existence during the history of preservation breeding can brace themselves for the fact that the new findings of genetics will tumble quite some of the romantic definitions of old?

Hans Nagel: I am sure that every breeder who considers the facts is aware that the Arabian horse breed cannot be a uniform population. There are many different types. For one thing, that’s due to the origin of the horses in the Orient, all of whom developed by adapting to their respective environments and who, for the other thing, went on to change because of the individual breeding goals and breeders’ measures such as were later on applied in Europe or in the USA. Some decades ago, it was quite easy to determine whether an Arabian horse took its lineage from Polish, Egyptian, or Russian breeding – to name just a few – or whether some exceedingly gifted breeder had been able to create a type of his own. Such types were, for example, the Babson Arabians in the USA, or the Gainey Arabians who were very famous in their days, or the Crabbet Park horses in Europe.

There have always been breeders and enthusiasts who preferred one of these easily recognizable types to the other, taking their bearings from these horses for their own further breeding work. The types distinguished themselves by their outward features which are ultimately based on their ancestry. However, these ancestral features are the results of breeding according to a certain breeding goal, so there was and is well-considered selection taking place here. The above-mentioned groups, such as Blue List, Sheikh Obeyd, Al Khamza, and others, are not based on this kind of selection for recognizable features that go with their respective lineages, but their only point of reference is the historic documentation of pedigrees, material, private letters, and individuals’ reports of their travels through the East. That way, the horse himself is of minor importance.

To put it differently: Scientifically speaking, nobody knows what percentage of “Purebred Arabian” is actually contained in the Arabian horse breed?

Hans Nagel: The problem is that the kind of view that is cultivated by these social groups is based on the assumption that the original Arabian horse population is what is today called purebred Arabian breed. This assumption is quite far removed from genetic and biological facts and is purely a historically based point of view. Biologically speaking, the Arabian horse population is not pure and not homogenous, as



Mesaoud, an Arabian stallion, foaled 1887, was one of the foundation sires of the Crabbet Arabian Stud in England. Bred in Egypt by Ali Pasha Sherif, he was imported to England by Wilfred and Lady Anne Blunt in 1891. He is recognized as an Al Khamsa Arabian, with verifiable lineage tracing to the Bedouin of the desert.

there is the variety of type already mentioned, a variety that is based on the genetic heterogeneity of the Arabian horse.

There was a Mrs Ott, a German lady living in the USA, who in 1952 started to register the early imports from the Arabian Peninsula and from Egypt into the USA, and who devoted herself to the origins of the Arabian horses from the Bedouin tribes of Syria and Saudi Arabia. Her reference material was, almost exclusively, the travel reports of Dresden citizen Carl Reinhard Schmidt, a German, who later called himself Carl Raswan. The Blue List horses are all dead, but there are the “Blue List Eligible” horses who tail their descent to Blue List horses. Categorizations such as these – are they still acceptable today, meaning almost 70 years and seven generations later?

Hans Nagel: Well, if you like... even today, historical pureness is a term not systematically applied, there are obviously different degrees of pureness to be perceived. Which is what gave rise to the different categories such as the “Blue List Arabians”. Advocates of the Blue List idea are maybe following the most distinguished and most extreme representation of these various categorizations of the principle of purity.

You are right, the Arabian horses of this group were selected on the basis of the reports of famous Carl Raswan, an Orient traveller from Germany who was in close contact with the Arabian Bedouins of the greater Syria area during the 1920ies.



The Egypt import JASIR (Mabrouk Manial x Negma), a Koheilan type stallion, chosen by Carl Raswan for Marbach State Stud in Germany. He left some interesting daughters, a good colt did not show up

“ASALAH, ASIL, RASAN,
MARBAT’.

All these terms float in the breath
of Bedouin, and it is chiefly
foreigners who put them on paper”

MAJOR-GENERAL W. TWEEDIE, 1894



Carl Raswan in Syria



Lady Anne Blunt chose Egypt as a second home country. She bought the property Al Obeyd near Cairo, and changed it into her Egyptian Stud.

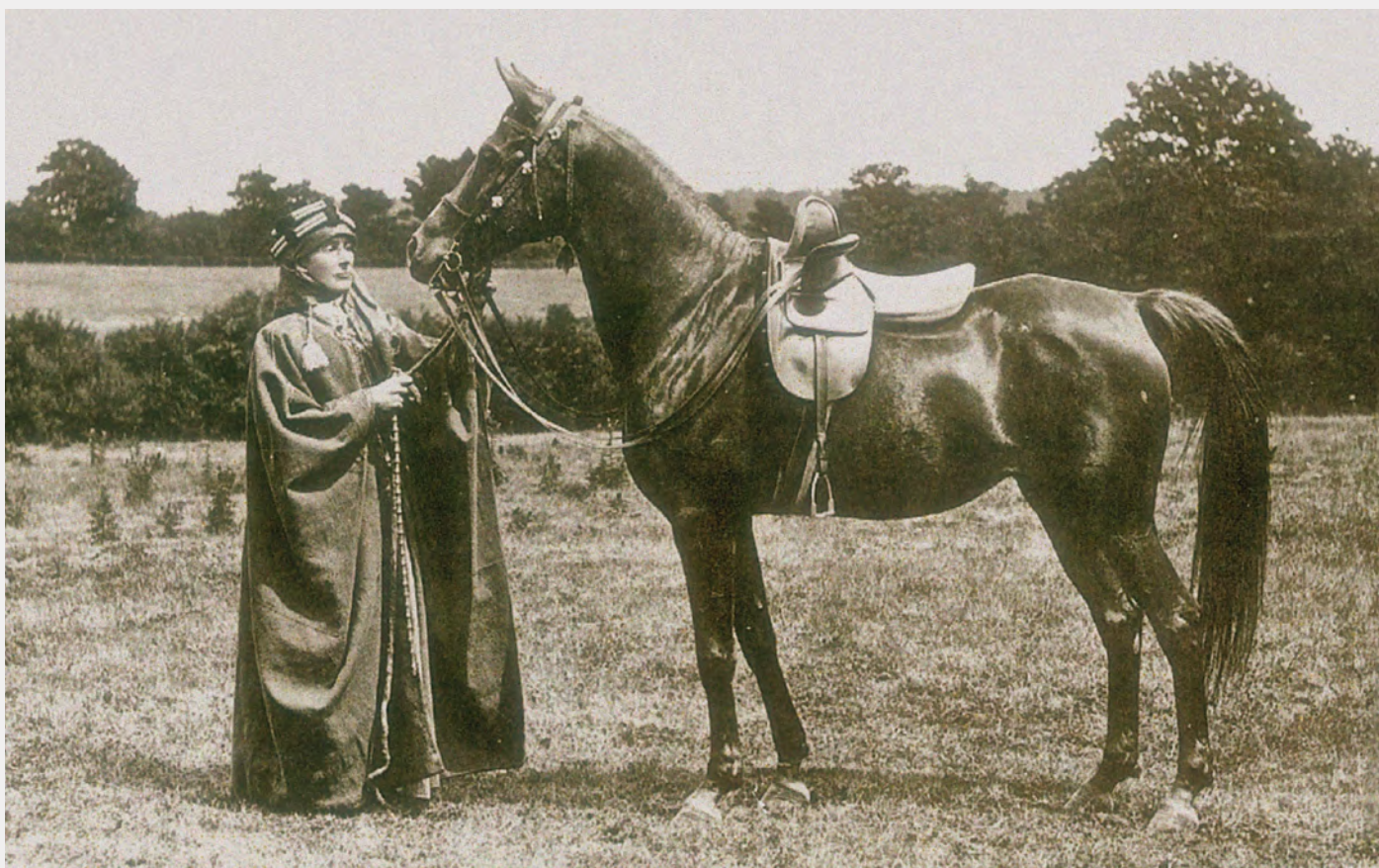
The results of his studies and findings were condensed into the so-called “Raswan Index”, which many breeders, particularly in the USA, used to refer to. His index became a kind of ancestry bible. However, this index is not a manual or a scientifically based text on breeding. Carl Raswan’s basic principles were and still are highly controversial. His way of determining type, in particular, is doubtlessly far from reality and a mistaken approach for a correct understanding of the Arabian horse breed.

How about, then, the two international organizations of Pyramid Society and Asil Club?

Hans Nagel: With the Pyramid Society and the Asil Club, which partially resembles the former, intentions and basic considerations are different. The Pyramid Society refers to the Egyptian studbook of old and to the notes of a small number of private breeders at the time when the studbooks were consolidated in Cairo, which was about a hundred years ago. This studbook is closed now, meaning that the horses registered by the Pyramid Society have a sound basis to refer to. The Pyramid Society policy is to be an organization that is dedicated to maintaining and promoting Arabian horses of Egyptian origin, and that aims to maintain the breed in its original state.

... founding and maintaining a “breed group within the Arabian horse breed”, so to speak...

Hans Nagel: Yes, you could call it that. You could apply the same contemplations to the Asil Club, as the horses recognized by the Asil Club are defined as particularly pure (asil), too. The expression asil, however, is somewhat irritating and leads to misunderstandings, as strictly speaking, there isn’t an Arabian horse that fulfils the prerequisites implied in that. The association attributes a special degree of purity to the horses



Lady Anne Blunt

accredited with them, meaning they distance themselves from other Arabian horse populations.

There was the Sheikh Obeyd group mentioned at the beginning of our interview. Their concept takes its bearings from the breeding that famous Lady Anne Blunt did in Egypt. Lady Anne turned her back on England at the beginning of the 20th century, and as she was fascinated by the Arabian horses owned by the Egyptian upper class, she established her own breeding operation, named “Sheikh Obeyd”, near Cairo. Some horses registered in the Egyptian studbook today tail back to Lady Anne Blunt’s breeding in Egypt, and there are serious admirers of this quite exceptional woman who like to prefer Arabian horses who tail back to her stud.

Looking once again at the Blue List Arabians, it can be stated that this point of view is a very personal thing that was held by the founders of this tendency, Mr and Mrs Ott, and later, by their daughter Jane Ott. So, it ought to be viewed and accepted as such. Quite obviously, this couple had a certain conviction that was valid for them, and insofar as further interested persons joined this group, this remains their very own, individual decision. They liked this mental approach; however, the obviously insupportable claims of Carl Raswan that form the basis of this way of looking at things just serve to edge it into a regrettable distance from reality and from historic truth.

This kind of approach does not serve to give any clues as to the breeding of Arabian horses and to the measures necessary for maintaining this uniquely exotic breed that bases its world-wide fame on its beauty, noblesse, and grace, on its will to perform, and on its intelligence.

Thank you very much for this discussion!



Preservation Breeding 2.0

How to deal with Impurity in the Arabian horse breeding?

Monika Savier talking with Hans Nagel about purity and genetic results in horse breeding.

More than ten years have passed since we made the article, about purity, genetic research and preservation breeding concepts from the last century that still influence some breeding strategies. It was published in DESERT HERITAGE MAGAZINE. A lot has happened in the meantime. Genetic research shows impressive results. You were of the opinion that some of your statements in this former interview should be reclassified in the light of new scientific findings.

Hans Nagel: In principle, I still say yes to the old Interview, but when it comes to the details, time has taken its toll. Certainly, the ranking between the different subjects has changed. The purity of the Arabian horse was so important, and these issues also generated so many ideas, arguments and irritations.

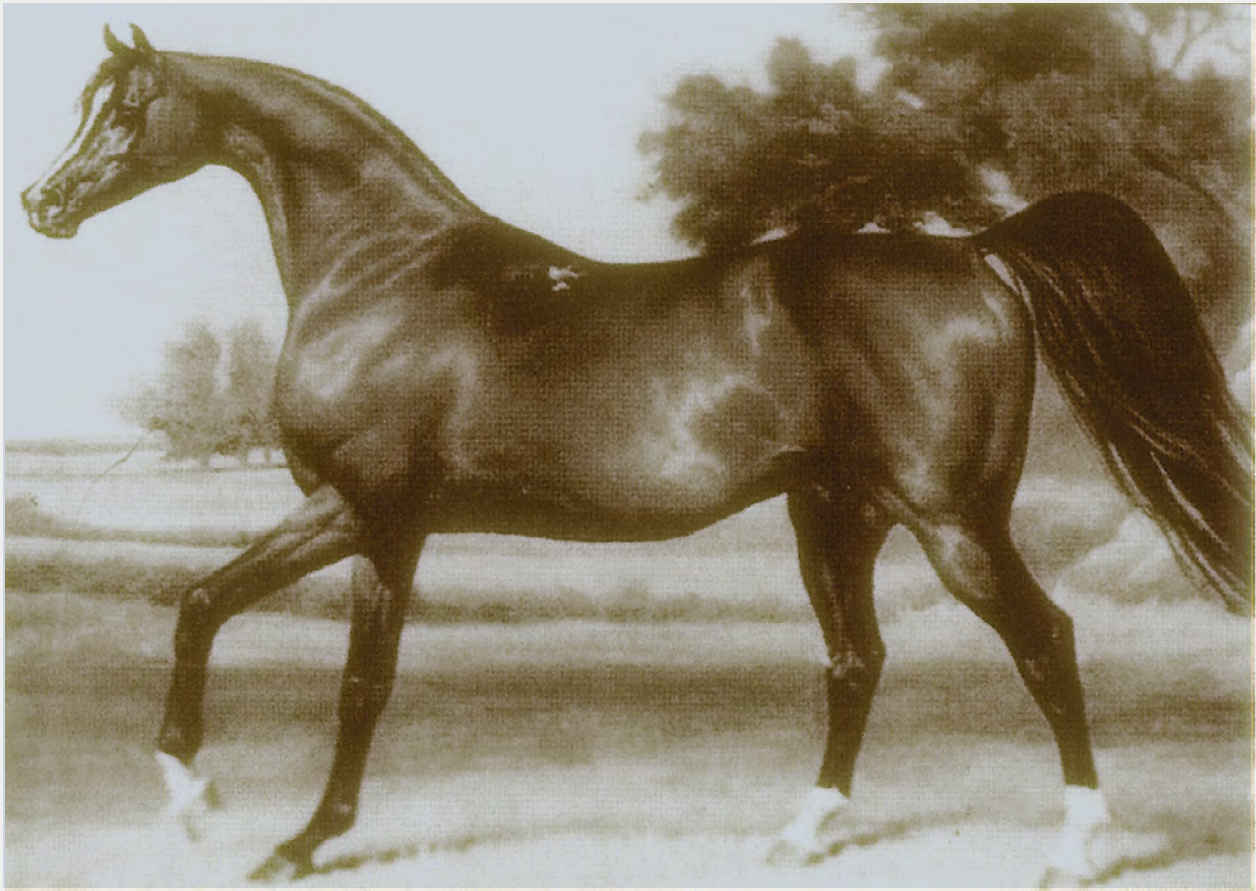
Arabian horse shows and breeding for show winners is now the number one topic of discussion and has the majority of the Arabian horse community in its grip.

The issue of purity has lost its first place. For so many decades, purity was the issue in breeding. People looked for the pure Arabian, some for the purest Arabian and others for the best pure Arabian. All in all, a very peculiar inclination. Such a romanticism occupies the minds of so many Arabian horse enthusiasts. Such topics are still on the table today, and perhaps always will be, but previous voices have lost their power or even fallen silent. Al Khamsa, Blue list and 'Raswan concepts' have been replaced by discussions about some surprising results of DNA analysis. However, the general Arabian horse community does not show too much courage to know more about facts and scientifically based realities. It seems they prefer to bury their heads in the sand - no disturbance please. Several scientific institutions and universities are eagerly seeking serious collaboration with breeders and breed associations, but the response has been very poor until recently. The results are coming in, for people who are cautious and careful they may be uncomfortable and may not want to know. Some of these results are as follows:

The famous Darley Arabian, the most influential sire in the history of purebred breeding and always held up as an example of the tremendous racing ability of an Arabian horse, was not a purebred Arabian, but a mixture of breeds from neighbouring countries.

It is a fact that Carl Raswan's 'strain-in-strain' concept could not be confirmed at all. No relationship at all could be established between such groups of horses.

Blood samples taken from Arabians racing in the Gulf and subjected to DNA analysis showed that most



Darley Arabian

of them were mixed with Thoroughbreds in the range of 15-65%. There is no doubt that people have become cautious and reluctant to introduce more science into their breeding.

Regrettably, the WAHO (World Arabian Horse Organisation) has also turned a blind eye to this racehorse issue, which has been known for several years and published in several Arabian horse magazines. These horses are still registered as pure Arabians in their respective national studbooks and therefore my previous statement about the reliability and accuracy of WAHO approved studbooks as the most reliable source of information is no longer valid.

The overproduction of Arabian horses and the low market price has pushed the issue of purity further down the agenda. Is it the modern technology in horse breeding, such as artificial insemination, embryo transfer and other reproductive technologies, or perhaps the high prize money instead of colourful ribbons, that is responsible for the large number of horses, which has discouraged many previously successful breeders? The small number of foals born each year in Europe and the USA and the huge increase of Arabians in Arab countries is a regrettable observation.

These three complexes: horse shows, overproduction and the question of purity, are a whole complex of issues that are occupying the minds of Arabian horse breeders today. It seems that on all three fronts a great deal of effort is required to preserve the heritage and integrity of the Arabian horse.