

DOCUMENTATION OF INFLUENTIAL STALLIONS IN THE APPALOOSA  
INDUSTRY SINCE 1960

A Thesis

by

BRANDY NICOLE KINES

Submitted to the Office of Graduate Studies of  
Texas A&M University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

December 2010

Major Subject: Agricultural Leadership, Education, and Communications

Documentation of Influential Stallions in the Appaloosa Industry Since 1960

Copyright © 2010 by Brandy Nicole Kines

DOCUMENTATION OF INFLUENTIAL STALLIONS IN THE APPALOOSA  
INDUSTRY SINCE 1960

A Thesis

by

BRANDY NICOLE KINES

Submitted to the Office of Graduate Studies of  
Texas A&M University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Approved by:

Co-Chairs of Committee,	Tracy Rutherford Douglas Starr
Committee Members, Head of Department,	Pete Gibbs Jack Elliot

December 2010

Major Subject: Agricultural Leadership, Education, and Communications

## ABSTRACT

Documentation of Influential Stallions in the Appaloosa Industry Since 1960.

(December 2010)

Brandy Nicole Kines, B.S., Texas A&M University

Co-Chairs of Advisory Committee: Dr. Tracy Rutherford  
Dr. Douglas Starr

There is a lack of information on influential Appaloosa stallions from the 1960s to present day. Appaloosa Horse Club members participated in a survey to identify which Appaloosa stallions are influential overall, by discipline (English, Western, Cattle, and Racing) and by association (Trainer, Breeder, Promoter, and Exhibitor). An email survey was sent to the available emails of the ApHC membership. The survey responses were analyzed resulting in three stallions being designated overall influential. Those stallions were Dreamfinder, Prince Plaudit, and Goer. Interviews were conducted with ApHC members that had first-hand experience with the stallions to collect oral histories. The interviews were compared to archived information, statistics, and the survey data to give a complete oral history of each stallion.

The theory of social construction is a concept that contributes to the creation of a group. Social construction works through the use of oral histories, which acts to record perspectives of the past. Oral histories are important for letting individuals know the past and where they come from.

This document shows the influence of specific Appaloosa stallions on the industry since 1960. It informs members of the ApHC why these stallions are considered influential. The oral histories intensify the written facts already documented on these stallions. Oral histories add validity to what is already considered fact. This allows future Appaloosa enthusiasts to understand the history of their beloved breed.

## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents who always encouraged me to do my best, work hard towards my goals and were there for me through all of the rough times.

It is also dedicated to the members of the Texas Appaloosa Horse club who encouraged me when this idea was only a thought.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my committee co-chairs, Dr. Tracy Rutherford, and Dr. Douglas Starr, and committee member Dr. Pete Gibbs, for their guidance and support throughout the course of this research.

Thanks also go to my friends and colleagues and the department faculty and staff for making my time at Texas A&M University a great experience. I also want to extend my gratitude to the Appaloosa Horse Club, which provided the audience for my survey, and access to the Appaloosa archives.

I would also like to show my appreciation to those who lent their time for oral interviews of the influential stallions. Without their help, the oral histories would not have come to life.

Finally, thanks to my mother and father for their encouragement and love and to my boyfriend for his patience through my endeavor.

## NOMENCLATURE

AI	Artificial Insemination
ApHC	Appaloosa Horse Club
By	Sire of a Horse
Out of	Dam of a Horse
Sire	Father of a Horse
Dam	Mother of a Horse
Hand	Height Horses are Measured in (4 inches = Hand)
ROM	Register of Merit



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT .....	iii
DEDICATION .....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	vi
NOMENCLATURE.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	x
LIST OF TABLES .....	xiii
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW .....	1
Theoretical Framework .....	5
Statement of the Problem .....	8
Purpose and Research Objectives .....	8
Methodology .....	9
Analysis of Data .....	10
Problems and Limitations.....	11
II STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.....	12
Methods .....	15
Results .....	16
Discussion .....	28
III ORAL HISTORIES.....	30
Methods .....	31
Analysis of Data .....	32

CHAPTER	Page
Dreamfinder .....	33
Prince Plaudit .....	36
Goer .....	40
Ima Doc O'Lena.....	43
The Hunter.....	46
Roman's Straw Man.....	49
Impressive Andrew .....	52
Hot Chocolate Chip.....	55
All Hands On Zip .....	58
Hayes' Roman Cloud .....	60
The Executive.....	63
High Sign.....	67
Bright Chip.....	69
Sir Wrangler .....	72
Maid's Dream.....	75
Mr. Spotted Bull.....	78
Apache Double .....	82
Skip's Reward .....	85
Always Dignified .....	88
Scooter Bug G .....	90
Easy We Go.....	93
Dandy Zippo.....	95
DZ Weedo .....	97
The Miracle Chip.....	100
Discussion .....	103
 IV CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	 105
REFERENCES.....	109
APPENDIX.....	113
VITA .....	122

## LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1 Dreamfinder .....	33
Figure 2 Dreamfinder Pedigree .....	34
Figure 3 Prince Plaudit .....	36
Figure 4 Prince Plaudit Pedigree .....	37
Figure 5 Goer .....	40
Figure 6 Goer Pedigree .....	41
Figure 7 Ima Doc O'Lena .....	43
Figure 8 Ima Doc O'Lena Pedigree .....	44
Figure 9 The Hunter .....	46
Figure 10 The Hunter Pedigree .....	47
Figure 11 Roman's Straw Man .....	49
Figure 12 Roman's Straw Man Pedigree .....	50
Figure 13 Impressive Andrew .....	51
Figure 14 Impressive Andrew Pedigree .....	53
Figure 15 Hot Chocolate Chip .....	55
Figure 16 Hot Chocolate Chip Pedigree .....	56
Figure 17 All Hands On Zip .....	58
Figure 18 All Hands On Zip Pedigree .....	59
Figure 19 Hayes' Roman Cloud .....	61
Figure 20 Hayes' Roman Cloud Pedigree .....	62
Figure 21 The Executive .....	64

	Page
Figure 22 The Executive Pedigree.....	65
Figure 23 High Sign.....	66
Figure 24 High Sign Pedigree.....	68
Figure 25 Bright Chip.....	69
Figure 26 Bright Chip Pedigree .....	71
Figure 27 Sir Wrangler .....	72
Figure 28 Sir Wrangler Pedigree.....	74
Figure 29 Maid's Dream.....	75
Figure 30 Maid's Dream Pedigree.....	76
Figure 31 Mr. Spotted Bull.....	78
Figure 32 Mr. Spotted Bull Pedigree.....	79
Figure 33 Apache Double .....	82
Figure 34 Apache Double Pedigree.....	83
Figure 35 Skip's Reward .....	84
Figure 36 Skip's Reward Pedigree .....	85
Figure 37 Always Dignified.....	87
Figure 38 Always Dignified Pedigree .....	89
Figure 39 Scooter Bug G.....	90
Figure 40 Scooter Bug G Pedigree.....	91
Figure 41 Easy We Go.....	92
Figure 42 Easy We Go Pedigree.....	93

	Page
Figure 43 Dandy Zippo .....	95
Figure 44 Dandy Zippo Pedigree .....	96
Figure 45 DZ Weedo .....	97
Figure 46 DZ Weedo Pedigree .....	99
Figure 47 The Miracle Chip .....	100
Figure 48 The Miracle Chip Pedigree .....	101

## LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1 Overall Ranking of Influential Stallions .....	17
Table 2 Ranking of Influential Stallions in the English Discipline.....	18
Table 3 Rankings of Influential Stallions in the Western Discipline .....	19
Table 4 Ranking of Influential Stallions in the Cattle Discipline .....	20
Table 5 Rankings of Influential Stallions in the Racing Discipline .....	22
Table 6 Summary Table by Discipline.....	23
Table 7 Rankings of Influential Stallions from Industry Breeders.....	24
Table 8 Ranking of Influential Stallions from Industry Trainers .....	25
Table 9 Rankings of Influential Stallions from Industry Promoters .....	26
Table 10 Rankings of Influential Stallions from Industry Exhibitors .....	27
Table 11 Summary Table by Contribution/Association.....	28

CHAPTER I  
INTRODUCTION AND  
LITERATURE REVIEW

By the 1700s, horses had spread through North America, into the Northwest. With the migration of horses into the area, the Nez Percé Indians established herds that were famous for their strength, beauty, and intelligence. Meriwether Lewis was impressed with the Indians' breeding accomplishments and wrote in his February 15, 1802, diary, "Their horses appear to be of an excellent race; they are lofty, elegantly formed, active and durable...some of these horses were pided [pied] with large spots of white irregularly scattered and intermixed with black, brown, bay, or some other dark color" (Appaloosa Horse Club, 2009). When settlers came into the Nez Percé area, which ran along the Palouse River through Northern Idaho and Washington, they began to refer to the spotted horses as "A Palousa horse," which evolved into Appaloosa (Appaloosa Horse Club, 2010). During the late 1800s, the Nez Percé War broke out between the Indians and the United States Cavalry. The Appaloosa was a main reason the Indians kept just ahead of the Cavalry while fleeing across 1,300 miles of rugged terrain under Chief Joseph, the leader of the Nez Percé. At their final defeat in Montana, they had to surrender their carefully bred band of horses.

---

This thesis follows the style of *The Journal of Applied Communications*.

The Appaloosas were then either sold or slaughtered. The Calvary feared the Appaloosas as a weapon of the Indians. Therefore, nearly all of the remaining horses were out crossed because of a federal law that existed until 1935 that prohibited breeding of an Appaloosa to an Appaloosa.

In the early 1900s, an interest began growing in the breed. Appaloosas were seen in roundups and rodeos, and their flashy coats caught the public's eye. An article in *Western Horseman* titled "The Appaloosa, or Palouse Horse, 1937" documented the widespread interest in this breed. In 1938, The Appaloosa Horse Club was chartered in Moscow, Idaho, to preserve and improve the breed.

Horses are one of the largest industries in the United States, with more than seven million Americans involved. The American horse industry is an economically diverse business. This diversity comes through different jobs being available in the industry. People can be trainers, farriers, veterinarians, feed store owners, etc. Little research has been conducted to describe how the Appaloosa breed has changed from the 1960s until the present. In addition, little research related to the show industry is available. "Researchers typically have overlooked the show horse industry in favor of the race horse industry" (Taylor, Dhuyveher, Kastens, Douthit, & Marsh, 2006, p. 1).

The economic value of the equine industry as a whole has significant numbers. "There are over 6.9 million horses in the United States and 7.1 million people involved in the horse industry. Of the \$25.3 billion in total goods and services directly produced by the horse industry, horse showing contributes over 25%" (Barents Group, 1996). With this economic value, the changes that occur in the equine industry should be more



adequately researched. When there is a down turn in the economy, there should be an adequate explanation of what has happened.

As the industry changes, people are aware of such happenings. At one time, Nez Percé Indians used horses only as war ponies or to hunt buffalo. The use of horses has been expanded to pack animals, plow animals, recreational pets, or ranch work. “While once primarily utilitarian (transportation, power, and farm and ranch work), the role of the horse is now largely pleasure and recreational” (Beattie, Tergerstrom, Mortensen, & Monke, 2001, p. 2).

Charles Dickens wrote, “Ride on, rough shod if need be, smooth shod if that will do, but ride on. Ride on over all obstacles and win the race” (Gibbs, Moyer, & Martin, 1997, p. 28). Today, the show industry has gained interest from those participating in other events, such as racing and barrel racing. The number of people specializing in performance horses has increased. “Although multi-event horses are certainly in great demand, it is also important to recognize that horses have become more specialized, being bred, raised, trained, and exhibited for only one event” (Gibbs et al.). People will invest in a specific discipline of the industry; one that they believe will bring them the highest return on their investments, thus the more exciting, higher-purse events. This is why people gravitate toward racehorses, reining horses, cutting horses, and pleasure horses. Specialized training of horses is in demand, and because of this, a need for specialized veterinarians, farriers, feed, and tack also exists.

The baby boomers, whom have the most lucrative discretionary income, are beginning to invest more in the equine industry. Two groups, individuals 40 years old

and older and women are becoming increasingly involved in the equine industry for the first time. “Will Rogers once said ‘that there’s something about the outside of a horse that’s good for the inside of a man’” (Gibbs et al., 1997). This could be the reasoning behind individuals beginning to specialize in the halter horse industry, attempting to produce a prettier, more appealing horse that is exhibited but never ridden. This is different from the performance industry, which produces a horse that is pretty, but able to have fluid movement.

The horse industry is not reserved for the rich; however, to excel in specialized areas, discretionary funds allow benefits. As indicated by the AHC survey, many horse owners make under \$50,000 annually (38%) as those that make \$50,000–100,000 per year, and nationwide, 14% of horse-owning households earn less than \$25,000. The current cost of annual upkeep on a horse is around \$2,000. This includes feed, health care, and hoof care.

Appaloosas have specific characteristics that identify the breed: coat pattern, white sclera, striped hooves, and mottled skin. Most will have one if not all of these characteristics. Coat patterns can vary from leopard spots, few spot leopard, frost, marble, snowflakes, white blanket with patterns, spotted blanket, and many more. White sclera is when there is white area completely encircling the dark or pigmented iris of the eye. Typically, it is easily seen. Striped hooves are clear, bold lines running vertically dark and light on the hooves. Striped hooves are characteristic only on legs that are not white. Mottled skin is skin having a speckled pattern on pigmented skin. Appaloosas are the only horses to have this characteristic. It is possible for two registered Appaloosas to

have a foal born solid. In this case, the foal is still considered an Appaloosa, but must have parentage verification and blood typing done.

A compilation of influential Appaloosas, *Spotted Pride* was published in July 2003. It chronicled the influential stallions and mares that began the Appaloosa industry. Although well written and accepted, the publication contains only oral histories of horses until 1960. More than 40 years of offspring since that time have been tremendously influential to the modern day Appaloosa and deserve to have their stories documented as well.

#### Theoretical Framework

The theory of social construction is seen through the use of oral history. Social construction is a concept that contributes to the creation of a particular group. “Scholars increasingly recognize that human beings live in socially constructed realities—in worlds of objectives whose meaning is indeterminate until ordered in social interaction” (Harris, 2006, p. 225). Thus, people do not know where they are going until they know where they have been. “As a genre of social interaction, oral history acts both to record and to shape particular perspectives of the past” (Oak, 2006, p. 346).

In general, “Social construction refers to an underlying understanding of the social world that places meaning-making at the center. That is, humans’ interpretations of the world produce social reality; shared understandings among people give rise to rules, norms, identities, concepts, and institutions,” (Schneider & Sidney, 2009, p. 106). The social construction of an industry can change, and the Appaloosa industry has changed over time. During the 1960s and 1970s, the industry had horses that were very

versatile. They could compete across disciplines and in numerous classes. Now the industry is very specialized. One horse is used for one class. For example, halter horses are competing only in halter classes, western pleasure horses compete only in western pleasure or horsemanship classes and English horses compete only in English classes. When people stop accepting, believing in, or taking for granted these constructions, the constructions begin to change; “people consciously and unintentionally replicate and challenge institutionalized routines and prevailing assumptions” (Klotz & Lynch, 2007, as cited in Schneider & Sidney, 2009, p. 106).

When people or groups are analyzed for oral histories through social construction theory, different groups emerge from their significance in the industry. “Target populations deemed politically powerful will be given deference, whereas those deemed politically weak can in many cases be safely neglected. From the above differentiations four different target populations emerge: Advantaged (who are powerful and positively constructed); contenders (powerful but negatively constructed as undeserving or greedy); dependents (positively constructed as 'good' people but relatively needy or helpless who have little or no political power); and deviants (who have virtually no political power and are negatively constructed as undeserving, violent, mean, and so forth)” (Wood, 2008, p. 3). A breeder, as defined by the ApHC, is “the owner of the dam at the time of service unless the dam was under a lease at the time of breeding and written notice of the lease is on file with the ApHC at the time of registration. In that case, the lessee is the breeder of the foal” (2010 Appaloosa Horse Club, 2010, p. 44). An owner is “the last person named on the Certificate of Registration issued by the ApHC” (2010, p. 46).

Trainer is “any person who has responsibility for the training and performance of a horse, youth or non-pro exhibitor” (2010, p. 48). Exhibitor is “a person that is the owner, lessee, contestant, handler, trainer and /or rider” (2010, p. 45). As this relates to the Appaloosa industry, owners, breeders, and trainers have the most knowledge about the history of the stallions they have had an association with, therefore it only makes sense that they would be the “advantaged” as noted by Wood. Individuals in the Appaloosa industry, who do not know specifically about a certain stallion, but have been around the industry and heard about the horse would be considered “dependents” or “deviants.”

Orally communicated history is a valid and valuable source of historical information, as oral tradition and written history complement one another. Each body of knowledge possesses qualities that, taken together, form a deeper historical record (Allen & Montell, 1981). There are unknown amounts of archived information that combined with oral histories; archived information becomes more reliable and valid. Oral history can supplement written historical records by filling in the gaps of formal documents and/or by providing an insider’s perspective on momentous events (Allen & Montell). “Knowledge ceases to be knowledge when the community disbands or its members die” (Bruffee, 1986, p. 779). These orally communicated pieces are invaluable. “It is clear that even the wildest and manifestly impossible tales may be of the utmost importance as revelations of the cultural status of the people who cherish them, whether as annals of incidents that once occurred or as purely literary products of the imagination” (Lowie, 1917, p. 161).

Little historical documentation capturing the oral histories of the Appaloosa stallions since 1960 has been produced. These stallions are the Appaloosa industry; without their histories, their true influence will never be fully realized. The more variety there is in the discussion about a specific stallion, the more significant the stallion is likely to be regarded.

#### Statement of the Problem

Oral history is important. The genre of social interaction and oral history both record and shape the perspectives of the past. “Oral history is increasingly accepted as a means through which aspects of the past may be documented and interpreted. In particular, oral history has become understood as having a significant role in capturing the pasts of those whose voices may otherwise not appear in an official record” (Oak, 2006).

There has been little research in this area of study since *Spotted Pride* was published in 2003. Forty-nine years have passed since the stallions in that book were influential; therefore numerous influential stallions now deserve recognition. These stallions have different characteristics or attributes that make the Appaloosa the versatile breed it is.

The history of a breed is what influences the future. The oral histories of the stallions are important to the industry and its members.

#### Purpose and Research Objectives

The purpose of this study was to compile an oral history of the stallions that have influenced the Appaloosa industry since 1960. This will connect the influential

foundation stallions to the modern influential stallions. This study was guided by three research objectives:

1. Identify the stallions are perceived to be influential overall, by discipline and by role, by members of the Appaloosa Horse Club.
2. Collect an oral history for each of the identified stallions.
3. Determine if differences exist between oral histories and archived information of the identified influential stallions.

### Methodology

The 16,000 members of the Appaloosa Horse Club were the population for this study. Of that group, 8,000 had accessible e-mail-addresses. These people are involved with the Appaloosa industry in showing, breeding, training, and promoting.

An e-mail invitation was sent to all e-mail accessible members of the population, asking them to complete an online survey using [surveymonkey.com](http://surveymonkey.com). “The implementation strategy most effective for Web surveys will depend upon what alternatives exist for accessing respondents” (Dillman, 2007, p. 399). In this Web survey, access to respondents was available only by e-mail. Therefore, a series of three e-mails including the Web link was sent. This was modeled after Dillman’s strategy. “A four-contact e-mail survey strategy in which a response rate comparable to that obtained by postal mail was obtained” (Dillman, 2007, p. 400). Advantages of Web-based surveys include elimination of cost, overcoming international boundaries, and reducing the survey time from weeks to days. Disadvantages with Web surveys are their coverage. Although there are only minor coverage problems, “the number of households in which

household members can access e-mail is nearly as low as the 35% of U.S. households with telephones in 1936” (Dillman, 2007, p. 354).

There were 147 responses received, 1.84% of the population. Respondents were asked to provide demographic data at the beginning of the survey. There were 75 people contacted for interviews. This number could have been higher if accurate phone numbers, addresses or e-mails had been available. There were also individuals who were contacted, but who did not believe they had the time to conduct an interview whether by phone or by e-mail. Twenty-seven interviews were conducted via face-to-face, phone interviews, e-mail, or postal mail. Some stallion owners were no longer living; therefore there was no one to speak about those stallions. Respondents also were given an option to have their names used in the published version of the thesis. If they chose not to allow use of their names, a pseudonym was used to preserve confidentiality. All the interview methods were used due to respondents being located across the United States. Respondents who acknowledged having personal involvement with a chosen stallion were contacted for an interview on the specific stallion.

This research was approved by the IRB # 2509928.

#### Analysis of Data

This descriptive study employs a mixed-method design. The quantitative portion of the study includes data collected through Survey Monkey and analyzed using SPSS. The qualitative portion of the study involves oral interviews. The interviews were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using content analysis to look for characteristic themes. The interviews were sorted by stallion, and compared to other interviews



conducted over the same stallion. Appaloosa archives, records, photographs, and journals were used for historical data. Interviews, surveys, and archives were analyzed through triangulation for validity. Comparing archived documents with interviews were tested for validity.

#### Problems and Limitations

Some individuals with personal involvement with Appaloosa stallions could have chosen not to be interviewed; therefore information needed to report a stallion's history was not available. With the stallions of the 1960s and 1970s, there is a chance that no one could be alive to interview.

## CHAPTER II

### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Statistical information is important when deciding which stallions are important to the Appaloosa industry. Members of the ApHC would be the most accurate in deciding as they are immersed in the breed. Statistical information should be gathered, analyzed, and interpreted correctly to produce the correct data for objective one: Which stallions are perceived to be influential by members of the Appaloosa Horse Club.

*Spotted Pride*, the original document chronicling the histories of influential Appaloosa sires; it is outdated. It documented stallions from the beginning of the Appaloosa industry through 1960. There is a lack of information from 1960 to 2009. It is useful for the Appaloosa industry to have a compiled document identifying and explaining how and why the stallions are influential. Chronicling influential Appaloosa horses should be an ongoing process. This study was guided by objective one: Determine which stallions are perceived to be influential by members of the ApHC.

Members of the Appaloosa Horse Club were surveyed to decide identify the stallions considered most influential since 1960. ApHC members include Breeders, owners, exhibitors, and trainers. A breeder, as defined by the ApHC, is “the owner of the dam at the time of service unless the dam was under a lease at the time of breeding and written notice of the lease is on file with the ApHC at the time of registration. In that case, the lessee is the breeder of the foal” (The Appaloosa Horse Club, 2010, p. 44). An owner is “the last person named on the Certificate of Registration issued by the ApHC” (2010, p. 46). Trainer is “any person who has responsibility for the training and

performance of a horse, youth or non-pro exhibitor” (2010, p. 48). Exhibitor is a person that is the owner, lessee, contestant, handler, trainer and /or rider” (2010, p. 45).

Members of the Appaloosa Horse Club are qualified to decide which stallions are influential due to their association with the breed. An individual in the industry becomes familiar with the breed, the stallions in it, how their offspring are doing, and their overall influence. The stallions perceived to be the most influential by the members of the Appaloosa Horse club are Prince Plaudit, Dreamfinder and Goer.

The ideal Appaloosa horse is conformationally correct. Conformation is the appearance of an animal based on the muscles, bone and other body tissues. A well-built horse possesses a trim throatlatch, with a long thin neck, a 45-degree angle shoulder, sharp prominent withers, level croup and square hips when viewed from the side. The legs should be straight when viewed from the front, side, and rear. In addition, the horse should have uniform muscling throughout. Not all horses are built the same conformationally. Different disciplines require different conformation. Conformation aids movement. For example, a correctly built horse will move smoother and cleaner than a horse that has a straight shoulder for example.

The ideal Western Pleasure horse should be a pleasure to ride, broke and quiet, soft and smooth and move with little restraint. A good pleasure horse possesses a natural position with a level top line, being flat from the ears to the tail. Hunter Under Saddle horses should move in a long, low frame, with a stride that covers the ground. Western Pleasure and Hunter Under Saddle horses should be obedient, alert and responsive.

Reining requires a pattern be performed in a willing and controlled manner. Western Riding is a pattern class that is primarily based on lead changes and control of the rider.

Little research has been done in the area of study. The history of a breed is what determines the future. Influential stallions of the Appaloosa industry should have histories recorded to allow the future of the industry to understand the stallions and why they are influential.

Objective one identifies the stallions perceived to be influential by members of the ApHC.

The 16,000 members of the Appaloosa Horse Club were the population for this study. Of that group, 8,000 had accessible e-mail addresses. An e-mail invitation was sent to all e-mail-accessible members, of the population asking them to complete an online survey using *surveymonkey.com*. In this Web survey, access to respondents was available only by e-mail. Therefore, a series of e-mails including the Web link were sent. “A four-contact e-mail survey strategy in which a response rate comparable to that obtained by postal mail was obtained” (Dillman, 2007, p. 400). Benefits of Web-based surveys include elimination of cost, overcoming international boundaries, and reducing the survey time from weeks to days. A problem with Web surveys is their coverage. Although there are only minor coverage problems, “the number of households in which household members can access e-mail is nearly as low as the 35% of U.S. households with telephones in 1936” (Dillman, 2007, p. 354).

## Methods

A survey, designed in Survey Monkey was sent to the Appaloosa Horse Club. The survey asked the respondents to provide demographic information, the discipline the respondent or horse were active in while in the Appaloosa industry and how the respondents impacted the industry, whether by being a breeder, trainer, promoter, or through showing. The next step was to rank the listed stallions from 1 to 40. The respondents were free to rank as many or as few stallions. A space was provided for the respondents to list other stallions they believed should be on the list.

Respondents who acknowledged having personal involvement with a stallion were contacted for an interview on the specific stallion.

Respondents were asked to provide demographic data at the beginning of the survey. They were given an option to have their names used in the published version of the thesis. The information gained from the records and articles were compared to what was said in interviews to determine relevance. The records gained from the Appaloosa Horse Club consisting of points, Medallions, and breeder's trust moneys were triangulated along with oral histories and archives to determine which stallion were the overall most influential.

The stallions are ranked in the table by their mean, also included in the table is the mode and total number of people who ranked the stallions. The mean and mode can look to have discrepancies, however having fewer respondents can make for a lower ranking or a wider range on the mean. The mode also shows where the stallions were ranked by the survey takers in each category. It is notable that the mode and mean were

not consistent. The mean is shown by (M), mode is shown by (Mode), and total number of survey participants is shown by (N).

### Results

Survey results were analyzed using SPSS and categorized responses overall and by four separate disciplines (English, Western, Cattle, and Racing) and again by association (breeding, training, promotion, and showing). Table 1 shows how members ranked the stallions overall. It was noted that the stallions Dreamfinder, Prince Plaudit, and Goer qualified as the most versatile and influential in the English, Western, and Cattle disciplines. Prince Plaudit was ranked the most influential overall, third in the English discipline, second in the Western discipline, second in the Cattle discipline, and third in the racing discipline.

Table 1.  
Overall Ranking of Influential Stallions (N=147)

	M	Mode
Dreamfinder	7.23	1
Prince Plaudit	7.34	1
Goer	7.97	1
I'ma Doc O'Lena	11.93	1
The Hunter	10.98	3
Roman's Straw Man	12.11	3
Impressive Andrew	11.57	4
Hot Chocolate Chip	13.80	5
All Hands On Zip	13.95	5
Hays Roman Cloud	11.45	7
The Executive	13.65	8
Skip Bright	14.92	10
Prince Shannon	15.93	10
War Don	21.40	10
High Sign	12.77	12
I Love Willie	16.67	15
Bright Chip	17.90	15
Little Navajo Joe	21.22	15
Sir Wrangler	16.83	16
Maid's Dream	17.70	17
Mr. Spotted Bull	16.85	18
Time Flies	21.21	19
Apache Double	14.51	20
Skip's Reweard	15.88	20
Always Dignified	16.61	20
Scooter Bug G	18.82	20
Dude's Bonanza	19.36	20
Apache King S	20.64	20
Wild Hope	21.00	20
Booger Chief	20.65	25
Cherry's Leader	22.19	25
Easy We Go	17.65	27
Bull Nunneley	20.30	30
Deep South	20.38	30
Double or Nothin	20.50	30
Some Kinda Easy	22.11	30
Christi Fury	25.32	40

Table 2, below, is the ranking of the English discipline and are ranked by mean. In specifically the English discipline, Dreamfinder (7.58), The Hunter (8.54), Prince Plaudit (8.71), and Goer (8.85) were ranked in the top four. Table below shows the complete ranking of the influential Appaloosa stallions in the English discipline by Appaloosa Club members.

Table 2.  
Ranking of Influential Stallions in the English Discipline

	N	M	Mode
Dreamfinder	26	7.58	1
The Hunter	24	8.54	1
Prince Plaudit	24	8.71	2
Goer	26	8.85	3
Impressive Andrew	25	9.30	5
Hayes' Roman Cloud	22	10.41	4
All Hand on Zip	26	10.96	5
Roman's Straw Man	24	11.12	2
Hot Chocolate Chip	21	11.62	4
Ima Doc O'Lena	24	11.71	8
High Sign	21	12.05	2
The Executive	20	13.15	8
I Love Willie	23	14.57	10
Mr. Spotted Bull	18	14.78	10
Sir Wrangler	16	14.81	5
Skip Bright	18	14.83	5
Apache Double	13	15.00	10
Skip's Reward	18	15.89	10
Always Dignified	20	16.05	3
Easy We Go	12	16.42	15
Prince Shannon	16	16.44	10
Scooter Bug G	17	17.47	25
Maid's Dream	23	18.61	7
Deep South	13	19.54	10
Bull Nunneley	13	19.54	20
Bright Chip	14	19.57	15
Dude's Bonanza	15	19.80	11
Little Navajo Joe	11	20.82	19
Booger Chief	10	21.20	10
Double or Nothin	11	21.55	24
Some Kinda Easy	14	21.91	19



Table 2 Continued

	N	M	Mode
War Don	8	24.00	10
Cherry's Leader	9	24.78	33
Time Flies	7	24.86	18
Wild Hope	10	25.80	11
Christi Fury	10	25.90	9
Apache King S	8	29.62	28

Table 3, below, shows the ranking of the Western by the mean. In the Western discipline, it was again Dreamfinder (7.83), Prince Plaudit (8.31), and Goer (8.32). The table shows the complete ranking of the influential Appaloosa stallions in the Western discipline by Appaloosa Club members.

Table 3.  
Rankings of Influential Stallions in the Western Discipline

	N	M	Mode
Dreamfinder	52	7.83	1
Prince Plaudit	53	8.31	1
Goer	53	8.32	1
The Hunter	45	11.33	3
Hayes' Roman Cloud	45	11.80	7
Impressive Andrew	52	11.90	5
Ima Doc O'Lena	49	12.31	1
High Sign	42	12.71	15
Roman's Straw Man	46	12.91	5
All Hands On Zip	49	13.35	5
Hot Chocolate Chip	45	13.71	20
The Executive	42	14.07	8
Apache Double	34	15.00	10
Skip Bright	40	16.40	20
Always Dignified	43	16.47	20
Skip's Reward	41	16.54	10
I Love Willie	43	16.60	10
Prince Shannon	37	17.22	10
Mr. Spotted Bull	39	17.26	18
Sir Wrangler	34	18.00	16
Easy We Go	29	18.69	8
Bright Chip	33	18.73	7

Table 3 Continued

	N	M	Mode
Maid's Dream	44	18.93	10
Scooter Bug G	35	19.20	20
Double or Nothin	26	21.12	30
Dudes Bonanza	30	21.23	20
Bull Nunneley	29	21.31	30
Little Navajo Joe	28	21.46	15
Wild Hope	23	21.70	20
Time Flies	21	21.86	8
Apache King S	24	22.08	20
Booger Chief	22	22.09	10
Cherry's Leader	20	22.20	20
War Don	23	22.35	38
Deep South	32	22.47	30
Some Kinda Easy	28	22.50	30
Christi Fury	24	26.54	40

Responses for the Cattle discipline put Ima Doc O'lana (3.44) at the top of the list. In table 4, the membership again ranked Prince Plaudit (4.67), Dreamfinder (5.44) and Goer (8.44) as highly influential stallions to the overall industry.

Table 4.  
Rankings of Influential Stallions in the Cattle Discipline

	N	M	Mode
Ima Doc O'Lena	9	3.44	1
Prince Plaudit	9	4.67	1
Dreamfinder	9	5.44	1
Goer	9	8.44	1
High Sign	10	8.80	3
Double or Nothin	5	10.40	3
Hayes' Roman Cloud	9	10.89	4
The Executive	8	11.38	1
Impressive Andrew	10	12.60	2
Easy We Go	5	13.60	5
Mr. Spotted Bull	6	13.67	10
Bright Chip	6	14.00	15
I Love Willie	8	14.62	14
Apache Double	6	15.00	1
Dudes Bonanza	6	15.00	20
Bull Nunneley	4	15.25	2

Table 4 Continued

	N	M	Mode
The Hunter	6	15.50	1
Hot Chocolate Chip	7	15.86	4
Cherry's Leader	5	16.80	5
Roman's Straw Man	8	17.62	20
Scooter Bug G	5	17.80	3
War Don	3	18.00	9
Skip's Reward	5	18.20	20
All Hands On Zip	9	18.33	2
Deep South	5	18.40	7
Booger Chief	6	18.67	6
Little Navajo Joe	5	18.80	4
Skip Bright	7	18.86	4
Sir Wrangler	6	20.33	4
Maid's Dream	8	20.38	3
Time Flies	4	21.50	18
Some Kinda Easy	4	23.25	19
Wild Hope	5	23.60	20
Christi Fury	4	23.75	4
Always Dignified	9	23.78	1
Apache King S	4	24.00	3
Prince Shannon	5	26.80	10

The racehorse industry is a difficult one to cross stallions into that are not bred to race. A few stallions in the racehorse industry can however cross over into English or halter disciplines. Prince Plaudit was the only horse ranked high across all four categories. On top of the list in table 5 are Little Navajo Joe (8.50), Bright Chip (9.67), and Prince Plaudit (10.67).

Table 5.  
Rankings of Influential Stallions in the Racing Discipline

	N	M	Mode
Little Navajo Joe	2	8.50	4
Bright Chip	3	9.67	1
Prince Plaudit	3	10.67	1
Double or Nothin	3	12.00	24
High Sign	2	12.00	4
Apache Double	3	12.33	1
Dudes Bonanza	2	13.00	11
Cherry's Leader	2	14.00	5
Hot Chocolate Chip	2	14.50	12
Deep South	3	14.67	1
Mr. Spotted Bull	2	16.00	10
Time Flies	2	16.00	9
War Don	2	16.00	7
Goer	3	16.33	10
Booger Chief	2	17.00	16
Hayes' Roman Cloud	3	17.00	1
Apache King S	3	17.33	3
Skip Bright	2	18.00	17
Easy We Go	2	19.00	14
Ima Doc O'Lena	2	19.00	1
Impressive Andrew	2	19.00	13
All Hands On Zip	2	19.50	19
Bull Nunneley	2	19.50	8
Dreamfinder	2	19.50	10
I Love Willie	2	20.50	10
Skip's Reward	2	21.00	20
Some Kinda Easy	2	21.50	19
The Executive	2	22.00	18
Sir Wrangler	2	23.00	16
Wild Hope	2	23.00	8
Prince Shannon	2	26.00	13
Scooter Bug G	2	26.00	20
Christi Fury	2	28.50	19
Maid's Dream	2	29.00	23
The Hunter	2	30.50	28
Roman's Straw Man	2	33.00	2
Always Dignified	2	37.50	37

Below, table 6 summarizes the results of the four disciplines.

Table 6.  
Summary Table by Discipline

	English	Western	Cattle	Racing
1	Dreamfinder	Dreamfinder	Ima Doc O'Lena	Little Navajo Joe
2	The Hunter	Prince Plaudit	Prince Plaudit	Bright Chip
3	Prince Plaudit	Goer	Dreamfinder	Prince Plaudit
4	Goer	The Hunter	Goer	Double or Nothin

The members who participated in the survey were asked to indicate their contribution/association to the Appaloosa industry. The four choices were breeding, training, promotion, and showing. Respondents were able to choose more than one role. Three horses were ranked high by respondents in all categories: breeders, trainers, promoters, and showmen. Prince Plaudit, Dreamfinder, and Goer were listed as the most influential. Tables 7, 8, 9, and 10, show breeding, training, promotion and exhibitors, respectively.

Table 7.  
Ranking of Influential Stallions from Industry Breeders

	N	M	Mode
Prince Plaudit	40	7.55	1
Dreamfinder	37	7.78	1
Goer	39	7.85	1
Hayes' Roman Cloud	37	11.59	1
High Sign	35	12.94	15
Roman's Straw Man	34	13.00	5
Impressive Andrew	38	13.37	2
Apache Double	30	13.50	3
The Executive	31	13.58	8
Ima Doc O'Lena	36	13.69	1
The Hunter	29	14.31	1
Skip Bright	33	15.30	20
Hot Chocolate Chip	32	16.00	12
Prince Shannon	32	16.19	15
All Hands On Zip	34	16.65	5
Skip's Reward	32	17.31	10
Bright Chip	26	17.42	10
Easy We Go	26	17.46	27
Apache King S	23	17.57	6
Wild Hope	21	17.90	20
I Love Willie	31	18.13	15
Always Dignified	33	18.24	20
War Don	22	18.27	10
Time Flies	19	18.42	8
Maid's Dream	33	18.58	10
Sir Wrangler	30	18.63	10
Mr. Spotted Bull	29	18.66	18
Booger Chief	21	19.24	10
Little Navajo Joe	24	19.29	15
Dudes Bonanza	25	19.76	16
Scooter Bug G	28	19.82	20
Bull Nunneley	25	20.68	30
Double or Nothin	25	20.68	30
Deep South	29	20.93	10
Some Kinda Easy	25	21.08	30
Cherry's Leader	16	21.94	25
Christi Fury	20	23.40	37

Table 8.  
Ranking of Influential Stallions from Industry Trainers

	N	M	Mode
Prince Plaudit	10	7.90	1
Hayes' Roman Cloud	10	8.10	1
Dreamfinder	10	9.00	5
Goer	12	9.33	4
Impressive Andrew	9	12.33	2
High Sign	9	12.56	3
The Executive	7	13.00	1
Apache Double	9	13.78	1
Roman's Straw Man	8	14.25	8
Skip's Reward	8	14.38	10
Ima Doc O'Lena	9	15.44	1
All Hands On Zip	8	15.88	10
I Love Willie	8	16.25	14
Skip Bright	9	16.67	20
Always Dignified	8	16.78	15
Hot Chocolate Chip	9	16.78	5
Sir Wrangler	7	17.71	5
Apache King S	9	18.00	3
Bright Chip	8	18.12	7
Easy We Go	6	18.50	10
Prince Shannon	7	19.29	2
Little Navajo Joe	6	20.50	7
The Hunter	8	20.50	3
Dudes Bonanza	7	21.00	25
Mr. Spotted Bull	7	21.00	18
Deep South	8	21.75	1
Double or Nothin	8	21.75	30
War Don	7	22.86	7
Maid's Dream	8	23.00	17
Booger Chief	5	23.60	29
Bull Nunneley	6	23.83	25
Time Flies	7	23.86	19
Wild Hope	6	24.00	8
Scooter Bug G	6	26.17	11
Cherry's Leader	5	29.00	16
Christi Fury	5	29.20	17
Some Kinda Easy	6	29.33	19

Table 9.  
Rankings of Influential Stallions from Industry Promoter

	N	M	Mode
Prince Plaudit	10	3.60	1
Goer	9	6.56	4
Dreamfinder	7	6.71	2
Apache Double	7	8.43	1
High Sign	8	9.62	3
Hayes' Roman Cloud	9	10.33	1
Impressive Andrew	8	10.50	11
Ima Doc O'Lena	8	10.80	1
The Executive	6	11.50	1
Double or Nothin	5	12.20	2
Bright Chip	6	14.33	7
Easy We Go	6	14.67	8
Skip Bright	8	15.75	5
Skip's Reward	8	15.75	30
Roman's Straw Man	8	16.38	2
Hot Chocolate Chip	7	17.86	12
All Hands On Zip	5	17.90	10
Mr. Spotted Bull	6	18.50	9
Maid's Dream	6	18.67	4
War Don	6	18.67	4
Always Dignified	6	19.00	7
The Hunter	6	20.00	9
Prince Shannon	8	20.12	10
Scooter Bug G	7	20.29	3
Little Navajo Joe	6	20.67	4
Bull Nunneley	5	20.80	8
Deep South	7	20.86	1
I Love Willie	6	21.17	14
Cherry's Leader	4	21.50	5
Dudes Bonanza	5	21.80	20
Sir Wrangler	6	22.00	24
Time Flies	4	22.00	19
Booger Chief	4	22.25	16
Wild Hope	4	24.50	12
Some Kinda Easy	6	26.33	30
Apache King S	4	26.50	3
Christi Fury	5	30.00	17



Table 10.  
Rankings of Influential Stallions from Industry Exhibitors

	N	M	Mode
Dreamfinder	46	5.83	1
Prince Plaudit	47	6.98	1
Goer	46	7.09	1
Hayes' Roman Cloud	38	10.26	7
The Hunter	41	10.29	3
Roman's Straw Man	42	10.40	3
Impressive Andrew	47	10.77	1
Ima Doc O'Lena	43	12.09	1
High Sign	38	12.26	8
The Executive	35	12.51	5
All Hands On Zip	43	13.56	5
Skip's Reward	36	13.72	10
Hot Chocolate Chip	40	14.22	20
Skip Bright	35	14.40	10
Apache Double	27	15.37	3
I Love Willie	38	15.66	14
Prince Shannon	31	16.16	10
Always Dignified	39	16.21	15
Sir Wrangler	29	17.41	5
Maid's Dream	39	18.18	10
Mr. Spotted Bull	32	18.56	20
Scooter Bug G	30	18.87	20
Bright Chip	27	19.22	24
Easy We Go	24	19.33	27
Dudes Bonanza	27	20.56	20
Apache King S	19	21.16	20
Deep South	29	21.45	30
Double or Nothin	23	21.87	30
Bull Nunneley	23	22.00	30
War Don	18	23.00	38
Booger Chief	18	23.56	20
Time Flies	17	24.53	19
Some Kinda Easy	21	24.57	30
Little Navajo Joe	21	25.00	15
Wild Hope	18	25.22	20
Cherry's Leader	16	25.56	20
Christi Fury	19	28.11	37

Table 11 summarizes the responses from all four contribution/association to the Appaloosa industry of the survey takers answers.

Table 11.  
Summary Table by Contribution/Association

	Breeders	Trainers	Promoters	Exhibitors
1	Prince Plaudit	Prince Plaudit	Prince Plaudit	Dreamfinder
2	Dreamfinder	Hayes' Roman Cloud	Goer	Prince Plaudit
3	Goer	Dreamfinder	Dreamfinder	Goer
4	Hayes' Roman Cloud	Goer	Apache Double	Hayes' Roman Cloud

### Discussion

Overall, three stallions were identified as the most influential in several categories: Prince Plaudit, Dreamfinder, and Goer. Each of these stallions' offspring excelled in English, Western, Cattle and Racing disciplines. The owners, breeders, trainers, and exhibitors ranked these three stallions at the top of their lists; the same as the general membership.

In the discipline of English, sires, Dreamfinder, The Hunter, Prince Plaudit, and Goer were identified as more influential than ranked overall by the general membership of the survey. Members of the ApHC gave them higher rankings and more number one rankings. Western sires, Dreamfinder, Prince Plaudit, and Goer were ranked in the top of the Western discipline. Other influential stallions below them were The Hunter, Hayes' Roman Cloud, and Impressive Andrew.

Ima Doc O'Lena was identified through the statistics that he is the ultimate Cattle sire. The oral histories will solidify this. Ima Doc O'Lena, Prince Plaudit, Dreamfinder, and Goer were rated the top four.

When analyzing the results of the Racing Discipline, Little Navajo Joe, Bright Chip, and Prince Plaudit were the top three, followed by Double or Nothin, High Sign, and Apache Double. In this ranking, the top three stallions were different than the other categories. Prince Plaudit was ranked as number three and influential.

The stallions that were consistently in the top rankings of the categories were Dreamfinder, Prince Plaudit, and Goer. These stallions are seen by those members surveyed as highly influential to the breed. The membership voting was of different ages, and these stallions each cross different eras.

It seems that some of the older stallions, such as Bright Chip, Hayes' Roman Cloud, and Roman's Straw Man were ranked overall lower than significantly younger stallions. This could be attributed to the older stallions influencing the overall industry, whereas more of the younger stallions influenced only their specific specialty or discipline. Another reason could be that the industry is not as well informed to the true influence of older stallions because of a lack of compiled histories of the stallions, or lack of overall knowledge being readily available.

Many of the stallions on the survey are sires of other stallions in the survey, again showing their true influence as sires. For example: Maid's Dream is a son of Dreamfinder; Roman's Straw Man is a son of Hayes' Roman Cloud; DZ Weedo is a son of Dandy Zippo; The Hunter is a grandson of Roman's Straw Man; Sir Wrangler is a grandson of Prince Plaudit, and Always Dignified is a grandson of Dreamfinder.

### CHAPTER III

#### ORAL HISTORIES

The theory of social construction allows organizations, such as the ApHC, to know their history and how they have evolved through time.

Oral histories, “act both to record and to shape particular perspectives of the past” (Oak, 2006, p. 346). The findings of this study show evidence of numerous people agreeing on the show records and production records of stallions surveyed. History is made true only after it has been proved again and again.

The Appaloosa breed has been in the United States since the early 1800s. The Nez Percé tribe use the Appaloosa to hunt buffalo and as war horses, and the breed was recorded by Lewis and Clark. In the early 1900s interest in the breed began to grow and the Appaloosa Horse Club was chartered in 1938. Over time, these horses have been as pack animals, plow animals, and recreational pets, and for ranch work.

Oral histories allow people to know where they have come from, and why they are where they are today. Oral histories are verified by written records of the thoughts of individuals who were associated with the stallions are recorded. These records will keep the future members of the industry well informed concerning where their Appaloosa derives from. With oral histories, “they act both to record and to shape particular perspectives of the past” (Oak, 2006, p. 346).

Oral histories were collected by interviewing owners, breeders, and trainers of the stallions that were viewed as influential. Owners, breeders, and trainers are qualified to provide histories because they had extended personal interaction with the stallions

throughout their lives. These individuals would have the most insight to be gained outside of journal articles and show records.

### Methods

More than 27 interviews were conducted with the people associated with the stallions. Interviews were conducted face-to-face, by telephone, via e-mail and postal mail. All interview methods were used due to respondents being located across the United States. The interviews were semi-structured. When analyzing the interviews, each interview of a stallion was compared to determine if there were specific qualities noted by each. If interviewees chose not to allow use of their names, a pseudonym was used to preserve confidentiality, however, allowed use of their names. After the interviews were conducted, they were transcribed and compared. Interviews concerning the same stallion were compared to decipher why the stallion was seen as influential by the interviewees. Interviews were compared to the archives and journal articles obtained from the ApHC.

When identifying an influential stallion, there are specific measures to look at: their Appaloosa characteristics, pedigree, movement, and overall influence on the industry.

Characteristics of the Appaloosa are a spotted coat, mottled skin, striped hooves, and white around the eyes. An Appaloosa can have one or all of these characteristics. Each time a colored Appaloosa is bred, it is unknown whether the foal will be colored. Two-colored Appaloosas can be bred to each other; however there is no guarantee of a colored foal. At the same time, a colored Appaloosa can be bred to a solid Quarter Horse

and a colored foal can be born. A non-characteristic registered Appaloosa is an Appaloosa that does not exhibit any Appaloosa characteristics.

Pedigrees are documents that show the genealogy of each horse. They are kept on file with the Appaloosa Horse Club. This information could affect a stallion's significance as influential. A stallion that has a strong pedigree containing influential horses in its background is going to be more appealing to a potential owner or breeder than a stallion that has a less significant pedigree.

Breeding decisions are made by mare owners; pairing stallions with their mares they believe will bring out her best attributes, and 'fix' any problems she might possess. In addition, the pedigrees of both mare and stallion are compared to decide how each parentage fits. There are rare occurrences where two random horses, with no substantial pedigree, background or show record can produce a highly influential stallion.

#### Analysis of Data

The interviews were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using content analysis to look for characteristic themes. The interviews were sorted by stallion, and compared to other interviews conducted over the same stallion. The Appaloosa archives, records, photographs, and journals were used for historical data. The interviews, surveys, and archives were analyzed through triangulation for validity. Comparing archived documents with interviews were tested for validity.

The following are the oral histories of influential stallions in order of their ranking by ApHC members. Additional stallions that were identified as having been influential are included at the end.

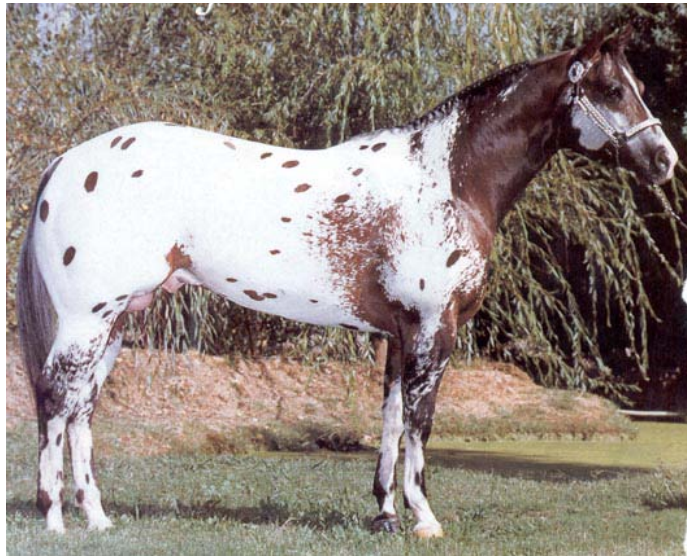


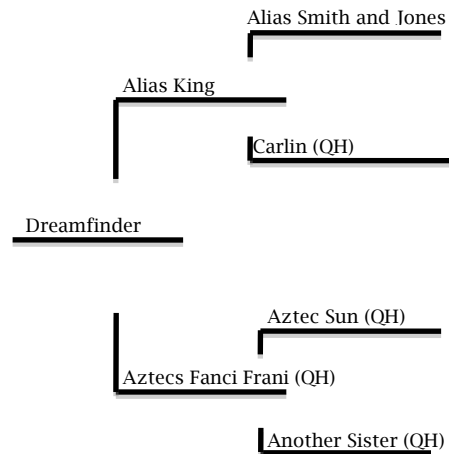
Figure 1: Dreamfinder. ApHC, September 15, 2009

### Dreamfinder

“From the moment Rex Kennard of Yukon, Oklahoma, saw the wobbly brilliant colored youngster stand up, there was no doubt in the breeders mind what lay ahead for the colt” (Hendrickson, 2002, p. 14).

Dreamfinder (Figure 1), often hailed as the best modern sire of our breed, was foaled on March 18, 1984, in Yukon, Oklahoma. He was the product of a promising match between Alias King and Aztecs Fancy Frani (AQHA) (Figure 2). The young colt was taken to Joan Santos Whitehouse in the spring of 1984 to be shown. The moment Whitehouse saw the loud-colored bay colt; she told the Kennard’s that Dreamfinder “would be the next Impressive of the Appaloosa World.” And she was right. Throughout his show career, short as it was, Dreamfinder was never placed lower than first and was almost always named Grand or Reserve Grand Champion. Rex Kennard was quoted in the 1987 *Appaloosa Journal* as saying; “Dreamfinder caused quite a stir at the 1985

National when he was named Grand Champion stallion as a yearling. His loud color, baby doll head and calm disposition attracted a lot of attention, and it was obvious he was going to live up to his name.”



**Figure 2: Dreamfinder Pedigree. ApHC**

In 1990, Bill Laurie of Crown Center Farms, Missouri, purchased the stallion to cross with his Impressive Andrew mares. It was a cross that had an outstanding effect on the breed. The cross was a horse that you could not only show in halter, but successfully ride. “He was wonderful to have at the farm, great to handle, easy to collect, and anyone could deal with him. He was just great,” said Jenée Bartels.

In 1993, Dreamfinder was briefly owned by Susan Osborne of Texas before showing up at his final home with Roger and Cathy Perry in Ocala, Florida. “I knew I wanted to buy him from the time I saw him,” said Roger Perry (Hendrickson, 2002, p. 16).



Dreamfinder had a personality that he passed on to his offspring. “Even when he felt the worst, he’d perk up his ears the minute you walked into the barn. He had a great zest for life and an almost humanlike personality,” said Roger Perry in the August 2002 *Appaloosa Journal*. Dreamfinder’s flashy color pattern attracted people and brought them to the breed.

Overall, this stallion had 522 offspring, 321 of which were characteristic Appaloosas, and 201 were solid. His offspring earned a total of 3,761.6 performance points and 14,138.5 halter points, 127 Bronze Medallions, 13 Silver Medallions, and 1 Superior Achievement certificate. In 1996, Dreamfinder was inducted into the Hall of Fame. With his first foal crop in 1987, he produced, My Dirty Dreams, who was the Grand Champion weanling gelding at the National show and was third at the World Show. Dreamfinders, TTS Midnight Blue, also from the first foal crop, won two Bronze Performance Medallions and one Silver Halter Medallion. Roger Perry said he believes that Dreamfinder’s greatest strength was his sons, however, Karen Grimm, Nevada, 2009 Hall of Fame inductee, was quoted in the August 2002 *Appaloosa Journal* as saying, “I think its kinda like Secretariat, Dreamfinder’s a better broodmare producer than a stallion producer.” Although there may be discrepancies in what individuals believe Dreamfinder’s strength is, one of his most notable sons Maid’s Dream had made his mark on the Appaloosa industry as well.

After suffering from laminitis for several years, on May 1, 2002, the Perrys decided it was time to let the great stallion go. Jenée Bartels said of Dreamfinder, “There

wasn't anyone out there who didn't like him when they saw him because he was so pretty. He was always a happy horse, never in a bad mood."



**Figure 3: Prince Plaudit. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

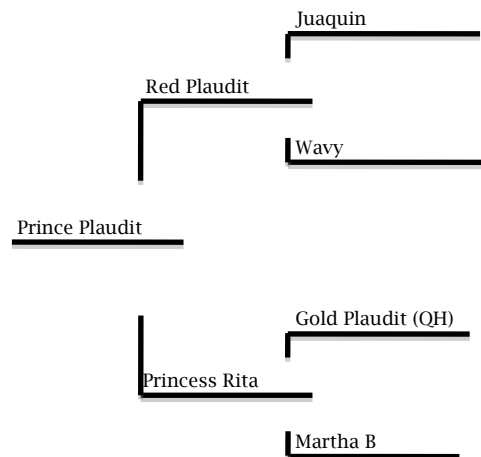
### Prince Plaudit

"Prince Plaudit's greatest contribution to the breed has been a producer of reproducers," said trainer Harry Reed (Moors, 1998, p. 59). That is the legacy he left.

Prince Plaudit (Figure 3) sired 673 offspring, 436 of whom had regular Appaloosa characteristics. He had 75 offspring that earned 2,408.5 performance points and 74 offspring that earned 1096 points in halter. There were also 21 Bronze Medallion winners, three Silver Medallion winners, and one Gold Medallion winner. The Gold Medallion winner was Johnny Prince, who had 239 halter points, 123 performance points, and a Silver and a Bronze Medallion. The other Silver Medallion winners were

Prince's Mac and Princess Mirage. There were also eight Superior Achievement Certificates.

Carl Miles, Texas, wanted to make Prince Plaudit a household name for horsemen, and some believe that he succeeded in making a "superhorse with spots." In Prince Plaudits' show career, he was the National Champion Get of Sire in 1969 and 1975 and World Champion in 1975. He was Grand Champion at the Fort Worth Stock Show, San Antonio Stock Show, Dal Worth Club show, Denver Nationals Southern Stock Show, and West Texas Fair among numerous others. He never lost a Get of Sire class whether at the regional or the national level.



**Figure 4: Prince Plaudit Pedigree. ApHC**

Prince Plaudit, foaled in May 1963, spent his first two years at Hank Wiescamp's Alamosa, Colorado, ranch. The stallion was by Red Plaudit, out of Princess Rita (Figure 4). In December of 1965, Miles bought the loud-colored colt. Prince Plaudit was to be the replacement sire for Miles's successful, but aging stallion, Joker B.

In Prince Plaudit's first foal crop, he sired champions. A few of his champions were Prince Carl, Prince's Queen, Prince Plaudit Jr, Double Plaudit, and Prince's Miss McCue. With champions being produced, Miles advertised the stallion on the back cover of every *Appaloosa News* from August 1967 until February 1984. "This marketing strategy quickly placed Prince Plaudit at the forefront of Appaloosa breeder's minds, and before long, he was a household name throughout the Appaloosa industry," (*Appaloosa Journal*, December 1997, p. 26). Prince Plaudit was a producer of halter and performance champions, those offspring gained 40 National and World titles. In 1978, he was the first stallion to receive the Bronze Production Plaque, which is earned after a stallion sires 12 Bronze Medallion winners. In the 1984 issue of *Horsemen*, Prince Plaudit was listed as one of the 10 all-time great horses. He shared this honor with Quarter horses Doc Bar, Mr. Gun Smoke, Kin P-234, Leo San, Poco Lena, Skipper W, Poco Bueno, Two Eyed Jack, and Impressive.

In 1974, Prince Plaudit was included in the M-V Ranches dispersal sale, slot number 12. "I remember there was an unusual amount of flashbulbs and 'oohs' and 'ahs,'" said auctioneer Ron Kavanagh in a January 1988 *Appaloosa Journal* interview. "Carl Miles had told the crowd about the horse, and there were some tears in people's eyes when this horse started to sell. When I started to sell the horse, a friend opened the bidding at \$50,000. I took one breath, and it was clear to \$150,000 before I took another breath. There was a man and his son sitting and bidding in one place, and then there were two syndicates and two other guys bidding. We went to \$250,000 on my second breath, and just like you turn off a switch, it all quit. I think the man and his son bid

\$255,000 and the syndicate headed by Doug Stone bid \$260,000, and that was the end of it. It didn't take a minute and a half to sell that horse" (Moors, 1988, p. 56).

The stallion was syndicated for \$300,000 at \$50,000 a share. Miles stayed an avid promoter of Prince Plaudit as the Syndicate Manager. C. L. Caines said, "He might be one of the greatest influences on the color and quality aspect of the breed." Caines said that Prince Plaudit's offspring could do anything and described Princes Bird as one of his best mares in performance and in halter. She won a National Grand Champion in halter, in Children's Western Pleasure, Junior Western Pleasure, Senior Western Pleasure, Ladies Western Pleasure, and Men's Western Pleasure.

His last owner, David Stahlman of Pennsylvania, said that the Prince Plaudit's personality made him seem like he was almost human. Stahlman's children would go out and be with Prince, they would walk right under him and he would just watch them carefully.

Prince Plaudit's son, Prince Ferrell, was in a production of "Cavalleria Rusticana" by the Pittsburgh Opera. "The opera crew liked the quiet stallion so much that they extended his time on stage from two minutes to seven minutes...Farrell was a hit with the cast and crew, and a star with the audience" (Moors, 1988, p. 59).

In June 1988, Prince Plaudit died of natural causes. "According to his August 1988 *Appaloosa Journal* obituary, "...on the day of Prince's death, owner David Stahlman had taken the stallion from his stall, bathed, brushed, and clipped him, and escorted him on a leisurely walk at Rimwold Ranch. It was a peaceful close to a

noteworthy life.” The stallion was inducted into the Appaloosa Club Hall of Fame in 1988.



Figure 5: Goer. ApHC, September 15, 2009

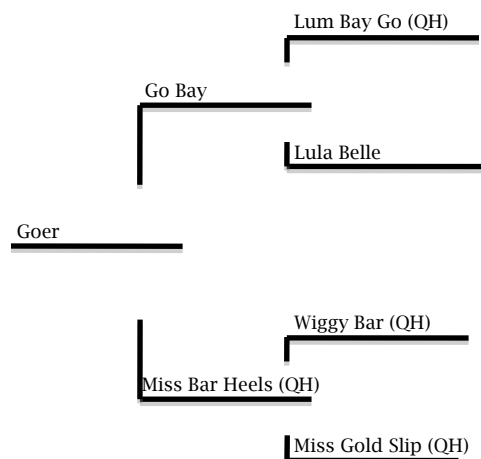
### Goer

“He really has been a Goodwill Ambassador to the rest of the world for the Appaloosa breed,” said Dennis O’Leary (Mangum, 1993, p. 57).

The combination of Go Bay Go and Miss Bar Heels (AQHA) (Figure 6) resulted in a chestnut colt that was not only pretty, but had the size of a halter horse. Foaled in 1973, Goer (Figure 5), at three months of age, was purchased by Tom Simmons, of California, under the stipulation that the colt would be shown and promoted by a top individual. Simmons said, “...I first saw Goer when he was about two weeks old. I just knew he was the one.” (Mangum, 1993, p. 53). Goer was promoted at the hands of Ted Turner and Hall of Famer George Minic.

Goer has had 722 offspring; 495 classified as regular Appaloosas and 227 as non-characteristic. He has 88 offspring that earned 1,840.5 performance points and 261 offspring that earned 7,860.5 halter points. They gained 53 Bronze Medallions, 2 Silver Medallions, and 11 Superior Achievement Certificates, and more than \$5,000 in Breeders Trust money.

Goer had a successful show career in his own right. He was the 1975 Reserve National Champion and 1976 National Champion. As a sire, he was the all-time leading sire of Appaloosa offspring, having 702 registered; a leading sire of halter champions and leading sire of Medallion winners by the time he was 10; and a leading sire of performance horses for more than ten years, and gained five National or World Get of Sire Championships before being retired to stud.



**Figure 6: Goer Pedigree. ApHC**

Joan Peachy, of California, former owner of Goer, said, “He was gorgeous! The prettiest little colt you’d ever seen, had a typsy head and tremendous hip on him.” She

said that he was pretty with size, that he moved really well, and he was an elegant horse that stood out in a crowd.

In 1976, a partnership was formed along with Simmons Kennedy Ranches, California, and Goer. In two years, Goer had made himself a household name within the Appaloosa industry. He had become a successful sire through the success of Gojack, Tony Lama, and My Daddy's Tuff. Tony Lama was a Silver and Bronze Medallion winner who was not only successful in halter, but also in youth and open performance classes. In 1980, 1983, and 1984, and Goer was the National Champion in Get of Sire and in 1985, won both World and National Champion Get of Sire.

In 1984, Goer was involved in a breeding accident. He broke his leg, while teasing a mare; he reared when the mare kicked out. No contact was made, but his leg caught a feeder. Although there was only a small cut, x-rays were still taken. The x-rays revealed that Goer had a 5-inch-long diagonal and vertical hairline fracture. He was given a 50% recovery rate. After being confined to his stall for eight weeks, and being on an extensive exercise program, he successfully recovered.

In 1992, his last year at stud, Goer was sent to O'Leary Farms in Illinois. Dennis and Mary Lynn O'Leary thought that Goer was ahead of his time. "I think this horse is even better than anyone considers him. In fact, I believe he's the premier horse in our breed," said Dennis O'Leary. (Mangum, 1993, p. 57.) Dennis O'Leary considered him a goodwill ambassador for the breed. "I get people from literally all over the world that come in here and they're the happiest people in the world if they can just touch Goer. It's almost like a cult." (Mangum, 1993, p. 57).



Goer died of natural causes on August 23, 1994. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1994.

#### Ima Doc O'Lena

“Sometimes he'd get so low he'd look like he was cutting mice,” said Hanes Chatham, Texas (Rice, 1999, p. 22).

Ima Doc O'Lena (Figure 7) had 362 offspring, 220 of whom had regular Appaloosa characteristics. He had 212 offspring that earned 5,586.9 performance points and 9 offspring that earned 35 halter points, 104 Bronze Medallions and one Superior Achievement Certificate.

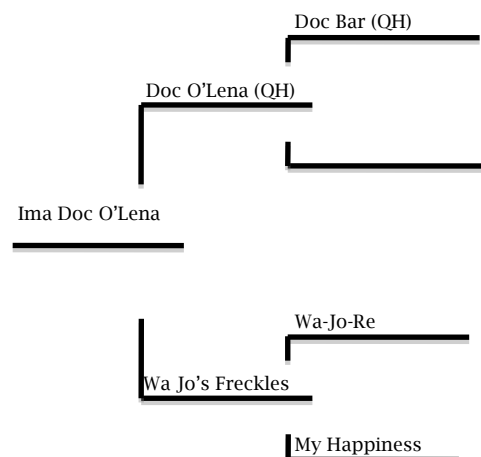


**Figure 7: Ima Doc O'Lena. ApHC, August 19, 2009**

Ima Doc O'Lena was out of Wa Jos Freckels by Doc O'Lena (Figure 8), was a National Cutting Horse Association Champion, with lifetime earnings of more than

\$21,000 and was inducted into the American Quarter Horse Hall of Fame. Jimmie Miller–Smith, a Hall of Fame inductee, liked the way Doc O’Lena worked, she called Shorty Freeman who owned Doc O’Lena and took Wa Jos Freckels to Scottsdale, Arizona, to have her mare bred. Miller-Smith of Oklahoma said, “I was thrilled at that, because I always thought that Shorty Freeman was the greatest cutting trainer in the world.” Wa Jos Freckels was a cutting winner in her own right. She won numerous regional NCHA Open Cuttings and holds a NCHA certificate of ability.

From the moment Ima Doc O’Lena was born, Miller–Smith was proud of him. She said, “One reason I was so proud of him was he was so sweet, very athletic. He liked to play with you. When you went in to catch him, he would run and zip here and zip there, then stop and stand still and would come right up to you.”



**Figure 8: Ima Doc O'Lena Pedigree. ApHC**

During his show career, he shone. Ima Doc, as he was fondly known, was the 1983 World Champion in Junior Cutting, the 1984 Senior Cutting World Champion, and the 1989 Non Pro Cutting World Champion. Miller–Smith said he was smart and

athletic. He won the 1983 Pacific Coast Cutting Horse Association Derby, and was Semi-finalist in 1983 NCHA Super Stakes.

Ima Doc O'Lena's babies gained their sire's athletic abilities and winning attitude. They were smart, and were successful in reining, games, team penning, and halter. As a sire, he had honors as fourth on the 1999 ApHC list of leading sires of Appaloosa performance horses, third on the 1999 ApHC list of leading sires of point-earning performance horses, second on the 1999 ApHC list of leading sires of Appaloosa Reining horses, and 1999 ApHC list of leading sire of Appaloosa Cutting and Games horses. Bill Frazier was quoted in the 1999 *Appaloosa Journal* as saying this about Ima Doc O'Lena son, Ima Doc's Vince, "He's the nicest moving colt I've ever had and that many people have ever seen." A few of his outstanding offspring include Ima Docs Delana, Ima Dazzelena, and Ima Docs Cheno. Ima Docs Delana was the 1991 and 1993 World Cutting Champion and earned points in halter and in suitability for dressage. Ima Dazzelena was the 1994 National working cow horse champion and had points in halter and most colorful. Ima Docs Cheno has five top 10 ApHC World and National Championships. Miller-Smith said, "I think one of the greatest things about him is what a producing sire he is, he can do it himself and he can pass it on to his get" (Stock Horse Supreme, 1996, p. 17).

The decision was made on June 6, 2006 to put down Ima Doc O'Lena. At 27 years of age, the Hall of Fame stallion's health had begun declining after complications with an earlier procedure. Ima Doc was buried on the Smith Ranch in Geary, Oklahoma, next to his mother and grandmother. Miller-Smith said, "He was just an awesome and

amazing horse. It was such an honor to have owned him, and a privilege to have loved him and to have had him in our lives” (Hendrickson, 2006, p. 185).



**Figure 9: The Hunter. Sue Schembri, December 14, 2009**

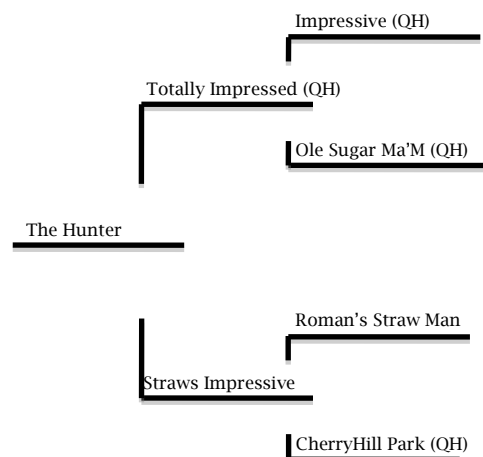
### The Hunter

The 2009 Appaloosa Hall of Fame Inductee was more than Doug and Sue Schembri of Florida, could have ever wished for in their wildest dreams. Sue Schembri said, “We got lucky!”

The Hunter (Figure 9) has had 423 offspring, 61% of them having Appaloosa characteristics. His offspring earned more than 5,332.5 points in performance classes and 5,246 points in halter classes, 7,182 non-pro points and 5,332.5 youth points. His offspring accumulated 62 Bronze Medallions and 23 Silver Medallions. His first foal, Return to Color, won the Hunter in Hand–Yearling Colts, and as a gelding, earned more

than 90 halter points, more than 50 performance points, a Bronze Medallion, ROMs and a superior event award in halter. Huntsman, another from his first foal crop, was The Hunter's first performance champion, winning the Pleasure Driving World Championship in 1999. A few of his most notable offspring are Hunting for Love, JR Hunter, Honkin Hunter, and Moonlight Hunter. His offspring have won more than \$38,000 in Breeders Trust money.

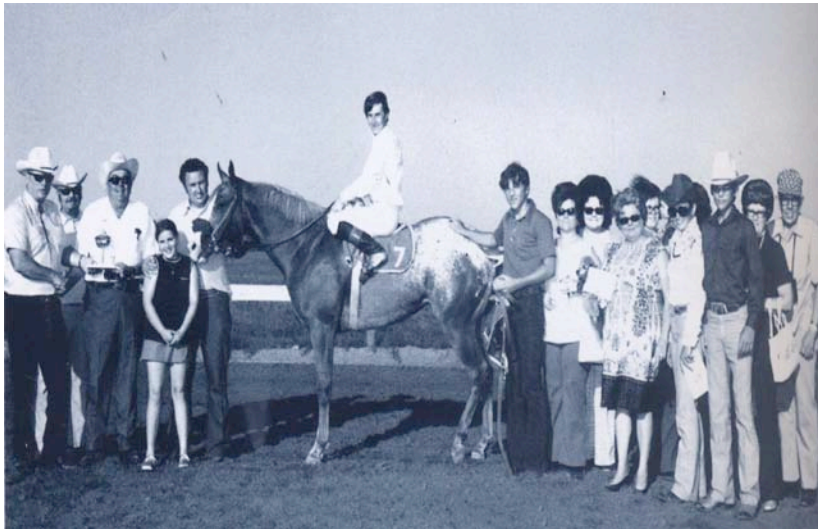
The Hunter, as he was aptly named, earned 2 Silver Medallions and 5 Bronze Medallions, 82.5 performance points, 28 halter points, and 4 Register of Merits (ROM). He won his first National and World Championships in 1995 in 2-Year Old Hunter Under Saddle. He was retired to stud in 1998, after making his final show ring appearance and winning the Hunter in Hand World championship. "He'd achieved what we wanted him to with a show record, and there wasn't much more he could prove," said Schembri of their decision to retire Hunter from competition" (Wenholz, 2002, p. 17).



**Figure 10: The Hunter Pedigree. ApHC**

The Hunter, was by Totally Impressed (AQHA), an accomplished halter horse sire, out of Straws Impressive, also an accomplished halter horse (Figure 10). Totally Impressed had already had a major influence on the English discipline, having been crossed with Straws Impressive. Totally Impressed (AQHA) accumulated 97 halter points, and sired Bronze and Silver Medallion winners. Straws Impressive was a reserve National champion and a national high point winner, and accumulated more than 100 halter points. Her sire Roman's Straw Man, has a Silver production Medallion. The combination of these two halter horses was an undeniable success for the Appaloosa English industry. The Hunter is the only Appaloosa stallion to date to win the Hunter Under Saddle, Pleasure Driving, and Hunter in Hand at the National and at the World Show. His full siblings were successful. Totally Straw was a multiple national and world champion and Total Lee won the World and National three times and dominated the hunt seat classes. The Hunter is also a half brother to Private Collection, another multiple National and World champion winner and sire.

The Hunter is a laid-back stallion that's easily trainable and a pleasure to be around. He has an elegance that he passes on to his offspring. They always have a charisma that makes them noticeable in the arena. They seem to have a modern look with their structure and conformation that the industry wants. The offspring have strong trots and good lopes. "He's the horse for us—a once-in-a-lifetime horse, and we just feel blessed to have him," said Schembri (Wenholz, 2002, p. 19).

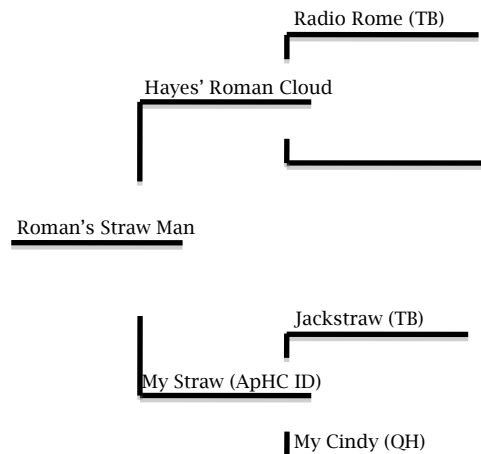


**Figure 11: Roman's Straw Man. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

### Roman's Straw Man

Roman's Straw Man (Figure 11) was by Hayes' Roman Cloud, out of My Straw. My Straw (Figure 12) was a big quarter horse type mare with a good head.

He produced 437 offspring, 297 that had Appaloosa characteristics and 140 that were solid. Of his offspring, 116 earned 5,424.1 performance points, 134 earned 3,014 halter points. There were 10 performance superior event awards and five halter superior event awards, 51 Bronze Medallions, 8 Silver Medallions, 33 Bronze Superior Achievement certificates, 1 Silver Superior Achievement certificate, and \$116,904 in race earnings. In 1993, Roman's Straw Man received his ApHC Performance Sire. His offspring that aided in him receiving this were Straw Maid, Run for Blue, Jayme Straw, Dose of Straw, Vanna Straw, Always Roman, Rocket Straw Sam, and Straw De Otoe.



**Figure 12: Roman's Straw Man Pedigree. ApHC**

He raced in 1973, with three starts and one win, one place, and one show, and earned \$4,187.22. After winning six races as a 2-year old, he had chipped knees that kept him from racing the rest of the season. As a sire, he won the Get of Sire eight times at the National show in 1987 and 1988, and at the World in 1982, 1983, 1987, and 1988. Roman's Straw Man was taken to the show pen at 3-years old, winning 12 consecutive Grand Championships.

Although he had a short but successful racing and show career, his real impact came as a stallion. Lewis Wartchow, who owned sire, Hayes' Roman Cloud, said, "I can't imagine an Appaloosa horse ever being as dominant as he was in putting down good-looking colts" (Gold & Harrison, 1991, p. 98). In 1974, Randall Hambrick, of Oklahoma, bought the stallion for \$50,000. Hambrick was originally a Quarter Horse breeder, but wanted to change direction. After the purchase, Hambrick began showing his new stallion at local shows, gaining more admirers and mare owners from as far away as California, and New Mexico. In 1980, Bruce and Donna Griffin of Florida, who



owned Straw Mans daughters, visited their fillies's sire. During their visit, they purchased the stallion and a ranch in Texas. After breeding numerous mares and investing time and money into their endeavor, the Griffins had their first dispersal sale in 1983. This resulted in the selling of Roman's Straw Man's daughter, Jill Straw, for \$150,000, a record at the time.

Romans' Straw Man's offspring won in halter and in performance classes. He passed on his easy-going disposition, which was said to have been inherited from his sire. His offspring often gained his athletic ability and prettiness. "He put prettiness on them. None of them were coarse or common looking. He put his stamp on them," said Griffin (Gold & Harrison, 1991, p. 161).

Romans' Straw Man died at age 20. With color and class, Romans' Straw Man brought a new look to the Appaloosa show ring. Griffin thought that for an Appaloosa stallion, he was ahead of his time.



Figure 13: Impressive Andrew. ApHC, September 15, 2009

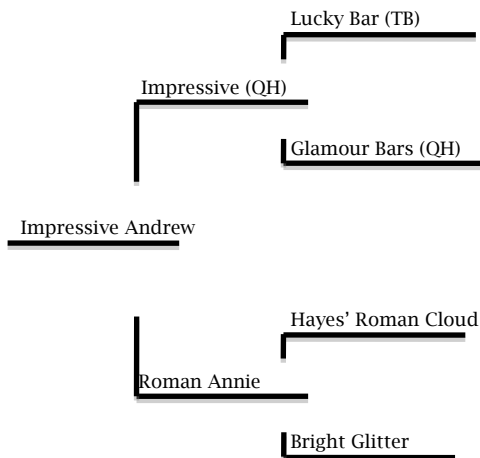
### Impressive Andrew

Born a solid black stallion positive for HYPP, Impressive Andrew (Figure 13) had a lot to prove to the Appaloosa world. But he did that numerous times over.

Impressive Andrew had 356 offspring, 33% of whom had Appaloosa characteristics. His offspring accumulated 7,948 halter points and 3,168 performance points, 135 Bronze Medallions, 16 Silver Medallions, 1 Gold Medallion, 1 Superior Achievement Certificate and more than \$800 in Breeders Trust money.

He was an eye-catching colt even at age 2. People saw his eye appeal, but that was only half of the stallion's draw, the rest was his bloodlines. Impressive Andrew, as he was fondly known to owners and friends, was by Impressive (AQHA), out of Roman Annie (Figure 14), the 1981 National Grand champion mare. Impressive was a famous World Champion stallion that changed the halter horse world forever.

In February 1986, Bill Laurie, owner of Crown Center Farms, Missouri, and K/C Appaloosa Farms, Virginia, purchased Andrew and brought him to his final home. Six years later, Laurie bought out his partners and was the sole owner. As a yearling, Andrew earned 17 firsts, 4 seconds, 5 Grand Championships, and 4 Reserves. The



**Figure 14: Impressive Andrew Pedigree. ApHC**

winning streak continued as a 2-year-old and 3-year-old, winning the National and World Championship titles both years. In 1988 and 1989, he added more championships. He never lost from 1986 through 1989. In 1997, he became a member of the Appaloosa Hall of Fame. Impressive Andrew was a natural, and in a 2001 *Appaloosa Journal* article, Laurie said, “He had a lot of natural muscle definition; we didn’t have to put a lot of work into him, He had an elegance and a prettiness that I don’t think has been equaled.” Outside the arena, on the farm, he was just as impressive; he had a lot of fire, but was fun to handle. Jenée Bartels, a former Crown Center Farms employee, said, “I use to sit on his back with a halter and lead rope and let him graze. He wasn’t broke to ride, just used to do that. He was my horse, my black stallion.”

Impressive Andrews’s first offspring hit the ground in 1988, then from 1990 through 1998, his offspring dominated the halter classes, winning 7 Grand and 2 Reserve World Championships, and 4 Grand and 1 Reserve National Championship. In 1998, Impressive Andrew’s offspring captured all three categories at the National show:

Andrew's Wapiti, National Grand Champion Stallion; Andrews Finest, Grand Champion Gelding, and Andrews Centerfold, Grand Champion Mare. One of the stallion's early fans was Jim Wild, in one year he had 12 Impressive Andrew offspring. Today his broodmare band is largely composed of Andrew broodmares. One of his broodmares, is Andrews Centerfold, a three-time National and World Champion, as well as two-time National Grand Champion mare. "Andrew," Wild said, "provided conformation, color and disposition, and passed along his pencil-thin neck and his muscling" (Wenholz, 2001, p. 21). Another supporter is Hall of Famer Karen Grimm, Nevada, who owned Color Me Andrew, who won 3 Silver Medallions and 2 Bronze Medallions. He was great at Hunter Under Saddle. Karen bred her Dreamfinder mares to Impressive Andrew and, The Visionary came out of this cross.

Grimm was quoted in the December 2001 *Appaloosa Journal* as saying, "His biggest influence on the breed will be the stallions he left." To contradict this, Laurie said he believed that Impressive Andrews's mares would be the most powerful influence. Impressive Andrew didn't produce only halter horses, but some offspring performed as English horses. As a stallion, he was a true halter horse; however he put versatile offspring on the ground.

Impressive Andrew was euthanized on July 11, 2001 at age 17. He had been suffering from a prolonged infection in one hoof and that led to laminitis in the other hoof. In the eulogy, Laurie said, "There'll never be another Andrew" (Wenholz, 2001, p. 19).



**Figure 15: Hot Chocolate Chip. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

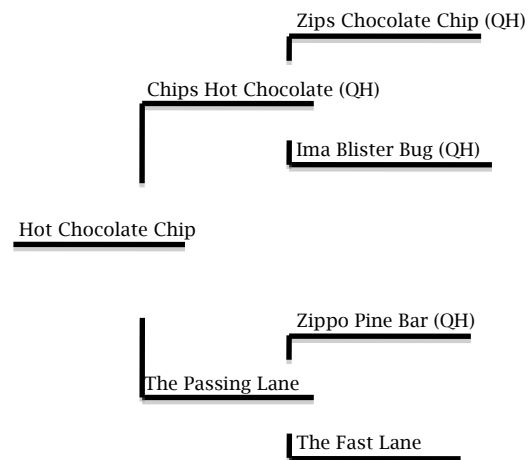
### Hot Chocolate Chip

“He was unique. He just had it, and there was no hiding it” said Jeri Ballard, North Carolina (Pigott, 2006, p. 45).

Hot Chocolate Chip (Figure 15) had 163 offspring, 75 of whom had Appaloosa characteristics. Seventy-five offspring earned 3,003 performance points and 26 earned 178 halter points. His offspring earned 4 Performance Superior events, 28 Bronze Medallions, and \$6,193 in Breeders Trust money.

Hot Chocolate Chip was the 1996 World Champion in 2-Year-Old Snaffle Bit Western Pleasure. The stallion was the unanimous winner under all five judges and was ridden by trainer, Steve Heckaman. In 1997, Chip was ridden by trainer, Stanley Ryan, and became the National Champion in 3-Year-Old Snaffle Bit Western Pleasure. After this win, he was retired to stud. He had already proved what he needed; now it was time for him to prove himself as a producer. Hot Chocolate Chip was by Chips Hot Chocolate (AQHA), out of The Passing Lane (Figure 16). Chips Hot Chocolate was the leading son

of successful Quarter Horse sire Zips Chocolate Chip. Chips Hot Chocolate had these accolades: AQHA Superior Western Pleasure horse and 2X Congress Champion in Western Pleasure. Hot Chocolate Chip was out of The Passing Lane, a gift to Jeri Ballard from L.W. Eklund. The Passing Lane's pregnancy was difficult. She contracted Purpura Hemorrhagica, an often-fatal immune complex disease, and the Ballards nearly lost her. "I told them, if that baby is interfering, get rid of the baby and keep the mare, because I know I'll never have another like her. But the Lord was good to us, and we get to keep them both," said Ballard (Pigott, 2006, p. 45). The mare spent three months at the University of Georgia's Veterinary Clinic. "He was a miracle baby, in more ways than one" (Pigott, 2006, p. 45).



**Figure 16: Hot Chocolate Chip Pedigree. ApHC**

Ballard was partial to Hot Chocolate Chip from the beginning because of the way he moved; he was unique. He was a very humble and timid weanling, but became somewhat aggressive as a yearling. At this point, Ballard decided that if the colt was to

be a champion, he needed to be a gentleman. “With great trepidation, I turned him in the pasture with our ‘bred’ mares where he gained a healthy respect for ‘the girls’ and his elders,” said Ballard. He became a kind, quiet natured and trainable horse. He could become excitable in the breeding barn, but was quiet, docile, and gentle.

A memory Ballard has of Hot Chocolate Chip is from when he was turned out with the broodmares. Clients Bill and Josephine Hawes, North Carolina, were visiting, and all the broodmares had gathered at the fence. “We turned around and looked and here comes ‘Chip,’” Ballard said with a laugh. “His nostrils are flared, his eyes are bugging out of his head, and his ears are back. He thinks he’s doing to AAA, and all of these big, fat broodmares just outran him. They’re all stopped, and here he comes, doing that little thing he did” (Pigott, 2006, p. 45). The Hawes bought Hot Chocolate Chip, and kept him in training with the Ballards.

As a stallion, Hot Chocolate Chip was producing champions from the start. One of his most accomplished offspring is Chocolatey, a 3 time World and Reserve World Champion, a 3 time NSBA Futurity Champion. In addition, Hot Chocolate Chip has been in the Top Five of the performance Sires list for several years. He did this with a very limited foal crop. As a sire, he typically passes on his halter type body, great neck set, pretty head and his natural way of moving. His offspring consistently have good dispositions and are trainable and attractive. In a December 2006 *Appaloosa Journal* article, Tim Zuidema was quoted as saying, “Their minds are their best features. They’re all really quiet, easy to train, and easy to ride; they’re really good amateur and youth horses. And they’re all pretty; he sires a pretty horse.”

Jo Hawes said, “He was my ultimate dream horse, to be honest” (Pigott, 2006, p. 47).



**Figure 17: All Hands On Zip. Nancy Magnussen, February 2010**

### All Hands On Zip

From the moment she saw him “float” across the show ring, Nancy Magnussen, Texas, fell in love with All Hands On Zip (Figure 17). After breeding numerous mares to him throughout the years, the opportunity arose for her to purchase the stallion she loved. All Hands On Zip, affectionately known as Jack, arrived at Hopes Creek Ranch in College Station, Texas, in 2003.

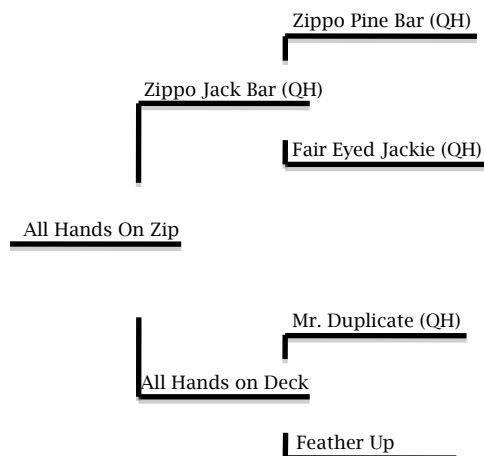
He currently has 271 offspring, 57% of who have regular characteristics. Of those 271 offspring, 37 won Bronze Medallions and 10 won Silver Medallions. His offspring earned 3,126.5 performance points and 2,537.5 halter points. His most notable offspring include Agates in My Hand with 128 halter points, 137 performance points, 1



Bronze Medallion, and 4 Silver Medallions; All Hands on Romeo with 227 halter points, 336 performance points, 2 Bronze Medallions, and 1 Silver Medallion; and Hand Me a Zip with 190 halter points, 494 performance points, 10 Bronze Medallions, and two Silver Medallions.

All Hands On Zip is an influential stallion in the Appaloosa industry because of his outstanding movement and ability to consistently produce all-around show horses.

He has been seen tracking around the arena with Quarter Horse hunt seaters. “You can’t miss Jack, because he’s out there trotting around, and he looks like he fits in and could go show with the Quarter Horses and be competitive. He’s one of the few Appaloosa’s who can,” said Ann Richards, Texas, a former owner.



**Figure 18: All Hands On Zip Pedigree. ApHC**

Magnussen said this of her beloved stallion: “This stallion is the epitome of what we breed for in the horse industry. He has it all: bloodlines, talent, pretty, height and good bone, siring ability, show accomplishments, color, and disposition.” What allows

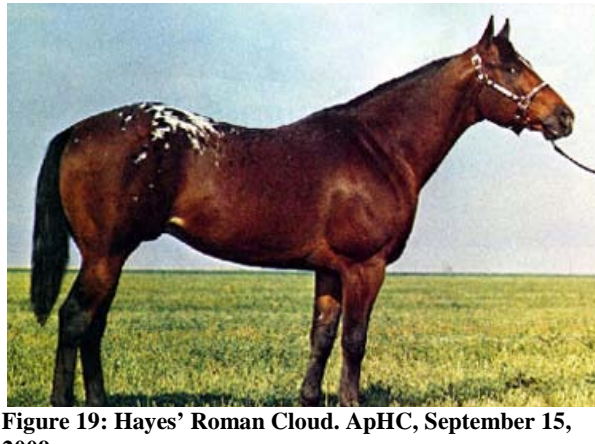
this stallion to have the outstanding movement and ability to produce great offspring is his bloodlines. To get a great stallion, you must breed for the best. When Judith DeMuth, Michigan, bred for All Hands On Zip, she chose a great sire, Zippo Jack Bar (AQHA), as recommended by trainer, Doug Schembri, Florida. Zippo Jack Bar (Figure 18) has been listed on the AQHA Leading Sire list since 1991 and featured in the book *Great Horses of the Past*. In his own career as a sire, he has become a multiple world champion sire of Quarter Horses, Paints, and Appaloosas. All Hands On Zip's dam, All Hands on Deck, was characterized as a big, quiet, gentle mare. She traces back to Go Man Go (AQHA) and Hands Up.

As a stallion, All Hands On Zip has been easy to handle, even at an early age. DeMuth, his breeder and original owner, said, "He was a friendly colt, a pleasure to put a halter on and off of, pick up his feet, and lead out to the pasture with his dam."

All Hands On Zip is a stallion who passes on quality traits to his offspring. He typically has very tall offspring that mature between 16 and 17 hands. A hand is equal to 4 inches. He passes on a good mind and good legs to his offspring. They are easy to train and learn quickly.

#### Hayes' Roman Cloud

Hayes' Roman Cloud (Figure 19) sired 265 offspring, 167 of whom had regular Appaloosa papers. Thirty-nine earned a total of 1,813 performance points, and 52 earned 1,162.5 halter points, and won 24 Bronze Medallions, 6 Silver Medallions, and 17 Superior Achievement certificates. His racing offspring earned more than \$95,051.



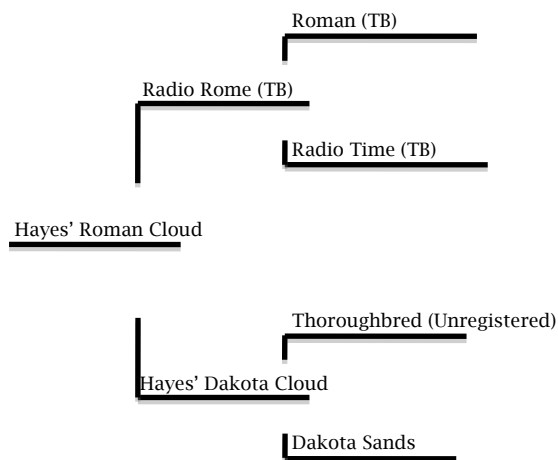
**Figure 19: Hayes' Roman Cloud. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

Hayes' Roman Cloud was by Thoroughbred Radio Rome (Figure 20), out of Hayes' Dakota Cloud. Hayes' Dakota Cloud was "one of the best early day race mares in the Appaloosa breed" (Hayes' Roman Cloud, 1968 p. 2.). Radio Rome had a record of 21-7-2-3 with total earnings of \$20,500.

In his racing career, he had 10 starts. In 1967, his record was 9 starts, 6 wins, one place, and 2 shows, with a total purse of \$17,576. He became the 1967 2-Year-Old Sprint colt. He could run 350 yards in 18.63 seconds. In his show career, he was the 1977 National Champion Get of Sire and won 3 Bronze Superior Achievement awards and 1 Bronze Medallion. Hayes' Roman Cloud was inducted in the Hall of Fame in 2000.

During weanling and yearling years, Hayes' Roman Cloud was fed the best feed available and given milk to help with his bone development. After his saddle breaking, owner Wayne Hayes, Kansas, took the colt to a Thoroughbred farm to work out with the Thoroughbred colts. "Roman Cloud became so proficient at beating these Thoroughbred

rivals with such ease, that it led to the trainer of the farm telling Hayes that he would rather not run his Thoroughbred colts with the spotted colt anymore as many of his owners were getting discouraged” (Hayes’ Roman Cloud, 1968, p. 2). Hayes’ Roman Cloud began his racing career in the Kansas Futurity Trials and finished a distant third. In the Oklahoma Appaloosa Futurity, he was the fastest time qualifier, but ended up fourth. Roman Cloud’s next race was scheduled to be the World Wide Futurity; however a bout with an almost deadly round of colic threatened to take him out of the race, but he recovered and raced. Two days before the race, 1988 Hall of Famer J.E Baker, Oklahoma, bought half interest in the colt. Hayes’ Roman Cloud made his new owner proud, beating the competition in the trials for the World Wide Futurity, setting the



**Figure 20: Hayes' Roman Cloud Pedigree. ApHC**

fastest qualifying time over 60 Appaloosa colts. Famous for slow starts and big finishes, this race turned out the same way. Hayes’ Roman Cloud started slowly, and, after the first 150 yards, was three lengths off the lead. He quickly turned up the speed, catching

the leader with 50 yards to spare and winning by half a length. After the race, jockey, Don Allison said, “This is the greatest Appaloosa I’ve ridden, and if he matures into breaking better from the gate, he could be even better” (Hayes’ Roman Cloud, 1968, p. 3). His racing career continued to be great, winning a 400-yard allowance race by two lengths, equaling a World record and setting a new 2-Year Old Colt Record. The record time was 400 yards in 21 seconds flat. His final outing of 1967 was the Arizona Futurity, in which his racing methods changed. In the Arizona Futurity, he broke with the leaders, set the pace, and won the 440-yard race in 21.8 seconds.

Hayes’ Roman Cloud’s production record spoke for itself. It earned him a Production Plaque in 1980 and a Superior Production Plaque in 1989. His most notable offspring include Roman’s Straw Man and Roman’s It Girl. Roman’s It Girl won all four of her starts as a 2-year old and earned the title of 2-Year-Old Sprint Filly Champion of 1972. Her final race record was 6-4-1-1 with total earnings of \$23,723. In 1997, she was inducted into the Appaloosa Racing Hall of Fame for her outstanding racing and production records. Roman’s Straw Man is among a few Appaloosa stallions to have earned the prestigious Performance Sires Certificate. He was one of the most popular sires of the 1970s. Other National champion Hayes’ Roman Cloud include: Roamin Time, Roman Annie, who is the dam of Impressive Andrew, and Cloud Be Proud.

#### The Executive

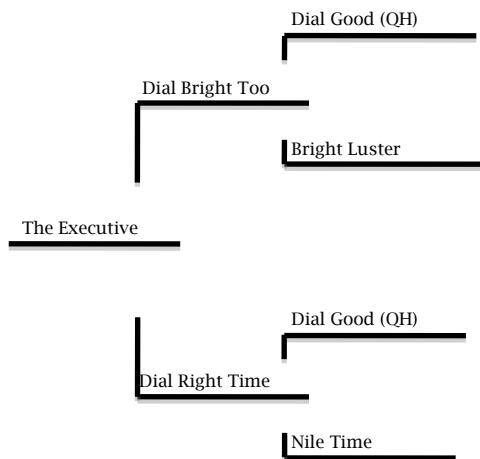
The Executive (Figure 21) was by Dial Bright Too, out of Dial Right Time. Dial Bright Too (Figure 22) was a race winner; however he made his mark as a sire of successful show horses.



**Figure 21: The Executive. ApHC,  
September 15, 2009**

He was the 1975 Two-Year-Old Stallions National Champion and the 1991 World Champion Get of Sire. The Executive produced 301 offspring, 194 of whom had Appaloosa characteristics and 107 were solid. Of those 301, 71 earned 2,732 performance points, 111 earned 2,992 halter points, 7 Halter Superior Event awards, 4 Performance Superior Event awards, 5 Versatility Champions, 10 Superior Achievement Certificates, 57 Bronze Medallions, 1 Silver Medallion and 147 ROMs including one for racing. A few of his exceptional offspring were The Real Stuff, The Organizer, Mr. Chairman, Miss Executive, My Kinda Girl, Jr. Executive, Lady Executive, and The Covergirl. The Covergirl was ridden by trainer, Jim Jirkovsky of Nebraska. In one year, The Covergirl was in front of a judge 41 times, placed 39 times and earned mostly first places. Jirkovsky said she was a gorgeous mare that judges couldn't help but notice and remember. Originally The Executive was registered as "Dial Bright Three," by C.T.

Hall, Colorado. He changed hands a few times before being bought by Lew Eklund, Nevada. He and his wife had been looking for a stallion that could produce halter and performance class winners. After poring over pedigrees, he found Dial Bright Three and told his wife “that’s our stallion.” In December 1974, Eklund bought the stallion for \$20,000. Deciding that the stallion should have a more powerful name to help him stand out in a crowd, Eklund and George Minic settled on The Executive. In 1975, at the hand of trainer and Hall of Famer George Minic and at the National Championship show, The Executive won the 2-year-old stallions class against 46 tough competitors, including another influential stallion, Goer. In 1976, The Executive was retired to stud.



**Figure 22: The Executive Pedigree. ApHC**

After retiring, The Executive, as he was affectionately called, was used as a ranch horse, on cattle drives and brandings. He was bred to very few outside mares, then only to Eklund’s mares to focus on his breeding operation. In 1990, he was leased to Goose and Jeri Ballard, North Carolina. He left the stallion in their care with specific

instructions to not give the stallion any special treatment, and to be kept in the pasture with mares. In a 1991 interview with the *Appaloosa Journal*, Eklund commented on his horse care: “I think the more natural you can keep an animal, the less stress and the longer his life is going to be.”

The Executive often passed on his curiosity, trainability, and intelligence. His offspring were all-around performers who could ride and halter. Jirkovsky said, “They were the type that, once you taught them something, they remembered it.” The Executive was at the height of his career during a time of specialization, yet he excelled as a halter and performance sire and made an impact with only 300 registered offspring.

As a sire, he has received the Appaloosa Horse Club Performance Sire Certificate, and in 2001 was posthumously give an ApHC Bronze Supreme Sire production plaque. The Executive was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1994. He died in his sleep at age 25.



**Figure 23: High Sign. ApHC, September 15, 2009**



## High Sign

Siring 81 offspring, High Sign (Figure 23) left his mark on the industry in a big way, and was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1992.

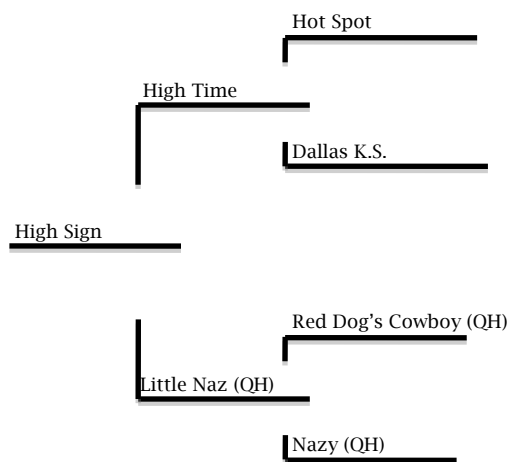
High Sign had 81 offspring, 70 of who had Appaloosa characteristics. Forty-three of those offspring earned 999.7 performance points and 14 Bronze Medallions.

High Sign was by High Time, out of Little Naz (AQHA) (Figure 24). High Time passed on his great mind to his successful son, and was a terrific roping horse.

In his own show career, High Sign won numerous National and World Championships. He was National Champion in Working Cow Horse four times, was a World Champion once, a Reserve World Champion three times, and was a World Champion or National Champion in the following events: Freestyle Reining, Steer Daubing, Timed Tie-Down Roping, and Judged Tie-Down Roping. He earned 55 World and National Championships in 6 events, a Versatility Championship, 2 Superior Event Awards, 7 high-point performance awards, 2 National Reining Horse Association Bronze trophies, and an open Calf-Roping Champion at the All American Quarter Horse Congress. Jack Henning, 1995 Trainer of the Year said, “High Sign was a tremendous horse. He was very competitive against all breeds and that’s probably the true test of a horse” (Wenholz, 2003, p. 123).

Owned by brothers, Mike and Ira Bregman, Florida, High Sign was taken to 1998 Hall of Fame Inductee Jack Henning, Florida, who is known for being a terrific roper and horseman. In a little over a month with Henning, High Sign was the Champion Performance Horse at the Dixie Nationals. High Sign, and the Henning partnership

lasted 16 years. “I was able to teach him a little,” Henning said, “but this horse has always wanted to do this” (Walker, 1979, p. 7). Throughout his career, High Sign was a success. He enjoyed what he was doing, and it showed through his calm, enjoyable nature.

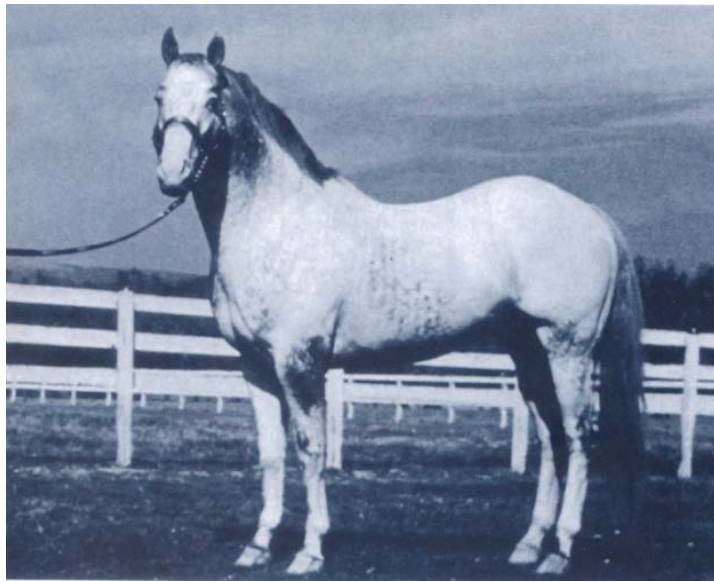


**Figure 24: High Sign Pedigree. ApHC**

Bregman felt that as a sire, High Sign never got his due. People at that time, who looked for stallions to breed their mares to, focused on halter horses, and they did not care if it could perform later. High Sign passed on his athleticism, heart, and willingness to his offspring. Two of his most notable offspring are High Sign Nugget and A&B Stop Sign. High Sign Nugget was special from the moment owner Jim Dobler laid eyes on him. High Sign Nugget earned 2 Bronze Medallions, 2 ROMs, 5 World Championships, and maintained the Alberta Reined Cow Horse Association’s all-time leading money earner, as of 2003. A&B Stop Sign had the athletic ability and willingness of his sire. He was the 1992 World Freestyle Reining Champion and has points in Heritage, Hunter in

Hand, and Aged Stallions. High Sign and his offspring are best known for their accomplishments in Western performance events, especially in roping and reining.

Although High Sign was successful as a sire, with only 81 offspring who earned numerous accolades, some believe that his greatest achievement was proving that Appaloosas could compete against other breeds. High Sign died in 1992.



**Figure 25: Bright Chip. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

### Bright Chip

The loud-colored son of historic Bright Eyes Brother was destined to be great and went down in history as one of the most versatile stallion in the industry. He sired halter, performance, and racing champions.

Bright Chip (Figure 25) had 307 offspring, 97% of whom had Appaloosa characteristics. Of his offspring, 46 earned 1,98.3 performance points and 22 earned 186

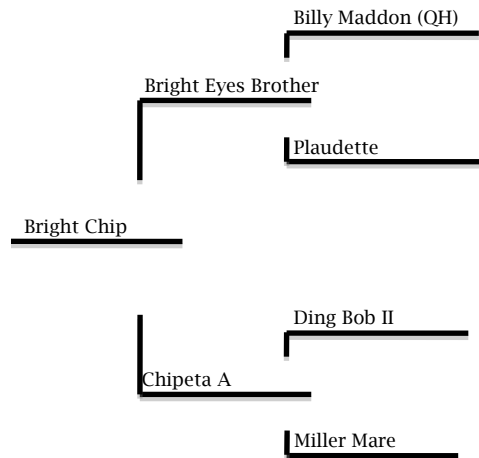
halter points; 12 Bronze Medallions, 1 Silver Medallion, and 4 Superior Achievement Certificates. This number of offspring was high for a stallion who was before the era of shipped or frozen semen.

Bright Chip was sired by one of the earliest influential sires of the Appaloosa industry, Bright Eyes Brother (Figure 26). Bright Eyes Brother does not have an impressive show record, but sired 128 registered offspring, and had four Bronze Medallion winners.

Bright Chip was the 1970 California Leading Sire. Each year from 1970 until his death in 1983, he received an award for his success as a sire. These awards were all California and Arizona Leading Sire of Halter Horses, Leading Sire of Performance Horses, and Leading Sire of Show Horses. He was inducted into the Appaloosa Hall of Fame in 1991.

Bright Chip began leaving his mark under the ownership of Gail Faust, however because of ill health she planned a dispersal sale. Gene and Doris Sharp, had a filly by Bright Chip, and decided to purchase him, however when the bidding reached \$20,000 Gene Sharp came home empty-handed. After the previous deal fell through, Faust called and offered the stallion to the Sharps. Shortly after that, Bright Chip was with the Sharps. They considered the stallion one of the nicest anyone had ever handled. By 1972, Bright Chip had sired a National Halter Champion, National Champion Hackamore horse, state halter champions, and three race winners from three starts. Bright Chip's continued to win in all facets of the show ring, from halter, to English, to western, to over fences. The Sharps typically kept the stallion's yearly foal crop to

around 19, breeding only top quality mares to him. During his career as a sire, his owners weren't the only ones to sing him praises. Youth, non-pros and trainers rode and competed on Bright Chip offspring. He often passed on his easy disposition and intelligence.



**Figure 26: Bright Chip Pedigree. ApHC**

Two of his most notable offspring were Chips Into Glory and Command Chip. Chips into Glory was a 17-hand stallion, who was owned by the Sharps. Chips Into Glory was a World Champion Saddle Seat Horse, World Champion in Side Saddle Pleasure, National Champion Side Saddle Pleasure horse, and a driving and saddle seat champion at the Grand National at the Cow Palace. Command Chip was an almost black stallion with a white blanket and large white spots.

Bright Chip lived a successful life; however it was not without its stumbles. In 1978, Bright Chip coliced badly, going into a surgery that involved removing 17 feet of intestine. It was remarkable that he made it through. He again coliced in 1982 and in 1983. The legendary sire died on August 7, 1983, while undergoing exploratory surgery.

When Bright Chip went into surgery, 25 feet of intestines were involved. During the surgery, it was seen that there was nothing that could have been done to save the stallion. Bright Chip was put down on the table, then brought home and buried on the farm. Doris Sharp said, “We feel privileged to have owned a legend” (Bloom, 1983, p. 84).



**Figure 27: Sir Wrangler. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

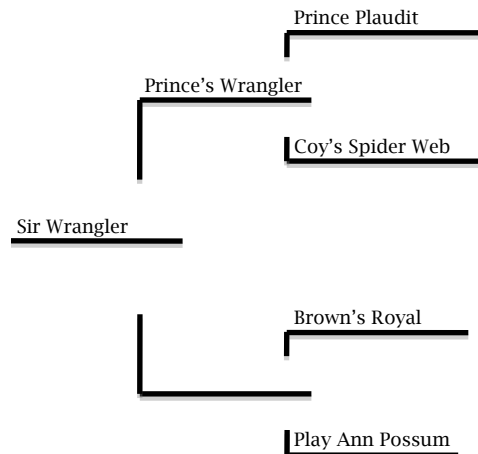
### Sir Wrangler

“Wrangler. When we stopped showing him, I would take him out to ride with the kids. He was so good and so smooth that we would lope along and they would just laugh and laugh and laugh,” said owner Jan Bard, Washington. From the time Jess Moreno

decided that Joe and Jan Bard were the perfect owners for this stallion, Sir Wrangler's fate was sealed. The couple had looked for a stallion to breed their Quarter Horse mare to when they went to see Prince's Wrangler, the sire of Sir Wrangler That's when Moreno decided that Sir Wrangler (Figure 27), a long yearling at the time, was better for the couple and their future operations. Later in the year, they bought a quarter horse mare, Katy Kay Hicks, bred her and brought Sir Wrangler home.

Sir Wrangler's sire was Prince's Wrangler (Figure 28), who was by 1988 Hall of Fame stallion Prince Plaudit, a world and national champion, Get of Sire Medallion winner, and Bronze Production Plaque earner. His dam, Royal Ann, great-granddaughter of Three Bars (JC), who was influential in changing the Quarter horse racing industry.

Over all Sir Wrangler produced 204 offspring, who had 2,084 performance points and 349.5 halter points, 61 Register of Merits, 8 Superior Event titles, 3 Superior Event certificates, 14 Bronze Medallions, 1 Silver Medallion and 1 Gold Medallion. Sir Wrangler offspring have won more than 70 National and World classes in youth, non-pro and open events. The first foal of Sir Wrangler's was Sirpent. "She was an amazing horse," said Jan Bard. As a 2-year old, she was National and World Champion, Reserve World Champion Jr. Western Pleasure, and World Champion Silver Medallion Jr. Western Pleasure.



**Figure 28: Sir Wrangler Pedigree. ApHC**

Sir Wrangler, himself, was shown throughout Washington, Oregon, and California, becoming the Northwest's first club champion. He also earned an ROM in halter and western pleasure, and points in hunter under saddle and western riding. "You could lope him in a circle and change leads every stride. He was so flexible and smooth that it was mind boggling," said Jan Bard on him in western riding. He was immortalized as a Breyer horse in 1998, inducted into the Appaloosa Hall of Fame in 2000, is a Gold Medallion Sire, and a leading sire of youth and non-pro horses.

Jan Bard said he was a better mare producer than a stallion producer. Fillies such as Siprent, Tex Ann Wrangler, Chi Chi's Echo, and WPJ went on to produce. Sir Wrangler always produced versatile and smart horses that became family members. He also passed on his great neck, shoulder, and straight legs. "You can always tell a Wrangler by the big, kind eye," as quoted from Sir Wrangler Website. Sir Wrangler's offspring excel outside the arena, being used to work cattle and ride in the mountains.

Sir Wrangler died on March 13, 2006, at age 29. He had been healthy his entire life, but that year, he suffered from colic. He coliced once and pulled through. He



coliced again, but the Bards decided to not risk a surgery and put down him down. Jan Bard said, “It was hard, but just look at what a life he lived and left. He left a legacy. He had more than 200 offspring, and we made a friend with every one of them.”



**Figure 29: Maid's Dream. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

### Maid's Dream

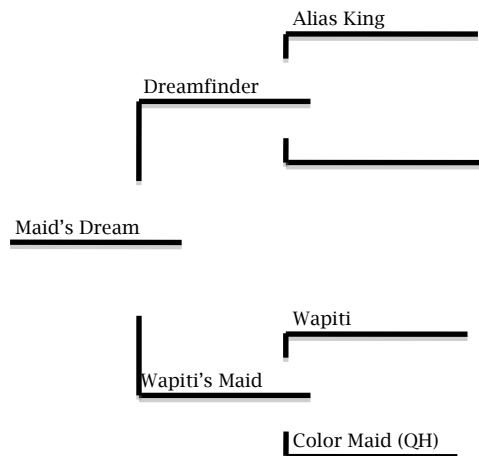
From an early age, Maid's Dream (Figure 29) was to be an influential stallion in the Appaloosa industry. Even three years after his untimely death, Maid's Dream is still producing champions, remains on the leading sire of halter class winners list, and was inducted into the ApHC Hall of Fame in 2009.

Maid's Dream sired 315 offspring, 65% of whom had Appaloosa characteristics. Of those 315 offspring, 49 were Bronze Medallions winners, and earned 130 performance points and 7,430.5 halter points. Maid's Dream had a short career in the

show arena, with his most notable accomplishment being a Reserve National Championship in 2-Year-Old Stallions. He also was at the top of the Leading Sire's of Point-Earning Halter Horses and Leading Sire of Halter Class Winners.

Maid's Dream was born in 1992 to owner and 1996 Hall of Fame inductee Jim Wild. He was by the great Dreamfinder, and out of Wapiti's Maid (Figure 30). Dreamfinder at the time was an up-and-coming stallion. Steve Dal Porto, California, purchased the impressive stallion after seeing him while exhibiting another horse in the same class. Steve Dal Porto said, "I saw him come through, and thought that's a horse I need to own." After the class, he looked up Jim Wild to inquire about the horse and ended up buying him.

The Dal Portos were attracted to his sheer size and conformation. His color was an attribute as he was unique, being a sorrel with a big blanket and a couple of socks, making him attractive. They were looking for a stallion to fit into their broodmare group.



**Figure 30: Maid's Dream Pedigree. ApHC**

As a 2-year-old, he was started as a breeding stallion. Within his first foal crop in 1995 was a World Champion and from then, the Dal Portos let the offspring speak for Maid's Dream. With every foal crop, Maid's Dream produced more World and National Champions.

As a sire, Maid's Dream consistently produced offspring with color, however his biggest attribute was a large frame, with lots of size and mass. His offspring got better each year, and most had long, productive show careers. The longevity of his get's show careers was interesting as well. Although Maid was known as a successful halter sire, he sired a few World Champion youth performance horses. His offspring may have size, but they also had the ability to be correct, fluid movers.

The Dal Portos bred only a specific number of mares a year as to not "flood the market." Individual breeders wanted Maid's Dream offspring because they were nice, and they didn't see hundreds of them. The offspring were nice to be around, easy to halter break, easy to fit, and easy to train to ride. They were overall friendly horses.

The offspring followed close in their sire's footsteps, as he was a gentle giant. He was stalled in a stud run that was near the broodmare barn. This was where he loved to spend his time. He could see all of "his broodmares" and "talked" to everyone as they walked by. "Kids could even walk by and pet him, and he just stood there like a big gelding. He thought it was fun," said Dal Porto.

At the peak of his sire career and age 15, Maid's Dream became ill. Unsure of what was ailing their beloved stallion, the Dal Portos had exploratory surgery done, where 12 feet of intestine had to be removed to fix a contortion. The stallion bounced

right back, however six months later, he was again having intestinal problems. Not having the quality of life he deserved, the Dal Portos had Maid's Dream put down.

Although Maid's Dream has died, he is still producing World Champions and still appearing on the leading sire's lists. "He's a big, colored horse, and in our industry, a big, colored horse is important" said Dal Porto (Donberger, 2010, p. 36).



**Figure 31: Mr. Spotted Bull. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

### Mr. Spotted Bull

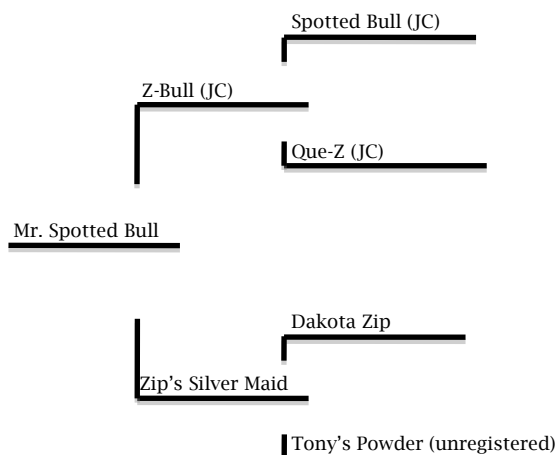
"There is no doubt that he is one of the greatest sires of Appaloosa running horses," said owner Jerry Nunnley, Texas (Dodds, 1983, p. 39).

Mr. Spotted Bull (Figure 31) had 408 offspring, 269 of whom had Appaloosa characteristics. His show offspring earned 537.5 performance points, 206.5 halter points, 13 Bronze Medallions and his 196 race starters earned \$870,613, and had 14 stakes wins,

33 stakes places, 11 Racing Medallions, and 33 ROMs in racing. He was the leading sire of money earners in 1977 and in 1980. In 1999, he was the number six all-time leading sire of racing money earners.

Mr. Spotted Bull was by Thoroughbred Z-Bull, out of Zip's Silver Maid (Figure 32).

In 1973, Mr. Spotted Bull raced 5 times, and had a record of 1–2–1, for a total winning \$6,912.67. Mr. Spotted Bull, as a 2-year-old won the Oklahoma against fellow Hall of Famer Roman's Straw Man. At the World Wide Futurity, he ran a fast qualifying time, however in the final race, he broke a sesamoid bone 50 yards from the wire, placing third behind another Hall of Famer, Time Flies. He was retired after his 2-year-old year and was put to stud. Mr. Spotted Bull was an accomplished racehorse, but his real talent lay as a stallion. He became known as the sire of sires.



**Figure 32: Mr. Spotted Bull Pedigree. ApHC**

Mr. Spotted Bulls' first offspring were born in 1975, and in 1977, he was a leading sire of money-earners with his first foal crop. Bull Nunneley and Stayready Bull are two of his most notable offspring that came from his first foal crop. Bull Nunneley posted a record of 8–6–2–0 as a 2-year-old, also being his only year to race. He was retired in 1977 to focus on his stallion career. I Love Willie and Wing It are notable sons of Bull Nunneley. Stayready Bull was named -Champion Two-Year Old Sprint Colt in 1977 and earned \$44,167, being the leading starter based on money earned for the year. Stayready Bull ended with a record of 14–7–1–3 with earnings of \$46,703. He competed in halter and performance events, earning a ROM in English pleasure.

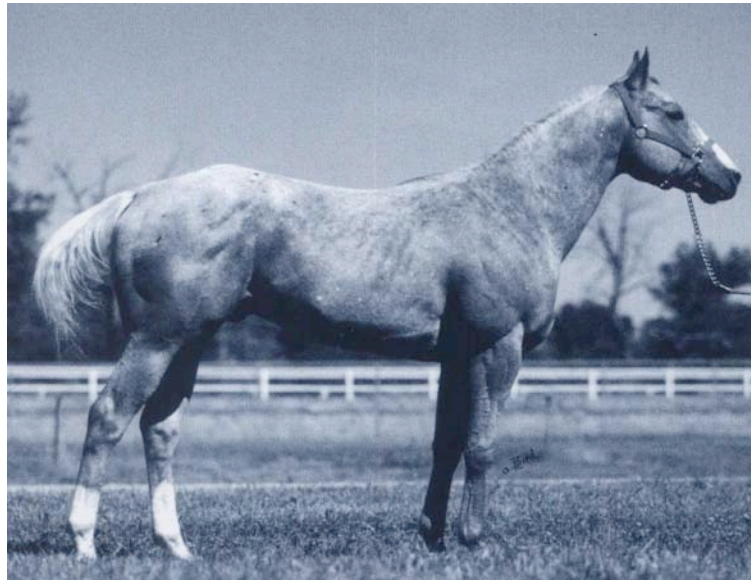
Mr. Spotted Bull was not only a great stallion sire as noted by Bull Nunneley, but also produced several exceptional mares, including It's Golden Girl, a 1980 daughter of Mr. Spotted Bull. She had a record of 10–5–1–1, receiving a Bronze Racing Medallion, and winning \$31,340. She produced 12 ApHC offspring, including 9 race starters and 7 race winners. Her offspring won \$125,329. It's Golden Girl was inducted into the Appaloosa Hall of Fame in 2000 and into the Appaloosa Racing Hall of Fame in 2005. "Mr. Spotted Bull horses have a lot of things in common: color, speed, and a burning desire to cross the finish line first" (Dodds, 1983, p. 39). He consistently passed on conformation, color, and speed, all desirable traits to Appaloosa race horse owners. Briggs Cunningham III, Kentucky, said, "He has crossed very well on Thoroughbreds, Quarter Horses, and Appaloosas, and I think his greatest attribute is his ability to sire horses that are confident in themselves. In fact, they tend to be cocky, strong-willed

horses that are flamboyant; they love attention and are very willing to please” (Dodds, 1983, p. 39).

Mr. Spotted Bull was bred by Jerry Nunneley of St. Joe, Texas, however, he changed hands four times arriving at Texoma Appaloosas, owned by the late Victoria Ennis in 1992.

Numerous horses in the Appaloosa Hall of Fame or Racing Hall of Fame can be traced back to Mr. Spotted Bull. These include: Bull Nunneley in 1989, It's Golden Girl in 2000, and 2005, Cash Legacy in 2006. Mr. Spotted Bull was inducted into the Racing Hall of Fame in 1999.

Mr. Spotted Bull was euthanized in May 1999 at age 28. The decision to euthanize him was made after veterinarians were unable to surgically repair a broken bone. On the Texoma Appaloosa Website, Victoria Ennis is quoted as saying, “Never will there be another like ‘Bull.’ He will always be remembered for his flamboyant attitude and incredible heart.”



**Figure 33: Apache Double. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

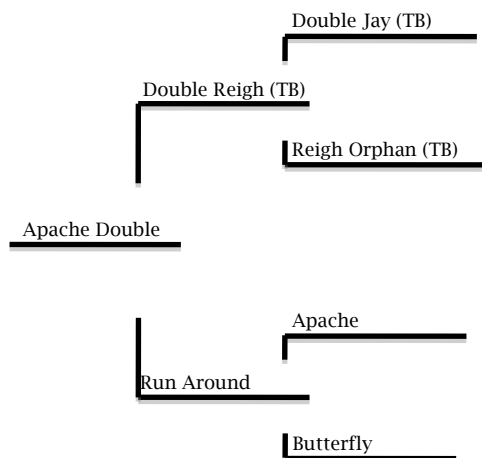
### Apache Double

“We went down there, and he was the feistiest little thing and just ran around. He was perfect in every way,” said Iola Hatley, Idaho, 2007 Hall of Famer.

Apache Double (Figure 33) was a 1969 Idaho-born colt that was going to make a name for Appaloosas and the Appaloosa racing industry. He was by the Thoroughbred stallion Double Reigh (Figure 34), who had run second to Kentucky Derby winner Determine. Double Reigh was at stud at the University of Washington. Apache Double was born to George Hatley’s Appaloosa mare Run Around, who was by the great Appaloosa performance stallion of the 1940s, Apache F-730. The Hatley’s tried for three years to have a foal out of Double Reigh. George Hatley, 1988 Hall of Famer, met with the manager of the stallion, trying to persuade him to breed to the Hatleys’ Appaloosa mare to Double Reigh. The manager just laughed and said, “That will never happen.”



After three years of trying, and a new stallion manager at the University of Washington, the Hatleys had their opportunity to breed Run Around to the Thoroughbred stallion.



**Figure 34: Apache Double Pedigree. ApHC**

Apache Double was a loud-colored Appaloosa who could run. He had good conformation and was “the most sound horse,” said Iola Hatley, Idaho.

Apache Double ran 21 races, won 18, was second 3 times, and earned \$16,053. As a 2-year-old, he easily won the Chief Joseph Futurity by 13 lengths. Then as a 3-year-old, he won the Washington Appaloosa Derby, the Treasure Valley Derby, and the California Appaloosa Derby. With these wins, he had the most wins and most money earned in 1972. Apache Double again claimed these two titles as a 4-year-old. He was such a great race horse that Hatley was finally asked to take him home because no one would race against him. She hated to send the stallion home for fear of hurting the Appaloosa racing industry; however, she instructed trainer Jack Scott to take him home and retire him to stud.

Apache Double was the first ever to receive the Bronze Production award with 12 Bronze Medallion winners all in racing, and was the first Appaloosa sire to reach the \$2 million mark through the winnings of his offspring. Two hundred ten race starters earned \$2,147,271.

He was one of the first Appaloosas to be sold and syndicated for a large amount of money. Mike Hanna bought the stallion for \$100,000 and moved him to California. He was syndicated again by Bob Stoven for \$450,000 and again by Dixon Appaloosa Investors for \$5,000 per share.

In his sire career, Apache Double had 32 race starters who gained 41 wins, 22 winners, 11 stakes winners or stakes placed horses, and 9 2-year-old winners. He did this all with only 4 foal crops and was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 2001.

Of this stallion and his incredible career, Hatley said, “You don’t get one like him every year.”

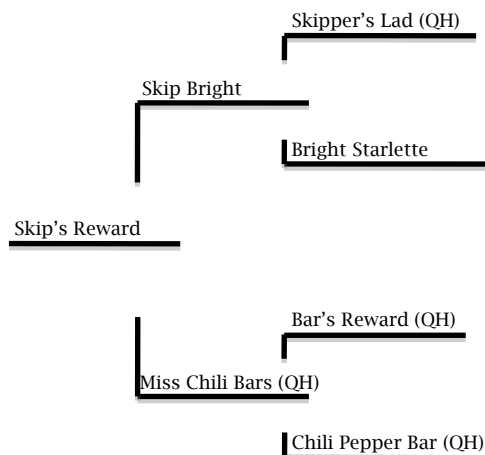


Figure 35: Skip's Reward. ApHC, September 15, 2009

### Skip's Reward

“He wasn't just a horse, he was family.” said C. L. Caines, Oklahoma.

Skip's Reward (Figure 35) had 287 offspring, 175 of whom had Appaloosa characteristics. Of his offspring, 148 of them earned 5,992.5 halter points, 67 earned 2,219.3 performance points, and together, they earned 33 Bronze Medallions, 6 Silver Medallions, and 1 Superior Achievement Certificate. The Silver Medallion winners were Kendalls Return, Kendalls Reward, She'll Skip For Me, Skip N Blue, Skip the Reward, and The Overwhelmer. His offspring earned \$39,403 in Breeders Trust money. Non-pros and youth earned 2,233 points and 2,897 points, respectively.



**Figure 36: Skip's Reward Pedigree. ApHC**

Skip's Reward was out of Skip Bright (Figure 36), a versatile stallion who died at an early age. He won numerous Get of Sire classes and produced horses that could halter and ride. Skip's Reward's dam, Miss Chili Bars (AQHA), was a mare that had more than 300 halter points and was an AQHA merit winner.

In his show career, Skip's Reward had 45 halter points and an ROM. He won the World as a weanling, was second in the Two-Year-Old Select Sire Western Pleasure and third in the 2-Year-Old Western Pleasure at the World Show. After a limited show career, his real success came as a sire. Two of his outstanding offspring were Kendall's Reward and Skip N Blue. Kendall's Reward had 106 halter points, 101 of those earned from his yearling year, and was National Champion in Three-Year-Old Snaffle Bit Hunter Under Saddle. He also sired 26 offspring before dying at age four. Those 26 offspring continued to carry on the legacy of Skip's Reward, earning 1 Silver and 18 Bronze Medallions, 369 performance points and 660 halter points. Skip N Blue earned 6 ROMs, 155 performance points and 80 halter points. Skip's Reward was inducted into the Appaloosa Hall of Fame in 2004.

Skip's Reward was special from the moment he was born. Numerous people owned him; however from age 4 until his death, C.L. and Ellen Caines were in his life. People who would visit the Caines would treat him like a legend. His bloodlines show career and sire career made him special. As an individual, he was almost a human to be around. He was known for his versatility as a sire. He sired numerous World and National high points, and produced excellent stallions, mares, and geldings. He became an outstanding performance sire. Today, his offspring are still in the show arena winning. He, however, is most well known as a broodmare sire. Although he is her grandsire, his most influential mare was Kendallite N Roses. Skip's Reward was successful in bringing more Quarter horse influence into the industry. Continuously, he passed on gorgeous heads and necks. A person, who had known Skip's Reward could

walk down the aisle of a barn and pick out his offspring by looking at their heads. “I think the biggest thing with him is his conformation and his ability to produce color and quality horses,” said Caines, “He also passed his disposition on to his get. Probably one of the first things people say to us when they get one of these babies is they cant believe how easy they are to get along with” (Mangum, 1994, p. 44).

Skip’s Reward was euthanized in August 2004, after a stifle injury had degenerated. In his obituary, owners Ellen and Connie Caines said, “You not only proved yourself as a champion, but you passed on your exceptional qualities to your offspring. Regardless of how the day was going, it always got better when I looked into those beautiful eyes. You were a friend, a teacher, and most of all, a blessing” (ApHC Website).

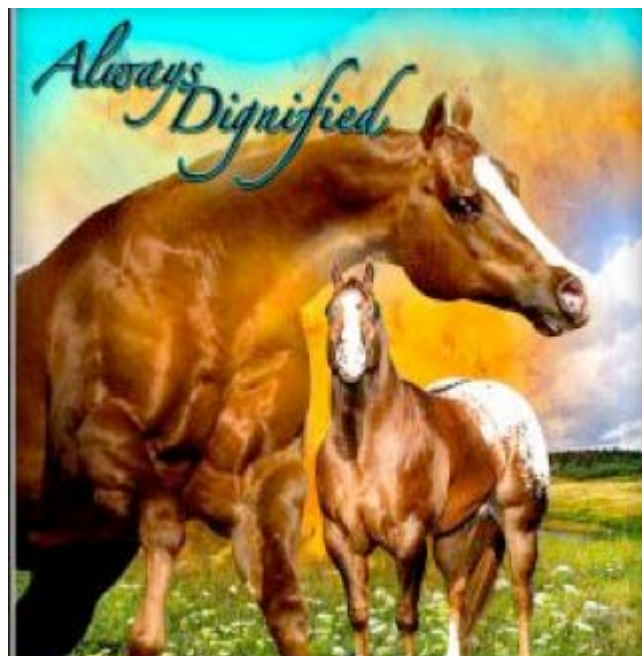


Figure 37: Always Dignified. [www.three-creeks.com](http://www.three-creeks.com), February 2010.

## Always Dignified

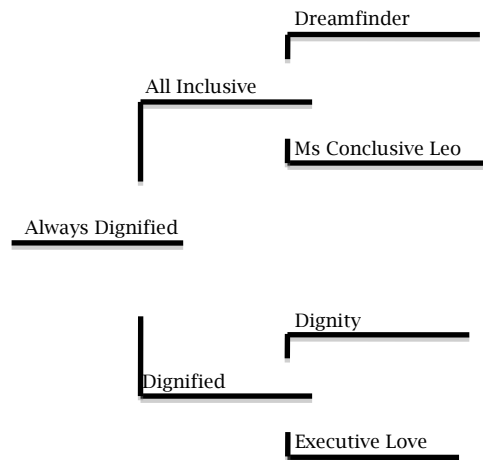
“He loves kisses, soft kisses on his muzzle,” said owner Marilyn Feuerstein, California.

2008 Hall of Fame inductee Always Dignified (Figure 37) has 272 offspring, 59% of whom have Appaloosa characteristics. He is still a young sire, but his offspring have accumulated 5,166 halter points, 420 performance points, 95 Bronze Medallions, 4 Silver Medallions and \$24,000 in Breeders Trust money. Two of his most notable offspring are Diversified and Way Exclusive. Diversified is a 2-time National Grand Champion and World Champion stallion as well as a 3-time National Champion. Way Exclusive is a 2-time National Grand Champion Gelding and a National and World Champion numerous times, and 7 Bronze Medallions.

Always Dignified is by All Inclusive, out of Dignified (Figure 38). All Inclusive, a son of Dreamfinder, was a 1994 stallion who died at a young age, but left his influence with in the Appaloosa industry through his offspring, that have become known for their production capabilities. “Dignified was a kind, sweet and wonderful old lady,” said Feuerstein. She accredited her stallion’s personality to this mare.

Feuerstein bought the stallion after seeing him as a 2-year-old at the 2000 World show. That year, he was the Reserve World Champion at the hand of trainer, Scooter Fowler. Upon his exiting the class, Feuerstein followed him back to the stall, waited five hours for the owner to come back and bought him. In 2001, she brought the stallion back to the World show, this time in the hands of trainer, Ted Turner, Jr. He was crowned World Champion 3-Year-Old Stallion. This was the end of his short but successful show

career; he was headed to an even more successful career as a versatile sire. Always Dignified had what Feuerstein was looking for in a sire: conformation, color, and a pedigree that fit into her plans.



**Figure 38: Always Dignified Pedigree. ApHC**

On the farm, for the most part, Always Dignified was a quiet, kind stallion who loved kisses, carrots, and his toys. In his pasture, he flings them up in the air and jumps up and down. “When I mow his pasture, I will put all his toys in a pile. He see’s them and gets excited; he runs out there and rips them apart, running around with in his mouth. He’s a show-off,” said Feuerstein.

Always Dignified offspring are personable. They want to please you. He always passes on his calm, good nature and the I-want-to-please-you attitude he has. Other characteristics that he passed on are his athleticism and correctness. His offspring have a certain charisma about them that they showcase in the show arena.

Always Dignified pedigree combined the foundation breeding with the modern breeding. His influence on the industry can be seen at a show where many of his

offspring place 1, 2, 3, 4 in a class. He did that in halter and hunter in hand at the World show. He will go down in history as a versatile sire, with no doubt in his owner's mind that he will become a great broodmare sire as well. As a young sire, his oldest offspring are only 8 years old, but the mares have already started showing promise as producers.



**Figure 39: Scooter Bug G. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

### Scooter Bug G

Scooter Bug G (Figure 39) was to be a great sire, starting from his grand-dam, Wego Melody who was a proven speed producer. Gene Miles, Hall of Fame inductee, who owned the mare, bred, and owned Scooter Bug G.

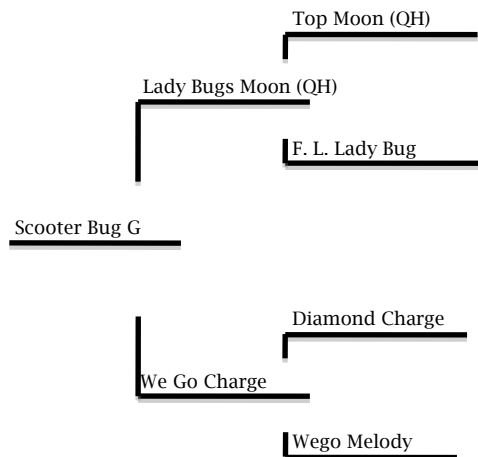
Scooter Bug G is out of We Go Charge (Figure 40), a Bronze Production Plaque winner and producer of stakes winners and race Medallion winners, and a 1998 Hall of



Fame inductee. Her other impressive offspring are We Go Easy and Easy We Go.

Scooter Bug G's sire was Lady Bugs Moon, a Quarter horse race horse who had a speed index of 100. His race record was 23-11-5-3 with \$191,537 in earnings.

Scooter Bug G had 256 offspring, 66% of whom had regular Appaloosa characteristics. Seventeen offspring earned 376.5 performance points and 23 offspring earned 151 halter points. They earned 2 Bronze Medallions and 1 Superior Achievement Certificate. He was known to sire great stallions and great producing mares.



**Figure 40: Scooter Bug G Pedigree. ApHC**

In his own career, he was a racehorse. In 1974, he was started 9 times, ending with a record of 6-1-1 and earnings totaling \$21345.87. His wins include the Texas Futurity, Santa Fe all-Distance Series, and the Santa Fe Futurity.

Scooter Bug G was one of the Appaloosa industry's top racing sires. One hundred five of his offspring earned \$395,000. This makes him one of the all-time leading Appaloosa Sires. Mister Clyde, who earned a Bronze Medallion, was a winner of

the World Wide Futurity, having race earnings of \$60,000, and We Go Lady Bug, a winner of the Louisiana Poor Boy Futurity had race earnings of over \$24,000. In 1979, Scooter Bug G had six colts in the World Wide Futurity trials; three made the finals, and Mister Clyde ran first and Bear Trac ran third. As a performance sire, Scooter Bug G gained popularity with Tricky Misture who earned 17 halter points, 86.5 western pleasure points, and 93 hunter points.

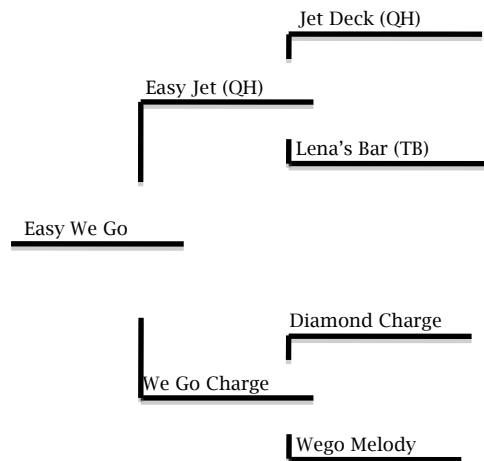
An athlete and sire of athletes, Scooter Bug G had a remarkable disposition. “Our granddaughter, Becky, always delighted in the times she could catch a ride on Scooter Bug G. He was so even-tempered and always gentle and calm,” said Marie Miles. Scooter Bug G died in October 1987.



**Figure 41: Easy We Go. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

## Easy We Go

“Gene Miles only needed one glance to know this day-old colt would become a great stallion” (Van Houten, 1991, p. 38). Easy We Go (Figure 41) was a 1977 Kansas born chestnut stallion with a blanket. He was by the famous Quarter Race Horse Easy Jet (Figure 42). Easy Jet was a champion who was once the leading AQHA sire of race money earners. Easy We Go’s dam, We Go Charge, also bred and owned by Gene Miles, produced 4 stakes winners, including Scooter Bug G, We Go Easy, and Go Easy Lovin. She was named Oklahoma Race Horse of the Year in 1968 and became a Bronze Superior Production Plaque winner.



**Figure 42: Easy We Go Pedigree. ApHC**

In Easy We Go’s racing career, he had ten starts before being retired to stud in 1980 as a result of an injury, bone chips in his knee. He was retired with a record of eight wins and one place with a total of \$92,375.87 in race winnings. Other awards he accumulated were a Bronze Medallion and 1979 2-year-old Sprint Colt. With a speed

index of 99, he was a winner at 300, 330, 350, and 440 yards. In the beginning of his race career, he showed promise; he won the Texas and Kansas Sunflower futurities, and set a world record of 17.67 seconds for 350 yards. The record lasted ten years until his son, Mr. Poverty ran it in 17.65.

At stud, Easy We Go passed on his conformation, skill, and often his color. The stallion had 268 offspring, 57% of whom had Appaloosa characteristics. His offspring acquired 20 Bronze Medallions and 5 Superior Achievement certificates. For a stallion who produced predominantly race horses, he sired 9 performance point earners with 295.5 points and 4 halter point earners with 5.5 points. Some Kinda Easy, a notable foal of Easy We Go, had winnings of \$36,000 and was the winner of the Fresno Valley Racing Futurity and Western States Futurity. Easy We Go's offspring earned \$1.07 million on the track.

Easy We Go died in July 1991 from colic. He was 14. Miles was quoted in the October 1991 *Appaloosa Journal* as saying, "I feel so proud that I was able to produce his mother and a stallion that made so many contributions to the breed. Easy We Go has a living legacy that will continue for years to come. I feel very lucky to have had him pass through my life. Yes, he was a good one."



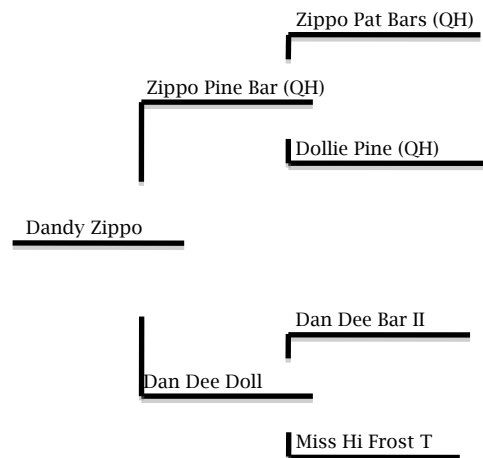
**Figure 43: Dandy Zippo. ApHC, September 19, 2009**

### Dandy Zippo

“Dandy Zippo was the kind of horse that if he was a person, you’d like to have him as a friend,” said Tommy Manion, Texas (Hirzel, 1998, p. 36).

A 1988 Chestnut stallion was the exceptional result of breeding Zippo Pine Bar (AQHA) and Dan Dee Doll (Figure 44). Zippo Pine Bar revolutionized the pleasure horse industry over the Quarter Horse, Appaloosa, and Paint horse industries. He was a leading sire of performance horses in the AHA for ten years straight.

Of his 335 offspring, 200 had Appaloosa characteristics. He had 140 offspring that earned 7,510.5 performance points and 80 offspring that earned 1,104.5 halter points; 18 Performance Superior Events, 37 Bronze Medallions and won \$17,000 in Breeders Trust money.



**Figure 44: Dandy Zippo Pedigree. ApHC**

His accolades include 3 Bronze Medallions in Junior Western Pleasure, Men’s Western Pleasure, and 2-Year-Old Snaffle Bit Western pleasure respectively, and 3 ROMs. He has been at the top of the leading sire of point earning performance horses and the leading sires of performance winners numerous times.

As a foal, Dandy Zippo (Figure 43) was kept in a pasture with Quarter horse colts. Tommy Manion said, “I’d take people out to see them and low and behold, he’d come loping by and attract their attention” (Hirzel, 1998, p. 35). When Lynn Leedy of Prairie Grass Farms, Oklahoma, saw her colt, Dandy Zippo, what she got exceeded her expectations. She was quoted in the December 1998 *Appaloosa Journal* saying, “He was a beautiful mover from the start.” After winning numerous National and World Championships in western events, he was easy to promote as a pleasure horse sire. In Dandy Zippo’s first foal crop in 1992, there were numerous Bronze Medallion winners including, DZ’s Pretending Doll, Zips Rio, and Zippo Bar Bells.

At the height of his career in 1996, Amy Wollowick, Florida, was looking for a new stallion for her own breeding program. She bought Dandy Zippo as a way to focus on the western pleasure aspect of the industry. As his popularity grew, so did his percentage of repeat customers, as did customers from overseas. Dandy Zippo was siring horses as far away as France, Italy, Spain, Ireland, and England. Dandy Zippo was known for passing on his character and disposition.

When asked about the stallion, Lynn Leedy said, “He’s just a kind, kind individual. It was really an honor to be associated with him, and I’ll never own another horse like him. To my way of thinking, when you breed a horse like that, there’s no way you can plan for it. That had to be a gift from God” (Hirzel, 1998, p. 37).



**Figure 45: DZ Weedo. Sue Schembri, December 2009.**

#### DZ Weedo

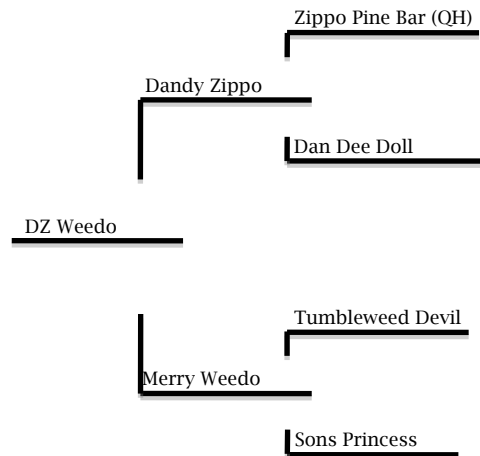
At the time the buckskin stallion was bought, Schembri said, “He was a big deal, we liked his color and that he could do the all-around thing.”

DZ Weedo (Figure 45) has 226 offspring, 62% of whom have Appaloosa characteristics. His offspring have accumulated 1,850 performance points, 476 halter points, 10 Bronze Medallions and \$17,400 in Breeders Trust money. He is the sire of Multiple World and National Champions. Two of his notable offspring are Ima Touch DZ and Scotch Tape My Weedo. Ima Touch DZ was the 2008 World's Best Appaloosa, 2008 World Champion in Non-Pro Showmanship, and Reserve World Champion in Senior Hunter Under Saddle and Hunt Seat Equitation. Scotch Tape My Weedo was a two time Reserve World Champion in Junior Western Riding and Junior Trial, and the Overall Reserve Champion Junior Western Horse.

DZ Weedo is out of 1998 Hall of Famer, Merry Weedo, by Dandy Zippo (Figure 46). Merry Weedo was a National and World Champion producer. Dandy Zippo is the leading Appaloosa son of Quarter horse Zippo Pine Bar.

DZ Weedo was the 1997 National Champion Junior Trail and Reserve Champion 3-year-old snaffle bit western pleasure champion. In 1998, DZ Weedo won the Junior Western Riding. He was ranked in the top ten for leading sires of point-earning performance horses. DZ Weedo was very laid back. When the Schembris, Florida, took him off the farm to Bryerfest for the first time in 12 years, Sue said, "He was awesome with the kids. He was really good, just went back into 'oh well maybe I'm at a horse show.'" She mentioned that a quirk DZ Weedo has is that he doesn't like the veterinarian. If the vet is coming to the barn, the stallion has to be caught before he arrives. The Schembris bought DZ Weedo primarily to have a western horse in their operation to stand at stud.





**Figure 46: DZ Weedo Pedigree. ApHC**

When standing stud, the stallion has not been promoted as much as other stallions. DZ Weedo has essentially made himself on his own by relying on the general public to make his breeding program. The attraction that individuals have toward him is his show record and his ability to be an all-around horse.

In 1998, Bryer immortalized DZ Weedo. He was shown in the ‘Breeds of the World’ line. With his buckskin coloring and a loud white blanket, he was a perfect icon of what an Appaloosa looks like.

DZ Weedo typically passes on his natural propensity for trail, and the ability to change leads well. Most of his offspring do well in trail and western riding and are normally athletic and inquisitive.



**Figure 47: The Miracle Chip. ApHC, September 15, 2009**

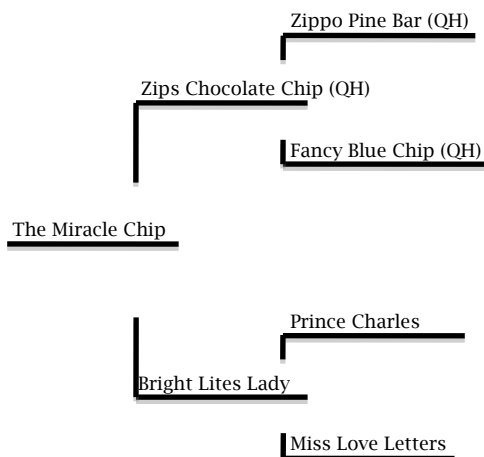
### The Miracle Chip

The Miracle Chip (Figure 47) had 191 offspring, 124 of whom had Appaloosa characteristics. Eighty-five offspring earned 2,948.5 performance points and 52 offspring earned 646 halter points, and won 23 Bronze Medallions and 2 Silver Medallions. The 2 Silver Medallions were earned by Zips Dark Chocolate. Zips Dark Chocolate is a 2007 ApHC National Champion in Junior Trail and a World Champion in Hunter in Hand Stallions.

A partnership between Natalie Umphress, Illinois, and Terry Thompson, Texas, led to the success of The Miracle Chip.

The leopard stallion was by Zips Chocolate Chip (AQHA), out of Bright Lites Lady (Figure 48). Bright Lites Lady has a personality that you never forgot and she passed it on. While she was in foal with The Miracle Chip, she had to go through two

major surgeries; at times it was thought that the foal would be lost. The foal was born in March 1990. Bright Lites Lady was a Reserve National and Reserve World Champion in Senior Western Pleasure. The foal's sire, Zips Chocolate Chip (AQHA), was a World Champion Western Pleasure Horse, who is a son of the legendary Zippo Pine Bar (AQHA). Zips Chocolate Chip is an AQHA Superior Western Pleasure horse, a National Snaffle Bit Association Hall of Fame inductee, and the top sire of AQHA of Incentive fund money earners in four consecutive years.



**Figure 48: The Miracle Chip Pedigree. ApHC**

The Miracle Chip was a stallion who had a natural ability to move. As a young colt, he was mischievous, but gained the manners he needed to become successful in the arena and in the breeding barn. He was trained by Thompson who took him to the Nationals and won under all five judges, won the solid gold and won the World all as a 2-year-old. He is the only horse to have won all three shows. In 2001, Mark Shaffer rode Tommy to a Reserve World Champion in Senior Western Pleasure. Thompson said,

“One thing he was, was the greatest hind-legged and front-legged loping horse the industry had ever seen. The Quarter horse people went gaga over him.”

The Miracle Chip’s greatest influence was that when he was bred to average mares, mares that had no show record, he produced a great prodigy. In the words of Thompson, “he could take a sow’s ear mare and produce a silk purse baby.” Many Quarter horse members were envious of him. “To some, he’s still considered one of the best moving western pleasure horses in the industry” (Wenholz, 2007, p. 36).

As a sire, he consistently passed on his sense, his willingness to perform, and his athleticism. He passed on his disposition and the look he had through his face. Two of his accomplished offspring are Ima Chocolate Chip and Shoulda Astor Faster. Ima Chocolate Chip is a World Champion in 35 and Over Non Pro Hunt Seat Equitation and in Non Pro Western Equitation, and a Reserve World Champion in Non Pro Hunt Seat Equitation. Shoulda Astor Faster was the 2004 Non Pro Masters Western Pleasure, the 2009 World Champion in Masters Western Pleasure, and the 2009 NSBA World Champion Masters Western Pleasure. Tommy has a Bronze production plaque. This can be gained only after a horse has at least 12 individual offspring with World or National Championships. He also has 23 Bronze Medallion winners and 2 Silver Medallion winners. His greatest influence, according to owner and breeder Natalie Umphress, was that he changed the style of western pleasure with legs, back, and beauty of movement. He revolutionized the pleasure industry.

His offspring have their sire’s natural ability to move fluidly. They are typically western horses that can be open, non-pro or youth horse or even all around horses.

The Miracle Chip, a Bronze Medallion producer, had one foal who earned a halter superior event award, two offspring that won three performance superior event awards, and three versatility champions.

On July 25, 2009, The Miracle Chip died in a barn fire. The industry mourned the loss of a great, influential stallion, and he was honored at the 2009 World Championship Show.

#### Discussion

The compiled oral histories on each stallion show the significance of each as an influential sire. Their owners, trainers, and others associated with them all had similar thoughts on why these specific stallions were important. Depending upon the time when some stallions were influential, there was more or less information available on a stallion; however this did not hinder the compiled history of a stallion. Many of the stallions were said to be versatile, and it is this reason that they were influential. The most influential stallions were Dreamfinder, Prince Plaudit, Goer, and The Hunter. Each of these stallions was influential in a different time period, yet in similar ways. Prince Plaudit first, then Goer, then Dreamfinder and most recently, The Hunter. They produced offspring who could perform and were versatile.

The relevance of the histories on each stallion is valued in the social construction of the Appaloosa Horse Club and its members. It allows the oral histories to contribute to the formal documents making them whole. The complete record of each stallion gives perspective to the past, and to future. Many of the stallions discussed were influential in

their own right and in their own time, making them important in the past; the same stallions are still influencing the industry, and the future, through their offspring.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With little research having been done on the topic of influential Appaloosa stallions, there is a need to further this research. It is not possible for people, including owners, breeders, trainers, show competitors, and others, to know where they are going until they know where they have come from. These people cannot fully understand the capabilities of their horse without knowing its background, pedigree, and, essentially, where it has come from.

In researching influential stallions, a survey was delivered to the 8,000 accessible e-mail addresses of ApHC via Survey Monkey. The influential stallions were identified from the ranking and from the stallions mentioned in the comments section. After the ranking and identification of sources, the process of interviewing began. Interviews were conducted over the phone, through e-mail, and face-to-face. Breeders, owners and trainers were interviewed on their interaction with the stallion, their thoughts on his personality, sire abilities, and offspring.

After the research was finished, there was a comparison between the interviews, the articles gathered, the show records, and the sire records. The stallions who were the most influential had numerous offspring who were accomplished in their respective disciplines and were talked highly of by the people who had been associated with them. When analyzing the publications that were gathered versus what was said in the interviews, the histories parallel each other. All individuals who were interviewed had similar things to say as the people interviewed in the articles. At times, these were the

same people in both the oral interviews for the research and from the publications being analyzed.

Certain aspects varied slightly, however they were minuscule in the overall effort of the information. The only major differences noted were in the racing discipline. All interviewee's and publications noted different stallions more influential than were shown in the survey. Little Navajo Joe was noted as being the most influential racing stallion by the survey takers, however when analyzing the interviews, publications, race earning, and racing statistics, he was not. Apache Double, Roman's Straw Man and Hayes Roman Cloud were seen as the most influential. When analyzing the overall information, Apache Double was the most overall influential. Apache Double's offspring have won over \$2,000,000 in race earnings and have gone onto be good producers. Roman's Straw Man and Hayes Roman Cloud have also had offspring to win money in race earnings, but have gained their influence by offspring who have gone on to become great show horses and producers. Not to take away from the stallions who were noted as influential in the surveys, but their racing records, sire records, and overall influence were not as high as stallions noted in publications and interviews.

Even with the current, incomplete results, there is a theme of continuous agreement that is allowing individual Appaloosa stallions to have an oral history to keep their legacy alive. These findings will solidify the thought that oral histories are an invaluable part of social construction and how they link every person. The 25 stallions mentioned are all influential and remarkable in their own right. To have their legacies



immortalized will keep the breed strong, allowing new members to truly understand where the breed came from.

More can be done to further ensure that the history of these stallions and other influential stallion be recorded. There should be a practical version that could be ongoing and updated about every five years. It would be worth doing on other breeds. There is a book, *Legends*, that chronicles the history of Quarter Horse, Appaloosa, Paint and Thoroughbred influential stallions. To continue this, a collaboration among the Appaloosa breed, the Quarter horse breed, and the Thoroughbred breed should be researched to show which stallions have ultimately influenced the equine industry as a whole. Stallions such as Zippo Pine Bar (AQHA) and Impressive (AQHA) could be included in a future compilation.

More research could be done with more accurate contact information. Another survey should be run again in 5 to 10 years, specifying new influential stallions or continuing the history of young, but influential stallions such as The Hunter, All Hands On Zip and Always Dignified.

More could be done in the process of contacting individuals who had been involved with influential stallions. It was difficult to contact people who were involved with the stallions, as some had died, correct addresses could not be found, or some were too busy to work with at that time.

Overall, the theory of social construction and oral histories is important in keeping the Appaloosa Horse Club strong and its membership well informed. Each of

the 26 stallions contained in the document are influential in their own right and are a part of keeping the Appaloosa industry strong.

## REFERENCES

- The Appaloosa Horse Club. (2010). *2010 Appaloosa Horse Club Official Handbook*. (2010) Appaloosa Horse Club, 40-50.
- Allen, B., & Montell, W. L. (1981). *From memory to history: Using oral sources in local historical research*. Tennessee: The American Association for State & Local History.
- Appaloosa Horse Club. (n.d.) Retrieved August 1, 2009, from <http://www.Appaloosa.com/association/history.htm>
- Appaloosa Horse Club. (n.d.) Retrieved September 1, 2010, from <http://www.Appaloosa.com>
- Barents Group, LLC. (1996) The economic impact of the horse industry in the United States. *Technical Report prepared for The American Horse Council Foundation, Washington, D.C.*
- Beattie, B. R., Teegerstrom, T., Mortensen, J., & Monke, E. (2001). *A partial economic impact analysis of Arizona's horse industry*, 1–37. Arizona: The Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics.
- Bloom, L. (1983, October). California loses a leading sire: Bright Chip 1961–1983. *Appaloosa News*, 78–84.
- Bruffee, K.A. (1986). Social construction, language, and the authority of knowledge: A bibliographical essay. *National Council of Teachers of English*, (48)8. 773-790.
- Dillman, D. A. (2007). *Main and internet surveys: The tailored design method*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Dodds, D. (1983, December). The will to win, *Appaloosa News*, 38–42.
- Donberger, T. (2010, April). The class of 2009-ApHC hall of fame, *Appaloosa Journal*, 34–38.
- Easy We Go. (1991, October). *Appaloosa Journal*, 38–39.
- Gibbs, P. G., Moyer, W., & Martin, M. T. (1997). Performance horse ownership and use: A Texas horse industry quality audit report. *Western Performance Horse Forum*, 43, 27–30.

- Gold, A., & Harrison, S. (1991, September) Roman's Straw Man: The Appaloosa breed saw a dark day with the passing of this great sire. *Appaloosa Journal*, 96–161.
- Harris, S. R. (2006). Social constructionism and social inequality. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 35 (3), 223–235.
- Hendrickson, R. (2006, September) A Cut Above: Appaloosa Hall of Fame Cutting Horse legend Ima Doc O'Lena passes at 27. *Appaloosa Journal*, 184–185.
- Hendrickson, R. (2002 August) Dreamfinder. *Appaloosa Journal*, 14–19.
- Henderson, R. H. (2000, December). An Impressive Standing. *Appaloosa Journal*, 20–23.
- Hirzel, R. (1998, December) All the right moves. *Appaloosa Journal*, 34–37.
- Hove, D. (1996, February) Apache Double hits \$2 million mark. *Appaloosa Journal*, 42–43.
- Lowie, R. H., (1917) Oral Tradition and History. *The Journal of Americana Folklore*, 30(116), 161–167.
- Mangum, A. J. (1993, December) Goer: Ahead of his time. *Appaloosa Journal*, 52–58.
- Mangum, A. J. (1994, December) Rewarding diversity: Skip's Reward. *Appaloosa Journal*, 40–45.
- Oak, A. (2006). Particularizing the past: Persuasion and value in oral history interviews and design critiques. *Journal of Design History*, 19(4) 345–356.
- Pigott, S. (2006, December). The making of a miracle. *Appaloosa Journal*, 44–47.
- Rice, D. (1999, December) A cut above. *Appaloosa Journal*, 19–23.
- Schneider, A., & Sidney, M. (2009). What is next for policy design and social construction theory? *The Policy Studies Journal*, 37 (1), 103–119.
- Stock horse supreme. (1996, December). *Appaloosa Journal*, 16–17.
- Taylor, M. R., Dhuyvetter, K. C., Kastens, T. L., Douthit, M., & Marsh, T. L. (2006). Show quality quarter horse auctions: Price determinates and buy-back practices. *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, 31(3), 595–615.
- Van Houten, P. (1991, October) Easy We Go 1977-1991. *Appaloosa Journal*, 38–39.

- Walker, D. (1979, October). High Sign's time, *Appaloosa News*, 7–8.
- Wenholz, S. D. (2001, December) Impressive Andrew: His legacy lives on. *Appaloosa Journal*, 18–23.
- Wenholz, S. D. (2002, December). The Hunter: Passing it on. *Appaloosa Journal*, 14–19.
- Wenholz, S. D. (2003, December). The High Sign Line. *Appaloosa Journal*, 122–125.
- Wenholz, S. D. (2007, December). Chip, chip—hooray! *Appaloosa Journal*, 36–29.
- Wood, N.M. (2008) “Policy design and the social construction of the Goshute Indians” Paper presented at the meeting of the Western Political Science Association. Manchester Hyatt, San Diego, CA. 1-10.

#### Supplemental Sources Consulted

- A new generation: The Hunter. (1996, December). *Appaloosa Journal*, 18–19.
- Allton, J. (1985, November). I Love Willie keeps streak alive. *Appaloosa News*, 54–59.
- Anderson, M. (2001, August). The legacy of Merry Weedo. *Appaloosa Journal*, 28–31.
- Anderson, M. (2005, December). Setting sail for greatness. *Appaloosa Journal*, 100–103.
- Anderson, N. (1981, August). Apache Double: A leading racehorse becomes a leading sire. *Appaloosa News*, 20–21.
- Apache Double sets records in richest derby. (1972, September). *Appaloosa News*, 18–20.
- Dodds, D. (1983, June). Deep in the heart of Texas. *Appaloosa News*, 11–17.
- Dodds, D. (1983, October). Born to cut. *Appaloosa News*, 42–48.
- Goer: Love at first sight. (1997, December). *Appaloosa Journal*, 28–29.
- Hayes' Roman Cloud: A lightning like Appaloosa. (1968, February). *Appaloosa News*, 2–4.

- Hendrix, D. (1983, July). Appaloosa superstars spread the word. *Appaloosa News*, 42–45.
- Moors, D. P. (1987, December) Like father, like son. *Appaloosa Journal*, 30–35.
- Peterson, N. (1991, March). Sirpent. *Appaloosa Journal*, 65–69.
- Pigott, S. (2003, March). A winning legacy. *Appaloosa Journal*, 14–17.
- Walker, D. (1971, September). Carl Miles & the ‘Super Horse.’ *Appaloosa News*, 6–8.
- Walker, D. (1980, June) Master breeder Gene Miles: He makes it happen year after year. *Appaloosa Journal*, 12–16.
- Walker, D. (1981, February). High Sign does it again. *Appaloosa News*, 18–20.
- Weible, C. (2008). Expert-based information and policy subsystems: A review and synthesis. *The Policy Studies Journal*, 36 (4), 615–635.

## APPENDIX

**Influential Appaloosa Stallions****1. Default Section****1. Historical Documentation Influential Stallions in the Appaloosa Industry since 1960****Introduction**

The purpose of this form is to provide you (as a prospective research study participant) information that may affect your decision as to whether or not to participate in this research.

You have been asked to participate in a research study to historically document the stallions that have influenced the Appaloosa industry since 1960. The purpose of this study is to compile a document that accurately addresses the lives of the stallions and how they influenced the Appaloosa industry. You were selected to be a possible participant because you are an influential individual in the Appaloosa industry.

**What will I be asked to do?**

If you agree to participate in this study, you will be asked to complete a survey, which should take a maximum of 15 minutes.

If you had personal involvement with one of the stallions in the study, you may be asked to participate in an interview about that stallion. The interview will take no longer than an hour per person.

Your participation may be audio recorded.

**What are the risks involved in this study?**

The risks associated with this study are minimal, and are not greater than risks ordinarily encountered in daily life.

**What are the possible benefits of this study?**

You will receive no direct benefit from participating in this study; however, there will be a benefit to the Appaloosa industry of formally documenting the accomplishments of these highly influential stallions.

**Do I have to participate?**

No. Your participation is voluntary. You may decide not to participate or to withdraw at

### **Influential Appaloosa Stallions**

any time without your current or future relations with Texas A&M University, the Appaloosa industry or the interviewer being affected.

**Who will know about my participation in this research study?**

The complete transcripts of the interviews will be confidential. The research records will be stored securely and only Brandy Kines and Department Advisor at Texas A&M University, Dr. Tracy Rutherford, will have access to the records.

You may request that your identity remain confidential in the reporting of results. A pseudonym will be created and used to protect your identity.

If you choose to participate in this study, you may be audio recorded. Any audio recordings will be stored securely and only Brandy Kines and Dr. Tracy Rutherford will have access to the recordings. Any recordings will be kept for two years and then erased.

**Whom do I contact with questions about the research?**

If you have questions regarding this study, you may contact Brandy Kines at 469-323-1391, bkines05@gmail.com or Dr. Tracy Rutherford at 979-458-2744, trutherford@aged.tamu.edu.

**Whom do I contact about my rights as a research participant?**

This research study has been reviewed by the Human Subjects' Protection Program and/or the Institutional Review Board at Texas A&M University. For research-related problems or questions regarding your rights as a research participant, you can contact these offices at (979) 458-4067 or irb@tamu.edu.

#### **Participation**

Please be sure you have read the above information, asked questions and received answers to your satisfaction.

**Do you wish to participate in the survey?**

Yes

No



**Influential Appaloosa Stallions**

**2. May we use your name in the publication of this thesis?**

Yes

No

## Influential Appaloosa Stallions

### 2. Demographics

#### \* 3. Please complete the following...

Name:	<input type="text"/>
Company:	<input type="text"/>
Address:	<input type="text"/>
Address 2:	<input type="text"/>
City/Town:	<input type="text"/>
State:	<input type="text"/>
ZIP/Postal Code:	<input type="text"/>
Country:	<input type="text"/>
Email Address:	<input type="text"/>
Phone Number:	<input type="text"/>

#### 4. How many years have you been involved in the Appaloosa industry?

- Less than 5 years
- 5-10 years
- 11-15
- 16-20
- 21-25
- 26-30
- 31-35
- 36-40
- 41-45
- 46-50
- 51-55
- 56-60
- 61+

**Influential Appaloosa Stallions****5. Discipline** English Western Cattle Racing

Other (please specify)

**6. Specialty** Breeding Training Promotion Showing

Other (please specify)

## Influential Appaloosa Stallions

### 3. Influential stallions

**7. Please rank the stallions below based on your perception of thier influence on the Appaloosa industry, with 1 having greatest influence and 40 having the least influence.**

**If you have had personal involvement with any of the stallions please use the interaction tab to specify.**

	Rank	Interaction	I don't recognize this name
All Hands on Zip	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Always Dignified	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Apache Double	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Apache King S	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Booger Chief	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bright Chip	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bright Starlette	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bull Nunneley	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cherry's Leader	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Christi Fury	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Deep South	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Double or Nothin	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Dreamfinder	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Dude's Bonanza	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Easy We Go	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Goer	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Hays Roman Cloud	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
High Sign	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Hot Chocolate Chip	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
I Love Willie	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
I'ma Doc O'Lena	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
I'ma Smart Little Lena	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Impressive Andrew	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Influential Appaloosa Stallions

Little Navajo Joe	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Maids Dream	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mr. Spotted Bull	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Prince Plaudit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Prince Shannon	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Roman Strawman	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Scooter Bug G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sir Wrangler	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Skip Bright	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Skips Reward	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Some Kinda Easy	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Spanish Viento	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
The Executive	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
The Hunter	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Time Flies	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
War Don	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Wild Hope	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**8. Are there any stallions you believe are influential and not on the list? If so, please include their name and the rank you would put them at on the list.**

## Influential Appaloosa Stallions

### 4. Ranking factors

9. What factors did you use to determine your ranking?

10. Is there anything else you would like us to know about the rankings you provided?

11. If you indicated an interaction with any of the stallions, may I contact you for a brief interview?

If yes, please include your contact information and when to contact you.

Yes

No

Contact information

## Influential Appaloosa Stallions

### 5. Thank you

Thank you for your participation in this survey!

## VITA

Name: Brandy Nicole Kines

Address: The Association of Former Students  
Former Student Programs  
505 George Bush Dr  
College Station, TX 77840

E-mail Address: bkines05@gmail.com

Education: B.S., Agricultural Journalism, Texas A&M University, 2006  
M.S., Agricultural Leadership, Education & Communications, Texas  
A&M University, 2010