

Chapter 1 : Harness racing - Wikipedia

The Kentucky Harness Horse Ken McCarr Published by The University Press of Kentucky McCarr, Ken. The Kentucky Harness Horse. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky,

Surrounded by over horse farms, Lexington is the Horse Capital of the World because Lexington, Kentucky, had the honor of being the first city outside of Europe to ever host the World Equestrian Games. A record twenty-seven teams competed in eight disciplines. Fifty-eight countries were represented with athletes and horses. Of the , tickets sold, 70 percent went to non-Kentuckians. Lexington is home to the 1, acre Kentucky Horse Park which attracts almost a million visitors a year. Dedicated to all breeds of horse, nowhere else in the world can you see so many breeds in one place. The water that passes through the massive limestone shelf that lies beneath our nourishing bluegrass pastures feeds the soil and grasses that grow strong horses unlike anywhere else in the world. The high mineral content in the soils of the Bluegrass Region leads to stronger bones and greater durability in horses and helps maintain our reputation as Horse Capital of the World. Keeneland Race Course, minutes from downtown, is arguably the most beautiful race course in the world. Keeneland hosts live race meets in the spring and fall. Keeneland was ranked 1. On any given day, you will find around 1, horses in residence at The Thoroughbred Center where the champions of tomorrow are in training. As you would expect in the Horse Capital of the World, many champions make their home in Lexington. Other past Derby winners reside on farms in the area. Old Friends at Dreamchase Farm, home to many superstars who are treated like royalty, offers daily tours. Calumet Farm, with a record history of Kentucky Derby and Triple Crown winners that continues to be unmatched worldwide, is located in Lexington, two minutes from the Blue Grass Airport. Lexington has produced the most legendary horses in the world. Isaac Murphy born lived in Lexington. This African-American jockey competed in eleven Kentucky Derbys, becoming the first jockey to win three Derbys. International Museum of the Horse is located in Lexington. This museum traces the million-year history of the horse with one of the most comprehensive educational and historical collections in the world. Lexington is Horse Capital of the World in part because more money changes hands over the sale of horses in Lexington than any place in the world. It is not at all uncommon for horses to fetch millions of dollars at the annual Keeneland Sales. Thoroughbred Park, a fitting tribute to this noble breed, is located in downtown Lexington. People can relax and ponder the grand bronze horse sculptures, including an entire race frozen just before the finish line. The Junior League Horse Show has been held there each summer for more than 70 years. The best equine vets are in Kentucky, as you might expect. There are more than 16 clinics specializing in horse health. Lexington is home to the second oldest horse racing track in the nation: The Red Mile Harness Track. From Lexington, group or private working horse farm tours are available daily, year round. Five companies currently offer regular van tours of horse country. Touring a private horse farm is one the most popular activities with visitors to our region. There are many ways to book, including [www](#). Year round, you can watch horses in training. One of the most beautiful drives in the U. If you only have a short time, this is one of the best drives to get a glimpse of our legendary landscape. The map is free. It points out well known horse farms as well as other points of interest along the route. They are for sale at the Visitor Center. Lexington is home to the largest collection of Saddlebred artifacts in the world including trophies, photographs, tack and artwork at the American Saddlebred Museum. There is also a library of over 2, volumes used for bloodline and genealogical research. United States Equestrian Federation is located in Lexington. The great Thoroughbred stallion named Lexington was born here. By the way, the horse was named for the city What other city would dare to use a stunning blue horse as a symbol of the beauty of our region and the horses that made us known around the world? There are more than horse farms nurturing champion horses of all breeds in the Bluegrass region. This hitch usually includes representatives of the following breeds: Shire, Belgian, Clydesdale, Percheron, and Suffolk. There is one horse for every 12 people in Kentucky. In , there were more horses than people in Lexington. Best equine transport companies are located here. Horse breeding has been an important Bluegrass industry since the area was first settled. It is said that more streets and highways here are named after horses and race tracks than any place in

the world. Just a tiny sampling: Pink Pigeon Parkway was titled after a seven-time stakes-winning filly. Sir Barton Way was named after the first Triple Crown winner in Star Shoot Parkway was titled after a sire of Sir Barton and other stakes winners. Aristides Boulevard was named after the first Kentucky Derby winner in The main urban arterial circling Lexington to its south, Man o War Boulevard, is named after one of the greatest thoroughbred racehorses. It is a collection of more than 30 national, regional and state equine associations, commissions and organizations. The Kentucky Derby with an attendance of about , is held in Louisville. Louisville may have "the race", but Lexington has "the reason for the race". This is where the best race horses are born, bred, trained, raced--and retired. Many people choose to stay in Lexington when attending the Derby. Others attend the largest Derby party in the world at Keeneland Race Course. Through today, from Aristides, first Derby winner in , to Kentucky Derby winner Orb, more than 80 percent of Derby winners were born in Kentucky. Their horses thrived in the Bluegrass, thanks to mineral content of the soil, the gently rolling terrain and the favorable weather conditions. By the s, the Lexington Herald-Leader had a standing offer to give subscribers free papers on any day that no horse bred within a mile radius of Lexington won a race at a major track - an event that no one can remember ever happening. Only in the Horse Capital of the World would you expect to find such astonishing figures! It is one of the top 3 annual equestrian eventing competitions in the world. The Kentucky horse industry is responsible for nearly 80, direct and indirect jobs, from grooms to administrative support staff to veterinarians. Lexington native Henry Clay, American statesman and orator, was one of the most respected breeders and scientific farmers of his time. He introduced Hereford Cattle to the United States and became one of the most successful providers of mules to the South. He was also a horseman and lover of racing. His estate is open to the public. This region is committed to taking care of retired race horses. There are 13 Equestrian Retirement Facilities in Kentucky. Most of the living Kentucky Derby winners are stabled at the beautiful farms surrounding Lexington. If there is any doubt in your mind that Lexington is the true Horse Capital of the World, just look out the window next time you fly in to Blue Grass Airport. The revolutionary weekend event "Road to the Horse" is now presented in Lexington. Expert horse trainers have just 3 hours to break untouched horses to ride - in front of a crowd of thousands. We rank 1 in number of acres dedicated to the Equine industry. Read about that, and other interesting statistics about Lexington and Fayette County. And where does American Pharoah live now? Have another good reason why Lexington is the Horse Capital of the World?

Chapter 2 : Horse Capital of the World: Lexington, Kentucky

*The Kentucky Harness Horse (Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf) [Ken McCarr] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This informative book shows how the influence of Kentucky Standard breeding spread across the nation and finally around the world.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Some of the other famous old Standardbred nurseries in the Bluegrass are described in this chapter. Senator from Texas, raised many good trotters at Fairland Farm which is known today as Calumet before selling it to U. He sold all but a few of his best mares and moved his operations to R. He then purchased Fairland from Sanders, who had owned it for only two years. Then, in , another out-of-state buyer appeared: Wright was originally from Dayton, Ohio, and was a cousin of the famous Wright brothers, but his feet were solidly on the ground. Wright had worked hard, amassed a fortune, and one year paid the highest income tax of any Chicagoan. Having inherited a love of horses from his father, he went to 99 nearby Libertyville, Illinois, and made frequent visits to the famous Grattan Farm of F. A country home was purchased at Libertyville and here Wright bred a few horses. One was named after a close friend, Peter Manning, and held the trotting crown as long as Wright lived. He underwent seven serious operations and the surgeons gave no hope for his recovery, but he survived. When he was seventy -five it was announced at the Trots that W. Wright had bought Fairland Farm. He immediately changed the name to Calumet Farm, in honor of a leading brand of baking powder that had helped to make his fortune. The farm was reconditioned and only the best stallions and mares were added. The Calumet horses became very prominent and began winning most of the big races. The master of Calumet was interested from the start in the Hambletonian Stake and, although he lived in Kentucky, he did all in his power to make the Hambletonian the greatest threeyear -old race for harness horses in the nation. His main ambition was to win this prestige race with one of his horses. The ambition was realized but he never knew it. In May, , after an illness of several days, a stroke left Wright in a coma. He never knew that Calumet Butler did win the big race, just two weeks before his owner died at Calumet Farm. The Calumet trotters were sold in groups at several dispersal sales. Buyers were eager to bid on the racing stock as well as on the breeding stock that had produced such great horses. The owners of the young Hanover Shoe Farm were active in the bidding and many of the Calumet horses went to Pennsylvania. From this basic stock, a generation later, came a colt that was to record a milestone in trotting history. When Harry Pownall drove Titan Hanover in two minutes at Lexington in it was the first time that a colt of that age, regardless of gait, ever went that fast. The Arden Homestead champion was far ahead of his time, for it was nine years before the two-year-old pacers achieved the two-minute mark. With just two horses he started breeding operations at Poplar Hill. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 3 : Kentucky State Fair World's Championship Horse Show - Wikipedia

The Kentucky Horse Racing Commission (KHRC) is an independent agency of state government charged with the responsibility of regulating the conduct of horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing and related activities within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Most races are run on tracks constructed solely for harness racing some with banked turns , but a few tracks conduct both harness and Thoroughbred flat racing. North American harness horses earn a "mark" a record , which is their fastest winning time at that distance. Harness races involve a good deal of strategy. Though the vast majority of races are one mile, races are contested on several different size tracks. Certain horses are better on the smaller tracks and others are better on the 1 mile tracks because of the fewer number of turns. Also, on the shorter tracks early speed is important, while the longer stretch run of a mile track favors horses with late speed for come-from-behind wins. Usually, several drivers will contend for the lead away from the gate. They then try to avoid getting "boxed in" as the horses form into two lines – one on the rail and the other outside – in the second quarter-mile. They may decide to go to the front; to race on the front on the outside "first over", a difficult position ; or to race with "cover" on the outside. On the rail behind the leader is a choice spot, known as the "pocket", and a horse in that position is said to have a "garden trip". Third on the rail is an undesirable spot, known on small tracks as the "death hole". As the race nears the three-quarter mile mark, the drivers implement their tactics for advancing their positions – going to the lead early; circling the field; moving up an open rail; advancing behind a horse expected to tire and so on. Harness horses accelerate during the final quarter-mile of a race. The finish of a harness race is exciting, and often extremely close. The judges have a photo-finish camera to help them determine the order of finish if needed. Until the s harness tracks featured a rail on the inside, much like the one at Thoroughbred tracks. This "hub rail" was replaced with a row of short pylons usually of a flexible material , which mark the inside boundary of the course. This change was mainly for safety reasons; it allows a driver to pull off to the inside of the course if necessary, such as when their horse breaks stride but they cannot move to the outside due to being boxed in, thus avoiding injury to himself, his horse, and other competitors. This change allowed another innovation, "open-stretch racing". As of open-lane racing is not universal. An additional lane is available to the inside of where the rail would have been. If the race leader is positioned on the rail at the top of the homestretch, that leader is required by rule to maintain that line or move further out , while horses behind the leader can move into the open lane with room to pass the leader if possible. This solves a common problem, in which trailing horses are "boxed in" behind the leader, with another horse outside. It makes races more wide-open, with potentially higher payoffs – and more attractive to bettors. Australia and New Zealand[edit] Further information: Harness racing in New Zealand Australian racing differs from North American racing in that metric distances are used, generally above the equivalent of one mile and horses are classed by how many wins they have. Another large difference is that in Australian racing the leader does not have to hand up the lead to any horse that challenges, often leaving a horse parked outside the leader in the " death seat " or simply "the death" known as "facing the breeze" in New Zealand , as this horse covers more ground than the leader. Australian racing generally has more horses in each race; a field of 12 or 13 is not uncommon. This generally means that with the smaller tracks a "three wide train" starts as the field gets the bell at signal their final lap. New Zealand racing is quite similar to that of Australia. Many horses are able to easily "cross the Tasman " and compete as well on either side of the sea that separates Australia and New Zealand. These lanes do not operate on all tracks and have been a point of argument between many industry participants. Modern Starting gates used in Australia now include Auto start. The modern Starting gates use only a driver for steering the vehicle and a starter in the rear to observe the race and call a false start if required. The start speed, acceleration, score up distance, and gate closing are controlled via a computer system, which takes control of the vehicle and provides a printout at the end of the score up. The harness racing industry conducts an annual Grand Circuit, which includes many of the most prestigious races for both pacers and trotters. Founded in and first conducted in at four tracks, the Grand Circuit now visits 17 tracks as of the upcoming season. Australia and New

Zealand[edit] The marquee event of Australasian racing is the Inter Dominion Series, which includes a pacing series and a trotting series. The series is held yearly and rotated around the Australian State Controlling Bodies and once every four years the Inter Dominion Championships are held in New Zealand. For the younger horses there are series that stem from yearling sales including the Australian Pacing Gold and an Australasian Breeders Crown. Practically all races in Europe are trotting races. A yearly Grand Circuit tour for the top trotters includes a number of prestigious European races. All notable racing nations also host their own highly regarded premier events for young horses. Saddled events are also commonplace in France and though less frequent, they are not considered exceptional in other European trotting nations.

Chapter 4 : OFF TRACK BETTING | Bet Horse Racing & Greyhound Racing Online

Kentucky Regulator Defers Vote on New Harness Track Kentucky Horse Racing Commission heard from three applicants Oct. stable area and was the only one without an agreement with the.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: One of these was William Russell Allen, a prominent New England breeder, who went to Woodburn to obtain the choice stock that became the foundation for his farm near Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Another visitor to this pioneer Kentucky establishment was Christopher F. Emery had good horses and once sent a stable of his trotters to race in Russia. Mambrino King was the pride of owner C. It was said that in his last days Hamlin would sit before a painting of this horse from Kentucky with tears streaming from his eyes. Talbert, a Lexington dentist, loved outdoor life and made his home in the country. He needed good road 34 horses for the daily drives back and forth to his office in Lexington. She was given the attractive name of Alma Mater. Her matronly career began early and she was sent to George Wilkes, for Dr. At the age of four she had her first foal, Alcantara. He and his brother were connected with most of the horse deals in the Lexington area. All of the foals of Alma Mater were given a name starting with the first letter of the alphabet. Her second foal was Alcyone. This stallion died at the early age of ten, on the threshold of what promised to be one of the greatest careers a stallion ever had. Alcyone was acclaimed by many as the greatest son of George Wilkes. After the death of Dr. Talbert in his son Percy S. Talbert took over the farm and that same year Alma had a foal named Allendorf, who founded a family of Tennessee running walkers. In Alma Mater was sold to W. Hobart, of California, and she disappeared from sight on the West Coast. The fame of the Kentucky harness horse was spreading. It was a product of Woodburn Farm, Almont, which became the first horse of this section whose foals were to get world35 wide attention. Richard West, a Kentuckian by birth, attended Georgetown College and then chose farming as his occupation. He dealt in cattle and mules on a large scale. In , with the Civil War over and the trotting industry developing rapidly in Kentucky, he decided to become a breeder of trotters. Over at Woodburn the young Almont was attracting attention. He had raced only once but he won so easily that it was no contest. Alexander and found that Woodburn was willing to sell, as it had other young stallions of similar bloodlines. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 5 : "The Kentucky Harness Horse" by Ken McCarr

The Kentucky harness horse. [Ken McCarr] -- This informative book shows how the influence of Kentucky Standard breeding spread across the nation and finally around the world. Here is the story of the horses and farms, the men and women who.

Chapter 6 : About - Red Mile | Lexington, Kentucky

The fame of the Kentucky harness horse was spreading. It was a product of Woodburn Farm, Almont, which became the first horse of this section whose foals were to get world35 wide attention. Almont, a son of the war casualty Alexander's Abdallah, was to start two important Kentucky harness horse nurseries on their way to fame.

Chapter 7 : Project MUSE - The Kentucky Harness Horse

The book is previously owned. The corners of the cover are very lightly bumped. I have seen no tears, writing, or stains. This book would make an excellent addition to your collection.

Chapter 8 : World's fastest harness horse dies in Kentucky | Reuters

During its weekly publication the articles and photo coverage of Standardbred harness horse racing were exceptional.

The Annual Christmas edition was jam-packed full of season's records, races and stables along with reports on the winter stabling of many horses and horsemen and their expectations for the coming year.

Chapter 9 : Kentucky Horse Racing Commission | Kentucky Horse Racing Commission

The ownership of Kentucky Downs has filed an application with the Kentucky Horse Racing Commission to build a Standardbred track, to be named Oak Grove Meadows, on 80 acres near the intersection.