

HISTORICAL Curly Breed Lines/Types

Damele, Nevada Mustang, Cook, Mead

Damele Curlies were wild Mustang Curlies found in the Roberts Mountains, Nevada area. Once captured, they were bred by the Damele family. The Dameles eventually crossed the Curlies with other breeds. Their best known other breed stallions were, Nevada Red (Arabian) and Ruby Red King (Morgan). They also used QH and Saddlebred, Appaloosa and draft (Suffolk) to cross with their Curlies. Their Curly stallion Copper D was out of a Curly mare and an unregistered palomino QH stallion called Toni. 3D brand is used by Dry Creek and Aukerman Damele ranches. **Curly Coat Genes found are KRT25 (most common) and unknown Genes.**

Damele/Cook are Curly horses out of Copper D and were bred by the Damele's neighbors the Cook family and their mares. This line carries another coat gene that is unidentified, just called the **Unknown Cook Coat Gene**. Most are out of a Cook line stallion named Houdini.

Nevada Mustangs- Most Nevada mustangs today carry KRT25 Curly Coat gene, but there are some NV mustangs with an unknown Curly Coat Gene yet to be identified.

Aishihik Joe Mead carried on the breeding of Damele stock. Joe also acquired a unique line from the Native Aishihik people in the Yukon called **Aishihik**. We know little about the ancestors of this line found near Aishihik Lake, Yukon. Joe mixed this line with Damele, Cook, Canadian lines and sometimes Fredell and Foundation Appaloosa's. It is unknown if the Aishihik Curly carried a different Curly Coat gene originally. This is the (Blossom) line, Yellow Hornet Line. They are closely related to Foundation Appaloosa of the Native bred Palouse and Nez Perce horses. **This line tests positive for KRT25.**

Native Line- Eli Bad Warrior/Berndt/Hammrick/NTS

The earliest documented Curlies with the Native Americans is in the Winter Count drawing of 1801-02 stating it was the year the Sioux stole Curly horses from the Crow. This event has placed the Sioux at that time in the Standing Rock/Cheyenne River area.

Eli Bad Warrior was a Native American that raised Curly horses on the Cheyenne River Sioux reservation. He got his Curlies from his father. Eli sold his Curlies to Slim Berndt who then sold them to Ernie Hammrich. Ernie bred these Curlies and then sold many to the Neidhards (NTS). Ernie kept some Native stock also and bred them to foundation QH calling this line the "Bad Warrior", "Warrior" line in honor of Eli Bad Warrior. **Curly Coat Gene KRT25.**

Canadian Skjonsberg and Cypress lines

The Skjonsberg line first came into Alberta with a mare caught at a watering hole (Dakotas) by a fellow (Johnson was his last name, Ole Skjonsberg's grand father.) in 1902 or 1903. Ole started raising curlies in the 1930's and very few, if any, records were kept. Two pockets of Curlies in Alberta, one was Skjonsberg's, and the other one around the Cypress Hills. Bob Pollock along with two brothers arrived in the Cypress Hills area of Saskatchewan in 1883 from Winnemucca, Nevada with at least one curly horse. This seems to be the start of the Curly influence to the eventual "Cypress" curlies. The curlies that George Naismith raised came from Bob Pollock originally and Ken and Marg Perrin got their breeding stock from George. Ken and Marge were the ones that registered their curlies with the "Cypress" label. This line was heavily bred to the Quarter Horse. This line is also related to the Alberta Wildies in Canada. (by Ron Gale) The Canadian Lines carry the **Curly Coat Gene KRT25.**

Fredell Curly Line- Curly and QH breeders Francis and Dora Fredell of Boulder, Colorado.

Mr. Fredell's history with curly horses goes back to his first curly mare presented to him as a gift from his father. When Mrs. Fredell joined the partnership, Mr. Fredell was already producing a number of curly horses from his stock horses each year. Mrs. Fredell's influence turned the breeding program more specifically toward American Quarter Horses. By the time the Fredell's sold their last stock, their curly horses were 75 to 90% Quarter Horse. (Myth and Mystery) This line carries **Curly Coat Gene KRT25.**

Wyoming Salt Wells/Rock Springs Mustangs

Mustang BLM Curlies found in the Salt Wells/Rock Springs area of WY. These Curly Mustangs trace back to the ranch Curly horse, the Laramie Stud and his son Rocket. He was bought by Isaac Newton Brooks between 1942-1945 from a horse trader in Laramie, WY. The Laramie stud produced Rocket, a Curly and they are the source of the WY Curlies today. The horses once belonged to Ike and his nephew John Knappes and became a part of the BLM land when these ranchers were no longer allowed to use the range land freely for horse breeding and the cowboys were getting too old do the horse round ups anymore. (John Knapps) **Curly Coat Gene KRT25.**

Curly Jim Gaited MFT Curly Line

The foundation stallion is *Curly Jim. He was an unknown Curly horse out of TN, resembled a Missouri Foxtrotter in build and did a foxtrot gait. He arrived in MO around 1956 and was trained to ride by Johnny Brooks. Johnny was 16 yrs old and Curly Jim was around 3 yrs old. At one time Curly Jim was also owned by Vern Mc Clellen. Curly Jim was bred to a mare named Bradford mare and foaled the Curly mare *Blaze. *Blaze was bred to Walker's Merry Lad, the offspring of was *Walker's Prince T the most widely used gaited Curly in the Curly Jim MFT Curly line. Many Curly Jim line Curlies are also registered in the MFTHBA and do a soft gait carrying 2 copies of the DMRT3 gait gene. There is also a McKay pony line and Circle B pony line going back to Curly Jim. **Curly Coat Curly Gene SP6**

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