

CALCULATING CRABKET PERCENTAGES IN PEDIGREES

BY ALEXIA ROSS



The following are guidelines to the Crabbet Organisation's system for calculating the percentage of Crabbet bloodlines in an Arabian pedigree – the system used for the Organisation's Heritage Certificates.

Step 1.

Familiarize yourself with the list of Crabbet foundation horses (those with modern purebred descent) in **Appendix 1**.

Step 2.

Obtain a copy of the subject horse's pedigree:

- I use AHR's online datasource service which provides a quick way of calling up most purebred pedigrees and stepping back through the generations. CDs of earlier issues of this programme are still around if you can find one.
- Alternatively most UK pedigrees can be constructed using the index in Gazder's Arabian Horse Families of Great Britain (which shows all Arabians registered in the UK from 1875 to 1973 – the years covered by volumes 1-12 of the AHSB) plus volumes 13 onwards of the AHSB. This is much slower and will not cover recently imported bloodlines.

Step 3.

Compare your pedigree to the sample pedigree in **Appendix 2** and note how each generation back from your sample horse (generation 1) is described numerically.

Step 4.

List all the horses at generation 5 that you are not **certain** are 100% Crabbet. Then view their pedigrees with the sample horse now starting at generation 5. Continue this process until you reach an Arabian that is 100% **NON-CRABBET** and then write down the name and the number of generations back in the pedigree that the horse occurs.

Appendix 3.

<u>Generations</u>	<u>Percentage of Pedigree</u>
1	100
2	50
3	25
4	12.5
5	6.25
6	3.125
7	1.5625
8	0.78125
9	0.390625
10	0.1953125
11	0.09765625
12	0.048828125
13	0.0244140625
14	0.01220703125
15	0.006103515625
16	0.0030517578125
17	0.00152587890125
18	0.000762939450625
19	0.0003814697253125

Appendix 2.

**Sample Pedigree:
number of generations back from sample horse
(generation 1) shown**

1	2	3	4	5	generations etc
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.	.	.	Azrak	Blue Domino /Silent Wings	
.	.	Silver Blue			
.	.	Silver Sheen	Bright Shadow/Silver Grey		
.	Silver Blue Ludo				
.	Ludo	Blue Domino /Rithyana			
.	Golden Ludo				
.	Golden Dove	Ludo /Yemama			

MOULTON MIDNIGHT

Kehaileh Dajanieh to Dajania Or.Ar.

	Indian King	Oran /Indian Pride
	Dancing King	
	Dancing	Dargee /Shades of Night
Lahtifah	Sunlight	
	Ludo	Blue Domino /Rithyana
	Moulton Lucia	
	Golden Dove	Ludo /Yemama

You may have to continue this process through several steps, doing further pedigrees from generations 9-13 and so on.

Each time a listed horse of mixed lines is completely checked, tick it through on your list to show that this section of the pedigree has been completed.

At the end of this process you will have a list of ALL the non-Crabbet elements in the pedigree and the number of generations back in the pedigree that they occur.

Step 5.

Starting with the highest numbers, now find matching numbers on your list. Any two matching numbers can be crossed through and replaced by a number equal to 1 less i.e. Two 9's can be crossed through and replaced with one 8. Each time you reach a lone number, circle it and move onto the next one down.

Repeat this process until you have a final list of circled numbers – hopefully considerably shorter.

Step 6.

Look at the percentages that each generation is equivalent to on the Percentage list in **Appendix 3**. Take the appropriate percentages for your list of numbers and add them together.

You now have a percentage of NON-CRABBET blood. Subtract this number from 100 to get a **Crabbet bloodline percentage** of the pedigree you started with.

Other Pedigree Information

Information on the original source lines behind pedigrees can be found in a variety of research books. Detail varies but, for Crabbet lines, invariably includes the person or Bedouin tribe that bred the horse along with age, colour and strain. An Arabian's strain is taken from its tail female ancestor, has a male and female word form and can be transliterated from the Arabic in slightly varying spellings and layouts. Consequently different books /authorities express them slightly differently.

Easy reference sources for the major established bloodline groups are as follows:

- Crabbet /English - The Arab Horse Families of Great Britain 1875-1973 by Dr P J Gazder
- Egyptian lines - Arabian Horse Families of Egypt by Colin Pearson and Kees Mol
- Polish lines - The Arabian Horse Families of Poland 1790-1987 by Britta Fahlgren
- Russian lines - The Russian Stud Book, Vols I-IV by Howard Kale
- Spanish lines - Spanish Arabian Horse Families 1898-1978 by Joanna Maxwell
- Davenport or American breeding - the Al Khamsa reference directory.

Please note that not all Arabian damlines have recorded strains – many damlines do not have this information and reference books will often quote earliest tail female mare name instead.

The percentage method in this leaflet can, of course, be used to calculate the percentage of other bloodline groups providing one has access to the necessary data as to which foundation lines qualify in the group concerned.

Notes to Appendix 1

Sources for the Crabbet Foundation Stock List are as follows:

Blunt imports to Crabbet Park

- The Arab Horse Families of Great Britain 1875-1973 by Dr P J Gazder
- Desert Heritage, An Artist's Collection of Blunt's Original Arab Horses by Peter Upton

Blunt Arabians at Sheykh Obeyd Egypt

- The Arabian Horse Families of Egypt by Colin Pearson with Kees Mol

Additions to the Crabbet Stud carrying non-Blunt bloodlines

- The Authentic Arabian by Lady Wentworth
- Arab Horse Society Stud Books Vols 1-12
- Private list from Peter Upton
- Various booklets of Crabbet photos
- Various purchase /import lists that show horses purchased from Crabbet Stud

Establishing which horses qualify as having been added to the Crabbet Stud, after the original imports of the Blunts, is the most difficult item. Stud books record breeders not owners and it is not always apparent whether a horse was purchased, bred from and sold or borrowed, bred from and returned to the existing owner.

The definition of Crabbet in general use, and to which the Crabbet Organisation subscribes, does not include loaned / borrowed horses as Crabbet in their own right. A view has had to be taken, therefore, from the apparent chronology of the stud book records unless there was some other reliable written record or first hand account available.

Please note that ancestors of Crabbet foundation stock are not in themselves Crabbet and are not counted as Crabbet via their non-Crabbet bred progeny.

Post Original Blunt Stock Additions to the Crabbet breeding programme that added new bloodlines:

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|-----------|--|
| Stallions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ahram 1971 – Darjeel /Aurora (Crabbet dam bred to outside stallion) - Dargee 1945 – Manasseh /Myola (purchased) - El Dajani 1971 – Darjeel /Dancing Diamond (Crabbet dam bred to outside stallion) - Indian Fakir 1956 – Indian Magic /Taima (bred from loaned /borrowed dam) - Jeruan 1920 – Nureddin II /Rose of Persia (purchased) - Mirage 1919 Or.Ar. (purchased) - Skowronek 1909 imp. - Ibrahim Or.Ar. / Jaskoulka (purchased) - Zeus II 1957 – Silver Vanity /Zirree El Wada (bred from loaned /borrowed dam) |
| Mares | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dafina 1926 Or.Ar. (gift) - Dyala 1969 – Darjeel /Dancing Diamond (Crabbet dam bred to outside stallion) - El Lahr 1899 – Imamzada /Dinarzade (dam acquired in exchange, with El Lahr as foal at foot) - Iorana 1942 – Radi /Namilla (purchased) - Myolanda 1948 – Manasseh /Myola (purchased) - Sapphire 1950 – Indian Magic /Algola (bred from loaned /borrowed dam) |

This list is based on the definition in use by the Crabbet Organisation that states that Crabbet Arabians are:

“Horses descended from pure Arabian horses purchased, owned or bred by Wilfrid Blunt, Lady Anne Blunt, Lady Wentworth, Cecil Covey or Crabbet Stud.”

NB/ Alternative names in varying records in brackets and name extensions in square brackets.

Quality and Clarity of Data

All this research is dependent on the accuracy and reliability of the record of fact one is basing it on. There are certain issues of either accuracy or clarity to be aware of as follows:

- Early records include multiple horses with the same name. In Egyptian records in particular, it is always worth checking the sire and dam of a horse to make sure it is the individual you think it is.
- Early horses could undergo changes of name – Many of the horses that passed from Sheykh Obeyd into Egyptian breeding acquired a different spelling /transliteration of their names.
- AHR’s datasouce is very convenient but inevitably contains some errors, particularly when more than one horse carries the same name. For early lines it is usually worth double checking the breeding with Gazder’s book.
- Where multiple sires covered a mare, datasource shows a blank and Gazder or the studbooks have to be referred to in order to find the accepted sire.
- AHR’s datasource lists horses with letters and number indicating which registration authorities they were /are registered with. AHSB or GSB led numbers can alert one to possible Crabbet breeding, particularly in the early generations of pedigrees. Sheykh Obeyd Arabians in Egyptian pedigrees, however, were never GSB or AHSB registered and can be overlooked if one relies on this linkage.

Appendix 1.**Crabbet Foundation Stock
in Current Purebred Arabian Breeding – 2005**

Original Bedouin bred Arabians – Imported to Crabbet Park by the Blunts:

Stallions - Ashgar Or.Ar.
- Azrek 1881 Or.Ar.
- Hadban 1878 Or.Ar.
- Kars 1874 Or.Ar.
- Pharoah 1876 Or.Ar.
- Rataplan 1874 Or.Ar.

Mares - Basilisk 1875 Or.Ar.
- Dahma 1876 Or.Ar.
- Dajania 1876 Or.Ar.
- Ferida 1886 Or.Ar.
- Hagar 1872 Or.Ar.
- Jedrania 1875 Or.Ar.
- Jerboa 1874 Or.Ar.
- Jilfa 1884 Or.Ar.
- Meshura 1872 Or.Ar.
- Queen of Sheba 1875 Or.Ar.
- Rodania 1869 Or.Ar.
- Sherifa 1862 Or.Ar.
- Wild Thyme 1876 Or.Ar.

Purchases from the Ali Pasha Sherif collection – Imported to Crabbet Park by the Blunts:

Stallions - Feysul 1894 – Ibn Nura /Bint Bint Jellabiet Feysul (El Argaa)
- Mahruss II (Ibn Mahruss) 1893 – Mahruss /Bint Nura [es Shakra] (Bint Bint Nura)
- Merzuk 1887 – Wazir /Kehaileh Jellabieh
- Mesaoud 1887 – Aziz /Yemameh
- Shahwan 1887 – Wazir /Dahmeh Shahwanieh

Mares - Bint Helwa 1887 – Aziz /Helwa
- Bint Nura [es Shakra] (Bint Bint Nura) 1885 – Aziz /Bint Nura
- Fulana 1893 – Ibn Nura /Bint Fereyha
- Johara 1880 – Aziz /Helwa
- Kasida 1891 – Nasr /Makbula
- Makbula 1886 – Wazir /Makbula
- Sobha 1879 – Wazir /Selma

Pure bred Arabians retained or bred by the Blunts at Sheykh Obeyd, Egypt, that have descent in current pure bred Arabians:

Stallions - Ibn Yashmak 1902 - Feysul /Yashmak (Blunt bred) Sent to Crabbet Park.
- Jamil 1896 – Aziz /Bint Jamila (Ali Pasha Sherif bred)
- Aid (Eid) 1917 – Jamil /Aida Or.Ar. (Blunt bred)
- Rasheed 1917 – Jamil /Zarifa (Zareefa) (Blunt bred)

Mares - Dalal 1910 – Jamil /Bint El Bahreyn Or.Ar. (Blunt bred)
- Durra 1917 – Saadun Or.Ar. /Dalal (Blunt bred)
- Feyda (Fayda) 1910 – Jamil /Ghazieh (Blunt bred)
- Ghadia (Radia) 1904 - Feysul /Ghazala (Blunt bred)
- Ghazala 1896 – Ibn Sherara /Bint Helwa (Ali Pasha Sherif bred)
- Jazia 1916 – Sahab /Jauza Or.Ar. (Blunt bred)
- Jemla (Jamila) 1906 – Jamil /Ghazala (Blunt bred)
- Serra 1915 – Sahab /Jemla (Blunt bred)
- Zarifa (Zareefa) 1911 – Sahab /Ghadia (Blunt bred)