



SECTION C



SECTION D

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History

Based on the native Welsh Mountain Pony and descended from the Powys Horse — considered in the 15th century to be worth twice the value of any other breed in Britain — the Welsh Cob has throughout the centuries been bred for his courage, tractability and powers of endurance. His origin is well documented; beginning in Medieval times when he was described as *“being fleet of foot, a good jumper, a good swimmer and able to carry a substantial weight on his back”*.

He was part of the essential string of mounts for a British Knight. A Welsh Cob, ‘rouncy’, was used to lead the mighty fighting horses, known as ‘destries’, whose natural gait was the trot. The Welsh Cob had to cover great distances, matching the great war horse stride for stride. To this day the forceful, ground-covering trot of the Welsh Cob is legendary.

The Welsh Cob has made an outstanding contribution to man; both in war and in peace. During 1845, Henry Tudor ascended the throne of England due to the efforts of the Welsh Militia mounted on their swift and hardy Welsh Cobs. Up until 40 or 50 years ago the Welsh Cob was so valuable to the British War Office that premiums were paid to the best stallions. The War Office used Cobs for the mounted infantry and for pulling heavy guns and equipment through rugged, mountainous terrain not easily surmounted by motorised vehicles.

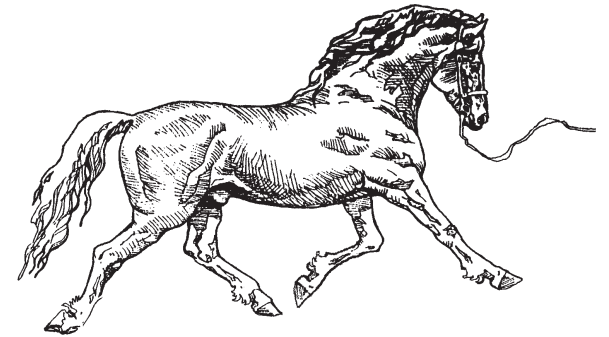
The Morgan Horse almost certainly owes his origin to the Welsh Cobs left behind in America by the British Cavalry at the end of the 18th century.

In peacetime, prior to the advent of motorised vehicles, the Welsh Cob proved to be the quickest, most reliable transport for doctors and businessmen.

Recent importations from Great Britain have sparked an active interest in these animals across North America.

As did their ancestors, the modern day Welsh Cob and Welsh Pony of Cob Type truly personify the words of the motto on the Welsh Coat of Arms — *Ich Dien — “I Serve”*.

THE WELSH PONY & COB



SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE WELSH PONY OF COB TYPE,

SECTION C

AND

THE WELSH COB,

SECTION D

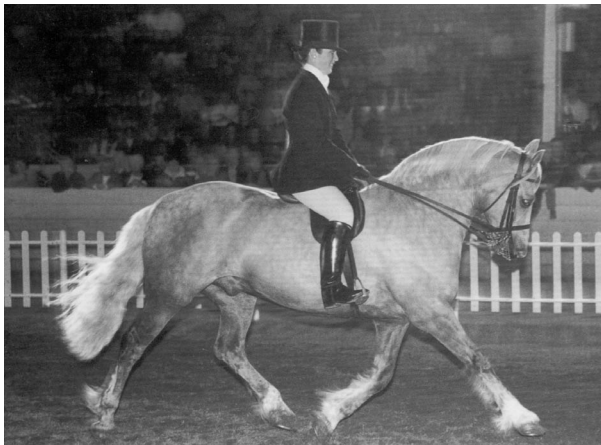
Description of The Welsh Cob and The Welsh Pony of Cob Type

THE WELSH PONY OF COB TYPE Section C of the Stud Book Not to exceed 13.2 hands

The Welsh Pony of Cob Type is a stronger counterpart of the Welsh Mountain Pony but with Cob blood.

Their true worth as a dual purpose animal has been fully realized in recent years and their numbers have increased accordingly.

Active, sure-footed and hardy they are ideal for so many purposes, both for adults and children. Ideal for competitive events, both under saddle and in harness, a sure-footed mount for pony trekking and hunting. As there are few things they cannot do, a Welsh Pony of Cob Type, Section C, is the perfect all-round family pony.



The Welsh Cob (Section D) of the Stud Book Over 13.2 hands with no upper limit

The Welsh Cob is a strong, general purpose animal with free forceful movement. He should show great quality and have as much substance as possible without being coarse.

Welsh Cobs have spirit and inner fire, however this is tempered by a gentle, kindly disposition and a willingness to obey. These attributes, combined with their stamina and proud, aristocratic bearing make them the natural choice of discriminating horsemen of all ages.

Essential Points of Conformation

General Character: Strong, hardy and active, with pony character and as much substance as possible.

Colour: Any colour except piebald and skewbald (pinto).

Head: Full of quality and pony character. A coarse head and Roman nose are most objectionable.

Eyes: Bold, prominent and widely apart.

Ears: Neat and well set.

Neck: Lengthy and well-carried. Moderately lean in the case of mares, but inclined to be cresty in the case of mature stallions.

Shoulders: Strong but well laid back.

Forelegs: Set square and not tied in at the elbows. Long, strong forearms. Knees well developed with an abundance of clean, flat bone below.

Middle: Back and loins muscular, strong and well coupled. Deep through the heart and well ribbed up.

Hind Quarters: Lengthy and strong. Ragged or drooping quarters are objectionable. Tail well set on.

Hind Legs: Gaskins strong and muscular. Hocks large, flat and clean, with points prominent, turning neither inwards or outwards. The hind legs must not be too bent and the hock not set behind a line falling from the point of the quarter to the fetlock joint.

Pasterns: Of proportionate slope and length.

Feet: Well-shaped with dense hooves.

Feather: A moderate quantity of silky feather is desirable but coarse, wiry hair is a definite objection.

Action: Free, true and forceful. The knee should be bent and the whole foreleg should be extended straight from the shoulder and as far forward as possible at the trot. Hocks flexed under the body with straight and powerful leverage.

YOU NEVER OUTGROW A WELSH