



Wildwood Farm CLIPS & CLOPS Oak Harbor

November 2023

YOUR NEIGH-BORHOOD HULLABALOO

CREATED & EDITED BY HEATHER CARDER

The Dizzying History of the Carousel begins with Knights

By Kat Eschner July 2017

Who knew that the simple carousel, now a kids' fairground ride, had such a long history? According to the International Independent Showmen's Museum, the word "carousel" derives from "little war," a training game that originated with Arabian and Turkish warriors in the 12th century, writes Entertainment Designer. Although it must have looked sort of whimsical, the game was a serious exercise in horsemanship: it "involved tossing a clay ball filled with perfume between riders," writes the magazine. The player who failed to catch the ball would reek of perfume until they could wash.

The Spanish and Italian words for "little war" were *garosello* and *carosella*, which eventually became the French word "carousel." The French also improved on the "little war" training game by developing a device to practice for carousel competitions that was the direct progenitor of the fairground ride.

The issue at this point was power: "Some early carousels were human-powered, meaning a person would

rotate the entire structure using either a hand crank or pull rope," Kiniry writes. "Others relied on animal power. "In order to prepare for these competitions, a practice device was created which featured legless wooden horses suspended from arms on a central rotating pole. The pole was rotated either by human, horse, or mule, while the horsemen mounted on the wooded horses practiced games such as spearing a hanging ring with their jousting lances.

Sounds like fun, right? Civilians at the time agreed. Games based on the carousel started appearing, and by the nineteenth century, writes Laura Kiniry for *Popular Mechanics*, carousels that strongly resembled the ones the knights used were entertaining European fairgoers.

Because the horses hung in the air, the centrifugal force caused riders to fly outwards when the ride was in motion, giving rise to the name "flying-horses carousel." Carousel technology also went on a short divergence with the creation of bicycle-powered carousels. But it wasn't until 1861, with the first steam-powered carousel, that the device became what we know today.

An English man named Thomas Bradshaw created the first such ride, writes the National Fairground and

Circus Archive at the University of Sheffield. Bradshaw debuted his ride in 1861 and patented it in 1863. In that year, a local newspaper described Bradshaw's ride as "... [a] roundabout of huge proportions, driven by a steam engine which whirled around with such impetuosity, that the wonder is the daring riders are not shot off like cannon-ball, and driven half into the middle of next month."

"The impact of the steam machine on the development of the riding machine was profound," writes the archive. It wasn't until the carousel came to America, though, that the golden age of the carousel began. "The American carousels were huge compared to their European counterparts and the woodwork of the horses was extremely elaborate," writes Entertainment Designer. Zoo animals and mythical beasts were added to the rides, as was the ability to go up and down as well as in a circle.

Charles Looff was the earliest and most successful of the American carousel builders. Looff started in Coney Island, New York, and then moved his factory to Crescent Park in East Providence, Rhode Island, where his showpiece carousel still operates. In 1910 Looff *Continued on page 11*

WHAT'S TRENDING NOW

Luxury Fake Fur Blanket

Estrelle Equestrian is a German company founded in 2022 that produces high-quality equestrian products for riders and horses. The company is known for its innovative and functional designs that offer a new standard of comfort and luxury. Estrelle Equestrian's products have been internationally recognized and awarded in 2022 and 2023 from SPOGA Horse for their unique features, such as the Cool Air Tec bandages, which are extremely breathable, climate-controlled, and pressure-reducing.

The Luxury Fake Fur Blanket was introduced in 2023 as an innovative horse blanket with excellent sweat function and a unique, luxurious design. Thanks to the small 3D air chambers on the inside, the Luxury Fake Fur blanket from Estrelle wicks away moisture ly quickly to the surface and allows the fur to dry more quickly. This cozy blanket also keeps



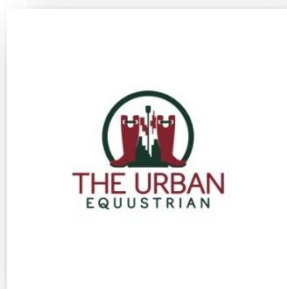
your horse warm and prevents hair breakage thanks to the soft inner lining. With removable waist straps and elegant leather patches made of high-quality, vegan imitation leather on the buckles, this blanket is easily cared for and washable. Black is the only color currently available and three sizes from 75 to 80 inches.

Next year be on the look out for the award-winning Estrelle Turn Out Blanket, sophisticated with a perfect symbiosis of natural and recycled fabrics that helps keep the horse warm, muscles relaxed and prevents overheating due to a natural cooling effect from the corn fiber and wool fill.

www.estrelledesign.de

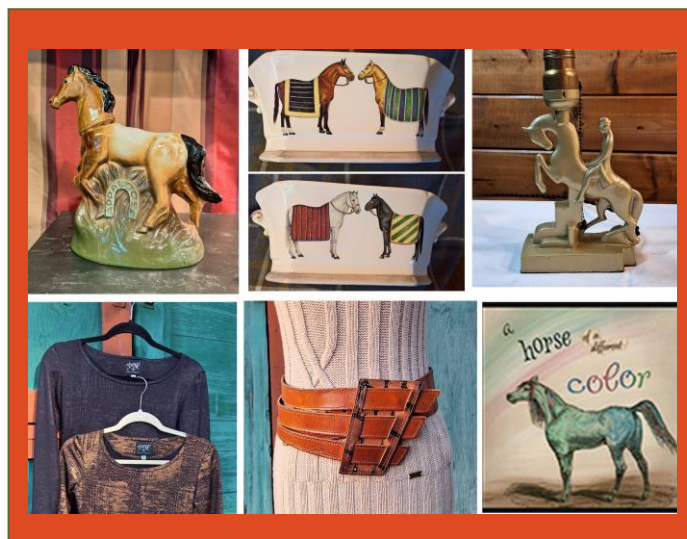


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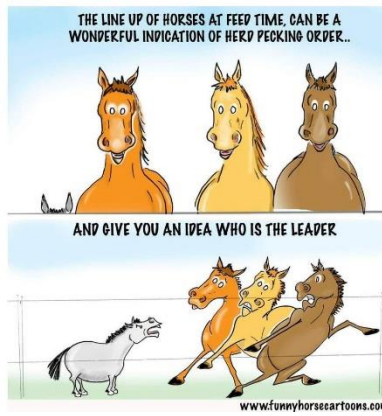
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New Items for November





How your horse sees himself after not spooking at the squirrel.



When your vet tells you



it's only an abscess

rider: *adds too much leg*
mare:



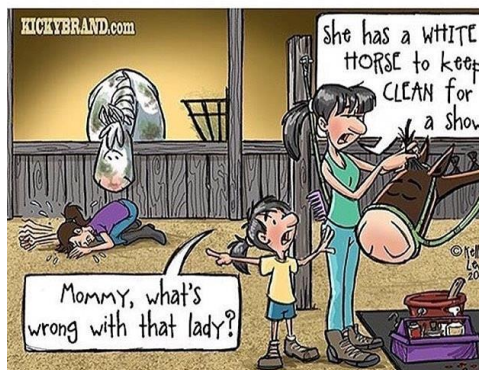
A large part of being a HORSE OWNER is



staring at your HORSES like this until they start acting better.



No one judges you more than a horse that has waited 2 minutes past their feed time...



"Honey, I'll be home late, can you please feed the horses? What to feed them is on the blackboard in the stable."



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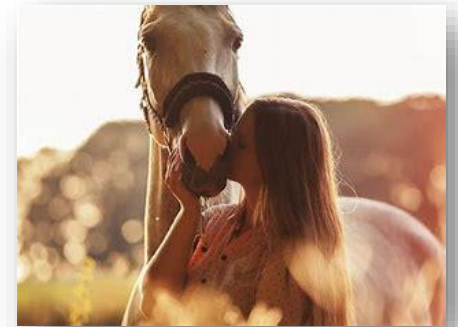
WILDWOOD FARM HAS IT ALL!

PACIFIC NORTHWEST
PNWA
Riding Academy



"Your horse is a mirror to your soul. Sometimes you might not like what you see. Sometimes you will."

-Buck Brannaman



"I smile when I catch God watching me through the eyes of a horse."

-Kevin Weatherby



WWW.PNWRiding.com

PACIFIC NORTHWEST
RIDING ACADEMY

FARMHOUSE BY THE HIGHWAY

By Matt Barrett

The hardest thing about death, my mother said, is when you stop remembering what drove you mad. Like the way my father typed one key at a time, or how he spit in his hands to smooth cowlicks in his hair.

You can tell yourself those things happened — that when he rose each morning, he sighed so loud you could hear him from down the hall. But they won't annoy you like they used to, won't satisfy your rage when you picture him missing your softball game or forgetting to pick you up from school even though he said he'd gotten clean.

You'll wonder at times why you got upset, why you weren't just thankful he was there, somewhere, in some place you could actually find him.

So you'll remember how he took you sledding one winter afternoon by the reservoir. And those final words he told you, the words you know he must have always felt but couldn't say till then because he was scared you wouldn't say them back: You've always been my favorite. "It isn't fair," my mother said, "to miss him like he was perfect."

I remember the day my father bought the farmhouse by the highway. Its previous owners had sold it so the state could lay concrete and guardrails and send a thousand cars an hour through what used to be the family's yard.

It was pretty and large, made of stone, with a well out back and a stable for horses that used to clip-clop west through the foothills.

In the summer a blackberry bush grew beside a breakdown lane for emergency vehicles and dying cars, right where farmers once had planted wheat.

My father said, "Think of how beautiful it used to be," and my mother in her tired voice asked, "Have you seen what it looks like now?"

For years we lived with horsehair walls separating us from screaming tractor trailers, but when my father turned us west, toward the foothills under a blood-red sun, he said, "This is all I see."



Nutrition Corner

DARNEL – WHEAT’S EVIL TWIN

Darnel is an annual grass that hides a lethal toxin for grazing animals in the Northwest. It has smooth simple stems from two to four feet high. The leaf blades are four to ten inches long and about one-quarter inch wide, rough on the upper surface and smooth on the lower. The flower, spike is four to twelve inches long, with four to eight flowers to each spikelet, which fits tightly into a slight curve on either side of the stalk. The seed is about the size of a small grain of wheat, it is rounded at each end, with a shallow groove on the inner surface, and is closely covered by two scales, the outer one usually possessing a short awn. The kernel itself is greenish, tinged with brown or purple. It is in bloom from June to August. Darnel is very closely related to English and Italian rye grasses, but may be readily distinguished from both in having no leafy shoots from the base, and consequently it does not grow in tufts or bunches.

The toxic principle seems to be only in the seed or grain itself, and has been determined as a narcotic alkaloid temuline, which agricultural research has shown to be a strong nerve poison. Other authorities give different toxic principles, and some refer the cause of injury to a fungus which infests the seed. Studies conclude that according to most authorities

Who have investigated darnel the fungus alone contains the toxic substance - the temuline - and hence the grains in which the fungus does not occur should be harmless. The dangerous properties are said to be most pronounced in wet seasons in the Pacific Northwest.

As early as 1842 there have been reports of Darnel affecting livestock (and people). The first reports were of poisoning of pigs from eating darnel mixed with barley and fatalities among horses and sheep have been recorded since 1861. The amounts of darnel necessary to kill a horse is .7 lbs per 100 lbs of live weight.

The symptoms in the horse are dilation of the pupils, vertigo, uncertain gait, and trembling. The animal falls, the body is cold and the extremities are stiff, respiration is labored, the pulse is slow and small, and there are convulsive movements of the head and limbs. There is rapid enfeeblement, and death may occur within thirty hours.

Darnel can look a lot like wheat or rye in your pasture so best to have suspicious plants tested.

WILDWOOD FARM AND TRIPLE CROWN FEEDS.

Our partnership with Triple Crown began in 2014 through a promotion with the USEF encouraging farm members to compare their current feeding programs with Triple Crown products. We have found the TC products to be superior over other products primarily because of the EquiMix technology and the research support of a leading edge team including independent representatives of Equine Universities, Medical clinics and top level riders and trainers

Meet GABARDINE EXPRESS

Early on a showery April morning in 2010 Berber was born at Wildwood Farm, an anticipated foaling as we had never bred his dam – Decolores – to Private Gold, a Stakes winning Thoroughbred that Wildwood Farm is a syndicate partner in.

Berber’s dam was a lovely dapple grey thoroughbred that had dense bone and muscle, she really looked more like a quarter horse than a thoroughbred, and she had given us some amazing foals when bred to Hannoverian stallions. In her day, she was raced to the top 3 a few times, but found her calling in the breeding barn. (She was a full sister to our French Dancer). Although she had been bred to a thoroughbred before, this was the first pairing that Wildwood Farm was involved in.

Berber got his name when he was born; the sun slats coming through the skylights in the barn made his coat look like plaid, so he was given the name



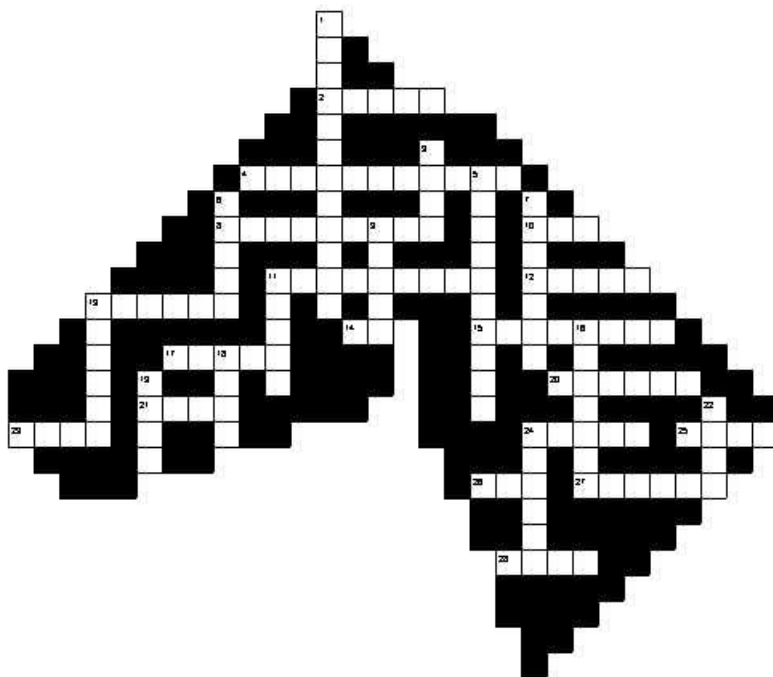
“Berber” after the British designer label Burberrys, and when it came time to register him we went with the closest thing we could come up with, which was Gabardine express.

A gentle foal from the get-go, Berber grew to 16 hands by the time he was 2, and was sent to Saint Louis . MO for track training when he was 3 and 16.2 hands. He proved to be an intelligent and instinctive horse; the first race he competed in he finished dead last, but the 2nd race he won by 7 lengths. His jockey said he just didn’t know the rules, but once he did he put his whole heart into it.

The year he turned 4 he was raced again and won his first 2 races; then in the 3rd race the horse next to him stepped sideways in the gate and injured his knee – but he still came in 3rd. Berber was retired and sent to a hunter jumper home in Tennessee where he is still competing successfully today.

HORSING AROUND CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Horsing About



Down

1. Jumping against time across natural obstacles
3. Most racehorses get fed these
5. Once used to pull ploughs and carts
6. Large white mark on head of Horse
7. The person that does your horses feet
9. Require a check at least once a year
11. Which association does Monbulk-Clematis ARC belong to
13. Three beat movement
16. You stick your foot in it
18. Small yellow eggs on Horse legs in Autumn
19. A place where they breed horses
22. What is the highest point on the horse
24. Stops the saddle from sliding sideways

Across

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Can be put into horse shoes for extra grip | 20. To trot on the spot |
| 4. Part of bridle that is done up behind the jaw | 21. 2 Beat movement |
| 8. A disease that can be caused by founder | 23. An artificial aid used to back up the leg |
| 10. What can you tell by looking at your horses teeth | 24. Every 6 to 8 weeks you treat for this |
| 11. Brings good luck | 25. A small horse |
| 12. Something used to steer a horse | 26. It goes in the Horse's mouth |
| 13. Back of saddle | 27. Front of saddle |
| 14. Short for hands | 28. Soft part on bottom of horses foot |
| 15. Also known as flat work | |
| 17. A striped relative of the horse | |

WOMEN CELEBRITIES WHO LOVE HORSES!



Bella Hadid



Gigi Hadid



Gisele Bündchen



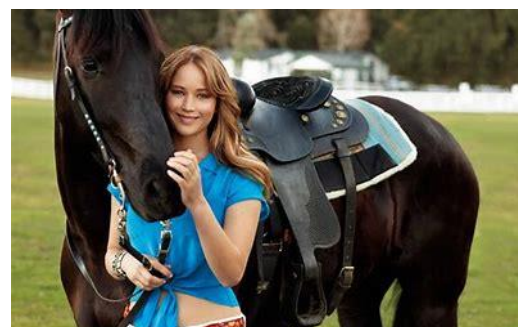
Madonna



Julia Roberts



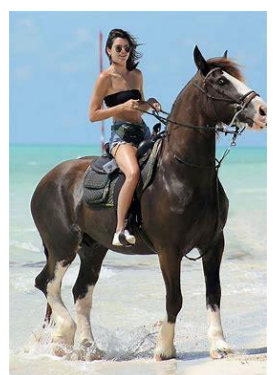
Kim Kardashian



Jennifer Lawrence



Julianne Moore



Kendall Jenner



Lady Gaga



Mary Kate Olsen



Selena Gomez



Selma Blair



Shania Twain

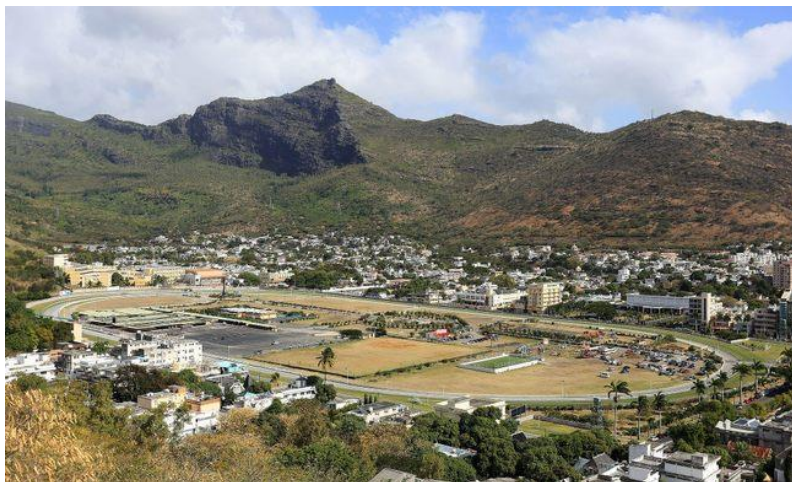


Victoria Beckham

Champ de Mars

Port Louis, Mauritius

Dating back to 1812, this is the oldest racecourse in the Southern Hemisphere.



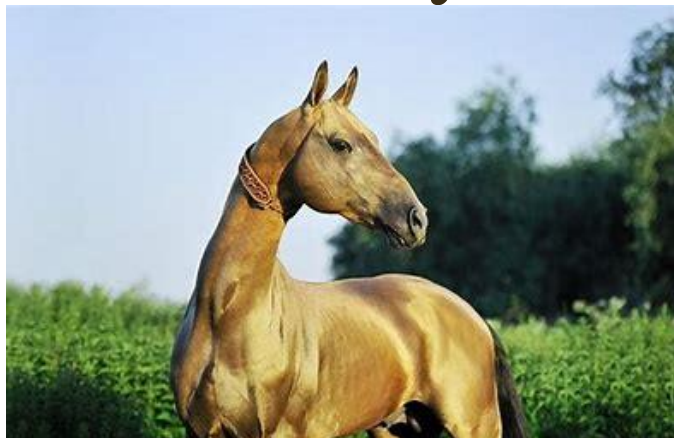
FOUNDED IN 1812, THE CHAMP de Mars Racecourse is the oldest racecourse in the Southern Hemisphere and the second-oldest in the world. Located in Mauritius' capital of Port Louis, the track held its first races in June 1812, the same year that British forces took over the island from the French. When the country finally declared its independence 156 years later, it was right here at the racecourse.

The Champs de Mars Racecourse was created under the auspices of the Mauritius Turf Club, founded by Britain's Colonel Draper. Before 1810, the area was a military training ground for French troops. The course has a circumference of 1,298 meters (4,258 feet), and viewers can spectate from stadium seating as well as private lodges. Inside the course, you'll find a statue of King Edward VII by sculptor Prosper d'Épinay as well as an obelisk known as the Malartic Tomb, which pays tribute to a French governor.

Today, the races meet a high international standard, and racing is one of the country's most popular sports. Mauritius' big horse races include the Duchess of York Cup, Barbé Cup, Maiden Cup, and the Duke of York Cup. The horses and jockeys come mostly from South Africa and Australia, and the racing season extends from April to November, with races held on weekends. The manager and owner are known to be very friendly and welcoming to visitors, and might just show you around if you run into them.

You can stroll up to Champ de Mars from the harbor, nestled in a valley surrounded by the country's jagged volcanic mountains, all while enjoying the soft Indian Ocean breeze. Afterward, you can head back downtown, past the mosques and Chinatown, the British statues and French-language schools, for any of the country's many cuisines.

Heavenly Horses of Ferghana



In 104 BC, a 60,000-strong Chinese army was sent to Dawan on the orders of the Tang emperor Wu-Di. The reason for the start of the war were the Argamaks, the “heavenly horses of Ferghana”, as they are called in all sources. These horses possessed great strength and endurance and “Sweated blood”, which for the Chinese was a sign of their divine origin. They regarded the horses of Ferghana as Heavenly Horses on which one could ride to the Land of Immortality”. The Chinese emperor Wu-Di, who was looking for a way to become immortal, especially coveted the heavenly horse. The celestial horses became an object of veneration in China and were even the subject of poems by poets. However, the secret of the Argamaks’ peculiarity and their ability to “sweat blood” is that their skin was eaten away by parasites, which caused this unusual effect.

However, although all of this was elucidated in the twentieth century, in the second century BC the Argamaks were the target of a certain cult. After their defeat in 104 BC, the Chinese attacked Dawan again, but this time the people of Farghana had to compromise: They undertook to supply the Chinese Emperor with 300 horses each year for his army.

The question of the origin of these horses is still open. Thus, the Chinese traveler and diplomat Han Jian wrote: “In the Dawan empire there are high mountains. On this mountain there are horses that are hard to get: Therefore the colored mares are selected and brought to the foothill of the mountains to mate with the Mountain stallions. It is from these mares that the bloodstained foals are born, which is why they are called Foals of the Heavenly Horse Breed”.

One cannot deny the importance of the “Celestial” origin of the Argamaks but it should be noted that the main reason for possessing these horses was the need to wage war against the Huns, who at that time were causing much damage on the borders with China. Like all nomads, the Huns had an excellent, armed cavalry force – the Cataphracts – which the Chinese horsemen on small, less robust horses were no match for. Therefore, the Chinese needed the Argamaks from Central Asia, who were considered one of the best breeds at the time.

These now-extinct horses were one of China's earliest major imports and as depicted in Tang dynasty tomb figures in earthenware, and may “resemble the animals on the golden medal of Eucratides, King of Bactria. They are also the only breed known historically to occasion an actual war. According to some reports, the descendants of these “Heavenly horses” are now Turkmen Akhal Teke horses, rightly considered one of the best horse breeds in the world.

Cont'd from page 1

moved his family and factory to Long Beach, California, where he remained until his death in 1918.

Many carousel carvers learned their skills carving for Looff. Looff had many style changes over the years and it is interesting to speculate on which of these carvers may have caused the changes. It is more likely that Looff kept a close eye on his competition and carved more and more elaborate horses to outdo the other carvers. This progression in styles can be seen by comparing his early style, as seen at Seaport Village in San Diego, California, the mixed era carousel at Crescent Park, and the spectacular and very popular late-style Looff carousel operating in downtown Spokane, Washington.

William Mangels was a carousel builder who never carved a carousel horse. He would generally commission carvers to create a complete set of horses which he would then install on one of his own frames. You may see carousels referred to as Mangels/Illions or similar references. Carvers who worked under such arrangements included Stein & Goldstein and Illions. Other similar entrepreneurs included Kremer (Carmel) and T. M. Harton (Muller).

Marcus Illions is recognized as one of the two greatest artists of the carousel world. His masterpiece horses have very flamboyant heads and fairly well decorated bodies. Illions carved all the heads for his horses himself. Much is known about Illions from his sons and descendants. Illions first carved carousel horses in England and then carved for Charles Looff in Brooklyn. He formed his own company in Brooklyn, New York, in 1909, carving initially for Mangels and then for himself. Although Illions' three most spectacular carousels (known as the "Supreme" models) have all been broken up, a number of his other carousels still remain. Examples of these are at Agawam Amusement Park in Springfield, Massachusetts, and the zoo at Columbus, Ohio.

Charles Carmel carved for Charles Looff before he went out on his own. Carmel was another of the many carvers with factories in Brooklyn, New York, who carved complete carousels for Mangels. Carmel carousel animals are highly decorated and noticeable Carmel traits include elaborate "fish scale" blankets, gorgeous armored horses, and the lolling tongue on many of his horses. Carmel's style is difficult to describe as he seems to have adopted traits from all the other carvers. You can see famous Carmel carousels at Rye Playland, Rye, New York, and at Knoebels Grove, Elysburg, Pennsylvania.

Timothy and Bartholomew Murphy had a long association with carousels, generally as concessionaires or partners in carousel operations in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Louisiana but also as builders of carousels using animals carved by other carvers. In his early years, Timothy was a carver, and then carving foreman for Looff, and also appears to have had an association with Carmel. By 1903, Timothy Murphy was listed under Manufacturers of Carousels in the New York City Directories. A number of mixed carousels with Murphy associations have mounts with an affinity for looff and even Carmel carvings. These were previously either attributed to those companies or unknown. Currently many of these are now tentatively believed to have been carved by Timothy Murphy. Carousels with these Murphy horses now operate at City Park, New Orleans, Lake Compounce Connecticut, and Lighthouse Point, Connecticut.

The Stein and Goldstein carousels are known by their initials, S&G. Solomon Stein and Harry Goldstein operated in Brooklyn, New York, from about 1912. Their horses are large and somewhat frightening with big heads and large teeth. Both carved for W. F. Mangels. Stein & Goldstein trademarks are large buckles and no forelocks. Although they decorated their horses with ribbons and flowers, the large size does tend to be frightening. They made relatively few carousels. Examples are at Central Park, New York, and Hartford, Connecticut. The Central Park carousel horses are noticeably larger than most.

Gustave Dentzel immigrated from Germany and was one of the earlier carousel builders. The company was carving and creating carousels from about 1870 to 1928. Denzel carousels tend to be large park machines

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with a mixture of horses and other animals (menagerie). The animals are realistic and well carved. Although the company carved over a long period of time, the style of horses remained remarkably consistent with very few style changes after 1900. Although Dentzel carved menagerie carousels virtually from the beginning, it is widely (and mistakenly) believed that the menagerie animals were created by Salvatore Cernigliaro, Dentzel's head carver from approximately 1903. Gustav Dentzel died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, William. The company closed upon the death of William in 1928.

Daniel Muller and his brother Alfred operated their own carousel company from 1903 to 1917, building approximately 12 to 16 carousels. Daniel Muller is generally recognized as the greatest carver of carousel animals, carving very realistic and artistic animals. His only two remaining carousels are at Forest Park, Queens, New York, and Cedar Point, Ohio. None of his trade mark Military Muller carousels still exist although the outside row horses on the Please Touch Museum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania are all "Military Mullers." The Muller brothers had originally worked for Dentzel, and after the closing of their own enterprise they again went back to Dentzel. Muller's style is recognizable in some of the later Dentzel carousels. It is popular to attribute any well-carved horse to Daniel Muller; however, there is no documented evidence that he carved for any company other than Muller and Dentzel.

Allan Herschell and James Armitage operated from about 1892 through 1902, carving a great number of portable carousels of a fairly simple style. Their steam riding galleries still exist at Willowbrook Village in Maine and in Greenville, Mississippi. The financial problems of the Armitage Herschell Company caused Herschell to leave and form a new company in 1900 with his Spillman in-laws. This factory started by carving and creating carousels in the old style and also created some large park machines, generally elaborate menagerie carousels. The Herschell Spillman factory created 18 separate menagerie animals, most of which were on each of the larger carousels. Herschell Spillman menageries can be found all across the country, including Ocean City, Maryland, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, and Greenfield Village near Detroit, Michigan.

Other names to note who contributed to the American carousel are C.W. Parker, Charles Dare, U.S. Merry Go Round Company, Charles Leupold, E Joy Morris, The Long Family and Philadelphia Toboggan Company.



Stein & Goldstein



Marcus Illions



Charles Looff



Daniel Muller