

European Rulebook for Shows

of the European Tennessee Walking Horse Club

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1. Introduction

This rulebook is the guide for the European TWH Club and is close to the SHOW HIO. For Versatility rulebook it is based on the TWHBEA. As the size of our Associations differs as well as the rules towards the well being of an animal in the States of the EU chapters of the rule book are changed and not (jet) filled in. This rulebook has jet to proof itself and will be adapted.

2. Tennessee Walking Horse breed description

The Tennessee Walking Horse (TWH) breed is a light horse breed founded in the state of Tennessee, USA. It is a composition of Narragansett and Canadian Pacer, Standardbred, Thoroughbred, Morgan and American Saddlebred stock. Originally bred as a utility horse, this breed is an ideal mount for riders of all ages and levels of experience. The breed easily adapts to English or Western tack, and its calm, docile temperament combined with naturally smooth and easy gaits insure the popularity of the TWH as the “world’s greatest show, trail and pleasure horse”.

The TWH performs three (3) distinct gaits, the flat walk, running walk, and the canter. These three (3) are the gaits for which the TWH is famous, with the running walk being an inherited and natural gait unique to this breed. Many TWH are able to perform the rack, stepping pace, foxtrot, single foot and other variations of the famous running walk. While not desirable in the show ring, the above mentioned gaits are smooth, easy trail riding gaits.

The flat walk is a brisk, long reaching walk that can cover from four to eight miles an hour. This is a broken lateral four beat gait in which the rhythm, tempo of the foot falls shall remain balanced, relaxed and smooth. The horse will glide over the track left by the front foot with his hind foot: right rear over right front, left rear over left front. The action of the back foot slipping over the front track is known as over stride. The hock should show only forward motion; vertical hock action is highly undesirable. A TWH will nod its head in rhythm with the cadence of its feet. This nodding head motion, along with over stride, are two examples of the uniqueness of the breed.

The running walk is the gait for which the TWH is most noted. This extra smooth, gliding gait has the same rhythm and tempo of footfall as the Flat Walk, but with lengthening of the stride. When correctly engaged, the haunches naturally increase in speed with impulsion, making it a ground covering gait. Proper form should never be sacrificed for excessive speed in the running walk. The breed can travel from ten (10) to twenty (20) miles per hour at this gait. As the speed is increased, the horse over steps the front tracks with the back by a distance of six (6) to eighteen (18) inches. This is the gait that gives the rider the feeling of gliding through the air.

The third gait is the canter, which is a collected gallop. The horse should be properly balanced and remain on the bit. The canter is performed in much the same way as other breeds, but the TWH performs this gait in a more relaxed manor. The canter is a forward movement performed in a diagonal to the right or to the left. For example, in the Right Canter Lead, the footfalls would be: left hind (Beat 1), right hind and left fore (Beat 2), right fore (Beat 3) followed by all four legs in the air (the moment of suspension). The easy rolling, rhythmic up and down head motion with the nose slightly tucked gives an easy rise and fall motion much like a rocking chair. This is often referred to as the “rocking chair” gait.

3. Show management and officials

A. Show management

The European TWH club will be directly responsible for the operation of the show, sale, or exhibition.

The European TWH club will appoint a show manager who will be directly responsible for the management of the show, sale or exhibition, and must also be available at all times during the show, sale or exhibition to act in executive capacity.

B. Duties on show, sale or exhibition management

Show, sale or exhibition management will strictly enforce the *The European TWH Club* rule book at all times, which, in accordance with the HPA Regulations, begins at the moment each horse enters the show, sale, or exhibition grounds and continues until they leave the grounds. In particular, it shall be their duty:

1. To strictly enforce the *The European TWH Club* rule book, and all conditions for an approved show, sale, or exhibition.
2. To provide all necessary physical facilities for the show, sale or exhibition.
3. To take steps to insure the personal safety of all officials representing the *The European TWH* rule.
4. To provide, at a minimum, during the show, sale or exhibition access to emergency medical technician or qualified first aid personnel.
5. To provide a veterinarian on the show, sale, or exhibition grounds or on a stand-by status.
6. To deny or eliminate any entry that is known to be ineligible.
7. If there is just cause as to an exhibitor, to disqualify the exhibitor and that exhibitors' entries, forfeit any ribbons and prize money, and, if deemed necessary in the sole discretion of show, sale or exhibition management, to have the exhibitor and that exhibitor's horses removed from the grounds without being liable for any damages.
8. To keep exhibitors informed as to the status of the schedule of classes or horses, and to notify them of any changes.
9. To employ a licensed judge currently attain a signed contract before each show.
10. To pay or deliver any prizes to the appropriate winners.
11. To post in a conspicuous place during the show or immediately thereafter, the judges' cards, or copies thereof.

- 12.** The Show Secretary shall be that individual that applies for sanctioning from the show *European TWH Club*
- 13.** The Show Secretary will have a copy of the current Rulebook available for reference at all times during the show.
- 14.** The Show Secretary shall be responsible for all procedural matters in connection with entries.
- 15.** The Show Secretary will provide a number for each entry, which number shall be worn on the exhibitor's back and be visible to the judge at all times when the exhibitor is in competition.
- 16.** The Show Secretary will immediately notify exhibitors if a class is cancelled or split.
- 17.** Within fifteen (15) days after the show, the Show Secretary must forward to the *European TWH Club* all required forms, reports, and class entry sheets indicating entries, post or other added entries, scratches, corrections, and denials of entry in all classes, and containing the names, registration numbers, and placing of horses; the names, addresses, including street address of horse owners, horse trainers, and horse exhibitors; the exhibitor number and class number, or sale number assigned to each horse the show class or sale lot number, and the name and address of the person paying the entry fee and entering the horse in a horse show, sale or exhibition. The Show Secretary must also forward a list of judges, show employees and show officials of the show. All receipts for show and judges expenses must also be submitted within this time period.

4. Divisions and class rules

A. Defining of classes

1. Open Classes.

A class which is open to horses of any age, size or sex, as specified on the class list and in which there are no limiting qualifications for the exhibitor.

2. Amateur Classes.

An amateur class is one in which every exhibitor must be an amateur. Amateur classes may be restricted to exhibitors who are no longer eligible to compete as youths, if the class list states eighteen (18) and over or words to the same effect.

3. Youth Classes.

(a) A youth class is one in which every exhibitor must be a youth. A youth exhibitor may compete in an amateur class, unless the class list states to the contrary.

(b) If show management desires, it may offer separate classes for different ages or age ranges. Once separated, no exhibitor will be allowed to show in more than one type of class or age unless there is a general youth championship class. This rule does not apply to the Equitation Division where only the exhibitor is being judged.

(c) In the sole judgment of the judge or show manager, any youth that appears to be unable to handle their horse will be excused from the ring. Nothing would preclude a parent, guardian, or custodian from removing their child or ward from the ring if any one of them perceived that the youth was unable to handle their horse.

(d) The strapping or taping of youth exhibitors' shoes to their stirrups is strictly prohibited, and if detected the entry will immediately be excused.

(e) A youth exhibitor will not be allowed to show a stallion in any youth class, except weanling classes.

4. Owner Amateur Classes.

(a) An owner amateur class is one in which every exhibitor is either an amateur who owns the horse being shown, or is an amateur who is a member of the horse owner's immediate family, unless otherwise stated in the class list.

(b) Owner amateur classes may be offered in any division using the specifications as set forth in the respective division rules.

(c) A jointly owned horse may be shown in an owner amateur class by any one of the joint owners if they are an amateur or by a member of any of the joint owners' immediate families if they are an amateur. If any one or more of the joint owners receives remuneration for training, the horse may not be shown in amateur classes by those owners receiving remuneration, or their immediate families.

5. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Classes

(a) Classes shown on the class list as ladies' classes will be restricted to lady exhibitors who are 18 years of age or older.

(b) Classes shown on the class list as gentlemen's classes will be restricted to gentleman exhibitors who are 18 years of age or older.

6. Novice Classes

Novice classes may be offered using specifications determined by show management.

(a) Novice rider: An exhibitor that has never won a blue ribbon at the current show.

(b) Novice rider: An exhibitor that has not won a blue ribbon at any show in the current year.

(c) Novice Horse: A horse that has never won a blue ribbon in the current show.

(d) Novice Horse: A horse that has not won a blue ribbon in any show in the current year.

7. Local Classes.

(a) A local class is one in which entries are restricted by show management to horses owned by residents of a specified locale or club and which is so described in the class list.

(b) The results of local classes will not be considered in determining show championships, nor will they count toward point championships.

(c) Any show may offer local classes. When local classes are offered, the meaning of the local designation must be fully and clearly defined and set forth in the class sheet.

8. Model Classes

A model class is one in which only the conformation of the horse is judged. They may be divided as to age, sex, or height as provided above. Model classes only qualify a horse for a Model Championship class.

9. In-Hand or Halter Classes

In-hand or halter classes are classes in which the horse is judged on both movement and conformation. For each class offered, the class list will specify the age, sex, manner of showing and points to be considered in the judging of the contestants.

10. Qualifying Classes

An entry shall be deemed to have qualified for a championship class, if in an appropriate qualifying class:

The entry has completed the class or if the entry is excused by the judge after or during the initial lineup without request by the exhibitor to be excused.

11. Championships

(a) Show management, in their sole discretion, may have open championships and amateur championships.

(b) Show management must designate all qualifying classes in the class list, and may require any and all winners in a qualifying class to compete in a championship class if it is clearly stated in the class list. Any exhibitor who wins such a qualifying class and fails to compete in the championship class will forfeit all winnings in the qualifying class. If an exhibitor qualifies more than one horse for a championship class, they may elect to show only one of those horses without suffering the foregoing penalty.

(c) A horse that is only shown in a specialty no canter class will not be qualified to show in a championship class which requires three gaits.

(d) Championship classes for a specific height or sex may be offered if they are set forth in the class list and all qualifying classes are clearly delineated.

12. Special Classes

Special classes may take any form determined appropriate by *European TWH Association* but must keep with the general requirements of the European Rulebook and in conformance with the special rules designated in the description of the classes below. Such classes may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Antebellum Costume Class (No Canter Required). Entries will be shown by exhibitors in appropriate Antebellum Costumes reflecting a particular historical era or a particular theme. The horses will be shown in accordance with the rules of the plantation class in which they compete, and will be judged fifty (50) percent on performance and fifty (50) percent on the costume and appointments of the exhibitor. Lady exhibitors must show side saddle. Entries will be shown at a flat walk and a running walk. Horses will not be required to back.

(b) Speed Walking Horses (No Canter Required). Entries in this class will be shown at the flat walk, followed by the running walk with speed. Horses that break their gate will be penalized. The horses will be judged fifty (50) percent on speed in running walk, and fifty (50) percent on overall performance and conformation.

(c) Amateur Exhibitor-To-Judge Class. The judge of the class will be that individual selected by lot after all of the entries have entered the ring.

(d) Pro/Am Class. To be exhibited first way of ring by a professional and second way of ring by an amateur. This class is appropriate only for division categories that are not amateur only.

B. Divisions

All classes at approved *European TWH Association* International shows will be classified in one of the following Divisions: Plantation; Versatility; Halter; or Equitation.

1. Criteria for the Judging of All Divisions

Conformation: In general appearance, the Tennessee Walking Horse should have an intelligent look, neat head, well-shaped and pointed ears, clear and alert eyes, and a tapered muzzle. The neck should be long and graceful and the shoulders should be muscular and well sloping. The back should be short with good coupling at the loins. The horse should be deep in the girth and well ribbed and the chest should be of good proportion and width. The croup should be generally sloping and the hips well muscled with muscular development extending down toward the hocks. The legs should be flat and cordy.

Defining of Qualifying Gaits for all Divisions

Flat Walk. The flat walk should be bold, and four-cornered. The horse will glide over the track left by the front foot with his hind foot: right rear over right front, left rear over left front. The forelegs should move straight, breaking at the knees and reaching forward in an elevated arc. The rear legs should follow through close to the ground, comfortable and overstepping the front tracks. Stiff-legged front or rear leg animation and twisting in the hocks is an irregular gait are not typical of the Walking Horse and will be penalized.

Running Walk. The running walk should be the same rhythm and tempo as the flat walk, but with a lengthening of stride and therefore, additional speed. The horse should exhibit a smooth gliding, overstepping, four-cornered gait, with greater stride and accelerated head motion. The running walk should be a free and easy gait. Horses exhibiting an exaggerated, hesitating way of going, with a tendency to point with the front feet, are not in form. Twisting of the hocks or stiff-legged rear leg motion shall also be considered a deviation from the running walk and a horse exhibiting these ways of going should be penalized.

Canter. The canter should be smooth and straight on both leads, not walking behind, but cantering on both ends with a rolling, rocking chair motion, comfortably in hand. Exaggerated exhibitor “pumping” of the horse at the canter is not considered good form.

Working Canter. This canter is utilized in some Versatility classes. The horse should be properly balanced and remain on the bit. The horse should go forward with light, regular and cadenced strides. The canter must be three beats with the same footfall pattern as the Flat Walk. This canter is slightly more extended than the “Rocking Chair” canter.

Presentation in Gaits: The Walking Horse should move freely in each gait and proceed in a smooth, fluid and rhythmic manner. At all gaits, the horse should be flexed at the poll with muzzle slightly tucked. Stiff front or rear leg motion, stumbling, buckling knees, lack of rhythmic timing, pointing, or favoring a particular leg, necessity for excessive pumping or bumping of the horse, or any tendency to rack, pace, trot or other deviation from the true walk are not typical of the breed. The preceding mannerisms are not considered good form and shall be penalized in judging. All entries should be presented clean, neatly trimmed, and in good flesh presenting a healthy appearance. Each entry should be outfitted in clean and appropriate tack. The exhibitor of each entry should be neat in appearance, attired in properly fitting riding habits and shall conduct themselves in a sportsmanlike manner at all times. A horse that has not performed all required gaits shall not be placed over a horse that has performed all gaits.

2. Plantation Division

- A Plantation Horse performs the three gaits associated with the breed.
- The shoeing is in accordance of the FEI norms or according to the animal health law of the country the show takes place
- The canter will be at the option of Horse Show Management in all Plantation division classes.
- Mild bits are encouraged, but shank length greater than 9 1/2 inches are prohibited.
- Ring Snaffles may be used on horses 5 years and under.
- In Western classes, horses 5 years and over must be ridden with one hand. Only the index finger can be used between the reins, or the use of romel reins is acceptable.
- English classes will all be ridden with the traditional two hands.
- In all Plantation Divisions, both English and Western classes can be offered.
- Horses may be shown in English or Western equipment, but not a combination of both.
- Horses showing in one category CAN NOT cross enter into another category in the Plantation Division at the same show except in Versatility, Equitation, or Showmanship.

All day Pleasure

Within the Plantation Division there are five categories:

All Day Pleasure Pleasure Division

All Day Pleasure Pleasure Division is open for all gaited horses. It is a class for Amateurs only. The gaits shown in this class are Pleasure Gait, extended Pleasure Gait and Trail Walk. The Pleasure gait has is of an average speed as the extended gait needs to show a moderate speed. The horse is able to change between the gaits effortlessly without preference. Too much animation as well as overstride of the gait can be penalized. The form is more important than speed. All kinds of jerking. All Day Pleasure horses should be ridden on a light rein in the Pleasure Gait and the Trail gait at an loose rein. The horse should be well mannered but alert: as if it could perform the shown gait all day long at the same speed.

Rules of the All day Pleasure

1. The rider is entitled to use both hands with loose reins and not depending on the bit. The attire and Tack should not be mixed bit in western or english classes. Tack and clothing should not be mixed.
2. Cavesson is allowed in english and western tack but no cross chain cavesson.
3. All Day Pleasure horses do not have to be registered Tennessee Walking Horses

Class Procedure

1. Enter the ring counterclockwise at a Trail Walk. At the judge's direction the Pleasure Gait and Extended Gait will be called in that order reverse and repeat.
2. At the completion of the class, the entries will be lined up for the judge to walk the line up and the ask entry to back individually.

Country Pleasure

The Country Pleasure horse displays the true pleasure qualities and natural gaits of the flat shod Tennessee Walking Horse.

The Country Pleasure horse should exhibit a strong and pronounced four beat gait with a long stride and reach and a cadenced headshake. Talent should be rewarded and a Country Pleasure horse should not appear artificial, labored or cramped in its way of going. A Country Pleasure horse should never have the tendency to rack, pace or trot.

The Country Pleasure horse should exhibit a smooth, gliding Flat Walk and Running Walk with a cadences up and down Headshake. This horse should display a balanced rounded appearance maining a forward and fluid rythmic motion. The canter/lope should be relaxed and consistent with no sign of effort from the rider. Manners of the horse is paramount in the Country Pleasure division. The horse should stand quietly in the lineup and back readily upon the judge's request.

Rules for the Country Pleasure Division:

1. The rider is intitled to use both hands regardless of the bid in both English and Western tack and attire, but the reins must be relaxed or loose.
2. Cavason is allowed in english and western tack but no cross chain cavason
3. Country Pleasure horses have to be registered TennesseeWalking Horses
4. Tack and attire may be English or Western but not a combination of both. If the class sheet does not specify one or the other it will be an optional tack class.
5. Country Pleasure horses can not show in any other under saddle division except Equitation and Versatility Classes

Class routine

1. Enter the ring contra clockwise at a Flat Walk. Continue the same direction at the requested gaits, reverse and repeat. At any time during the class, at the discretion of the judge a Trail Walk may be called.
2. At the completion of the class, the entries will be lined up for the judge to walk and the line up and ask each entry to back up individueally.

Trail Pleasure

The Trail Pleasure horse should perform the four beat walking gaits with an effortlessness geared toward covering ground, stamina and riding for long periods on trail. The horse should exhibit a strong pronounced four beat gait with a long over stride, pronounced lift and reach from the front legs and cadenced headshake (nod). Talent should be rewarded and a Trail Pleasure horse should not appear artificial, labored or cramped in its way of going. Any tendency to rack, pace, or trot should be penalized.

The Trail Pleasure horse should exhibit a smooth, gliding Flat Walk and Running Walk with a cadances up and down Headshake. This horse should display a balanced rounded appearance maining a forward and fluid rythmic motion. The canter/lope should be relaxed and consistent with no sign of effort from the rider.

There should be no bumping/pumping of the reins at any gait. This horse should have effortless gaits geared towards encouraging stamina and longevity on the trail. Manners of the horse is

paramount in the Trail Pleasure division. This horse should stand quietly in the lineup and back readily upon the judge's request.

Rules for the Trail Pleasure Division

1. The rider is intitled to only use one hand in the Western Class with horses older then 5 years old.
2. No Cavason or whips allowed in the Western class
3. Crosschain Cavason in the English classes is prohibited.
4. Australien stockseat is prohibited.
5. Trail Pleasure horses need to be registerd Tennessee Walking Horses

Class routine

1. Enter the ring contra clockwise at a Flat Walk. Continue the same direction at the requested gaits (Flat Walk, Running walk Flat Walk canter/ Lope if required and back to Flat Walk), reverse and repeat. At any time during the class, at the discretion of the judge a Trail Walk may be called.
2. At the completion of the class, the entries will be lined up for the judge to walk and the line up and ask each entry to back up individueally.

Plantation Pleasure (Lite shod)

The Plantation Pleasure horse should display elegant and Classic beauty while performing the Flat Walk and running Walk effortlessly. Manners are also paramount in this class. The plantation Pleasure horse reflects more animation than a Trail Pleasure or Country Pleasure horse. The entry should be 'light and airy' on its front feet. The hind legs should always be in a forward motion and should never have vertical hock motion or be 'out behind' itself. It should have a long, gliding overstride, that never exhibits a 'crampy' way of going. Any tendency to pace, rack, or trot should be penalized.

The English Plantation Pleasure horse should be high headed and alert, but not nervous. The Western Plantation Pleasure horse should have a lower head (not an English Horse in a Western Equipment) and work on a loose rein. This along with neck reining, are qualities that sets the Western horse apart from the English horse.

Rules for the Plantation Pleasure Division

1. The rider is entitled to only use one hand in the Western Class with horses older than 5 years old.
2. No Cavesson or whips allowed in the Western class
3. Crosschain Cavesson in the English classes is prohibited.
4. Australian stockseat is prohibited.
5. Plantation Pleasure horses need to be registered Tennessee Walking Horses

Class routine

1. Enter the ring contra clockwise at a Flat Walk. Continue the same direction at the requested gaits (Flat Walk, Running walk Flat Walk canter/ Lope if required and back to Flat Walk), reverse and repeat
2. At the completion of the class, the entries will be lined up for the judge to walk and the line up and ask each entry to back up individually.
3. Entries should work on a light/relaxed rein at all gaits.

Barefoot Pleasure Division

In this class horses may only enter with no shoes nor may they show hles caused by the use of horseshoes.

The Barefoot Horse may show in only one other division. A change to another division during the show is prohibited.

This class shall spotlight the smooth and stylish walk in its Pleasure division combined with a relaxed and willing attitude. Judging parameters include: the overall balance between horse and rider, correct gaits, smoothness, and overstride (the ability to cover a lot of ground for an extended period of time) as well as looseness of the shoulder and rhythmic headshake. Any tendency to pace, rack, or trot should be penalized.

The head nod must truly be an up and down nod (never side to side). The Barefoot Pleasure horse must be alert and well-behaved, stand quietly, and back readily.

The Canter should be relaxed and shows no effort for the rider.

Rules for the Barefoot Pleasure Divison

1. The rider is intitled to only use one hand in the Western Class with horses older then 5 years old.
2. No Cavason or whips allowed in the Western class
3. Crosschain Cavason in the English classes is prohibited.
4. Australien stockseat is prohibited.
5. Barfoot Pleasure horses need to be registerd Tennessee Walking Horses

Class routine

1. Enter the ring contra clockwise at a Flat Walk. Continue the same direction at the requested gaits (Flat Walk, Running walk Flat Walk canter/ Lope if required and back to Flat Walk), reverse and repeat. At any time during the class, at the discretion of the judge a Trail Walk may be called.
2. At the completion of the class, the entries will be lined up for the judge to walk and the line up and ask each entry to back up individueally.

(a) Open Classes

For all categories, suggested classes are:

1. Barefoot, Country, Trail, Plantation (any age, gender of either exhibitor or horse, Canter or specialty)
2. Three year old - No canter required
3. Five years or older - Canter or Specialty
4. Western Pleasure
5. Plantation Open
6. Plantation Driving
7. Championship Classes - Western or English (Canter)

(b) Amateur Classes

For all categories, suggested amateur classes are:

1. Three year olds - No canter required
2. Four year olds, Specialty Class (no canter required)
3. Western or English (any age, gender of either exhibitor or horse, Canter or Speicalty)
4. 45 Years Old and over
5. 60 Years Old and over
6. Ladies 18 Years Old and Over
7. Gentlemen 18 Years Old and Over (Canter or Specialty)
8. Amateur Open Classes (any age, gender of either exhibitor or horse, Canter or Specialty)
9. Plantation Driving Classes
10. Western Plantation Classes (Canter or Specialty)
11. Amateur Trained, no professional training within 90 days*
12. Amateur Trained no professional training ever*
13. Championship Classes (Western or English, Canter or Specialty)
14. Amateur Stake (Canter or Specialty)
15. All Day Pleasure

*Professional training will include grooming, warming up or riding the horse, coaching or giving instructions by a professional on the show grounds.

Amateur classes may be limited to owner-amateur exhibitors. Amateur classes may be divided further by sex of entries or by gender of exhibitor.

(c). Youth Classes. Open to youth exhibitors 17 years old and under. For All day Pleasure, Barefoot Pleasure, Trail Pleasure, Country Pleasure, and Plantation suggested classes are:

1. Youth Exhibitors 11 Years Old and Under on Mares and Geldings, (no canter required).
2. Youth Exhibitors 12-14 Years Old on Mares and Geldings (Canter or Specialty)
3. Youth Exhibitors 15-17 Years Old on Mares and Geldings (Canter or Specialty)
4. Youth Exhibitors 17 Years Old and Under on Mares and Geldings (Canter or Specialty)
5. Youth Western Plantation Classes (Canter or Specialty)
6. Youth Exhibitor Championships (Western or English) (Canter or Specialty)
7. Walking Ponies, Exhibitors 11 Years Old and Under (no canter required)*
8. Walking Ponies, Exhibitors 12-17 Years Old (Canter or Specialty)*
9. Walking Ponies, Exhibitors 17 Years Old and Under (Canter or Specialty)*
10. Youth Exhibitor Pony Championship (Canter or Specialty)*

* Ponies are measured 15.0 hands and under

(d). Driving

- The driving vehicle may be two or four wheel and of suitable appearance and safety. Show management may choose to limit classes to two wheel carts or four wheel vehicles. It is recommended that large classes be divided by show management. Breeching is not used with wire wheels and is recommended with wooden wheel vehicles.
- The harness is traditionally black leather with square patent leather blinkers, snaffle bridle with side check or overcheck, and running martingale. Separate overcheck bit is optional. Entries are allowed to use a snaffle, Kimberwick or Liverpool bit, shank not to exceed 4 ½ inches from top to bottom, and are allowed the use of a curb chain.
- A whip no more than 6 feet in length and in compliance with the rules in regards to whips.
- A neatly attired header may enter the ring at the lineup and assist in parking the horse. The header will be allowed to unfasten the overcheck and wipe the horse off, but will not be allowed to hold the horse.
- Ladies will wear appropriate conservative dress, blouse and skirt, shirt and jods with apron, saddle suit or day coat and jods. Men will wear a business suit, a saddle suit, or a sport jacket and slacks. Gloves are recommended, apron and hats are optional.

Show management may offer other classes such as antique or period, drive and ride, and obstacle.

3. Versatility Division

(a). Versatility Program

Classes in this program are designed to allow the plantation horse and exhibitor to participate in the maximum number of events.

Versatility classes will be judged under the plantation and halter division criteria. In versatility classes, the youth division is for exhibitors 17 years old and under.

Horses can be nominated for the TWHBEA_{SM} Versatility Program accrue points for international awards. (Exhibitors interested in nominating a horse or obtaining more information about the program may contact TWHBEA, P. O. Box 286, Lewisburg TN 37091-0286.)

Versatility classes are open to amateur and/or professional riders as specified by show management. The versatility classes, when offered under the TWHBEA_{SM} Versatility Program, are divided into youth classes and adult classes. Youth exhibitors may compete on mares or geldings only while adults may use horses of any sex. All horses must be TWHBEA registered and must be three years old or over. Not registered Walking Horses may enter Versatility classes in accordance with the Show organisation. Classes may be divided further by sex of horses and/or exhibitors.

(b). Suggested Versatility Plantation Classes are:

1. English Plantation (Canter)

2. Western Plantation (Lope)

3. Model

4. Plantation Driving

5. Versatility Driving. The events in which you would be able to compete and count points are as follows:

Heritage Driving. To be judged 50% on performance, 20% on apparel of whip and personnel, 15% on vehicle, and 15% on harness.

Apparel

The required costumes should be dated on the vintage of the vehicle, i.e., formal with a formal carriage and sporting with a sporting vehicle. The exhibitor must wear a hat, gloves, lap robe or apron and carry a whip at all times.

Vehicle

The antique type vehicles should be sound and safe for driving, the wheels and spokes tight. The horse should be appropriate to the vehicle and there should be a pleasing balance between the two.

Harness

The harness should be in good repair, clean, and fit properly. All metal furnishings should match, be secure, and polished.

Combination/Drive and Ride

Single horse to be shown first as a plantation driving horse, and then under saddle at a walk, running walk, and canter. To be judged fifty percent (50%) on performance, manners, way of going and suitability in harness; and fifty percent (50%) on performance, manners, and way of going under saddle. To be driven and ridden by the same person. Snaffle bit required.

Concours D' Elegance

The word "elegance" is the essence of this competition. The winner will be the turnout that presents the most elegant effect (vehicle, harness, appointments of horses, driver, passengers,

groom, etc.). Performance will not be judged unless it detracts from the elegance of the turnout. Snaffle bit required.

Obstacle Driving/Time Competition

To be driven over a prescribed course consisting of no more than 20 obstacles. Faults on the course will be scored as penalty seconds. The winner will be determined by adding the penalty seconds incurred on the course to the time taken to complete the course. Ties for first place will be decided by a drive-off.

TWH Hunters Over Fences.

Fences should simulate obstacles found in the hunting field (poles and rails, brush, wall, gates and coops, etc.) and have the appearance of being solid. Post and rail fences must have a minimum of two rails per fence, excluding ground line. The maximum space between rails should not be more than 12 inches. A ground line (pole) is recommended for all fences. A pole as long as the jump that is laid on the ground just below the jump or approximately eighteen (18) inches from the base on the approach side.

Jumper fences such as bull's eyes, stripes and spreads of over four feet are prohibited. Wings may be used and if so must be thirty (30) inches wide and twelve (12) inches higher than the top of the fence. A combination fence such as an "in and out" may be used. They count as one (1) fence. Both a and b should be the same height and twenty-four (24) to twenty six (26) feet is a suggested distance between them used in a ring.

A simple fence such as post and rail should be used for the first obstacle on any course. When setting up the distance between single fences, the distance is divided by increments of twelve (12) feet 3.60 m, twenty four (24) feet, 7.30 m etc.

Exhibitors should have the opportunity to walk the course without their horse to check striding prior to commencement of the class. A warm-up of two or more fences must be available. The course does not have to be in the ring, but may be set up to the side of the ring, becoming an outside course.

A full circle before starting the course is customary and sets the hunter pace which is carried throughout the course. A circle may be made at the finish. A course should have two directions with one change of leads. Jumps may range from a minimum two feet to a maximum three feet in height. A fence must be at least twenty (12) feet (3.50 m) wide.

A course consists of eight jumps, of at least four (4) different obstacles. An obstacle may be jumped more than once. Way of going of a consistent, even, safe hunter pace, manners and soundness are to be emphasized. Excessive speed will be penalized. Hunter Pace is defined as a longer flowing canter with enough speed and impulsion to meet and take each jump giving the appearance of grace and ease. It should be maintained throughout the course, including the beginning and the ending circle.

The ideal TWH Hunter Over Fences will meet each fence at the proper takeoff spot for a perfect arc over the obstacle. Its jump will be snappy and athletic with the forelegs held at or above a parallel line to the ground. The joints of the forelegs are tucked tightly in front of the chest and the neck and back arched over the fence.

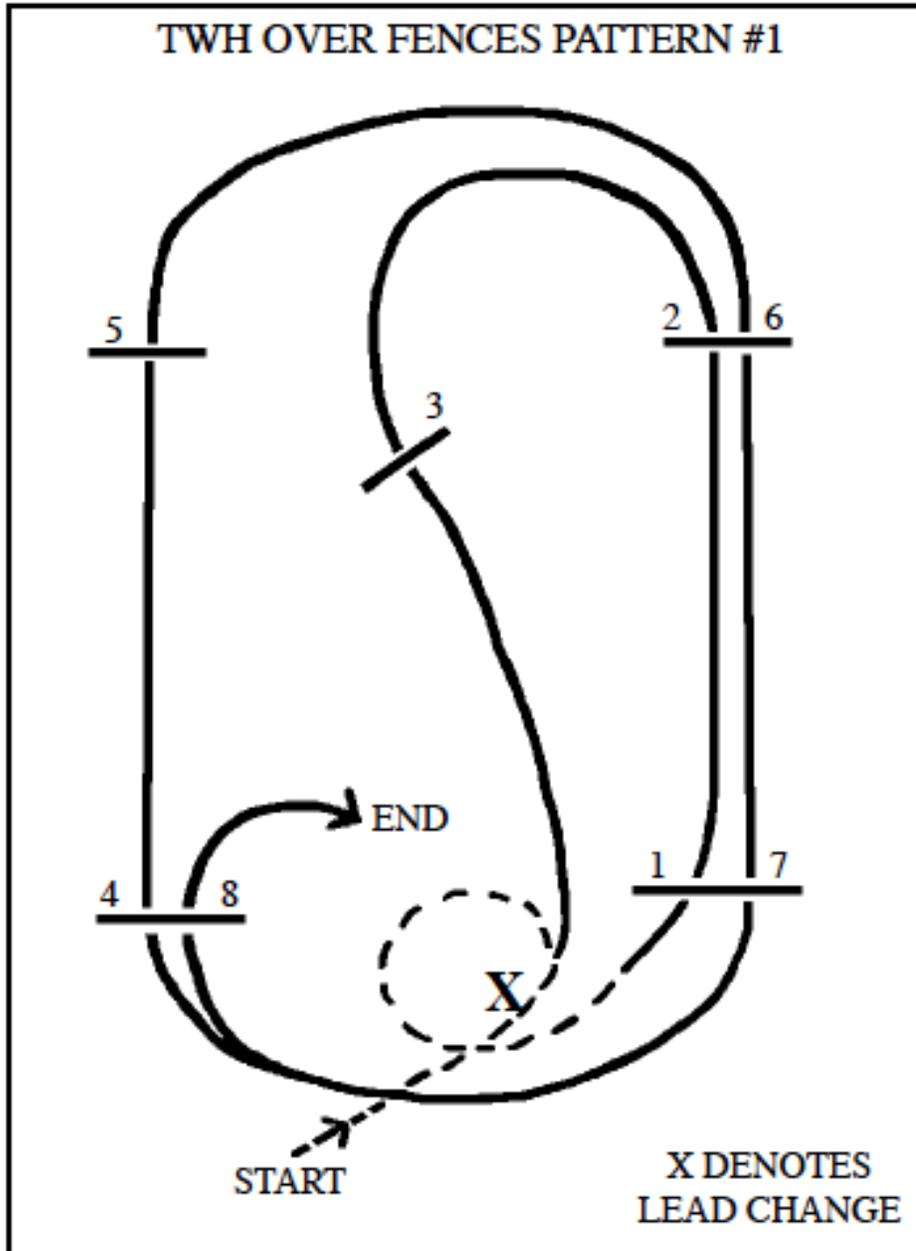
Faults are

- knockdowns,
- extra circles, and refusals.

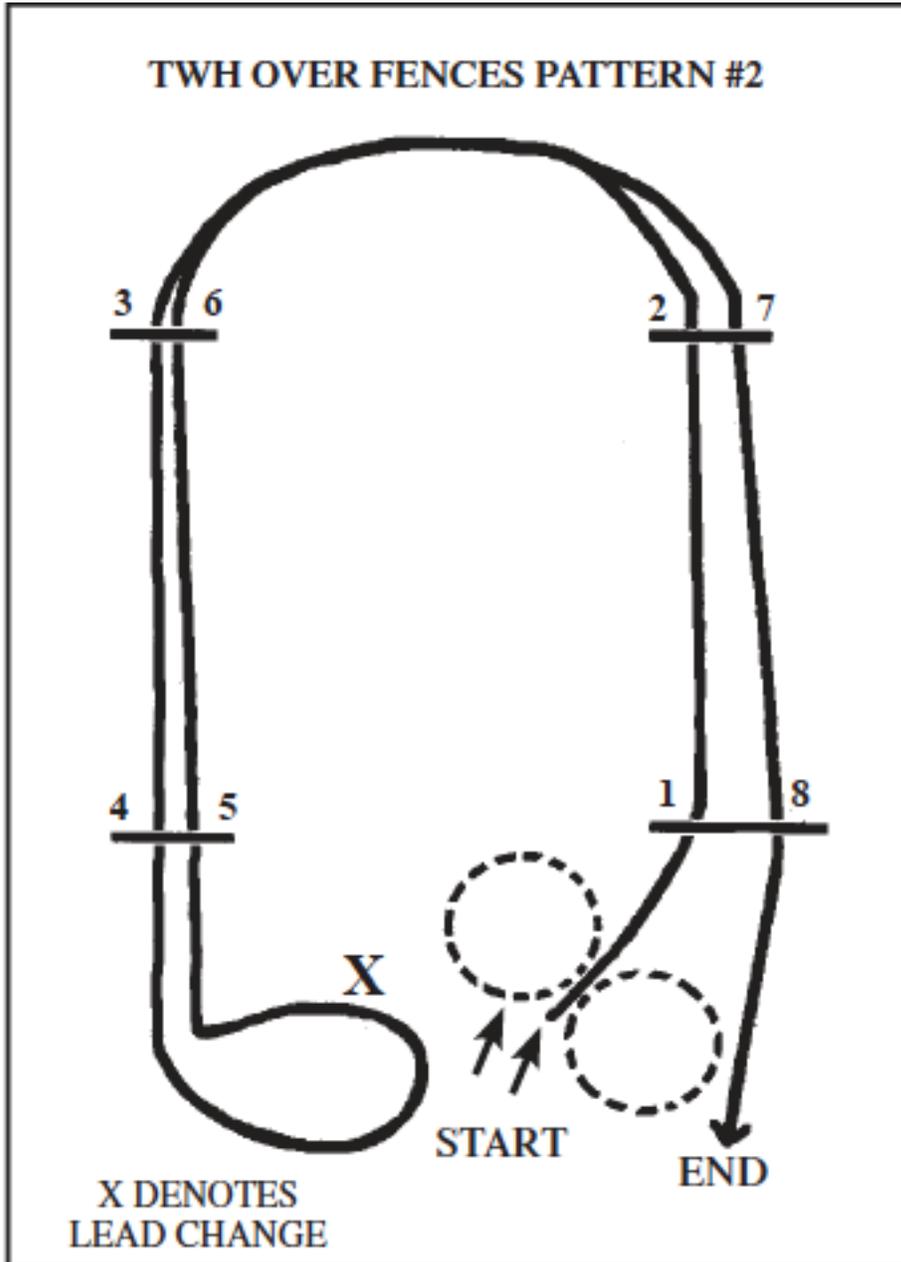
- Eliminations are third refusals, off course, fall of horse or rider, jumping out of order, jumping before jump or when jumps are reset.

Hard hat, English equipment, snaffle, Kimberwick or Pelham bit are required. Martingales, non-weighted rubber bell boots, polo wraps, and splint boots are.

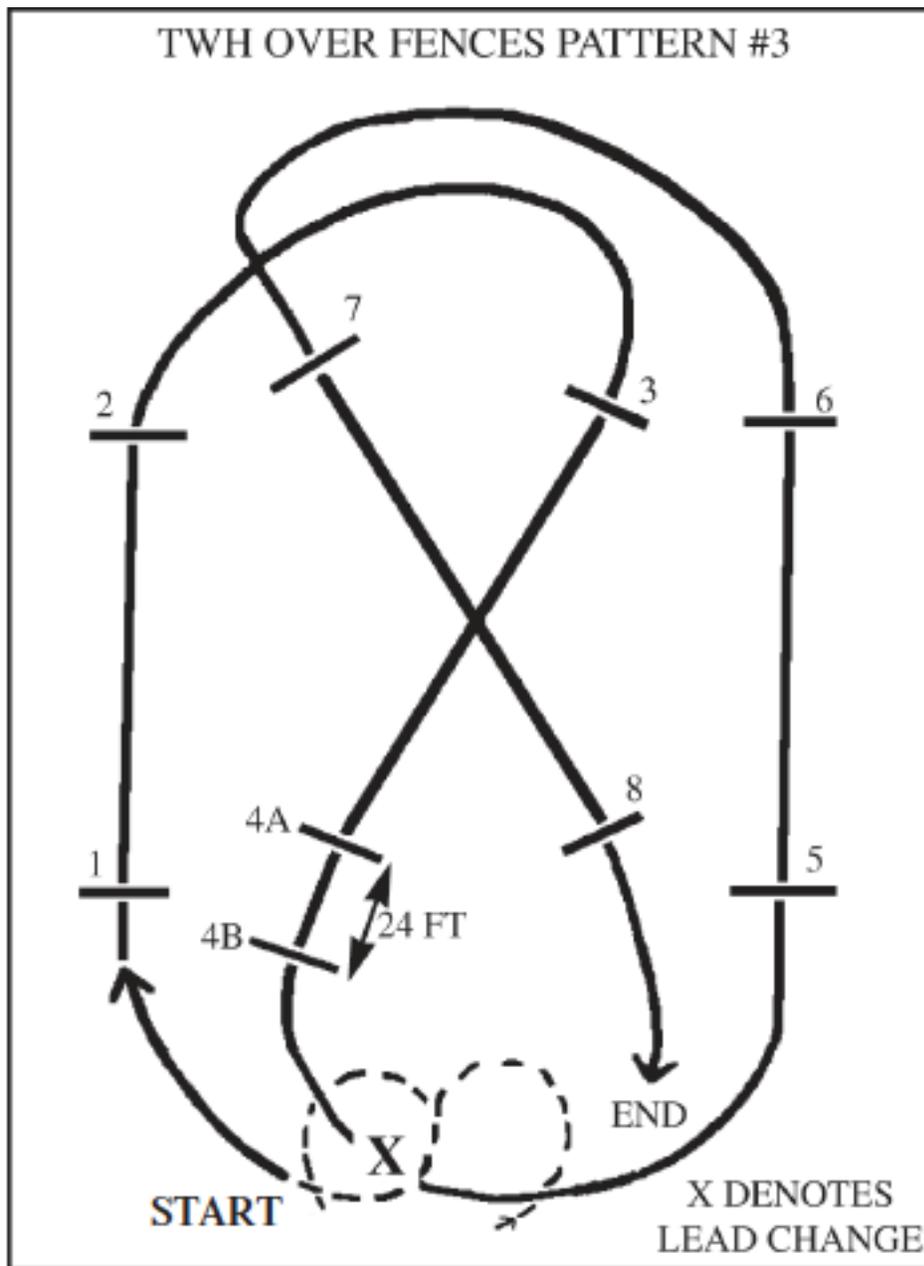
TWH Over Fences Pattern #1



TWH Over FencesPattern2#



TWH Over Fences Pattern 3#



Water Glass.

Each exhibitor enters the ring holding a full glass of water and performs the flat walk and running walk both ways of the ring. Horses are required to show a noticeable change in speed between the flat walk and the running walk. Judge may disqualify any horse that does not demonstrate this change in speed. The exhibitor with the most water left in his glass wins the class. In case of a tie, a canter may be called for. One hand only is to be used in holding the glass, out and away from the body of horse and exhibitor. The hand may not cover the top of the glass nor may any of the fingers wrap around the top of the glass.

Basic Reining.

Course should be posted prior to class. Western attire and tack required. Approved equipment includes skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps. The use of any type hackamore is not permitted with the exception of a bosal. Scoring will be on the basis of sixty (60) to eighty (80), with seventy (70) denoting an average performance. Each horse will be judged on the neatness, dispatch ease, calmness, and speed with which it performs the pattern. If a horse goes off course or breaks pattern, it will be disqualified.

Faults against the horse (to be scored accordingly, but not to cause disqualification):

- (a) Simple lead change.
- (b) Opening mouth excessively (when wearing bit).
- (c) Excessive jawing, open mouth, or raising of head on stop.
- (d) Breaking gaits.
- (e) Lack of smooth, straight, stop on haunches (a bouncing sideways stop).
- (f) Refusing to change leads.
- (g) Anticipating signals.
- (h) Stumbling or falling.
- (i) Wringing tail.
- (j) Backing sideways.
- (k) Knocking over markers.

Faults against the exhibitor (to be scored accordingly, but not to cause disqualification):

- (a) Changing hands on reins.
- (b) Two hands on reins except when using a bosal or snaffle bit on entries that are four (4) and under.
- (c) Losing stirrup or holding on.
- (d) Any unnecessary aid given by the exhibitor (such as unnecessary talking, petting, spurring, quirting, jerking of reins, etc.).

Horses will enter the ring one at a time in working order from the class sheet. Individual horse and exhibitor will proceed to judge. Go to place indicated by the judge.

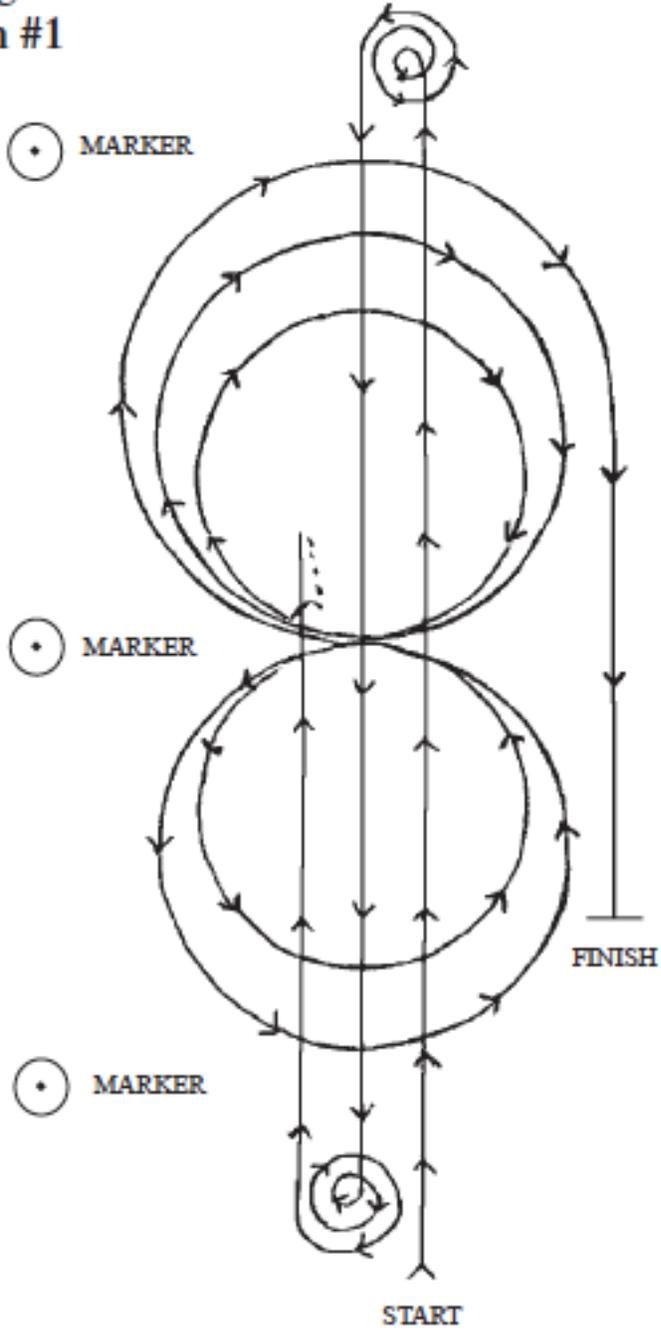
Judge may select any of the following six basic reining patterns. The selected reining pattern will be posted or announced prior to show time.

(a) Reining Pattern #1:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size. The bigger the arena the better it is. The judge will indicate with markers on the arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows.

1. Run to the far end of the established pattern area, stop and do 2 1/2 spins to the left, no hesitation.
2. Run to the opposite end of the pattern, stop and do 2 1/2 spins to the right, no hesitation.
3. Run past center of the pattern, do sliding stop, no hesitation; back over slide tracks to center, hesitate.
4. Make a one fourth (1/4) pivot to the left to face left wall, hesitate.
5. Begin on right lead and make two (2) circles to the right, the first small and slow the second large and fast. Change leads at center of arena.
6. Make two (2) circles to the left, the first small and slow the second large and fast. Change leads at center of arena.
7. Begin a large fast circle to the right, do not close this circle but run straight down side past the center, do a sliding stop. (Stop to be at least twenty (20) feet from wall or fence.)
8. Walk to judge and stop and remain for inspection until dismissed.
9. The bridle may be dropped at the judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #1



(b) Reining Pattern #2:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size.

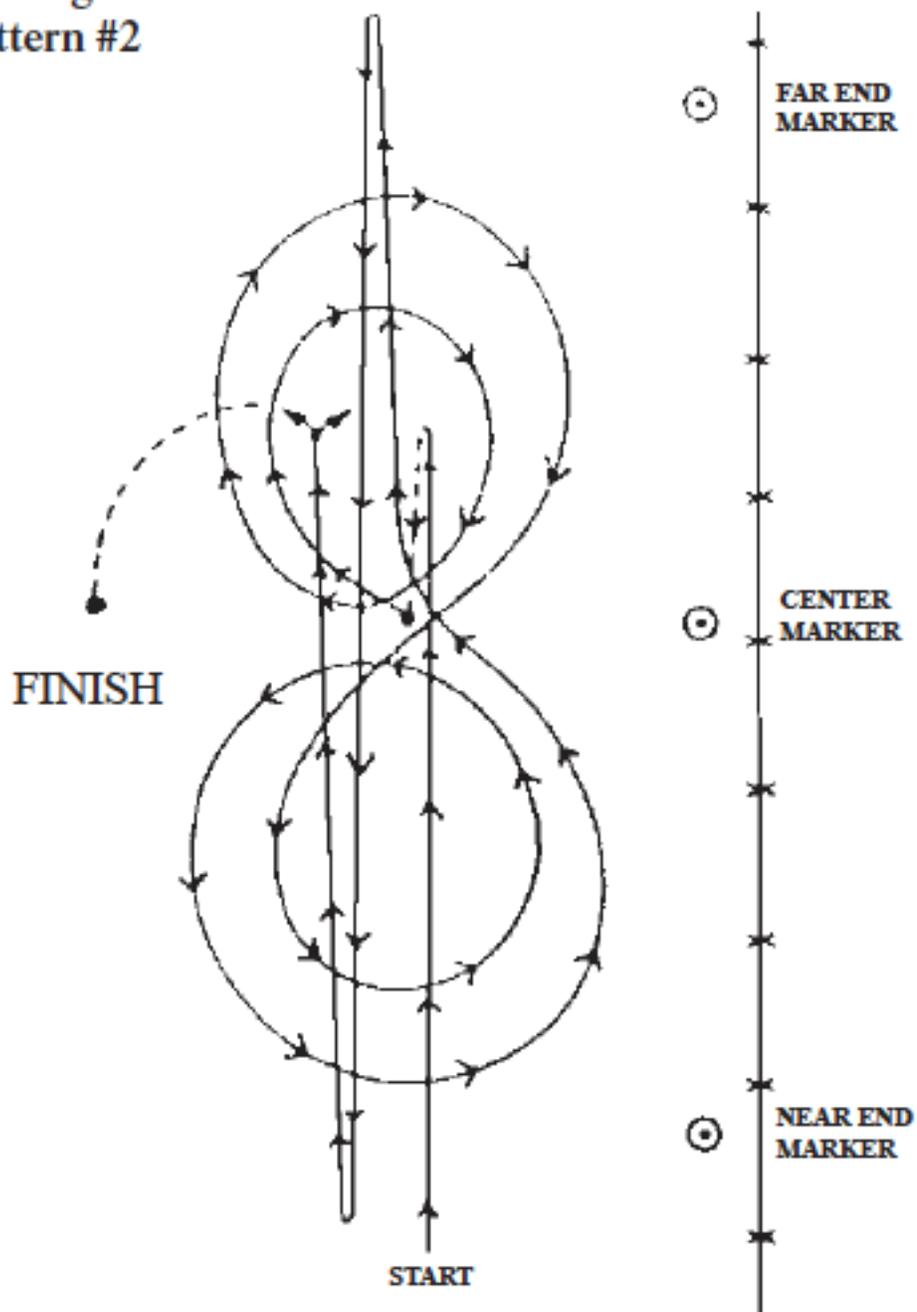
The

judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the

area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

1. Run with speed, past center marker.
2. Stop and back up to center of pattern.
3. Settle horse for approximately ten (10) seconds. Start lope. Circles should be made inside the end markers.
4. Ride two (2) circles to the right, the first small and slow the second large and fast.
5. Ride two (2) circles to the left, the first small and slow the second large and fast.
6. Left roll back over hocks (should be made past far end marker).
7. Right roll back over hocks (should be made past near end marker).
8. Stop (should be made past center marker). Let horse settle, then in appropriate area of stop, do the pivots.
9. Pivot right or left no more than ninety (90) degrees.
10. Pivot opposite direction, no more than one hundred eighty (180) degrees.
11. Walk to judge and stop for inspection until dismissed.
12. The bridle may be dropped at the judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #2



(c) Reining Pattern #3:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size.

The

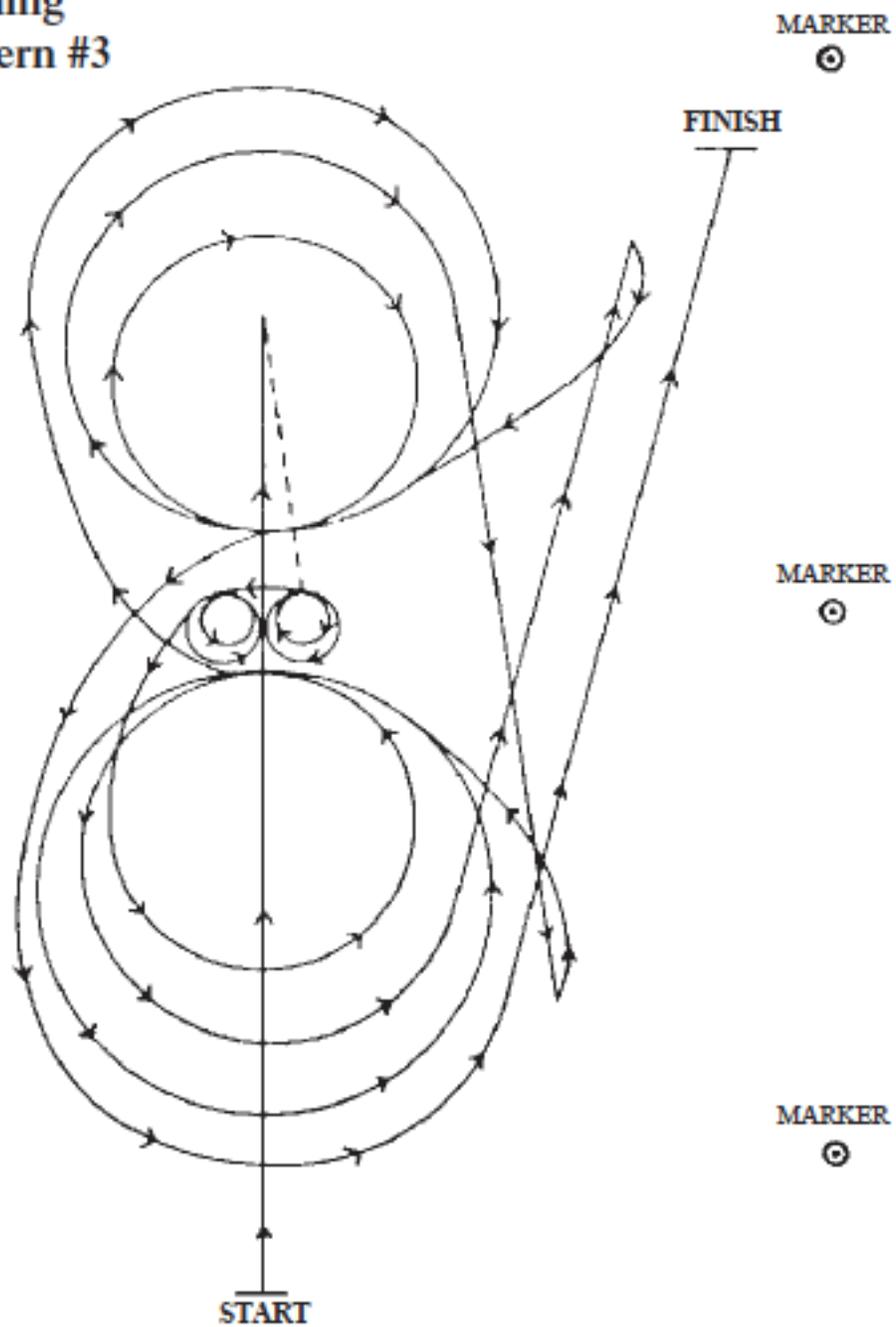
judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the

area of the pattern will not be used.

Ride pattern as follows:

- 1.** Run past center of established pattern area and do a sliding stop.
- 2.** Back immediately to center of pattern, hesitate.
- 3.** Do two (2) spins to the right.
- 4.** Do two (2) and a quarter spins to the left, hesitate.
- 5.** Beginning on left lead make a small, slow circle, then begin a large fast circle. Do not close this circle, but run straight down the side past center marker and do a right roll back at least twenty (20) feet from fence or wall.
- 6.** Continue back to center of pattern, horse should be on right lead at center, make a small slow circle to the right, then begin a large fast circle. Do not close this circle, but run straight down the side past center and do a left roll back at least twenty (20) feet from wall or fence.
- 7.** Continue back to center of pattern, horse should be on the left lead at center.
- 8.** Make a large fast circle to the left at center of pattern, change leads and make a large fast circle to the right at center of arena - change leads and begin a large, fast circle to the left. Do not close this circle, but run straight down the side past the center maker and do a sliding stop at least twenty (20) feet from fence or wall.
- 9.** Walk to judge and stop for inspection until dismissed.
- 10.** The bridle may be dropped at the judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #3



(d) Reining Pattern #4:

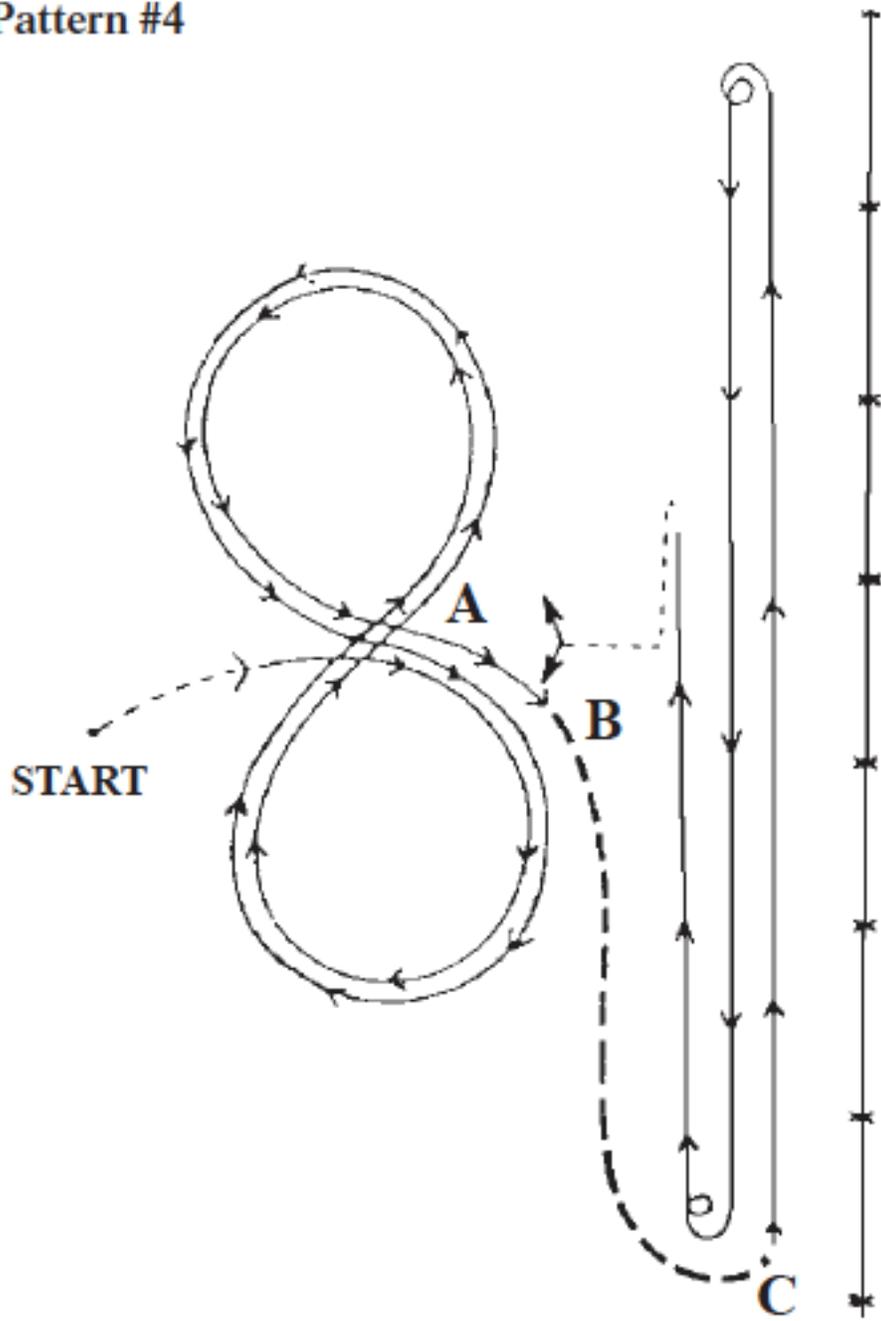
The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size.

The judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used.

Ride pattern as follows:

1. Begin work to the right.
2. First figure eight slow.
3. Second figure eight (8), faster (lead change must take place at Point A).
4. Proceed from Point B to Point C at flat walk or running walk.
5. Begin run.
6. Sliding stop.
7. Turn away from the rail do a spin left and a half, no hesitation; begin run.
8. Sliding stop.
9. Turn away from the rail do a spin right and a half with no hesitation; begin run.
10. Sliding stop.
11. Back over slide marks. Face judge, walk a few steps.
12. Pivot right or left, no more than ninety (90) degrees.
13. Pivot the opposite direction, no more than one hundred eighty (180) degrees.
14. Pivot in direction taken as (12), no more than one hundred eighty (180) degrees.
15. Walk to judge and stop for inspection until dismissed.
16. The bridle may be dropped at the judge's discretion.

Reining
Pattern #4



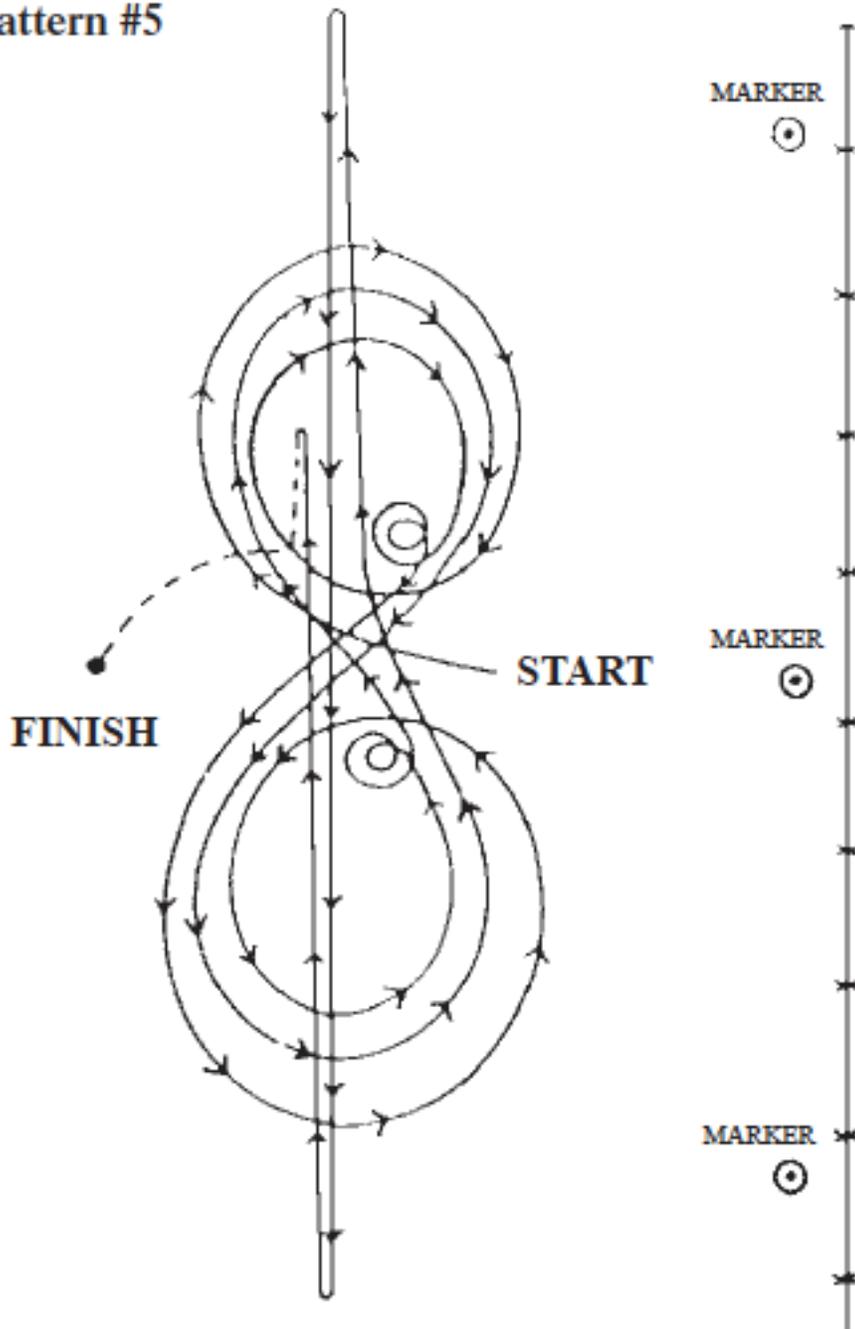
(e) Reining Pattern #5:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size. The judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of pattern, markers within the area of the pattern will not be used.

Ride pattern as follows:

1. Starting in the center of the established pattern area, make a large, fast circle to the right.
2. Draw the circle down to a small circle until you reach the center of the established pattern area - stop.
3. Do a double spin to the inside of the small circle in the center of the established pattern area. At end of spins, horse should be facing the left wall, slight hesitation.
4. Begin on left lead and make a large, fast circle.
5. Then a small circle again drawing it down to the center of the established pattern area - stop – no hesitation on these stops.
6. Do a double spin to the inside of the circle slight hesitation- horse to be facing left wall.
7. Begin on right lead and make a fast figure eight over the large circles - and change leads.
8. Run to far end of established pattern area and do a left roll back.
9. Run to the opposite end of the established pattern area and do a right roll back.
10. Run back past center of the established pattern area and do a sliding stop. Hesitate.
11. Back over slide tracks.
12. Finish, walk to judge for inspection and dismissal.
13. The bridle may be dropped at the judge's discretion.

Reining
Pattern #5



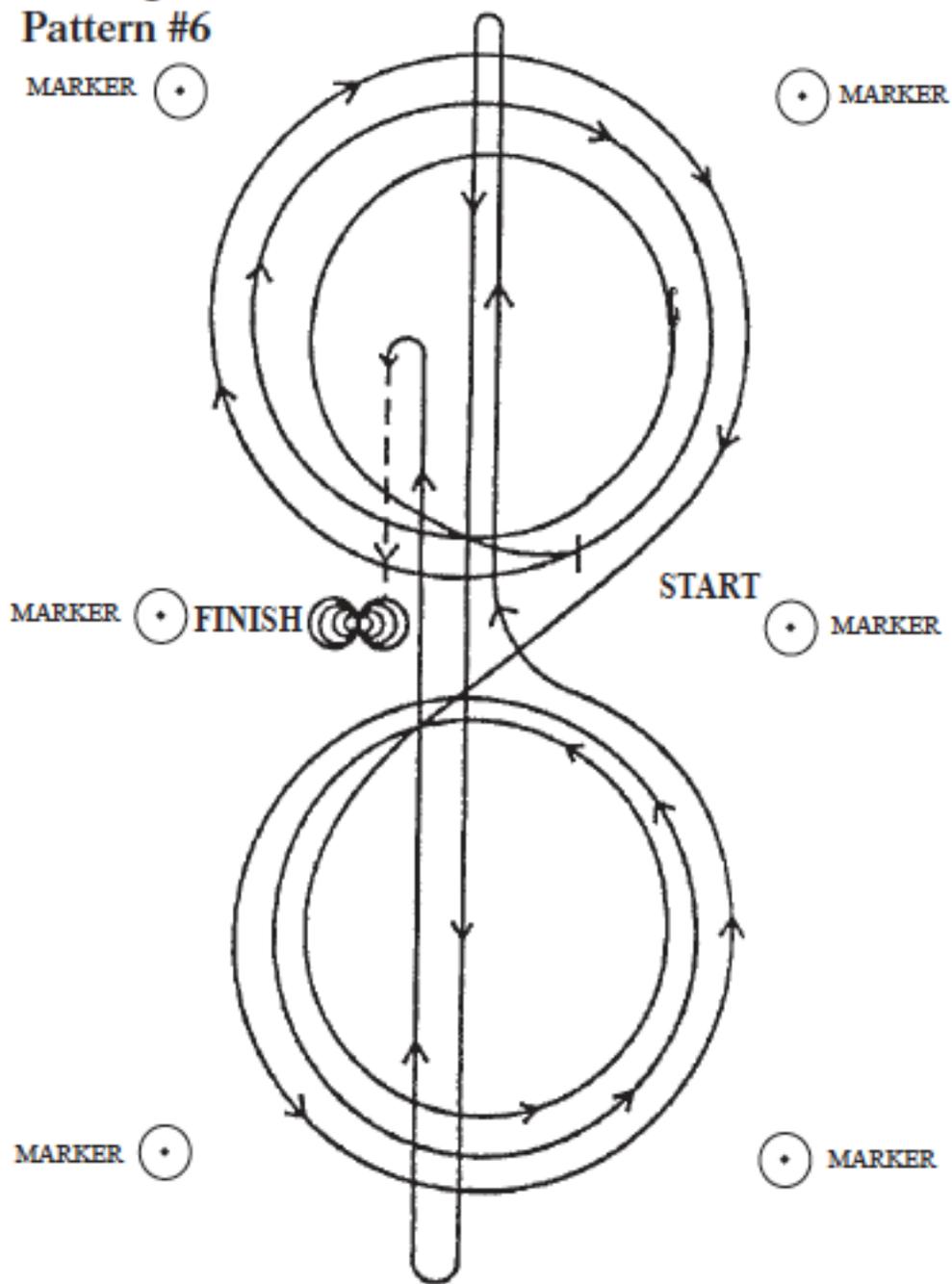
(f) Reining Pattern #6:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size. The judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

Beginning at the center of the established pattern area facing the left wall or fence:

- 1.** Beginning on the right lead, complete three (3) circles to the right: the first circle small and slow; the next two (2) circles large and fast. Change leads at the center of the established pattern area.
- 2.** Complete three (3) circles to the left: the first (1st) circle small and slow; the next two (2) circles large and fast. Change leads at the center of the established pattern area.
- 3.** Run up the middle to the far end of the established pattern area past the end marker and do a left rollback – no hesitation.
- 4.** Run to the opposite end of the established pattern area past the end marker and do a right rollback – no hesitation.
- 5.** Run past the center marker and do a sliding stop. Back up at least ten (10) feet. Hesitate.
- 6.** Complete four (4) spins to the right.
- 7.** Complete four (4) spins to the left. Hesitate to demonstrate the completion of the pattern.
- 8.** Finish, walk to judge for inspection and dismissal.
- 9.** Exhibitor may drop bridle to designated judge.

Reining Pattern #6



Western Riding

Purpose: A western riding horse is a sensible, free and easy-moving, well-mannered animal which can provide quiet, comfortable and pleasant rides at a walk, running walk, and canter over trails and in open country through and over obstacles, and with the handiness and athletic ability to do a variety of jobs on the farm or ranch. Western riding is neither a stunt nor a race and is not to be confused with an equitation or horsemanship class in which the exhibitor is judged, nor confused with a western plantation rail class. Western riding is an event where the horse is judged on quality of gaits, lead changes at the lope (flying lead changes), response to the rider, and disposition.

Tack: Silver tack may be used but shall not be given preference over good working equipment. Saddle is to be a western style and must fit both animal and rider. Bridle is to be western style. A curb may be either leather or chain, but must be at least 1/2 inch wide and lay flat against the animal's jaw. Split or romal reins must be used.

Optional Tack: Breast strap, hobbles on saddle when romal is used skid boots, splint boots, polo wraps, covered stirrups or tapaderos.

Prohibited Tack: Mechanical hackamore, draw reins, tie down, running or other type martingales, caveson noseband, crops, whips.

Attire: Rider shall wear western style long pants, western style long sleeve, collared shirt, a western hat, and western boots. **Optional Attire:** Chaps, spurs, coats, vest, jackets, gloves

Class Procedures:

The horse will be judged on riding qualities of gaits (walk, running walk and lope/ canter), flying change of leads, back, response to the exhibitor, manners and disposition.

The following pattern and routine is prescribed. It is essential that the judge and exhibitor adhere to it.

- (a) The eight (8) small circles represent markers (cones recommended). These should be separated by a uniform distance of not less than thirty (30) feet, or more than fifty (50) feet.
- (b) The rectangle represents an obstacle (one (1) small log recommended) just high enough to break the horse's stride.
- (c) The long and sometimes twisting line indicates the direction to travel and gaits at which the animal is to move. The dotted line (...) indicates the walk, the dash line (- - -) the running walk, and the solid line (_____) the lope.
- (d) The exhibitor should proceed with the routine as indicated by the pattern. On completion, he/she should ride to the center of the pattern and back the horse as indicated by the pattern.
- (e) The judge may require an exhibitor to repeat or reverse any part of the routine.
- (f) Only one hand may be used on the reins and must not be changed.
- (g) The hand is to be around the reins. One finger between reins is permitted when split reins are used.

While the horse is in motion, the exhibitor's hands must be clear of the horse and saddle.

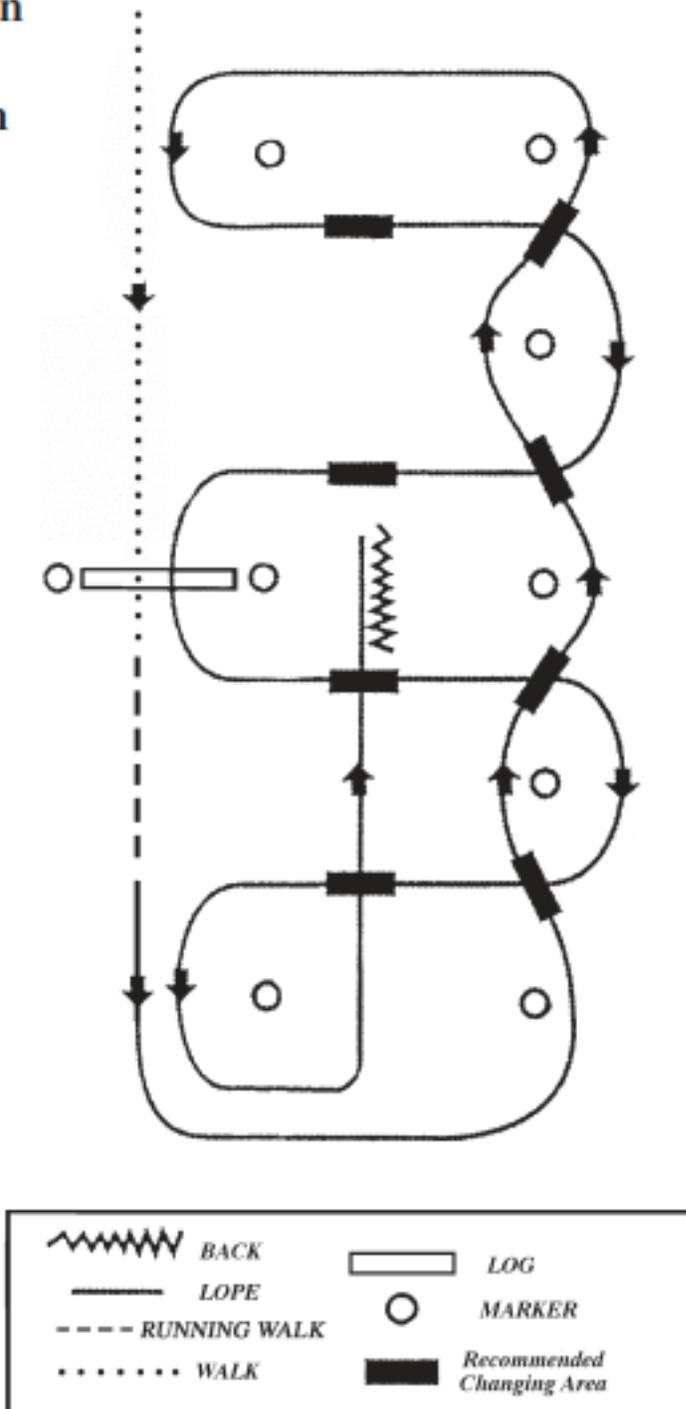
Penalties:

- (a) Simple lead change
- (b) Not performing specific gait when called for in pattern.

Disqualifications:

- (a) The animal not following the exact pattern.
- (b) Using spurs or rein ends forward of the cinch.
- (c) Unsoundness as determined by the judge
- (d) Equipment failing in ring as to make an unsafe condition
- (e) Falling of exhibitor or horse.

Western Riding Pattern



Trail.

Course should be posted prior to class.

It is suggested that this class be divided into youth and adult classes where there are sufficient entries. The judge may grade each obstacle subtracting points for faults, refusals, excessive time, etc. Plus and minus points may also be used for each obstacle. The judge should request a contestant move on to the next obstacle if too much time is spent on one obstacle.

Individual horse and exhibitor will negotiate an obstacle course consisting of six (6) obstacles, three (3) of which are mandatory, listed below. Final consideration of the judge will include quality and smoothness of performance of the horse and neatness and ability of exhibitor. The ideal trail horse will negotiate the course with surefootedness; looks at the obstacles, but does not hesitate, yet does not rush along the course; moves willingly without excessive urging of exhibitor. Horse should show willingness to stand quietly on the bridge and not rush off. At the gate, the obstacle is not complete unless the gate is closed and should be judged accordingly. Horse should position himself at all times to enable the exhibitor to keep a hand on the gate until the gate is closed.

Entry may be either English or Western, but not a combination of both. Western exhibitor must hold reins in one hand (the exception being a horse five (5) or under wearing a bosal or ring snaffle) and should not be changed during the performance except while working the gate, if necessary. English entries may be ridden with both hands on the reins.

A time limit may be set for the course; however, the time itself will have no bearing on the final placement except as a limit for course completion. The use of skid boots, splint boots, polo wraps or other approved leg protection devices is permitted. Any type hackamore is not permitted with the exception of a bosal.

Mandatory Obstacles (may choose any three):

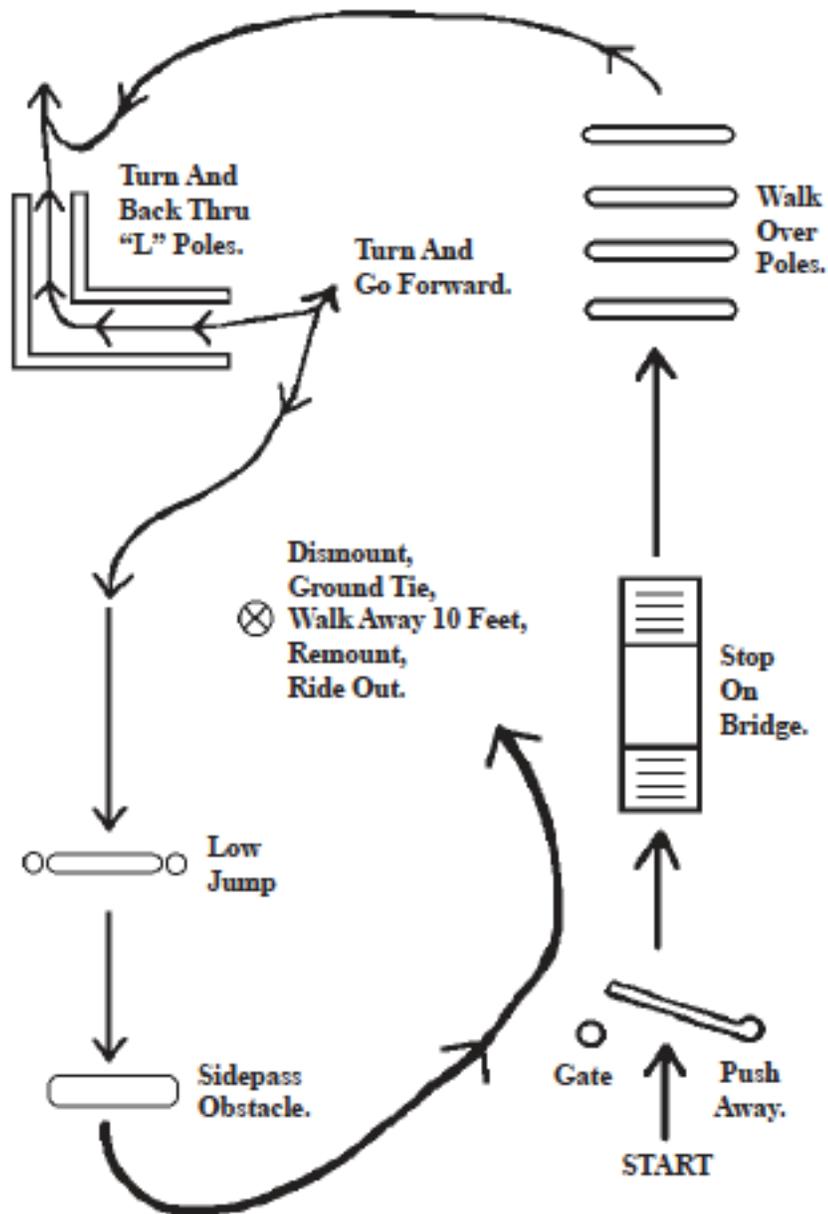
- (a) Opening, passing through and closing gate (one that does not endanger horse or rider).
- (b) Cavaletti (ride over at least four logs spaced on the ground).
- (c) Ride over wooden bridge (may be plywood set so as to simulate sound and appearance of bridge).
- (d) Ground tie horse, walking a full circle around horse.

Some Suggested Optional Obstacles:

- (a) Back horse through "L" shaped course (logs or bales of hay suggested).
- (b) Water hazard.
- (c) One jump not less than fourteen (14) inches or more than twenty four (24) inches high ridden over.
- (d) One jump not less than fourteen (14) inches or more than twenty four (24) inches high led over.

Suggested Basic Obstacle Course

Suggested Basic Obstacle Course



(12) These obstacles are illustrated as guides. Imagination may be used for modifications and combinations. Courses should always be designed with the safety of the horse/rider in mind

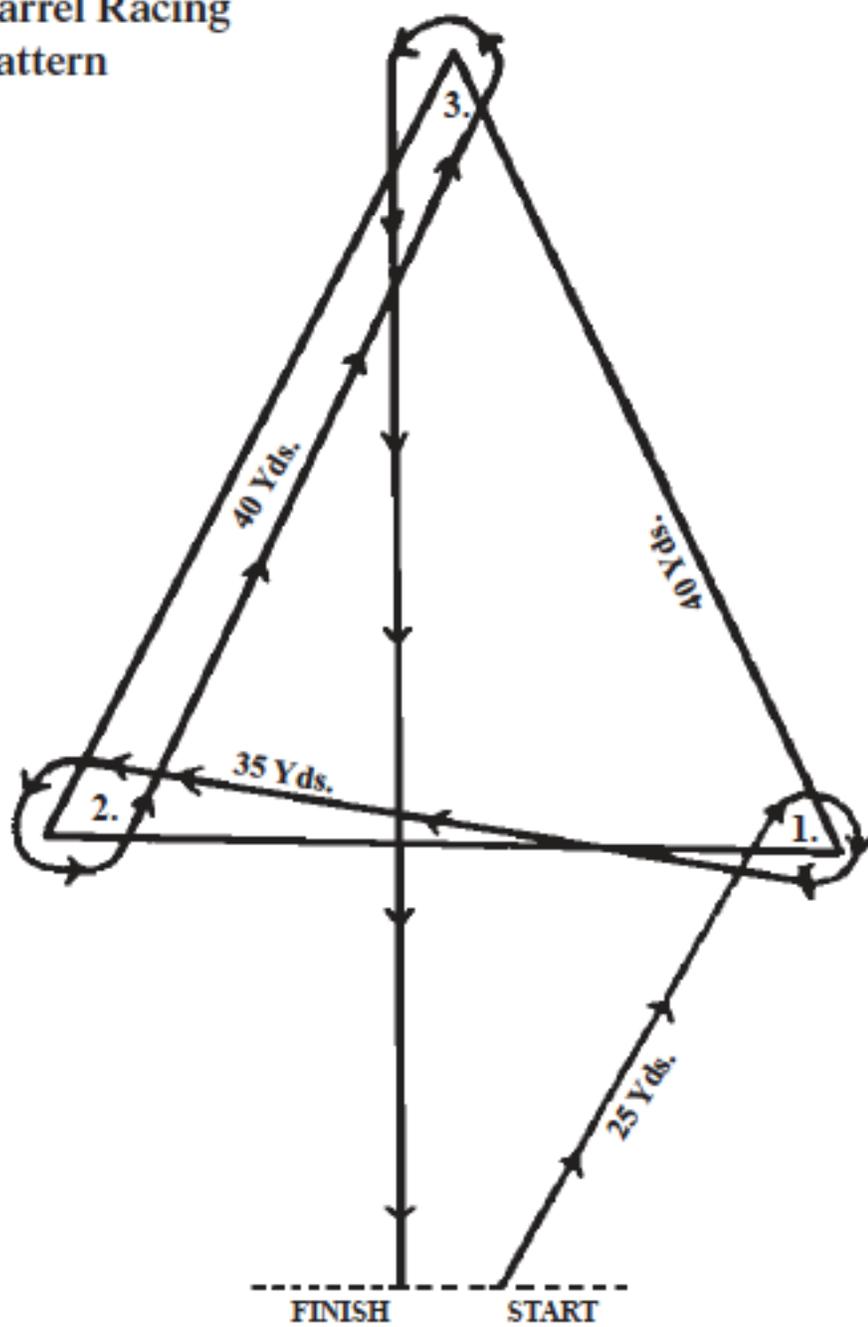
If there is a possibility for advanced teams an **ExtremTrail Course** can be integrated in the Show.

Barrel Racing.

In these classes, it is mandatory to wear appropriate western attire, including a shirt with long sleeves and collar, western hat, helmets and western boots. The hat must be on the contestant's head when the contestant enters the arena. A five (5) second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the contestant's person the entire time the contestant is in the arena. (Hats held on the body by a stampede string are allowed.)

- (a) Western type equipment must be used in barrel racing classes. The use of skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps is permitted. The use of any type of hackamore with the exception of a bosal is not permitted. The judge may prohibit the use of bits or equipment that he considers severe.
- (b) The course must be measured exactly. If the course is too large for the available space, then the pattern should be reduced five (5) yards at a time until the pattern fits the arena. Remember to leave adequate space between barrels and any obstacle. The distance from barrel number three (3) to the finish line need not be reduced five (5) yards at a time if there is sufficient room for the horse to stop.
- (c) When measuring the area for the barrel course, remember to leave ample room for the horses to complete their turns and to stop at the finish.
- (d) A clearly visible starting line must be provided. Barrel Racing is a timed event. An electric timer or at least two watches will be used, with the time indicated by the electric timer or the average time of the watches used by the official timers to be the official time.
- (e) The contestant is allowed a running start. Timing will begin as soon as the horse's nose reaches the starting line and will be stopped when the horse's nose passes over the finish line.
- (f) At a signal from the starter, the contestant will run to barrel one (1), pass to the left of it, and complete an approximately three hundred sixty (360) degree turn around it; then go to barrel number two (2), pass to the right of it, and complete a slightly more than three hundred sixty (360) degree turn around it; then go to barrel number three (3), pass to the right of it, and do another approximately three hundred sixty (360) degree turn around it, and then sprint to the finish line.
- (g) This barrel course may also be run to the left. For example, the contestant will start by running to barrel number two (2), turning to left around this barrel then to barrel number (1), turning to the right, then to barrel number (3), turning again to the right, followed by the final sprint to the finish line.
- (h) Knocking over barrels will cause a five (5) second penalty per barrel. A contestant may touch the barrel with his hand in Barrel Racing. A contestant that breaks the pattern or fails to follow the course will be disqualified.
- (i) In the event of a tie, the horse declared the winner in the runoff must re-run the pattern within two seconds of its original time or the runoff must be held again.

Barrel Racing Pattern



Pole Bending.

In these classes, it is mandatory to wear appropriate western attire, including a shirt with long sleeves and collar, western hat and western boots. The hat must be on the contestant's head when the contestant enters the arena. A five (5) second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the contestant's person the entire time the contestant is in the arena. (Hats held on the body by a stampede string are allowed.)

(a) Western type equipment must be used in the pole bending class. The use of skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps is permitted. The use of any type hackamore with the exception of a bosal is not permitted. The judge may prohibit the use of bits or equipment he may consider severe. Cavasons, whips, crops or bats of any kind are prohibited.

(b) Pole Bending is a timed event. Each contestant will begin from a running start, and time will begin and end as the horse's nose crosses the line. (A clearly visible starting line will be provided.) An electric timer or at least two (2) watches will be used, with the time indicated by the electric timer or the average time of the watches used by the official timers to be the official time.

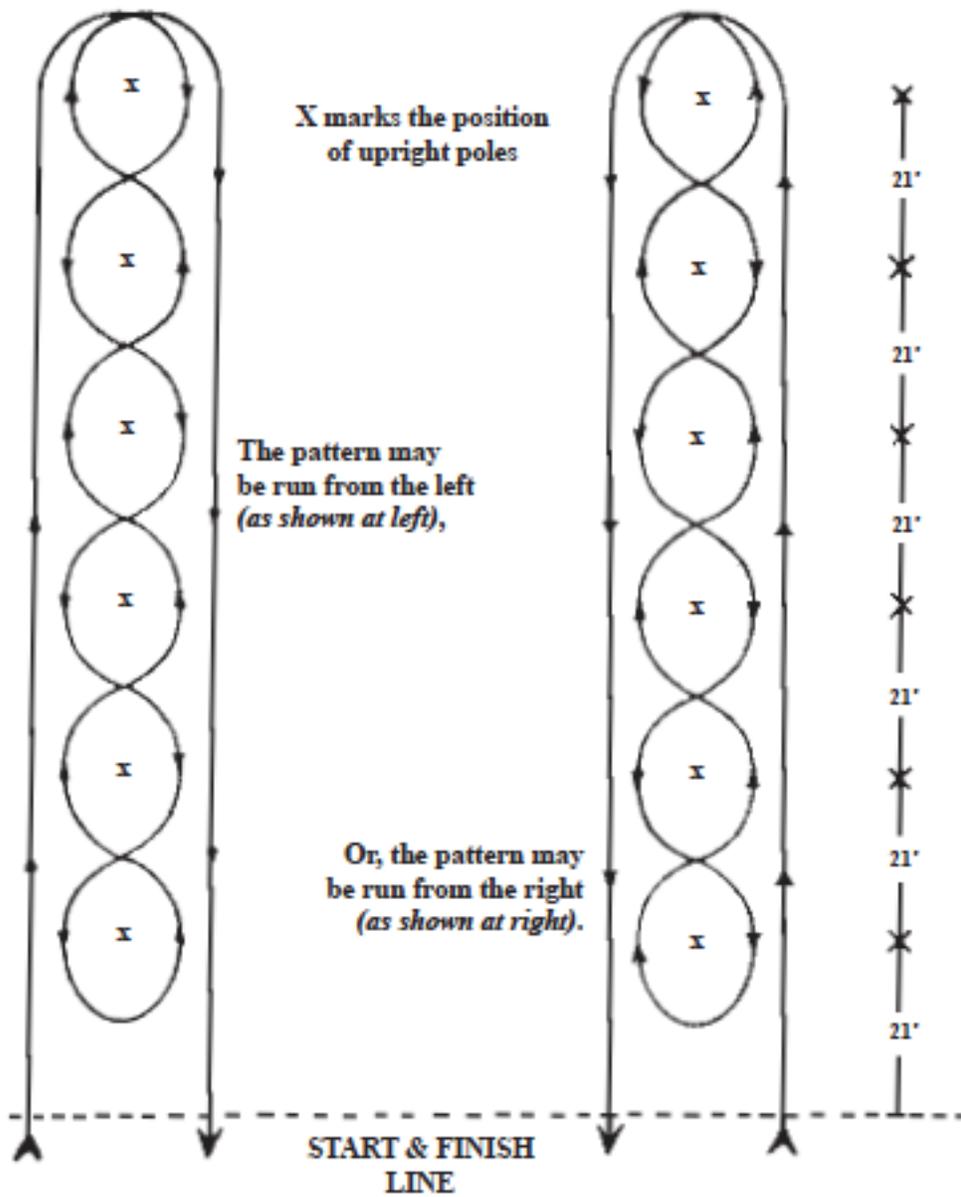
(c) The pole bending pattern is to be run around six poles. Each pole is to be twenty one (21) feet apart and the first pole is to be twenty one (21) feet from the starting line. Poles will be set on top of the ground, six (6) feet in height, and with no base more than fourteen (14) inches in diameter.

(d) A horse may start either to the right or to the left of the first pole and then run the remainder of the pattern accordingly. (See pattern.)

(e) Knocking over a pole, touching the pole with the contestant's hand will cause a five (5) second penalty. Failure to follow the course will cause disqualification.

(f) In the event of a tie, the horse declared the winner in the runoff must re-run the pattern within two (2) seconds of its original time or the runoff must be held again.

Pole Bending Pattern



Showmanship at Halter (Youths, 17 and Under).

Designed to furnish the youth exhibitor an opportunity to demonstrate his ability to fit and show a conformation horse. Judging will be based on exhibitor ability, and no consideration will be given to the horse except for grooming and fitting. Horses must be two (2) year-olds or over. Attire for this class may be either English or Western, but not a combination of both, and must be clean and neat. Whips are not permitted in Western showmanship.

How Judged:

Appearance of Exhibitor - ten (10) points

- (a) Suitable English or Western attire, but not a combination.
- (b) Attire of person - neat and clean.

Appearance of Horse - forty (40) points

- (a) Condition - fifteen (15) points
- (b) Grooming - fifteen (15) points

1. Hair coat clean, well brushed.
2. Mane and tail free of tangles and clean.
3. Hoofs trimmed or shod properly, clinched neatly and hoofs polished.

- (c) Trimming - five (5) points

1. Muzzle and inside of ears trimmed unless it conflicts with laws or customs of an individual country.
2. Bridle path trimmed.
3. Long hair on jaw, legs and pasterns trimmed.

- (d) Tack - five (5) points

Tack (halter and lead shank) should be neat, clean and in good repair.

Showing of Horse in Ring - fifty (50) points

- (a) Leading - fifteen (15) points

1. Enter the ring in the direction indicated by the ring steward and walk until the judge requests that the horses line up for inspection. Walk on the horses left side, holding the lead shank in the right hand, near halter. The remaining portion of the lead shank will be held neatly and safely in left hand. A tightly coiled or rolled lead shank or one with fingers inserted or laced through the coils, will be considered a fault in showmanship. Animal should lead readily at a walk and running walk.

2. After judge has lined up the class, each exhibitor will be requested to move his horse individually. When moving the horse, the exhibitor should be sure that the judge gets a clear, unobstructed view of the horse's action. Allow the horse sufficient lead so that he can move freely in a straight line with his head carried at a height appropriate to his conformation. Lead the horse from his left side, with his throat latch even with the exhibitor's shoulder. Lead the horse the required distance, stop and set the horse up. At the judges signal turn to the right around the horse, turning him directly over his hocks with his hind feet staying nearly in place.

3. If the exhibitor is asked to back his horse, he should back him smoothly, one step at a time, as straight as possible for one body length. Do not change hands on the lead shank and use a press-and-release technique to ask the horse to back.

(b) Posing horse - fifteen (15) points

1. When posing the horse, the exhibitor should stand toward the front facing the horse with his toes pointed toward the horse's eye or neck. The exhibitor should not stand directly in front of the horse but should always stand in a position where he can keep an eye on the judge. With the quarter system, the horse is divided into four sections by drawing one imaginary line down his back and another across his middle. When the judge is looking at either hindquarter of the horse, the exhibitor stays on the same side as the judge, with his toes pointed toward the horse's eye or neck. When the judge looks at either front quarter, the exhibitor crosses to the opposite side of the horse. When posing the horse, do most of the showing with the lead shank. The exhibitor should not touch the horse with his hand, never change hands on the lead shank or kick the horse's leg into position.

2. The exhibitor should not crowd the entry next to them in a side by side position. The exhibitor should not crowd the entry in front when lined up head to tail.

3. The exhibitor should leave a horse's length between them and the next entry.

(c) Poise, Alertness and Merits - twenty (20) points

Keep alert and be aware of the position of the judge at all times. Do not be distracted by persons or things outside the ring.

Halter Division

Halter class entries are presented in hand, in either a halter or bridle as dictated by the specific class requirements. Entries in this division should exemplify the ultimate in conformation, and should be in good flesh presenting a healthy appearance, and should be well groomed. Show management will indicate in the class list whether these classes are Western or English and may further divide classes by gender of horse or exhibitor.

Categories of Halter Classes

In-Hand Classes. In-hand classes are open to all exhibitors unless specified amateur only. Entries are shown in a show bridle and must be two (2) years of age or older except for foals or get. These classes are judged on conformation, presentation and movement.

Suggested In-Hand Classes are:

1. Mare and Foal class
2. Get of Sire class (up to 3 offspring)
3. Stallion class
4. Mare class
5. Gelding class

Halter Classes. Halter classes are open to all exhibitors unless specified amateur only. These classes are judged on conformation, presentation and movement. Entries are shown in show halters.

Suggested classes are:

- Mares
- Geldings
- Stallions
- Championship Classes

Model Classes.

Model classes are open to all exhibitors unless specified amateur only. These classes are judged on conformation and presentation only. The entries must be two (2) years of age or older and shown in show bridles.

Suggested classes are:

- Model classes - Stallions, mares, geldings or further divided into categories.
- Model championship.

Equitation Division

In the Equitation Division, the exhibitor, as opposed to the horse, is judged. Exhibitors are judged on their seat, hands, and their ability as it relates to the performance of the horse, appointments of the horse with the rider, ring showmanship, and overall presentation.

A. General Rules For All Seats.

- 1.** Walking Seat Equitation and Western Stockseat classes will come under the Equitation Division in all shows.
- 2.** The age of an individual rider on January first (1st) of each calendar year will be deemed the age of that individual throughout the balance of the calendar year.
- 3.** Attendants will not be allowed in the ring unless requested by the judge.
- 4.** Stallions may only be shown by adult exhibitors aged eighteen (18) and over.
- 5.** A pattern is defined as two (2) or more ridden tests. The tests used for patterns are to be selected from those set forth herein and as referenced for each seat.
- 6.** A minimum of one (1) pattern is required in all Walking Seat Equitation and Stock Seat Equitation classes. In the judge's sole discretion, two or more exhibitors may be asked to perform tests.
- 7.** Equitation classes are required to canter. Exception: classes for riders 11 years and under.

B. Flat Shod Walking Seat Equitation.

1. Position. The correct Walking Seat position is not exaggerated, but functional and efficient for riding the horse at any gait and for any length of time. Ring showmanship must be considered by judges.

(a) Hands. The hands should be light and held in an easy position, demonstrating adaptability and control. The height of the hands above the withers may vary as determined by how the horse sets his head. Hands and forearms should form a "V" when viewed from above, with the hands far enough apart that the thumbs almost touch when extended.

(b) Reins. Closed (or crossed) reins shall be used, with both hands on the reins, and the bight of the reins on the off side.

(c) Basic Position. The rider should sit comfortably in the middle of the saddle. With the feet out of the stirrups, the irons should strike just below the ankle. The feet should be positioned approximately mid-way in the irons with the heel slightly lower than the toes, and the knee and thigh should be rolled inward. The rider's head should be held in a natural relaxed appearing position with the eyes focused forward, shoulders square, and the buttocks neatly tucked. One should be able to draw a vertical line through the ear, shoulder, hip, and heel.

(d) Position in Motion. The position in motion should be natural, with the ear, shoulder, hip

and heel in alignment. The hands should be flexible with rein adjustments as needed, with the legs applying intermittent calf pressure as necessary to collect, aid, and cue the horse. Any pumping of the reins at the canter will be penalized.

2. Appointments.

Although exhibitors are judged on their ability, correctness and appearance of tack and attire remain important to the overall presentation.

(a) Attire and Personal Appointments.

1. Informal: Informal appointments are saddle seat type suits in conservative colors, such as black, gray, blue, beige or green, which include jackets with matching jodhpurs, coordinating vests, four-in-hand ties, masculine style shirts, gloves, homburgs, derbies, or snap brim hats, and jodhpur boots. Underpasses are required.

2. Semi-formal: The semi-formal appointments are only to be worn after 6:00 pm. Semi-formal appointments are saddle seat tuxedo suits with one-button coats in black, gray, dark blue, or brown, with collar and lapels of the same color and matching jodhpurs with a vertical satin stripe of the same color. A top hat, white formal tuxedo shirt, dark bow tie, cummerbund or pique vest, gloves, and jodhpur boots are required. A dark boutonniere is optional. Underpasses are required.

3. Formal: The formal appointments are only to be worn after 6:00 pm. They are the same as the semi-formal, except a top hat and white accessories including a white bow tie, cummerbund or pique vest, and gloves are required. A white boutonniere is optional. Underpasses are required.

4. Whips of no more than four (4) feet and small roweled spurs are optional.

5. If hair is long it must be styled above the collar, and only small post earrings may be worn.

(b) Tack and Equipment.

1. Bridle: The required bridle is a Standard English Walking Horse bridle with a single rein. Colored brow bands are appropriate, but rhinestones or other decorations on the brow band are not acceptable. Caveseons must be brown or black leather. Bit shanks with multiple rings are prohibited.

2. Saddle: English cutback saddles of the flat or deep seat variety are to be used. Dressage, forward seat, and stock seat saddles are prohibited. Gaited saddles can be used if allowed by the showmanagement and judge.

3. Breast straps of brown or black leather are optional

4. Braids should be straight plaited with no butterflies or other ornamentation.

3. Class Routine.

Enter the ring at a flat walk turning to the right and proceeding in a counterclockwise direction. The class will proceed around the ring at each required gait and on command reverse and repeat. Exhibitors should line up on command and be judged individually. A minimum of one (1) pattern must be performed using the tests set forth here and referenced for each seat. Additional line-up

test(s) may be requested in addition to the pattern at the judge's discretion. Line-up tests include addressing reins, backing (Plantation equitation only), dropping and picking up stirrups, and asking questions. If questions are asked, three (3) identical questions must be asked of each exhibitor: one each about anatomy of the horse, tack and Equitation. It is at the judge's discretion to ask the riders to perform the pattern at the start of the class before railwork (allowing entries to wait outside the ring until patterns are completed). The judge's analysis is based on a 50/50 combination of railwork and test(s).

4. Tests from which Judges Must Choose.

The judge must choose a pattern from the tests described below as outlined in class specifications. Judges are encouraged to consider the layout of the arena, and to utilize creativity by choosing a pattern that will enable riders to showcase the ability, manners and versatility of the plantation horse. Exhibitors must back the horse during line-up.

(a) Ridden Tests may be any of the following:

1. The Circle performed at any or all gaits.
2. The Straight Line performed at any or all gaits.
3. Performance around the ring performed at any or all gaits.
4. The Serpentine performed at any or all gaits. A serpentine is a minimum of 2 half circles.
5. The Figure Eight performed at any of all gaits.
6. Riding without stirrups performed at any or all gaits. The stirrups shall be left in the natural position.
7. Change of canter lead.

5. Class specifications.

(a) Plantation Walking Seat Equitation Classes:

Show management may offer the following classes in Plantation Walking Seat Equitation:

Plantation Equitation classes are open to riders mounted on any Plantation Division horses. Exhibitors must back the horse during the line-up.

1. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 8 years and Under: No canter and Line-up tests only.
2. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 11 years and Under: No canter and Tests 1 - 3
3. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 12 - 14 years: Tests 1 - 7 apply
4. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation , Exhibitors 15 - 17 years: Tests 1 - 7 apply
5. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 17 & Under: Tests 1 - 7 apply
6. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 18 & over; Tests 1 - 7 apply
7. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Trainers to Ride: Tests 1 - 7 apply
8. Plantation Walking Seat Championship: tests 1 - 7 apply
9. Special Equitation Programs: Contact sponsoring organization for specific information regarding class routine, tests, specifications, and qualifications.

D. Western Horsemanship.

1. Position

(a) Hands: Only one hand is to be used and that hand may not be changed during the class. One finger is permitted between the reins when split reins are used. The end of any split reins must fall on the same side as the reining hand. When using a romal, no finger is allowed between the reins and the hands should be held in a fist position. The rider may hold the end of romal in their free hand to prevent swinging and adjust the reins, but this hand must be approximately 16 inches from the reining hand. The reining hand should be bent at the elbow and above the horn; the position of the free hand is optional but should be in a relaxed position with the rider's body.

(b) Basic Position: Feet should be in the stirrups with the weight on the ball of the foot and stirrups just short enough to allow the heels to be lowered. The rider should sit deep and relaxed in the saddle with ear, shoulder, hip and heel aligned.

(c) Position in Motion: Close to the saddle with slight motion. The pumping of the reins at the lope will be penalized.

2. Appointments

(a) Attire: A western hat, long sleeved shirt with collar, a necktie, kerchief, bolo tie, or brooch, long pants, western belt, chaps, boots and gloves are required. A vest or jacket may also be worn. A one-piece equitation suit with long sleeves can be worn if the suit includes a collar.

1. Spurs are optional.

2. Numbers may be placed on the rider's back or the saddle pad and must be visible at all times. If the number is placed on the saddle pad, it must be on both sides to be visible to the judge during both the first way of the ring and the reverse.

3. Long hair must be styled above the collar.

(b) Tack

1. Bridle: A western bridle without a cavesson must be used. Split or romal reins are acceptable. Bit shanks cannot exceed 9 ½ inches.

2. Saddle: The saddle must be western type and sized to fit the rider. Australian Stock Saddles are prohibited.

3. Braids: Braids are not allowed in the mane or forelock.

3. Class Routine:

Enter the ring at a flat walk turning to the right and proceeding in a counterclockwise direction. The class will proceed around the ring at each required gait and on command reverse and repeat except that the lope is required in place of the canter (Exception: 11 & Under). Horses are reversed away from the rail. Exhibitors should line up on command and be judged individually. A minimum of one (1) pattern must be performed using the tests set forth here and referenced for each seat. Additional line-up test(s) may be requested in addition to the pattern at the judge's discretion. Line-up tests include backing and asking questions. If questions are asked, three (3) identical questions must be asked of each exhibitor: one each about anatomy of the horse, tack and equitation. It is at the judge's discretion to ask the riders to perform the pattern at the start of

the class before railwork (allowing entries to wait outside the ring until patterns are completed).
The judge's analysis is based on a 50/50 combination of railwork and test(s).

4. Tests from which Judges Must Choose

The judge must choose a pattern from the appropriate tests below as outlined in the class specifications.

(a) Tests

1. Performance on the Rail performed at any or all gaits.
2. Straight line performed at any or all gaits
3. Circle performed at any or all gaits
4. 360*
5. Lope and halt
6. Change of leads
7. Figure Eight: Performed at any or all gaits
8. Rollback: right or left

*At the discretion of the judge, the horse may be asked to back clear of the line-up and do a three hundred sixty (360) degree neck reined turn, either right or left, exhibitor's discretion.

5. Class specifications

The suggested classes for Stock Seat Equitation are listed below. Stock Seat Equitation classes are open to exhibitors riding plantation type horses. The lope is a required gait except in the 8 and under and 11 and under classes.

(a) Classes

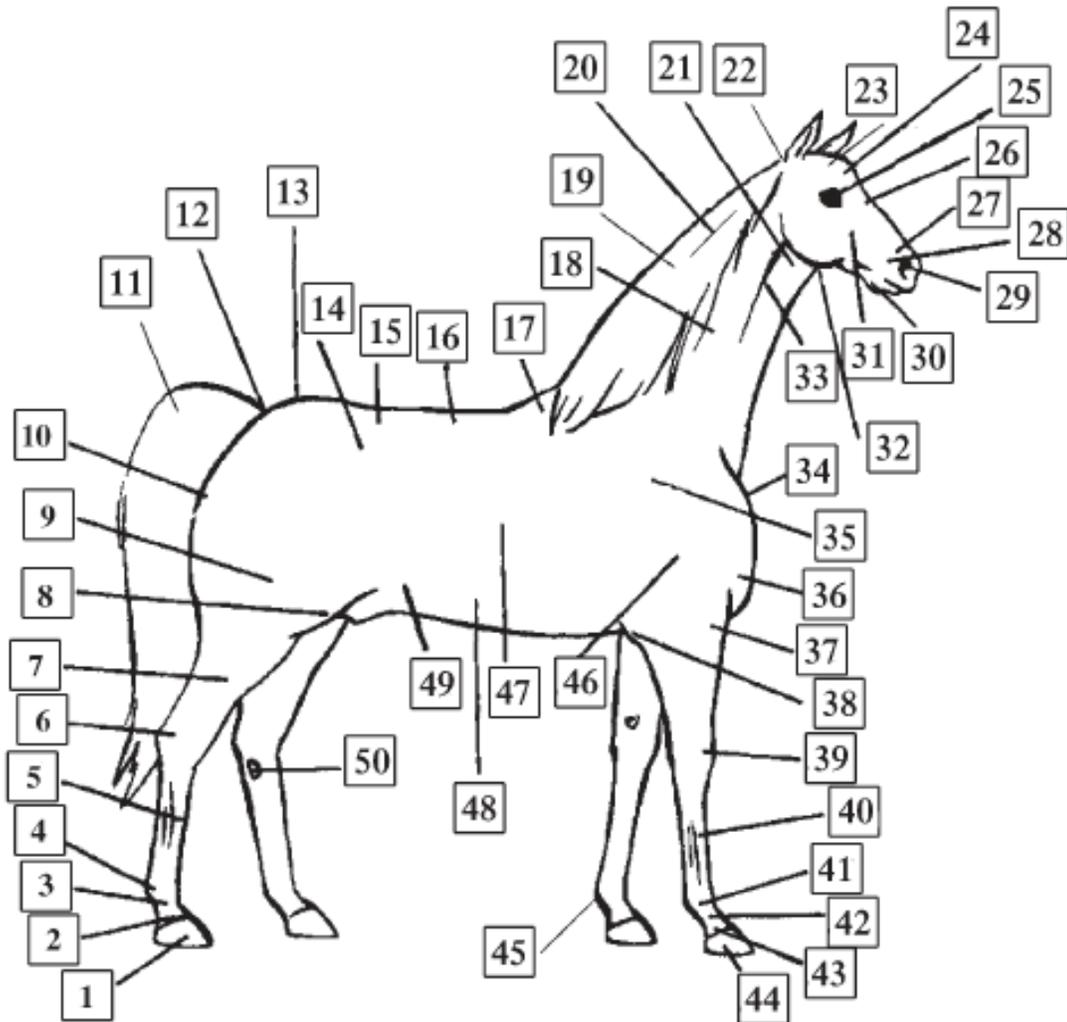
1. 8 and Under: Backing only
2. Western Horsemanship, 11 and Under: No lope, tests 1-3 apply.
3. Western Horsemanship, Exhibitor 12-14: Tests 1-5 apply.
4. Western Horsemanship, Exhibitor 15-17: Tests 1-8 apply.
5. Western Horsemanship, Exhibitor 17 and Under: Tests 1-8 apply.
6. Western Horsemanship, Exhibitor 18 and Over: Tests 1-8 apply.
7. Western Horsemanship Championship: Tests 1-8 apply.
8. Western Horsemanship, Trainers to Ride: Tests 1-8 apply.
9. Special Equitation Programs: Contact sponsoring organizations for specific rules regarding class routine, specifications, tests and qualifications.

E. Judging Responsibilities

1. General Responsibilities

- (a) **Test(s):** Instructions will be both publicly announced and posted before show time. Judges will provide show management a copy of their test(s) before the start date of the show.
- (b) The judging will be based on an analysis of 50% rail work and 50% test(s).
- (c) Any exhibitor not having his mount under appropriate control will be dismissed from the ring.
- (d) If an exhibitor falls, the entry will be eliminated unless the fall is a direct result of interfering contact from another exhibitor or horse. Any interfering exhibitor or horse will be excused.
- (e) Ring showmanship and horse grooming are considered.

Nomenclature



- 1 Hoof
- 2 Coronary Band
- 3 Pastern
- 4 Fetlock
- 5 Cannon
- 6 Hock
- 7 Gaskin
- 8 Stifle
- 9 Thigh
- 10 Point of Buttock
- 11 Tail
- 12 Dock
- 13 Croup
- 14 Point of Hip
- 15 Loin
- 16 Back
- 17 Withers
- 18 Neck

19 Mane
20 Crest
21 Throatlatch
22 Occipital Crest (Poll)
23 Forelock
24 Fore Head
25 Eye
26 Face
27 Nose
28 Muzzle
29 Nostril
30 Chin
31 Cheek
32 Throttle
33 Jugular Groove
34 Point of Shoulder
35 Shoulder
36 Pectoral Region
37 Forearm
38 Elbow
39 Carpus (Knee)
40 Cannon
41 Fetlock Joint
42 Pastern Joint
43 Coronary Band
44 Hoof
45 Ergot
46 Upper Arm
47 Ribs
48 Barrel
49 Flank
50 Chestnut

5. SHOW RULES

A. General

1. The Rulebook of the *European Tennessee Walking Horse Club* will be completed and changed over time.

2. Jurisdiction. All approved shows, sales, and exhibitions, and all persons participating in or attending such events, will be subject to and governed by the *European Tennessee Walking Horse Rulebook*

3. Condition of Horses. All horses at a show, sale, or exhibition must be serviceably sound in the opinion of the official veterinarian, the judge, and if anyone deems the horse not to be serviceably sound, their decision will be final and that horse will not be shown, sold, or exhibited.

4. Order and Time Schedules.

(a) The previously scheduled or announced order or time for classes will not be amended, without prior notice to the judge and exhibitors affected. However, show management may call for a class within thirty (30) minutes of its scheduled time if that class remains in the proper order.

(b) Show management, in its sole discretion, may invoke and enforce a three (3) minute gate call. Provided that an official timer or timing device is provided, and adequate notice and warning is provided to all exhibitors.

5. Class Interruptions. If a class is interrupted, show management shall have the option of resuming the class, recommencing the class in its entirety, or postponing the class in its entirety, at its sole discretion.

6. Classes for Horse and Exhibitor. In a class where the performances of both horse and exhibitor are considered, the horse and exhibitor together will constitute an entry.

7. Stallions. A stallion may not be exhibited in any class which specifies youth.

8. Prize Lists.

(a) All exhibitors should be notified as soon as possible upon receipt of entries, or in writing when they arrive at the show, of any errors discovered in the prize list prior to the date of the show.

(b) At least five days prior to the show, all exhibitors should be provided written notice of any additional classes or classes with increased prizes. In any such instance, entries must be accepted in such classes at least until the start of the show.

(c) Show management is responsible for keeping exhibitors informed of all changes in the prizes.

9. Challenge Trophies. A challenge trophy is a trophy donated to or offered by show management which requires that it must be won under the specific terms and conditions agreed upon and announced by the donor and show management in order to be retired. Those terms and

conditions can not be amended without all parties' consent, including the consent of all previous winners.

10. Sweepstakes. When a Sweepstakes Class is offered, show management must state with specificity in its program or class listing all terms, conditions, and rules in regard to the origination and division of prize monies.

B. Entries

1. The class entry sheet must contain the following information:

- (a) The horse's official name and registration number as indicated on TWHBEA_{SM} registration.
- (b) The horse owner's name as indicated on TWHBEA_{SM} registration, and current address, including street address, post office box, and area code.
- (c) Any amateur exhibitor's name, and address, post office box, and area code.
- (d) Any youth exhibitor's name, show card number, an address, including street address, post office box, and area code.
- (e) The trainer's name, , if any, and address, including street address, post office box, and area code.

2. The entry form for each Sanctioned show or sale will contain a written certification to be signed by the exhibitor or the exhibitor's representative that states as follows:

- (a) The making of an entry of a horse constitutes a declaration that the horse and exhibitor meet all eligibility requirements as entered. And, the making constitutes an agreement that the person making it, and the owner, lessee, trainer, exhibitor, coach, or any agent thereof, as well as the horse, are subject to the *European Tennessee Walking Horse Clubs* and that each accepts as final the decision of the Show Committee.
- (b) If an exhibitor, or an exhibitor's agent, fails to sign an entry form as required, that exhibitor's, or that exhibitor's agents', first presentation of a horse for inspection will be interpreted as an agreement to the written certification