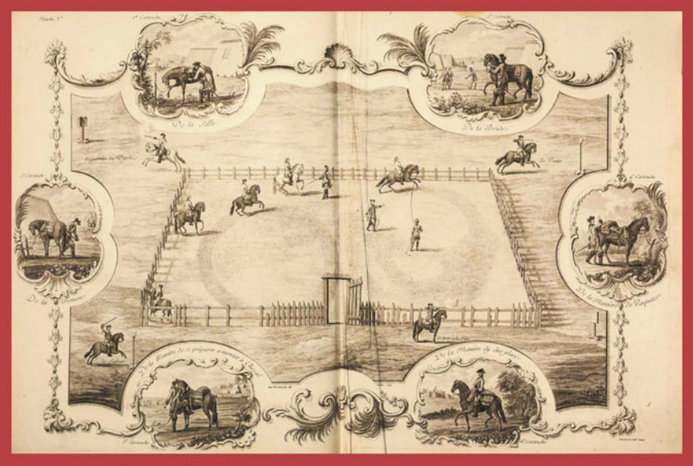
Escuelas y maestros

Las prácticas guerreras caballerescas de la Edad Media dejan paso a un nuevo concepto de adiestramiento para los jóvenes de la nobleza. Su educación ecuestre ya no se destina para la guerra o la caza. El Renacimiento rescata los preceptos de Jenofonte, en una corriente que se inicia en el Reino de Nápoles, bajo dominio español. Se escriben tratados de equitación y se crean escuelas por toda Europa. Se construyen recintos cerrados, los picaderos, donde se practican los ejercicios. Surge la doma clásica de alta escuela, con el caballo español como protagonista por la bondad de sus cualidades.

Famous riding schools, prominent equestrians. The mediaeval practice of chivalrous warfare gradually evolved into a new concept of equestrianism for its own sake, something entirely suitable for the scions of the nobility to learn. The Renaissance saw a revival of the teachings of Xenofonte, particularly in the Spanish territory of the Kingdom of Naples. Throughout Europe treatises on horse riding were produced, and riding schools established. A new kind of enclosed space was built –the *picadero*– where the training of the horse and rider was carried out. Classical horsemanship (dressage) emerged as the highest form of the art, *the haute école* –with the Spanish thoroughbred as protagonist.

Méthode et invention nouvelle de dresser les chevaux. William Cavendish, duque de Newcastle,1658.



Traité sur la cavalerie. L.H. Drummond de Melfort, 1776.

Nombres célebres / Some Famous Names

Conde Cesare Fiaschi (1523–1592)

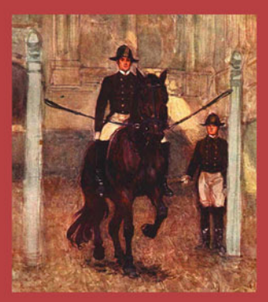
El primero en evolucionar las teorías de Jenofonte. Fundó su escuela de equitación en Ferrara, en 1539, las más antigua de la que se tienen noticias en Europa.

Pioneer in building on the theories laid out by Xenofonte. He founded his riding school in Ferrara in 1539. It is the oldest known school in Europ.

Federico Grisone

Noble napolitano, discípulo de Fiaschi, en 1532 fundó la influyente Academia Ecuestre de Nápoles. También escribió el primer tratado sobre equitación de la Europa moderna, *Gli ordini di cavalcare*, (1550), traducido a varios idiomas.

A member of the Napolitan nobility. Grisone was a disciple of Fiaschi. In 1532 he founded the influential Equestrian Academy of Naples. He was the author of the first modern European treatise on horse riding, *Gli ordini di cavalcare*, (1550), translated into various languages.



Escuela Española de Equitación de Viena

Fundada en 1571 con caballos españoles, de donde le viene el nombre, es la más antigua de Europa. Célebre por su picadero barroco construido en 1735. Considerado Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial por la UNESCO.

Spanish Riding School of Vienna. Founded in 1571, the horses were all Spanish, hence the name. It is the oldest riding school in Europe. It is best known for its baroque riding hall, built in 1735. The School has been recognized as a cultural heritage site by UNESCO.

Real Maestranza de Caballería de Ronda

Creada por Felipe II en 1573, la primera Escuela de Equitación de España, dedicada al fomento de la monta a la jineta, autóctona de la Península ibérica.

Real Maestranza de Caballería de Ronda. Founded in 1573 by royal charter signed by Philip II, this is the first ever riding school in Spain. It taught how to ride specifically for combat, in the style typical of the Iberian peninsula at the time.

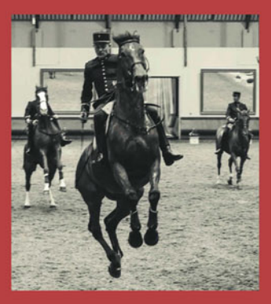
Antoine de Pluvinel (1552–1620)

Seguidor de Pignatelli, es el primero de los grandes maestros franceses. Su obra *L'Instruction du Roy* se publicó en 1623. Preceptor de Luis XIII. Se caracterizó por un método más refinado en la doma que sus antecesores. Insistía en la paciencia y en la suavidad por parte del jinete.

A follower of Pignatelli, he is the first of the great French riding masters and was the instructor to Louis XIII. His manual, *L'Instruction du Roy* was published in 1623. He developed a training technique which was more refined than that of his predecessors, putting more emphasis on the need for the rider to demonstrate patience and a less rigid approach.

La doma de alta escuela fue evolucionando en el trato al caballo, en la búsqueda de sus aires naturales y la compenetración con el jinete. Distintos maestros marcaron la tendencia hacia una doma más ligera y con métodos más suaves. Gueriniere afirmaba que el uso de las espuelas era el reconocimiento del fracaso. A partir del Renacimiento los caballos españoles fueron cada vez más demandados debido a sus movimientos elevados y probada nobleza. Luis XV de Francia, alumno de Gueriniere, mandó comprar caballos de Andalucía. Otro maestro, Antonine de Pluvinel, aparece representado en las ilustraciones de su tratado con su caballo español, de nombre *Bonito*.

The training of horses (what is today known as dressage) evolved as a handling technique in which the objective was to bring out the animal's natural features whilst working in complete harmony with the rider. Harsh, stiff techniques gave way, under certain teachers who became very influential owing to their success, to a lighter touch with more subtle methods. Guérinière for example affirmed that the use of spurs was to be considered as a blatant recognition of failure. From about halfway through the Renaissance period Spanish horses became more and more in demand, owing to their high step and stance, and their proven nobility of character. Louis XV, a pupil of Guérinière's, sent for horses to be brought to him from Andalucia. Another horse master, Antoine de Pluviel, can be seen in his own engravings riding his own horse from Spain, for which he had a Spanish name, Bonito ("pretty" or "good-looking").



Picadero-Escuela de Versalles y las Tullerías

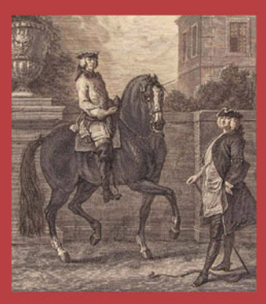
Fundadas por Luis XIV en 1680. En el XVII Francia recupera el espíritu militar para la alta doma y tiene una enorme influencia en la equitación europea a partir del XVIII, con la creación en 1768 de la Escuela de Caballería del Ejército, en Saumur.

Riding School of Versailles and the Tuileries. Founded by Louis XIV in 1680. The following century France rediscovers the military essence of the haute école, leading to that country's enormous influence in European equestrianism from the Eighteenth century onwards, coinciding with the foundation in 1768 of the Army Riding School at Saumur.

William Cavendish
duque de Newcastle (1592–1676)

Se formó en la Escuela de Nápoles para después fundar su propia escuela en Bélgica que trasladaría a Inglaterra al castillo de Bolsover. Se le conoció por su dureza en la doma. Fue el primero en escribir sobre la memoria de los caballos.

Duke of Newcastle. After receiving his early training at Naples, he later founded his own school in England, at Bolsover Castle. He was renowned for his toughness during training sessions. He was the first riding master to realise that horses possess a memory.



François Robinchon de la Guérinière (1688–1751)

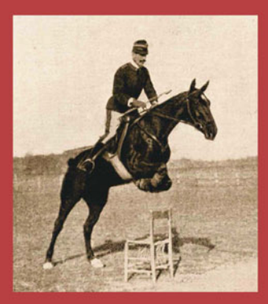
Se le considera el padre de la equitación clásica. Su sistema se basaba en los movimientos naturales del caballo, en la flexibilidad y por último en que actuase sin necesidad de infligirle castigo físico. En 1733 publicó *École de Cavaliere*.

Considered the father of classical equestrianism. His system was based on the natural movements of the horse, on its innate flexibility, and on the idea tha the it is not necessary to inflict any physical punishment on the animal. In 1733 he published his treatise, *École de Cavaliere*.

François Baucher (1796–1873)

Innovador y muy controvertido en su época, se fijó sobre todo en el mundo del circo y desde una pista divulgaba sus principios. Publicó *Dictionnaire Raisonné d'Equitation* en 1833.

A controversial figure of his time, renowned as an innovator, he was principally associated with the circus and it was from the circus ring that he carried out his work. He published his *Dictionnaire Raisonné d'Equitation* in 1833.



Federico Caprilli (1868–1906)

Militar italiano, considerado el mejor saltador de obstáculos del siglo XX. Contrario a muchos principios de la doma clásica, sacó los caballos al campo. Su influencia es decisiva en la hípica actual.

An Italian army officer, he was considered to be the best jumper of the 19th century. He did not agree with many of the principles of classical horsemanship, preferring to take his horses out of the ring and into the countryside. His influence on modern equestrianism is unquestioned.

Ecole de Cavaliere. François Robinchon de la Guérinière, 1773.