

THE PUREBRED  
ARAB HORSE  
IN POLAND

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*Mohort presenting the stud to Prince Józef by Juliusz Kossak (1824—1899), dated 1858 (National Museum in Warsaw)*



A horse's head by Carle Vernet (1758—1836)  
(National Library in Warsaw)

Ten years have passed since the publication of our pamphlet entitled "THE PURE-BRED ARAB HORSE IN POLAND" which aroused a great deal of interest all over the world among those who breed and love Arabian horses. Numerous letters sent to ANIMEX for years after its publication attest to this, letters from all those countries where people who raise and love this breed of horse are found. Some wanted it because their breeding was based on horses of Polish origin; others wished to keep their libraries up to date and supplement their information concerning the breeding of Arabian horses in a country which, owing to its geographical location and history, possesses the oldest traditions of this type of breeding in Europe. Those historical and geographical conditions have contributed to the fact that Polish breeding of Arabian horses has long exercised a great influence on the shaping of breeding in Europe as well as on other continents.

Therefore it is not surprising that each Polish publication in this field, of which there are not so many one must admit, enjoys such widespread interest.

As a result the edition of 15,000 copies in English, French, and German is completely sold out. In addition, some information concerning current problems of breeding in Poland is now out of date.

This being the case, ANIMEX has decided to publish a new, more comprehensive work containing extensive information on the breeding of Arabian horses in Poland, past and present, which could at least partially satisfy the needs of our readers.

The author of the present work is Mr. Roman Pankiewicz, a man who has loved and bred Arabian horses for many years. He has included so much valuable information in this work it has exceeded the bounds of a normal, informative brochure and has assumed the character of a handbook for those interested in the subject.

The readers themselves will judge as to what degree we have realized our aims. We shall be grateful should they wish to forward any critical comments which could eventually be utilized in the next edition.



*Najdiak Kischilek Et Arab et Bedawick  
 Obeist et Hamra. Kaptachavar, Kischilek men  
 Et hove. Jument de Guvre de Fay-et-Taher  
 Abd. et Kischane, Guir et Schrick des Arabes.  
 Pelerina de la Mekke.  
 Violentuse à Arak.*



*Najdiak Kischilek Et Arab et Bedawick  
 Kischilek men et hove Dragianich  
 Jument de Guvre de Fay-et-Taher Abd. et  
 Kischane Guir et Schrick des Arabes.  
 Pelerina de la Mekke.*

*Likeness of an Arabian horse by  
Wacław S. Count Rzewuski  
(National Library in Warsaw)*

*"Children of the sea and wind! betrothed of  
battle!  
...I bid you welcome, Kohejlans, pride of the  
desert!..."*

(Emir Rzewuski, KOHEJLANY)

The earliest of historical sources speak of "the white horse" which ancient Slavic tribes venerated, tribes inhabiting the land from which the Polish nation emerged during the last millenium. Judging from the accounts preserved in tradition and legends, "the white horse" which was kept in the more notable places of worship, being used for augury and for expressing the will of the gods, could only have been a horse of the East. Undoubtedly, merchants wandering from the East on the "Amber Trail" up to the Baltic Sea supplied the gray stallions used for the production of "white horses". Since ancient times this trail had aided in a lively exchange of goods and its importance testified to the intensity of commercial activity then. In those days Eastern horses of the highest quality found their way by that trail to the manors of princes and magnates. One example might be the legendary gray mare of Bolesław Śmiały who reigned from 1058 to 1079. Journeying to his beloved on this mare, he would cover quite unbelievable distances in the course of a night, a prodigious feat which only an Eastern horse could perform.

Throughout practically the entire 17th century there were wars with Turkey. Earlier invasions of Poland were those by the Tatars, and the earliest were by the Mongols. The cavalry used Eastern horses in all these struggles. The high-quality East-



ern horses which the Turkish and Tatar superior officers mounted were regarded at that time as the most precious of war prizes. They were used afterwards to produce war horses. Even during this period studs of Eastern horses were beginning to spring up. Among others were the studs of the Princes Zaslowski and Ostrogski, legendary today, the merger of which gave rise to the Sławuta stud of the Princes Sanguszko in Chrestówka. The first reference to the stud of King Zygmunt August (1520—1572) in Knyszyn was left in 1874 by our hippologist, Czapski, who wrote: "The royal stud in those times was the only institution in the entire world whose task was the breeding of purebred Arabian horses without any mixture. The purest Bedavies of the desert were imported for that stud, and according to the assertion of Miciński, the brother-in-law of Zygmunt August, Mikołaj Radziwiłł imported horses for that stud from the Archipelago, which Czacki, on the authority of Deper, rightly considered as pure Arabian, from the island of Kandya".

Because of its geographical position (lack of natural boundaries), Poland was continually forced to wage wars with predatory neighbours and by the same token to keep a large cavalry under arms from the earliest times onward. This was fast cavalry astride horses of Eastern ancestry that guaranteed





both endurance and a speedy regeneration of strength. All the wars, including the last one, confirmed their superiority, paying tribute to these horses which are so unusually hardy in the face of discomfort and hardship.

Valuing these qualities, more and more magnates began to establish studs of Eastern horses. When a truce was concluded with the Turks in 1699 in Karłowice, thereby terminating the supply of war trophies, Polish magnates began to organize expeditions for horses directly to Arabia at their own expense.

Thus in the years 1803—1805, Prince Hieronim Sanguszko dispatched his equerry, K. Burski, who brought back 5 stallions and 1 mare, and in the years 1816—1818 Prince Eustachy Sanguszko dispatched Muszyński who brought back 9 stallions and 1 mare.

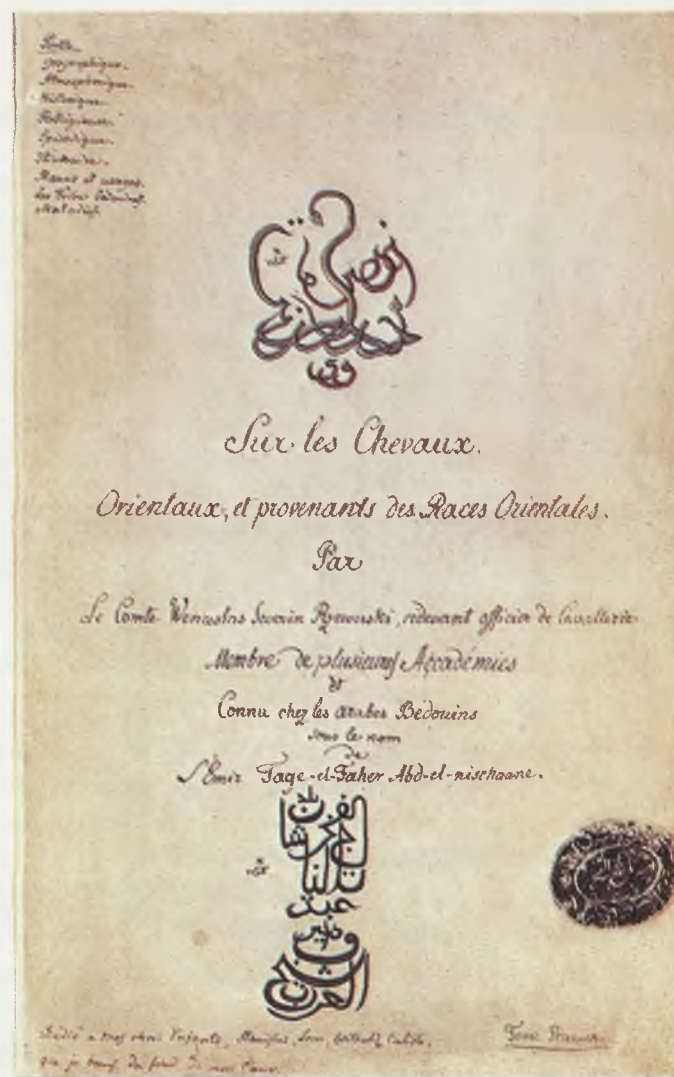
In 1817 on the other hand, Count Wacław Rzewuski himself set out for Arabia for a number of years with the aim of searching out the noblest horses there. Enchanted by the East, he took part in battle together with the Bedouins and by his courage won the rank of Emir.

He finally returned to his homeland bringing with him 89 stallions and 45 mares, the most marvelous that he could manage to acquire.

Of this magnificent stock he presented 8 stallions and 12 mares to the king of Wirtemberg; 6 mares and 1 stallion became the foundation of the famous royal stud in Weil.

Following in Rzewuski's footsteps in 1845, Count Juliusz Dzieduszycki of Jarczowce made a journey to Arabia bringing back 7 splendid stallions and 3 priceless mares, founders of meritorious purebred dam lines which are still in existence today.

Some of the magnates even kept permanent agents in Arabia. Prince Eustachy Sanguszko, for instance, had the Arab, Aretin, whose duties in the years 1821—1826 included the searching out and



Title page of Wacław S. Count Rzewuski's manuscript (National Library in Warsaw)



Heading of the pedigrees of Arabian horses of Wacław S. Count Rzewuski's stud in Sawrań at Podolia

purchase of purebred Arabian horses for the Sławuta stud.

Today, paintings in art galleries which date back to those times clearly attest to the beauty and magnificent type of Arabian horses bred in Poland. Some of the better-known works were left to us by the Austrian, Kruchhuber (who painted in Sławuta in 1819), the German, Pieter Hess (who painted in Sławuta in 1813—1814 on commission from Ludwig, later king of Bavaria), the Pole, Juliusz Kossak (a pupil of the celebrated Horace Vernet who during an extended stay in Jarczowce painted, among others, the horses imported from Arabia in 1845 by Count Juliusz Dzieduszycki), the Russian, Nikolai Svyerchokov (an outstanding horse portraitist who painted all the more illustrious and meritorious horses of the 19th century on commission from the Board of State Stud).

This period is characterized by an enormous development in the breeding of purebred Arabian horses.

Our oldest stud, the Sławuta of the Princes Sanguszko with its headquarters in Chrestówka, numbered a total of 408 purebred horses in 1845. A portion of that number, a group of 46 mares and 50 youngsters brought as a dowry to the Potocki family became the foundation of a new stud in Antonyń. All in all, the Sławuta stud imported 82 purebred Arabians. Its horses were known throughout Europe winning, among others, the Gold Medals at shows in Paris: in 1867 for the stallion Iskander Pasza, born in 1851, and in 1900 for the mare Melpomena, born in 1892. The daughter of Melpomena, Tęcza, born in 1898, received the Grand Silver Medal in Moscow in 1910 and the First Cash Prize. Her daughter, Chłosta, born in 1903, received the Small Silver Medal and the Second Cash Prize. At

Pedigree (in the form of a pendant) of the mare Theba Munira or. Ar. imported from Arabia for Dzieduszycki stud by Captain Prosper Zimmermann — obverse and reverse





*The stallion Kohellan, imported from Arabia to Jarczowce by Juliusz Count Dzieduszycki, by Juliusz Kossak, dated 1845*



*Merdzamkir, the favorite mount of Juliusz Count Dzieduszycki, by Juliusz Kossak, dated 1845*

*The stallion Bagdad, or. Ar. of the Sulejman line, bought for Jarczowce by Kajetan Count Dzieduszycki, by Juliusz Kossak, dated 1845*





*The mare Melpomena (Achmet Ejub — Trychina by Hadzi Achmet) 1892 from the Sławuta stud of Roman Prince Sanguszko, awarded the gold medal at the Paris Show in 1900*

the beginning of the 20th century our largest stud consisted of 10 stallions and 132 brood mares of pure Arabian blood.

The stud in Antoniny was especially well-known because of the activities of its offspring which passed through a rigorous selection during the hunt. The world-famous stallion Skowronek, born in 1909, came precisely from this stud. Another of its offspring, the mare Arabella, won the Gold Medal at the Show in Petersburg in 1893. This stud imported 13 purebred Arabian horses.

The stud of the Princes Sanguszko in Gumniska originated in the Sławuta stud in 1835. After World War I it continued to function, coming to the fore in the period between the wars.

The Białocerkiew stud of the Counts Branicki had its branches in Szamrajówka, Janiszówka and Uzin, and itself was derived from the Szamrajówka stud established in 1778 by Count Franciszek Ksawery Branicki. There were 138 purebred Arabian horses imported by this huge stud. It was famous

not only in Europe. When Sultan Abdul Azis established a stud near Constantinople in 1864, he purchased 90 mares and 2 stallions from the Białocerkiew stud for it. In the years 1818—1871 alone, the stud sold 2009 horses and gave away 1231 (the Branicki family possessed a sweeping generosity).

The Jarczowce stud of the Counts Dzieduszycki that was transferred to Jezupol was smaller but could boast of extremely noble stock. Founded in 1840, it owned 20 priceless mares at the beginning of the 20th century. Luckily, 4 mares from this stud were saved from World War I and continued the most valuable of our present dam lines.

In addition to the aforementioned studs, there were also those in operation at Jabłonów, Taurów, Pełkinie, and many others, often small but possessing very valuable horses. All the studs combined totalled around 500 purebred brood mares at the beginning of the 20th century.

*The Antoniny stud of Józef Count Potocki*





## Introduction . ~ ~ .

Alors le Seigneur parla à Job du milieu  
 D'un tourbillon, et lui dit. « .....  
 « Est-ce vous qui donnez au cheval sa  
 « Fove, ou qui lui faites pousser des hennissements.  
 « Le Seigneur vous boudoir comme les sentinelles tardifs  
 « que le souffle si fier de ses narines repand la terre.  
 « Il frappe du pied de terre, il s'élève avec audace  
 « Il court, au-devant des hommes armés. Il ne peut  
 « être touché de la peur, le tranchant des épées ne  
 « l'arrête point. Ses fleuves et sefflent autour de lui  
 « de fer des lances et des dards le frappe de ses  
 « éclairs. Il écumé il frémit, et semble vouloir  
 « Manger la terre. Il est intrépide au bruit des  
 « trompettes. Lorsque l'on soute la charge, il est,  
 « Allons, Il sent de loin l'approche des troupes  
 « Il entend la voix des Capitaines, qui encouragent  
 « les Soldats, et les cris confus d'une armée.

Cette belle description est sous tous les  
 rapports applicable au cheval Nejdi Kicheilan  
 que je regarde comme le véritable cheval de la  
 Creation.



*The stud of Roman Prince Sanguszko by Juliusz Kossak, dated 1885 (from the collection of Roman Count Potocki)*



*Obejan II Srebrny (Obejan or. ar. — Kobey Chan or. ar)  
1851 from the Kochanowka stud of Wladyslaw  
Rozwadowski by N.E. Svyerchkov (1817—1898), dated 1860  
(Museum of the Horse TAA Moscow)*

At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries the Polish purebred Arabian horse was already famous throughout Europe, and that fame was increased in various countries and studs by the achievements of outstanding Arabian horses issuing from widely-known studs.

In the years 1782—1790, the famous Trakehnen stud already used three Polish stallions: Czartoryski, Podhorski, and Sułtan.

The Weedern stud, among the oldest and best of that time, purchased a purebred Arabian stallion from the stud of Commander-in-Chief Rzewuski in 1800. This stallion received the name "Rzewuski" and was also used at the Szirgupönen stud where Marshal Murat, traveling with Napoleon, stayed in 1812. He bought a son of "Rzewuski" on whom he passed through the entire military campaign and even mounted at Borodino. Returning from Moscow, Murat bought two additional sons of "Rzewuski" along with their sire himself, taking him to Italy for breeding purposes.

The beautiful gray stallion Obejan II Srebrny, born in 1851 at the stud of Wł. Rozwadowski in Kochanówka, was bought by the Board of Russian State Studs and assigned to the Streleck stud where he became the pillar of the emerging Streleck half-bred, later altered to the Tiersk. Another stallion, Cyprjan (of the Satanów stud, a branch of the Sławuta), born in 1875, distinguished himself at the Streleck stud and was the founder of a line, still active today, which begins the names of its stallions with the letter C. One of the sons of the stallion Obejan I Srebrny, Oberon, distinguished himself in the breeding of Don horses, founding a very valuable line of "Oberon horses" whose group won the Gold Medal in 1910 at the All-Russian Show in Moscow.

The stallion Pielgrzym, born in 1851 in Jarczowce, distinguished himself at the famous Bábolna stud in Hungary. (He was later rechristened Bagdady and appeared under that name in the pedigrees of the Bábolna Arabians).

Sławuta provided Arabian stallions for Radautz in Bukowina: Donald 1872, Mirowy 1877, Attyk 1881, and Mohort 1884.

The Arabian stallion Bosąk, born in 1860 at the Sławuta stud also, was used at the Austrian State Stud, Piber, in Styrie.

As an exception to the rule, a purebred Arabian stallion, Ben Azet 1850, was bought in 1863 in Jarczowce for the private imperial stud of Emperor Franz Josef in Lipizza in Kraina, established in 1580. Only horses of their own breeding or those imported directly from Arabia were used there.

At the International Show in Vienna in 1873, out of the lot of 10 horses bred at Lipizza, the son of Ben Azet distinguished himself more than any others. Another son of that stallion was sold to the famous Trakehnen stud.



*Prince Józef Poniatowski on Szumka by Juliusz Kossak (Museum in Łańcut)*



When the Bulgarians began to establish studs after having liberated themselves from the Turkish yoke, they bought 1 stallion and 10 mares in 1894 at Polish studs for the one in Kabijuk. Those horses laid the foundation for that stud and their names are still repeated in the pedigrees of their descendants today.

Horses from Sławuta and Białocerkiew were also brought to the leading stud, Inocenzdvor, of the Princes Odescalchi. Spain also acquired purebred Arabian horses at the Sławuta, Białocerkiew, Antoniny, and Sachny studs. The stallion Van Dyck 1898, bought in 1908 at Białocerkiew, founded a valuable line which is active in Spain to this day.

Arabian horses bred at that time passed through a very rigorous selection for competence; their testing consisted of perpetual wars and battles or during rarer moments of peace of hunting with the pack (hounds and greyhounds), long-distance rides, or while still youngsters in Podolia and Wolynia of forced swimming of the wide, swift rivers on whose banks they grazed. (Those that could not manage the rapid current alone were not rescued).

And then came World War I. The front rolled over Polish soil several times, wiping everything it met off the face of the earth, not to mention such a desirable prize as that represented by a horse in those conditions. It is enough to say that of about

*Drawing depicting Arabian horses by Waclaw S. Count Rzewuski (National Library in Warsaw)*



*Tag-el-Faher Abd-El-Nichaane, venant de la Montagne de Schammar, est poursuivi par les Bedouins de la tribu de Hammedalane à Tel-el-Sergieh. La fameuse jument Nejdiéh Kockeléh El-Didawieh Obeid-el-Hamrah Muffachava, Pelerinne de la Mezzé, le sauve. Il rejoint ensuite la tribu de Rowallah.*

Attestat d'un

Attestat d'un  
Cheval de race  
qui savait écrire.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

أشرف بالله من الشيطان الرجيم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

J'ai vu et sous longue prière.

و هذا الخيل

محمد بن البدي بن محمد بن الخيل من الخيل من السابق  
تأديان الذي فرس العتيق فرس من العظام قوله من  
الاستنوع اللحم والنسبة الصريح وخاله غديان قتي  
و دقيق وراق و مجلي و مسور و قدم و عظيم مشرف  
حصن من اللون الأشقر الاصط مع عاب م م ع الصليين  
و م م ع علي العدين و م م علي الرطين و مع الوسم  
على المعونة و مع النقطة في الرقب من طرف العين و مع  
الاسود التلات مجرة و المنجون و مع الوسط الخيزين و الجمرة  
و مع الارز العنين و قليل الأهم . . . الخيزين  
و مع الحوام الخيل و مع اسع الجني و بلا ادوار و هذا  
الخيل ولد في البلدة الخيل في شهر ربيع بسنة اربع و عشرين  
و ماين و الف في العشرة عنزه الوهابي و الله في الوادي الخيل  
شمار : و هو ان يلو و يقول له

خيل شين

شهور

viennent des signatures indéchiffrables, et l'empreinte  
des doigt en creux de chaque main qui me favorise  
par écrire.

و حق الذي خلقها

et l'on rompit de Pailla.



Instruction.

Sui! (22)

on se réfugia vers dieu contre le démon qui l'a  
des meses au nom de dieu Clement et desfericidray.

Et le cheval est.

Uu hoesolan Bedouin un cheyal de race  
à racey (uchouy) un cheyal de race vaingue aux chaly  
un cheyal de course qui devans les autres un cheyal de  
vieille et antique race, dont la peau est fine. Un cheyal d'un  
grand prix: issu notement d'une genealogie claire, et d'une  
origine precieuse de tout melange, et pratiquement pure.  
Composé d'un mélange gracieux, léger, rapide avec ardeur  
fait pour disputer le brip. Audacieux, chagrinisme, prof  
à aller au combat, toujours prêt à recommencer la course.  
Grande de taille, cheyal de couleur blanche à crins blanc  
sur peau noire. avec la marque M M sur les flancs, et M  
sur les bras, et M sur les jarrets, et avec une cicatrice  
sur la poitrine, où l'on peut s'amulette, et avec un point  
noir sur le Col du Cote droit, et avec le contour des yeux  
et des parties noir: avec des narines ouvertes qui font du  
bruit, et avec l'ouverture des narines et ulet du front, et  
avec l'elevation conique des yeux, et avec peu de chair  
aux tempes, et avec les sabots du Mulet, et avec l'ouverture  
du flanc, et sans marques au pied, et le cheyal s'aperche  
et ne dans le pays de Nid, dans le cheif de Regiel  
l'an 1224 de l'hegire dans la tribu Wehalite près la vallée  
de la montagne de Schamma, et ainsi est et on l'a nomme

Rocheyl Scheit

Meschhour. (qui) de l'écriture de l'ant de  
avec le nom et ainsi

Il parle du qui l'a creé.

suivent les signatures, et l'empreinte des doigt, cachet des  
Bedouins.





*Arabian horse racing at the Służewiec racetrack in Warsaw — before the start*

*Arabian horse racing at the Służewiec racetrack in Warsaw — the finish*



500 brood mares in Poland, 25 were left in 1918 along with 7 fillies. In 1927 there were just 49 mares entered in the Polish Arabian Stud Book. In spite of such terrible devastation, the breeding of Arabians began to revive once again. New studs were established right after the war. Although they were not large, they preserved some valuable stock.

Enthusiasts of the purebred Arabian horse established the Arabian Horse Breeding Society in 1926. Under the direction of its president, Count Aleksander Dzieduszycki, that organization rendered a great service to our breeding by inaugurating races for Arabians on May 17, 1927, and by publishing the Polish Arabian Stud Book (P.A.S.B.), the first volume of which appeared in 1932. The purpose of the races is to ascertain and compare the proficiency of particular individuals of the breed, giving breeders valuable stock for the realization of rational selection. Their principal aim is not to increase speed; rather, the point is endurance and the regenerative capacity of the organism. Moreover, the racing of Arabians plays a decisive role in not permitting the breed to degenerate since it is no longer used in battle.

With the aim of providing himself with valuable Arabian stock at its very source and to uphold the "Sanguszko" tradition, Prince Roman Sanguszko of Gumniska sent the manager of his stud, Mr. Bogdan Ziętarski, to Arabia in 1931. He brought back four stallions: Kuhailan Haifi, Kuhailan Afas, Kuhailan Kruszan, and Kuhailan Ajouz. The first two proved to be unusually valuable for breeding purposes. Kuhailan Haifi sired Ofir, the great leading stallion, while Kuhailan Afas gave us as a great-grandson the marvelous Comet, the "comet" of our post-war breeding. Of the 4 mares that Ziętarski brought back, Kuhailat Ajouz produced 6 daughters and a great-grandson, the stallion Faher (who in turn



*Entry of Wawrzyniec Fredro, envoy of the Polish Commonwealth, into Istanbul by Juliusz Kossak, dated 1883 (National Museum in Warsaw)*



*A Polish purebred Arabian performs in harness not only singly but in a team of five*



was the grandsire of the high-class Banat). ZiętarSKI also brought back a stallion for Bábolna. It was Kuhailan Zaid whose son, Kuhailan Abu Urkub, became the founder of the line in Poland. Unfortunately, the outbreak of World War II did not permit full realization in breeding of the unusually valuable stock which ZiętarSKI managed to acquire in Arabia. All the horses imported at the time perished during the war. ZiętarSKI's journey was the last such fruitful expedition to Arabia.

The breeding of pure Arabian stock could boast of great accomplishments in the period between the

wars. During that time many classic horses were bred.

The more famous were:

The stallion Enwer Bey 1923, Janów Podlaski State Stud, a magnificent sire that left us the stallions Trypolis 1937 and Towarzysz Pancerny 1937, the latter sold as a leading stallion to Germany, both bred at the Janów Podlaski stud. Enwer Bey also sired the splendid mare Taraszczka 1937, dam of the stallion Negatiw 1945, Tiersk.

The stallions Fetysz 1924, Janów Podlaski, Lowelas 1930, Janów Podlaski, and Adamas 1930, Nisko-



Illustrated page of Waclaw S. Count Rzewuski's manuscript

lyzy, were exchanged with the German Board of State Studs for four leading East Prussian stallions (the first two after having been used in domestic studs). Fetysz and Lowelas stood at the famous Trakehnen stud while Adamas stood at private studs. All three made a great contribution to breeding, siring many stallions and mares.

The stallion Lartur 1927, Gumniska, when sold to Hungary was a leading stallion at Băbolna, siring numerous offspring.

The stallion Miecznik 1931, Janów Podlaski, sire of the stallion Aquinor 1951, made an important contribution to our breeding.

The stallion Amurath Sahib 1932, Breniów, sired splendid mares that produced male and female champions in the U.S. and Canada, including Bałajka 1941, dam of the famous stallion Bask 1956, and three stallions used in domestic breeding.

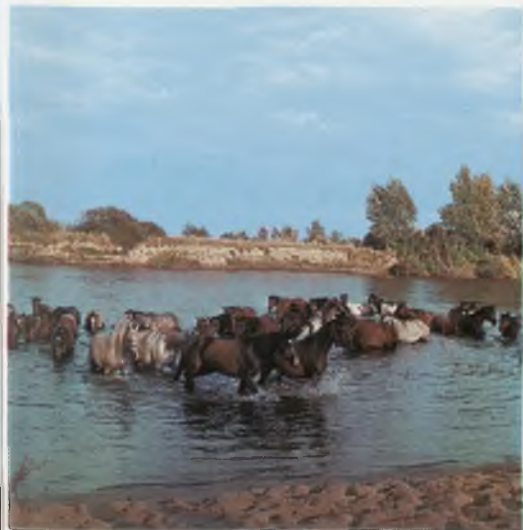
The two stallions Piołun and Skrzyp 1936, both bred at Janów Podlaski, were important contributors to purebred breeding in Tiersk (USSR).

The stallion Ofir 1933, Janów Podlaski, was the most valuable horse born during this period. He was the sire of the stallions Witraż 1938, Wielki Szlem 1938, Witeż II 1938, and Wyrwidąb 1938. The first two were co-founders of our domestic breeding after World War II, the third in the US, and the last in Germany.

The stallion Sulejman 1934, Ujazd, bought in 1938 together with 10 mares by the well-known American breeder, Mr. J.M. Dickinson, and the stallion Czubuthan 1933, Pełkinie, sold the same year to a breeder from Chicago, Mr. H.S. Babson, became the sires of champions in the U.S.

This period could boast of a series of splendid mares with the pearl of our breeding, the mare

*Horses enjoying a dip in the Bug R. at the Janów Podlaski State Stud*



*Janów Podlaski's stable with „The Clock”, designed by the architect Henryk Marconi in 1848*



*Horses grazing in the pasture at the Janów Podlaski stud*



Elegantka 1923, Janów Podlaski, at the top of the list.

Unfortunately, a black cloud once again hung threateningly over the breeding program that had begun to develop so beautifully. World War II began, even more horrible in its destruction than the preceding one. Fortunately, because of the large scale of mechanization of the armies, the horse ceased to be such a desirable war prize as previously. Perhaps because of that we had 52 mares registered in P.A.S.B. in 1946. During the war, in the years 1939—1945, our breeding lost 143 purebred Arabian brood mares.

In spite of the enormous devastation which our Arabian breeding suffered during World Wars I and

II, it managed to renew itself each time. Although the breeding program had to begin almost from scratch, after several years it once again attained a high standard.

Three Arabian studs were established in Poland after World War II: Albigowa (Rzeszów voivodeship), Klemensów (Lublin voivodeship), and Nowy Dwór (Kraków voivodeship). In 1953 the Klemensów stud was moved to Michałów in the voivodeship of Kielce, and in 1960—1961 the Nowy Dwór and Albigowa studs were moved to Janów Podlaski in the former Biała Podlaska district (at present voivodeship). In 1973 a new stud, Kurozwęki, was established in the voivodeship of Kielce, to which both the Micha-



*Mares grazing at the Michałów State Stud*





محلوف  
محلوف  
محلوف

*Out in the open at the Michalów stud*



*Mares in the paddock at the Michalów stud*



łow and the Janów Podlaski studs contributed mares. The activities of these studs will be treated later along with an analysis of particular lines and families in consideration of the role played by their offspring in world breeding.

As mentioned above, racing is the basis of selection of purebred Arabians in Poland at present.

Because of their later development, purebred Arabians begin to participate at the track only as three-years-olds during the early days of July under weights of 56—58 kg and over distances of 1600 meters. Closer to autumn the distances are lengthened to 1800 meters and in name stakes to 2200 meters. Four-year-olds race over distances from 1800—2400 meters, while five-year-olds and up race 2000—2800 meters. Weight is also increased with age, approaching 68 kg. Depending on the money won by the horses, the races are divided into four groups. The better money-winners are stepped up in class, the highest being I, next to meet in special races outside their grouping, the name stakes. Higher-class horses compete in the main races, the so-called classics:

The Derby is for four-year-old colts and fillies at 3000 meters.

The Oaks is for four-year-old fillies at 2400 meters.

The Comparative Stakes (formerly the Antoniny Stakes) is for three-year-olds and older colts as well as for three-year-old and four-year-old fillies at 2400 meters.

The compulsory weight in all three races is 60 kg with mares carrying 2 kg less than stallions.

It is an accepted principle that a brood mare should not race longer than two, or at the most three years. Stallions and geldings can race as their health permits.

In spite of the war, the Polish Arabian Stud Book has been published without interruption since 1932. It ranks with the best kept stud books in the world and has become the model for many countries just setting up their own stud books. Separate volumes of P.A.S.B. have been published regularly since 1948 every four to five years, while each year addenda are compiled which contain data pertaining to the breeding season, births, and all other changes in the condition of the purebred Arabian horse in Poland which have taken place during this period. By order of the Ministry of Agriculture, the editorial office of the Stud Book is in charge of keeping the P.A.S.B. and of its distribution, and is located by the State Race Track in the Służewiec section of Warsaw at 266 Puławska Street.

The figures which illustrate Poland's post-war export are an expression of the high esteem and regard in which breeders from the entire world hold the Polish purebred Arabian horse.

In the years 1949—1976, 670 purebred Arabians were sold by Poland to the following countries:

Europe: Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, East Germany, England, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, West Berlin, West Germany

Africa: Egypt

North America: Canada, Mexico, USA

South America: Brazil

There is probably no country in the world at present where Arabian horses are bred which would not have some blood infused by Polish purebred Arabian horses in its pedigrees.

Poland is an active member of WAHO (World Arabian Horse Organization) which strives toward the development of Arabian horse breeding throughout the world.



*Waiting for departure into the  
unknown*



*Two Turkish horses by Victor Adam (1801—1866), (National Library in Warsaw)*



*His mane like the sun, his tail a comet...*

Maria Pawlikowska-Jasnorzewska "Koheilan"



*The gray stallion Van Dyck (Vasco da Gama — Hela by Hamdani I) 1898 from the Janiszówka stud of Władysław Count Branicki*



## Sire lines

The breeding of Arabian horses, conducted with such reverence and solicitude in Poland, has given shape to some very valuable sire and dam lines and families.

They have been systematized by Dr. Edward Skorkowski who published the "Tabulated Pedigrees of Pure Bred Arab Horses" in 1938, "Tabulated Pedigrees of Polish Pure Bred Arab Horses" in 1960, and lastly, "Polish Genealogical Tables of Purebred Arab Horses" in 1972, and by Zdzisław Rozwadowski whose book entitled "50 Years of Breeding Pure Blood Arabian Horses in Poland in Their Genealogical Charts 1918—1968", was published in English in 1972. Two addenda have been published for the years 1969—1972, and 1973—1974.

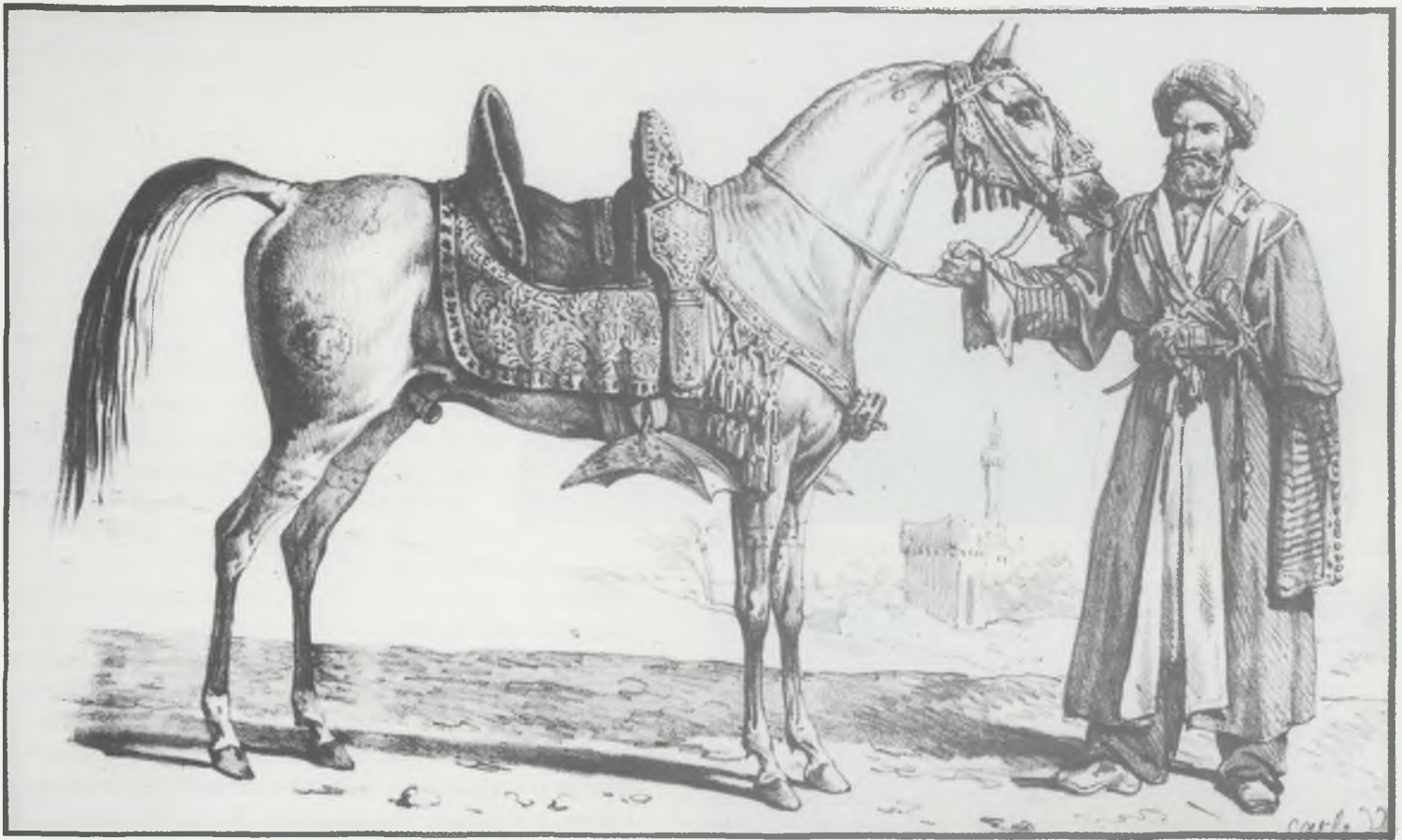
It is evident from these publications that from 1918 to the present there have been 30 sire lines in

Polish breeding of pure Arabian stock. Of these there are 10 still active today. The majority of the others died out as a result of the wars and have left no descendants in our domestic breeding today.

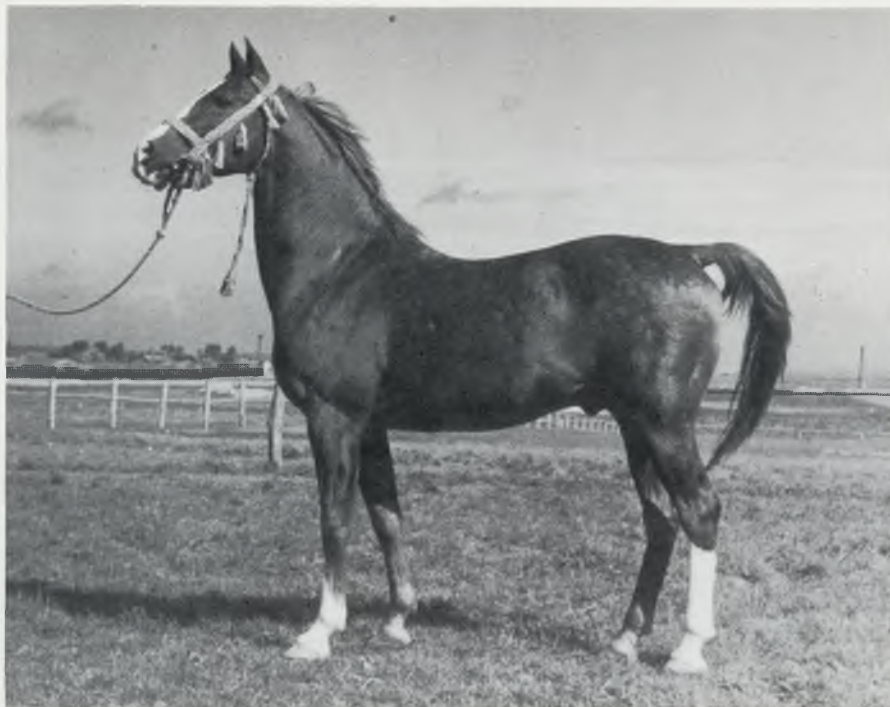
Thus, in Poland, for example, there are no representatives of our oldest line, that of the stallion Wernet, or. Ar. imported to Białocerkiew in 1836, though the line is active in Spain since it had purchased the famous stallion Van Dyck 1898, Janiszówka.

The line of the stallion Hermit, or. Ar., imp. in 1910 to Jezupol, has also died out in Poland but is still active in the US. through the offspring of the stallion Czubuthan 1933, Pełkinie, son of the stallion Dżingishan III 1912.

Of the lines still active today, the one which has been used longest in our domestic breeding is that



*Arabian horse by Carle Vernet (National Library in Warsaw)*



*The chestnut stallion Rozmaryn (Almanzor — Dziewanna by Bakszysz) 1935 Janów Podlaski*

of the stallion Krzyżyk, or. Ar., imp. to Jarczowce in 1876. The line celebrated its centennial in 1976.

The line of the stallion Bairactar, or. Ar., imp. to Weil in 1817, is of greater antiquity than the preceding but a representative of the line, Amurath II 1907, was brought to Poland only in 1918.

### **The line of the stallion Abu Argub II, or. Ar., imp. to Antoniny**

The grandson of the founder of the line, the bay stallion Almanzor (Athos-Mlecha III by Mohort) 1909 Pełkinie, stood at the Janów Podlaski stud. After the war his only remaining descendants were the very worthy brood mare Rozeta 1935, and the chestnut stallion Rozmaryn (-Dziewanna by Bakszysz) 1935 Janów Podlaski, active for six years first at the Klemensów stud and then at Michałów. Five of his sons were incorporated into the State Stallion

Depots and one of his sons, the gray stallion Amarrant (Rozmaryn-Amneris by Amurath Sahib) stood at the Pruchna Anglo-Arabian stud which specializes primarily in sport horses. The descendants of Amarrant have already successfully taken part in competition (show jumping and the three-day event). Another son, the bay stallion Dramat (Rozmaryn-Dyska by Wielki Szlem) 1958 Michałów, stood at the parent stud.

Rozmaryn sired 9 brood mares, some of which have already made a great contribution to breeding either by producing very valuable mares such as Druchna 1957, Fanfarona 1953, Elokwencja 1957, and Fregata 1957, or leading stallions. One of his daughters, Bandera 1955 has distinguished herself in breeding in the U.S.

Both Rozmaryn and his offspring were very able at the racetrack, winning a number of name stakes and even some of the classics: the Derby, the Oaks, and the Comparative Stakes once each.



The line is characterized by good utilization of feed and outstanding health. It has already distinguished itself positively in the breeding of purebred stock.

### **The line of the stallion Bairactar or. Ar., imp. to Weil in 1817**

This line was made famous by the renowned stallion Amurath 1881, Weil. His son, the bay stallion Amurath II (-Fatma or. Ar.) 1907 Radowce, was bought by Poland in 1918 and assigned to a small but very distinguished stud at Breniów. With the marvelous mare Sahiba 1924, an Oaks winner and the first Polish horse to win the Derby, he sired the gray stallion Amurath Sahib 1932 (whose pedigree shows that he was inbred to the famous Amurath 1881, Weil).

Amurath Sahib was an immeasurably valuable sire. He combined within himself an Eastern beauty (a beautiful head) with good conformation and compact build. He stood initially at the stud in Wodzislaw and then at Kraśnica, siring valuable daughters in both. During the war he began to cover the mares at Janów Podlaski, and after returning with them from the evacuation he continued to be their partner at Klemensów. His 15 splendid daughters were incorporated into breeding and in combination with various stallions produced offspring which were even better and more beautiful than themselves.

The most valuable of them turned out to be Lala 1938, Amneris 1940, Darda 1950, Estokada 1951 and Gwadiana 1952.

It is impossible to mention all the daughters of this magnificent brood-mare sire. Amurath Sahib, competent at the track himself, sired offspring that



*The gray stallion Amurath Sahib (Amurath II — Sahiba by Nana Sahib I) 1932 from the Breniów stud of Mrs. Teresa Raciborska*

*The gray stallion Gwarny 1953 (Amurath Sahib-Gwara by Wielki Szlem) Klemensów*



also ran well; among others they won the Derby and the Oaks twice, and the Comparative Stakes once. He sired three sons for the State Stallion Depots and three for breeding purebred stock.

The first was a splendid race horse, the bay stallion Equifor (Amurath Sahib-Forta by Kuhailan Abu Urkub) 1951 Klemensów, among whose distinguished offspring we find the following stallions born in 1958: the bay Majdan (Equifor-Mufta by Mlech Pełkiński) Michałów, sold to the State Studs in Egypt, and the bay Cedr (Equifor-Cosmosa by Witraż) Michałów, who sired one mare before being sold to Sweden.

The second was the stallion Arax (Amurath Sahib-Angara by Wielki Szlem) 1952 Klemensów, sold to the U.S.S.R. after covering for one season at Albigowa. At the Tiersk stud he stood for eleven years, contributing 10 stallions and 20 particularly valued mares for breeding. Three of his daughters remained in Polish breeding while a fourth, Boltonka 1958, was sold to the US.

The third, the gray stallion Gwarny (Amurath Sahib-Gwara by Wielki Szlem) 1953 Klemensów, has been used the longest in breeding, beginning from 1958. At present he is a leading stallion at Janów Podlaski. At the racetrack his offspring have won the Derby and the Comparative Stakes once each. Up to the present he has sired 18 brood mares and 4 stallions which have been sold abroad. Among his foals are many which are very promising. His son, the gray stallion Gedymin 1968, Michałów, whose dam was the lovely mare Gastronomia 1946, is being used at present at Michałów and after his aging father retires will certainly prolong this valuable line. Two other sons of Gwarny have also been used in breeding purebred Arabians: the gray stallion Polonus 1968, Michałów (son of the very beautiful daughter of Nabor, the mare Planeta 1958, sold



*The gray stallion Gedymin (Gwarny — Gastronomia by Marabut) 1968 Michałów*

in 1974 to the US) and the gray stallion Endor 1965, Janów Podlaski (out of Comet's high-class daughter, Engracja 1960).

Of Gwarny's offspring sold abroad, the stallion Kirkor (-Carmen by Trypolis) 1961, distinguished himself by capturing the title of U.S. National Champion Park Horse 1973, and his splendid daughter Widawa (-Warmia by Comet) 1968, was bought by the well-known English breeder, Mrs. Lindsay.

Another daughter, Saletra 1967, was bought by Mrs. L. Romney for the U.S. \$61,000 at the VII Auction at Janów Podlaski in 1976.

The line is characterized by a large frame, compact build, good conformation, and beauty.

### **The line of the stallion Ibrahim or. Ar., imp. to Antoniny in 1907**

This line was made famous by the founder's son, the gray stallion Skowronek (Ibrahim or. Ar.-Jaskółka by Rymnik) 1909 Antoniny, sold to England in 1913. In 1920 he found his way to the famous Crabbet Park stud of Lady Judith Wentworth where he occupied the stall of leading stallion, distinguishing himself at shows and exhibitions and in time becoming invincible. On the covers of the Crabbet folders was a photo of Skowronek's head, full of nobility and refinement, along with the caption, "the purest, ancient, and most authentic Arabian blood". After Skowronek's death Lady Wentworth never found another stallion for her stud that was his equal in quality.

Skowronek sired offspring that were unusually true to type and handsome. His splendid progeny achieved ever greater renown, dispersing throughout the world, distinguishing themselves in breeding. Thus: the stallion Ajeeb went to Hungary; the mares Jalila, Namira, Nasieda, Reyna, and Shelifa went to Spain; the stallions Nahrwan and Wishwa to Brazil; Naseem to the USSR; Registan to Syria; Raktha to South Africa; Nasirieh to Australia; the stallions Raffles, Raseyn and Raswan to the U.S. along with the mares Crabbet Sura, Incoronata, Raida, Rifala, Rimini and Rossana.

The role that Skowronek played in North America cannot be compared with the role of any other stallion used on that continent where there are at



*The gray stallion Skowronek (Ibrahim or. Ar. — Jaskółka by Rymnik) 1909 Antoniny (from the collection of prof. Witold Pruski)*

present about 100,000 purebred Arabian horses. The Arabian Horse World in November, 1974, announced that even then there were 94,605 horses of this breed in the U.S. and Canada.

In her book entitled *The Arabian War Horse Show Horse*, Mrs. Gladys Brown Edwards provided her readers with comparative lists of Championships from the years 1953—1960 of the progeny issuing from particular sire lines:

1. The line of Skowronek 1033 Championships
2. The line of Mesaoud 290 Championships
3. The line of Rabdan 146 Championships
4. The line of Ofir 134 Championships

The part played by individual sons of Skowronek was presented in the following manner:

Raffles	518 Championships
Raseyn	348 Championships
Raswan	15 Championships
Naseem	152 Championships



*The gray stallion Negatiw (Naseem — Taraszczka by Enwer Bey) 1945 Tiersk*

(Unfortunately, the stallion Raswan died soon after arriving in the US). The first three were bought from England by the US. while the fourth (one of the best sons of Skowronek), the gray stallion Naseem (-Nasra by Daoud) 1922 Crabbet, was bought for Tiersk (USSR) where he stood for fifteen years, siring 6 stallions and 19 brood mares. His son, the gray stallion Negatiw 1945, Tiersk, out of the splendid gray Janów Podlaski mare Taraszczka 1937, sired 6 sons and 1 daughter for breeding during his twelve-year career at his parent stud.

Poland managed to buy this stallion in 1962. He stood at Janów Podlaski in 1962—1968 and at Michałów from 1969 to 1973 when he died. The marvelous beauty of this horse, the refinement of his outline combined with his simply model conformation and harmony of proportion, represented the epitome of the Arabian stallion bred in Europe. In Janów Podlaski he sired 2 leading stallions and 27 brood

mares, and in Michałów, 19 brood mares. Twelve of his sons were sold abroad.

Of his offspring in the US, the following stallions distinguished themselves: — the gray Buszmen (Negatiw-Busznica by Faher) 1968, Janów Podlaski US National Top Ten Stallion 1972; the gray Tinian (Negatiw-Tryncza by Trypolis) 1964 Janów Podlaski US National Top Ten English Pleasure and Canadian National Champion English Pleasure; also the gray mare Fantazja 1966, and Negotka, Champion Mare Scottsdale 1970, Legion of Merit.

— The gray stallion Baj (-Bajdara by Gabor) 1965 Janów Podlaski occupies the stall of leading stallion at the famous French Pompadour stud.

*Negatiw's daughters*





*The gray stallion Bandos (Negatiw — Bandola by Witraż) 1964 Janów Podlaski*

At present the lot of Negatiw's daughters at Janów Podlaski belongs to the best. They combine within themselves beauty, good conformation, and compact build.

Two of Negatiw's sons are extending this valuable line. Unquestionably the most valuable of his sons at present is the gray stallion Bandos 1964 (out of Witraż's superb daughter, the mare Bandola, a sister of Bask). Whereas in the past a photo of Skowronek's head decorated the covers of folders and magazines, today the photo of his great-grandson, Bandos, adorns similar publications. The union of such handsome parents as Bandola and Negatiw has succeeded in strengthening and establishing their beauty to such an extent that the foals of Bandos inherit the exceptional beauty of their sire. He has stood at his parent stud in Janów Podlaski since 1969. Twenty-four of his daughters have been incorporated into breeding while 4 of his sons have been exported.

Another son of Negatiw, the gray stallion Andrut (-Andorra by Pietuszok) 1967, combines beauty with outstanding conformation. From his dam he carries within himself the blood of one of our most magnificent mares, Wilga 1938, which allows us to hope that he will not disappoint us in his offspring. He began his stud career at Janów Podlaski, then covered at Kurozwęki and Michałów. This year he returned to Kurozwęki where he had left a crop of very promising foals from the previous breeding season.

Poland bought Negatiw's grandson in 1973, the very handsome gray stallion Namiet (Salon-Natur-szczica by Arax) 1969 Tiersk, who occupied the stall of leading stallion at Michałów and then was transferred to Janów Podlaski. In his type, this stallion resembles Amurath Sahib through the latter's son, Arax.

In 1956 Poland bought the gray stallion Nabor 1950, the son of Negatiw and the mare Łagodna by



*Bandos — the study*



*The head of Bandos*

*The gray stallion Andrut (Negativ — Andorra by Pietuszok)  
1967 Janów Podlaski*



*The gray stallion Buszmen (Negativ — Busznica by Faher) 1968  
Janów Podlaski*



Posejdon, from the Tiersk stud. This stallion, thrice inbred to his progenitor, Ibrahim or. Ar., inherited his outstanding good looks which are characterized above all by a superb head which has no equal anywhere. He surpasses his sire in beauty although he is his second in refinement and conformation of overall body outline. After his father was bought by Poland, Nabor was sold to the U.S. in 1964 where at auction he obtained the highest price ever paid for an Arabian stallion: \$ 150,000.

Nabor began his career at stud in Tiersk where he stood in 1954—1955, siring one son for breeding. In Poland he stood for one season at Albigowa and then at Michałów until his departure for the U.S. He sired 26 brood mares and 15 of his sons were sold abroad. The lot of his daughters is characterized by greater elegance and beauty than the daughters of Negatiw and are second only to Comet's daughters who are characterized by exceptionally good clean bone well-twisted with sinew, conformation, and femininity.

Two sons of Nabor were used in domestic breeding: the gray stallion Dardir (Nabor-Darda by Amurath Sahib) 1959, and the gray stallion Espartero (Nabor-Ela by Miecznik) 1960. Both stood at their parent stud and both were then sold to Sweden, leaving a total of 8 brood mares. At present, these two stallions belong to the leading ranks of Arabian horses in Sweden.

The leading stallion in E. Sørensen's Blommeröd stud, Dardir 1959, won the title of the Show's Grand Champion at the Salon du Cheval show in Paris in 1973. while Espartero 1960 won the title of Champion of Stallions at the General Arabian Show which took place in the National Stud at Flyinge, Sweden, during the II Congress of the World Arabian Horse Organization (WAHO) in Malmö, 1974.

One could write an entire book about the ac-

complishments of Nabor's offspring in North America. His progeny will soon reach the figure of 500 Championships, including 30 National Championships in the U.S. and 20 in Canada. The most distinguished mares have been Eskadra 1959, Dornaba 1960, Wirginia 1961 and Lawina 1962, while of the stallions: Gwiazdor (-Gwadiana by Amurath Sahib) 1959 was Canadian National Top Ten Stallion 1964 and his brother, Gwalior 1961, won the titles of U.S. National Top Ten Stallion 1967 and 1968, Champion Stallion Scottsdale 1968 and 1969, U.S. National Reserve Champion Stallion 1969, 1970, 1971, Park Horse 1971, Canadian National Champion Stallion 1971, and Legion of Merit. The stallion Werbor (-Antwerpia by Werset) 1963, was Canadian National Top Ten Stallion 1971 while the stallion Faraon (-Forta by Kuhailan Abu Urkub) 1958, won the titles of Canadian National Top Ten Stallion 1965, U.S. and Canadian National Top Ten Stallion 1971, and Legion of Merit. The stallion Gazda (-Gazella by Witraz) 1963 won the Legion of Merit. The stallion Aramis (-Amneris by Amurath Sahib) 1962 was U.S. and Canadian National Champion Stallion 1970 while the stallion Naborro was Reserve Champion Stallion Scottsdale 1971.

Nabor's offspring, the mares Estebna 1961 and Fama 1963, also scored a great success at the International Arabian Horse Show at Verden, West Germany, in 1973.

The entire valuable line is characterized by its own specific beauty and elegance of proportion, adequate height, frame, compactness, and a milk-white color.

There are 53 brood mares descended directly from stallions of this line in Polish breeding at present, and their number will grow with the inclusion of the offspring of Negativ, Bandos, and in the near future, Andrut and Namiet.



*The gray stallion Nabor (Negatiw —  
Łagodna by Posejdon) 1950 Tiersk*



*Nabor's daughters "the Dancers"*





## The line of the stallion Ilderim or. Ar., imp. to Sławuta 1900

The founder's son, the gray stallion Bakszysz (Ilderim-Parada by Rymnik who also sired Jaskółka, Skowronek's dam) 1901, stood at the Janów Podlaski stud where he sired several excellent mares, the most valuable being the pearl of our breeding, Elegantka 1923, and Dziewanna 1922, a highly valued producer for Tiersk. Bakszysz also left his extraordinary mark on the breeding of Anglo-Arab half-breeds. He sired five sons for purebred breeding.

Of those five, the gray stallion Fetysz (Bakszysz-Siglavi Bagdady) 1924 Janów Podlaski, distinguished himself the most. He stood at his parent stud and then in 1936 was traded to the famous Trakehnen stud where he sired a succession of splendid half-bred mares and stallions. In Polish purebred breeding his best son was the gray stallion Miecznik 1931 (out of the superb Koalicja 1918).

Of the mares, his gray daughter Makata 1931 distinguished herself (as the mother of the high-class Witraż 1938). Another son, the gray stallion Sulejman 1934, Ujazd, was sold to the U.S. in 1938. His offspring have won 6 Championships there.

During the war the stallion Miecznik stood at the small stud at Opiytina where he sired several good mares and the chestnut stallion Marabut (-Maja by Nemer) 1942. He was then transferred near the end of the war to the Janów Podlaski stud which had been evacuated to Germany. After his return to Poland he stood at Klemensów from 1948—1953. He sired 7 brood mares of which the most valuable proved to be Sabda 1940 and Ela 1951.

One of Miecznik's sons was incorporated into the State Stallion Depots and three others were used in breeding purebred stock.



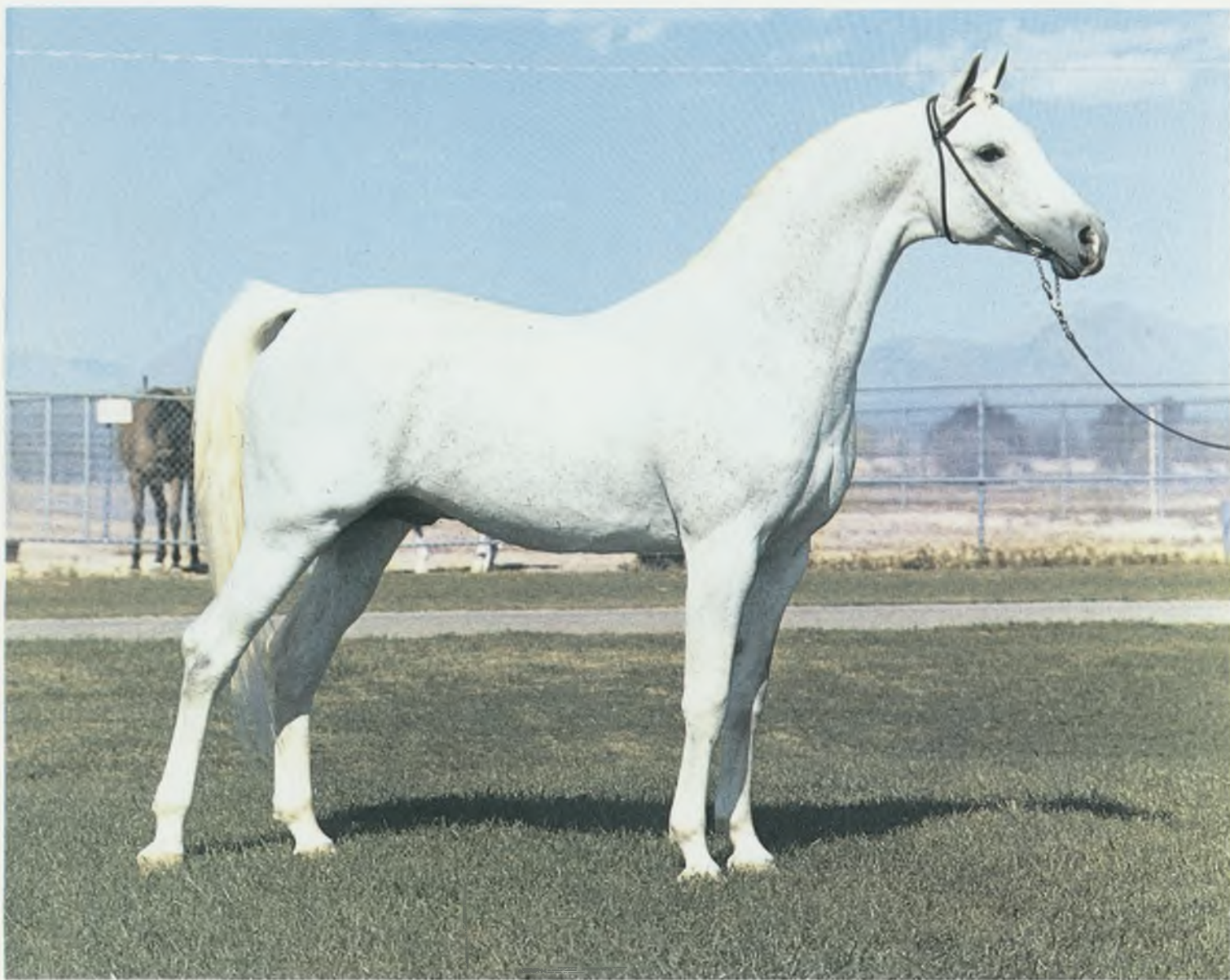
*The head of the stallion Dardir (Nabor — Darda by Amurath Sahib) 1959 Michalów*

*The gray stallion Gwalior (Nabor — Gwadiana by Amurath Sahib) 1961 Michalów*





*The gray stallion Aramis (Nabor — Amneris by Amurath Sahib) 1962 Michałow*



*The gray stallion Faraon (Nabor — Forta by Kuhailan Abu Urkub) 1958 Michałów*



*The gray stallion Družba (Nabor — Druchna by Rozmaryn) 1964 Michałów*

The first, the afore-mentioned stallion Marabut, one of a very small number of offspring that he had managed to sire while evacuated with the Janów Podlaski stud, sired among others the excellent mare Gastronomnia 1946, dam of the leading stallion Gedymin (by Gwarny) 1968.

After Miecznik's death another son was used for breeding, the gray stallion Doktryner (Miecznik-Blaga by Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar.) 1950 Klemensów. He stood at Michałów in 1954—1956, siring 11 brood mares and 4 stallions, 2 of which were sold abroad. (One of them, Gerwazy 1955, is active to this day in the well-known Stockins Farm of Mrs. Lindsay in England). A third son went to the State Stallion Depots, and the fourth, the dark brown stallion Ferrum (Doktryner-Forta by Kuhailan Abu Urkub) 1957 Michałów, stood at Janów Podlaski in 1961—1962 and 1964, siring 5 brood mares (one of them a winner of the Oaks). Doktryner was then sold to Switzerland in 1957 and returned in 1964 to stand at Janów Podlaski in the years 1965—1967. There he sired 6 brood mares and the very capable stallion Rezonans 1967, sold to the US.

The offspring of Doktryner are characterized by great docility, trust in man, and work very well in harness. His son, the stallion Muzułmanin (-Mufta by Mlech Pelkiński) 1957 Michałów, distinguished himself in the US. by winning the Legion of Merit and the title of US. National Champion English Pleasure 1967.

Two sons of the stallion Gerwazy 1955 were also successful: Blue Danube was US. National Top Ten

Stallion 1966 and US. National Top Ten Park Horse 1969, while Karadjordie (-Karramba by Witraż) won the titles of US. National Top Ten Park Horse 1972, US. National Top Ten Stallion 1972, and Legion of Merit.

Miecznik's third son, the gray stallion Aquinor 1951 (out of the quality mare Amneris 1940, Klemensów), proved to be the most valuable for the breeding of purebred stock. This stallion combined the good points of both grandfathers: the beauty of Fetysz with the compactness, conformation, and particular good looks of Amurath Sahib. He stood at Janów Podlaski in 1960—1966 and sired 7 splendid brood mares, 5 of which were daughters of the mare Canberra 1954 (sister of the famous Comet), and 4

*The gray stallion Fetysz (Bakszysz — Siglavi Bagdady by Siglavi Bagdady or. Ar.) 1924 Janów Podlaski*





*The gray stallion Aquinor (Miecznik — Amneris by Amurath Sahib) 1951 Klemensów*

stallions used in domestic breeding, 3 of which were eventually sold abroad: Eleuzis 1962 and Elkin 1966 went to the U.S. while Excelsjor 1963 went to Sweden. Aquinor covered at Michałów in 1967—1968, siring 6 brood mares there.

The first of Aquinor's sons used in breeding was the gray stallion Elf (-Ellenai by Wielki Szlem) 1963 Janów Podlaski, who stood at his parent stud in 1968 and then at Michałów in the years 1969—1971.

At present two of Elf's sons are used in breeding: the gray stallion Czeremosz (-Czatanoga by Anarchista) 1970 Michałów, is at Kurozwięki while in Michałów we have the gray stallion Euftrat (out of the splendid mare Estebna by Nabor) 1970 Michałów.

*The gray stallion Eleuzis (Aquinor — Ellenai by Wielki Szlem) 1962 Janów Podlaski*



*The gray mare Elkana (Aquinor — Estebna by Nabor) 1969 Michałów*



*The gray stallion Elkin (Aquinor — Ellenai by Wielki Szlem) 1966 Janów Podlaski*



The gray stallion Eleuzis 1962, his older brother, stood in his place at Janów Podlaski for two years before being sold to the U.S. where he is a valued sire today. Two sons remain for domestic breeding purposes, the gray stallion Partner (-Parma by Aswan imported from Egypt to the USSR) 1970, and the gray Engano (-Engracja by Comet), both of the Janów Podlaski stud. They now cover at their parent stud.

A third brother, the gray stallion Elkin 1966, Janów Podlaski, was used on a small scale in Janów Podlaski before being sold to the U.S.

The offspring of Aquinor were particularly successful at shows in the US:

The stallion Eleuzis 1962 won the title of U.S. National Top Ten Stallion 1971, and in the same year was Canadian National Reserve Champion Stallion.

The stallion Elkin 1966 was U.S. National Top Ten Stallion in 1971, and U.S. and Canadian National Champion Stallion in 1972.

The mare Elkana 1969 was U.S. National Champion Mare 1972 and Canadian National Reserve Champion in the same year.

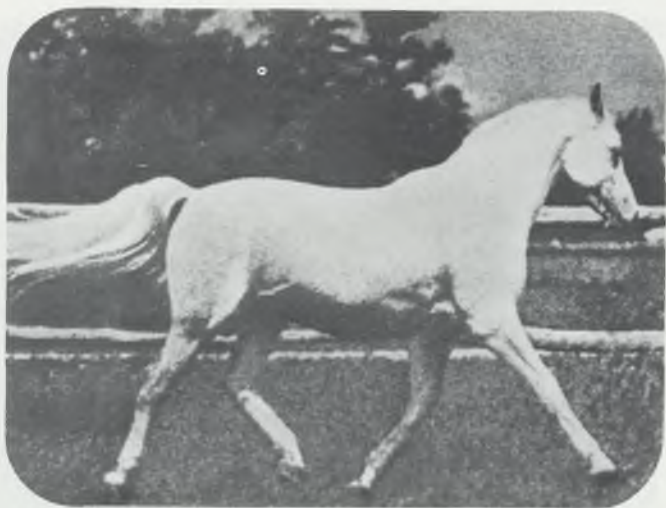
In the year 1972 alone, Aquinor captured as many as three National Championships through his offspring. Surely that record will not be broken quickly.

For our domestic breeding we still have Aquinor's fourth son, Tryptyk (-Tryncza by Trypolis) 1965

Janów Podlaski, inbred to the mare Koalicja 1918, one of the most beautiful Arabian mares in Poland. He also inherited his particular beauty from her. This stallion delights everyone with his conformation, beautiful body profile and sweet, gentle disposition. He began his career at stud in Janów Podlaski and was then transferred to Kurozwęki. The line of the stallion Ilderim or. Ar. is still growing. At present our breeding includes 26 brood mares descended from his male offspring and their number will continue to grow. Horses of this line are characterized by beauty and a lively but gentle disposition.

*The gray stallion Tryptyk (Aquinor — Tryncza by Trypolis) 1965 Janów Podlaski and the gray mare Kasja (Negativ — Kasta by Wielki Szlem) 1965 Janów Podlaski*





The gray stallion Koheilan I (Koheilan IV — 10 Gazal by Gazal) 1922 Bąbolna



### The line of the stallion Kohejlan Adjuze or. Ar., imp. to Bąbolna ca. 1880

In 1924 Poland bought the great-grandson of the line's founder, the gray stallion Koheilan I (Koheilan IV — 10 Gazal by Gazal) 1922 Bąbolna. He stood at Janów Podlaski, siring a number of excellent stallion and mares there. His offspring were also very capable at the racetrack.

Two branches continue the line: the first is through the gray stallion Opal (Koheilan I — Elegantka by Bakszysz) 1933 Janów Podlaski, who sired the gray stallion Lotnik (-Mokka by Flisak) 1938 Dobużek. Fortunately, Lotnik survived the war and sired a son in 1946, Laur, before leaving for the U.S. The gray stallion Laur (Lotnik-Kalina by Wallis II) 1946 Janów Podlaski, was a very capable race horse that won both the Derby and the Comparative Stakes. He was used at Albigowa in the years 1955 and 1958, siring very capable offspring including the gray stallion Semen (-Sokora by Hardy) 1956. Semen won the Derby once, the Comparative Stakes twice, and five name stakes. He was sold to Tiersk (USSR) where he has stood from 1962 up to the present, siring 8 brood mares and 1 stallion, some of which were also winners at the track. Laur also sired 5 brood mares, the stallion Orszak (-Ofirka by Ofir) 1956, who played a positive role in the state stud of the Gidran half-breds in Chyszów, and the gray stallion Chazar (out of the beautiful Celina, daughter of Witraż) 1956, used in the breeding of pure-bred stock.

Chazar stood for one year at Janów Podlaski, then at Michałów during the years 1966—1968 and 1970—1971. Before being sold to Sweden he sired 8 brood mares of characteristic loveliness, with long swan-like necks. Two of his sons were also exported. One of them, the stallion Chutor (-Czatanoga by





*The gray stallion Chazar (Laur — Celina by Witraż) 1956 Albigowa*



*The gray stallion Bajram (Pietuszok — Bandola by Witraż) 1959 Albigowa*

Anarchista) 1968, has already distinguished himself in the US. by winning the titles of US. and Canadian National Top Ten Stallion in 1973.

The second branch of this line runs through the chestnut stallion Piolun (Koheilan I — Dziewanna by Bakszysz) 1934 Janów Podlaski, who found his way to the USSR during the war and stood at Tiersk from 1943 to 1945 (when he soon unfortunately died), siring for breeding 6 stallions and 21 brood mares (out of 26 female foals). His son, the chestnut stallion Priboj (-Rissalma by Shareer) 1944 Tiersk, was used at the parent stud in 1948—1958, siring for

breeding as many as 25 stallions and 22 mares. If we should also add to this the accomplishments in the same stud of the chestnut stallion Skrzyp (by Lowelas, a son of Koheilan I) 1936 Janów Podlaski, who sired 15 brood mares and 2 stallions, then we can state that three stallions laid the foundation for the Tiersk stud, siring 33 stallions and 58 purebred Arabian brood mares in all. No other line can boast of such an accomplishment.

The bay stallion Pietuszok (Priboj-Taktika by Taki Pan) 1954 Tiersk, was imported by Poland in 1958. This stallion stood at Albigowa during the



*The chestnut stallion Orzel (Pietuszok — Ofirka by Ofir) 1963  
Janów Podlaski*



years 1958—1960 and in Janów Podlaski in 1961—1962, and in 1968. He left 18 very worthy mares of which Andorra 1961 has already produced a leading stallion, Andrut (by Negatiw) 1967. Pietuszok also sired 5 stallions for breeding abroad. In North America the following have distinguished themselves the most:

— The gray stallion Bajram (Pietuszok-Bandola by Witraż) born in 1959 in Albigowa, is the winner of 17 Championships in Class A, including the titles of Canadian National Champion Stallion 1966, U.S. National Top Ten Stallion 1964, and Legion of Merit.

— The chestnut stallion Orzeł (Pietuszok-Ofirka by Ofir), born in 1963 in Janów Podlaski, has won the titles of U.S. National Top Ten Stallion 1969, Canadian National Top Ten Stallion 1973, U.S. National Champion English Pleasure 1973, and Legion of Merit.

— The stallion Gaypolka (Pietuszok-Caliopie by Witraż) 1961 U.S. also distinguished himself.

Pietuszok also sired a son used in the breeding of purebred Arabians, the bay stallion Wosk (-Worskla by Laur) 1961 Albigowa, in whom the two branches of the line met. Wosk won the Derby and 6 name stakes before standing at Janów Podlaski in 1970—1971.

The offspring of Pietuszok have been very capable at the track and in all have won the Derby and the Oaks twice, and the Comparative Stakes once. Because of their competence, compactness, and conformation they were also used in those studs specializing in half-breds, Pruchna (Anglo-Arabs) and Liski (Wielkopolska half-breds), siring worthy male and female offspring in both. In 1973 Pietuszok was sold to Canada.

*The head of a horse by Carle Vernet (National Library in Warsaw)*



### **The line of the stallion Krzyżyk or. Ar., imp. to Jarczowce in 1876**

This is the oldest Polish line and a very valuable one. After World War I two sons of the stallion Mlech I 1897 Jezupol (the grandson of the founder of the line) were used for breeding. Those two stallions were a gray Abu Mlech, (Mlech I-Łania by Al Nabi) 1902 Jezupol, and a gray Farys II, (Mlech I-Sahara IV by El Kebir I) 1905 Jabłonów. Both stood at Janów Podlaski where the first sired a splendid gray stallion Enwer Bey (Abu Mlech-Koalicja by Koheilan IV) 1923, and a number of very valuable mares, the best being Dziwa 1922, dam of the famous Ofir 1933. The second sired a phenomenal race horse, the gray stallion Kaszmir (Farys II-Hebda by Hermit or. Ar.), who won 17 out of 18 races (he was second once). His victories included the Derby, the Comparative Stakes three times, and 9 name stakes.

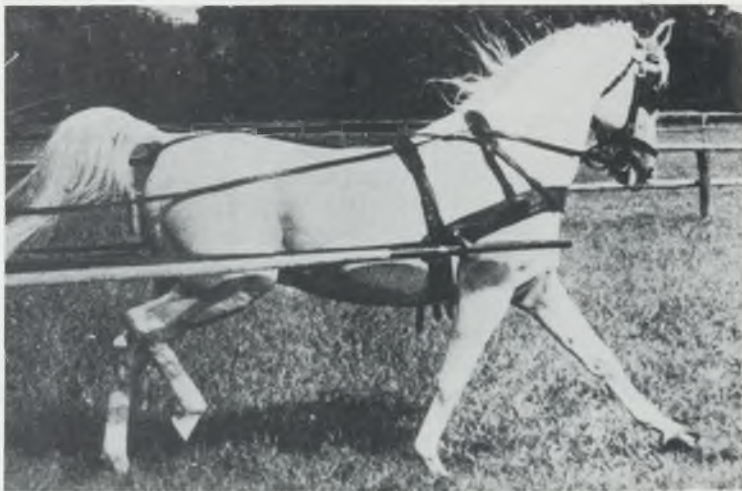
The stallion Kaszmir entered stud in Pełkinie where he sired over a dozen mares and 2 gray stallions, Geyran (-Zorza Pełkińska by Nana Sahib I) 1937 and Ghabit (-Unaiza by Gazal I) 1937.

Geyran stood at Albigowa where he sired 3 brood mares and the stallion Cargo 1958, later sold to Hungary. The more notable of his daughters in North America were Arwistawa 1958 and Mesalina 1958.

The Janów Podlaski stud also sent its mares to Kaszmir, for he was a very competent stallion. From such a season in 1937 the bay stallion Taki Pan was foaled out of the famous Dziwa 1922. He covered at Tiersk from 1942 to 1949, siring 4 stallions for breeding and several brood mares with the foremost being the quality mare Taktika 1943.

In Janów Podlaski Enwer Bey sired among others the gray stallion Trypolis (-Kahira by Farys II) 1937, inbred to Mlech I 1897, and with the mare Gazella II 1914, the magnificent mare Taraszczka 1937.

Trypolis stood at Janów Podlaski during the war and sired several very valuable brood mares, the best being the beautiful Carmen 1942, dam of Comet. After the war, Trypolis stood at Albigowa, Klemen-sów, and Nowy Dwór, siring 7 stallions and 13 excellent brood mares including two of such quality as Rusznica 1955 and Tryncza 1958. These were all mares of good conformation, big-barreled, with beautiful movement. His sons as well as his daughters distinguished themselves both in domestic and foreign breeding. One of them, the stallion Cytrus (-Cissa by Wielki Szlem) 1957, is a valued sire in



*The gray stallion Trypolis (Enwer Bey — Kahira by Farys II) 1937 Janów Podlaski*



known American stud of Patterson Arabians where he has already sired a son, the stallion Daradiant, who captured the title of U.S. National Top Ten Park Horse 1973.

Another son of Trypolis, the stallion Mohacz (-Mimonka by My Kismet) 1955, sired a daughter Dizanne, who won the Legion of Merit while a daughter of Trypolis, the mare Tryncza 1958, produced the stallion Tryneg (by Negatiw) 1968, winner of the title U.S. National Top Ten Park Horse 1971.

The following three sons of Trypolis have been used in domestic breeding: — the light bay stallion El Trypoli (-Eleonora by Witraż) 1957 Nowy Dwór, stood at Michałów where he sired 8 brood mares.

— The gray stallion Sędziwój (-Saga by Hardy) 1954 Michałów, stood at Albigowa, siring 7 mares and 3 stallions. One of his sons, the gray stallion Ariel (-Arfa by Witraż) 1961, was used at Michałów, siring 5 brood mares and 1 stallion. Another son, the stallion Kłuszyn 1961, was sold to the U.S. where

he won renown by capturing the titles of Champion Park Horse Scottsdale 1970 and 1972, Champion Park Horse in Scottsdale Supreme 1973, and U.S. National Champion Park Horse 1973.

But the most valuable son of Trypolis was — the gray stallion Faher (-Ferha by Kuhailan Abu Urkub) 1953 Albigowa, who contributed much original Arabian blood through his dam. She had three ancestors in the third generation imported from Arabia. He stood at Albigowa for three years and sired 11 brood mares, including Busznica 1960 and Etna 1959.

Three of Faher's sons were sold abroad. The most distinguished of them, the stallion Barysz (-Bandola by Witraż) 1960, won the titles of Canadian National Top Ten Stallion 1966, U.S. National Champion English Pleasure 1973, and Legion of Merit.

Three of Faher's sons have been used in our domestic breeding. The two brothers Arragon 1959 and Almifar 1960 (-Arfa by Witraż), left 8 brood mares in all at Janów Podlaski. Both stallions, in

combination with the family of the mare Sabellina 1954, sired excellent race horses that won the Classics. Faher also sired the dark brown stallion El Azrak (out of the lovely mare Ellora) 1960, Albigowa, who best distinguished himself in the breeding of purebred Arabians. He was used at Janów Podlaski in 1966—1969 and at Michałów in 1973—1974.

El Azrak has already sired 10 brood mares and 3 leading stallions of particular beauty.

— The dark brown stallion Faro (-Fanfarona by Rozmaryn) 1967 Janów Podlaski, died before the beginning of the breeding season in Michałów.

— The smoky chestnut stallion Kanonier (-Kannossa by Czort) 1967 Janów Podlaski, was used in 1971—1972 at the parent stud.

— The bay stallion Banat (-Bandola by Witraż) 1967 Janów Podlaski, covered at the Kurozwięki stud in 1974 and was then lent for three years to the well-known English breeder, Mrs. Lindsay, in exchange for the stallion Burkan. Banat has already won the titles of Royal Show Champion and Vice-Champion of England.

The very beautiful horse is inbred to Witraż in the second and third generation. Through him he has inherited his outstanding type and beauty.

The highest price at the 1973 Janów Podlaski auction was obtained by one of El Azrak's daughters, the mare Arenda (-Arkadia by Wielki Szlem) 1968, sold to the American stud of Patterson Arabians.

The line is characterized by well-sprung ribs, proper conformation, good looks, and beautiful movement.

### **The line of the stallion Kuhailan Afas or. Ar., imp. to Gunniska in 1931**

In the Zabawa stud the stallion Kuhailan Afas or. Ar., in combination with the imported French



*The dark brown stallion El Azrak (Faher — Ellora by Witraż) 1960 Albigowa*



*The bay stallion Banat (El Azrak — Bandola by Witraż) 1967 Janów Podlaski*

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bay mare Bad (Diab or. Ar. — Guenina by Cherine or. Ar.) 1929, sired the bay stallion Bad Afas 1940 that stood at Nowy Dwór and extended this valuable line by siring 7 daughters and 2 sons for breeding. His offspring were very fine race horses winning the Derby twice, the Oaks and the Comparative Stakes once, and several name stakes. Both of his sons were used in breeding purebred stock.

The first was the brown stallion Arcus (-Tęcza by Nizam Pasza) 1947 Nowy Dwór, indefatigable at the track. He covered several mares at Nowy Dwór, siring 2 brood mares and the black stallion Branibor (-Bajdara by Gabor) 1958, just as capable as his father, winning the Derby. Branibor stood for three years in Michałów, siring 11 brood mares, some of which inherited his black color. He also sired the bay stallion Dunajec (-Dyska by Wielki Szlem) 1964 that won the Comparative Stakes twice, was second in the Derby, won 15 name stakes, and then stood at the large Racot stud which specializes in the Wielkopolska half-bred. In 1976 he was sold to the U.S.

The son of Branibor, the stallion Branabor (-Gontyna by Doktryner) 1964, distinguished himself at breeding shows in the U.S.

Another, much better son of Bad Afas, the bay Abu Afas 1947, was out of Gahdar, a very good mare by Wielki Szlem. Abu Afas covered for only two years in Nowy Dwór before being sold to German Democratic Republic; there he was used in breeding half-breds and sired excellent sport horses.

In spite of his short career at stud he managed to engrave his name permanently on world breeding. He sired 4 lovely mares that were sold abroad after being used in domestic breeding and after establishing two very valuable families. One of his daughters was Sabellina 1954, dam of marvelous race horses.

But the greatest contribution of Abu Afas lay in his son, the gray stallion Comet (out of the excellent Carmen by Trypolis) 1953 Nowy Dwór, the most valuable Arabian stallion bred in Poland since World War II. It is a rare event when a stallion not only gathers within himself so many positive qualities simultaneously: beauty, conformation, good bone twisted with sinew, beautiful movement, and a coat the color of buckwheat, but that in addition to all this he stamps his get with it all.

And yet Comet was just such a sire. Unfortunately, his premature death in 1964 did not permit the full utilization of this history-making stallion. All of his female offspring were used for breeding, either in Poland or abroad. He sired 37 mares in all, each more beautiful than the next. The lot of his daughters, both in Janów Podlaski and in Michałów, are characterized by femininity, good conformation, clean bone twisted with sinew, and beauty. Twenty-two of his sons were sold abroad. Among the most distinguished stallions have been:

— The stallion Bajdak (-Bajdara by Gabor) 1962, Canadian National Top Ten Stallion 1971 and 1972, and U.S. National Top Ten Stallion 1972.

— The stallion Carrador (-Czaruta by El Haifi) 1960, U.S. National Top Ten Park Horse 1972 and 1973.

— The stallion Czester (-Cerekiew by Wielki Szlem) 1960, Champion Stallion Scottsdale 1965, Canadian National Top Ten Stallion 1965, and U.S. National Top Ten Stallion 1965 and 1966, Legion of Merit.



*The gray stallion Comet (Abu Afas — Carmen by Trypolis)  
1953 Nowy Dwór*



*Comet's daughters*



— The stallion Meczet (-Mimika by Ali Said) 1971, U.S. National Champion Park Horse 1972 and 1973.

— The stallion Wiraż (-Wielka Zorza by Wielki Szlem) 1959, U.S. National Top Ten Park Horse 1970 and Champion Stallion Scottsdale 1970.

— The stallion Zbrucz (-Znachorka by Rozmaryn) 1963, U.S. National Reserve Champion Park Horse 1969 and 1970.

— The stallion Pohaniec (-Planeta by Nabor) 1965, Reserve Champion at the International Show in Verden, West Germany, 1973.

The most distinguished of Comet's daughters in North America was Gdynia 1963.

Five of Comet's sons were used in domestic breeding:

— The beautiful dark brown stallion Ego (-Egeria by Witraż), born in Nowy Dwór in 1959, stood at Janów Podlaski in 1966—1975 when he was sold to Sweden. To date he has sired 15 brood mares and 2 stallions that were sold to Canada and the US. His son, the light bay stallion Relax (-Rokada by Czort) 1972, greater in frame and beauty than his father, is covering at present at the Janów Podlaski

*The gray stallion Czester (Comet — Cerekiew by Wielki Szlem) 1960 Nowy Dwór*





stud. Among Ego's offspring abroad, the most distinguished has been the mare Prowizja 1964.

— The bay stallion Badr Bedur (-Bint Munira by Wielki Szlem) 1960 Nowy Dwór, covered for one year at Michałów, and then was bought by the National Commission for France. He sired 4 brood mares, among them the quality mare Dratwa 1966. One son was sold abroad while another, the gray stallion Dambor (out of one of the best daughters of Nabor, the mare Daszawa) 1966 Michałów, stood at his parent stud and has already sired 5 brood mares.

— The gray stallion Carrador (-Czaruta by El Haifi) 1960 Nowy Dwór, stood for a year at Janów Podlaski, siring 3 brood mares before being sold to the U.S.

— The gray stallion Carycyn (-Cerekiew by Wielki Szlem) 1961 Janów Podlaski, in color and body profile resembles his great father. From 1969 he covered at Janów Podlaski and then at Michałów. At present his offspring can be found at the race-track. Six of his daughters are used for breeding. Carycyn was sold to the U.S. in 1975.

— The bay stallion Bajdak (-Bajdara by Gabor)

*The gray stallion Dar (Comet — Darda by Amurath Sahib) 1963 Michałów*



1962 Janów Podlaski, a beautiful horse with marvelous movement, was used for four years at Michałów before being sold to the U.S. where today he is quite successful at breeding shows. Five of his daughters at present have become brood mares, with the others still maturing.

Today there are 31 mares in our domestic breeding by stallions of this valuable line; their number will increase every year with the inclusion of the further offspring of the famous Comet.

The mares of this line have no equal.




*The bay stallion Zbrucz (Comet —  
Znachorka by Rozmaryn) 1963 Michałów*

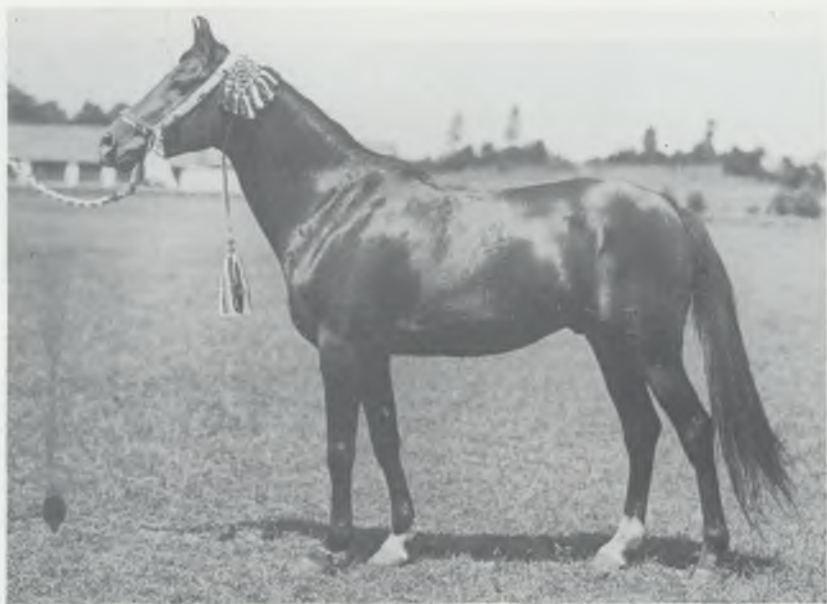




*The horse separately by Juliusz Kossak, dated 1880 (Polish Academy of Science, the branch in Cracow)*

  
 في معرفة الفرس السابق  
 السيد حميد  
 ولد في الاحتشاد عند الاهل الوهر  
 في بلاد نجد

The bay stallion *Kuhailan Haifi or. Ar.* (*Kuhailan Kharas* — *Kuhaila Haifi*) 1923



**The line of the stallion *Kuhailan Haifi or. Ar.*, imp. to *Gumniska* in 1931**

*Kuhailan Haifi or. Ar.* was unquestionably the best acquisition of all the horses brought back from Arabia by E. ZiętarSKI. Unfortunately, this stallion died in the third year of his career at stud in *Gumniska*, leaving a very small but immeasurably valuable group of offspring.

Mares were brought to this stallion from various studs. From such a season in 1935 the bay stallion *El Haifi* (-*Pomponia II* by *Mazepa I*) was foaled in *Pełkinie*. He was used in *Nowy Dwór* and *Albigowa*. He sired 4 brood mares and 2 stallions, including *Ben Haifi* 1948, leading stallion at the *Babolna* stud. *El Haifi's* offspring raced well, winning both the Oaks and the Comparative Stakes once.

The *Janów Podlaski* stud also sent its mares to *Kuhailan Haifi*. Two valuable mares emerged from that season along with 2 very good stallions. One of

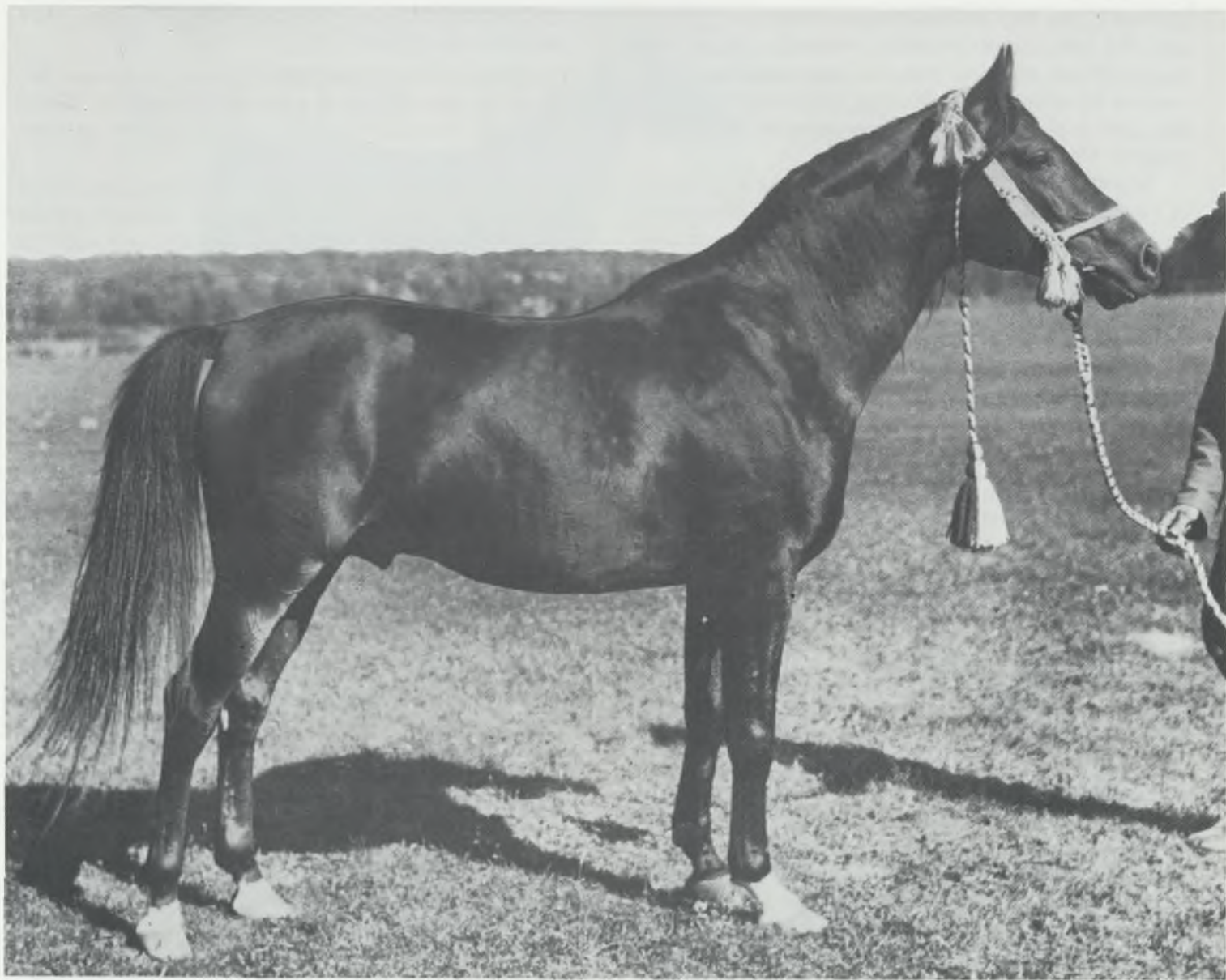
them, *Pamir*, a bay (-*Fryga II* by *Bakszys*) 1934, unfortunately died in *Janów Podlaski* before the breeding season.

The other was the famous bay stallion *Ofir* (-*Dziwa* by *Abu Mlech*) 1935, who began his career at stud in *Janów Podlaski* in 1937. He next covered at *Tiersk* (USSR) in the years 1940—1947. He sired 3 stallions there and 5 brood mares, the most distinguished being *Mammona* 1939, and *Włodarka* 1938.

*Ofir's* daughters were highly valued in the Soviet stud because of their beauty, type, health, and milk production. *Ofir's* blood also became famous abroad since two of his sons found themselves in Western Europe and the U.S. during World War II.

— The bay stallion *Wyrwidąb* (-*Jaga II* by *Koheilan I*) 1938 *Janów Podlaski*, was a leading stallion in West Germany, his name being changed to "Wind".

The bay stallion *Witeż II* (-*Federacja* by *Burgas or. Ar.*) 1938 *Janów Podlaski*, after siring a son in



*The bay stallion Ofir (Kuhailan Haifi or. Ar. — Dziwa by Abu Mlech) 1933 Janow Podlaski*

Germany, the bay stallion Wisznu (-Malaga by Mazepa II) 1944 Janów Podlaski, eventually found his way to North America. There he won unprecedented renown by winning the "Kellogg Perpetual Trophy". His sons and daughters have captured 31 Main and Reserve Championships.

Witeź II sired 19 very good sons in the US, many of which were winners of the most important awards. Of those best known one should mention the stallions Witezar, Yatez, and Bolero, who won the titles of U.S. National Top Ten Stallion 1960 and 1962, U.S. National Reserve Champion Stallion 1961, and Canadian National Top Ten Stallion 1963.

In the years 1953—1961, Skowronek's son, the stallion Ferseyn, was first on the list of sires of Main and Reserve Champions, with 24 Championships, while Witeź II was second with 23 Championships. Yatez, a son of Witeź II, was further down the list with 6 Championships.

Witeź II also received the Legion of Merit. He sired over 150 foals.

After World War II only two of Ofir's sons were left for our domestic breeding, Wielki Szlem 1938 and Witraż 1938, along with two daughters, Wilga 1938 and Ofirka 1939. (The third, Zalotna 1939, had no female offspring). Both the stallions and the two mares exerted a unique influence on our breeding.

— The bay stallion Wielki Szlem (out of the magnificent Elegantka) 1938, Janów Podlaski, began his career at stud in Pełkinie, was later transferred to Janów Podlaski, and then to Nowy Dwór. He sired 51 excellent brood mares and a number of stallions both for the State Stallion Depots and for breeding purebreds at home and abroad. His most famous offspring in the US. were the stallion El Mudir (-Munira by Kaszmir) 1955, winner of the titles U.S. National Champion Park Horse 1970, U.S. National Top Ten Park Horse 1968, Champion Park Horse

Scottsdale 1969, and the two mares Arwilga 1957 and Bachantka 1957.

Wielki Szlem's prepotency was enormous, for with all the different partners he met in Nowy Dwór he managed to stamp his get equally in type and in beauty.

Five of his sons were used for domestic purebred breeding: — the bay stallion Mlech Pełkiński (-Hilla by Kaszmir) 1942 Pełkinie, stood for one year in Nowy Dwór, siring 3 brood mares and 1 stallion for the state stallion depots.

— The bay stallion Anarchista (-Bomba by Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar.) 1947 Janów Podlaski (temporarily at Posadowo), stood for two years in Michałów, siring 5 brood mares, 2 of which are still highly valued dams at that stud today. His offspring won the Oaks twice. He was an immensely vital stallion that still covered 30 half-bred mares annually at the age of twenty-seven. A number of his daughters are used as brood mares in the breeding of Anglo-Arabs.

— The brown stallion Czardasz (-Baza by Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar.) 1949 Nowy Dwór, was an excellent race horse that won both the Derby and the Comparative Stakes. He stood at Michałów for three years, siring 10 daughters there. He also sired 4 stallions for breeding abroad: Doman (-Darda by Amurath Sahib) 1965 Michałów, a valuable gray and the handsome bay, Ben Comet (-Murcja by Comet) 1967 Dobrów. The first was bought by Sweden, the second by the U.S. Czardasz's offspring have won the Derby once, the Criterium Stakes twice, and several name stakes.

— The bay stallion Czort (-Forta by Kuhailan Abu Urkub) 1949 Nowy Dwór, was another excellent race horse that won the Comparative Stakes twice, was second in the Derby, won 7 name stakes, and was first 13 times in 19 starts.



*The bay stallion Wielki Szlem (Ofir —  
Elegantka by Bakszysz) 1938 Janów  
Podlaski*

His offspring have won the greatest number of classics of any stallion used after the war: the Derby five times, the Oaks three times, the Comparative Stakes twice, with victories at foreign tracks also. The stallion Sambor (-Sabellina by Abu Afas) 1965 Janów Podlaski, for example won the International Derby in Oklahoma City in 1969, and also the Legion of Merit.

Czort began to cover the Nowy Dwór mares in 1959 and was then transferred along with them to Janów Podlaski where he remained until he died in 1973. He sired 25 brood mares. Ten of his sons have been sold abroad while four have been used for purebred breeding in Poland. His most famous offspring in the U.S. are the mare Kania 1962, and the stallion Etan (-Etna by Faher) 1965, the "most classic Arabian" at the show in Lincoln, Nebraska. Etan's son, Sherkhan, won First Prize in the group of three-

year-old stallions at the "Salon du Cheval" Show in Paris in 1973. Czort's offspring can be found in many countries and enjoy deserved recognition everywhere.

The following of his sons were used in domestic breeding:

— The bay stallion Krezus (-Kreolka by Nabor) 1962 Janów Podlaski, was a very able race horse that won both the Derby and the Comparative Stakes. After siring the bay stallion Ellorus (-Ellora by Witraż) 1972 Janów Podlaski, a son even handsomer than his father, Krezus was sold to Sweden in 1975.

— The bay stallion Sabbat (-Sabellina by Abu Afas) 1964 Janów Podlaski, was a winner of the Derby. He was used in Michałów over a period of three years. He has already sired 2 brood mares



*The bay stallion Czort (Wielki Szlem — Forta by Kuhailan Abu Urkub) 1949 Nowy Dwór*

while his son, the stallion Martini, has been sold to the US.

— The gray stallion Banzaj (out of the beautiful Bandola by Witraż) 1965 Janów Podlaski, inbred to Ofir in the third generation, stood at Michałów in 1971 and then was transferred to the Janów Podlaski stud where he sired 7 brood mares. He was sold to the US in 1975.

— The bay stallion El Paso (out of the high-class Ellora by Witraż) 1967 Janów Podlaski, also inbred to Ofir, has been used in Michałów on a wide scale since 1972, and his offspring give us reason to believe that it will be precisely he who will continue this world-famous line. At the end of 1975 El Paso was leased for the 1976—1978 breeding season to one of the leading studs in the US, Lasma Arabians of Dr. Eugene LaCroix. Soon after his arrival, in

competition with 170 stallions, he won First Prize and the title of Champion of the All-American Show at Scottsdale, Arizona, in February, 1976. On August 1st of the same year at the General American Show in Louisville, Kentucky, competing against 122 stallions, he was recognized as the best purebred Arabian sire in the US, winning the title of the 1976 National Champion Stallion. He was called "the horse that money can't buy". His brother Elfur 1966, a very good race horse covered at Tiersk.

Still another of Wielki Szlem's sons — the bay stallion Duch (-Bojaźń by Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar) 1950 Nowy Dwór, was used for breeding at Michałów in 1955. He sired 2 brood mares and 1 stallion for the State Stallion Depots. Duch also sired very good half-bred Anglo-Arab offspring. His daughter, Ostroga 1956, was sold to the US where she produced





*The stallion El Paso (Czort — Ellora by Witraź) 1967 Janów Podlaski, Champion of U.S.A. and Canada in 1976.*

the mare Bey Image, winner of the titles of Canadian National Top Ten Mare 1973 and Legion of Merit.

The second of Ofir's sons that remained in Poland was the bay stallion Witraź (-Makata by Fetysz) 1938 Janów Podlaski. Much handsomer than Wielki Szlem, he sired offspring of greater beauty and delicacy. The lot of his daughters were unrivalled and several of them served as dams of leading stallions: Eleonora 1944, Afra 1947, Bandola 1948, Celina 1949, Egeria 1950, and Ellora 1950.

Witraź began his career at stud by covering at Janów Podlaski. He was then transferred to Albigowa, and a year before his death to Nowy Dwór. He

sired 27 brood mares, the majority being of the very highest order.

His most famous daughters abroad were Celina 1949, Karramba 1951, and Caliope 1953.

Four of Witraź's sons have been active in domestic breeding:

— The dark brown stallion Como (-Bona by Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar.) 1949 Albigowa, an extremely beautiful horse, was used at the Klemensów stud.

— The gray stallion Banio (-Bałajka by Amurath Sahib) 1951 Albigowa, stood at Nowy Dwór in 1958. During that period, together with three mares, he represented Polish purebred breeding at the International Fair in Poznań. He sired 2 mares, both of

them used in breeding. One of them, Sekwana, produced the stallion Sekwestr 1967, a purebred Anglo-Arab, who stood as leading stallion at the Liski stud, one of our biggest and best, specializing in the Wielkopolska half-bred. At present, he is at stud in Walewice, our largest Anglo-Arab stud. One son, Parys, was a successful sport horse. In 1967 he was second in the Polish Three-Day Event Championship and in 1969 he was third.

— The bay stallion Celebes (-Canaria by Trypolis) 1949 Albigowa, after a long circus career which lasted 14 years stood at Michałów from 1967 and then was transferred to Janów Podlaski in 1969. He has sired 29 brood mares to date, while 8 of his sons have been sold abroad. Of great beauty himself, he has sired offspring of excellent type and beauty. His son, the bay stallion Melon (-Mantyla by Grand) 1969 Janów Podlaski, a very good race horse, is at stud at present in Kurozwęki. Another son of Celebes, the very handsome bay stallion Etap (-Etna by Faher) 1971, is being used at the Janów Podlaski stud. He will probably be the successor to his father, still full of vim and vigor at the age of twenty-eight.

— The bay stallion Muharyt (-Munira by Kaszmir) 1957 Nowy Dwór, reminiscent of his father in type, had covered mares of private breeders until 1976. In 1977 he was acquired by the Janów Podlaski stud.

After World War II the first Arabian horse to renew the export of the breed to the West was a son of Witraż, a brother of Celebes, the stallion Karmin 1952, bought for West Germany in 1956 by a committee comprised of such experts as E. Bilke and Hubert Rudofsky.

The horse whose fame is unequalled anywhere in the U.S. is the bay stallion Bask (Witraż-Bałaajka by Amurath Sahib) 1956 Albigowa. The American

breeder, Dr E. LaCroix bought Bask in 1963 along with two other stallions, Bajram 1959 and Gwiazdor 1959, for his Lasma Arabians stud where Bask occupies the stall of leading stallion to this day. His offspring have already won 520 Championships, 315 in breeding classes, and 205 under saddle. The number of Championships and Reserve Championships won by his offspring is worthy of note. In the catalogue for "The Lasma Sale III" we find the record of Bask's offspring presented as follows:

1969	8	1973	25
1970	12	1974	26
1971	7	1975	21
1972	9	1976	18

*The bay stallion Etan (Czort — Etna by Faher) 1965 Janów Podlaski*



To a total of 126 we must add 23 winners of the Legion of Merit. This versatile horse won Championships in various events: in hand, under saddle, and even in harness. Bask won the titles of U.S. National Champion Stallion and U.S. National Champion Park Horse 1964, and the Legion of Merit.

In build and type horses of this line correspond to the body outline of Kuhailan. They are very vital and beautiful; the mares are good milk-producers and make excellent mothers.

### **The line of the stallion Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar., imp. to Bábolna in 1931**

Kuhailan Zaid, the line's foundation sire, got the bay stallion Kuhailan Said (-204 Kemir by Kemir) 1934, bought by Poland in 1937 from the Bábolna stud. At Janów Podlaski he sired the gray stallion Ali Said (-Najada by Fetysz) 1940. This stallion was used at Nowy Dwór, siring 7 brood mares. His most valuable daughter turned out to be the mare Szarża 1956, dam of the "Line of Champions" in the U.S.



*The bay stallion Witraż (Ofir — Makata by Fetysz)  
1938 Janów Podlaski*

*The bay stallion Celebes (Witraż — Canaria by  
Trypolis) 1949 Albigowa*





*The bay stallion Bask (Witraž — Batatajka by Amurath Sahib) 1956 Albigowa*

# مقاله وي

Another stallion of this line that was also used during the same period was the black Gabor, (Kuhailan Abu Urkub-Kohejlanka by Mersuch 1-3) 1944 Gumniska. His sire was the son of Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar., bought by Poland from Bábolna in 1939. Though Gabor covered only a few mares at Nowy Dwór and Albigowa, in this small group of offspring he managed to sire 4 brood mares and the brown stallion Mir Said (-Mira by Wielki Szlem) 1953 Albigowa, an excellent horse at the track winning both the Derby and the Comparative Stakes.

Mir Said first covered at Nowy Dwór and then was moved to Janów Podlaski where he stood during the years 1964—1965. In all, he sired 9 brood mares and the bay stallion Elbrus (-Ellenai by Wielki Szlem) 1965 Janów Podlaski, a good race horse that won the Derby in 1969. Elbrus was used at his parent stud during 1970—1971 for breeding both purebreds and Anglo-Arabs, siring very promising offspring.

Another son of Kuhailan Abu Urkub was also used for breeding, the bay stallion Grand (-Sagar by Kuhailan Kruszan or. Ar.) 1944 Gumniska, a very good race horse that won the Comparative Stakes twice along with 8 name stakes. He stood for one year at Klemensów and five years at Michałów. He sired 16 useful mares and the bay stallion Kord

(-Cosmosa by Witraż) 1961 Michałów. Kord in turn stood at Michałów and was then transferred to the well-known stud in Racot with the aim of infusing the Wielkopolska half-breds with Arabian blood. Three of Kord's daughters (one of them won the Oaks) were included in purebred breeding and two sons were sold abroad.

This is a very valuable line, a fact that is evidenced by a growing number of horses used in breeding that have this blood. After the war we had only three mares of this line, the daughters of Kuhailan Abu Urkub. Two of them produced leading stallions: Forta 1943 and Ferha 1943, while Forta 1943 and Salwa 1945 founded very valuable female families that were successful at the track. At present it would be difficult to count all the horses of this line. Its representatives have been winners not only at Polish tracks. Mir Said's son, Algorab (-Algonkina by Pietuszok) 1965, won the International Derby in Oklahoma City and is a record-holder at many American tracks.

## Other stallions used in Polish breeding of purebred Arabians

The Egyptian government presented the USSR with the stallion Aswan 1958 from the El Zahra stud. This horse is a leading stallion at the moment in Tiersk. He has been widely used; in the years 1966—1972 he sired as many as 94 foals. Five of his sons and five daughters have been incorporated into breeding.

Three of his sons have been used in Polish breeding.

— The first was the gray stallion Magnat (-Monopolis by Priboj) 1966 Tiersk, who stood at Janów Podlaski for one season, siring 5 foals.



— The second was the gray stallion Palas (-Panel by Nil out of Platina, sister of Pietuszok) 1968. He was used at Janów Podlaski in 1974—1975 and then at Michałów. His grandsire, Nil, is also from the El Zahra stud. In the years 1973—1975, Aswan's third son, the gray stallion Magnit (-Magnolia by Arax out of Mammona) 1969 Tiersk, stood at Michałów and in 1976 at the Janów Podlaski stud.

Both Magnat and Magnit are of a very valuable dam line, that of the Janów Podlaski mare Dora 1922.

All three stallions have valuable blood from the Janów Podlaski stud. Two of them trace their origin directly through the Janów lines and because of that have many blood links with Polish mares.



*The gray stallion Palas (Aswan — Panel by Nil) 1968 Tiersk*

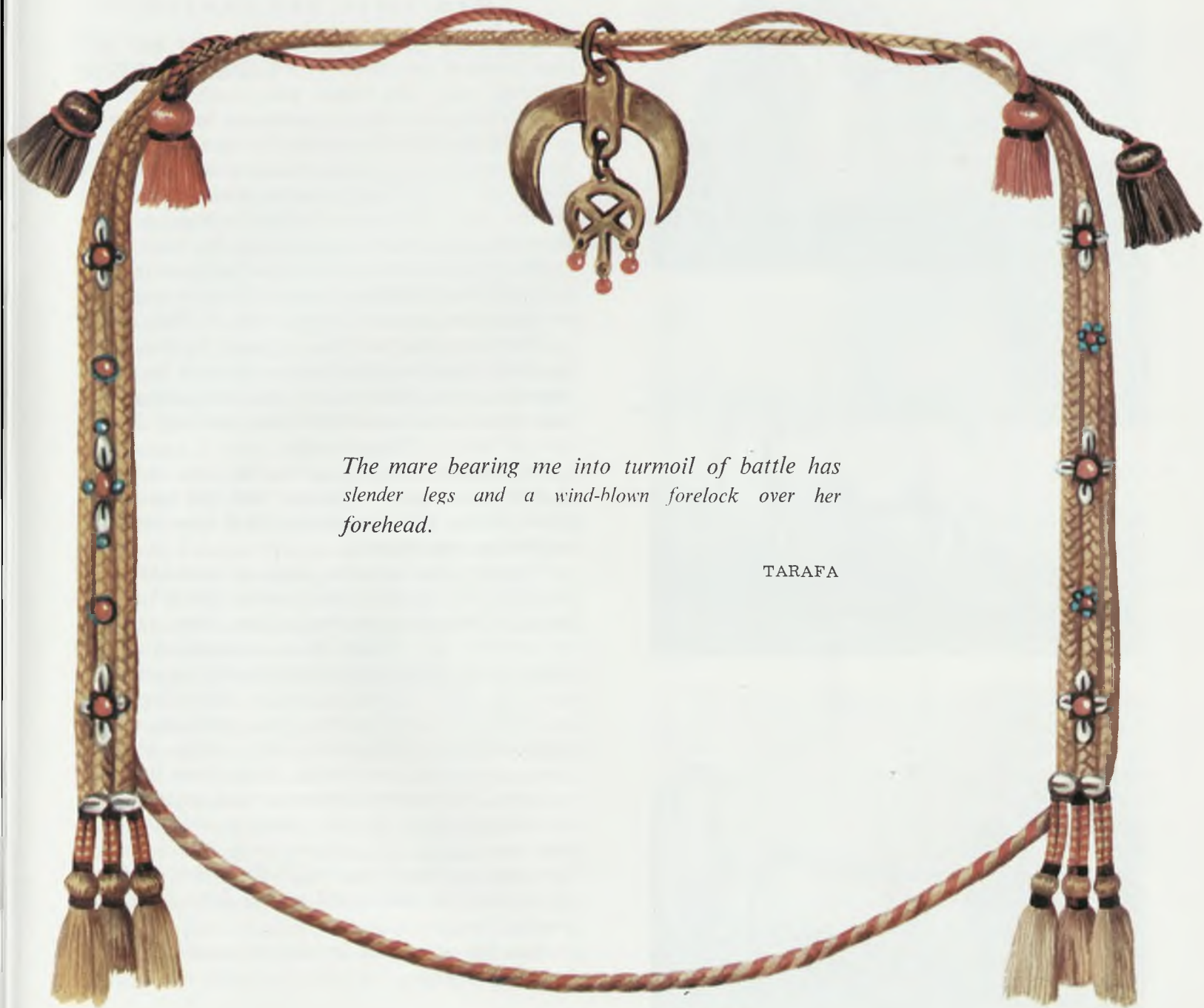


*Woman of the harem by Victor Adam (National Library in Warsaw)*



*A mare by Victor Adam (National Library in Warsaw)*





*The mare bearing me into turmoil of battle has  
slender legs and a wind-blown forelock over her  
forehead.*

TARAFÄ



*Gazella, Mlecha, and Sahara by Juliusz Kossak, dated 1845. These three mares were imported from Arabia in 1845 to Jarczowce and proved to be priceless founders of dam lines of purebred Arabians in Poland*

## Dam lines and families

Poland's purebred Arabian dam lines are older than those of our stallions. Of those still used in breeding today, the oldest was established by the mare Szwejkowska whose lineage can be documented as far back as the year 1800. The next three issue from mares born in 1810, with another from 1815. These are all specifically Polish lines. And were it not for wars, historical upheavals, pillage, and the aversion which Polish breeders have for writing, the origin of these lines could be pushed back far into the past. The foundation mares of our three youngest lines were imported from Arabia in 1845.

There are also two lines of pure Arabian blood in Polish breeding which were founded by mares imported from England but their beginnings date only from 1865 and 1881, while the only French line is "barely" 105 years old.

Of our five Hungarian lines, only two can boast of their beginnings in 1855 and 1885. The foundation mares of the three remaining lines were imported to Bábolna only in 1902.

The fact that our dam lines are over 150 years old (with the youngest just passing 130) is the best proof of their breeding value. They have managed to survive two World Wars, evacuation, flight, always to be subsequently reborn with the survivors attaining their former splendor. Many years of rational selection for ability, type, and beauty, combined with the love with which Polish breeders have surrounded the Arabian horse from time immemorial, has contributed more than anything else to their enormous genetic value. It was precisely this love which has helped them find a second homeland in Poland, for which they have repaid us by blooming on Polish soil with a truly desert-like beauty.

The following lines are active at present in our breeding program:



## The line of the mare Gazella or. Ar., imp. in 1845 to Jarczowce

This is our most valuable and most numerously represented line, numbering 40 brood mares at present. It can claim 17 victories in the classics, including the Derby 7 times, the Oaks 4 times, and the Comparative Stakes 6 times.

In it we can distinguish the following meritorious foundation mares: Gazella II 1914 and Fryga 1914. The first was at Janów Podlaski, the second at Pełkinie.

Gazella II (Kohejlan or. Ar.-Abra by Anvil) 1914, produced 7 daughters and 2 stallions used in breeding purebred Arabian stock: the gray Koheil-Ibn-Mazepa (by Mazepa I) 1920 Mordy, and a bay Hardy, (by Ganges I) 1926 Janów Podlaski.

Every one of her daughters produced worthy offspring, the most valuable being the bay mare Elegantka (by Bakszysz) 1923 Janów Podlaski, who produced 2 mares (Kamea and Mulatka) and 5 stallions used for breeding, the foremost being the splendid Wielki Szlem 1938. One of these stallions, Jazmak (by Koheilan I) 1928, played an important role in Czechoslovakian breeding.

No less valuable were the remaining daughters of Gazella II: the bay mare Fryga II (by Bakszysz) 1924 Janów Podlaski, the dam of 4 mares and 1 stallion (Pamir); the bay mare Jaskółka II (by Koheilan I) 1928 Janów Podlaski, dam of 4 excellent mares; the gray mare Makata (by Fetysz) 1931 Janów Podlaski, dam of the magnificent Witraż; the gray mare Najada (by Fetysz) 1932 Janów Podlaski, dam of 5 mares and 1 stallion (Ali Said); the gray mare Taraszcza (by Enwer Bey) 1937 Janów Podlaski, dam of the splendid Negatiw. The quality mare Gazella II 1914 was a breeding phenomenon since with stallions of different types and lines she produced daughters



*The bay mare Ofirka (Ofir  
— Fryga II by Bakszysz)  
1939 Janów Podlaski at the  
age of 28*

of the highest quality that extended the female line, and a leading stallion (Hardy). It would be difficult to imagine our Arabian breeding program today without the participation of this mare. The majority of our leading stallions and mares have this meritorious mare in their pedigrees.

**The family of the bay mare Rozeta** (Almanzor-Kamea by Farys II) 1935 Janów Podlaski. This is a very valuable family, numbering 5 brood mares at present with the foremost being the excellent bay mare Rezeda (Czort-Rusznica by Trypolis) 1961 Janów Podlaski dam of the very able and good stallion Rezonans 1967. Altogether, the family has produced 12 mares and 5 stallions for breeding.

**The family of the bay mare Ofirka** (Ofir-Fryga II by Bakszysz) 1939 Janów Podlaski. At present, a record number of 12 brood mares have issued



*The gray mare Amhara (Nabor' — Addis Abeba by Amurath Sahib) 1961 Michałów*

*The gray mare Gomora (Comet — Gastronomia by Marabut) 1959 Nowy Dwór*



*The gray mare Cerrita (Negatiw — Cerozja by Wielki Szlem) 1965 Janów Podlaski*

*The bay mare Orla (Pietuszok — Ofirka by Ofir) 1962 Janów Podlaski*



from this mare. This family has produced 28 brood mares altogether, the best being the very lovely Gastronomía (Marabut-Ofirka) 1946 Janów Podlaski, who produced 4 mares and the following stallions: the highly valued Gedymin 1968, and the bay stallion Grójec (by Comet) 1960 Nowy Dwór, who after being sold to England has been very successful there. Two other daughters of Ofirka are the golden-coated chestnut mare Addis Abeba (by Amurath Sahib) 1947 Janów Podlaski, who won the Oaks in her day and also produced 5 daughters, and the bay mare Orla (by Pietuszok) 1962 Janów Podlaski, more able than her mother yet also quite beautiful, a winner of the Oaks, the Derby, and the Comparative Stakes.

Seven stallions of this family have been sold abroad, the best in the U.S. being Orzeł 1963 and Werber 1963 whose mother was sold with him in foal.



*The bay mare Wilga (Ofir — Jaskółka II by Koheilan I)  
1938 Janów Podlaski*

*The gray mare Carmen  
(Trypolis — Wilga by Ofir)  
1942 Janów Podlaski*





*The gray mare  
Ceramika  
(Negativ —  
Cerekiew by  
Wielki Szlem)  
1964 Janów  
Podlaski*

**The family of the bay mare Wilga** (Ofir-Jaskółka by Koheilan I) 1938 Janów Podlaski. This family numbers 12 brood mares at present with 9 issuing directly from Wilga's splendid daughter, the gray mare Carmen (by Trypolis) 1942 Janów Podlaski, dam of that most beautiful and immeasurably valuable sire Comet 1953 and the stallion Kirkor, sold to the US. In addition, Carmen produced the worthy gray mare Canberra (Comet's sister) 1954, dam of 7 brood mares and the bay mare Kassala (by Bad Afas) 1952, whose daughter Kania (by Czort) 1962, won the Legion of Merit in the US. The gray mare Cumparsita (by Gwarny) 1960, is also a daughter of Carmen.

Another of Wilga's daughters, the gray mare Arwila (by Amurath Sahib) 1947 Janów Podlaski.



*The bay mare Cerekiew  
(Wielki Szlem — Cemira  
by Flisak) 1951 Nowy Dwór*

produced the following daughters: the gray mare Arwilga (by Wielki Szlem) 1957 Albigowa, who won the title of Reserve Champion Mare Scottsdale and the bay mare Andorra (by Pietuszok) 1961 Janów Podlaski, dam of Andrut 1967, who distinguished himself as a leading stallion at Michałów.

The contribution of Wilga's family to breeding is enormous for it totals as many as 50 valuable brood mares and 3 leading stallions: Comet 1953, Wosk 1961, and Andrut 1967.

**The family of the gray mare Taraszczka** (Enwer Bey-Gazella II) 1937 Janów Podlaski. This splendid mare produced 5 brood mares and 4 stallions in

Tiersk (USSR), the best being Negatiw, widely used later in our breeding.

The chestnut mare Porfira (Priboj-Operetka by Ofir) 1953 Tiersk, was used from this family in our domestic breeding and produced 5 brood mares.

**The family of the gray mare Najada** (Fetysz-Gazella II) 1932 Janów Podlaski produced 5 brood mares in all and 2 stallions of which Ali Said 1940 was used at Nowy Dwór.

The family's best was the bay mare Bogini (Wielki Szlem-Najada) 1948 Nowy Dwór. In the U.S. a distinguished mare of this family was the gray mare Naganka (Bad Afas-Najada) 1952 whose son,



*The bay mare Doliwa (Comet — Delia by Wielki Szlem) 1965 Michałów*



*The chestnut mare Sasanka (Almifar — Santa by Czort)  
1968 Janów Podlaski*



the stallion Mikado, won the title of U.S. National Champion Park Horse 1971.

A second branch of the line of Gazella II or. Ar. leads through the bay mare Fryga (Kohejlan-Oaza by Mazepa I) 1914 Pełkinie, who produced 3 brood mares. The following families were formed from her offspring:

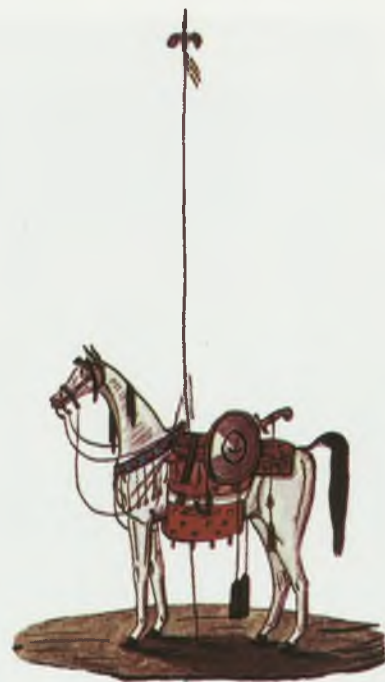
**The family of the bay mare Mira** (Wielki Szlem-Hirfa by Kaszmir) 1942 Pełkinie, producer of 3 brood mares and the following stallions: Mir Said 1953, used at our studs, Ben Haifi 1948, sold to Bábolna, and Mirza (by Nabor) 1957 Albigowa, who won the Derby before being sold to England.

**The family of the bay mare Gahdar** (Wielki Szlem-Gadila by Kaszmir) 1942 Adamówka. We have had 10 brood mares from this family along with the very valuable stallion Abu Afas 1947, sire of Comet.

At present, the most valuable representative of this family is the gray mare Manilla (Doktryner-Miriam by Mlech Pełkiński) 1955 Michałów, dam of 6 brood mares and the granddam of the stallion Melon 1969, used at present in the Kurozweński stud.

**The family of the brown mare Tęcza** (Nizam Pasza-Fryga) 1927 Pełkinie. The family has produced 12 brood mares and 5 stallions in all, one of which, Arcus 1947 stood at his parent stud while the rest were sold abroad. Among them was the strikingly handsome bay stallion Ben Comet (Czardasz-Murcja by Comet) 1967 Dobrów. The gray mare Mesalina (Geyran-Musailima) 1958 Albigowa, won the American title of Reserve Champion English Pleasure Scottsdale 1966.





*The chestnut stallion Sambor (Czort — Sabellina by Abu Afas) 1965 Janów Podlaski*





*The gray mare Balatajka (Amurath Sahib — Iwonka III by Ibn Mahomet) 1941 from the Krašnica stud of Mrs. Anna Bąkowska*



*Balatajka with her foal*



**The line of the mare Mlecha or. Ar., imp. in 1845 to Jarczowce**

This is a highly valued line which produced a group of beautiful and competent mares for our breeding program. Its offspring have won the classics as many as 21 times: the Derby 8 times, the Oaks 9 times, and the Comparative Stakes 4 times. The line has been extended by two offshoots through the mares Fanfara 1914 and Lysa 1915.

**The gray mare Fanfara** (Kohejlan-Nimfa by El Kebir I) 1914 Pełkinie, produced two daughters: Pomponia II 1924 and Unaiza 1928, each of which established her own family.



*The gray mare Bandola (Witraz — Balalajka by Amurath Sahib) 1948 Albigowa*



*Bandola at the age of 26*

**The family of the bay mare Pomponia II** (Mazepa-Fanfara) 1924 Pełkinie which produced as many as 43 brood mares and 6 leading stallions: El Haifi 1935, Geyran 1937, Mlech Pełkiński 1942, Muharyt 1957, Badr Bedur 1960, and Carycyn 1961.

Ten stallions were sold abroad, the foremost being the handsome Czester 1960.

One of the best mares of this family is the bay Cerekiew (Wielki Szlem-Cemira by Flisak) 1951 Nowy Dwór, dam of the stallions Czester 1960 and Carycyn 1961.

In the U.S. the best of this family have been Muzułmanin 1957 and Wiraż 1959.



*The bay mare Arfa (Witraż — Balalajka by Amurath Sahib)  
1947 Kraśnica*

**The family of the gray mare Unaiza** (Gazal I — Fanfara) 1928 Pełkinie, produced 11 brood mares and the gray stallion Ghabit (by Kaszmir) 1937 Pełkinie along with the stallion Cytrus 1957, a valued sire for the Patterson Arabians stud.

Another branch of this line has its beginnings in the chestnut mare *Lysa* (Hassizi-Dżami I by Dardzał) 1915 Patków-Prusy, who produced 3 daughters that proved to be very worthy in breeding: *Mabrucha* 1928, *Safta* 1929, and *Iwonka III* 1936. The following mares established families:

**The family of the gray mare Mabrucha** (Piel-

grzym Thuja-Lysa) 1928 Bronice, produced 9 brood mares and 3 stallions of which My Kismet (Koheil Ibn Mazepa — Mabrucha) 1934 Oplytna and Marabut 1942 were used in domestic breeding, while Carrador 1960 was sold to the U.S. after siring several daughters at Janów Podlaski.

**The family of the gray mare Sabda** (Miecznik-Safta by Pielgrzym Thuja) 1940 Oplytna is characterized by its outstanding ability at the track. There were 4 valuable daughters, all from Nowy Dwór: the gray mare Salwa (by Kuhailan Abu Urkub) 1945, the bay mare Saba (by Wielki Szlem) 1951, the chestnut mare Sakwa (by Abu Afas) 1953, and the gray mare Sabellina (by Abu Afas) 1954. They were very active in breeding producing along with their mother as many as 25 brood mares and 7 stallions, of which Sabbath 1964 covered at Michałów.

The most valuable of this family is the mare Sabellina 1954 (in the U.S. at present), who together with her children and grandchildren won the classics ten times, putting her in second place in Polish breeding right after the mare Forta 1943. The following horses issuing from this family have distinguished themselves in the U.S.: the gray mare Szarża (Ali Said-Salwa) 1956 Nowy Dwór, "dam of the family of champions". Her daughter, Regina, captured the title of U.S. and Canadian National Top Ten Mare, while a son, Amerigo, was U.S. National Reserve Champion Stallion in 1966. Amerigo's son, Khemosabi, won the title of U.S. National Champion Stallion. The list of winners does not end here for the son of Khemosabi, the stallion Khari, won the title of Canadian National Champion Stallion. The competence of this family even triumphed in the other hemisphere for the stallion Sambor won the Derby there in 1965.

**The family of the gray mare Bałalajka** (Amurath Sahib-Iwonka III by Ibn Mahomet) 1941 Kraśnica, produced very valuable offspring with the stallion Witraż in Albigowa: the stallions Bask 1956 and Banio 1951; the bay mare Arfa 1947, dam of the stallions Arragon 1959, Almifar 1960, and Ariel 1961; two valuable mares that won the Oaks, Harfa 1955 and Abhazja 1956, both by Omar II; the gray mare Arwistawa (by Geyran) 1958 who won the titles of U.S. and Canadian National Champion Mare in 1965; and the gray mare Bandola 1948 whose beauty was known throughout the world and among whose offspring were the following stallions: Bajram 1959, Barysz 1960, Bandos 1964, Banzaj 1965, Banat 1967. Bandola also produced two very beautiful and valuable daughters with the stallion Pietuszok 1954: the brown mare Banda 1962 and the gray mare Beatrice 1963, both bred at Janów Podlaski.

Mated to the stallion Wielki Szlem 1938, Bałalajka produced the gray mare Bachantka 1957 at Albigowa, later sold to the U.S.

Altogether, the family has produced 21 brood mares of the highest quality and 17 stallions. It is one of our most meritorious families, still very active, enjoying enormous renown in both hemispheres, especially in the U.S. The offspring of the stallions used there, Bask, Bajram, and Barysz, have an established position, often bringing enormous sums of money. Basquina, the daughter of Bask, was sold at auction in 1974 for \$117,500 while the stallions Bandos and Banat, used in our domestic breeding, represent the highest quality possible.

### **The line of the mare Sahara or. Ar., imp. in 1845 to Jarcowce**

The line numbers 15 brood mares at present. Among its offspring it can boast of horses that have



*The gray mare Maskota (Comet — Massina by Grand) 1965 Michałów*



*The gray mare Daszawa (Nabor — Daribba by Amurath Sahib) 1958 Michałów*



won the classics 9 times: the Derby, the Oaks, and the Comparative Stakes three times each.

The line was extended by the very valuable bay mare Zulejma (Kohejlan or. Ar. — Pomponia by Zagłoba) 1914 Jezupol, dam of 6 brood mares. The most valuable were Dziwa 1922 and Ferja 1924.

The bay mare Dziwa (by Abu Mlech) 1922 Janów Podlaski produced the widely-known stallion Ofir 1933, along with the following stallions: the gray Jezupol (by Koheilan I) 1928 Janów Podlaski, the bay Sadyk Pasza (by Lowelas) 1936 Janów Podlaski, and Taki Pan (by Kaszmir) 1937 Janów Podlaski. They were all used in breeding purebred stock, the last two covering at Tiersk (USSR). Another of



*The gray mare Etola (Nabor — Ela by Miecznik) 1962  
Michałów*

Dziwa's daughters was the gray mare Mokka (by Flisak) 1931 Janów Podlaski who in turn produced the stallion Lotnik 1938, and the mare Mokdiara 1940.

The gray mare Ferja (by Bakszysz) 1924 Janów Podlaski, produced 4 very good daughters at her parent stud, all of which turned out to be valuable brood mares: the gray mare Kasyda (by Farys II) 1929 Janów Podlaski, the gray mare Legenda (by Koheilan I) 1930 Janów Podlaski, the gray mare Magja (by Koheilan I) 1931 Janów Podlaski, and the gray mare Norma (by Hardy) 1923 Janów Podlaski. A son of Ferja was also used in breeding, the gray stallion Obożny (by Hardy) 1933 Janów Podlaski.

**The family of the chestnut mare Mokdiara** (Hadjar-Mokka) 1940 Dobużek, produced 17 brood mares and 4 stallions.

Mokdiara's bay daughter, the mare Badiara (by Bad Afas) 1948 Nowy Dwór, won the Derby and the Oaks, and her son, the gray Badi Szach (by Gwarny) 1959 Michałów, won the Derby and the Comparative Stakes.

The most valuable of this line were the bay mare Masina (by Grand) 1959, and her two daughters: the gray mare Maskota (by Comet) 1965, and the bay mare Moneta (by Celebes) 1968, all three bred at the Michałów stud.

**The family of the gray mare Kasyda** (Farys II — Ferja) 1929 Janów Podlaski produced 6 brood mares and the stallion Krezus 1963.

Of this family, the beautiful gray mare Karramba (Witraz-Karmen II by Koheilan I) 1951 Albigowa, was sold to England. Her son, Karadjordie, won the Legion of Merit. in the US.



*The gray mare Estonia (Comet — Estokada by Amurath Sahib) 1964  
Michałow*

*The chestnut mare Elekcja (Comet — Elokwencja by Rozmaryn) 1965  
Michałow*



**The family of the gray mare Magja** (Farys II-Ferja) 1931 Janów Podlaski produced as many as 37 brood mares and 10 stallions in all. Tryptyk 1965, a very valuable leading stallion, is of this line. Tryncza 1958, his dam, also produced a stallion for American breeding, Tinian 1964. Other representatives of this family have also distinguished themselves in the US: the stallion Kłuszyn 1961, and the stallion Meczet 1961, whose dam, the gray mare Mimika (Ali Said-Mimonka by My Kismet) 1965 Nowy Dwór, won the title of Reserve Champion Mare Scottsdale. Two mares from this family have won the Oaks.

**The family of the gray mare Norma** (Hardy-Ferja) 1932 Janów Podlaski produced 12 brood mares for our domestic breeding and 4 stallions, including the stallion Ego 1959, a leading sire for many years at Janów Podlaski. His daughter, the bay mare Prowizja (-Prowarda) 1964 Janów Podlaski, won the title of U.S. National Champion Park Horse in 1968. The stallion Gazda 1963 also won the Legion of Merit for the family.

**The family of the gray mare Epizoda** (Trypolis-Pieszczota by Hardy) 1944 Janów Podlaski produced 10 brood mares and 5 stallions. Some of its descendants are: the gray mare Daszawa (Nabor-Daribba by Amurath Sahib) 1958, a very lovely mare with good conformation whose son, the stallion Dambor 1966, stood at his parent stud, and one of our most beautiful mares, the bay Eunice (Comet-Epigona by Amurath Sahib) 1959 Janów Podlaski.

**The family of the bay mare Kahira** (by Farys II-Zulejma) 1929 Janów Podlaski. With the splendid stallion Enwer Bey 1923, Kahira produced the famous and meritorious leading stallion Trypolis 1937 for our breeding.





*The gray mare Estebna  
(Nabor — Estokada by  
Amurath Sahib)  
1961 Michałow*



*The gray mare Eskapada (Nabor  
— Estokada by Amurath Sahib)  
1960 Michałow*





*The gray mare Koalicja (Koheilan IV — Amurath by Amurath) 1918 Radowce*

**The family of the chestnut mare Krucica** (Farys II-Dora by Bakszysz) 1929 Janów Podlaski. This mare produced a leading stallion, the chestnut Woj-ski (by Lowelas) 1938 Janów Podlaski, and the following mares: Mammona 1939 (by Ofir) 1939 Janów Podlaski who in turn had two daughters, one of which, the bay mare Monopolia (by Priboj) 1956

Tiersk, was the dam of the leading sire Magnat 1966. The other, the bay mare Magnolia (by Priboj) 1960 Tiersk, was the dam of 3 daughters and 2 stallions: Magnit 1969, and the chestnut Pomeraniec (by Pri-boj) 1952 Tiersk, used at the parent stud as leading stallion from 1957 to 1972.



*The Rider by Carle Vernet (National Library in Warsaw)*



**The line of the mare Milordka born ca. 1810  
in Sławuta**

This is one of our most meritorious and fruitful lines. There are 26 brood mares of this line active today. Horses of this line have won the classics 6 times: the Derby twice, the Oaks three times and the Comparative Stakes once. The line developed three branches through the mares Arabia 1919, Hebda 1913, and Malta 1892, in which one can isolate four families at present:

**The family of the gray mare Elsisa** (Floks-Arabja by Koheilan IV) 1930 Bronice. With the stallion Amurath Sahib, Elsisa produced 2 worthy daughters, the mares Lala 1938, and Amneris 1940, in Wodzislaw.

*The dark brown mare Fatma (Anarchista — Forta by Kuhailan Abu Urkub) 1961 Michałow*



*The gray mare Felluka (Comet — Forsycja by Como) 1963 Michałow*



A daughter of the former, the gray mare Ela (by Miecznik) 1951 Klemensów, was the dam and granddam of 8 very beautiful mares and the leading stallion Espartero 1960.

On the other hand, the gray mare Amneris (by Amurath Sahib) 1940 Wodzisław, produced the valuable stallions Aquinor 1951, Aramis 1962, and Amarrant 1956 who was used in breeding half-bred stock.

Other mares of this family have distinguished themselves abroad: the gray mare Eskadra (Nabor-

Ela) 1959 Michałów, won the title of U.S. National Top Ten Park Horse in 1965 and Canadian National Reserve Champion Mare in 1969; the gray mare Bandera (Rozmaryn-Bajadera by Morocz) 1955 Michałów, won the titles of U.S. National Top Ten Mare and U.S. National Top Ten Park Horse, both in 1965.

Altogether, Elsisa's family numbers 27 brood mares and 8 stallions.

**The family of the bay mare Saga** (Hardy-Jaga II by Koheilan I) 1936 Janów Podlaski produced 47

*The gray mare Dysputa (Comet — Dyska by Wielki Szlem) 1965 Michałów*



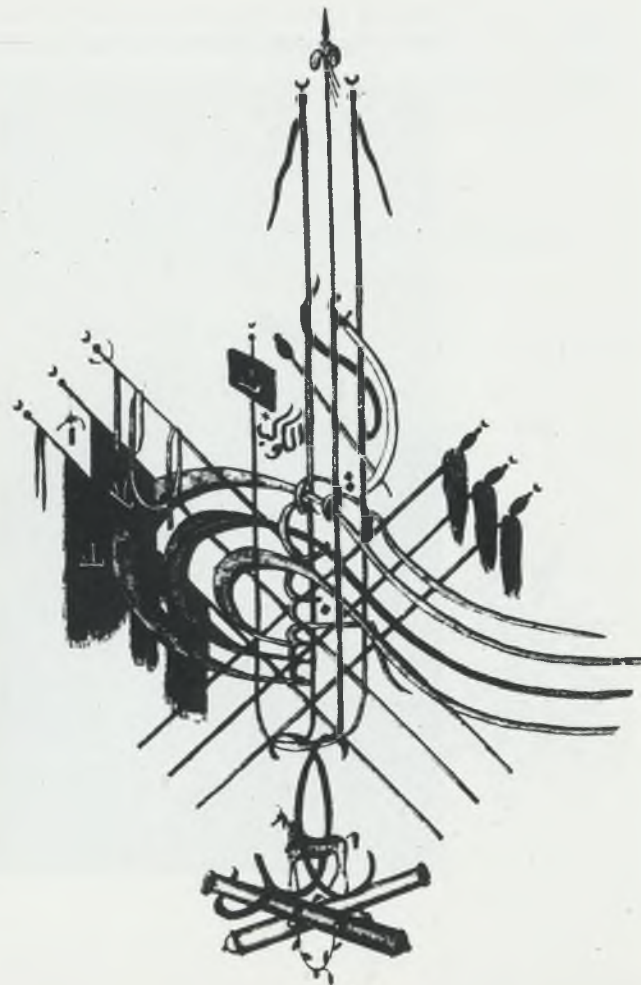
brood mares and 21 stallions. Celebes 1949, Gwarny 1953, Sędziwój 1954, Cedr 1958, Kord 1961, Czere-mosz 1970, and Eufrat 1970 have been used in domestic breeding.

Of the stallions sold abroad, the most valuable were Karmin 1952, and the sons of the gray mare Gwadiana (Amurath Sahib-Gwarna) 1952 Klemen-sów: Gwiazdor 1959, and Gwalior 1961, leading stallions at the Lasma Arabians stud.

In addition to very good stallions, the family has also produced marvelous mares, with the gray

mare Estebna (Nabor-Estokada by Amurath Sahib) 1961 Michałów, at the top of the list. She won the title of Champion of Europe at the International Arabian Horse Show at Verden in 1974 while her daughter, the gray mare Elkana (by Aquinor) 1969 Michałów, won the following titles in 1972: US. National Champion Mare and Canadian National Reserve Champion Mare. The line's bay mare Calio-pe (Witraż-Canaria by Trypolis) 1953 Albigowa, was sold to the US. where she produced winning daughters. Calfix won the US. Top Ten Western Pleasure

*The bay mare Warmia (Comet — Wadera by Doktryner) 1963 Michałów*



*The gray mare Fama (Nabor — Fregata  
by Rozmaryn) 1963 Michałów*



1971, Carinosa the U.S. Top Ten English Pleasure, while the gray mare Gdynia (Comet-Gwozdawa by Nabor) 1963 Michałów, in 1966 won both the U.S. National Champion English Pleasure and the Canadian National Champion English Pleasure, in addition to the Legion of Merit.

**The family of the bay mare Hebda** (Hermit or. Ar. — Amurath) 1913 Radowce. The family has produced 11 brood mares and 3 stallions. The son of the family's founder, the stallion Kaszmir 1929, was a record-holder in his own right since he was the only Arabian horse to win the Derby, the Comparative Stakes three times, with 9 name stakes to his credit.

The family's bay mare Ostroga (Duch-Orda by Omar II) 1956 Michałów, produced the mare Bey Image in the US, a daughter who won the Legion of Merit and the Canadian National Top Ten Mare in 1973.

**The family of the gray mare Koalicja** (Koheilan IV — Amurath) 1918 Radowce. The family of this beautiful mare produced 10 brood mares. Koalicja is also the dam of the splendid stallion Enwer Bey 1923, and the very good: Miecznik 1931, Fetysz (Bakszysz-Siglavi Bagdady) 1924, Haszysz (Ganges I-Siglavi Bagdady) 1926 Janów Podlaski as well as Partner (Eleuzis-Parma) 1970 Janów Podlaski.

### **The line of the mare Ukrainka born ca. 1815 in Sławuta**

A very old line, from 1900 onwards it was active at the Gumniska stud. The founder of the family, the dark brown mare Forta (Kuhailan Abu Urkub-Porta by Nedjari) 1943, was also from the Gumniska stud. This unusually valuable and fertile mare produced 20 foals (19 of them in succession). Her sons and daughters won the classics 7 times, with



*The gray mare El-Zabibe (Rasim III — Karima by Farys I) 1938 from the Ujazd stud of Mrs. Franciszka Pragłowska*



a grandson winning two more. If the victories of Forta's sons were added, 10 for the stallion Czort 1949, and 1 for the stallion Ferrum 1957, then we would have a total of 20 victories in the classics in two generations of youngsters (children and grandchildren) of this marvelous mare. She has shown an ability to transfer her racing talent in a large degree to her offspring.

Forta produced 9 brood mares and 7 stallions, three of which were used in domestic breeding: Czort 1949, Equifor 1951, and Ferrum 1957.

Altogether, the family has produced 34 brood mares and 12 stallions. The most distinguished of this family in the U.S. have been Faraon 1958, and the gray mare Fantazja (Negatiw-Fornarina by Grand) 1966 Michałów, winning in 1971 the titles of U.S. and Canadian National Top Ten Mare and U.S. National Top Ten English Pleasure.

The most valuable mares of this family have been the bay mare Dyska (Wielki Szlem — Forta) 1950 Klemensów, and the dark brown mare Fatma (Anarchista — Forta) 1961 Michałów, of excellent conformation, both winners of the Oaks.

### **The line of the mare Szwejkowska born ca. 1800 in Sławuta**

At the end of the 19th century this line was transferred to Antoniny where appropriate rearing in combination with performance testing while out hunting with the pack resulted in the selection of horses for their competence. A proof of this is the fact that 6 classics were won by horses issuing from this line in the inter-war period, while after World War II they have won 7 more of the same class.



Fourteen brood mares of this line are still active at present. The line is being extended by two sisters that have established their own families:

**The family of the gray mare Kalina** (Ibrahim or. Ar.-Lezginka by Obejan Szarak vel Ecuclid or. Ar.) 1909 Antoniny. Kalina produced a very valuable daughter, the gray mare Dziewanna (by Bakszysz) 1922 Janów Podlaski, dam of the stallions Piołun 1934, and Skrzyp 1936, used in Tiersk, and of the stallion Rozmaryn 1935, used in our domestic breeding.

The great race horse, the stallion Semen 1956, leading stallion in Tiersk is of this family.

Altogether, the family has produced 25 brood mares and 11 stallions. The most valuable mares of this family have been the chestnut mare Wadera (Doktryner-Werbena by Wojski) 1957 Michałów, and her very beautiful daughter, the bay mare Warmia (by Comet) 1963 Michałów, who has already produced the splendid chestnut mare Widawa (by Gwarny) 1968 Michałów, sold to England in 1972. A successful representative of this family in the US. was the gray mare Wirginia (Nabor-Werbena) 1961 Michałów, winner of the title of US. National Champion English Pleasure 1968.

**The family of the gray mare Elstera** 1913 Antoniny (the sister of Kalina). The founder of the family produced the stallion the gray Flisak (by Bakszysz) 1924 Janów Podlaski, and the bay Morocz (by Mazepa I) 1931 Janów Podlaski, both of whom raced well (Flisak won the Derby) and also sired able offspring.

From this family we have the valuable mare Fregata (Rozmaryn-Fanfara by Wojski) 1957 Michałów, whose daughter, the gray mare Fama (by Nabor) 1963 Michałów, took part in the International Arab-



*The bay mare Ellora (Witraż — Elza by Rasim Pieruszy) 1950 Albigowa*

*The gray mare Etna (Faher — Elżunia by Witraż) 1959 Albigowa*



ian Horse Show in Verden in 1974 where she was first in her class. Another valuable mare from this family, the gray mare Fanfarona (Rozmaryn-Fanfara by Wojski) 1953, is the dam of the handsome dark brown stallion Faro (by El Azrak) 1968 Janów Podlaski, who died prematurely, and the equally lovely gray mare Fanza (Chazar-Fanfarona) 1964 Janów Podlaski, one of the most beautiful brood mares in the parent stud.

The family has produced 26 brood mares and 7 stallions in all. The famous gray stallion Nabor 1950 is also of this family.

### **The line of the mare Wołoszka born ca. 1810 in Sławuta**

There are 15 brood mares of this line in use today. The line was extended by the bay mare Rusałka (Czorsztyń-Polenta by Abu Urgub or. Ar.) 1911 Dzierzbice, whose granddaughters El Zabibe 1938 and Laguna 1938 established their own families.

**The family of the gray mare El Zabibe** (Rasim III-Karima by Farys I) 1938 Ujazd. The founder of the family had two daughters, Elza 1942 and Zahabu 1945, both by the stallion Rasim Pierwszy 1937.

Elza produced the bay stallion Belzebub (by Wielki Szlem) 1948 Albigowa for the State Stallion Depots, and with the stallion Witraż, three splendid daughters. The first, the bay mare Celina 1949, was the dam of the stallion Chazar 1956. She was later sold to England where she won the title of Grand Champion of England.

The second daughter, the bay mare Ellora 1950 is active to this day in our domestic breeding, the results being leading stallions: El Azrak 1960, El Paso 1967, and Ellorus 1972 for domestic breeding, and the stallion Elfur 1966 for Tiersk. In addition she has produced 4 brood mares.

The third daughter, the bay mare Elżunia 1951, was sold to Holland in 1960 after establishing a family in Poland through her splendid daughter, the gray mare Etna (by Faher) 1959 Albigowa. From there she went to England and then finally to the U.S. just as her offspring the stallion Etan 1965, and his son, the stallion Sherkhan. Etna's handsome son, the bay stallion Etap (by Celebes) 1971, began his career at stud in Janów Podlaski in 1976.

It is rare to meet three sisters of such similar and outstanding breeding value.

Another daughter of the founder of the line, the mare Zahabu 1945, together with the stallion Comet produced the stallion Zbrucz 1963, sold to the U.S.

Horses of this family have won the Derby and the Oaks. There are 22 brood mares and 8 stallions issuing from this family in all.

**The family of the gray mare Laguna** (Opal-Niespodzianka by Amurath II) 1938 Dobużek, who produced 3 brood mares. Altogether, this family has produced 11 brood mares, 6 of which are being used at present in breeding, and 2 stallions. One of them, the gray stallion Laos 1960, Michałów, a very handsome son of Nabor, was sold to West Berlin in 1971.

The gray mare Lawina (Nabor-Lawenda by Doktryner) 1962 Michałów, was sold to the U.S. where she won the title of Canadian National Top Ten Mare 1971.

### **The line of the mare Szamrajówka born ca. 1810 in Białocerkiew**

This is an old Polish line which returned to its homeland after World War I by way of the Inocenzdvor stud in Yugoslavia. The gray mare Kewa (Siglavi Bagdady II-Kalga by Amurath I) 1923, was imported from that stud to Janów Podlaski in 1930.

That very beautiful mare and her daughters, the gray mare Oaza (by Kuhailan Haifi) 1933, the gray mare Włodarka (by Ofir 1933, the son of Kuhailan Haifi or. Ar.) 1938, and the gray mare Troska (by Enwer Bey) 1937, reached Tiersk (USSR) during World War II. Unfortunately, Kewa herself produced no offspring there. On the other hand, her daughter, Oaza 1933, produced the gray stallion Nomier (by Naseem) 1943, who stood in Tiersk. Włodarka produced two sons, one of which, the gray stallion Powodok (by Piolun) 1945, was a leading stallion for 6 years in Tiersk and 8 brood mares, two of which were bought by Poland. The mare Troska also produced worthy offspring, among others the stallion Piket (by Priboj) 1952.

Since the mare Kewa was widely known for her beauty, Polish breeders necessarily wished to re-establish the line, something they managed to do quite well. Although the imported gray mare Prowierka (Priboj-Włodarka) 1948 Tiersk managed to produce only one daughter Prowarda (by Korej) 1958, that was very capable, winning the Derby, the Oaks, the Comparative Stakes, and also left one filly Prowizja (by Ego) 1964, before she died in 1967, but Prowierka's German sister the bay Pie-wica (Priboj-Włodarka) 1953 Tiersk, imported 1956, produced three brood mares for our breeding.

Altogether, the whole family in Poland has produced 15 brood mares and 4 stallions for breeding abroad. The filly Prowizja (Ego-Prowarda) 1964,

*The gray mare Planeta (Nabor — Pienoczka by Powodok) 1958 Michałów*





*The gray mare Engracja (Comet — Elwirena by Wielki Szlem) 1960 Nowy Dwór*

sold to the U.S., won the title of U.S. National Champion Park Horse 1968.

**The line of the mare Selma (by Abbas Pasha)  
Egypt 1865**

In 1928 a representative of this line was imported by Poland, the bay mare Sardhana (Nureddin-Selima by Astraled out of Selma) 1924 Crabbet. Her daughter, the bay mare Rasima (by Rasim I) 1943 Ujazd, produced 4 brood mares in the stud at Albigowa: Cesima (by Witraż) 1949, Rokiczana (by Witraż) 1952, Rega (by Wielki Szlem) 1958, exported to Holland, and Rifata (by Faher) 1959, exported to the U.S.



*The bay mare Ellenai (Wielki Szlem — Eleonora by Witraż) 1956 Nowy Dwór*

She also produced the stallion Rustan (by Witraż) 1956, sold to West Germany. In 1977 Rustan was leased by his owner, Horst Eggert, to Dr. E. LaCroix for the Lasma Arabians stud in the U.S. Altogether, the family numbers 13 brood mares and 2 stallions. One, the light bay stallion Relax (Ego-Rokada) 1972 Janów Podlaski, is being used at present at Janów Podlaski, while the chestnut stallion Złotnik (Badr Bedur-Złota Iwa) 1966 Michałów, has been sold to Bulgaria.

Sardhana's half-sister, the bay mare Star of the Hills (Raswan-Selima) 1927 Crabbet, was bought in 1936 by the stud at Tiersk where she left a very beautiful granddaughter, the bay mare Taktika (Taki

Pan-Krona by Kann) 1943, who produced 4 stallions and 4 mares. Of her offspring, the bay stallion Pietuszok 1954, and the bay mare Potencja 1952, both by the stallion Priboj, were bought by Poland. In 1968 Poland imported one more mare from this family, the gray mare Tiwiriada (Aswan-Trapiencja by Pomieraniec out of Taktika) 1966 Tiersk.

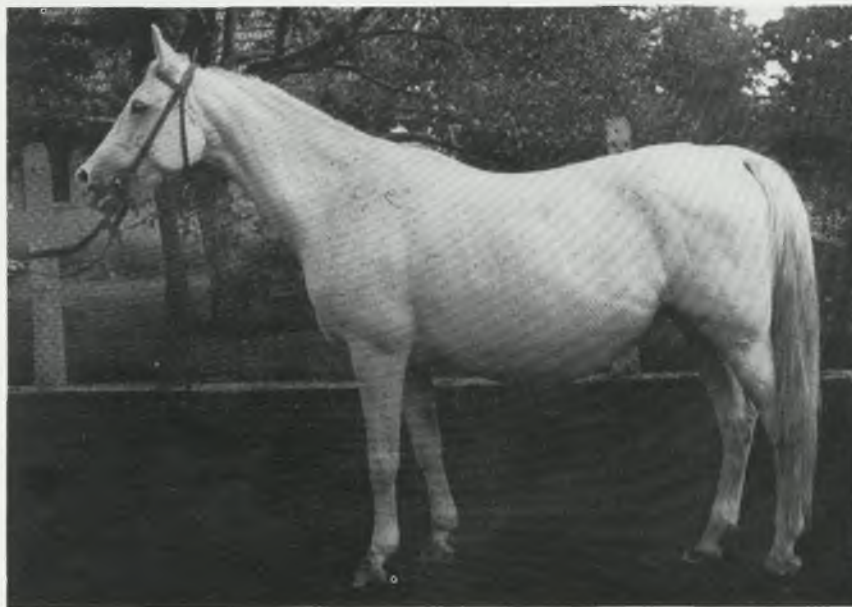
At present Taktika's family numbers 4 brood mares while 4 stallions have been sold abroad. Pietuszok sired 18 brood mares for domestic breeding, and those of his offspring sold abroad are highly regarded. The stallion Bajram 1959 alone won 17 Championships in class A.

The whole line at present numbers 9 brood mares.

### **The line of the mare Rodania or. Ar., imp. to England in 1881**

The chestnut mare Ramayana (Nureddin-Riyala by Astraled) 1924 Crabbet Park was brought to Poland from England. This mare belonged to the Ujazd stud. During World War II her granddaughter, the chestnut mare Madiła (Lowelas-Maddy by Rasim III) 1942 Germany, found her way to the USSR and eventually to Tiersk where she produced, among others, the gray mare Noma (by Negatiw) 1953 bought by Poland in 1956. Her daughter, Newada (by Grand) 1960 Michałów, is a brood mare in Kurozwęki.

*The gray mare Darda (Amurath Sahib — Brda by 215 Mersuch II — 1) 1950 Klemensów*



Another branch of this line runs through the chestnut mare Rissalma (Shareer-Rissla by Berk) 1932 Crabbet Park, who was bought by the USSR in 1936. Her granddaughter, the gray mare Pie-noczka (Powodok-Naturalistka by Naseem) 1952 Tiersk, was brought to Poland in 1956 and produced the gray mare Planeta (by Nabor) 1958 Michałów who in turn produced 2 brood mares one of which, Paleta (by Comet) 1964, was sold to the U.S. Two of her sons were also sold abroad: the gray Pohaniec (by Comet) 1965 went to Sweden and the gray Polonus (by Gwarny) 1968, was sold to the U.S.

### **The line of the mare Sherifa or. Ar., imp. to France ca. 1870**

The line probably traces its beginnings back to Syria from which source the French gladly imported Arabian horses in their day. In 1930 the following mares were purchased for Poland's Zabawa stud: the light bay mare Guenina (Chérine or. Ar.-Thaloula by Ghazi or. Ar.) 1924 Tiaret, and her daughter, the bay mare Bad (by Diab or. Ar.) 1929. In 1940 the mare Bad produced the bay stallion Bad Afas (by Kuhailan Afas or. Ar.) 1940, and in 1937 the mare Zmora whose daughter, the bay mare Eleonora (by Witraż) 1944 Zabawa, became the founder of a very valuable family. She had two splendid daughters: the bay mare Elwirena 1954, and the bay mare Ellenai 1956, both by Wielki Szlem and both of Nowy Dwór. Eleonora also produced stallions that were used in our domestic breeding of purebred stock, El Trypoli (by Trypolis) 1957 Nowy Dwór, and Elekt (by Sędziwój) 1961 Albigowa, in addition to stallions that were sold abroad: Excelsjor (by Aquinor) 1963 went to Sweden and El Czort (by Czort) 1966 to France. Her daughter, Ellenai, is also the dam of the leading sires: Eleuzis 1962, Elf 1963,

Elbrus 1965, and Elkin 1966, while her granddaughter, Engrancja, produced the gray stallion Engano (by Eleuzis) 1970 Janów Podlaski now covering at the parent stud. The family produced 15 brood mares of the highest quality and 12 stallions for domestic and foreign breeding.

The mare Eleonora 1944 produced 17 foals in succession without one barren year. If she had not died in 1966 perhaps she would have set a record as the most fertile Arabian mare in Poland.

### **The Bábolna lines**

At the end of World War II the Polish breeders who found themselves in German territory with their evacuated Polish horses found 13 purebred Arabian mares that belonged to the Bábolna stud in some plants manufacturing vaccine. They were immediately exchanged for 42 cold-blooded horses and returned with our horses to Poland. Eventually, in 1951 they were sent to their parent stud at Bábolna. In return for rescuing these mares from inevitable destruction, the Hungarians let us keep 48 foals, all the offspring which the mares produced during the years 1946—1951.

Of these, 13 mares and 7 stallions were used for purebred breeding. At present, 14 of our brood mares spring from these Bábolna mares, some of them of great breeding value.

### **The line of the mare Adjuze or. Ar., born in 1876, imp. in 1885 to Bábolna**

We had five original Bábolna mares of this line. The son of one of them was Doktryner 1953, leading stallion of our studs. Another stallion, the gray Brytan (El Haifi-Bryła by Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar.) 1951 Albigowa, was sold to Rumania.

The best mare of this line was the gray Bryła (Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar. — 24 Koheilan IV) 1939, the only one that managed to establish a family, active to this day.

In 1929 this line's gray mare Kohejlanka (Mer-such I-3 — 24 Koheilan IV) 1928, was imported from Bábolna to Gumniska. This mare produced the stallion Gabor 1944 for our breeding, who in turn sired the stallion Mir Said 1953.

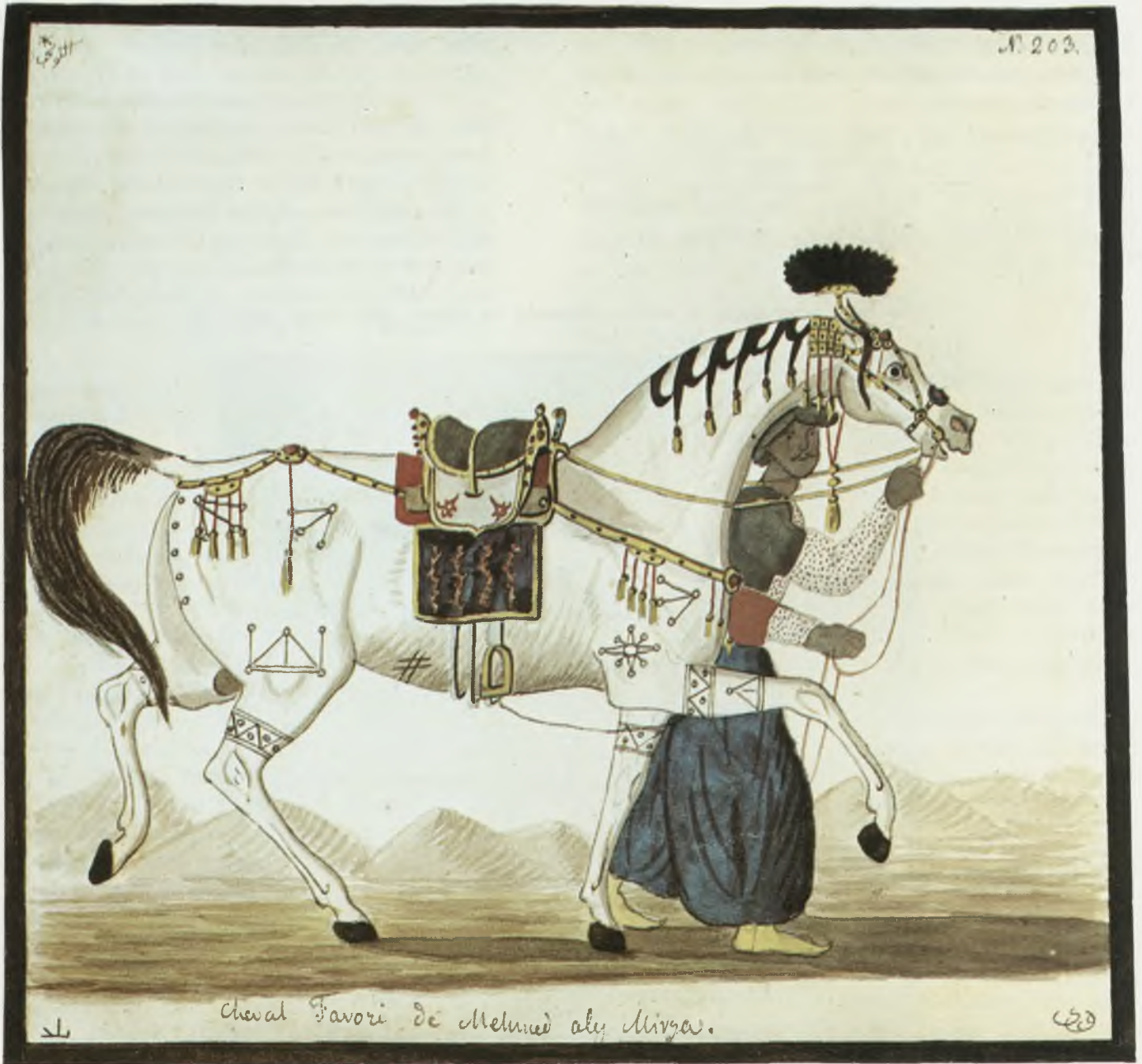
**The line of the mare Semrie or. Ar. born in 1896 imp. in 1902 to Bábolna**

Of the Bábolna group this line has contributed the most to Polish breeding. It has produced 22 brood mares and 9 leading stallions, 1 for the State Stallion Depots and 7 for breeding abroad.

We had four original Bábolna mares belonging to this line and each one of them proved herself very worthy in breeding.

*The gray mare Bajka (Comet — Bajdara by Gabor) 1960 Nowy Dwór*





Watercolor by Waclaw S. Count Rzewuski (National Library in Warsaw)



The most valuable proved to be the chestnut mare Brda (Mersuch II — 21 Siglavi Bagdady III) 1934. Her daughter, the bay mare Angara (by Wielki Szlem) 1947 Janów Podlaski produced a leading stallion Arax 1952, sold to the USSR.

Another daughter, the gray mare Darda (by Amurath Sahib) 1950 Klemensów, established a family that produced the stallions: Dardir 1959, Doman 1965, Dar (by Comet) 1963 Michałów, a valued sire for years at the well-known American stud, Patterson Arabians, in Oregon, and three daughters sold to the US. Of these, the gray mare Dratwa (by Badr Bedur) 1966 Michałów, obtained the highest price at the 1974 auction in Janów Podlaski and the gray mare Dornaba (by Nabor) 1960 Michałów, won the titles of Canadian National Top Ten Mare 1964 and 1965, U.S. National Reserve Champion Mare 1965, U.S. and Canadian National Champion Mare 1966, U.S. National Reserve Champion English Pleasure 1966, Canadian National Champion English Pleasure 1966, Champion Mare Scottsdale 1966, and the Legion of Merit.

An equally valuable mare of this line turned out to be the bay mare Baza (Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar. — 22 Kemir) 1934, dam of the leading stallion Czardasz 1949. Her daughter, the dark brown mare Bajdara (by Gabor) 1951 Nowy Dwór, produced two stallions used in domestic breeding, Branibor 1958 and Bajdak 1962.

The brother of the mare Baza 1934 was our leading stallion Kuhailan Abu Urkub 1936, Bąbolna. Another stallion from this line was the gray Kuhailan Said (Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar. — 204 Kemir) 1934 Bąbolna, bought just before the war for Janów Podlaski, and the stallion Duch 1950 as well, used at Michałów.

Horses belonging to this line have won the classics 4 times: the Derby twice, the Oaks once, and the Comparative Stakes once.

### **The line of the mare Bent-El-Arab or. Ar. imp. to Bąbolna in 1885**

We had two original Bąbolna mares of this line. One of them produced the leading stallion Como 1949 and the other, the gray mare Balia (Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar. — 25 Kemir) 1936 Bąbolna, established a family.

The line produced 10 brood mares in all and 2 stallions for breeding abroad. Of these, the gray stallion Cebion (Negatiw-Celia by Witraż) 1964 Janów Podlaski distinguished himself at shows in the US.

### **The line of the mare Scherife or. Ar., imp. in 1902 to Bąbolna**

This line has increased the most in our breeding for it has produced 27 brood mares and 4 stallions. The very valuable gray stallion Koheil-an IV — 10 Gazal) 1922 Bąbolna and the gray stallion Kuhailan Szerif 1934, Bąbolna were of this line. The former was a leading stallion for many years at Janów Podlaski (the sire of splendid horses), the latter on the other hand, bought by Poland just before the outbreak of World War II had no opportunity to demonstrate his ability.

One of them, the gray mare Bulwa (Kuhailan Zaid or. Ar.-12 Siglavi Bagdady) 1937, established a family of valuable mares.

One of the mares of this family, Algoa (by Czort), won both the Oaks and the Comparative Stakes while the light bay stallion Algorab (Mir Said-Algonkina by Pietuszok) Janów Podlaski was a distinguished race horse in the US, winning the Derby there and a number of other important races. His half-brother, the light bay Allahabad (by Czort) Janów Podlaski, was the recent winner of one of

the biggest races of the year for Arabian horses in the US.

The stallion Buszmen 1968, one of the highest-priced Arabian stallions in the country, is also of the line of the mare Bulwa.

A representative of this family in the US, the bay mare Boltonka (Arax-Bulgotka by Witraż) 1958 Albigcwa, distinguished herself by winning the titles of US. National Reserve Champion Mare 1964 and US. National Top Ten Park Horse 1965, in addition to the Legion of Merit.

### **The line of the mare Delale or. Ar., imp. in 1902 to Bábolna**

We had only one Bábolna mare from this line that produced the stallion Anarchista (Wielki Szlem — Bomba by Kuhailan Zaild or. Ar.) 1947 Janów Podlaski (temporarily at Posadowo).



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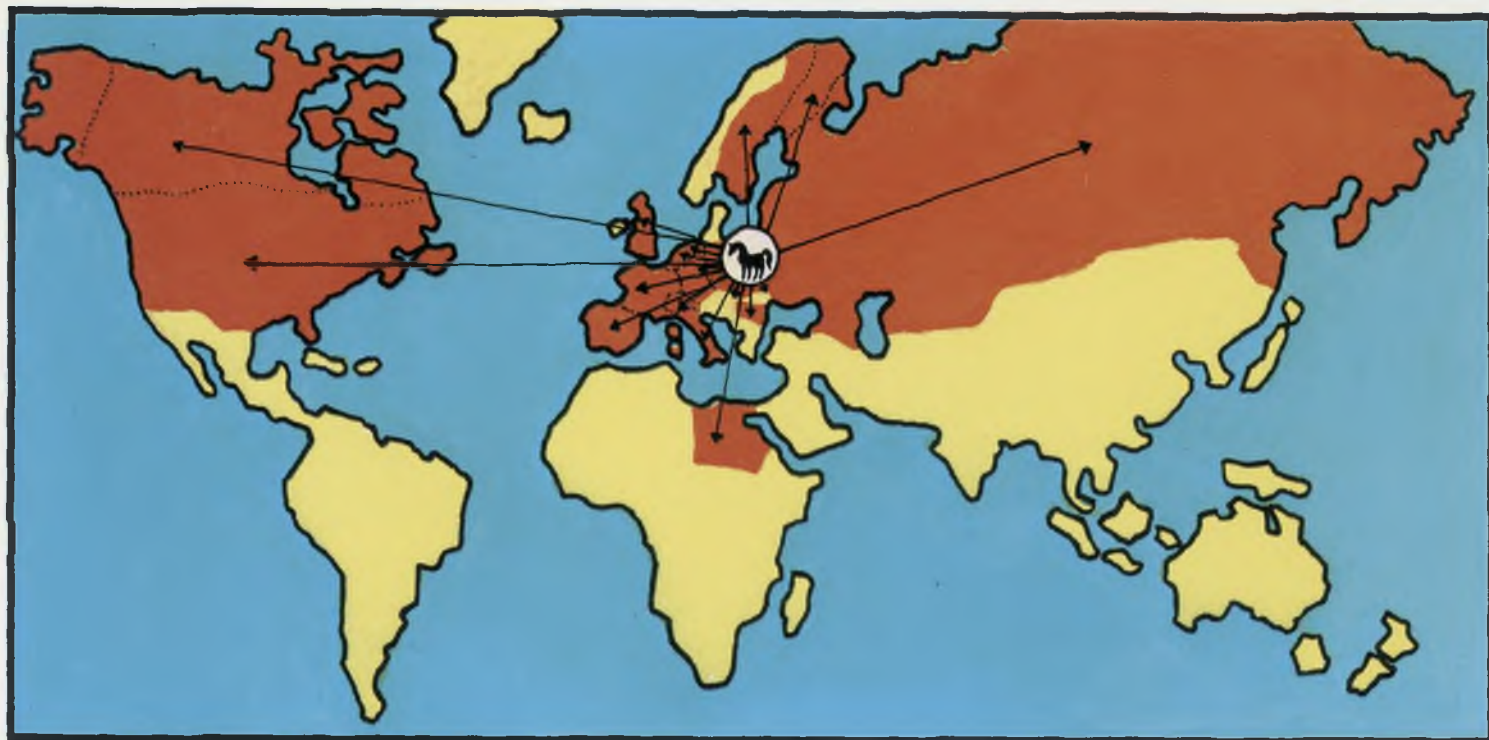
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