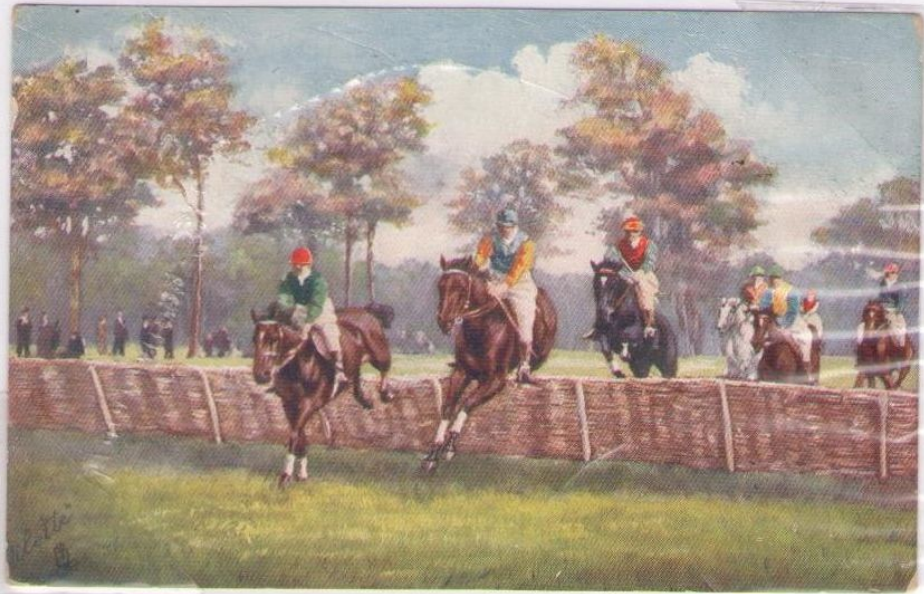


King of Sport - Equestrian sport

Horse racing



Horse riding



The king of sport – Equestrian sport

Human and horse first met as a hunter and a kill. After in domestication, human had used horse for transportation, for hard work and for military purposed as well as for entertainment and sport. A man from the beginnings felt the need to compare horses, find out which is the best, fastest, most persistent, and most skilled. Therefore invented horse races, historically the most popular sport of all time. Therefore the equestrian sport rightfully has got a nickname "The King of Sport"

The Equestrian sport is essentially divided into two basic disciplines: **Horse racing** and **Horse riding**. Horse racing sport is a mass sport. The main actor is a horse, horsemen – jockey only driver their horses during the races to achieve the finish faster the others. Horse races, breeding, training, betting and all other related activities re nicknamed **Turf**.

Equestrian sport in an individual sport in which booth human and horse participate equivalently. However, the main actor is a human, who has to teach the horse some actions and feats and then to present during presentation events.

The exhibit is devoted to the history of and recent development in horse racing and equestrian sport, their disciplines, rules and organization. In addition, it provides full coverage of the most important international equitation governing bodies and important equitation centres and last but not least and overview of important equitation and horse racing competition and races.

The exhibit consists of thee main sections divided into subsections (80 pages altogether, page numbers for each subsection are marked is brackets).

Section 1: Horse Racing Sport (pages 3-37)

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1.1. Horse races in the historical era | 3 – 6 / 4 pages/ |
| 1.2. Modern horse racing | 7 – 9 /3 pages/ |
| 1.3. Flat races | 10 – 27 /18 pages/ |
| 1.4. Steeple-chases races | 26 – 31 /4 pages/ |
| 1.5. Trotter racing | 32 – 37 /6 pages/ |

Section 2 : Horse riding (pages 38 – 72)

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 2.1. Popular riding sport | 38 – 39 /2 pages/ |
| 2.2. History of Equestrian sport | 40 – 49 /10 pages/ |
| 2.3. Show Jumping | 50 – 56 /7 pages/ |
| 2.4. Dressage | 57 -60 /4 pages/ |
| 2.5. Three day event –Military | 61 -64 /4 pages/ |
| 2.6. Driving | 65 – 66 /2 pages/ |
| 2.7. Les spread ridding disciplines organized FEI | 67 /1 page/ |
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| 2.9. Horse polo | 72 /1 page/ |

Section 3: Breeding and exhibitions of horses (pages 73 -80)

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 3.1. Breeding and service in horse sport | 73 – 76 /4 pages/ |
| 3.2. Horse auctions and exhibitions | 77 – 80 /3 pages/ |

Legend

Typeface Times New Roman – main thematic text

Typeface -Times New Roman – *detailed thematic text*

Typeface – Times New Roman – **detailed philatelic text (philatelic explorations)**

1.1. Horse races in the historical era

The beginning of the history

First image of horse with a man came from 17 000 – 15 000 years Before Christ. Beautiful realistic cave painting prove, that horse was regarded animal in that time, even though these are scientific disputes (discussion) about their purpose.



Caves with prehistorical mural painting and engraving of animal and also of horses are situated in caves complex Lascaux in the South-west France. It is Complex of 23 caves connected with Cave Altamira situated on Spain side.



According to the latest scientific theories horse domestication took place at the turn of the 5th and 4th millennium BC in Asian steppes in multiple domestication centres almost simultaneously.



Already the first horse tamers to capture wild horses used a long stick with the loop at the end (Arkan).



Horse races are probably The oldest people's sport related to horses.

Trial colour
Proof strip

1.1 Horse races in the historical era

In ancient age and Hellenistic era

Horse tamed ancient steppe nomads for whom the most important features of horses were speed and endurance. They desired to compare their horses especially in speed and so created horse racing (races) which have become the oldest and historically been the most popular sport of all time.



Cradle modern civilization and the sport was the ancient Greece In ancient Greece the horse was adored animal and indelibly enrolled in ancient history An integral part of the Greek myths is the Sun chariot of god Apollo drawn by pair horses or four horses across the sky and winged horses that are still the symbol of speed.



Winged goddess Nike was closely identified with the Goddess Athena. As In antic era as will modern era image goddess Athena (or Nike) as driver four-horse chariot appear regularly wherever there is a desire to express of glory victory.

Nike of Thrace



Nike on the Brandenburg Gate



Nike on Capitol in Rome

Nike as one of the symbols of the first Olympic Games.



Properly franked overseas letter with the 25 para stamp (a rare use of the stamp).

1.1 Horse races in the historical era

On ancient Olympic Games

In the ancient Olympic Games, as well as the other Panhellenic Games, horse races and horse chariot races was one of the most important sport events. The main equestrian event on ancient Olympic Games were: tetrippon - four-horse chariot races (since XXV. Olympiad, 680 BC), keles - race of saddleless horses (since XXXIII. Olympiad, 648 BC) and Synoris - two-horse chariot races (since XCIII. Olympiad, 408 BC). Chariot races and horse races took place on hippodrome.



In honor of the big winners mainly in tetrippon of Olympic Games and other Panhellenic Games were create many votive plaques, statues, monuments, frescos and coin were issued .



Votive plaque
(ca 323-380 BC)



Syracusan tetradrachm
(ca 415-405 BC)



Winners of chariot horse races were the owners horses and no charioteers. The Charioteer of Delphi is bronze statue was erected at Delphi in 474 BC to commemorate the victory of a chariot team in Pythian Games which were held at Delphi. Every four years.



Historical monuments of world wide importance are antic frescos on Parthenom in Athens depicting carts and riders on horses as participants of horse race on saddleless horses in a ceremonial parade of the Panatenaic Games. Were held every four years and in the program were also been chariot races.

proof.

Copy back side



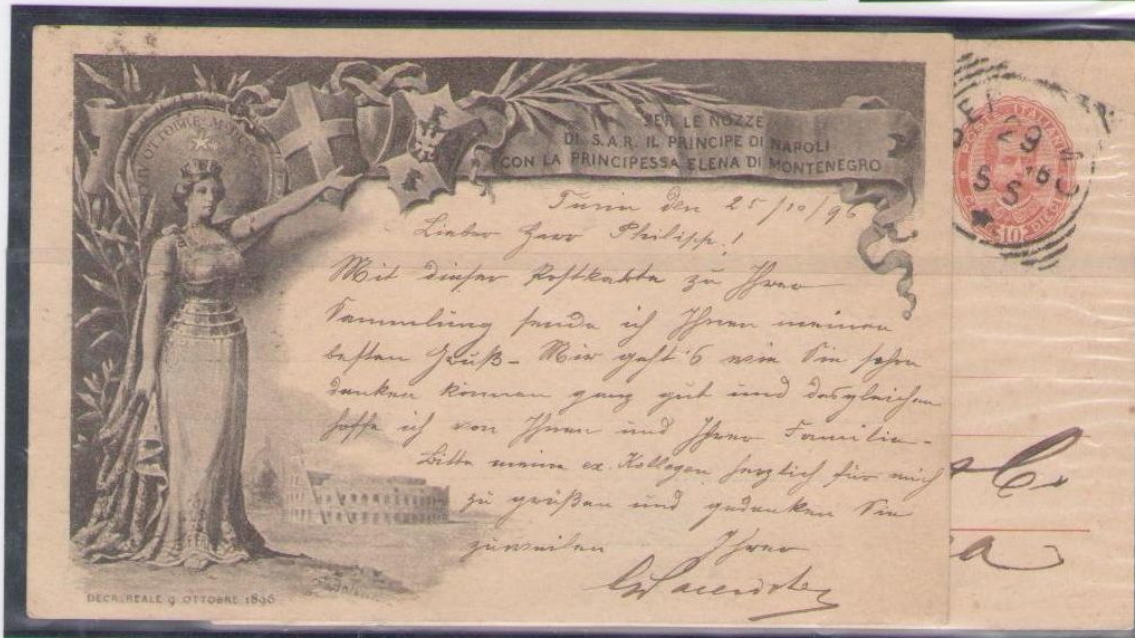
1.1, Horse races in the historical era

In ancient age Roman era.

Horse racing and chariot racing mainly four- horse chariot (quadriga) were popular pastimes in the ancient world and hippodromes were common features of Greek cities in the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine eras. They did not change even two-wheeled carts that were used to fight and race.



In the roman form of chariot racing, teams represented different groups of financial backers and sometimes competed for the services of particularly skilled drivers. Biggest backers of the chariot races were politics and head of state Gaeus Iulius Caesar (100 BC – 44 BC) and first emperor Gaius Octavius Augustus (63 -14 BC). Coliseum in Rome was the site chariot races.



Most the Hippodrome of Constantinople was founded (203 AD) was a circus that was the sporting and social centre of Constantinople capital of the Byzantine Empire. Hippodrome was about 450 m long and 130 m wide. I stand were capable of holding 100,000 spectators. Today it is a square named Sultanahmet Meydans in the city of Istanbul with a few fragments of the original structure surviving.



The stamp, of which very few postal used were converted into installed on paper Money by pasting on thick paper and reperforating



The obelisk of Theodossius was the erected it inside racing track Only the top section survives and it stand today where Theodossius placed it marble pedestal.



The four bronze horses from Emperor s box during the Fourth Crusade in 1204 year and installed on façade of Saint Mark's Basilica in Venice.

1.1. Horse races in historical era

In Middle age and the beginning modern time

After the dissolution of the Western Roman Empire in the mid-first century flashy expensive horse-drawn carts races were replaced by bareback horse races. Since the beginning they were part of the program of the celebration of religious holidays. The oldest and largest bareback horse races are held from beginning 13th century until today in Italian cities Siena and Asti called "Corsa del Palio".



The Palio in Siena take place on the main square "Piazza del Campo". Sharp turns and stone tiles are the cause of many falls ending by injury and even death of horses.

The stamp shows galloping horses without riders..

Throughout the history the venues and rules of the Palio in Asti were changed. The main horse race today take place in the hearth of the city on the "Piazza del Campo"



The British Isles are holding horse races since time immemorial. The first written reports of horse races in England are from the early 16th. century. King James I. imported in 1617 the first oriental horses. Import of high quality Arabian horses from the Middle East and West Africa culminated in the early 17th century.



Modern horse racing sport (turf) has been established of King Charles II.(reigned 1660-1685) His majesty prepared first race rules as donated trophies for winners. He was the major authority in sport disputes.

Oriental blood horses that were race winners were usually chosen to breed, thus the horses became faster and faster. At the end of the 17th century, a new Thoroughbred horse breed was gradually created – the fastest horse breed of all time. Each Thoroughbred's pedigree must go to the three founders - stallions of Arab origin



A printing error of gold colour

Founder of the most successful paternal lines of Thoroughbred original Arabian stallion Darley Arabian was imported from Syria in the 1704 year.



Proof

1.2. Modern Horse racing sport

Racetracks

Horse races from the beginning of the modern era are held at racecourses. A dominant designating an architectonic character of racecourse is a grandstand for spectators. From such grandstands spectators have the best view on a race track. The first grandstands were wood and were intended for the king and his suite. Their appearance is known only from old pictures. The substantial impact on the stands appearance led architectures styles.



On the painting from 1684 of the races in Windsor we see stewards standing under the Royal grandstand (King Charles II) with their assistants on horseback on foot heading jockeys into the finish because the races were long and the track was not fenced.

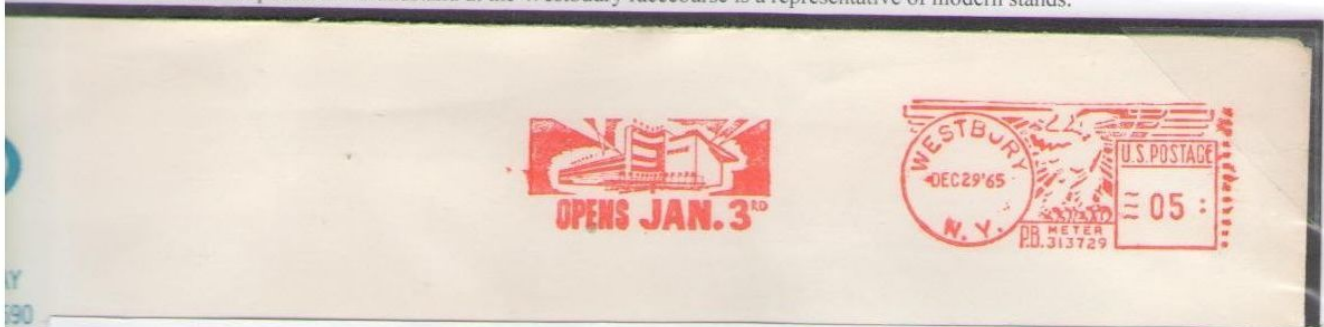


A beautiful example of an Art Nouveau style is the central grandstand at the Santa Beatrice racecourse in La Paz (Peru).

More modern example of the older type of stands was the grandstand on the racecourse in Hanover.



Then modern concrete grandstands followed with comprehensive facilities for jockeys, judges, important personalities and thousands of spectators. Grandstand at the Westbury racecourse is a representative of modern stands.



An important part of the racecourse is the paddock – space for the introduction of horses before the race, which often serves as a ceremony podium for race winners.



Within Paddock could be trees. Paddock with trees is on most Ireland racecourse in Leopardstown.



1.2. Modern Horse racing sport

Betting inherently belongs to horse races from their beginning. The betting industry from the beginning was turning around huge amounts of money, which attracted also various criminals. Among the biggest bettors in English racing annals belongs Lord William George Frederic Cavendish-Scott- Bentinck. He was the steward of the Jockey Club, breeder

Races and betting

(owning three stud farms) and politician (Member of Parliament) In 1844 he proposed a set of rules to cover horse racing. By a series of legal actions he limited the corruption involved in making and settlement of bets driven from outdated legislation.



Prior to the introduction of postage stamps in 1840, Member of Parliament and the house of Lords were allowed the use of a free postal service in which to conduct their Parliamentary business. A Free Front is the address piece only which has been cut from a postal entire cover and which was usually signed by the politician on peer the realm.

Signature of the Lord George Bentinck. Front cover with watermark Royal Crown.

An important part of any horse races is betting provided by bookmakers or betting offices. The biggest turnovers are achieved by big companies originating in horse racing super-powers countries. One of the greatest is betting company Sisal.

L'Amministrazione non assume alcuna responsabilità civile in conseguenza del servizio telegrafico.

Mod. 30 - (Ediz. 1951)

el. 63

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Primavera
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REMO

TOTIP

LA FORTUNA ARRIVA AL GALOPPO

Nei telegrammi impressi a caratteri romani, il primo numero dopo il segno di origine rappresenta, il numero di parole, gli minuti della presentazione.

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Addizionale scrivente

Summa 15

"ogni calcolo alla mano"

1.3. Flat Races

Preparation for Races and the Start

To compete in races each horse has to be well prepared. Racing horses might be trained only by licensed trainers. Trainer assigns training plan for each horse individually according to horse's skills, controls preparation and race horses for particular races. Trainers might be either owners of horses or they take horses from their users to train them.

Leading trainers take care about large amounts of horses. Among the biggest and most wanted trainers of flat horses in France belongs madam Crique Head residing in Chantilly.



Each owner of racing horse has to have registered stage and jersey. During the race, jockeys have to wear jerseys and colourful cap coverings which serve together with their starting numbers for better horse identification within race. Starting numbers are mounted on saddlecloths. Racing saddles are quite light. Saddle contains short stirrup leathers which carry stirrup irons.



Horse might have shade shields allowing him only a straightforward sight.



Each flat race begins by simultaneous start of all horses. In classical 'flying' start a flag man starts the race by waving his starting flag. The most modern race start is provided using so called starting boxes; they are used only for flat horse races.



1.3. Flat races

Gallop and Finish

After the start, horse gallop rapidly along grass or sand track without obstacles. During the whole race, jockey have to stand in stirrup irons while leaning above their horses' necks (so called "monkey" sitting position).



Accidental colour offset



("monkey" sitting position)

Sand is used as a base for flat race track mainly in USA.



Major perforation shift



Printing error



Red colour partially missing



Races culminates by passing a finish line, which is usually designed by with high board (or pillar) with black line in the middle.



Accidental colour pink



The joy of victory

Trial print from original engraving



After crossing the finish line the horse race ends and follows the ceremonial announcement of results. After winning major races a horse is decorated with a ribbon and jockey gets prizes and flowers.

1.3. Flat Horse Race

Jockey Club and Race Classification

Jockey Club, the main turf authority, has resided since 1751 in Newmarket. Its rules called "Newmarket" were accepted by all other racecourses in England. The chairman (Steward) and members rule the whole turf by their orders, settle disputes and assign horses their appropriate general handicaps (horse performance in weight). In lower category races, horses carry their weights assigned by Jockey Club to equalise chances for all. King George IV was Steward of Jockey Club.



Important races are breeding trials in which horses carry the same weight. The most important breeding trials for three years old Thoroughbreds are the classic races. Three most important ones are nicknamed the "England Triple Crown".

The first race is "Two thousand Guineas" on one mile (1 600 m) has been organised in Newmarket since 1809. It takes place at the end of April or beginning of May.



The second classic race is the most important and the most reputable "The Derby Stakes" on one and half mile (2 400 m). It has been organised in Epsom since 1780. The racecourse in Epsom with Derby Stakes track is rugged and undulated.



The third classic race is the oldest and longest "Saint Leger" on one mile six furlong (2 800 m) being organised since 1776 in Doncaster.

Only 15 stallions has won the "Triple Crown". in history. The last winner was a legendary Nijinsky world breed stallion in 1970.



1.3. Flat races

The Derby

Utmost classic races in countries providing horse racing business bear name "Derby" according to an English example. All "Derby" races are performed, as well as the English example, on 2 400 meters distance. The most important and most valuable are Derby races in horse racing "Great Powers".



Japan Derby



German Derby takes place on Hamburg-Horn racecourse since 1869.



In turf history occurred cases when name "Derby" was unacceptable due to political reasons. In 1940 - 1944, German Derby was for political reasons renamed to Grand Prix of Germany for three years old horses.

Mistake on stamp: Stamp issued to flat races Grand Prix of Germany for three years old horses depicts sport horseman in military uniform with sporting saddle on jumping horse.



1.3. Flat Races

In the British Isles

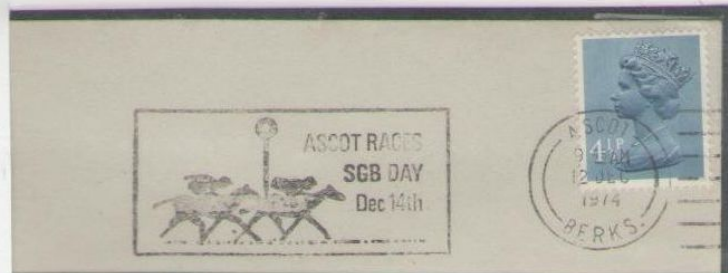
Great Britain and Ireland occupies the most important position among turf great powers. Still up to nowadays are world genetic reserve breed of Thoroughbred. In the 20th century studhorses of crucial importance for breeding were English Derby winners Hypperion in 1933 and Mahmoud in 1936 and Ballymoss winner "Prix l' Arc de Triomphe" in 1958 year.



Old racecourse is "Royal" Ascot. The course is closely the British Royal Family, being six miles from Windsor Castle, and owned by Crown Estate



Ascot race course host racing throughout The year from January to December.



The racecourse York stages one of the greatest of the English racing festivals: the Ebor festival which is held on the Knavesmire in mid-August. The third and final day of the meeting sees Running of the Wiliam Hill sprint Championship.



The Manx Derby was first run on, the birthday of James Earl of Derby, soon after he took control of the Island in 1627. The Manx Derby take place on racecourse at Great Meadow near Castletown.

1.3. Flat Races

Flat Races in Europe

France is the oldest and biggest horse racing great power on the continent. They had been importing English racing horses, trainers and riders on large scale already in the second half of the 17th century. The first written report about a performance of "horse race according to English style" near Maissons-Lafitte town dated to the reign of King Louis XIV (1683).



Printing colour proof

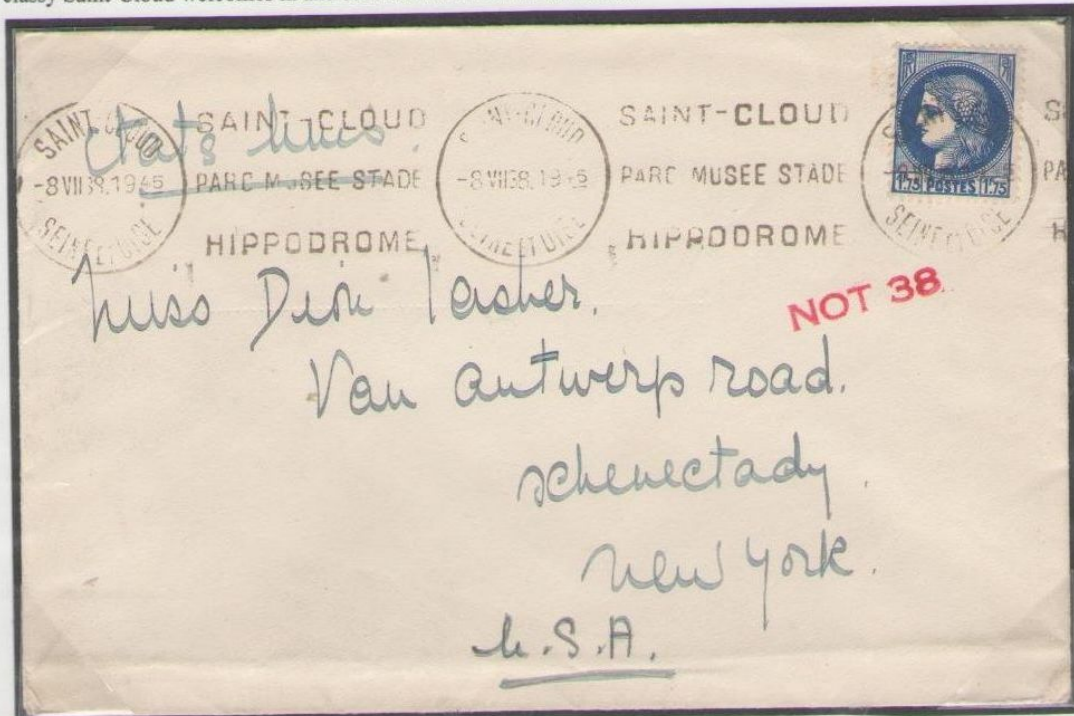
Maisons-Lafitte town is hitherto proud of the title "Town of Horses" still belonging to the most important turf sites.



Central French racecourse is in Paris-Longchamp. Races of world importance (Arc) on 2,400 m for Three-Year-olds and up, colt and fillies. Many winners had important impact on a worldwide Thoroughbred breeding. stallion Molvedo won Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe 1961.



The classy Saint-Cloud welcomes in and sees out the French Flat Season.



1.3. Flat races

In Western Europe

Second horse races great power is power on the European continent is Germany. Important racing center is Iffezheim (near Baden Baden) race course (at Baden Baden)

Rarely used post stamp 90 pf.



During the "Reich" in 1934 -1945 was central racecourse in Munchen - Riem. The most horse racing in this era had propagandistic name "Das Braune Band von Deutschland" (was 2 400 m long.).



1.3. Flat race

In Southern Europe

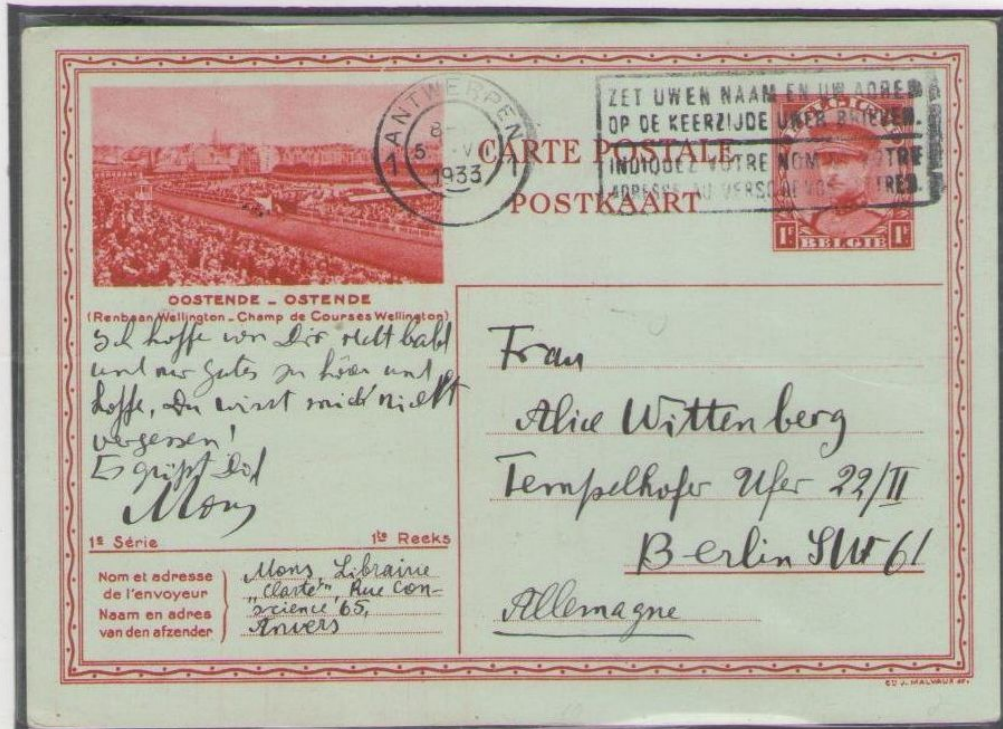
The highest credit of involvement Italy to turf super-powers belongs to King Vittorio Emanuele II. He supported the import of high quality Thoroughbreds from England a commanded to issue an Italian Thoroughbred Book. The Grand Prix of Milan is an important European horse race.



King Vittorio Emanuele II



Flat racing in Belgium are among the popular sports. The Hippodrome Wellington is a horse racing track in Ostend in the Flemish Region of Belgium built in 1883 and named for the Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington. Notable among its flat races for Thoroughbred horses was the Grand Prix Prince Rose (great Belgian horse) held annually in July on the Nationale feestdag.



1.3. Flat races

In central Europe

The first Thoroughbreds were imported into central Europe in the early 19th century. At that time the races of Arabian horses were quite popular.

Error print (rare use on post mail)



First Races of Arabic horses on the Hungarian territory with preserved detailed evidence took place day 22.5.1814 in Urmin near town Nitra (nowadays Mojmirovce) Winner of first races is Original Arabic Tajár, is considered a progenitor of the Oriental – Hungarian Horse breeding 206 Tajár descendants Are known.

The stamp is given an incorrect date of the race 05.18.1814. The correct date is 22.5.1814. Year 1811 (under portrait Tajár) Is year of Tajár's import to Urmin, not daye birth.

*Trial print from original engraving.
Author's signature engraver Rudolf Cigánik.*



First horse race meeting of Thoroughbred in Central Europe according to English Rules organized count István Szechenyi (1826 in Bratislava and 1927 in Pest) that he formulated principles of horse racing power in his most important book "Lovakrul" (About horses)..



A legendary mare Kincsen was Inerforated stamp. Newer defeated in 54 races. Title page of the book " Lovakrul".



Single colour die proof

The most important racing centre in Central Europe was in Vienna Freudenu in 1839. Four of the five tribunes use a lot of cast iron. They were opened in 1858 by Emperor Franz Joseph I. Important race were „Grosser Preiss von Wien“.

Black print from engraving



1.3. Flat races

In central Europe

At the beginning of the 19th century the turf "taken roots" also on the Czech territory. Racing took place at many locations. In 1906 the Racing Association ordered to build a central Racecourse in Velka Chuchle which with its two grandstands was modern for its time. In the twentieth year of 20th century was on racecourse (on grandstand) in operation a post office during race days.(probably 1924-1929 years),



Monography of the Czechoslovakian stamps vol.17 (author Emil Votoček) presents inaccurate years of postal office operation on racecourse. First enclose original document of CHUCHLE ZÁVOJIŠTĚ cancellation. It is unique.

Old wooden grandstands were demolished and on 17th September 2006 already at the modern concrete grandstands the spectacular celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the racecourse in Velka Chuchle took place



1.3. Flat races

In Eastern Europe

Turf in Russia has more than two hundred tradition. In 1776 a stud farm for breeding Thoroughbreds was founded in Chrenovo, into winners of major races in England were imported. In the late 18th century, the Chrenovo stud belonged to one of the largest in the world and the quality of the races was superior.



The biggest expansion of the horse racing in Russia began with the founding of the Central Moscow Hippodrome (1834), which is still the centre of the horse racing industry in Russia.

Distinct rare plate error. It occurs in the part of printing on the last vertical row of the printing sheet.

Poland was a vassal of Czarism Russia. Major Eastern Europe racing centre was the racecourse in Warsaw. In 1986, it celebrated its 145th anniversary.



1.3. Flat Races

Flat Races in North America

The greatest power in horse racing is USA. Huge profits from stakes allowed establishment of horse racing industry. The turf in USA is managed by the Thoroughbred Racing Association residing in New York. The main race central in west the United States racecourse Santa Anita Park opened in 1934 in Arcadia. It is oldest racecourse the west coast of USA.

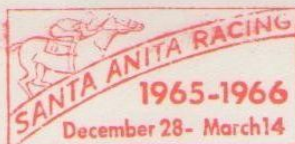
THOROUGHBRED RACING ASSOCIATIONS
of the UNITED STATES, Inc.
220 East 42nd Street—Suite 919
New York 17, N. Y.



THE KING
OF SPORTS



STANLEY TURF CLUB, INC.
SANTA ANITA PARK
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA



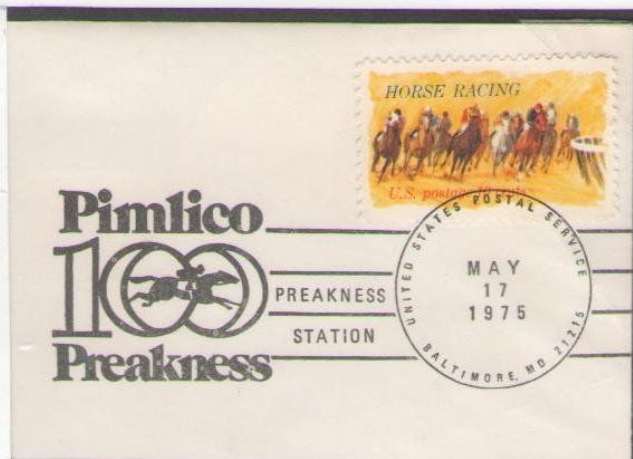
EDITOR
THE MORNING TELEGRAPH
525 WEST 52nd STREET
NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

American Triple Crown is formed by three most important classic races. Kentucky Derby (distance 2 000 m), Preakness Stakes (distance 1 900 M) and Belmont Stakes (distance 2 400 m)

Only 11 stallions won "American Triple Crown".
In 1973 won famous stallion Secretariat in record.
Secretariat in 1973 was "USA Sportsman of Year".



In 1972, two-year-old Secretariat was named Horse of the Year. In 1973, he won the coveted Triple Crown, including the only less-than-two-minute Kentucky Derby victory and a 31-length Belmont Stakes triumph.
CELEBRATE THE CENTURY - 1970s



1.3. Flat race

Flat racing in the poor countries of Central America took root with substantial USA aid. In Guatemala, the entertainment and take place mainly in the different holidays.

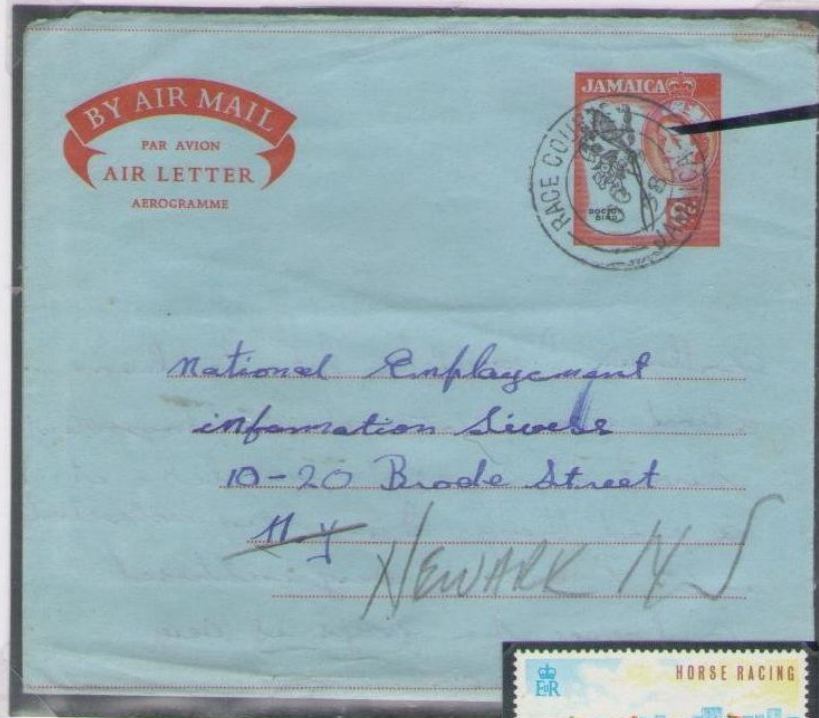


Original modified (untrimmed) printing sheet. It comes from an archive printer WRIGHT BANK NOTE CO. FILADELPHIA. Untreated cropping is likely to maintain only this piece. Other printed press sheets were prepared cut edge (to 1 cm) supply the postal administration of Guatemala.

1.3. Flat races

In Caribbean Islands and South America

The former English colonies in the Caribbean were pioneers of modern turf according to the English model in America. Jamaica was the first island on which already in the second half of the 18th century the first Thoroughbreds were imported for the purpose of horse racing. Horse races are still an integral part of the lifestyle and culture of Jamaica. Since 1958 races are held at the Caymanas Park racecourse in Kingstown. In modern large grandstand also a post office operated.



Post office cancellation:
RACE COURSE



From Jamaica the English Thoroughbreds and the turf itself were exported onto the other Caribbean islands. To this day, still in Bahamas and Barbados the horse racing is the most important sport sector of significant contribution to their economies.

From Jamaica the Thoroughbreds were exported also to South America, especially into Brazil and Argentina. Brazil is the South American turf great power and the first country in South America where the modern turf has taken its roots. In 1868 the first Jockey Club was founded in Rio de Janeiro. The main race Brazil is Grande Prémio Brazil on 2400 m.

Error print



Argentina Jockey Club was founded in 1882. Argentina has become the second South American turf great power. The first steward of the Argentina Jockey Club was Joaquim Sorrola y Bastida.

1.3. Flat race

Flat races in Africa

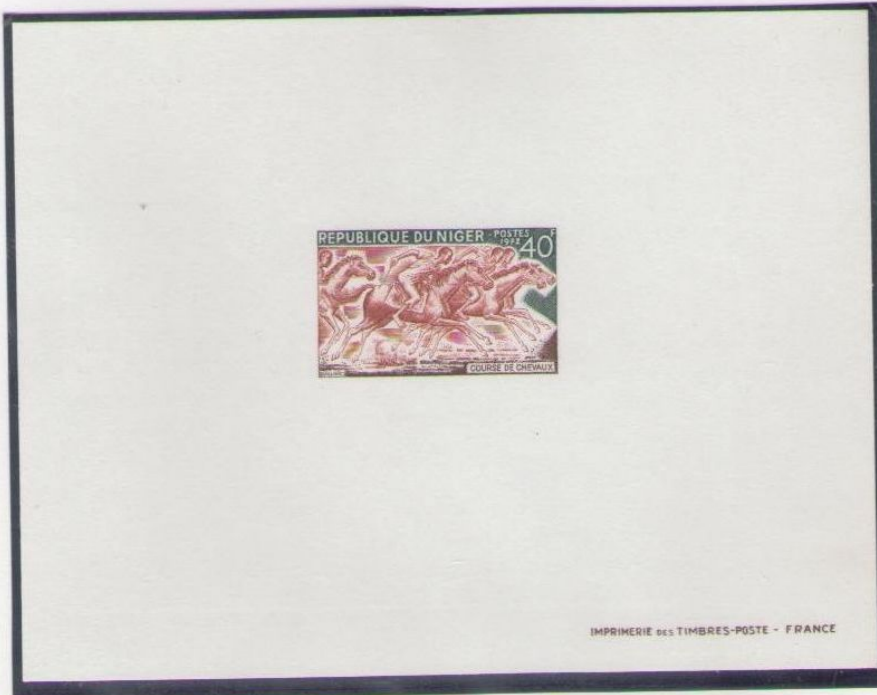
Modern horse races expanded to Africa from Great Britain and French in early 19th century. South Africa is an African turf great power with six racecourses. The centre is a Keinworth Racecourse in Cape Town where seats a Jockey Club.



British colonel Edward Alfred Draper introduced horse racing in Mauritius in 1912. The Mauritius Jockey Club was founded in 1912 and the Champ de Mars racecourse was inaugurated.



Horse races has spread from France to former colonies Mali, Niger and Senegal.



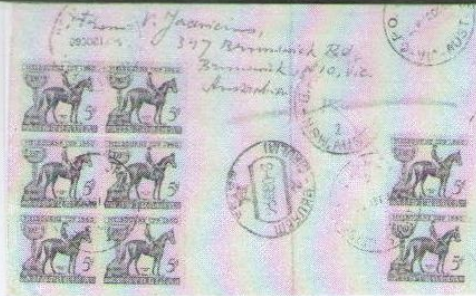
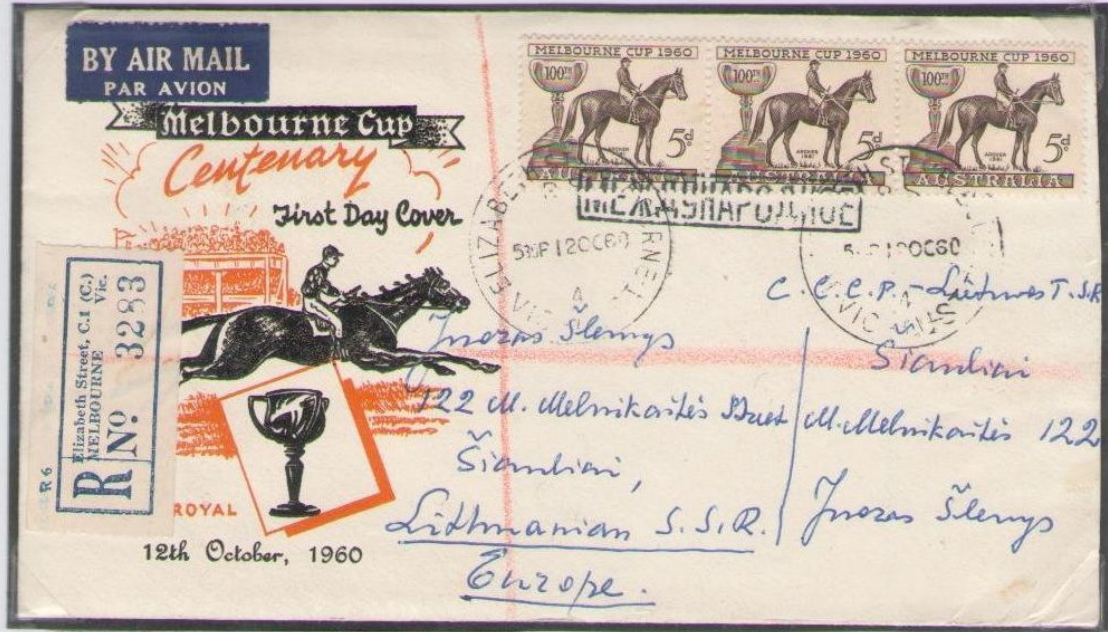
Trial colour proof strip

Limited edition die Proof produced by the French Government for presentation purpose

1.3. Flat race

Flat races in Australia

The world record in number of races per citizen holds Australia. The most popular Melbourne Cup races had its premiere in 1860. The winner of first two events was stallion Archer.



Copy back side

Great winners of Melbourne Cup were Wakeful (1903), Peter Pan



From Australia turf spread to New Zealand, which is today advanced horse racing country. New Zealand was the place of birth of legendary Phar Lap – double winner of Melbourne Cup in 1930 and 1931.



New Zealand was country of birth Sunline, one of the best mares present days, Australian champion in 1999-2000 and champion of mares in 2001 - 2002.



Influence of Australian turf reaches also to New Caledonia. Jockey Club with the name "Societe d'encouragement pour race de la chevaline Caledoniene" was founded in 1967.



1.3. Flat races

In Asia

Horse racing was a popular pastime of officials and soldiers in the Asian colonies of the British Empire. Tientsin German community bought Thoroughbreds from Englishmen and organized racing at the "Brigadenplatz". At the races to celebrate the end of 1905 the German post office operated too.



Private stationery with postal cancellation: Tientsin German Post and date 31. 12. 1905.

The great centre of turf in Asia was Hong-Kong, which is still a horse racing world power. The Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club was founded in 1884. Ultramodern Happy Valley Race Course is among the world's major racecourses.



Horse race have spread from Hong Kong to Japan. Together with economic boom turf attracts massive investment and purchase of world champions. Japan is horse racing world power today, has the highest granting of flat races in the world.



The important trace "Emperor Cup" take place on racecourse Tenno Sho.



The manila jockey club . frst racing club In southeast Asia was formed in 1867.

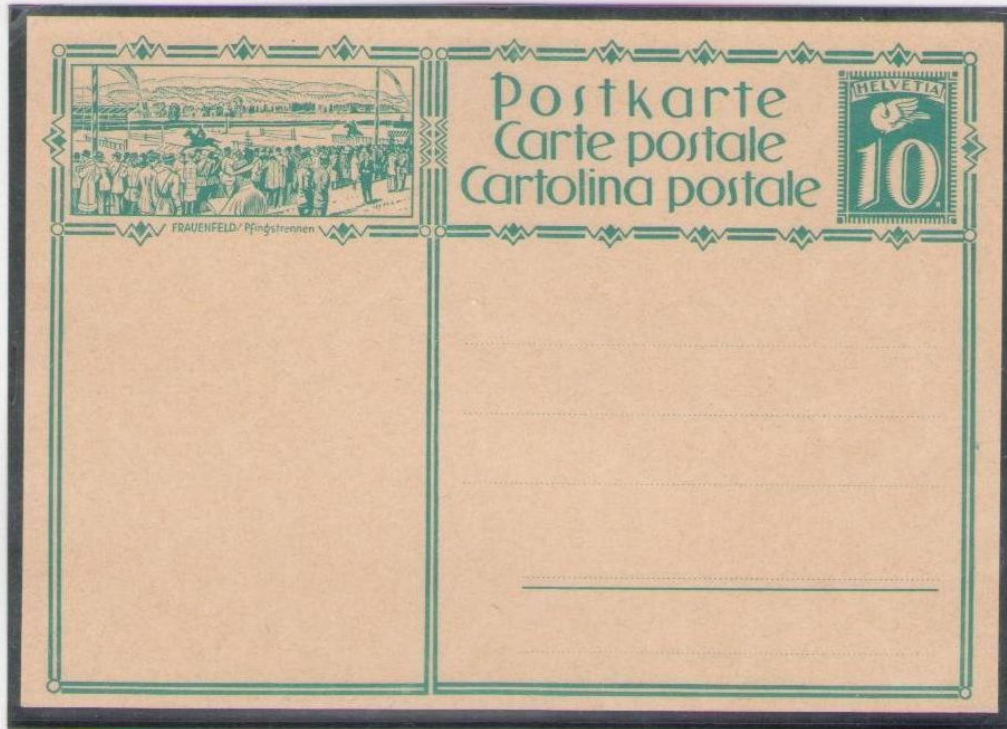


United Arab Emirates are centre of flat races in Orient . Most endow on world flat race for thoroughbred is "World Cup" in Dubai. In 2000 the winner stallion Dubai Millennium received 3 600 000 US dollars/

1.4. Steeple-chase races.

Various obstacles races

In steeple-chase races there are various fixed and mobiles hurdles arranged along the track. In contrast to flat races they do not serve for horse breeding selection; they are divided according to types of tracks and obstacles. "Steeple-chase" obstacle race, which courses lead on various grounds (grass, ploughland, sand) and various fixed permanent and artificial or natural obstacles. They are organised on long distances.



In races over wicker hurdles there are mobiles hurdles arranged along flat racing track.



Imperforate stamp

1.4. Steeple-chase Races

Beginnings of Steeple-chase races

British Islands were cradle of steeple-chase races. Ireland the first steeple-chase races took place in 1752. Many champions of the biggest worlds steeple-chase were born in Ireland. For instance Arkle, L 'Escargot, Down Run and Istabraq.



Great Britain and Ireland are still world powers in steeple-chase races. The world hardest steeple-chase is considered The Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase (distance 4 miles 856 yard – 7 200 m) founded in Aintree near Liverpool in 1839.



Only one horse has got triple win in the Grand National Steeplechase history. It was Red Run born on Isle of Man winning in 1973, 1974 and 1977; has become literally national hero.

The oldest great power in steeple racing on the continent is France with centres in Auteuil where is the French Association Steeplechase "Societe des Steeple Chases de France".



From France steeple-chase races expanded to Belgium. Centre steeplechase in Belgium is Waereghem (city district Brussels) which hosts the largest racing Great Steeplechase of Flanders (4600 m). Since 1847 this event has grown to become one of the most important sporting events in Belgium.



1.4. Steeple-chase Races

Steeple-chase races in Europe

Germany was a great power in steeple-chase races. The most important ones took place on the Munich – Riem racecourse.



The important southwest Germany centre steeple-chase races is racecourse in Godingen (Saraland).



The grand prix of Merano Forst takes place since 1935, it is certainly the highlight of the racing season at the Mail Racecourse of Merano. The highlight of this event is the 5000m steeplechase where competitors. The event is linked with the National Lottery and the European Lottery. Therefore even the price of the first steeplechase run was endowed incredibly high (1 million of Lire, nowadays comparable to more than 1 million Euro).

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Ord. 101 - 25-0-366 XIV - Stab. Valticelli, Firenze

1.4. Steeple-chase Races

Steeple-chase Races in Europe

Central European great power in steeple-chase races is the Czech Republic. Steeple-chase races have rich tradition and popularity there.



Rejected artwork for postage stamp, author Radomír Kolář.



Final postage stamp "Steeple-chase Races" issued on 8. 10. 1978, author Radomír Kolář.

The centre of steeple-chase races is a racecourse in Pardubice. The most difficult cross country steeple-chase race in Europe is considered "Velká Pardubická steeple-chase." First run was in 1874. The race is run over cross-country track of about 6 900 metres with 30 obstacles.

Its most difficult obstacle is "Taxis' ditch", composed of 1,50 m high hedge fence and 5 m wide dry ditch.



1.5. Trotter Races

Start, course, end and harness

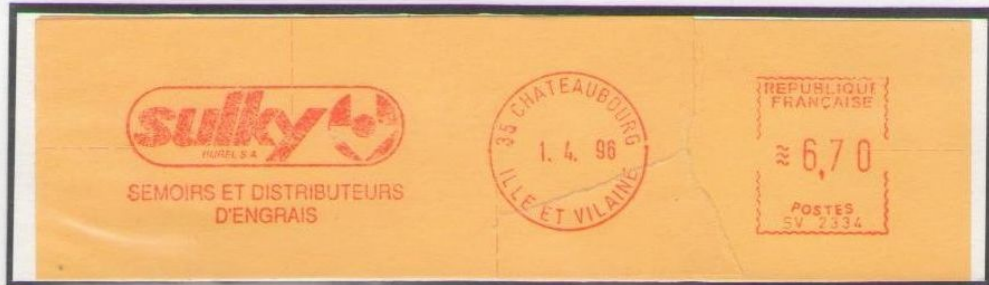
Start of harness races is provided by rubbers and flag or using car with an arm. Starting horses are putting heads together behind the arm of car which leads them in motion (trotting) to start. Just on the starting line, the car increases its speed and moving (trotting) starting horses pass the starting line.



In harness race horse has to overrun the whole track by trotting. When trotting, horse's diagonal legs are moving simultaneously. Too excessive trotting is penalised by disqualification.



Sulky is a two-wheel vehicle, from which driver drives trotting horse using reins. First sulky were big wheels and heavy.



Nowadays wheels of sulky have small diameter; the highest quality sulky weights about 10 kg. Harnessing is provided by straps which harness horse to shafts of sulky.

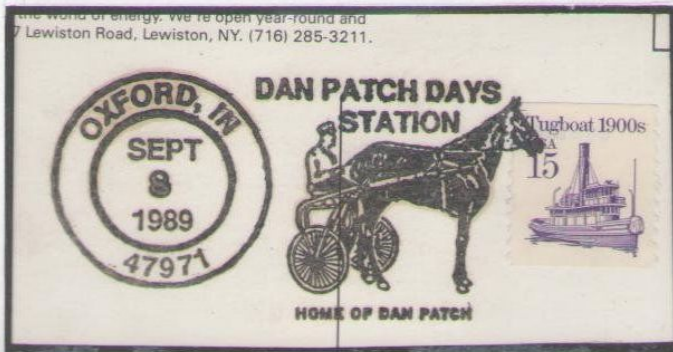
1.5. Trotter races

Breeding of Trotters and Famous Trotters

Beginning of modern history of trotter and its breeding is dated to the 18th century. Three basic branches of trotters have been created: Orlovsky trotter, American trotter and French trotter.



Fastest are American trotters, which achieved the most of world records. Phenomenal trotter and world record holder is Dan Patch. Racecourse in Minnesota is named after this trotter.



Printing colour proof



Decisive for evaluation of performance and overall value of trotter is time for kilometre. European record which once set up by trotter Baka in 1921, today could achieve any average trotter.



Phenomenal trotter Varenne, holder of several world records competed in USA and Europe. In 2001, Varenne has set up in USA absolute kilometre record 1:09,1 min.

1.5. Trotter Races

Trotter Races in Europe

France is the cradle of trotter races and trotter world power. The beginning modern trotter races in France was in the second half 18th century. Its central trotter racecourse is in Paris - Vincennes.



From France trotter races expanded to Belgium in the middle of the 19th century. Trotter racecourse in St. Elooiswinkel has been in operation since 1857.



Then they expanded to Switzerland. Central Swiss trotter racecourse is in Yverdon.

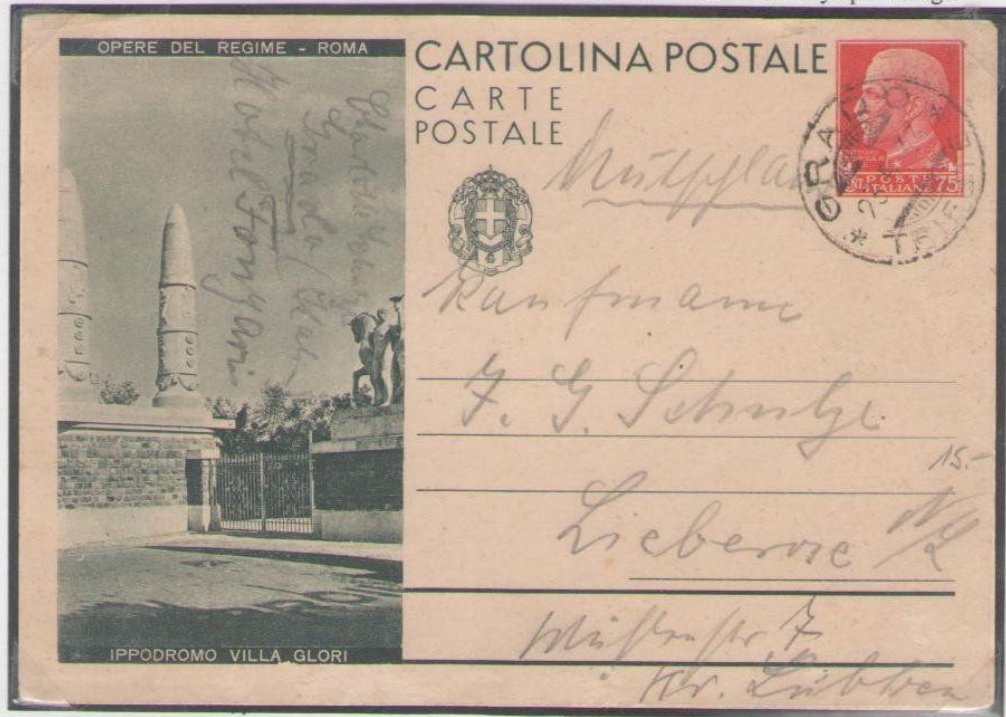
To Germany trotter races expanded from France in the second half of the 19th century. Germany is trotter powers. West Germany central trotter racecourse in Gelsenkirchen is one of the oldest.



1.5. Trotter races

Trotter Races in Europe

In the second half 19th century trotter races expanded to Italy. On the central hippodrome Villa Glori in Rome took place (1925 -1959) Italian trotting Derby.. In 1959 year he was demolished for construction of the Olympic Village.



Hippodrome Savio in Cesena is the site of the most important trotter race "Camionato Europeo di Trotto" on distance 1660 metres (heat and final run).

Central European centre of trotter racing is Vienna. The first trotter stadium Vienna - Verein was opening in 1873.



Trotter races to expanded as well to North Europe. Sveden is outstanding trotter racing country. Sundsvall Open Trot is an annual Group one harness event for trotters that is held at Bergsäker Racetrack in Sundsvall, Sweden.



From Sweden trotter races expanded to Finland. In Finland are popular harness races national horse bred Finnhorse.

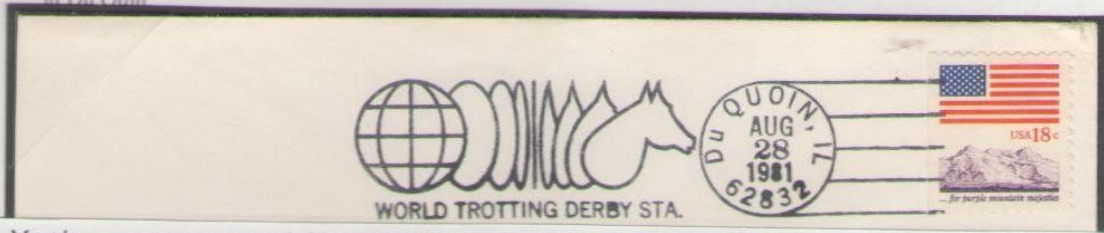


Russia is oldest trotter power hippodrome in Moscow, founded 1834 is most important horse racing track

1.5. Trotter races

Harness Races in America

USA is a world harness super power. Huge betting turnover allowed creation of prosperous harness industry. Every year harness world championship "World Trotting Derby" takes place in USA or Canada. In 1981 it took place on racecourse in Du Quoin



Most harness racecourses are in New York. Large racecourses with year-long operation are Yonkers and Westbury.

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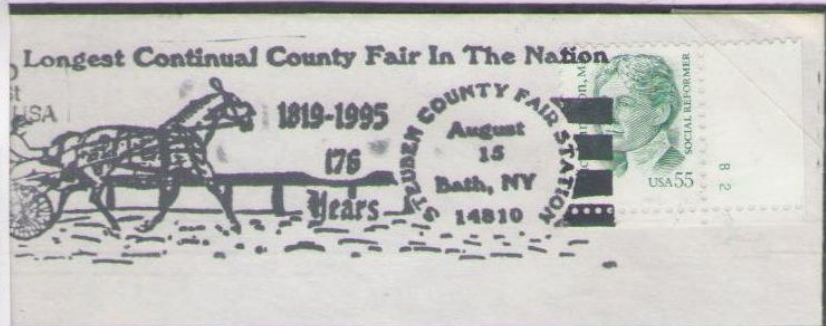
1.5. Trotter races

Pacer races

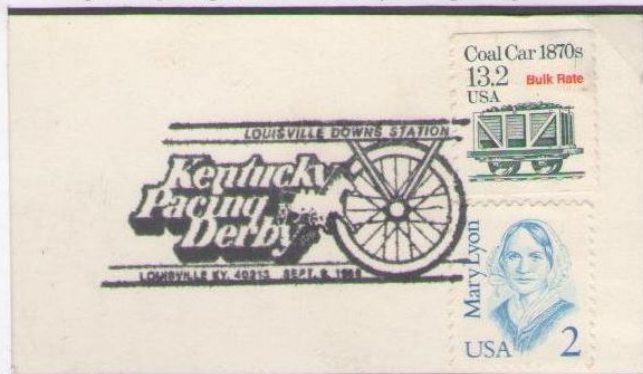
Pacing is one of two widespread forms of 'harness racing'. A pacing horse uses its legs in a lateral pair, moving the right front and right hind leg forward in unison. The horse must maintain the pacing motion throughout the race. The history of pacing extends back a little over two hundred years in USA. The US is a world power today



Black (engraving) "USA 29" omitted major error (rare)



Important pacing race is "Kentucky Pacing Derby".



Only in France take place pacer races in saddle "Trot monté". Riders are standing in stirrups with long stirrups leather the whole race.



New Zealand is second world power races and famous pacers are immortalized in the Hall of Fame Horses racings.



The world's first million dollar pacer, Cardigan Bay.



Famous mare pacer Blossom lady winner 43 races of 150 starts.

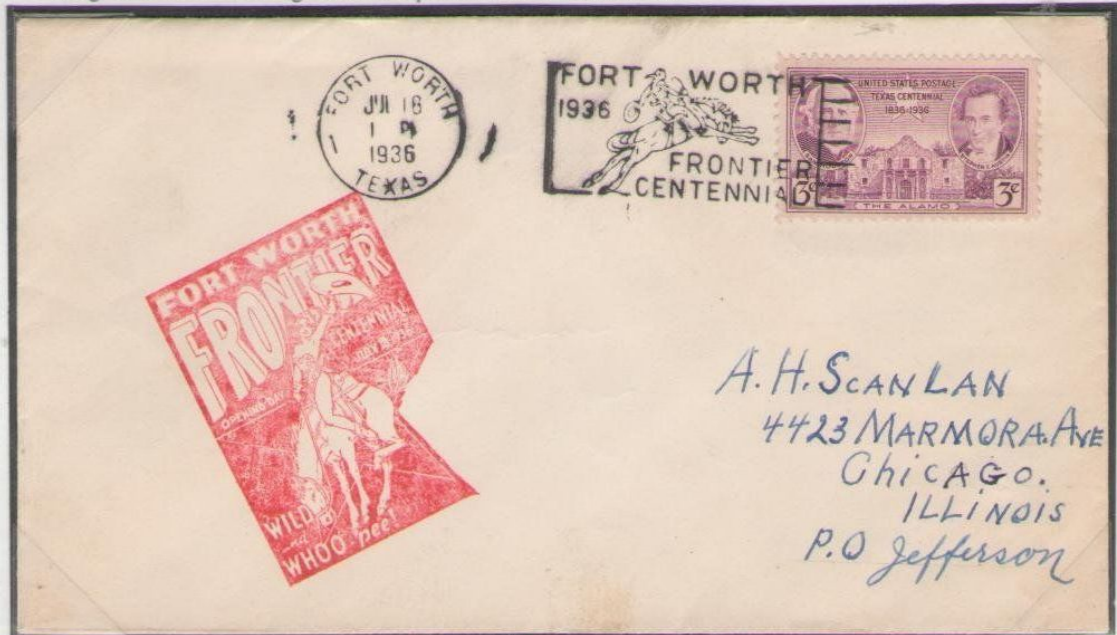


Christian Cullen was one of New Zealand's best pacers. He has been particularly of best pacers successful at stud.

2.1. Popular Ridding Sport.

Today's Folk Riding Sport

On the American continent there are spread rodeo contests, mainly on its northern part. The main rodeo competition is "riding" on a wild horse. Big rodeo took place in Fort Worth in 1936.



The biggest festivals of rodeo called "Stampede" take place in Calgary during summer solstice. One of the biggest contests on Stampede is race of farmers' stage-coaches fully loaded with equipment needed for survival in.

Also in South America shepherds and horse breeders gauchos still preserve many riding games. National sport in Argentina is "Pato" (tossing of ball with mounted handles).



Ridding of wild horse



Proof Specimen



"Czikós" herdsmen and horse breeders in Hungarian "Puszta" help to sustain old horse games. "Ungan Poszta" belongs to the most popular "Hortobágy folk rider festival" which take place yearly.

Is well-known old horse games preserve shepherds and "Mongolian steppes who are name "Arats". Among he of difficult, archery on galloping horse to hit the small target thrown into air.



2.2..History of Equestrian sport

Horse sport in Ancient Age

Among the first horse sports were hunting on horseback. The ancient warlords and kings demonstrate their strength and courage to hunt large carnivores. In Asia and the Orient are hunted on horseback and Egyptian Pharaohs hunted from carts, which were also used to fight.



From Asia have expanded equestrian hunting in Europe and Africa.



Imperforate stamp

Equestrian hunting of birds of prey.



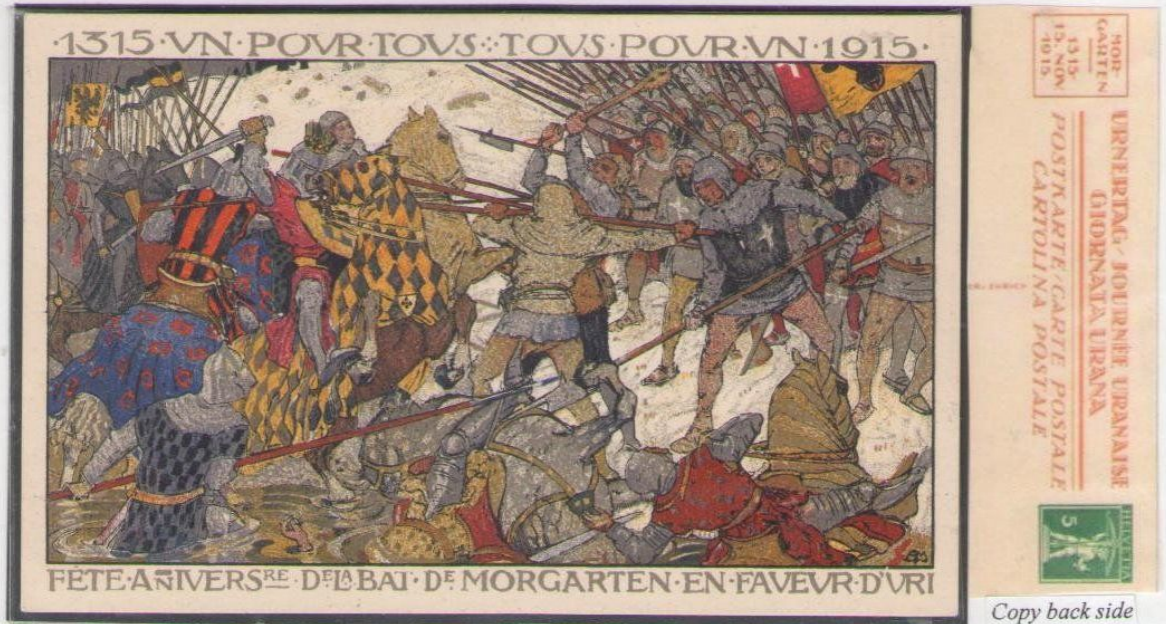
One of such primeval riding games is "Boukhasi". In this games the fighting is going about winning calfskin or even dead calf, it is hitherto national game in Afghanistan.



2.2. History of Equestrian sport

Horse sport in Medieval period

Medieval period in Europe was a period of continuous wars. Elite of medieval armies was heavy riding formed by knights.



Copy back side

The knight tournaments were a preparation of the knights and their horses for fight in the Middle Ages. The most popular were dueling wooden sticks to fling the opponent off his horse. The golden era of knight tournament was 14th-15th century. The biggest knightly tournaments were held in the western part of Europe, kings had been participating too.



The tradition of knight tournaments bring back to the life history fans, especially when celebrating various historical holidays

Serious injuries and fatalities were common in knightly tournaments. Serious injury of permanent disability (also changing the nature) suffered at knightly tournaments, Luxembourg and Czech king John of Luxembourg and the English King Henry VIII.



2.3. History of Equestrian sport

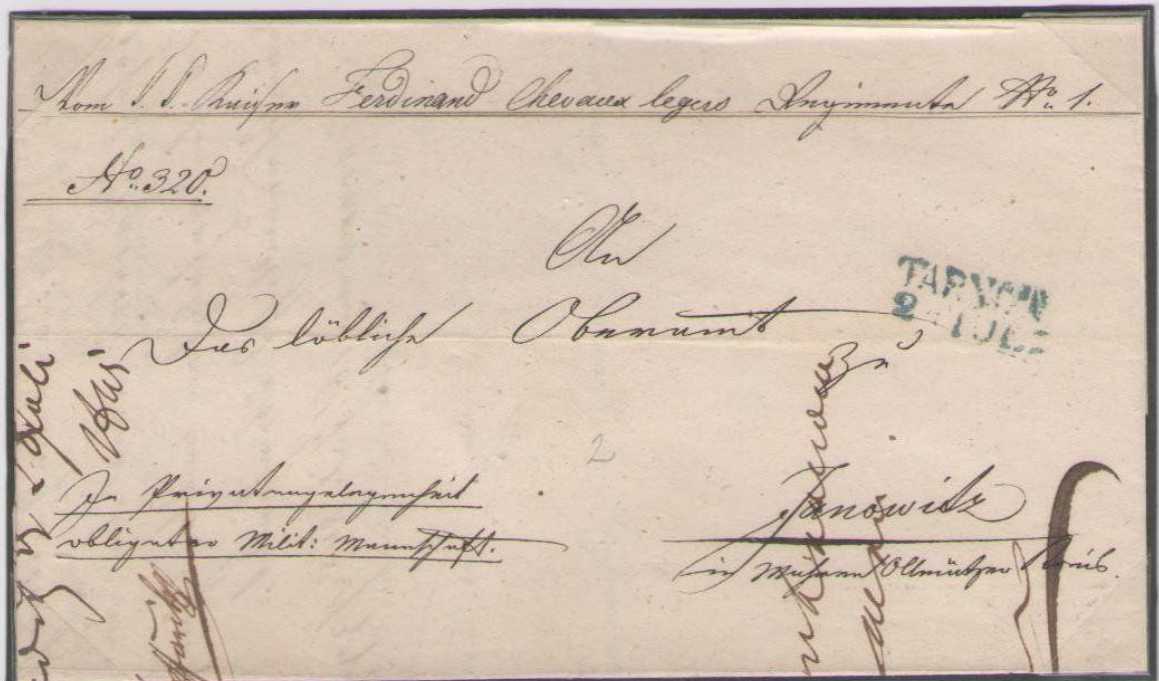
Beginnings of modern riding sport.

At the beginning of the 16th century began the era of light cavalry in the armies. Easy to ride the elite troops and equestrian mastership reached a hard sport and military training. Battle of Leipzig is enrolled in history as the greatest cavalry battle in the modern era of mass-participation light cavalry.



Copy back side

Beginnings of modern riding sport were in army. Training of light cavalry in half of the 19th century had sport features and officers organised various riding competitions. One of centres of riding sport was cavalry casern in Tarnow.



Free-franking service mail posted by the commander of 1st Cavalry Regiment recorded under number 320.

2.2. History of Equestrian sport

Emergence of modern equestrian sport

In the XIX century in Europe there were created many soldierly riding schools, which prepared officers and ned officers for the army use (light cavalry). To the history of riding sport wrote down riding schools in Saumur (France) and in Pinerolo (Italy), which are till nowadays one of the prestigious world riding centers.



World famous riding school in Saumur Cadre Noir (established in the year 1828) was named by black uniforms, which are used also nowadays

By the end of XIX. century rider while jumping cross the obstacle in the reclining seats.

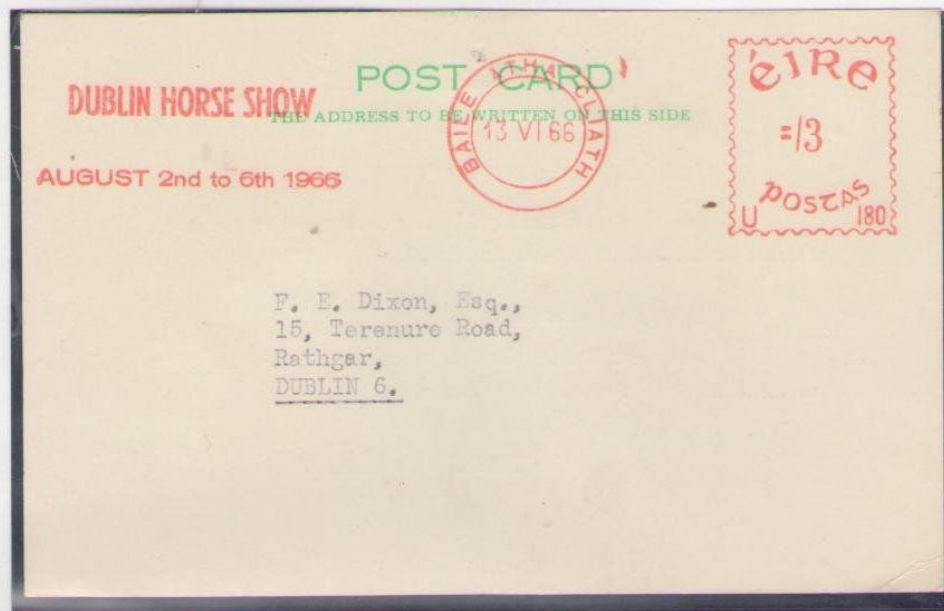
In the year 1896 captain Federigo Caprilli – ride teacher in the riding school in Pinerolo demonstrated as a first rider jump on the horse without backward bend. His position now called the "forward seat," formed the modern-day technique used by all jumping riders today.



One colour proof



The basis of the modern riding competitions by present interpretation is Dublin Horse Show (since 1869). Dublin Horse show is also nowadays the most important world riding competitions in show jumping.



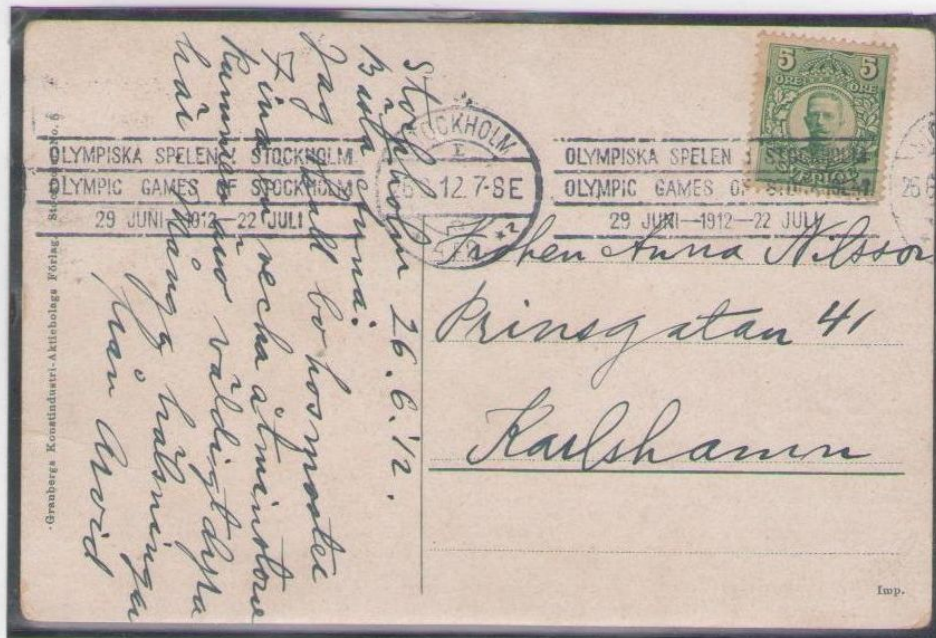
2.2. History of Equestrian sport

The first Olympic Equestrian events

Riding competitions had their premiere as unofficial framing jumping contests at the II. Olympic Games in Paris, which took place within the frame of the World Universal Exposition in 1900.



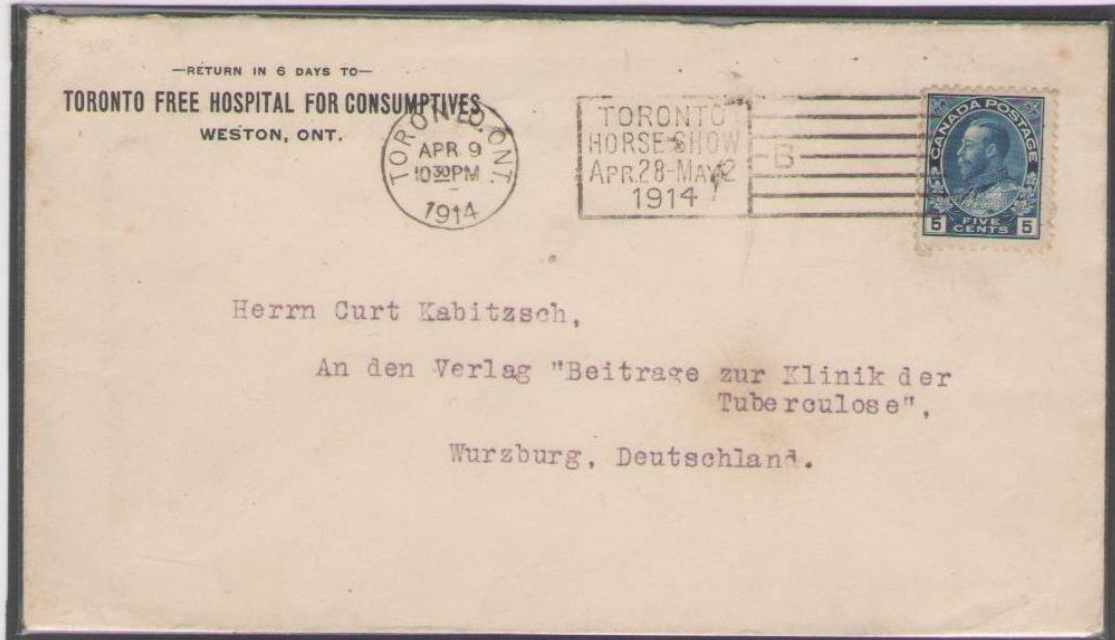
For the first time, equestrian sport became the part the Olympic programme at the V. Olympic Games in Stockholm 1912.



2.2. History of Equestrian sport

The beginnings of modern equestrian in North America

On the beginning of the 20 century became riding competition popular mainly in north part of America continent. They hold mainly during breeders exhibitions and other occasions. The rules of competitions were determined by organizers but on the basis of Duplin example. Among the biggest riding competitions in the North America were Toronto Horse Show a Alberta Horse show.



The Canadian post was one of the first postal administration in the world which used propagation cancellations on the equestrian competitions.

The Canadian riding police was organizer of many riding competitions in Canada and its members were frequent participants on the equestrian competitions..

2.2. History of Equestrian sport

Equestrian sport after 1.st World war

After 1st World war there became new period of riding sport. The biggest sport events also for riding sport were VII.Olympic Games in Antwerp in 1920.



The Belgian post issued to the VII. Olympic games Post stamp with riding motive of antique four-horse chariot.

In breeding of horses developed areas begun to create also new civil breeding and riding clubs. This clubs organized riding competitions. Between active clubs was also Minden – Ravensberger club, which organized big three days riding events.



2.2. History of Equestrian sport

Equestrian sport interwar period.

The top sports events before Second World War also in riding sport were XI. Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936. For the purpose of Olympic equestrian competitions are built special stand-alone riding sport complexes with all necessary facilities. Among them apart from sporting tracks for particular disciplines belong also horse stables.



First post special cancellations and recommendation labels explicitly identifying Olympic equestrian events were used by the post office in equestrian complex during XI. Olympic Games in Berlin (1936).



Copy back side

Era of big cavalry armies a well equestrian sport ended in the beginning of W.W.II. The last big cavalry army of 40 cavalry regiments had Poland. They had no chance against German tanks. Captive Polish officers had permission to issue camp stamps



Riding officers in officers' concentration camp in Murnau OFLAG VII A) issued on 10. 12. 1943 a stamp celebrating 50th anniversary of the Military Equestrian and Horse Racing Society.

Camp postage stamp (OFLAG VII A), white smooth paper no gum, dark blue colour. Volume of this variant was 324 pieces.

Copy back side confirm genuine of authority L.Schmutz

2.2. History of Equestrian sport

History equestrian sport in South America

The modern riding sport embedded roots also in the South America. Riding power countries as Argentina, Chile and Bolivia had excellent army riders. In Buenos Aires in the year 1939 took place big international riding competitions (it took 5 days).



Copy back side

War conflict was rebounded also with censoring of postal consignment. It was censoring for allied troops

States of the South America were not participated in some fights and their army sport riders could train. Army riders Ecuador in 1938 took part in equestrian events I. Olimpiada Bolivariana (regional multi-disciplinary games) in Bogota



Postal administration of Ecuador issued its first postage stamps on the American continent on theme of equestrian sport to I. Olimpiada Bilivariana. It took place in another country (Colombia).

Captain Chile Army Alberto Laraquibel Morales on horse Husao in the year 1949 made till nowadays still World record in jumping (2,47 meters).



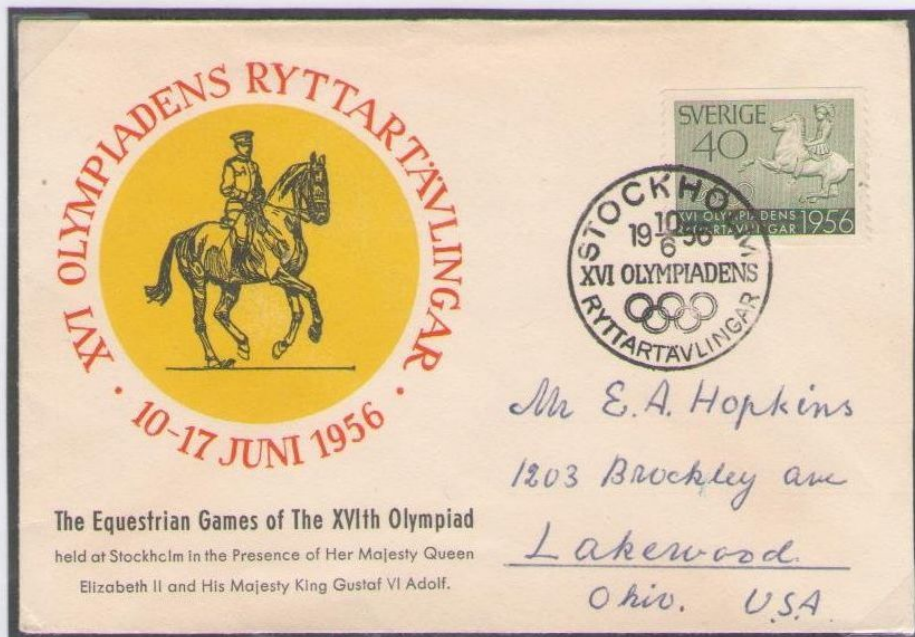
2.2. History of Equestrian sport

Equestrian sport after World War II

After the Second World War became new period of riding sport. Armies cancelled equestrian troops and riding sport became civil. Germany came back on the position of the World power country. Shortly after war were Wildbergerhütte situated big international events which took place five days (25.-29.+8.1948).



Foreign horses could not participate at the XVI. Olympic Games due to quarantine arrangements against horse-plague in Australia. So, the Equestrian Olympic Games took place in v Stockholm (10. 6. – 17. 6. 1956).



2.3. Show Jumping

Arena and jumps

Jumper classes are held over a course of show jumping obstacles, including vertical, spreads, double and triple combination usually with many turns and charges of direction. The purpose is to jump cleanly over a set course within an allotted time. Time faults and jumping faults (down obstacles and spill) are penalties to the rule of event.

Arena



Vertical wall



Square oxer



Filler



Imperforate stamp

Four bloc error printing mistake black colour
Simple battier

Ascending oxer



Each jump obstacle should be solved by rider individually. The rider in the right moment lift over horse's neck. Following Moment of extension over jump (rider is gradually rising). In the final landing phase rider moves centre of gravity of horse's bottom.



Trial print from original engraving

2.3. Show Jumping

Equipment of Rider and horse

Rider has to use specified equipment. He must wear stiffened riding helmet, riding jacket and riding boots and use horsewhip. Soldiers and employees of horse breeding farms may use uniforms.

Ridding jacket rot



Ridding jacket black



Ridding jacket green



Soldiers uniform



Riding jacket white (is unwaranated?)
No, red color missing (error).



Horse must be shod and has to have special jumping saddle and appropriate bridle



England type bridle

Kieffer world famous company produces sports saddles.



Wohlfahrtsmarken „Pferde“

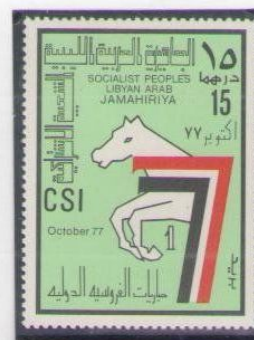
2.3. Show Jumping

Classification of Jumping Competitions

Regulations and directives for organising national and international riding competitions issues International Equestrian Federation FEI (Federation International Equestre).



The lowest degree is represented by national jumping competitions CSN (Concours de Sauts d'Obstacles National) in which national riders may participate.



In official international competitions in obstacle jumping CSI (Concours de Saut d'Obstacles international) cold participate also foreign riders and also team competition in include.

In the programme of official international competitions in obstacle jumping CSIO (Concours de Sauts d'Obstacles International Officiel) competition of four-rider national teams has to included also. In each member state organized in FEI can take place only one competitions CSIO. In Slovakia takes place competition CSIO only in Bratislava at 1977 year (annually).



2.3. Show Jumping

Championships in Show Jumping

The most important competition in obstacle jumping for Europe is European Championship. It takes place in two-year cycles (even years) The 2nd European Championship Show Jumping organized Aachen in 1956 and 18th European Championship in obstacle jumping organized French city Dinard. in 1985.



The most important competition in obstacle jumping in the world is world championship which takes place yearly since 1965. Aachen organised World Championship Show Jumping for the first time in 1955.



From 1966 till 1986 worlds championships only for obstacle jumping took place in four-year cycles. The last 11th World Championship Show Jumping took place in Aachen. Aachen organised in order as its fourth jumping WC in history.

The stamp issues to IX. World Championship Show Jumping in Aachen 1978.



2.3. Show Jumping

Olympic events

Competitions in obstacle jumping on riding arena have the highest level of difficulty and are the most popular Olympic equestrian discipline.

Original artwork accepted for the postage stamp of North Korea for the XXI. Olympic Games in Los Angeles (1984).



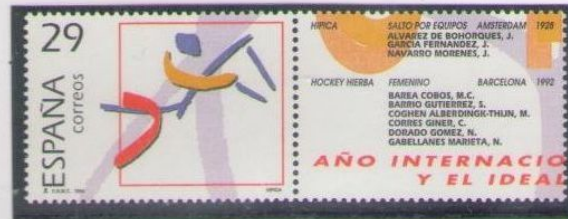
2.3. Show Jumping

Olympic champions

All equestrian Olympic disciplines have both individual and team competitions. Show jumping events are the most popular Olympic equestrian disciplines. Until the 1952 Summer Olympics, only commissioned military officers were permitted to compete in the Olympic equestrian disciplines.



On IX. Olympic Games in Amsterdam (1928) individual obstacle jumping won. Captain František Ventura won individual and team competition (Grand Prix) won team Spain.



The first Olympic postage stamp with equestrian sport. The rider on post stamps is in the civilian jacket and helmet

On XV. Olympic Games in Helsinki (1952) won show-jumping individual competition Frenchman Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola on horse Ali Baba.



Copy of back side. the postmark head railway station post office (Laussane 2.) Registered letter was transported by train

On the postage stamp with a nominal value of 75 Francs (issued 28.11. 1953) is an Olympic champion Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola.

Most Olympic medals in Show Jumping won riders from a world super power Germany. Individual competition Show Jumping at the Equestrian Olympic Games in Stockholm 1956 won Hans Winkler with legendary mare Halla.



2.3. Show Jumping

Modern pentathlon

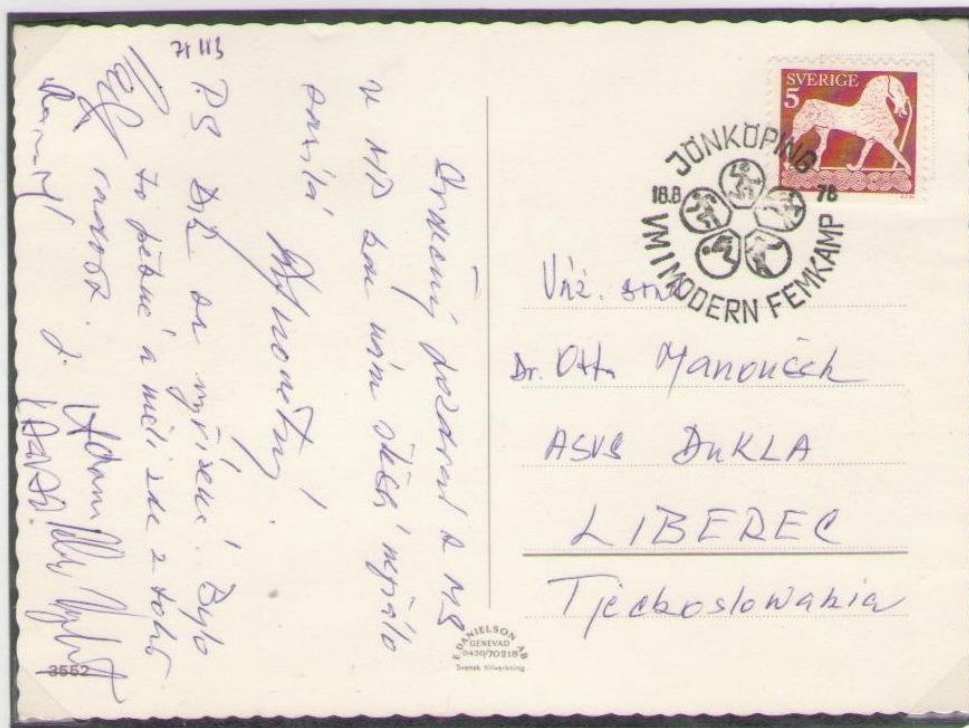
Show jumping is one of five disciplines of modern pentathlon. Other four disciplines are :pistol shooting, fencing, 200 m freestyle swimming and a 3200 m cross-country run. The riding discipline involves show jumping over a 350–450 m course with 12 to 15 obstacles. Competitors are paired with horses in a draw 20 minutes before the start of the event.



Initiator of modern pentathlon was founder of modern Olympic Games baron Pierre de Coubertin.



Since 1949 an annual World Championship has been held. The 1974 World Championship was held in Moscow in 1978 in Jönköping, 1979 in Budapest.



Modern pentathlon has been on the Olympic program continuously since 1912.

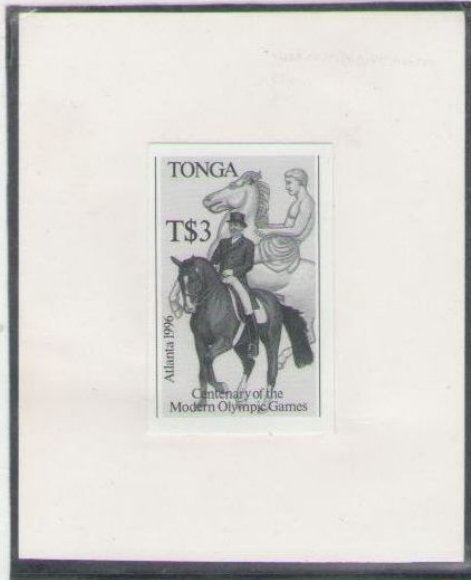
On post stamps is Ferenc Török Olympic champion (XVIII. Olympic Games Tokyo 1964).

Imperforate stamp

2.4. Dressage

History and nowadays of Dressage

Dressage is a riding discipline in which horse receiving gentle signals of rider provides prescribed practices. Beginnings of dressage ridings reach to ancient Greece from where some modern dressage practices have originated.

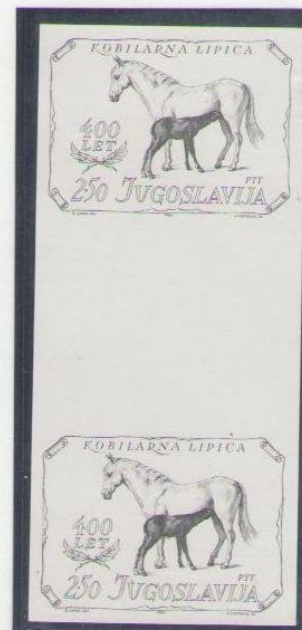


Single colour control print of stamp (PROOF) on cardboard.



One of the practices of modern dressage "passage" was known already in ancient Greece.

Modern sport dressage is based on fundamentals of classic dressage. The only institution oriented on horse training according to classic school (non-competitively) is High Spanish School in Vienna founded in 1572. The top of dressage art is represented by several specific dressage practices characteristic for the school since its fundatio.



Since the beginning the High Spanish School has used exclusively Lipizzaner race, which had been bred on the base of old-Spanish blood in Lipiza breeding farm (nowadays Slovenia). Into breeding are being chosen the best stallions which had received the highest level of drill.

Proof

2.4. Dressage

Competitions, Rider's Equipment

Dressage competitions take place on sand ground within dressage arena (20 x 60 m) marked by letters around which horse with rider moves when presenting dressage tasks and exercises required according to a specified level of difficulty.

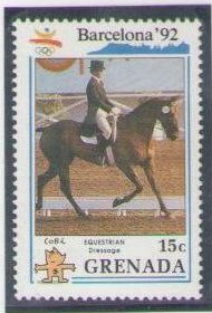


Way moves horse within dressage arena



Table dressage arena must be special sand

Competing rider has to wear black cylinder or polo cylinder, black dress suit, white gloves and black top-boots.



Specimen

Horse must be submission and all dressage test must be show on gentles orders rider. One of dressage test - Piaffe.



2.4. Dressage

Classification of international competitions and Championship

Obligatory part of international dressage competitions CDI (Concours Dressage International) is club team contest.



Competition CDI can organized with other equestrian discipline.

The most important european competition is Dressage European Championship takes place in two year cycle. IV. Dressage European Championship organized Aachen in 1967.



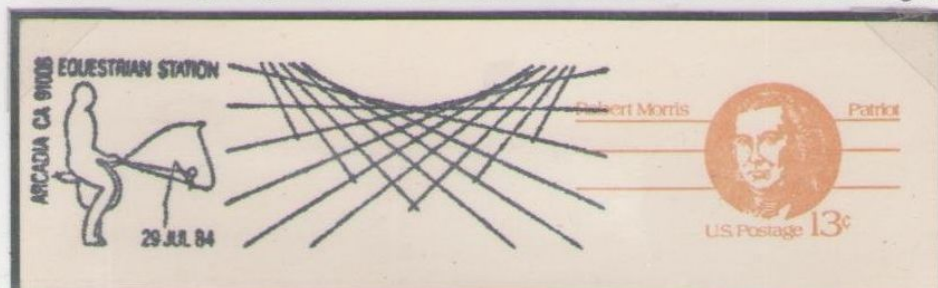
Since 1965 World Championships in dressage are taking place in four-years cycles. V. World Championship took place in Lausanne in 1962. The biggest stand-alone Dressage World Championship in history was there. There participated record number of competitors (25 000).



2.4. Dressage

Olympic events and champions

For dressage competitions at Olympic Games a particular Olympic dressage task is specified. It is the most difficult sport dressage one. Dressage competitions consist of a series four of individual tests with an increasing level of difficulty.



Official special machine cancellation of Dressage events the XXIII Olympic Games in Los Angeles 1984.

Important credit of development and popularisation of dressage as Olympic discipline has got Carl Freiherr von Langen, founder of the German dressage school and winner individual dressage event at the IX. Olympic Games Amsterdam 1928.



Germany is a world super power in dressage; it has got the most of medals from dressage events at Olympic Games. Among great Olympic winners belong Reiner Klimke (he won six gold and two bronze medals in dressage over five different Olympic Games) and Josef Carl Peter Neckermann. (he won two gold, two silver and two bronze medals in dressage over four Olympic Games)..



Charlotte Dujardin won two gold medals in dressage (individual and team) at the 2012 Summer Olympics. It is the first Olympic winner who, during Olympics Dressage tests had a helmet.

Great Olympic winner in dressage is Anky van Grunsven. In individual and team Olympics Dressage events he won nine medals (three gold, five silver and one bronze).



2.5. Three day event – Military

History of Military

Soldier as a horse rider had to be quite versatile being able to manage his horse in any situation. Versatility of rider and horse had to be tested by so called complete versatility contests, which have got name the military. Until WWII were military contests solely military matter; they had variable rules.



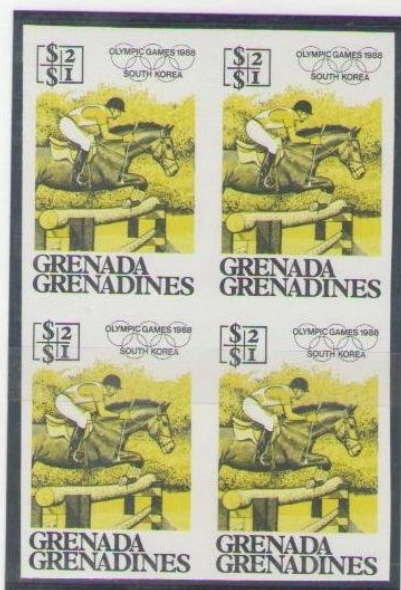
2.5. Three day event – Military

Contest nowadays

Today complete versatility contest "Three day event" compounds of three individual parts: dressage test, speed and endurance test and show jumping test. Rider takes part in all contests on the same horse in three consecutive days.



The most important is speed and endurance test consisting of four sections. Two sections is individual speed without obstacles and two individual steeplechase cross-country with fixed obstacles. Type obstacles are artificial fixed barriers. (fence), nature walls, water and as well combination him.



Colour proof

The expression military is today widespread in spite competitions have lost their military character. Track in Luhmulen, site of big Military competitions, is considered the hardest permanent track for cross-country contest in Europe.

2.5. Three day event – Military

Classification of international competitions and Championship

Obligatory part of international Three-day event competitions CCI (Concours Complets International) contest club teams.



Three-day event competitions CCIO (Concours Complets International Oficial) to contest national teams. Championships in complete versatility contest take place in two-year cycles. The IX. European Championship military and competition CCIO took place in Frauenfeld in 1983.



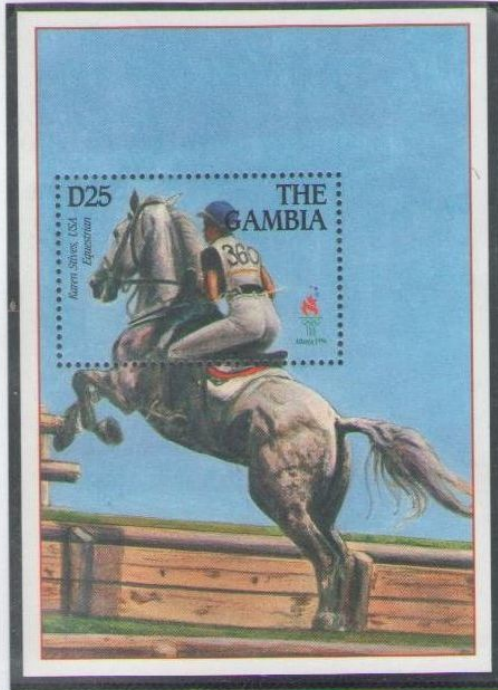
World Championships in Three-day Event contest take place in four-year cycles. The IV. World Championship took place in Kentucky.



2.5. Three day event - Military

Olympic events and champions

The highest difficulty in Olympic military competition has cross-country contests (more than 27 000 m), which most of participating pairs do not finish. In one competition are awarded Olympic medals in individual as well as in team classifications.



Robert Blyth Taith is Olympic winner in individual competition Tree Day Event of XXVII. Olympic Games in Sydney in 2000.

Team competition Three Day Event in Sydney won Australia.



2.6. Driving

Competitions

In carriage driving competitions horses pull special carriage and driver has to manage them from carriage coach-box using rein. First carriage driving competitions took place in Germany in the interwar period.



Today take place official carriage driving competitions of single horse harness, pair-horses and four-in-hands. Only coaches and special iron competition carriages are allowed in official competitions. Most important of driving consisting of dressage test, marathon and obstacle driving test.



Dressage test



Marathon test



On stamp is word Champion Four-in-hands Imre Abónyi

2.6. Driving

The Most Important Competitions

World Championships of single horse harness take place in even years. II. World Championship took place in Conty in 2002.



World Championship of pair horses carriages take place in odd years. The site of the II. World Championship of pair horses (1987) was Riesenbeck and the site of the next III. World Championship of pair horses (1989) was Balatonfenyves.



Mistakenly depicted four-in-hands – stamp for the III. World Championship of pair horses.



World Championships of four in hands take place in even years. The VII. World Championship was in Szilvasvárád in 1984.

The most important person of driving is prince Philips president of Driving section of FEI and very good driver four in hand. Wife His Britannic Majestic Queen mother Elisabeth II. is driver fan.



2.7. Less spread riding disciplines organised by FEI

Vaulting, Reining and Endurance

Vaulting is gymnastics on horse which moves in circle in trot (lower level competitions) or in canter in other competitions. The European Championships take place in odd year. In 1998 in Nitra took place Open European Championship in Vaulting



Sporting western riding has originated in USA; it draws from traditions of cowboy wild west. Among a number of western riding competitions, the most spread is western dressage called Reining – horse with rider overcome (without jumping) obstacles which occurred in daily cowboys' real life. The emphasis is taken on the cooperation between rider and horse.



Distance rides called "Endurance" are endurance stage rides on horses on controlled distance for the shortest time still keeping prerequisite conditions and maintaining excellent horse's fitness. Horse's health condition is controlled after each stage by veterinary. If horse is not in an optimal fitness, can't proceed further in the competition. Rider often runs beside his horse to give him a rest.



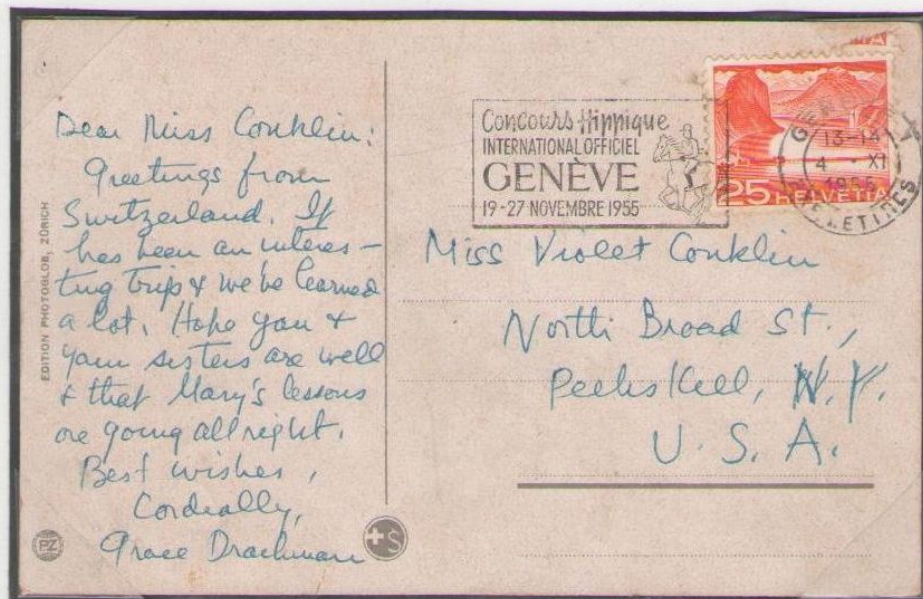
2.8. Common riding competitions

Classification

Several riding disciplines organised by FEI are often organised together. All disciplines of international riding competitions CHI (Concours Hippique International) have to have in their programme also competitions of club teams.



All disciplines of official international riding competitions CHIO (Concours Hippique Officiel) have to have in their programme also competitions of national teams.



2.8. Common riding competitions

Juniors and women events

In all riding competitions juniors may start with adults but have their independent classifications.



Also women compete together with men. As independent riding competitions only for women are women championship competitions. World Championship women of riding take place in La Balue 1974 (in France).



Trial colour proof strip



Single colour die proof

2.8. Common riding competitions

World Equestrian Games

World Equestrian Games are common World Championships in riding disciplines organised by FEI. They take place in four-year intervals. The first World Equestrian Games taking place in Stockholm (1990) had 6 disciplines in their programme: distance riding, military, obstacle jumping, dressage, vaulting and competition of four-in-hands.



The II. World Equestrian Games in Haag (1994).



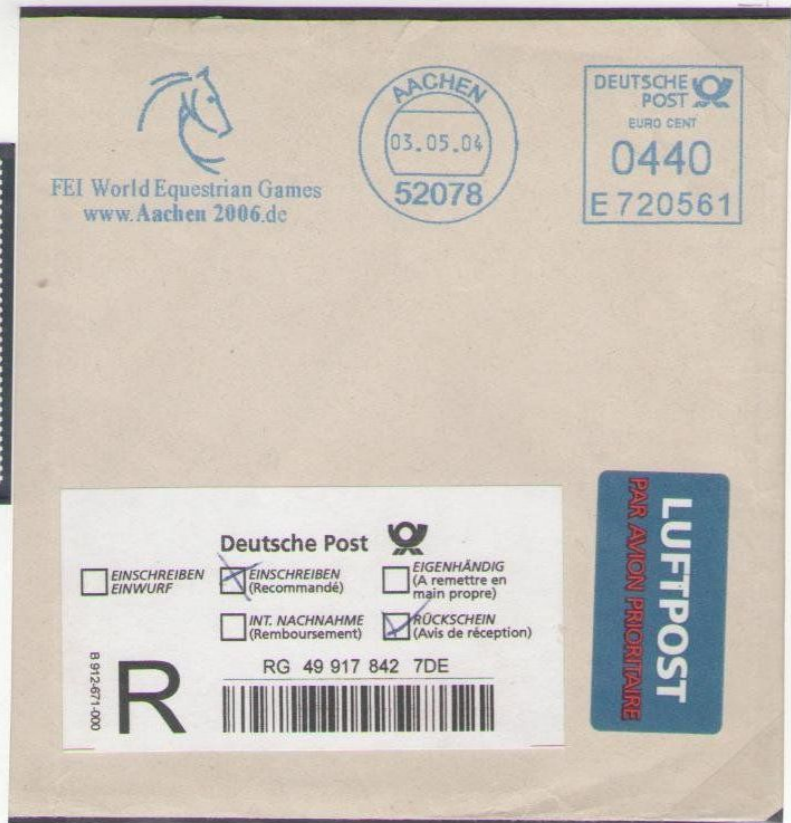
The III. World Equestrian Games in Roma (1998).



The IV. World Equestrian Games in Jerez.(2002) was added the seventh discipline Reining.



Actually the last V. World Equestrian Games took place in Aachen in 2006. They were the biggest ones in history.



2.8. Common riding competitions

Indoor Riding Sport

During winter months riding competitions in all disciplines take place in sport halls. Big indoor riding competitions in Berlin Deutschlandhalle belonged to the firsts indoor ones. Riding competitions take place up to 10 days (the VII. year in 1936).



Frequent hosts of riding competitions are world famous sport halls Stadthalle in Vienna and Scandináviu hall in Goteborg, which is the site of a big international riding competition "Gothenburg Horse Show". Obstacle jumping competitions are classified into "World Cup" and several times were its final contests (1979).



2.9. Horse Polo

History and nowadays

Horse polo has originated in Persia, where it was played already in the 7th century B. C. Still today polo is played according to ancient regulations in Iran and in Caucasus area.

Modern horse polo is a game of two teams of four horseback players



Polo is played on grass arena (280 x 180 m). Players to score a ball (diameter 8.3 cm) by mallets (length 1.10 m) into the opposite team's goal (width 7,20 m) and they have to hold their mallets in right hands. The closest player in the ball's flight direction has the right of free way.



Horse polo has the biggest popularity and expansion on the American continent and in Caribbean.. Super powers is Argentina . The most important competitions are World Championships taking place exclusively in Argentina . Horse polo was Olympic event on five Olympic Games. Argentina is Olympic winner in horse polo of VII, Olympic Games Paris in 1924 and last winner on XI. Olympic Games Berlin in 1936



Brazil and USA. Dominica and Jamaica are advanced countries of horse polo. Prince Charles is an enthusiastic polo player.



3.1. Breeding of sport horses

European centres of sport horse breeding

Army needed lighter, more movable and enduring horses. Horses of lighter type were suitable also for sport. Many sites know by their horse breeding have symbol of horse in their coat-of-arms. City of Braunschweig has picture of horse of lighter type in its coat-of-arms, which as a duchy had been issuing postage stamps in 1852 – 1867. Its first stamps as the first in the world had depicted horse.



Issue 1853 (with watermark).



Issue 1863 (without watermark).

Horse breeders on the German territory were and still are known for breeding of high quality sport horses. Horse breeding was supported by rulers and later by state. The main Prussian Emperor stud farm in Celle (Hanover area) was oriented on the breeding of horses of lighter type.

Copy back side



Official free-frank mail posted by the directorship of the Emperor Stud Farm in Celle.

3.1. Breeding of sport horses

European centres of sport horse breeding

The most suitable for sporting purposes are warm-blooded breeds being bred on the base of oriental and later English blood. They are branded as Arabic or English Thoroughbreds or Anglo-Arabs. They are useful almost in every kind of equestrian sport. Their names are usually derived from the place of their origin or from the name of their studhorse - founder of the breed.



German warm-blooded



Selle de France



Irish Draught

World super power in horse breeding is Germany. Breeding unions in particular federal states conduct their own pedigree books. Horses are indicated by firings and each stud farm has its own emblem, by which it designates its production.

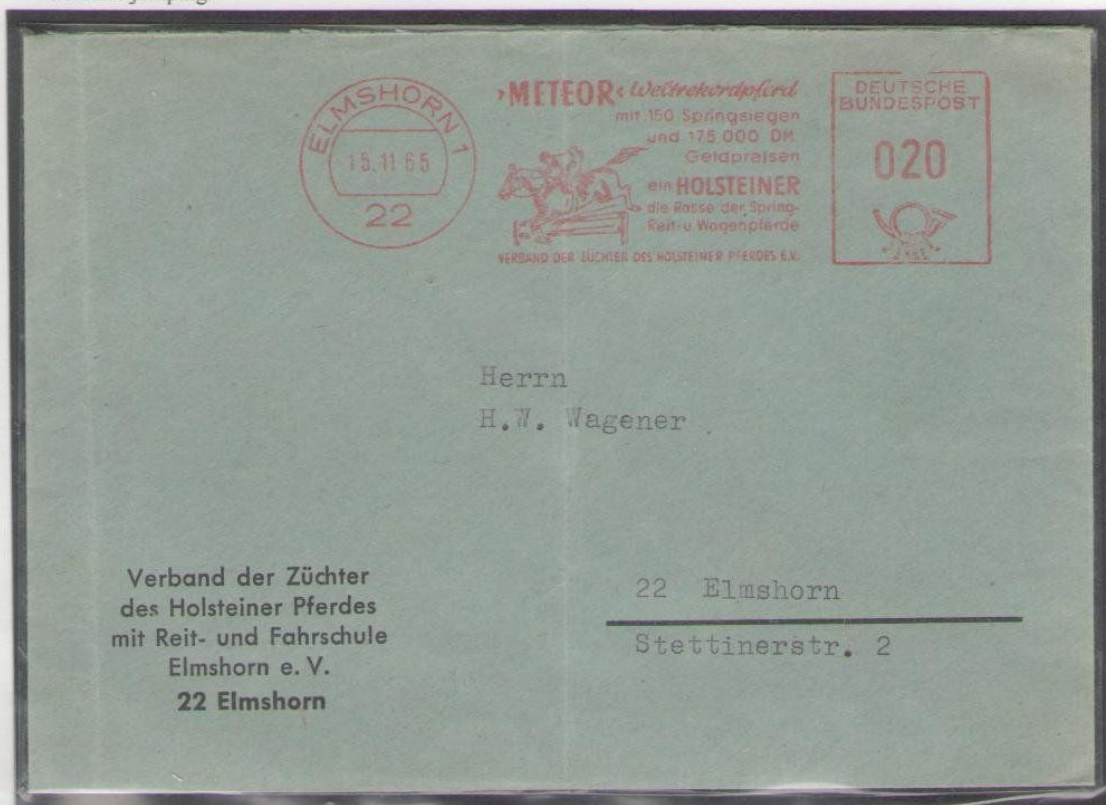


Emblem of Trakenen breeding union used as firing.



Emblem of the Hanover union

Pride of the Holstein breeding union represents a stallion Meteor who was the most rich sport horse of the world in obstacle jumping.



3.1. Breeding of Sport Horses

European Centres of Sport Horse Breeding

Horse breeding in Central Europe has long tradition too. It is oriented mainly on breeding of sport horses. There were big state stud farms founded on the Hungarian territory in the second half of the 19th century; mainly for production of lighter horses for military purposes, which had become foundation for sporting horses being bred in those stud farms and the whole Central Europe up today.



National Stud Farm in Mezogehyes (Hungary) founded in 1785 is oriented on breeding of horses on the base of English blood. Among original ones being bred in that farm belong Furioso and Nónius.

Bábolna National Stud (Hungary) founded in 1789 is oriented on breeding of horse on the base of Arab blood. The most known original pedigrees are Gidrán and O'Bajan.



imperforated stamp

On the base of horses originating in those stud farms the National Stud Farm in Topolčianky was founded in 1921. It breeds Lipican Slovak warm-blooded breeds useful also in sport. It focuses on training of sport horses.



Věž. pán
Zdeněk Horký
č.d. 137
675 01 Vladislav
Česká



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3.1. Breeding of sport horses

European centres of sport horse breeding

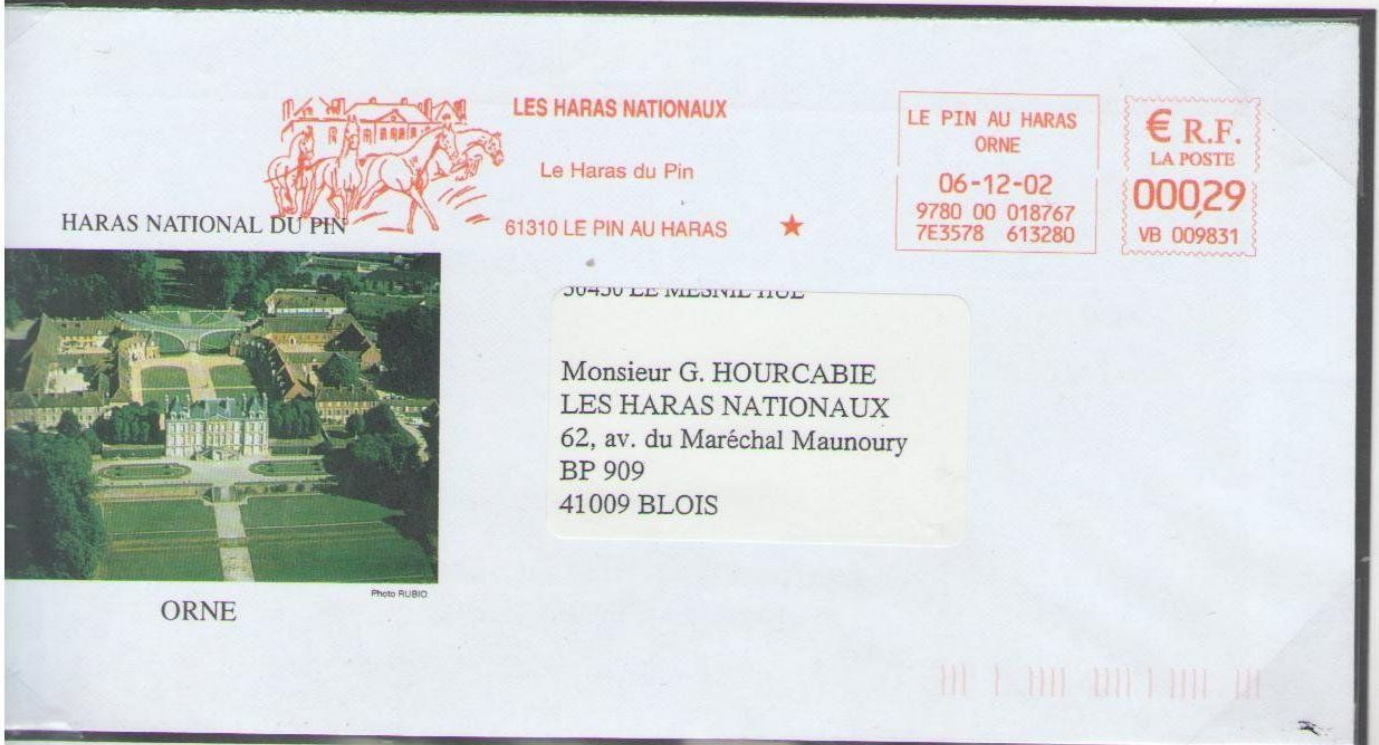
France is a super power in breeding of sport horses. Horse breeding in France is richly donated and supported by the state. There are 20 national breeding studs in France. A big modern state stud farm oriented on sport horse breeding is in Aurillac.



The oldest one is Le Pin founded in 1715 as a Royal stud. Today it is oriented mainly on French national breeds of horses useful also in sport, first of all Selle de France. There also resides the biggest state school for education of special workers for breeding studs in that farm.



Color proof



3.1. Breeding of sport horses

Services in Equestrian Sport

In order horse could achieve a good sport performance, his legs have to be well treated and coated. Every larger breeding facility has its own blacksmith workshop in which horses are coated. For sport horses are used lighter horse shoes.



Horse-shoeing
First of six
illustrations by
Eric Stepp on
country crafts.
Printed by
Harrison &
Sons Limited.

70p

Royal Mail
Stamps
Ten at 7p

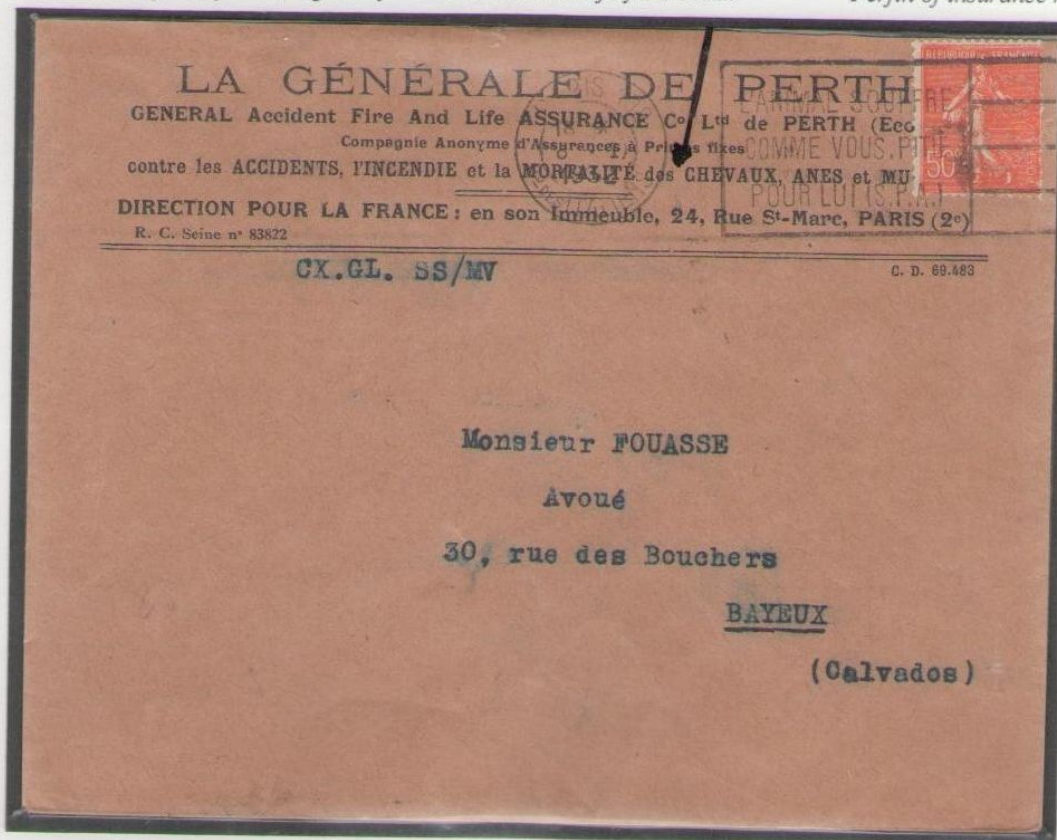
Stamps booklet

Most world know
factory of Horseshoe



Equestrian sport is a sport with higher risk of injury and death of horse. So, big insurance houses offer various kinds of horse insurance, especially for racing and sport horses in case of injury and death.

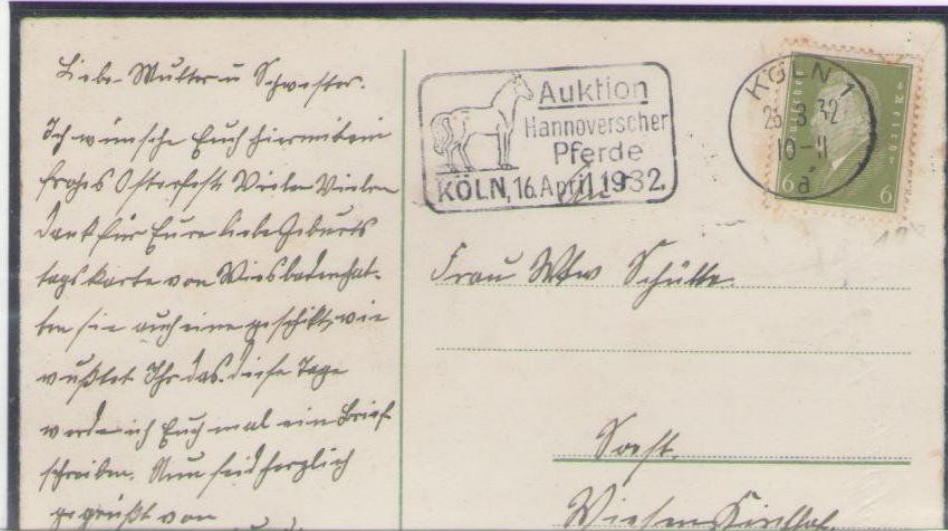
Perfin of insurance house



3.2. Horse auctions and exhibitions

Auctions of Horses

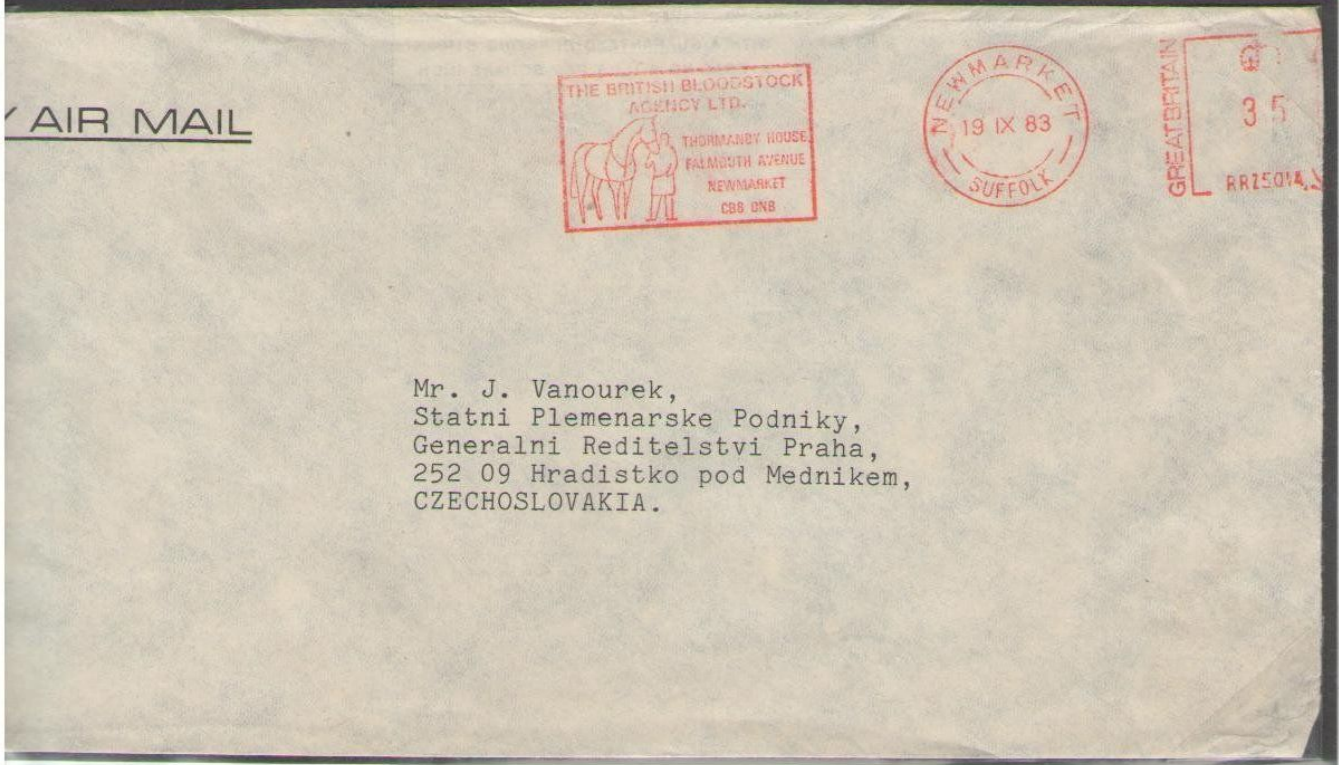
Horse auction are very popular form of horse realization. Horse buyers have a choice of more horses. Auctions of Horses significantly promote horse breeding, breeders for quality horses earned more money. Sale of top quality racing and sport horses is usually provided on auctions mainly in breeding centres Great auction horses take up to several days.



Great traditional auction horses wars took place in Cologne,

Horse auction in the former socialist countries have been arranged primarily for the purpose of obtaining currencies. Great two-day sport horse auction took place in the Polish city Ksiaz .

The British Bloodstock Agency LTD is oldest and most agency of world on sale Thoroughbred.



Mr. J. Vanourek,
 Statni Plemenarske Podniky,
 Generalni Reditelstvi Praha,
 252 09 Hradistko pod Mednikem,
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

3.2. Horse auctions and exhibitions

Exhibitions of Horses

Horse exhibitions have important role in propagation of horse breeding among the public. Organizes horses exhibitions as a general program to sport and breeding competitions, expert lectures, show for visitors and also sale for equestrian needs.



Biggest traditional horse exhibition world (Horse World Expo) are FIERACAVALLI which take place annually in city Verona and EQUITANA which take place every two years in city Essen.



Each horse breed has its specialized exhibition. In the world-renowned Arabian Horse Stud Farm Janow Podlaski held a great exhibitions of Arabian horses. In 2008 year took place XXX Polish National Championship Arabian horses.



