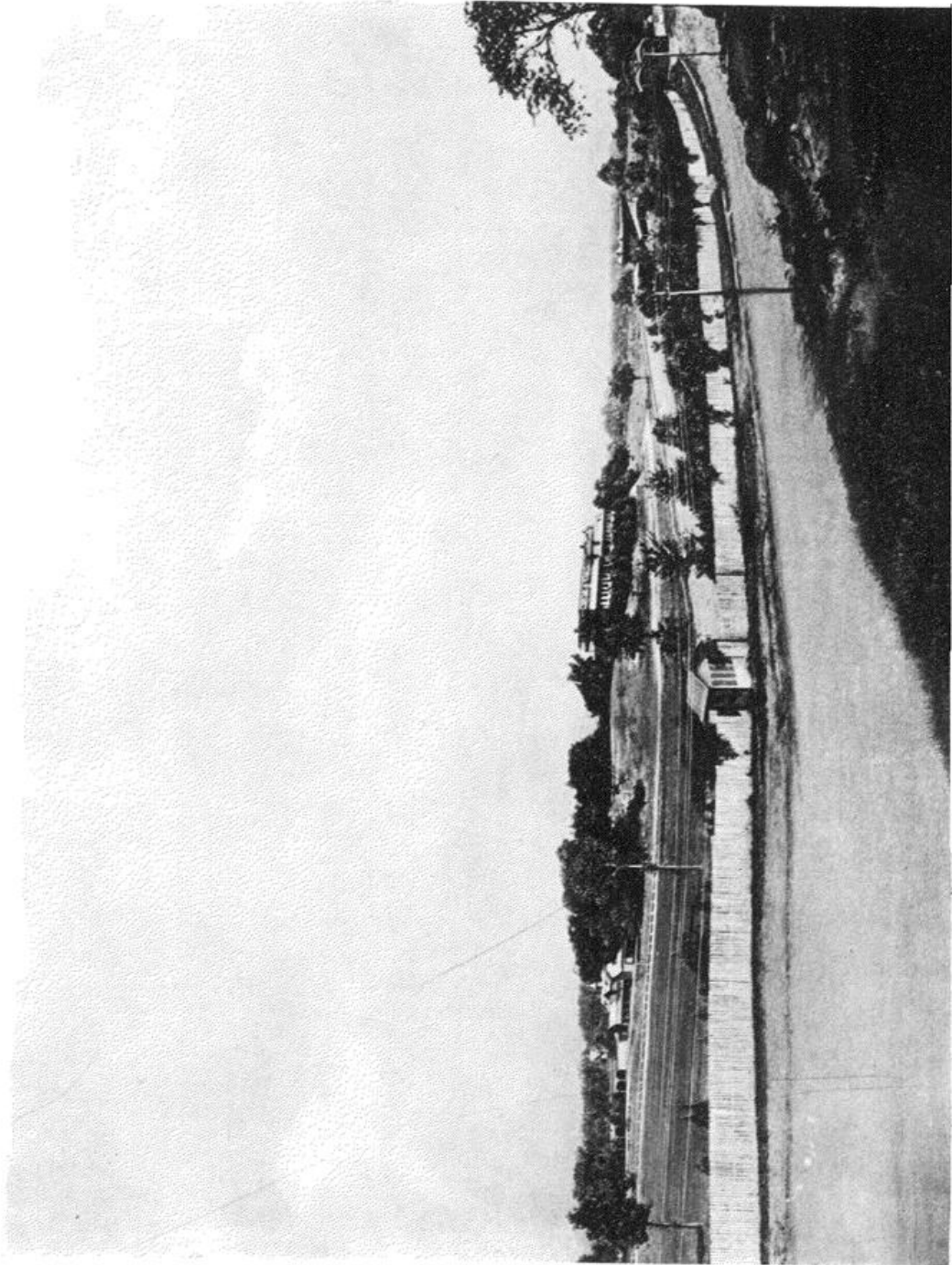


RACING IN AMERICA

1866 - 1921



From an old photograph

JEROME PARK

RACING IN AMERICA

1866 - 1921

WRITTEN FOR THE JOCKEY CLUB

BY

W · S · VOSBURGH

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PREFACE

I PURPOSE to write a history of racing in the United States from the period of its revival following the close of the Civil War down to the time of writing—1921. I shall show that, owing to want of popular support, racing had fallen so low, and so infrequent, as to excite little or no interest. I shall recount how, under the auspices of the leading citizens of New York City, the American Jockey Club revived it at Jerome Park, from which date, having the respect and confidence of the public, it rose to a high degree of popularity which spread throughout the adjoining States and penetrated the West and South until it had attained a growth that rendered it of national interest.

That I should have omitted the racing prior to the Civil War is due to several reasons. In the first place, it would have been a mere compilation of matters of which I had no personal knowledge, but only that derived from reading; hence second-hand information. Moreover, that period had already been treated by other and abler hands. But with racing since its revival at Jerome Park I had a considerable degree of familiarity, having been in constant attendance at race-meetings, and for more than forty years an active participant, thirty-two years of which as a racing official.

In the first part of the book I have endeavored to give a condensed record of the different racing clubs and their officials and also of the gradual building of racing government. In the second part I have essayed the careers of the most noted race-horses of their respective periods, the figures placed under the name of each indicating the year in which it was foaled.

W. S. VOSBURGH.

NEW YORK,
January 17, 1922.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	v
 THE REVIVAL OF RACING	
THE REVIVAL OF RACING	3
THE MORNING GALLOPS AT JEROME PARK	14
JEROME PARK IN 1921	17
RACING AT SARATOGA	21
MONMOUTH PARK	24
SHEEPSHEAD BAY	26
BRIGHTON BEACH	29
GRAVESEND	30
MORRIS PARK	32
BELMONT PARK	34
AQUEDUCT	37
JAMAICA	38
YONKERS	39
 THE GOVERNMENT OF RACING	
THE BOARD OF CONTROL—THE JOCKEY CLUB	43
THE "STUD-BOOK"	46
THE "RACING-CALENDAR"	48
 RACING THROUGHOUT AMERICA	
RACING IN MARYLAND	
THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB	51
HAVRE DE GRACE	53
LAUREL PARK	53
PRINCE GEORGE PARK (BOWIE)	54

CONTENTS

	PAGE
RACING IN KENTUCKY	
LOUISVILLE	55
LATONIA	57
LEXINGTON	57
RACING IN ILLINOIS	59
RACING IN OHIO	60
RACING IN MISSOURI	61
RACING IN LOUISIANA	62
RACING IN CALIFORNIA	63
RACING IN CANADA	65
 CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES	
"CRACKS" OF THE "SIXTIES," 1865-1870	69
"CRACKS" OF THE "SEVENTIES," 1870-1880	85
"CRACKS" OF THE "EIGHTIES," 1880-1890	115
"CRACKS" OF THE "NINETIES," 1890-1900	147
"CRACKS" OF THE CENTURY, 1900-1910	181
"CRACKS" OF THE CENTURY, 1910-1921	211
 INDEX	241
 INDEX TO HORSES	246

PLATES

Jerome Park	<i>Frontispiece</i>
The Club-House Lawn at Jerome Park	FACING PAGE 4
Kentucky—1861	70
Norfolk—1861	72
Longfellow—1867	86
Harry Bassett—1868	88
Ten Broeck—1872	100
Parole—1873	102
Spendthrift—1876	108
Luke Blackburn—1877	116
Hindoo—1878	118
Iroquois—1878—Fred Archer up	122
George Kinney—1880	124
Troubadour—1882	134
Hanover—1884	136
Kingston—1884	138
Firenze—1884	140
Raceland—1884	142
Salvator—1886	148
Yorkville Belle—1889	152
Sir Walter—1890	158
Ramapo—1890—Winner of the Suburban of 1894	160
Domino—1891—The Unbeaten Two-year-old	162
Henry of Navarre—1891	164
Hastings—1893	166

PLATES

	FACING PAGE
Imp—1894	170
Plaudit—1895	172
Ethelbert—1896	174
Sysonby—1902	181
Commando—1898	182
Hermis—1900	184
Irish Lad—1900	186
Beldame—1901	188
Broomstick—1901	190
Hamburg Belle—1901	192
Artful—1902	194
Ballot—1904—Notter up	196
Fair Play—1905—Notter up	198
Colin—1905—Notter up	200
Olambala—1906	202
Sweep—1907—Notter up	204
Man o' War—1917—Clarence Kummer up	211
Roamer—1911—Schuttinger up	212
Pennant—1911—Notter up	214
Hourless—1914—Butwell up	216
Regret—1912—Notter up	218
Omar Khayyam—1914—Butwell up	220
Whisk Broom II—1907	222
Sir Barton—1916	224
Friar Rock—1913—Haynes up	226
Exterminator—1915	228
Sunbriar—1915—Knapp up	230
Purchase—1916—Sande up	232
Grey Lag—1918—Sande up	234
Black Servant—1918—L. Lyke up	236
Morvich—1919—Johnson up	238

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

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THE REVIVAL OF RACING

THE outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 was followed by a general suspension of racing in the Southern States, and many owners of racing stables brought their horses North to places of safety. Occasional meetings were given at Lexington and Louisville in Kentucky. In the North there were occasional meetings at the old Fashion course, the Union and the Centerville courses, on Long Island; at Jamesburg in New Jersey, and Suffolk Park, Boston. The race-meetings at Paterson, N. J., began in 1863, and the same year Mr. John Hunter and Mr. W. R. Travers inaugurated a meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., over the old "Horse Haven" track among the pines, a meeting of four days' duration, two races each day.

*Conditions at
the Close of
the Civil War*

Racing revived at St. Louis, Mo., in 1864 with a meeting over the Laclede course, and the spring meeting at Paterson, N. J., the same year, was sufficiently successful to encourage the management. The Jersey Derby, won by Norfolk (who was sold for \$15,001) defeating Tipperary, Eagle, Kentucky, and a field of eleven, attracted attention throughout the country. The same year there was a meeting at the Centerville course on Long Island, while Saratoga opened its new course with the Travers Stakes and Saratoga Cup; Paterson followed with an autumn meeting, but, while there were some enthusiasts, the general public had not awakened to an interest in racing.

*Racing
Awakens*

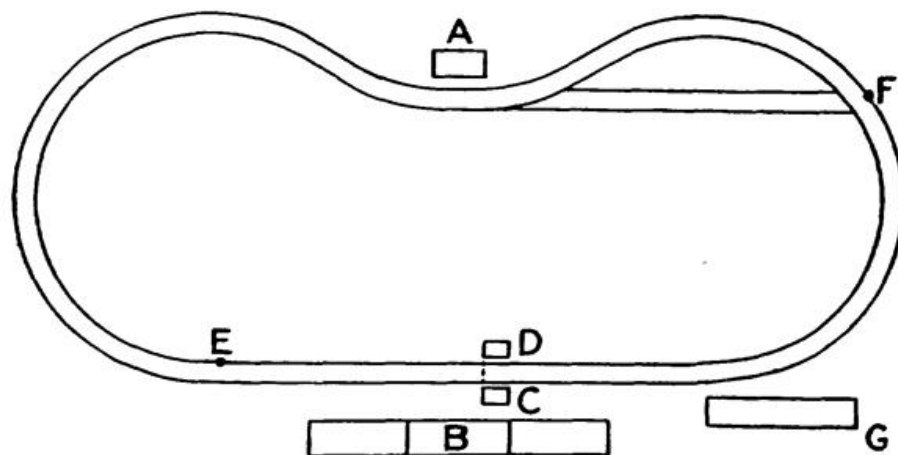
It was at this period that Mr. Leonard W. Jerome conceived the plan of building a race-course in the suburbs of the city of New York, and the organization of a jockey club similar, in some respects, to that of Newmarket, in England. Accordingly, in 1865, he purchased the old Bathgate estate, located at Fordham, then in Westchester County, but in 1873 annexed by New York City. The property had been in possession of the Bathgate family for more than half a century, and already was noted for its racing traditions. It was here that in 1829 the celebrated race-horse Medoc was foaled. It was here that Barefoot, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger of 1823, held his court. Mango, the St. Leger winner of 1837, also made several seasons here, as did Lapidist by Touchstone. Trustee also made it his home after his importation, and it was here he sired the renowned mare Fashion who defeated Boston, but that was before he sired Levity, from whom Luke Blackburn, The Bard, Monarchist, Leonatus, Longstreet, etc., descended.

*The American
Jockey Club*

RACING IN AMERICA

Jerome Park

The race-course since known as Jerome Park was completed in 1866. It was unique in shape owing to a great hill, since known as "The Bluff," upon which stood the club-house, and which can best be shown by the following diagram:



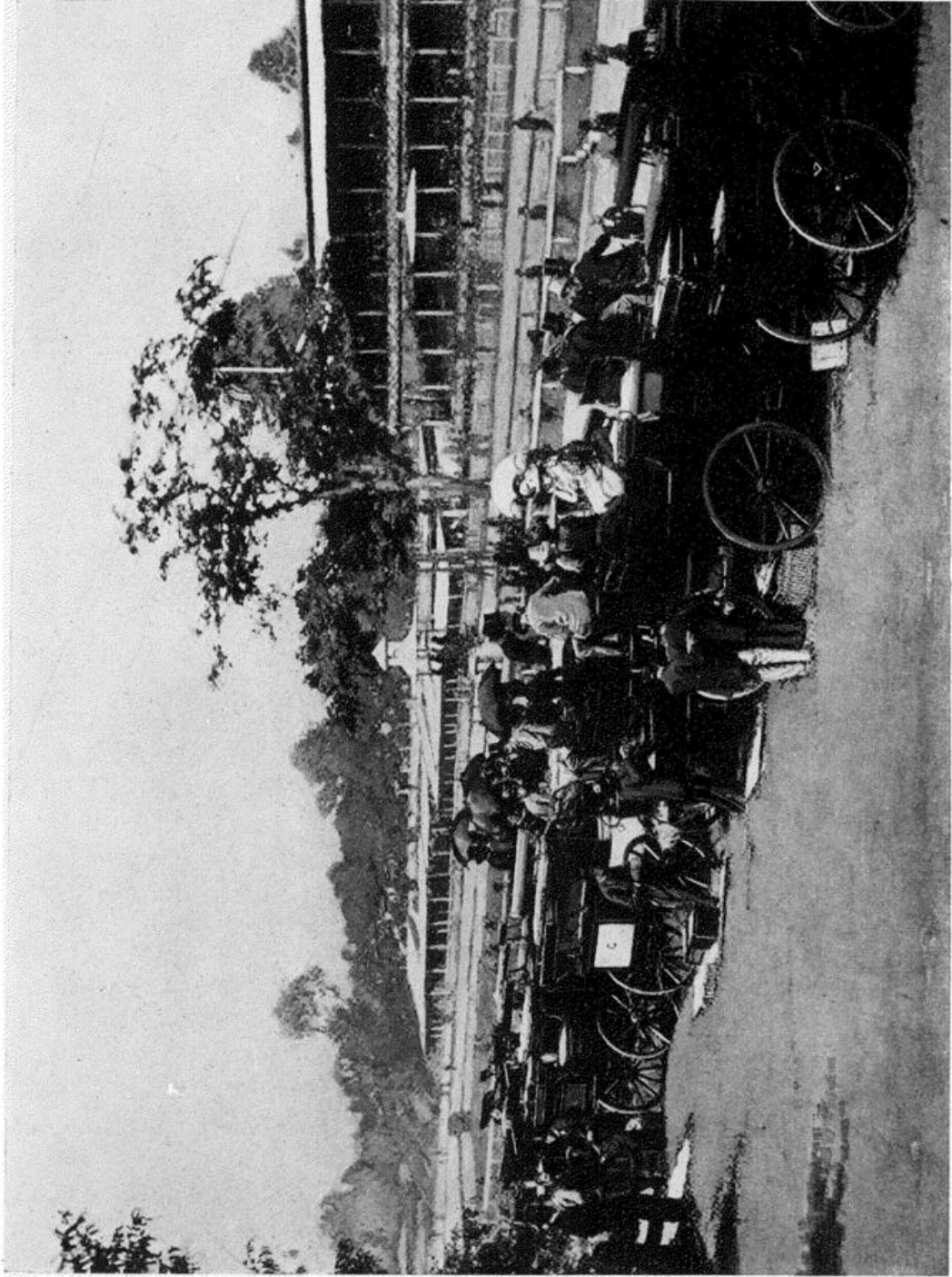
A. CLUB-HOUSE. B. GRAND STAND. C. STEWARDS' AND JUDGES' STAND. D. TIMER'S STAND.
E. STARTING-POST— $1\frac{1}{4}$ MILES. F. STARTING-POST— $\frac{3}{4}$ MILE. G. BETTING ENCLOSURE.

The Jerome Park Club- House

The club-house, located on the hill called "The Bluff," overlooked the course, which was reached by descending a wooded path. It was equipped with spacious dining-rooms ornamented by a gallery of pictures of all the famous English and American race-horses of celebrity. Adjoining them was a magnificent ball-room, and a club ball after the races was a frequent feature. The club-house was open the year round, and an experienced chef was in occupation. It soon became a favorite society rendezvous. Driving and sleighing parties, trap-shooting, skating, and, at a later period, polo-playing rendered it a favorite tryst. Sleeping accommodations were plenty, and it became quite the thing for an owner to take a party of friends to dinner, stop overnight, and be up betimes to witness the morning gallops. To the south of the club-house was a stand where on race days the Fort Hamilton band furnished music—generally Offenbach, as at that period "Orphée aux Enfer," "La Grande Duchesse," and "Genevieve de Brabant" were the rage in Manhattan.

The Grand Stand

The grand stand was double-tiered and divided into three sections, the middle section being reserved for club members. Coaching was in great vogue at the time, and on race days the stately four-in-hands rolled gracefully through the members' gate to the level below the club-house, where the drags were "parked," the horses unhitched, and refreshments served, while Manhattan's fairest daughters viewed the racing in a display of costume that caused old-fashioned people to stare at this exhibit of the "wealth of nations," visiting, as at the opera,



THE CLUB-HOUSE LAWN AT JEROME PARK

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THE REVIVAL OF RACING

among the boxes. Then, for the great race of the day, the ladies and their escorts would descend the hill to the members' stand, and all was eminently gentle and well bred.

The city quarters of the club were located at No. 920 Broadway, but later were removed to the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. Here were opened the "Subscription Rooms," well furnished, handsomely decorated with pictures, and supplied with newspapers and sporting books, forming an agreeable resort for subscribers. The subscription was \$10.00 a year. While under the control of the club, the rooms were a separate organization. It was a place at which members met to learn the latest news of racing and to make bets. All bets were play or pay, unless stipulated to the contrary. Payment was made within twenty-four hours, under pain of expulsion. Disputes were settled by a committee composed of Mr. Francis Morris, Mr. M. H. Sanford, Mr. W. Constable, Mr. Jerome, and Mr. Geo. Dennison. Previous to 1868 the city office of the club had been at No. 46 Exchange Place.

The Subscription Rooms

The club consisted of 1,300 members, 1,250 of which were "Annual Subscribers," while the 50 "Life Members" were: R. Aitcheson Alexander, S. L. M. Barlow, Chas. W. Bathgate, James A. Bayard, August Belmont, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., R. W. Cameron, J. W. Clendenin, E. Boudinot Colt, David Crawford, Jr., Wm. P. Douglas, Henry Duncan, W. Butler Duncan, Wm. J. Emmett, W. A. Fitzhugh, Paul S. Forbes, John R. Garland, W. H. Gibbons, George Griswold Gray, H. W. Gray, Gardner G. Hammond, John Hoey, Gardner G. Howland, John Hunter, Lawrence R. Jerome, Leonard W. Jerome, Alexander S. Macomb, Adolphe Mailliard, Manton Marble, Wm. H. McVickar, W. J. Minor, A. C. Monson, Francis Morris, Lewis G. Morris, Edward Pearsall, Jr., John F. Purdy, Henry J. Raymond, Wm. Redmond, A. K. Richards, Elisha Riggs, A. Robeson, M. H. Sanford, Francis Skiddy, Henry A. Stone, R. Taylor, William R. Travers, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Craig W. Wadsworth, D. D. Withers, and Isaac M. Wright.

The Club

The fifty "Life Members" were invested with the entire power of legislation. There were, from this body, ten directors in whom the active work of the organization was vested, and two-thirds of this body had power to forfeit the membership of any member of the club. The club derived no benefit from gate-moneys. After expenses of a race-meeting were paid, the balance went to the owners of the property. Honorable August Belmont was elected president, and Doctor John B. Irving was appointed secretary. The important position of clerk of the course was intrusted to Mr. Charles Wheatley, Mr. John F. Purdy was handicapper, and the stewards were W. Butler Duncan, P. S. Forbes, J. F. Purdy, E. Boudinot Colt, and A. K. Richards.

Organization

RACING IN AMERICA

*Club Officials,
August
Belmont*

The late Honorable August Belmont was president of the Jockey Club, chosen from his leading social and business prominence, and he began immediately to select a stable of racers worthy of representing his "maroon, with red sash and cap." He purchased of Mr. R. W. Cameron the filly Maid of Honor and also the yearling Glenelg, destined to play a leading part in racing. He also bought the mare Spiletta with her colt Fenian. The Earls of Derby have for years essayed to win the great Epsom race bearing their title, but Mr. Belmont won the Belmont Stakes in its third renewal (1869), running first and second with Fenian and Glenelg. In 1868 and 1869 Attraction, Finesse, Nellie James, and Telegram won him many races, and in 1870 he led the "Winning Owners." He began a breeding stud and imported Fleur des Champs, Fluke, and others. He never stopped at price when he wanted a horse. Kingfisher became his for \$15,000 after winning the Travers Stakes, and Grey Planet for \$10,000 after the Champagne Stakes of '71. He purchased The Ill Used in England, and when Mr. Hunter retired in 1875 he purchased of him the black flier Rhadamanthus for \$7,000 and Sultana and Olitipa coupled for \$10,000. Mr. Belmont retired in 1881 but "he'll be back soon," they said, and so it proved, for in 1888 the "maroon and red" jacket reappeared and St. Blaise, the Epsom Derby winner, was brought over the ocean. Raceland was purchased and then began a revival of the glory of the "maroon jacket" of the Nursery (as he called his stud) with Prince Royal, La Tosca, Fides, St. Carlo, Potomac, and Peeress.

*Returns to
Racing*

*Doctor Irving,
Secretary*

Doctor John B. Irving, the first secretary of the club, was a selection quite in keeping with its tone. He was one of those ante-bellum South Carolinians who shone in politics, literature, or diplomacy during the first half of the last century. He was a man of exceeding culture and elevated character; to a becoming modesty he joined an elegance of manner, graceful and insinuating. To a brilliant wit he joined a delicacy of taste that enabled him to apply the ablest authors to the most commonplace affairs of life and rendered him one of the most charming and instructive of men. Educated in England, he had "chummed" with Lord Macaulay as a classmate at Cambridge, hobnobbed with nobility, witnessed the riding of Buckle Chifney, Robinson, and all the "crack" jockeys of the Georgian era. He had never missed a "Guineas" or a Derby while abroad, and had beheld Blacklock and Doctor Syntax in their salad days. While at Cambridge he had ridden in the university races. His racing lore was as profound as his classics. He had long been secretary of the South Carolina Jockey Club, and, transferred to New York, he presided in a similar capacity with native dignity and unpretending grace.

*Mr. Leonard
W. Jerome*

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, who was the master spirit of the club, began collecting a stable of racers with characteristic dash. He purchased Kentucky shortly after that famous horse won the Inauguration Stakes, paying \$40,000,

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

and built an elegantly appointed stable west of Jerome Park, where Kentucky was installed and a select stud of mares was also acquired. But Mr. Jerome will be remembered more as a promoter than as an owner. Fleetwing came to his stable late in life, and with brittle hoofs; Clara Clarita was only fair; Redwing, quite moderate; and De Courcy was about the best of the racers under the "blue and white stripes." It was Mr. Jerome who led to the formation of the Coney Island Jockey Club and the building of Sheepshead Bay race-course, where he resumed racing with Irish King, One Dime, and Onondaga. When Jerome Park's existence was threatened, he was alert to provide it a successor, and, interesting the late Mr. John A. Morris, he set about to build another. Van Courtlandt Park was selected, but the city wanted it, and finally Morris Park was built, and Mr. Jerome was once president of both the Coney Island and New York Jockey clubs.

Mr. Charles Wheatly was clerk of the course when Jerome Park opened, and joined to vast experience an unbending habit of application which at one period enabled him to compass the duties of secretary of three race-courses—Jerome Park, Saratoga, and Monmouth Park. In 1870 he succeeded Doctor Irving as secretary of the American Jockey Club. Mr. Wheatly was a printer by trade, an editor by profession, and acted as secretary to Vice-President John C. Breckenridge. Political honors would have been his had he not been under the jealous and absorbing spell of the more congenial study of racing. He had early collected the scattered records of the old American pedigrees, and before the publication of the Stud Book he was the leading authority in thoroughbred genealogy.

*Mr. Chas.
Wheatly*

Mr. John F. Purdy was one of the early stewards of the club. He also filled the position of handicapper, for which he was well fitted by experience and temperament. His mind was clear, comprehensive, and correct, with a keen faculty of discrimination. He was "bred to the turf"; one of his immediate relations, a great gentleman jockey, Mr. Samuel Purdy, had ridden American Eclipse in the match with Henry in 1823. Mr. Purdy raced in partnership with Mr. D. D. Withers and with success, for they won the Ladies' Stakes of 1869 with Tasmania and the same year Vespuccius carried their "black, pink sleeves" when he won the rich Annual Sweepstakes, beating the mighty Glenelg, who was the "crack" of the year.

*Mr. John F.
Purdy*

Mr. Milton H. Sanford was one of the most noted of that coterie of turfmen that came into racing with the birth of Jerome Park and the American Jockey Club. Few made racing a deeper study, and none could approach this Talleyrand of racing in bringing off a great coup. Far back in the Preakness hills of New Jersey he purchased a farm, and there built a private training-ground where profane eyes could not witness his trials nor hear of them until he appeared in the "Subscription Room" on Madison Avenue the night before a race, and bet

*Mr. M. H.
Sanford*

RACING IN AMERICA

*Monarchist,
Champion of
the "dark
blue"*

them to a standstill. Handicaps were his chief delight, and in six seasons the Grand National fell to him five times. He was an extensive buyer of Lexington's colts, and for Hotspur, a brother to Asteroid, he paid the highest price then paid for a yearling. He brought William Hayward over from England to ride, and with that jockey up won the Westchester Cup of '67 with Loadstone. La Polka's Grand National of '69 was one of his greatest *coups*, but for once the "fine Italian hand" could not conceal Madame Dudley's merit in the Champagne of '70. It was mainly Mr. Sanford's effort that led to the great Dinner Party Stakes at the inaugural meeting at Baltimore in 1870, and he won it with Preakness, a colt, which up to that time had never started and was "as big as a bull." Monarchist, however, was the favorite of all Mr. Sanford's long list of racing heroes. He was beaten for the Belmont, but a few months later the "dark-blue" jacket found in him the weapon it had pined to wield and turn the flank of the all-conquering McDaniel Confederacy and its redoubtable Harry Bassett. In 1877 Mr. Sanford sent his stable to England, but lack of success and ill health soon brought his "invasion" to a close.

*Mr. D. D.
Withers*

Perhaps of all the leading spirits in the "revival of racing" at Jerome Park none was destined to play a more conspicuous part than Mr. David D. Withers. A residence at New Orleans during the piping days of Lexington and Lecompte at the old Metarie track had given him a taste for racing which a subsequent sojourn in France, during the days when Napoleon III and the Comte de Morny were diverting the mind of the *grande nation* from politics to racing, served to strengthen. His partnership with Mr. Purdy was dissolved in 1870, when Mr. Withers became ambitious of racing on a larger scale, and thus began the career of his "all-black" jacket with Elsie and Mimi. Then he gave Weatherby a standing order, and each season yearling colts and fillies came over the ocean. But a cruel fate seemed to follow this most deserving of owners. King Ernest was tried good enough to win the Belmont, only to develop navicular trouble; Stonehenge could not stay a mile; Macaroon was only moderate; Cyclone was as "mad as a March hare"; and Eothen was foundered on shipboard.

*Mr. Withers
Becomes a
Steward*

Mr. Withers's close attention soon made him a steward, for which he was eminently fitted. His mind was judicial and his familiarity with "adjudged cases" seldom denied him a precedent, and thus by degrees he became the authority on questions involving "racing law and usage." He was the master spirit of the great Monmouth Park racing revival (1880-1890). As an owner his most successful year was 1889, when he started eleven two-year-olds, ten of which were winners. He established a stud at the Brookdale farm near Red Bank, N. J., to which Mr. Keene and, later, Mr. Whitney added fame. But he did not become a breeder from choice—"I drifted into it," he said one day when we were in Uncas's box. He had an undue fondness for English-bred horses, and fate, with its usual

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

irony, ordained that Mimi, largely of native blood, should prove his best brood mare. A man more devoted to racing never existed, nor a better loser. His forfeits, during the twenty years he raced, amounted to a fortune. Yet, his composure was such that even an occasional success could not disturb him, unless we except the day when his home-bred Laggard defeated Hanover and Firenzi for the Omnibus Stakes.

When Jerome Park was opened Mr. John Hunter was still a young man, with the racing experience of an old one. The old Westchester families, the Bathgates, Booths, Morrises, Hunters, and Delanceys (one of whom imported "the Cub mare" to which many of our best race-horses trace), had always kept race-horses. Mr. Hunter's "orange-and-red" jacket appeared as soon as he attained his majority, and the gelding Nicholas the First soon made it famous. He purchased Kentucky as a three-year-old, and to the end of his career Kentucky was champion of the East. Mr. Hunter kept a racing stable until 1875, Buckden, Ulicca, Arcola, Nemesis, Olitipa, Sultana, and Rhadamanthus sporting his colors. He also bred at his Annieswood Stud, in Westchester, the famous Alarm, who also raced under the orange jacket. Late in "the eighties" Mr. Hunter returned with Dagonet, Lovelace, and others. He succeeded the elder Mr. Belmont as president of the American Jockey Club in 1888; in 1892 he succeeded Mr. Withers as chairman of the Board of Control, and was the first chairman of the Jockey Club upon its organization in 1894.

*Mr. John
Hunter*

Mr. Francis Morris, of Throgg's Neck, and his son, the late John A. Morris, had raced for years before Jerome Park opened. But his "all scarlet" now became famous for its home-breds bred in Westchester, largely the progeny of Eclipse and the imported mare Barbarity, among which were Ruthless, Relentless, Remorseless, and Merciless, of which Ruthless was the best, she winning the Nursery and at three the inaugural Belmont Stakes, the Travers, and Sequel. In fact, from 1866 to 1871 Mr. Morris's fillies dominated the great stakes for two and three year olds. His son, Mr. John A. Morris, accompanied Mr. Ten Broeck to England, and saw several seasons' racing. He was a familiar figure in the early days of Jerome Park, but withdrew to "make his fortune," and kept his promise, returning to the turf in "the eighties," building Morris Park and reviving the glories of the "all scarlet" which his son, Mr. Alfred H. Morris, now sustains.

*Mr. Francis
Morris*

Mr. Lewis G. Morris, of Fordham, was "no relation but the best of friends" to Mr. Francis Morris. He had years before owned the noted mare "Fashion," and upon the opening of Jerome Park formed a racing stable with a small breeding stud at Scarsdale. But Mr. Morris's heart was ever for Shorthorn cattle and Dorking fowls. He raced a short time, and then created a furor by paying \$40,000 for Eighth Duchess of Geneva, a seven-year-old Shorthorn cow at Sheldon's sale in 1873. He had bred her grandam Duchess 71st by Duke of Gloster and

*Mr. Lewis G.
Morris*

RACING IN AMERICA

Oxford 5th to which she traced; he had bought at Lord Dacie's sale in 1853—the first importation of “the Duchess tribe” into the States. Three calves of this famous cow had sold for \$64,000 and he had a standing offer of \$10,000 for her next, which was not to be, however, as she died a few months later.

*Leading
Spirits*

These were the leading spirits in the formation of the American Jockey Club, but there were many others who, while not all owners, were conspicuous in its management. Mr. W. R. Travers was president of the Saratoga Association, a racing partner of Mr. Hunter, and in time became principal owner of the Jerome Park property. Mr. William Constable always had a few horses (including Glengarry) and was very efficient as a steward. Sir Roderick Cameron was one of the enthusiasts—he imported liberally, among others the renowned Leamington, also Warminster, Glengarry, Inverness, and Invercauld, as well as Glenelg (imported *in utero*). Judge Monson sported racing colors occasionally, as did the late Mr. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. P. A. Hargons, and Mr. C. W. Bathgate. The Lorillards, Pierre and George, did not come upon the scene until 1873, and Mr. James R. Keene until 1879, when Spendthrift introduced his spotted jacket, destined to become famous. Mr. A. J. Cassatt and Mr. W. L. Scott came later, also.

*The Inaugural
Meeting, 1866*

The inaugural meeting at Jerome Park was held beginning September 25, 1866, Mr. R. A. Alexander's brown colt Bayswater winning the opening race— $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles—from Local, Jim Tisdale, Ripley, Delegate, and Tom Woolfolk; time 2.17. Then followed the Inaugural Stakes, 4-mile heats, which was won by Mr. John Hunter's bay horse Kentucky, five years, defeating Fleetwing, Onward, and Idlewild; time 7.35–7.47½. The meeting was of four days' duration, during which Mr. Morris's filly Ruthless won the Nursery for two-year-olds, Watson won the Jerome Stakes for three-year-olds, Kentucky won the Grand National Handicap, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles with 124 pounds, beating Aldebaran, Nannie Butler, Onward, and Luther. Such was the success of the meeting that an extra day's racing was given November 8.

*A Great Array
of Beauty and
Fashion*

Previous to the opening of Jerome Park it had not been the custom in the Northern States for ladies to attend races in large numbers. The old Puritan spirit had held it as improper. But the inaugural day at Jerome Park was marked by a display of the beauty, wealth, and fashion of the Metropolis that amazed the country. People talked of it, editors wrote columns on it, and some in censure “that ladies of New York's leading families should be seen at a horse-race.” But after the shock had passed they realized that different times had different manners, and soon special writers were engaged to describe the toilets of the ladies, and the magnificence of the equipages. Society had pronounced in favor of racing and Jerome Park became the Mecca of fashion.

From the outset there was a tone to racing at Jerome Park that dignified and

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

elevated it. It had the atmosphere of pure sport, as distinguished from a mere scramble for stake money and betting. Owners of the leading stables started their horses without regard to whether they could win, but from that fine sporting spirit to see their colors represented in the leading stakes and contribute to the success of the meetings. The horses came out with their manes plaited and tied with ribbons of each stable's colors, the "flag" of each horse was "banged," as a race-horse's tail should be, instead of as in recent years, when they come to the post with long tails, looking like a lot of coach horses. The "maroon and red" of Belmont, the "dark blue" of Sanford, the "green and gold" of McGrath, the "all black" of Withers, and the "cherry and black" of Lorillard, as they paraded to the post reminded one of a tournament of the Knights in "Ivanhoe." The thoroughbred was a sporting horse and his owners sportsmen. There was, in fact, a constant evidence of refinement, taste, and real sporting spirit that appealed to the imagination and rendered the racing impressive.

A Gentleman's Sport

In those days a considerable proportion of the stable attendants, cooks, rubbers, and some trainers, were colored people. There were among them such notabilities as Bill Towser, "Polo Jim," Harvey Welch, Sam Dupee, and old Andrew. Music and dancing beguiled their leisure hours, but as the nights grew cool and compelled them to betake themselves indoors, a ball was proposed and the motion carried. Tickets were ordered, but the question arose how to make them non-transferable, and it was only after considerable controversy that the tickets were printed to read "Gentlemen not admitted unless they come themselves."

A Negro "Bull"

The baseball epidemic reached Jerome Park and the jockeys organized a team. Mr. Belmont's jockey, Joe Palmer, Hardy Durham, Charlie Miller, Hennessy, Billy Stoops, and all the jockeys forsook "silks" for flannels and met the Fordham village team in a game. Hardy Durham was the first of the jockeys to face the pitcher, who, while not a Carl Mays, pitched a very swift ball. Hardy struck at the first ball pitched, but it was after it had passed him. It was evident the jockeys had no idea of swift pitching, but thought the ball should be pitched so they could hit it. The second ball was pitched; Hardy again swung and missed. Laying down his bat with great deliberation, he turned to the pitcher:

The Jockeys as Baseball Players

"See here! You Mr. V.," he exclaimed, "I'm here to hit that there ball, ain't I? Well, if you're going to fire it at me like a rifle-shot, I can't do it—I have about as much chance as a man on foot would have to beat Glenelg in a 2-mile race."

A light-hearted, careless lot were the stable lads, but they were hardly as popular among the people of the neighborhood as they might have been. If garments disappeared from the clothes-line on wash-day, or eggs were missing in the hen-house, "those race-track boys" were invariably blamed. Mrs. Van Cott, an old resident on Kingsbridge Road, identified several of the lads as hav-

A Judicial "Bull"

RACING IN AMERICA

ing robbed her apple orchard and they were haled before Justice of the Peace Dennis S—. It was late in the afternoon, and perhaps the justice had an appointment. At all events, he wanted to get away, and was in no humor to hear the case.

"Now boys," said he, "I want yez all to be here at tin o'clock to-morrow morning, and if yez don't come I'll lock yez up to-night, sure."

*General Effect
of Jerome
Park Racing*

The impetus the revival of racing at Jerome Park gave to the sport generally was soon felt. In 1867 the Jockey Club gave an extra summer meeting of three days in addition to the regular spring meeting, and in the autumn a meeting of five days. Saratoga gave six days, Paterson and Hoboken gave excellent race meetings and even Massachusetts contributed with four days at Hampden Park, Springfield, and two at Clyde Park, Brookline. Trenton, N. J., came forward with a meeting and Rhode Island awoke with a meeting at Cranston.

*A Great
Revival*

In 1868 racing had begun to spread. Brookline, Hoboken, Troy, Providence, Paterson, Saratoga, and Springfield all gave meetings, and a meeting was brought off at Prospect Park Fairgrounds, Brooklyn, since known as the Gravesend track. In 1870 the new Monmouth Park course was opened near Long Branch, and the same autumn saw racing revived at the Pimlico course, Baltimore, under the auspices of the Maryland Jockey Club. All over the country there were signs of an awakening. Columbus, Newark, Zanesville, Cincinnati in Ohio, Chicago, Springfield in Illinois, Lawrence in Kansas, all held racing meetings.

*Improvements
at Jerome
Park*

In 1874 a new straightaway course was added to Jerome Park. It was a half mile, starting in the meadow near the Kingsbridge Road under the shadow of the old Reformed Dutch Church, finishing at the usual winning post. It was constructed for the special purpose of the Juvenile Stakes, and was the first of its kind seen in connection with American racing. Meantime, many new events had been offered—the Nursery and Champagne had been fixtures from the outset in 1866. So had the Belmont, the Champion (since called the Jerome), the Ladies, the Westchester Cup, and the Fordham, Jockey Club, Manhattan, and Grand National Handicaps. To these was added the Maryland, the Sequence, the Dessert, and the Maturity for four-year-olds three miles.

*The Beginning
of the End*

Jerome Park became quite the headquarters of racing, quite a Newmarket. However, the organization of the Coney Island Jockey Club and the opening of its course at Sheepshead Bay, and the prestige of Monmouth Park after Messrs. Withers, Cassatt, the Lorillards, and Wetmore had taken charge in 1882, were of a nature to somewhat diminish Jerome Park's importance. It still continued the resort of the fashionable-society element and the best horses took part. But both Sheepshead Bay and Monmouth Park began offering stakes of greater value. The Jerome Park classics, such as the Belmont Stakes, continued to hold their own as the great test of three-year-old form, but Sheepshead Bay with its Suburban,

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

Futurity, and Realization, and Monmouth with its Omnibus and Junior Champion, rather dwarfed the Jerome events.

The building of the magnificent Morris Park in 1889 at Westchester, only a few miles from Jerome Park, was the last straw. A schism arose among the members of the American Jockey Club. The late Mr. Belmont resigned the presidency, although he remained loyal to Jerome Park racing, and Mr. John Hunter was elected president. The autumn of 1889 found Jerome and Morris Parks racing in conflict, and the following season there was no meeting at Jerome Park. In 1891, being unable, owing to legislation, to race at Long Branch, the Monmouth Park Association leased Jerome Park for its summer meeting. In 1892 and 1893 there was no racing at Jerome Park. In 1894 the late Mr. M. F. Dwyer leased the park and gave a race meeting. It was the last meeting run over the old track.

Closing Years

THE MORNING GALLOPS AT JEROME PARK

Jerome Park at sunrise! There is a buoyancy in the air that some mornings have and seem to imbue us with its spirit. The blossoms of the apple and the peach, the cherry and the violet crown the orchards and spangle the outlying meadows; the notes of the robin and the meadow-lark, the thrush and the oriole blend in the anthem that rings through the woodlands, while the white-capped bobolinks whistle pleasantly as they skim over the meadows. The very brooks have a joyful sound as they ripple through the mossy banks and the vernal foliage sparkles with the dewdrops of the early morning. "The Bluff," where the club house rises among the firs, is a picture of rock and dell backed by the grove where the dome of the old Dutch church rises in quiet majesty.

*The Training-
Ground*

There are no laggards at the track this morning—the trainers are "up and at it." Smoke may be seen curling upward from the stable kitchens; the lads are hurrying to and fro, and the shrill neigh of a Belmont or Withers candidate breaks upon the air as, from the elm-shaded walk, a cavalcade is approaching. "It's Rowe's lot," somebody remarks as they file out on the track. Sure enough; it is the champions of "the Dwyer dynasty," looking like mummies in their hoods and body-clothes. Rowe takes them up to the half-mile ground, and they break into a gentle trot for a mile. Then off come the clothes, McLaughlin leaps into the saddle, and a bay leader dashes away from the lot, moving like a machine. "There's the 'crack'!" is the shout as George Kinney leads Bootjack a strong canter for two miles. A halt, a walk, and they are off again. Watches are out, and each quarter is carefully noted. The favorite for the Withers Stakes is in great form this morning. "Bootjack has a pull in the weights," we hear it said, but the "crack" draws away, and "the best mile of the season" is the verdict.

*Miss
Woodford Has
a Gallop*

Miss Woodford now has her spin with the black Carley B., and despite the winter's rumors of "her unsoundness," she shows such speed that few deny her claim to the Ladies' Stakes. Barnes does only a slow canter with "that impostor," Joe Blackburn, a full brother to Luke Blackburn ("a little more than kin and less than kind") and then they return to the stand. Already another string of horses has appeared on the track, and their red-checked clothing tells of Sutcliffe, who soon joins us. Forager in red bandages looks well bodily, but what is the use of lavishing words on "a patched-up horse." Mamie Fields is "asked a question" as Sutcliffe calls to her boy to "keep out from the rails," as she sails away with Fairwater. Fred Carter joins us with Secret and Felicia, the long and short of it

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

in size. And now Eph Snedeker leads his brigade up the stretch. Eole, stanch and statuesque, leads the rejuvenated Dan K. and Strathapey (fresh from standing hours in a bucket of water) while Blue Peter and Touch Me Not only do light work. A dozen watches are out as Soubrette dashes down the quarter stretch, and though they say she "makes a noise" it does not seem to hamper her speed.

"That'll do, Mike—Billy, walk the mare to the head of the stretch and back; and you [to another lad] follow him—don't pull at his head," comes up to us, and, having waved them off, Snedeker crosses over to read us one of his "health bulletins," according to which he hasn't a sound horse in his stable, and is laughed at for his pains. Now Mr. Chas. Bathgate joins us. His talk is all of English racing, Foxhall's Cambridgeshire, Archer's riding, and the potency of Leamington blood. Mr. Dwyer, with a friend, also arrives. They are just from town and the prospects of the Withers and Belmont are discussed. They have excellent reports of Kinglike, but the chances of Trombone are treated lightly. Pizarro is mentioned with a show of respect as the contender with George Kinney.

There is a lot of gossip. It is whispered about that Pizarro had had a trial at 3 o'clock in the morning—"a trial by moonlight," they say. While the trainers were thought to be sleeping soundly, Matt Byrnes, seeing his chance, stole out with Pizarro unobserved; but the sound of horses galloping in the dark aroused the sleeping touts, and while Byrnes chuckled, thinking he had baffled them, they rushed out, watches in hand. Rowe also came upon the scene in time to see the finish and, while he admitted it was a good trial, thought "it wasn't worth so much trouble."

"Here comes the Lorillard crack," is heard as Matt Byrnes leads the Rancocas lot with rare old Parole, the conqueror of Ten Broeck and Isonomy—"the hero of two hemispheres"—leading. Pizarro is there, but this is not his working day, and he only does a mild canter. Hiawasse, the brown daughter of Vandalite, with Venetia, Zamora, Battledore and others, does gentle work and is followed by Wyndam Walden, who brings out the "blue-and-orange" battalion. Old Monitor, as frisky as the day five years ago when he jumped the rails and narrowly escaped his ruin, leads Greenland and Trafalgar in a style that promises great things for the Westchester Cup. General Monroe is also out doing his little act, with that mincing stride that a year later was to bring him to the front at the finish for the first Suburban.

Runnymede is missed from the gallops and there are various surmises why. Rica, too, is in the stable eating "idleness' corn," and Wyoming is reported coughing. Carnation has "not been seen out for three days," and "tired to nothing" the last time out. Trombone is said to have "come on a bit," but "lacks class," and George Kinney and Pizarro will show him little mercy when they meet for the Withers. Hyland's and Stuarts' lots come galloping along in twos

*"That'll Do,
Mike"*

*Pizarro's
Trial*

*"Here's the
Lorillard
Crack"*

*Runnymede
Is Missed
from Work*

RACING IN AMERICA

*"Go Up and
Settle Him"*

*"Schooling"
the Young
Ones*

and threes. Hilarity and another colt, which no one seems to know, rattle along merrily, the former fighting for his head, as if he wanted to "go up and settle" his leader.

Now the sun has mounted high as the morning wanes. There are still quite a number of people who have remained to watch the gallops, but the chief work is over, and long lines of horses are en route back to the stables. The two-year-olds are not through, for Walden reappears with the elect of the George Lorillard lot. There is no Sensation, no Spinaway among them, as in other years, but we will still have a "competitive examination" (as the civil-service reformers would put it) for the Juvenile Stakes. Reveller, a pale chestnut, and Thackeray, a sturdy bay, do a spin that brings fear to the hearts of trainers who have candidates for the Juvenile. Duchess, a wiry brown, destined to shine before the snow flies as "the filly of her year," and years later as the dam of Clifford, is the queen of Snedeker's lot; and Burton, a long-backed colt of Billet paternity, seems the pick of the Dwyer stable, as the white-faced Leo is of the Rancocas division. Now Mr. Cassatt's Water Lily and Equipoise do a half-speed gallop of five furlongs. Breeze does a spin of a quarter, pulling to Inconstant all the way. Volusia leads Swift a five-furlong scurry, and the morning's work is over.

JEROME PARK IN 1921

Very different is the scene as we visit Jerome Park in 1921. We ascend the hill at Kingsbridge Road, where the old Reformed Dutch Church, founded, as the tablet tells us, in 1696, raises its tower among the trees and shrubbery of the Fordham village churchyard where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep";

and we read among the tombstones that "Daniel M. Horton died Sept. 6, 1852." A little farther a moss-covered stone, almost hidden in the briars, tells us that "Richard Hyatt Cromwell departed this life March 31, 1850," and another, near by, that "Elisha Webb died April 9, 1843, aged 42 years." Evidently a "Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood" and, perhaps, "some mute inglorious Milton" rest in this "God's Acre"; but we are in no mood for meditation on the probability.

Now we turn our steps up the road, past the old Claffin property, the road once bordered by lilac-trees where the sheeted regiments of racers were wont each spring and autumn to wend their way to the race meetings; past Kentucky's old stable, which alone remains among the familiar sights of past and pleasant years. The old Bathgate homestead has disappeared, the Claffin property has been cut into building lots. To the south a great military armory looms up, near where, in former years, the fields for the Juvenile Stakes were wont to gather at the post. Jerome Avenue, once the scene of gay equipages, four-in-hands, and the vehicular crush of a race day, is covered by the elevated railway structure, and long trains of cars rattle along as they transport suburban residents cityward.

*A Sheeted
Regiment of
Racers*

A few steps farther, and, on the side of a huge rock, we find a tablet that tells us it marks the location of

*A Shrine of
Patriotism*

"FORT NUMBER FOUR OF THE EXTERIOR DEFENSES OF FORT WASHINGTON AND KINGSBRIDGE, CONSTRUCTED BY THE AMERICAN ARMY UNDER GENERAL WASHINGTON, 1776. DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ERECTED THIS MEMORIAL, 1914"

to remind us that we are on ground hallowed by one of the most memorable battles of the War of Independence.

Now we pass the spot where stood the old yellow barns where, on race days, the horses were taken from the four-in-hands for shelter during the afternoon's

*The Old
Yellow Barn*

RACING IN AMERICA

racing; now we are where the club-house "bluff" rose majestically above the grove of fir-trees, where the four-in-hands were parked, filled on race days with gay parties of beaux and belles, where lunches were served and the champagne corks popped merrily. Fair women and gallant men, the élite of fair Manhattan, most of whom have long since passed away, were gathered together. Dynamite has done its deadly work, for not a vestige of the "bluff" remains.

*Once a Race-
Course, Now a
Reservoir*

Here, where once came the bend of the track, where Glenelg, Hanover, and Kingfisher strode in triumph, the great Jerome Park reservoir stretches far out to the north toward the Mosholu Road—a vast expanse of water. A few gulls are soaring lazily over it, before joining a flock of their mates gathered on the surface of the water where they are feeding. There to the left is where Preakness made his memorable dash to the front when he led the Maturity field in the great 3-mile race of 1871—days when Maturity had not been superseded by Futurity Stakes. Here stood the tree under which Tom Bowling, Duke of Magenta, Sir Dixon, and many gallant steeds were "cooled out." There, to the right, is where Billy Hayward on Monarchist challenged Jimmy Rowe on Harry Bassett in that terrible struggle for the 3-mile Maturity Stakes of '72. Opposite is where stood the paddock from which Aristides, Spinaway, Hindoo, and other good racers and true have sallied forth with Bob Swim, Lloyd Hughes, or McLaughlin in silk, booted and spurred. Here is where stood the little weighing room, where Gilpatrick, Hayward, Rowe, and Feakes have repaired, saddle on arm, to "weigh out."

*Historic
Ground*

*Memories of
Great Races*

A world of memories cluster around the famous old course, as we view it from the foot of what was once "The Bluff"; Spendthrifts' Lorillard Stakes of '79 catching his field, one after another, and winning in the last strides after being left at the post; Parole shooting to the front like a rocket for the All-Aged Stakes of '77; Saxon's electric finish for the Belmont of '74, when he answered Barbee's call and seemed to rise out of the ground and win on the post; Luke Blackburn fighting for his head and almost pulling McLaughlin out of the saddle; Helmbold smashing the Westchester Cup field of '70 with Glenelg and Abdel-Kader floundering in the rear; Sensation with rolling eyes and a coat like shimmering brown satin, going to the post for the Juvenile, looking, they said, "more like a four-year-old than a two-year-old maiden."

*The Fathers
of Racing*

The old quarter-stretch! What notable gatherings have been held there between the races! The Honorable August Belmont, resplendent in a light Melton box-coat, pearl Alpine hat and gloves, resting one hand on his stick, as he chats with Mr. Milton Sanford, in brown velvet coat and an eye like a hawk, holding his hand to his ear to assist hearing. Mr. Francis Morris, of the patriarchal locks, debates with Mr. R. W. Cameron on the possibilities of the Leamington-Eclipse cross. Price McGrath, with a weakness for red neckties, holding forth on

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

Lucy Fowler's last foal ("a perfect model of old Lexington, sir") to Major Doswell, who never is without his umbrella. Mr. D. D. Withers, with thoughtful stoop of head, discussing "a point of racing law" with Mr. Lawrence. Mr. John Hunter joins them and their talk is all of the coming race for the Belmont. There is doubtful news of Wildidle, Springbok's trial is mentioned, and the ability of The Ill Used to stay a distance is canvassed with as much earnestness as though the fate of the nation depended.

Governor Bowie of Maryland, bluff and hearty, is engaged with Senator Bayard in earnest discussion—perhaps on the effect of the Cincinnati Liberal Convention on the national election. Mr. Daniel Swigert is on hand with an eye to carrying off another Belmont Stakes which Kingfisher won for him and for which Stockwood failed to land the "blue-and-white" banner. Mr. Grinstead, who pins his faith on the beautiful brown Waverley, is tracing the pedigree of Crockford with Mr. Clabaugh, whose talk is all of the Vauxhall yearlings. Colonel McDaniel shuffles along thumping his cane; Judge Monson bustles about, bristling with business; John Chamberlain, prince of epicures, is here and Mr. John F. Purdy of the silver voice is profound in handicap studies and his talk is all of "maximums" and "minimums." Mr. O'Fallon of St. Louis, Major Bacon of South Carolina, Mr. Chas. Lloyd of New Jersey, Mr. Duncan F. Kenner of New Orleans—every walk of life is represented—law, medicine, art, drama, journalism, etc.

*Gathering of
Notables*

To the east, where the grand stand double-tiered loomed against the sky-line and once the scene of great assemblages to cheer the Withers, Belmont, and Nursery winners, not a trace remains. Beyond on the far side of the hill was once a huge pasture where years before we recall a troop of brood-mares roaming at will. They were Mr. Jerome's—Cyclone by Vandal; Blue Ribbon (4th dam of Ben Brush) by Revenue; Mary Biddle by Glencoe; Parachute by Yorkshire; Zaidee by Belshazzar; Redwing by Balrownie; Keystone by Lapidist and Gilda, daughter of Mango the St. Leger winner. Now it is dotted with the little brush-fenced garden patches of the Italian laborers. Huge masses of rock and heaps of broken stone lie about as if an earthquake or landslide had accomplished the destruction which the municipal government had accomplished in its efforts to make a water-supply.

*Where the
Brood-Mares
Roamed*

The old Lorillard stable on the upper turn from which Parole, Iroquois, Saxon, Wanda, Pontiac, and others have gone forth to do battle for the "cherry and black" of Rancocas; the Belmont stable beyond the picnic hill that sheltered Glenelg, Kingfisher, The Ill Used, and other "cracks" of the "maroon-and-red" jacket; the stable near the aqueduct where George Lorillard's "blue-and-orange" brigade, Sensation, Spinaway, Harold, Monitor, Duke of Magenta, and Ferida rested after many a "rough gallop"—all have vanished and like

*The Old
Lorillard
Stable*

RACING IN AMERICA

Prospero's "Cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces" have "left not a wrack behind."

A Contrast

A great stillness hovers over the scene, broken only by the occasional cry of a gull flying over the reservoir. There is scarcely a sign of human life to be seen to remind us of our proximity to the great city so near at hand. On a fence near by an old torn poster flaps in the wind announcing Mr. Rossdale a candidate for Congress, reminding us of the asperities of a recent political contest, and in the distance a dog barks where once the shrill neigh of the thoroughbred was the paramount note, and we can imagine Lord Byron's feelings when he stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs and meditated on its dying glory.

*A Scene of
Desolation*

It is a scene of desolation, once a scene throbbing with life and gaiety—the cradle of racing but, fortunately, not its grave, for it was the inspiration that led to Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth, Morris Park, Belmont Park, Pimlico, Brighton, Aqueduct, Jamaica, Gravesend. Greater race-courses have succeeded it, and though its present appearance reminds us of the mutability of human affairs and calls us to question the value of "local improvements" which have rendered one of the loveliest spots on earth an unsightly wreck, we can still, despite its unsightliness, regard it as a shrine to which the racing enthusiast can turn with veneration, if not affection, as the birthplace of organized racing.

RACING AT SARATOGA

It was early in 1863 that the late Mr. John Hunter and his partner, Mr. W. R. Travers, conceived the plan of a race meeting at Saratoga Springs. For more than half a century it had been the summer resort of people from all parts of the country who sought relief from the heat of the cities in its bracing mountain air, and to drink of its famous mineral waters.

The first meeting, a sort of preliminary or trial, was given beginning August 3, 1863, over the old Horse Haven track in the pine woods, and was of four days' duration, two races each day. The racing began at noon, to enable the people to leave early enough for the long drives throughout the vicinity (which was the great feature of Saratoga life at that period) and return to their hotels, or cottages, in time for dinner. From a racing standpoint the meeting was satisfactory, considering the conditions prevailing in the midst of a great civil war, and following a month after the desperate battle at Gettysburg, and its consequent excitement. For the eight races run twenty-six horses started, the winners being Doctor Weldon's Lizzie W. and Sympathy, Mr. Bush's Seven Oaks, Mr. J. Watson's Aldebaran and Captain Moore, Mr. Murphy's John Morgan. The best time for a mile was made by Lizzie W.—1.47½.

The Inaugural Meeting—
1863

The success of the very informal inaugural encouraged the management to build a mile track across the road from Horse Haven which thereafter was used as a training ground, and sweepstakes were opened for the meeting of 1864. The meeting opened August 2 before a large and fashionable attendance. The Travers Stakes had thirty nominations, and Mr. Hunter won it with Kentucky, who, ridden by Gilpatrick, defeated Tipperary, Throgg's Neck, Jr., Patti, and Ringmaster. Mr. J. S. Watson's Aldebaran defeated Mr. Philo Bush's Fleetwing, 2-mile heats. Mr. Hunter won the Saratoga Stakes for two-year-olds with the filly Saratoga by Knight of St. George. There was only four days' racing.

Opening the New Course in 1864

Saratoga racing promised so well that the meeting of 1865 was extended to six days, two races each day. The Travers Stakes had thirty-nine nominations and Captain T. G. Moore won it with the filly Maiden (since noted as the dam of Parole) beating Oliata (afterward dam of Olitipa), Gilda Baltimore, Richmond, and a Vandal colt. It was at this meeting the first race was run for the Saratoga Cup, 2¼ miles, which Mr. Hunter won with Kentucky, beating Captain Moore and Rhynodine, and in 1866 Kentucky won it again.

In 1867 three races each day instead of two became the order, and in 1869 the meeting was extended to seven days. Saratoga had now become the scene of some of the greatest racing of the year. It was the neutral ground where the

Racing Expands

RACING IN AMERICA

*An Inter-
sectional
Racing
Ground*

Western stables came with their horses to meet the "cracks" of the East. Some memorable races took place, notably the Saratoga Cup races of 1871 between Longfellow and Kingfisher, and that of 1872 between Longfellow and Harry Bassett, as well as the dead heat for the cup in 1875, between Preakness and Springbok.

*The
Management*

During these years Mr. W. R. Travers was president and Mr. Chas. Wheatly secretary. Later, Mr. J. M. Marvin became president with a board of stewards consisting of Mr. John Hunter of New York, Mr. E. A. Clabaugh of Maryland, Mr. Addison Cammack of New York, Major T. W. Doswell of Virginia, and Mr. J. A. Grinstead of Kentucky. In 1890 Mr. G. Walbaum and a party of his friends purchased control of the track and held it until 1901. Since 1882, when Mr. Withers and his party assumed control of Monmouth Park at Long Branch, the Saratoga meetings had not been as brilliant as formerly. Monmouth ceased racing in 1893, but the removal of its rival did not seem to benefit Saratoga. The leading stables all came to Saratoga, but they did not support the racing by starting their horses. They came to rest after a hard spring campaign and to recuperate for the autumn meetings around New York City. It was claimed, also, that the value of the Saratoga sweepstakes was too small, and made up of owners' subscriptions, rather than having liberal added money.

*Mr. Wilson
the Warwick*

It was at this time that Mr. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., appeared as the Warwick of Saratoga's racing. He had long been an enthusiast on the subject of Saratoga, and made his summer holidays there with his racing stable. He claimed that Saratoga only needed the identity of prominent turfmen and the increased value of races to insure its resumption of the prominence it enjoyed as a racing point in the years between 1870-1882. A company was formed and purchased control of the association and its grounds. Honorable W. C. Whitney was made president and Mr. Andrew Miller secretary. At once the new management proceeded to enlarge and embellish the property. Additional land was secured, and the track rebuilt with an additional training track. An attractive list of stakes was offered and the meeting of 1901 saw Saratoga completely rehabilitated, as the racing was of the highest class.

*The New
Régime*

*An Ideal
Racing Plant*

On the death of Mr. Whitney, in 1904, Mr. Francis R. Hitchcock was made president. He was succeeded a few seasons later by Mr. R. T. Wilson, Jr., and at the death of Mr. Miller, in 1919, Mr. George H. Bull was elected secretary and treasurer. Under this régime Saratoga racing reached the pinnacle of popularity. They beautified the property until it is one of the most attractive racing plants in the world. Great trees have been planted, shrubbery and flowers in profusion have added much to its beauty. A large lake has been formed in the field inside the course. A beautiful park has been laid out for the parking of the motor-cars.

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

In the matter of sweepstakes the association at once restored the events that had made Saratoga famous in early days. "The Cup" was revived, though at a shorter distance. The Travers Stakes was restored. The Alabama Stakes, which was founded in 1872 (named in compliment to Mr. Wm. Cottrell of Mobile, who always brought a stable of horses there), was likewise restored, as was the Spinaway, named for the great filly of 1880. The Kenner, named for the late Mr. Duncan F. Kenner, first run in 1870 when Enquirer won it, was renewed, but has since 1920 been renamed the Miller, as a memorial to the late Mr. Andrew Miller, its secretary.

*The Great
Sweepstakes*

MONMOUTH PARK

Building Monmouth Park

Racing had taken so strong a hold upon the public through the Jerome Park and Saratoga meetings that the hotels at Long Branch, N. J., began to cast about to do something to draw its patronage toward that popular seaside resort. Mr. John F. Chamberlain was the prime mover, and Mr. John Hoey also became influential in the enterprise. The land selected as the site of the Monmouth Park course was purchased in 1869, located near the village of Little Silver, some three miles from Long Branch. The course was a mile with a "chute" for 6-furlong races. Mr. Amos Robins, president of the New Jersey Senate, was made president and Mr. Wm. E. Raynor secretary.

The Inaugural Meeting

The Monmouth Park course was opened July 30, 1870, Mr. James Thompson's Lobelia winning the first event—a hurdle race. On the same day, Enquirer won the Continental Hotel Stakes, mile heats, defeating Maggie B. B., Ortolan, Haric, Susan Ann, and Lynchburg, the latter breaking down after winning the first heat. On the same day Helmbold defeated Glenelg and Invercauld for the Monmouth Stakes, 2½ miles. The meeting continued five days. The late Mr. Frank Hall won the Mansion House Stakes with Major. Mr. John O'Donnell won the Americus Club Stakes with Judge Curtis and West End Hotel Stakes with Mary Louise. Enquirer, in General Buford's colors, won the Robins Stakes, 2-mile heats, beating Kingfisher and Major, and ex-Governor Bowie of Maryland won the Restoration Stakes, 4-mile heats, with Legatee.

Longfellow and Harry Bassett

At the time Long Branch was the favorite summer resort of the theatrical profession as well as the political chiefs of New York, and there was a demand for more racing. Hence, in 1871 there were two meetings in July and August, both of which were well supported. In 1872 the racing at Monmouth was rendered memorable by the first meeting of Longfellow and Harry Bassett for the Monmouth Cup, an event that for months previous attracted the attention of the entire country. In 1873 Mr. B. G. Bruce became secretary. Meantime the affairs of the association became involved in trouble, patronage had fallen off, and the property was offered for sale.

Racing Classics

In 1878 a company composed of Mr. George L. Lorillard, D. D. Withers, G. P. Wetmore, and James Gordon Bennett purchased the property. Mr. Lorillard became president and Mr. Chas. Wheatly secretary. The new management at once began making improvements in the property and increasing the value of the races. In 1882 it began continuous racing from July 4 until the close of August. Such events as the Lorillard Stakes, Omnibus, Junior Champion,

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

Hopeful, Select, and Monmouth Stakes, Champion Stakes, and Monmouth Cup were offered. The meetings became the great attraction for owners from all over the country. Such celebrated racers as Iroquois, Hanover, Eole, Miss Woodford, Parole, Hindoo, Spendthrift, Kingston, Wanda, Salvator, and others competed for the stakes.

In 1890, it having been found that the demands of racing had outgrown the old course, a large tract of land was purchased and a new and greater Monmouth arose. It covered 660 acres, the track had a circuit of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles and a $1\frac{3}{8}$ straightaway. The grand stand, entirely of iron, was the largest that had ever been built, 700 by 210 feet, with an enormous paddock under cover and fitted with 96 box-stalls. On the death of Mr. Lorillard, Mr. A. J. Cassatt became president, while Captain John G. Coster became secretary, succeeded later by Mr. Crickmore, and Mr. W. S. Vosburgh, handicapper.

*The Greater
Monmouth*

The new Monmouth Park course was opened July 4, 1890, with great éclat. In 1891 repressive legislation compelled the association to abandon its meeting, and the meeting was run off at Jerome and Morris Parks. In February, 1892, the death of Mr. Withers led to a reorganization. Mr. A. F. Walcott, the Dwyer Bros., and Mr. Croker became interested, and their influence enabled the association to resume racing at Monmouth Park, and a very successful meeting was given. The new management, however, was so encouraged that, not content with the old order of twenty-four days' racing—four days each week—it began in 1893 with the startling innovation of forty-six consecutive days' racing. It was the last meeting ever held at Monmouth Park, owing to legislation, and ultimately the land was sold and the association dissolved.

A Suspension

The End

SHEEPSHEAD BAY

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

Its Organization

The victories of Parole in England during the spring of 1879 aroused an interest in racing that had an immediate effect. The Jerome Park meeting of that season had also been one of unusual success. Accordingly, the "younger set" of turfmen, led by Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, conceived the idea of a race-course at Coney Island, which had gradually become the favorite resort of the people of New York during the summer months.

Its Incorporation

In June, 1879, the Coney Island Jockey Club became a legal corporation as prescribed by the laws of 1854, entitled an Act "To Encourage the Breeding of Horses." The founders and governors of the club were: H. C. Babcock, J. H. Bradford, A. J. Cassatt, C. Fellowes, John G. Heckscher, James R. Keene, August Belmont, Jr., General Daniel Butterfield, Robert Center, Frank Gray Griswold, Leonard W. Jerome, James G. K. Lawrence, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., James V. Parker, A. B. Purdy, A. Wright Sanford, F. A. Schermerhorn, Richard Peters, George Peabody Wetmore, Skipworth Gordon, Christopher R. Robert, Henry Alexandre, Wm. R. Travers, and Wm. K. Vanderbilt.

A Race- Meeting

In June, 1879, the new club gave a race-meeting on the Prospect Park Fair Grounds—the property since known as the Gravesend race-course of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. The meeting covered three days—June 21, 24, and 26. It was a hastily organized affair but quite successful.

On July 4 the club met at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, and selected officers, appointed committees, and adopted rules and by-laws. Mr. Leonard W. Jerome was elected president and Mr. John G. Heckscher secretary and treasurer. An autumn meeting was held at Prospect Park in September of that year (1879) and met with sufficient patronage to encourage the club to greater efforts.

Plan and Scope

At a meeting held at No. 25 East 26th Street, New York City, December 4, 1879, Mr. Jerome stated that on the organization the capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, which was at once subscribed, and twenty-five per cent paid in, but no part of the money had been used or required. He announced the selection of a site for the club's new race-course of 112 acres on Ocean Avenue, three-quarters of a mile from Manhattan Beach. He proposed building a grand stand, 500 feet in length, two stories high, and an entresol divided into boxes. He also proposed that the capital stock be raised to \$250,000, of which he would take \$125,000 in

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

payment for the land. He proposed a construction committee to superintend the building of the race-course and a programme committee to arrange for race-meetings in June and September.

The race-course at Sheepshead Bay was opened June 19, 1880, with a meeting of six days and was an immediate success. Mr. Frank Grey Griswold became secretary and Captain J. H. Coster clerk of the scales. Later, Mr. James G. K. Lawrence became secretary. Among the sweepstakes at the inaugural meeting were the Tidal, Foam, Coney Island Handicap, Surf, Mermaid, Coney Island Derby. In 1884 the Suburban was inaugurated and at once became the most-talked-of race in the country. It closed in January of each year and became the great medium of ante-post betting. In 1886 the Futurity was opened to be run in 1888. It was a gigantic produce stakes, the entrants being nominated before they were born by the means of their dams being named. It brought a great field to the post and was the most valuable race that had been run up to that time. The Realization was first run in 1889 and was won by Salvator beating Tenny and others, and became as popular as the Futurity. In 1889 Mr. Jerome was succeeded as president by Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, and, after his death in 1895, Mr. Lawrence Kip was elected. In 1900 Mr. Wm. K. Vanderbilt succeeded to the presidency after the death of Mr. Kip and Mr. Cornelius Fellowes became secretary.

*Sheepshead
Bay Race-
Course*

*Great Stakes
Opened*

In 1886 the club added a turf course to its other attractions. It acquired additional land and proceeded to beautify the grounds until it became the most popular racing ground in all America. The last meeting was held in 1910 when, owing to repressive legislation, the grounds were closed, and in 1916 the club was dissolved; most of its great events, such as the Suburban, the Futurity, and Realization, were transferred to Belmont Park.

*A Turf
Course*

The same refined sporting tastes begun at Jerome Park were continued at Sheepshead Bay. The club members' badges were of metal and both artistic and unique in design, a sea-shell, a jockey-cap, or a horse's head in enamel with the club's initials; its entry books in colors representing the finish of great races. The club had a flower girl, and the winner of the Coney Island Derby was expected to present her with clothing of the colors of his stable. Mr. Geo. Lorillard promptly complied when Grenada won by presenting her with his "blue and orange"; but the custom did not appeal to the less artistic taste of later winners and thus fell into disuse. A lunch was provided free in the club-house to members and others on the principle that men were in better humor when well fed than if compelled to patronize the doubtful food of the public restaurant or go hungry.

As early as 1884 the club had remodelled the race-course at Sheepshead Bay, making it a mile and a furlong. It was the first time a course of more than a

*The Course
Remodelled*

RACING IN AMERICA

mile had been built in America and for that reason attracted considerable attention. Indeed, at the outset it caused some confusion, as in the case of the late Mr. Frank Hall, of Maryland, who tried his Suburban candidate War Eagle over it, and when the horse ran it in 1.55, Mr. Hall, forgetting it was no longer a mile, was unable to believe his eyes, and concluded "something's wrong with my watch," until Mr. A. J. Joyner reminded him that the horse had covered 9 furlongs.

BRIGHTON BEACH

Toward the last years of the "seventies" the New York public suddenly awoke to the advantages of Coney Island as a summer resort. Its proximity to the city soon caused great crowds to frequent it and railway facilities improved, hotels were built, theatres sprung into existence, museums and all sorts of shows flourished where before only a long sandy beach, washed by the waves of the ocean, had for years existed unknown to many.

Observing the great and sudden popularity of the island, the late Mr. Wm. Engeman resolved to profit by it. He owned a large strip of the water-front and proceeded to build a race-course, organized the Brighton Beach Association, and opened the course for a meeting June 28, 1879. On July 4 the racing was resumed and on the 5th continued and the 14th. Only auction pools were sold, none of the great stables entered; but the success of the four days was such that on July 15 a second meeting was begun of six days, ending July 28.

July 29 a third meeting of six days followed, ending August 9. On August 12 the fourth meeting began, lasting five days. By this time the afternoon crowds to the seashore began to become attracted and a new lot of race goers were made. The new track did so well and the demand for more war racing so great that a fifth meeting began August 25, with five days' racing. Brighton now launched forth in an ambition to attract the "star" horses and gave a \$2,000 race for which Fortuna beat Bramble and offered the Brighton Cup, which Bramble won.

The demand for racing caused a sixth meeting, September 8-17, nine days. Thus from a mere experiment Brighton became an all-season racing point. Each succeeding year it became more popular and the class of horses better. In 1897 on the death of Mr. Engeman he was succeeded by his son, Mr. Wm. Engeman, who built a new grand stand and improved the grounds. He likewise offered sweepstakes of great value and attracted the best horses in the country. In 1906 Mr. C. J. Fitzgerald was engaged as manager and Brighton took its place as one of the most important racing grounds of the country. The Brighton Handicap and Cup became the occasion of great races. Like other meetings, however, the repressive legislation caused a suspension, and after 1908 the racing was discontinued.

GRAVESEND

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB

The Brooklyn Jockey Club was organized in the winter of 1885-1886, and mainly through the efforts of the Dwyer Bros., who for nearly ten years had raced a stable containing many of the most celebrated racers of that period. In the language of one of their friends, they had "found ownership of a race-track more profitable than owning race-horses."

*Early History
of the
Gravesend
Course*

Considering how very successful the Dwyers had been as owners, the above remark is difficult to believe. However it may be, it will suffice to say that at the time mentioned above they concluded a sale of the old Prospect Park Fair Grounds at Gravesend and, having organized the Brooklyn Jockey Club, proceeded to rebuild the old track and erect new buildings.

*Old Prospect
Park Fair
Grounds*

The fair grounds had for nearly twenty years previously been a well-known trotting track, and some of the greatest trotting-horses of the "sixties" and "seventies" had made records over it. Race-meetings had been held also from time to time, especially one in 1869, when Vauxhall, General Duke, and many other "cracks" had flashed "silk" over it. It was this track that the Coney Island Jockey Club leased for its meetings of 1879, the year before Sheepshead Bay was completed. Its soil was well suited for the purpose, and it was well located and the transportation easy and inexpensive.

*Racing in
1869*

*Organization
of the
Brooklyn
Jockey Club*

Mr. Philip J. Dwyer was president of the club and Mr. H. D. McIntyre secretary. The track was completed during the summer of 1886, and the club took the field with the announcement that it would race on off days during the Coney Island meeting at Sheepshead Bay. It should be remarked that, up to that time, race-meetings about New York had not been continuous, day after day, but usually three days each week. The Coney Island Club, like Jerome Park, raced Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Accordingly, the Brooklyn Club claimed Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Thus was begun "every-day racing" and so it has continued.

*Beginning of
"Every-Day
Racing"*

Brooklyn's inaugural meeting began August 26, 1886, and continued seven days, alternating with Sheepshead Bay. It was thought when the plan was announced that many of the "crack" stables would not race at Brooklyn, owing to a prejudice on the part of the conservative element against continuous or "every-day racing"; but when the meeting began they all fell into line, the best horses took part, and the meeting was quite a success—so much so that when

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

Sheepshead Bay's meeting ended, Brooklyn continued and raced seven more days, and when the Jerome Park meeting was abandoned, Brooklyn raced an additional six days in October.

In 1887 Brooklyn, now firmly established in the sisterhood of racing clubs, offered an attractive programme, including for its spring meeting the since-noted Brooklyn Handicap, which resulted in the memorable finish in which Dry Monopole defeated Bluewing and Hidalgo. As years rolled on, the Brooklyn Handicap became one of the most famous of our "classics," rivalling, if not exceeding, in interest the Suburban, upon which it was modelled. The greatest horses of their period have taken part in it, and among its winners are such names as The Bard, Exile, Tenny, Ornament, Kinley Mack, Irish Lad, Delhi, Celt, King James, Fitzherbert, Whisk Broom, Friar Rock, Cudgel, etc.

The Brooklyn Handicap

The Brooklyn Club prospered enormously from the start. Its property was small and inexpensive, its patronage heavy, and it paid dividends such as made its stock unobtainable. The club branched out and began a most liberal policy. \$25,000 was added to the Brooklyn Handicap, the Brooklyn Derby, the Gazelle, the Tremont, Great American, Expectation, and other valuable stakes were offered. Finding profit in racing, some of its members purchased control of the Aqueduct track of the Queens County Jockey Club, where they have since conducted meetings.

Famous Sweepstakes

With the suspension of racing in 1910-1912, Brooklyn, with the other clubs, closed its gates and they have never been reopened for racing; but the track was kept open and a large number of stables remained there to fit their horses for races at other tracks. On the death of Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Frederick Rehberger became secretary and proved a most efficient one. On the death of Mr. Dwyer, Mr. James Shevlin became president.

Gravesend Passes Into History

MORRIS PARK

NEW YORK JOCKEY CLUB

In 1887 it was a common rumor that the municipal government of the city of New York contemplated the purchase of Jerome Park for the purpose of constructing a reservoir for water-supply to the city. Mr. Jerome at once began to cast about for a new home for the American Jockey Club. It should be stated here that, while it is not generally known, it was a fact that the A. J. C. did not profit financially by the gate receipts and other sources of revenue accruing from its meetings. These went to the Villa Site Company, owners of the property. Thus the club had no funds such as other clubs possessed.

*Selecting
a Site*

Mr. Jerome, therefore, approached the late Mr. John A. Morris, who agreed to build a race-course where the American Jockey Club could continue its meetings. Mr. Jerome then selected Mr. Charles W. Bathgate—the very man from whom he had a quarter of a century before purchased the Jerome Park property—to find new quarters for the club in the vicinity of Jerome Park. Mr. Bathgate selected the property now known as Van Courtlandt Park; but again it was found that the New York City government had in contemplation taking the property for a public park and parade-ground for militia—which it has since become.

*Magnificence
of Morris
Park*

Accordingly, Mr. Bathgate went east, where, about two miles from Jerome Park, he found the Pearsall and Bradford properties suitable for the purpose. The purchase was made, and the building of Morris Park was begun in the summer of 1888. Mr. Morris never did things by halves. A magnificent racing park, covering 330 acres, "rose like a temple" (as Milton would say), devoted to the sport of racing, and once more the sport had a home among the Westchester hills.

*The
Race-Course*

The race-course was an oval $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles in circuit, while a straightaway course ran diagonally through the inner field, and became known as "the Eclipse Course," a memorial of the noted horse Eclipse, imported by Mr. Morris, and whose stud career was passed at Mr. Morris's estate, only a short distance from Morris Park, where he founded the great family of Alarm, Himyar, Domino, Commando, Colin, Peter Pan, Pennant, and Bunting. There was a slight descent in the Eclipse course, and some of the newspapers affected to be jocular over it, calling it "a toboggan-slide," at which Mr. Morris, nothing loath, adopted the title for one of the spring handicaps, and the Toboggan it is to this day—one of the features of the spring racing at Belmont Park.

The Toboggan

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

The grand stand was built upon a hill, a single tier with boxes along the front row. The lawn sloped from the stand to the track to a degree that a spectator could stand in any part of it and have a clear, unobstructed view of the races over the heads of the people in front of him. The club-house, a palatial structure, stood on a hill adjoining the grand stand, and its elevation enabled one to view the country for miles away. The stables were the finest that had ever been seen, "built to stand for a century," as was remarked at the time. The paddock, to the south of the club-house, was partially wooded, sloping toward the track, with boxes for the reception of horses intended for racing. Mr. Leonard W. Jerome was elected president, but later was succeeded by Mr. H. De Courcy Forbes, and Mr. T. H. Kock was secretary, succeeded later by Mr. H. G. Crickmore, and Mr. W. S. Vosburgh was handicapper.

*Grand Stand
and
Buildings*

Morris Park was opened for racing August 20, 1889, before an enormous assemblage. It was a most auspicious inaugural. Everybody was in ecstasies over the magnificence of the plant, while the racing was of the highest class. The California mare Geraldine won the inaugural race of 4 furlongs over the Eclipse course in 46 seconds, beating the world's record. The meeting continued for ten days; among the famous horses taking part were Hanover, Raceland, Kingston, Firenzi, Tenny, El Rio Rey, Proctor Knott, and Banquet. The autumn meeting opened October 3, and, despite the fact that it was run in conflict with the meeting at Jerome Park, it was highly successful. Jerome Park was abandoned the following spring (1890), leaving the field open, and from that date until 1895 racing at Morris Park flourished.

*The
Inaugural
in 1889*

Great events followed, prominent among which was the Metropolitan Handicap in 1891, which produced the memorable finish between Tristan, Tenny, Clarendon, and Señorita. The old classic events of Jerome Park, the Belmont, Withers, Ladies, Nursery, Juvenile, and Champagne Stakes were transferred to Morris Park and gathered new prestige. New events, the Eclipse Stakes, the National Stallion Stakes, the Matron (a produce stakes) and the Grand National Steeplechase were added and rose to national importance.

*The First
Metropolitan*

In 1895, in consequence of certain legislative enactments, the New York Jockey Club abandoned its meetings at Morris Park, and the sweepstakes were declared off. A steeplechase meeting was held in May of that year. Then the Westchester Racing Association was organized by Mr. August Belmont, Mr. James R. Keene, Mr. F. K. Sturgis, and others, and took a lease of the property. An autumn meeting was given late in the year. Then spring and autumn meetings followed regularly and Morris Park renewed its popularity until 1905, when the lease was not renewed and the association took possession of the new Belmont Park on Long Island, and Morris Park as a racing ground became a glorious reminiscence.

*Reorganiza-
tion*

BELMONT PARK

WESTCHESTER RACING ASSOCIATION

*Westchester
Racing
Association
Leases Morris
Park*

In 1895 the New York Jockey Club had dissolved and Morris Park was abandoned as a racing ground. It was then that Mr. August Belmont, Mr. J. R. Keene, and other members of the Jockey Club organized the Westchester Racing Association and leased Morris Park. Racing revived and the new association conducted very successful meetings, renewing their lease until 1905. In the meantime a difficulty had arisen as to the terms of a further renewal of the lease. Besides, there was an insistent demand by the Long Island element to have the association transfer its racing to that quarter. Accordingly, in 1904, the property now known as Belmont Park, located at Queens, Long Island, was purchased and a mammoth plant was laid out.

*Building
Belmont
Park*

It was by far the most extensive racing property that had been opened, covering 650 acres with a race-course, an oval circuit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a straight course of 7 furlongs, and a training track of a mile circuit. The races were run the reverse way, that is, with the inside rail on the right hand instead of on the left hand, as all other American race-courses were built. The grand stand was an enormous structure, 650 feet in length, with a capacity for seating 9,000 persons, with the unusual feature of the roof being made available for spectators, a feature common in England but hitherto deemed undesirable in America owing to its entailing exposure to the sun. The club-house, a substantial structure, afforded a fine view of the racing and was furnished with dining-rooms, bedrooms, and balconies, and was connected with the grand stand by a bridge. The administration building adjoining the club-house was complete in all its departments; separate rooms provided for the stewards, clerk of the course, the handicapper, clerk of scales, jockeys' dressing-room and wardrobe, shower-baths, and infirmary.

The Buildings

*Turf and
Field Club*

The saddling paddock was the most beautiful seen anywhere in this country. Stately oak and chestnut trees shaded the ground, where the horses were put through their toilets and where the ladies and gentlemen could roam about and inspect the candidates for the great events. The lawn fronting the club-house became the favorite resort of many who preferred its grassy freshness to the club-house as a point from which to view the racing. Beyond the paddock was the quarters of the Turf and Field Club, with its quaint but beautiful old mansion of the Manice family, embowered in woods and shrubbery, rendering it

THE REVIVAL OF RACING

an abode "fit for Juno and her peacocks," as an enthusiastic lover of nature described it.

Belmont Park was a revelation. People were in ecstasies over it. The inaugural meeting began May 4, 1905, and was attended by a brilliant array of beauty and fashion. The racing began with a sensation of the highest order when Sysonby and Race King ran a dead heat for the Metropolitan Handicap. Mr. August Belmont was president, Mr. H. G. Crickmore was secretary, Mr. S. S. Howland was general manager, while Mr. Hwfa Williams, secretary of Sandown Park, in England, acted in an advisory capacity, lending his valuable experience which had borne such fruit in the success of the Sandown meetings. The official staff comprised Mr. W. S. Vosburgh, handicapper, Mr. Mars Cassidy, starter, Mr. Clarence McDowell and Mr. Chas. H. Pettingill, placing judges, while Mr. Crickmore acted as clerk of scales.

*Dead Heat
for the
Metropolitan
—Sysonby and
Race King*

All the great sweepstakes which had originated at Jerome Park, or later at Morris Park and with the march of time had become classics, were transferred to Belmont Park—the Withers, Belmont, Jerome, Ladies', Juvenile, Nursery, Champagne, Toboggan, and Metropolitan, all found a new home and gathered added fame. Then came legislation that affected racing not only in the State of New York but over the entire country, and in 1911 and 1912 it was found inexpedient to race, and the gates of Belmont were closed.

*The Racing
Classics*

In 1913 racing was revived at Belmont Park before a great assemblage and under the most flattering auspices. When the horses appeared for the first race of the day, the people broke forth in ringing cheers, the band played "Auld Lang Syne," the populace joining it with singing. In 1914 an autumn meeting was added and racing had quite re-established itself, thanks to Mr. Belmont and his associates, who had never relaxed their efforts to restore it in the face of opposition and apathy. Meantime an important addition was made to Belmont Park's racing fixtures in the transfer of the Suburban, the Futurity, and Realization Stakes, the three greatest events of the Coney Island Jockey Club, to Belmont Park, the Futurity having been run in 1910, 1913, and 1914 at Saratoga.

*Racing
Revival, 1913*

*The Suburban
and Futurity
Transferred to
Belmont Park*

In April, 1917, the grand stand and many of the buildings were swept by a destructive fire—the evident work of an incendiary. The result was a complete wreck, and it seemed impossible that the grand stand could be repaired sufficiently to be used on Decoration Day (May 30), the date set for the opening. Yet, in the seven weeks intervening, the grand stand was repaired and the race-meeting held. It was only a temporary measure, but in 1919 further repairs were made, but not enough to restore its original seating capacity.

*Buildings
Destroyed
by Fire*

In 1920 the success of the meetings encouraged the association to rebuild the grand stand and change the direction in which the races would be run. The

*Belmont Park
Remodelled*

RACING IN AMERICA

old field stand was removed and added to the grand stand, making the entire structure 950 feet in length and increasing the seating capacity to 17,500. The seating was brought forward closer to the track. A promenade was added to the rear of the stand and a mezzanine floor also. The concreting of the seats and floors required 1,395,000 pounds of cement, 800 motor-trucks of gravel, 500 motor-trucks of sand; 10 miles of gaspipe were used in the hand-railing. One hundred thousand (100,000) square feet of corrugated iron for floors, cornices, etc., were used; 207,000 feet board measure of timber and lumber were used, and 350 men were employed on the work.

The Belmont Park race-course comprises the most magnificent racing property in America. It is within easy distance from New York and is favored with fine transportation. The disappearance of Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend has driven many training stables to Belmont Park, and it has become quite the headquarters of racing, while its being so close to Jamaica and Aqueduct—its “geographical propinquity,” as Mr. Lloyd George would call it—renders it available to trainers from those tracks to reach it in a short period of time and at little expense. Mr. August Belmont is president and Mr. A. M. Earlocker secretary.

AQUEDUCT

QUEENS COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB

The Aqueduct race-course of the Queens County Jockey Club began in a humble manner, but has risen to the front rank of racing clubs. It was built and opened in 1894 with a grand stand such as might be seen at a county fair, while the building dignified as "the Club-House" could only be described as a shanty held up by stilts. Its chief spirits were Messrs. Thos. J. Riley, D. Holland, and the late Robert Tucker. In 1895 a racing enthusiast named Carter came forward, and, to help the club, offered to endow with a considerable sum of money a handicap to be run at the spring meeting. Thus was inaugurated the Carter Handicap, a race which has since become one of the leading events of the racing year.

*A Modest
Beginning*

Its location, within easy distance from New York, and the improved quality of its racing soon brought Aqueduct into the highest degree of popularity. In a few years President Riley found that the patronage justified expansion, that Aqueduct had assumed greater proportions than a mere "merry-go-round," and announced that he would remodel the place and build "a real race-track of a mile and a quarter with only one turn." This was done, and Aqueduct emerged one of the finest race-courses in the country, with a stretch 80 feet in width, a back stretch 90 feet wide, and a straightaway of 5 furlongs for races for two-year-olds.

*The
Expansion*

After Mr. Riley's death a company composed of members of the Brooklyn Jockey Club purchased the property, and in 1914, upon the resumption of racing, began a series of spring and autumn meetings which for popularity with the public are excelled by none. The famous Brooklyn Handicap was brought to Aqueduct and gathered new fame until it has become the great all-aged race of the spring season. The Brooklyn Derby, Tremont, and Great American—all old events of the Gravesend course—were brought to Aqueduct, the Derby in 1919 being renamed the Dwyer, as a memorial to the late Mr. Dwyer, whose enterprise and energy had contributed so greatly to the success of the plant.

*Brooklyn
Handicap
Finds a New
Home*

When Mr. Dwyer died in 1917, Mr. James Shevlin was made president. Mr. Rehberger has always acted as secretary and Mr. Thos. Courtney as treasurer. It cannot be denied that Aqueduct is the favorite race-course of the trainers, and for this there is an excellent reason. The quality of the soil is surpassed by no other track in America. It is a light loam quite free of stone, splendidly drained, and available in all weathers. Its long home-stretch of over half a mile renders it ideal for a long striding horse, and it is thought to be the nearest to perfection for great tests of speed.

*Popularity of
Aqueduct*

JAMAICA

METROPOLITAN JOCKEY CLUB

The Race-Course

The Metropolitan Jockey Club was organized in 1901 and located its race-course in Queens County, N. Y., at a point nearly four miles from the town of Jamaica, L. I., and about fifteen miles from New York City. The course is in the shape of an egg, a circuit of one mile. Originally a chute formed part of the course but was never used. The track is excellent as to soil, being a sandy loam and drains easily after a rainfall. The home-stretch is rather short, being 385 yards from the last turn to the winning-post, but is very wide—105 feet.

The Grand Stand

The grand stand has a seating capacity of 9,000 and the pitch is so good that every movement of the horses can be seen from every portion of it. The clubhouse is a most pretentious structure, with an entresol of boxes, and has a capacity of seating 1,500 people. It is admirably arranged with a great dining-hall, and on the ground floor are the offices for the transaction of the business of racing. The paddock is an extensive one, with a great shed, or receiving stable, fitted with boxes for the horses taking part in races.

Racing at Jamaica

The inaugural meeting of the club was on April 27, 1903, and with the exception of the interval of suspension, 1909-1915, spring and autumn meetings have been held each season. The Excelsior Handicap is the great feature of the spring meeting and has been won by some of the most prominent race-horses. The Youthful Stakes is the chief event for two-year-olds, the Stuyvesant and Southampton Handicaps for three-year-olds.

Officials

The president at the outset was Mr. W. H. Reynolds, and Mr. Geo. F. Dobson was secretary, while Mr. Walter C. Edwards filled the important post of racing secretary. In 1920 Mr. Matthew Corbet became president of the club, but upon his death, in 1921, Mr. William N. Street succeeded to the presidency.

YONKERS

EMPIRE CITY RACING ASSOCIATION

The Empire City race-course on the hill at east Yonkers, Westchester County, was built by the late Mr. William H. Clark in 1900. It was intended, primarily, as a trotting track, Mr. Clark being an enthusiastic driver of trotters, but he had meantime entered the ranks as an owner of race-horses, having won the Brooklyn Handicap with Banastar in 1899, and he now asked for dates for a race-meeting. These, after some delay, he secured. But his death occurred before the meeting was given under the auspices of Mr. P. J. Dwyer in October, 1900.

*Building
the Empire
Course*

Occasional trotting meetings followed, but the grounds remained to a great extent idle until 1907, when Mr. James Butler, having purchased it, asked for dates for a race-meeting. These were secured after some delay and a meeting held in August, with Mr. Matthew J. Winn as manager. The location of the grounds rendered it difficult of access, but despite this drawback the meeting was well attended. The engagement of Mr. Winn, a Western man, enabled the meeting to secure the patronage of sufficient horses from the Western racing stables to overcome the lack of Eastern-owned horses, which at the time were racing at Saratoga, and some excellent racing followed.

*Mr. Butler
Assumes
Control*

*Its Inaugural
Meeting—1907*

In the following season Empire became a full-fledged member of the metropolitan racing circuit. New stakes were opened, and the meetings began to assume an importance. With the suspension of racing in 1911 and 1912, Empire's gates remained closed, but in 1914 racing was resumed. In 1915 the summer meeting was held at Belmont Park, but the following year Empire's gates were again thrown open, and a summer meeting in July and an October meeting have since been regular fixtures. The Empire City Handicap, first run in 1907, has become one of the great all-aged events of the year. In 1917 the Empire City Derby was opened, and has also become an event that draws the best three-year-olds of the season. The East View Stakes for two-year-olds, named for Mr. Butler's farm, is one of the most richly endowed stakes for the juvenile division. The Whirl, the Wakefield Handicap, the Knickerbocker, the Yorktown, Scarsdale, and Mount Vernon are among the other events offered each season.

*Empire City
Becomes
a Fixture*

*Its Principal
Stakes*

The Empire City course is a circuit of a mile oval. It has a grand stand capable of seating 6,000 people, a handsome club-house, and extensive stables. It is located within twelve miles of Central Park, and the motor-car has quite solved the matter of transportation, as it is a most delightful drive from the city through Central Park, the Concourse, Mosholu, and Van Courtlandt Parks to the course. Mr. James Butler is president and Mr. Victor Schaumberg secretary.

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THE
GOVERNMENT OF RACING

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THE BOARD OF CONTROL THE JOCKEY CLUB

UNTIL 1891 there had been no concerted action on the part of the racing associations toward the general government of racing. Each association was a law unto itself. Each selected the dates for its meetings, each had its own code of rules. While all the clubs of the metropolitan district raced under the Rules of the American Jockey Club, each of them had special rules for racing over its own tracks. The growing popularity of racing and the organization of new associations, however, convinced turfmen that the time had arrived when it was necessary to exert some control and a uniformity of procedure in racing affairs. During the summer of 1890 the matter was discussed almost daily.

*Necessity of
Government*

It was Mr. Pierre Lorillard who took the initiative at a dinner given by him to the representatives of the different clubs and owners of horses. He stated that unless some control were exercised, growing abuses would soon and seriously affect the popularity of racing; there should be united action of the clubs in all matters where now only a half-hearted reciprocity existed. Jockeys and trainers should be licensed in order to control their conduct, the dates of meetings should be allotted after consultation by all concerned; the enforcement of the forfeit list should be made obligatory—for example: a Futurity had been won, the value to the winner reported as some \$60,000, only about 60 per cent of which had been paid.

*Mr.
Lorillard's
Conference*

The outcome of the Lorillard dinner was the formation of the Board of Control, organized February 16, 1891. It was composed of seven members: Mr. D. D. Withers, representing Monmouth Park; Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, representing the Coney Island Jockey Club; Mr. P. J. Dwyer, representing the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and Mr. John A. Morris, representing the New York Jockey Club (Morris Park). The remaining three members, representing the owners of racing stables, were Mr. Alexander J. Cassatt, Mr. John Hunter, and Mr. James Galway. Mr. Withers was elected chairman, Mr. Walter S. Vosburgh secretary, and Mr. Lawrence treasurer.

*The Board
of Control*

The Board of Control thus began the first step in the general government of racing. Jockeys and trainers were licensed, the forfeit lists of each club were compiled as a general list and enforced. The Rules of Racing were revised, one of the most important revisions being that of Rule 15: "The express conditions of a race or of a meeting supersede the Rules of Racing when they conflict."

*Powers of
the Board*

RACING IN AMERICA

*The Need of
Expansion*

This was amended, making the Rules of Racing paramount. The board took quarters at No. 173 Fifth Avenue, and the racing of 1891, 1892, and 1893 was conducted under its auspices. Reciprocal relations with the Western clubs were completed, also with the Jockey Club of Newmarket, England.

*The
Conference
of 1893*

The Jockey Club, which succeeded the Board of Control as the governing body of racing, had its origin at a meeting held by owners and trainers in December, 1893, to protest against the reduction of the value of sweepstakes and purses which the racing associations had announced in consequence of a falling off in revenues that season. The meeting was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City, and Mr. James R. Keene, as owner of one of the leading stables, took a conspicuous part. In an address Mr. Keene took the ground that the time had arrived for the organization of a jockey club, that the Board of Control was unequal to dealing with the exigency that had arisen, owing to its defective organization. A majority of its members were representatives of race-courses, hence considered the interests of the race-courses as paramount. The balance of power should be vested in the owners of race-horses who had no pecuniary interest in race-meetings but in the general welfare of racing. A jockey club similar to that of England should be formed. It should be autocratic—the racing clubs should relinquish all authority in the management of the racing. The Jockey Club should have the power to allot the dates for meetings, the licensing of jockeys and trainers, enforcement of the forfeit list, revision of the rules, the appointment of officials, and constitute a final court of appeal in the interpretation of the rules and with power to discipline all persons under its jurisdiction.

*The Jockey
Club
Organized*

A committee was appointed to meet the Board of Control and take steps for the formation of the Jockey Club into which the Board of Control was to be merged and also to obtain the views of the racing associations. The birth of the Jockey Club was the result. It was composed of fifty members, and the management of the club was intrusted to seven stewards, viz.: Mr. John Hunter, Mr. James R. Keene, Mr. August Belmont, Mr. J. O. Donner, Doctor Gideon L. Knapp, Colonel W. P. Thompson, and Mr. F. K. Sturgis. Mr. Hunter was elected chairman, Mr. W. S. Vosburgh secretary *pro tem.* to conduct correspondence until organization was completed, when Mr. Sturgis became secretary-treasurer, and thus in 1894 the Jockey Club assumed control of racing.

*Stewards of
the Jockey
Club*

Colonel Thompson and Doctor Knapp did not long survive their election as stewards, and Mr. James Galway and Mr. Andrew Miller were elected to succeed them. Mr. Donner's death was followed by the election of Mr. Francis R. Hitchcock to the succession. Mr. Hunter resigned and Mr. John H. Bradford succeeded him. Mr. Belmont was in 1895 elected chairman. Later Mr. H. K. Knapp was elected to succeed Mr. Galway. Mr. Bradford's death led to

THE GOVERNMENT OF RACING

the election of Mr. Schuyler L. Parsons. Mr. John Sanford succeeded Mr. Keene on the death of the latter, and Mr. R. T. Wilson succeeded Mr. Parsons upon his death in 1917. On the death of Mr. Miller in 1919 he was succeeded by Mr. Joseph E. Widener. Mr. Sturgis remained as secretary-treasurer until 1917, when Mr. H. K. Knapp assumed the duties. In 1921 Mr. John Sanford was succeeded as steward by Mr. William Woodward.

At the time this is written the Jockey Club is composed of the following members: Archibald Barklie, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, C. K. G. Billings, F. C. Bishop, Ogden Mills Bishop, George H. Bull, Edward B. Cassatt, Wm. Astor Chanler, F. Ambrose Clark, Alexander Smith Cochran, John E. Cowdin, Joseph E. Davis, W. S. Fanshaw, Robert L. Gerry, J. O. Green, F. Grey Griswold, Francis R. Hitchcock, Thomas Hitchcock, S. S. Howland, C. Oliver Iselin, Spalding L. Jenkins, Foxhall P. Keene, H. K. Knapp, Pierre Lorillard, Clarence H. Mackay, A. K. Macomber, Price McKinney, E. D. Morgan, A. H. Morris, H. T. Oxnard, Ral Parr, Samuel Ross, Samuel D. Riddle, J. Ruppert, Jr., John Sanford, John Stewart, Jr., F. K. Sturgis, L. S. Thompson, W. P. Thompson, Edward F. Whitney, H. P. Whitney, Payne Whitney, Joseph E. Widener, Geo. D. Widener, Richard T. Wilson, and William Woodward.

*Members
of the
Jockey Club*

The business of the club has extended vastly in scope. It publishes the *Stud-Book*, it licenses trainers and jockeys, it appoints officials, allots dates of meetings; through its stewards it hears cases on appeal, it revises the Rules of Racing, it enforces the forfeit list, it provides for disabled trainers and jockeys, it publishes monthly the *Racing-Calendar*, which is the official record. The club holds monthly meetings at its headquarters, but the business of the club is conducted by the stewards, who constitute a sort of Racing Senate. The rooms are furnished with the stud-books and racing-calendars of all countries as part of a well-equipped library.

*Powers
of the
Jockey Club*

The business offices are under the direction of Mr. Algernon Daingerfield, assistant secretary. The official staff of the club for race-meetings are: handicapper, W. S. Vosburgh; starter, Mars Cassidy; placing judges, E. C. Smith and C. Cornehlson; clerk of scales, Alfred Burlen; paddock judge, James McLaughlin; patrol judge, Edward Hanna; assistant to stewards, E. C. Potter. The office of registrar which manages the *Stud-Book* was originally held by Mr. F. T. Underhill, who was succeeded by Mr. Jas. E. Wheeler. Later Mr. W. H. Rowe assumed the duties and, on his death, in 1921, he was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Hurket.

*Officials
of the
Jockey Club*

THE "STUD - BOOK"

Early
Attempts

While the racing and breeding of thoroughbred horses had for more than a hundred years flourished in the United States, the publication of the *Stud-Book* dates from as recent a period as 1868. The old *American Farmer* published pedigrees, but it was not until 1829 that the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine*, published in Baltimore by Mr. J. S. Skinner, began to record such pedigrees as he could obtain and placed them in the back pages of that monthly publication. In 1833 Mr. Edgar published the *Sportsman's Herald and Stud-Book*, which was the first of its kind, but it was very incomplete.

Mr. Wallace's
Book

Some years later Mr. J. H. Wallace began collecting data and in 1867 published *Wallace's American Stud-Book*. It was not a popular work, inasmuch as it departed from the English system of giving the foals under the names of their dams, to which readers had become accustomed. Instead, he published the horses and mares in alphabetical order. It was a laborious work, and its failure to meet with expected support soured Mr. Wallace, who abandoned the work to devote himself henceforth to a *Stud-Book* of trotting-horses and declared the thoroughbred anathema.

Colonel
Bruce's
Book

In 1865 Colonel S. D. Bruce of Lexington, Ky., removed to New York City and with his brother, Mr. B. G. Bruce, and Hamilton Busby began the publication of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, a newspaper devoted to racing, trotting, and sporting subjects. Colonel Bruce had for years contemplated the publication of an *American Stud-Book* and had collected a great amount of material for one from old papers and family records of the breeding of race-horses. The Civil War, in which he had taken an active part as a federal officer, had interrupted the work, but which was now resumed, and Vol. I appeared in 1868. The preface is dated May 12 of that year and the volume is dedicated to Mr. Robert A. Alexander of Woodburn, Ky., and John J. McKinnon of Chicago, Ill. It was published by E. B. Myers & Co. of Chicago, and printed by Weed, Parsons & Co. of Albany, N. Y.

The book contained 649 pages and was embellished with engravings of Godolphin, Darley Arabian, Flying Childers, Marske, Shark, Duroc, American Eclipse, Sir Ardry, Diomed, Timoleon, Boston, Bonnets O'Blue, Fashion, Grey Eagle, Delphine, Ophelia, etc. It was arranged on the fashion of the *General* (English) *Stud-Book*, under a list of the mares from A to K inclusive with the imported stallions and mares in a separate department. There was also an Appendix of stallions from A to K "whose dams have no names." Some years later

THE GOVERNMENT OF RACING

Colonel Bruce brought out a revised edition of Vol. I, and in 1873 he published Vol. II. In 1883 Vol. III appeared, and in 1884 Vol. IV. In the earlier volumes he had the assistance of his brother, B. G. Bruce, but the latter, in 1874, returned to Lexington and established the *Live Stock Record*, now known as *The Thoroughbred Record*. Vol. V appeared in 1889 and Vol. VI in 1894.

In 1896 Colonel Bruce found the *Stud-Book* too expensive a publication and approached the Jockey Club with an offer to sell. His price was considered too high, and Mr. Belmont, then in Europe, wrote to the writer of this work asking him to see Mr. Wheatly and get his price for the sale of the large number of pedigrees he had collected during the fifty years previous. The idea was to publish the *Stud-Book* under the auspices of the Jockey Club. Before a bargain with Mr. Wheatly could be made Colonel Bruce sold the *Stud-Book* to the Jockey Club, and Vol. VII was compiled and printed by the club, as have all subsequent volumes.

*Jockey Club
Purchases the
"Stud-Book"*

THE "RACING-CALENDAR"

*Demand for
an Official
Organ*

With the organization of the Jockey Club in 1894 there came a demand on the part of some members for a *Racing-Calendar*, which should be a record of all official actions of the club. The first issue was published in May, 1894, and Mr. H. A. Buck was the publisher and remained such until 1916, when Mr. A. Daingerfield assumed charge. The *Calendar*, then, is the official organ of the club. All notices published therein are duly authorized by the stewards.

*The Monthly
"Calendar"*

The *Calendar* is issued monthly and contains announcements of stakes closing, declarations from stakes, dates of meetings, and summaries of all races taking place under Jockey Club rules. It contains reports of meetings of the stewards, meetings of the club, registered racing colors, registered partnerships, registry of authorized agents, and special notices. Stallion advertisements are published, as well as some general matter not strictly of racing.

RACING THROUGHOUT
AMERICA

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RACING IN MARYLAND

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB

WITH racing established at Jerome Park and Saratoga, there came a demand for racing at Baltimore. It was at one of those pleasant little dinner parties such as have always been a feature of the Saratoga racing season that, in the summer of 1868, the subject of reviving racing at Baltimore was mooted. The gentlemen present all promised it support, and it was agreed that the club should open its course in the autumn of 1870. Warming with the subject, it was urged that, in order to give *éclat* to the inaugural, an owners sweepstakes of such magnitude as would command, from its value, and the celebrity of the colts and fillies that would probably be engaged in it, an attention and interest from the racing public gratifying to all friends of the sport.

Before separating, an impromptu sweepstakes was agreed upon by the gentlemen at the dinner, to which seven of them subscribed. The following day the sweepstakes being talked about at the Saratoga hotels and at the race-course, an earnest desire was expressed by many turfmen to make additional nominations. Hence, the original subscribers consented to reopen the sweepstakes, and the following was advertised:

DINNER PARTY STAKES

SARATOGA, August 10, 1868.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a sweepstakes at the Baltimore fall meeting of 1870, for colts and fillies then three years old, a dash of two miles; entrance, one thousand dollars, half forfeit, to be called the Dinner Party Stakes; to be run over a course to be built at Baltimore, Md.; to be governed by the rules of the American Jockey Club.

BOWIE & HALL	DENNISON & CRAWFORD
M. H. SANFORD	D. D. WITHERS
J. J. O'FALLON	R. W. CAMERON
F. MORRIS	

By consent of the subscribers the above sweepstakes is open to the public to name and close October 10, 1868. Entries to be made to Bowie & Hall, care of Subscription Rooms of the American Jockey Club, 920 Broadway, New York City.

The Dinner Party Stakes closed with thirty nominations. As an indication of the sporting spirit of that period it might be mentioned that a week following the closing of the sweepstakes a betting-book was opened on the event—two years before it was run. It was opened at No. 1160 Broadway, New York, and the odds were:

20 to 1 against Dennison & Crawford filly.
 20 to 1 F. Morris's sister to Ruthless.
 25 to 1 Littell's Emma Johnson colt.
 15 to 1 Capt. Moore's brother to Vauxhall.

*The Revival
at Baltimore
---1870*

*The Dinner
Party Stakes*

*The Stakes
Reopened*

*A Sporting
Event*

RACING IN AMERICA

Race for the Dinner Party Stakes

October 25, 1870, the Pimlico course of the Maryland Jockey Club was thrown open. Governor Oden Bowie officiated as president, with Major J. F. Ferguson as secretary. A heavy rain-storm had left the track very deep and muddy, but the public response was encouraging. The Dinner Party Stakes was, of course, the great event and Mr. Sanford, one of the original subscribers, won the race with the bay colt Preakness by Lexington-Bayleaf by imported Yorkshire, Major Doswell running second with Ecliptic by Eclipse, and Captain T. G. Moore was third with Foster, the brother to Vauxhall; the other starters being Mr. McGrath's Susan Ann, Mr. Belmont's Finesse, Mr. Richard's Lida Grissom, and Governor Bowie's My Maryland.

Renewal as the Dixie Stakes

Despite stormy weather, the inaugural meeting was a decided success and marked by the appearance of some horses which made great names on the turf. Harry Bassett won the Supper Stakes for two-year-olds; Glenelg won the Breakfast Stakes for four-year-olds, and the Bowie Stakes, 4-mile heats. The Dinner Party Stakes reached a value of \$18,500, and, having won it, Mr. Sanford liberally offered \$2,000 as added money for a renewal of the stakes in 1872, to be called the Dixie Stakes, which became a regular fixture and the feature of future autumn meetings. The Breckenridge Stakes was then added as a sequel to the Dixie and was first run in 1874. The Bowie Stakes continued as a 4-mile heat race until 1883, when it was reduced to a dash of 3 miles.

Decline of Maryland Racing

Throughout the "seventies"—and well into the "eighties"—the Pimlico meeting flourished, but the increasing popularity of racing in New York and New Jersey, particularly the latter, affected Pimlico's patronage. Meetings had sprung up at Linden, Elizabeth, Clifton, Guttenberg, and Gloucester in New Jersey, and racing at Pimlico began to languish until, at last, the Maryland Jockey Club was compelled to abandon its meetings. Occasional steeplechase meetings were held, but it was not until 1904 that a number of Baltimore gentlemen conceived the plan of short meetings at Pimlico, of which steeplechasing formed the main feature. It was entirely amateur in its management, but gradually developed in importance. Mr. W. P. Riggs was the leading spirit, aided by Mr. Robert Walden. Then came the temporary suspension of racing in New York in 1911-1912, and it gave Pimlico its chance. It offered an asylum for the exiles, and its meetings attracted stables that had never before raced there. Mr. Thos. Clyde had taken an important part in the management, and his influence had a great deal to do with Pimlico emerging as a racing point of national interest.

The Revival

Then followed the legalizing of betting in Maryland, and the Maryland Jockey Club was soon in receipt of revenue "beyond the dreams of avarice," owing to the operation of the pari-mutuel system. The club was liberal in its prosperity. It began offering racing premiums of such value as to attract the best horses in the land. The Preakness Stakes became an event of national importance,

RACING THROUGHOUT AMERICA

while its other events became so richly endowed as to secure the highest class fields. Thus the Pimlico meetings became events of even greater prestige under the new Maryland Jockey Club than had those of the older club in the early "seventies." Mr. Charles E. McLane is president of the club, Mr. F. J. Bryan racing secretary, and Mr. W. P. Riggs secretary.

HAVRE DE GRACE

The race-course at Havre de Grace of the Harford Agricultural and Breeders Association was built in 1912 and opened in August of that year with an extended meeting. It is admirably located two miles south of the town of Havre de Grace on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, being 36 miles from Baltimore and Wilmington, 68 miles from Philadelphia, and thus draws its attendances from those cities; while being 75 miles from Washington and 150 miles from New York it also is within reach from both cities.

Its meetings have been very successfully managed by Mr. Edward Burke. The track is an oval mile with a chute for 6-furlong races and a home-stretch 390 yards in length. The soil, being that of old farmland, is loam. The grand stand is of iron and seats nearly 5,000 people. The course is reached by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. The club has always been liberal in the matter of attractions to the public and the events offered are of great value. The Harford, the Havre de Grace, Eastern Shore, and Philadelphia Handicaps are special features of the meetings in April and September.

LAUREL PARK

Laurel Park, the race-course of the Maryland State Fair, was opened in 1911 with a short meeting, but in 1912 racing was held throughout the month of October. In 1913 the management changed hands, Mr. M. J. Winn taking charge, and the meetings at once rose to a prominence second to none. The best horses in the country took part in the racing, and the value of the stakes was raised to a higher figure.

The course is a one-mile oval located at Laurel, in Ann Arundel County, eighteen miles from Washington and twenty from Baltimore. The soil is clay and sand. There are chutes for races of 6 furlongs and also for $1\frac{1}{4}$ -mile races. The stretch is 85 feet in width with a length of 350 yards. The course is reached by

RACING IN AMERICA

the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the trains entering immediately in the rear of the grand stand, which has a capacity of seating 4,000 people.

The meetings of the club are limited to the month of October owing to a clause in the charter confining them to that month. Valuable stakes are given, and steeplechases, as well as races on flat, form a portion of the programme. Mr. Spalding Lowe Jenkins of Baltimore is president of the association.

PRINCE GEORGE PARK (BOWIE)

Prince George Park, the race-course of the Southern Maryland Agricultural Association, was opened for racing in 1914 and for a time raced in conflict with Laurel, but latterly has raced without conflict, opening and closing the Eastern racing circuit in April and November. The course is located near the town of Bowie in Prince George County, Maryland, eighteen miles from Washington and twenty from Baltimore on the Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis R. R. It has a mile oval with a chute for races of 7 furlongs with a splendid home-stretch of a full quarter of a mile.

The stretch is 90 feet in width and the back-stretch 75 feet in width. The grand stand is capable of seating 4,000 people. The soil of the track is loam and the turns easy. Mr. M. H. Magruder is president, Mr. C. S. Dove vice-president, Mr. W. G. Brooke secretary and treasurer, while Mr. James F. O'Hara has the general management of the track during racing.

RACING IN KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE

Racing in Kentucky at the outset centred around Lexington, where the Kentucky Association has held meetings since 1827 with only one year's interval—in 1863—caused by the Civil War. Louisville, the metropolis of the State, has always been a great racing centre, but its racing has not been so continuous as that of Lexington. The old Oakland course at Louisville was early the great trial ground made famous by the races between Wagner and Grey Eagle in 1839. The Greenland course was never popularly patronized and the Woodlawn course was built. It was pleasantly located, but for some reason the public did not patronize it, and from 1870 to 1875 racing dwindled at Louisville.

*Early
Race-Courses
in Kentucky*

In 1861, despite war's alarms, racing held its place at Louisville, where a meeting of six days in the spring saw such "cracks" as Idlewild, Mollie Jackson, Magenta, and Lucy Fowler among the starters. Four days were given in the autumn. Then there was a suspension owing to the Civil War, but in October of 1864 six days' racing was held at the Woodlawn course, where Maiden, Asteroid, Rhynodine, and Beacon played important parts. In 1865 there were spring and autumn meetings at Woodlawn. In 1866 there was a spring meeting of two days at Woodlawn and one of six days in October. In November a six days' meeting was given at the Greenland course. In 1867 both Woodlawn and Greenland gave spring and autumn meetings. In 1868 and 1869 these were repeated, after which Greenland was abandoned. Woodlawn gave a three days' meeting in May, 1870. Then came a long interval without racing, and the sport seemed to have lost all power of attraction to Louisville and its people.

*Racing
Struggles for
Existence*

It was in 1874 that Colonel M. Lewis Clark and a party of friends came to the conclusion that racing might be revived in Louisville if placed under the control of the "right people." The Churchill property was acquired, and May 17, 1875, the grounds of the Louisville Jockey Club were thrown open. It was marked by the inaugural of the Kentucky Derby, a race which has since risen to the importance of a classic event. Fifteen three-year-olds faced the starter, Colonel W. H. Johnson of Nashville, and Aristides, bearing the "green-and-orange" satins of Mr. H. P. McGrath, won, with Volcano and Verdigris second and third. That racing had still a hold upon the taste of the people was evidenced by the large attendance. Taking a hint from the success of Jerome Park, the club had made a special effort to attract the ladies, who flocked to the course in great numbers.

*Racing
Revives in
Louisville*

RACING IN AMERICA

The Kentucky Derby

At the outset Mr. M. Lewis Clark was president, Mr. Wm. Murphy secretary, and Mr. Robert A. Newhouse treasurer. The club did not stop with its Kentucky Derby, but instituted such stakes as the Oaks, the Clark, Alexander, Ladies, Falls City Merchants, and Louisville Cup. For the following fifteen years the meetings of the club were events of country-wide importance. The Kentucky Derby became the object of every turfman's ambition, and Parole, Vagrant, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Runnymede (by Billet), and other champions of the East were sent to contest it. Such celebrities as Leonatus, Baden Baden, Hindoo, and Spokane were among its winners. But gradually the meetings declined somewhat and in 1895 there was a reorganization, Mr. W. F. Schulte becoming president and Mr. Chas. F. Price secretary, while Colonel M. Lewis Clark became presiding judge.

The Club Reorganized

In 1900 there was a further reorganization and the directors were Messrs. W. E. Applegate, W. F. Schulte, and Chas. Bollinger, with D. F. Dressen secretary. In 1904 Mr. Charles F. Grainger became president, Mr. Price secretary and judge, and Mr. L. H. Davis later assumed the place of secretary. Mr. Matthew J. Winn was placed in charge as manager—a title new in racing and not mentioned in racing rules. Mr. Winn was the right man in the right place. As a promoter and manager of racing he proved himself a marvel. Under his management racing became more popular than ever. Even during the dark days of the suspension of racing, almost over the entire country, he kept the flag flying at Louisville, and its meetings suffered no interruption.

Pari-Mutuel Betting Legalized

In 1918, when the Kentucky Jockey Club was formed and took jurisdiction over all racing in the State, it opened a new lease of life to the sport. The legalization of pari-mutuel betting was secured through the legislature of the State, the revenues from which enabled the clubs to offer racing premiums of value beyond "the dreams of avarice." From a race of the value of some \$5,000 the Kentucky Derby rose to a value of \$50,000 and the other events in proportion. It became the most-talked-of event of the year and the Eastern stables began each spring to send their "crack" colts in quest of it. The crowds that congregate each year to witness its running come from the most distant points of the country and exceed those gathered to witness any other race of the year.

Kentucky Jockey Club

The formation of the Kentucky Jockey Club in 1918 comprised the taking over of the Lexington, Churchill Downs, and Douglas Park at Louisville, and the Latonia course near Covington, all of which were placed under the management of Mr. M. J. Winn, with Mr. Chas. F. Grainger resident-manager of Churchill Downs, the property of the new Louisville Jockey Club. Ex-Senator J. N. Camden was elected president of the Kentucky Jockey Club, Mr. Winn vice-president and manager.

RACING THROUGHOUT AMERICA

LATONIA

The success of the Louisville meeting was not lost upon the racing enthusiasts in other parts of Kentucky and led to the organization of the Latonia Jockey Club in 1882 and the building of the track at Covington, Ky., which, located across the river from Cincinnati, O., naturally depended largely upon that city for the bulk of its patronage. The Latonia course, a one-mile oval, was opened June 9, 1883, when Chinn and Morgan's colt Leonatus repeated his Kentucky Derby victory by winning the Latonia Derby from Drake Carter, Lord Raglan and a "crack" field.

*Racing at
Latonia*

Mr. T. J. McGibben was the first president of the Latonia Club, and the genial Mr. Elias Lawrence was the original secretary. Mr. E. C. Hopper succeeded Mr. Lawrence on the latter's death. In 1890 Mr. A. W. Nelson became president and was succeeded by Mr. J. R. Sherlock. In 1904 Mr. Julius Fleiselman became president and Mr. J. B. Dillon secretary. The club has become one of the most popular in the West, having beautified its grounds and rendered its meetings attractive to the general public regardless of mere racing. But its aim has also been for the highest class of racing. The Derby and Oaks, the Latonia Cup, and latterly the Latonia Championship Stakes are of country-wide importance from their monetary value and the character of the horses engaged.

Officials

LEXINGTON

The Lexington Association is the oldest in America. Its records date back as far as 1827 and it is almost certain that it has, during all the vicissitudes of racing, never omitted to give a race-meeting each year with the possible exception of 1863, when "wasteful war in all its fury burned," and rendered it impossible. Its records show that as early as 1828 a Produce Stakes was run at 2-mile heats and was won by Mr. Stepp's bay filly. This stake was renewed each year and was won by such horses as Mr. W. Viley's Dick Singleton (by Bertrand) in 1831, Rudolph won it in 1834, Mary Morris by Medoc in 1839, Ariel by Sarpedon in 1847, Lexington in 1853, Nanturah (the dam of Longfellow) in 1858, Lancaster in 1866, Versailles in 1869, Enquirer in 1870.

*The Oldest
Racing Club*

The Phoenix Hotel Stakes, another of its classics, was won in 1831 by McDonough by Bertrand, Berthune won in 1840, Star Davis in 1852, Lexington in 1853, Balloon in 1855, Parachute in 1856, Crossland in 1868, Enquirer in 1870, Himyar in 1878, and Falsetto in 1879.

Classic Races

RACING IN AMERICA

Officials

General J. F. Robinson, Jr., was long president of the club, but in later years Senator Johnson N. Camden had assumed the presidency, and under his administration the meetings have taken new life. With the formation of the Kentucky Jockey Club in 1918 Lexington came under its jurisdiction with Latonia, Louisville, and all associations in the State of Kentucky.

RACING IN ILLINOIS

In 1864 racing was begun in Chicago by a meeting of four days in September at the Driving Park; Springfield also gave a meeting of six days in November. Then followed an interval of four years during which there was little racing in Illinois, although Galesburg gave a five days' meeting in 1867. In 1868 the Dexter Park Club gave its inaugural meeting of five days in July, at which Plantagenet, Gilroy, Pat Malloy, and other well-known horses raced, and the meetings were continued up to 1877. In 1879 the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club was organized, with Mr. S. K. Dow president and N. Rowe secretary.

*Early Racing
in Illinois*

In 1883 the Washington Park Club was organized. This was an ideal racing organization, composed, as it was, of the leading citizens of Chicago and with the purpose not of making profits from racing but with racing as one of the features of entertainment and enjoyment for its members. A handsome club-house was built, a double race-course, one within the other, was laid out, and General Philip H. Sheridan was elected president and Mr. John E. Brewster secretary.

*The
Washington
Park Club*

The inaugural meeting of the club in 1884 was an event that will never be forgotten. It demonstrated, as Jerome Park had some years before, that high-class racing, under the control of representative people, would receive public patronage in a degree none other could equal. The *élite* of Chicago gathered at the course and a new chapter had been written in the history of racing.

*The
Inaugural*

The Washington Park Club signaled its advent by offering great sweepstakes. The American Derby, for three-year-olds, in the first year, 1884, had a value of \$10,700 and in the year of the World's Fair \$49,500. The Sheridan Stakes, the Washington Park Cup, the Hyde Park Stakes, Great Western Handicap, Wheeler Handicap were soon known throughout the country as standard events and attracted the best horses from New York to California. The American Derby became almost a public holiday in Chicago. Such crowds as gathered each year to witness it were such as had never been previously seen in that section.

For ten years the Washington Park Club swept on, growing each year in popularity; then came a check. Racing in Chicago had grown too fast, or rather its success had the effect of giving too much of it. Harlem and Hawthorne began waging a conflict. Racing from ordinary meetings became a continuous performance, and in 1894 the Washington Park Club stopped. In 1898 racing was resumed, but in 1904 matters had become so bad that racing could no longer be continued. Harlem and Hawthorne had given meetings of undue length covering the entire season and such action was certain to provoke the measures of suppression they finally did.

*The
Popularity of
Racing in
Chicago*

RACING IN OHIO

*The Buckeye
Jockey Club
of Cincinnati*

Racing in Ohio has flourished at times. A State so densely populated, so well adapted in regard to climate and soil for breeding racing stock, should be in a more prominent position than it is, but adverse legislation has, as in the case of many other States, crippled the growth of the sport but not its popularity. During the period 1865-1870 the Buckeye Jockey Club of Cincinnati held some great meetings, and meetings were also held at Chillicothe, Lancaster, Columbus, Norwalk, Zanesville, Newark, Toledo, and minor ones at other points.

*Queen City
Jockey Club*

The fact is, while the race-meetings were confined to a reasonable limit, say seven or eight days, there never was any trouble. Even in New England race-meetings were frequent, notably at Boston, during the "sixties." It was only when meetings began to extend for long periods that legislation was invoked to check them through antibetting laws. The Buckeye Club continued to give meetings for several years, but about 1876 the meetings were held at Chester Park under the auspices of the Driving Park Association. In 1877 the Queen City Jockey Club was formed, with Mr. Edgar M. Johnson as president and Mr. C. B. Hunt secretary.

In 1893 the track at Oakley was opened and continued racing until 1898. Some excellent meetings were held during this time. Mr. A. L. Labold was president and Mr. Letcher secretary, but after that time Cincinnati depended upon the Latonia course at Covington for its racing.

RACING IN MISSOURI

Missouri has played a leading part in racing. As early as 1863 the Laclede Association of St. Louis held a meeting of seven days in October at which Panic, Bayflower, Rhynodine, Mammona, Sue Lewis, and other celebrities raced, and in 1864, despite the fact that the Civil War was raging and the people were divided in their allegiance, the club held meetings of seven days in May, when the renowned Norfolk, Asteroid, Skedaddle, Sympathy, and Tipperary sported silk amid eight days in October. Meetings were also held at St. Joseph.

*Racing
During the
Civil War*

The meetings of the Laclede Jockey Club continued throughout the period 1863-1869 on the Laclede and Abbey courses. Occasional meetings followed until 1878, when the St. Louis Jockey and Trotting Club was formed and gave an inaugural meeting in June of that year and again in 1879. Mr. J. M. Harney was president and Mr. David Clarkson secretary. In 1880 the St. Louis Jockey Club blossomed forth: secretary, Louis N. Clarke. In 1886 the St. Louis Fair Association assumed management, with Mr. Chas. Green president and Mr. F. J. Wade secretary. In 1892 Mr. Rollo Wells and Mr. C. W. Bellairs were president and secretary. Later, Mr. Chas. Clark and Mr. C. C. Moffit. The Kinlock Jockey Club also came into existence and gave meetings at Kinlock Park.

*The Laclede
Club*

Racing was very prosperous in St. Louis and Kansas City. The people of St. Louis and surrounding country became infected with the racing mania, and as it increased, the racing authorities catered to it with attractive events, particularly the year of the World's Fair, when events of great value were contested. The St. Louis Derby, run each year, became an event that brought the best three-year-olds of the country to the post, among its winners being Ben Ali, Prince Lief, Ornament, Pink Coat, Otis, etc. But repressive legislation in regard to betting rendered it inadvisable to continue, and in 1905 racing ceased.

*The Fair
Association*

RACING IN LOUISIANA

Great Racing at the Metarie Course

New Orleans was for years before the Civil War the great theatre of racing. The wealthy planters of the South met there regularly in the spring and autumn with their racing stables, and the great events of the period 1854-1855, when Lexington and Lecompte measured strides, had become one of the best remembered in sporting annals. The old Metarie had for many years been the scene of the principal racing events and the attendance had been the most select and fashionable.

A Renewal of Activity

The suspension during the Civil War was of short duration. Racing revived quickly, as it had in New York, and many of the Northern stables wintered at New Orleans or Mobile and added to the attractiveness of the spring meetings of the Metarie Jockey Club held each April. Up to 1873 the Metarie meetings were important features of the year. In 1872 there was a mighty gathering at the Metarie. Such noted horses as Monarchist, Salina, Foster, Hollywood, Madame Dudley, Cape Race took part and some valuable stakes were contested.

Reorganiza- tion

It was at this time, when the racing prospects of New Orleans looked brighter than they had for many years, a schism arose among the members and led to a secession of a group from the old Metarie Jockey Club and the organization of the Louisiana Jockey Club, with Mr. C. H. Breaux as president. It also led to the purchase of the property on which the Metarie track was located, and the famous old racing ground was dismantled and a cemetery opened instead. It has always been understood as being the result of a personal spite on the part of one man, but however that may be, it was a source of general regret that a place hallowed by so many glorious memories should have been thus sacrificed.

The Jockey Club

Upon the disruption of the Metarie Jockey Club, the new Louisiana Club continued to hold meetings in April and December until 1878, when New Orleans was visited by the yellow-fever plague. After that had passed, an effort was made to revive racing by the formation of a new club, with Mr. R. W. Simmons as president and Mr. G. W. Nott secretary. Later Mr. H. W. Connor became president.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA

Racing began early, following the settlement of California, and naturally so. The climate was favorable to racing the greater portion of the year, and the sensational meetings of Norfolk and Lodi in the "sixties" gave it a considerable impulse. Sacramento at that time enjoyed more racing than did San Francisco, the State Agricultural Fair each year being marked by considerable racing. The old Bay District track may be said to have been the cradle of San Francisco's racing. In 1872 the Pacific Jockey Club was formed, with Mr. A. J. Bryant president and Mr. Wm. Shear secretary. California was becoming infected with the racing fever, and in the autumn of 1873 announced a purse of \$20,000 in gold, 4-mile heats to be run at San Francisco November 15. *Early Racing on the Coast*

The idea was to attract the great sweepstake winners of the East, and it succeeded. Joe Daniels and True Blue went over the mountains, but the California-bred aged horse Thad Stevens won. It required four heats, Joe Daniels winning the first in 7.45, True Blue the second in 8.08, Thad Stevens the third and fourth in 7.57-8.20. The following year (1874) the race was renewed, with a purse of \$25,000. This time Katie Pease came from the East and won the race in straight heats, beating Henry, Hardwood, Thad Stevens, Joe Daniels, and Hock Hocking. In 1875 the race was reduced to a dash of 4 miles, and again the Eastern horses won, Wildidle and Grinstead finishing first and second in 7.25 $\frac{1}{4}$. In 1876 the race was run over the Bay District course, February 22, 4-mile heats, for a purse of \$30,000, and Foster won the two heats in 7.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7.53, beating Rutherford, Hock Hocking, Katie Pease, and others. The autumn following, Mollie McCarthy won the 4-mile heats, beating Mattie A. *Four-Mile Heats*

Racing now became frequent over the Bay District and Oakland tracks, as well as at Marysville, Sacramento, Petaluma, and San Jose. In 1879 the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association was formed, with Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, the sporting journalist, as secretary and Mr. Theodore Winters as president, and gave its inaugural meeting in May, 1879, the stables of Messrs. Winters, E. J. Baldwin, W. Boots, H. Schwarz, W. L. Pritchard, and L. R. Martin competing. Later Mr. Baldwin succeeded Mr. Winters as president. *Racing Grows*

During the decade 1880-1890 racing made rapid strides in California. The California Jockey Club had been reorganized, and in 1895 the Pacific Coast Jockey Club was formed, with Mr. A. B. Spreckles as president and Mr. W. L. Leake as secretary. The California Jockey Club had Mr. Thos. H. Williams as president and Mr. R. B. Milroy as secretary. The California raced at Oakland, and the Pacific Coast Club at the new Ingleside track. They were soon after joined *An Excess of Racing*

RACING IN AMERICA

by the newly organized San Francisco Jockey Club, with Prince Poniatowski as president, Mr. Chas. L. Fair as vice-president, and Mr. Milton H. Latham as secretary; opened the Tanforan course, while in the south the new Ascot Park opened at Los Angeles.

*Continuous
Racing*

Continuous racing now became the order. Meetings of months' duration followed. The San Francisco Jockey Club did not last long and the Pacific Coast Club likewise. The California Club continued. Meetings such as one of 143 days alternately at Oakland and Ingleside in 1903 were a fair sample. Of course such a state of things could not last, and in 1909 the sport was abandoned in consequence of antibetting legislation.

RACING IN CANADA

Canada has always been a home of racing. In the early "sixties," when the British garrisons were quartered in the country, the officers did a great deal of racing. Settled so largely as the Dominion is with English, Irish, and Scotch, the sporting tastes of the British Islanders has been transplanted in fruitful soil. Meetings at Montreal, Toronto, St. Catherines, Hamilton, London, Bradford, Whitby, and Three Rivers, Quebec, were frequent. Among the most enthusiastic supporters of racing were Mr. T. C. Patteson, Mr. Wm. Hendrie, Doctor A. Smith, Messrs. C. and H. Alloway, Doctor Kerwin, and Mr. Torrance.

It was not until 1881, however, that the Ontario Jockey Club was organized in Toronto. Mr. Lyndhurst Ogden was secretary and held the position until 1897, when Mr. W. P. Fraser became secretary. Mr. Wm. Hendrie meantime had become president and has since been succeeded by his son, Colonel Wm. Hendrie. The club holds meetings of seven days' duration in May and September. It is an ideal organization, on the same model as the old American Jockey Club of New York or the Washington Park Club of Chicago. The meetings are attended by the leading people of Toronto, and the events such as the Toronto Cup, Autumn Cup, Queens Hotel Cup, and Minto Stakes draw the best class of horses.

Montreal, Fort Erie, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Windsor have all well-organized jockey clubs and hold two meetings during the year and attract large numbers of horses from the States. Numerous half-mile tracks have been opened within the past ten years and the growth of racing has been in keeping with that in the United States. The pari-mutuel system of betting has had, no doubt, much to do with it, as it enables people to speculate in a modest way.

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Listening to some grey-haired sage
Full of the dignity of age,
How neither pace nor length could tire
Old Muley Muloch's speed and fire—
How Hambletonian beat of yore
Such racers as are seen no more.
With such keen feelings they retrace
The legends of each ancient race,
Recalling Reveller, in his pride,
And Blacklock, of the mighty stride.

—DOYLE.

"CRACKS" OF THE "SIXTIES" 1865-1870

IT is one of the noteworthy facts in the history of racing that the most celebrated race-horses of the "sixties"—Asteroid, Kentucky, and Norfolk—were all foaled the same year (1861); that each was a son of Lexington and each was the son of a Glencoe mare. Each of them swept all before him; each dominated racing in his own sphere. They never met when each was at his best; indeed they never met at all, except when Norfolk finished first and Kentucky fourth for the Jersey Derby at Paterson, N. J., in the spring of their three-year-old season.

*The
Triumvirate*

The question which was the best of this famous triumvirate formed the chief subject of contention between the turfmen of the "sixties," and for years following. Asteroid raced exclusively in the Middle West, Kentucky in the East, while Norfolk was taken to California immediately after his race for the Jersey Derby. Opinions, therefore, took a local coloring. Western men claimed that no such horse as Asteroid had appeared since the days of Lexington, Eastern turfites claimed the same distinction for Kentucky, while Californians pointed to the Jersey Derby of 1864 as evidence of Norfolk's superiority over Kentucky and his triple victory over Lodi. It was also claimed that, as Mr. Alexander had sold Norfolk and refused \$30,000 for Asteroid, he must have found Asteroid the better of the two. But, as already stated, Norfolk had defeated Kentucky, which Asteroid had not done. Some claimed that Kentucky "could not have been himself" when Norfolk beat him; but he won a race two days later, and never lost a race afterward—all of which makes Norfolk rather the choice.

*Asteroid,
Kentucky, and
Norfolk*

Asteroid was a bay by Lexington from Nebula by Glencoe; granddam Blue Bonnet by imported Hedgeford, was bred by Mr. R. A. Alexander at Woodburn in Kentucky. He did not start until, as a three-year-old, he won at mile heats at St. Louis, beating Tipperary and Scotland, and followed it by beating Loadstone at Lexington. He started five times at three, winning all. At four years old he started seven times. He won mile heats best three in five at St. Louis; at Louisville he twice defeated Loadstone at 2 and 3 mile heats. At Cincinnati spring meeting he defeated Red Oak at two miles and, in the autumn, he beat Leatherlungs at four miles. Two of his later races were walkovers. He so completely outclassed his contemporaries that owners would not start their horses against him.

*Asteroid,
1861*

RACING IN AMERICA

*A Bugle-Call
to Asteroid*

With the exception of Tipperary and Loadstone, the horses Asteroid defeated were not of high class, but such was their faith in his powers that the Kentuckians began bantering for a match with the Eastern champion, Kentucky, whose owner, Mr. John Hunter of Westchester, N. Y., replied, offering to match Kentucky against Asteroid for any sum they might name. A great correspondence arose, and for months it raged in print. The adherents of Asteroid named Lexington or Louisville, Mr. Hunter named Saratoga or Paterson, as the trial ground. Finally Mr. Hunter issued a challenge offering to match Kentucky against any horse in America for from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a side.

"Asteroid never was beaten," was the slogan of the Western men; "he is the champion—the leading horse of America."

"He leads Kentucky alphabetically—in no other respect," was Mr. Hunter's reply.

*Reply to the
Challenge*

Mr. Hunter's challenge was, of course, understood to be aimed at Asteroid, and Mr. Alexander in reply wrote to Mr. Hunter, saying: "I have always been opposed to encouraging big matches. It partakes more of gambling than I like; secondly, it not infrequently creates ill feeling, as men are more often carried away by their sympathies in match races than in others, and more money is won and lost. But, as your proposition is considered as a direct challenge to run Kentucky against Asteroid, I beg to say that I will run Asteroid against Kentucky two races: \$10,000 a side, one of 3-mile heats, the other, 4-mile heats, at Cincinnati and Louisville." After further correspondence, Mr. Alexander agreed to run one race in New York, the other in Kentucky.

*Asteroid
Comes East
to Meet
Kentucky*

Nothing came of it, however, and it appeared for a time as if the meeting of the champions would never take place. But the opening of Jerome Park in 1866 and its promised revival of racing under the patronage of the first gentlemen of the land changed Mr. Alexander's attitude and, pining for new worlds to conquer, he brought Asteroid to New York to meet Kentucky for the Inauguration Stakes, 4-mile heats to be run on the opening day. Once more the racing world was aroused as it had not been since the Lexington-Lecomte races in 1855. A titanic struggle between the acknowledged champions of the East and the West aroused racing men like a trumpet-call to arms. But once more fate intervened. Asteroid came to Jerome Park and began his preparation, but the Sunday before the race he was given his trial and pulled up lame.

*Asteroid as
a Sire*

Asteroid retired to the stud, joining his sire at Woodburn, where Planet and Australian were also in residence. He left the race-course an undefeated horse, with all the prestige that entails. The best of Woodburn's dams visited him, and of his first lot of foals Stockwood was the best, he running second to Harry Bassett for the Belmont Stakes of '71. Of all Asteroid's get, Ballankeel was probably the best. Meteor faded early, so did Artist and Astral. Creedmoor



KENTUCKY, 1861

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

was a good one, possibly first-class. In short, Asteroid was hardly a success as a sire. He was a "ridgling," he never exhibited but one testicle and, as might be expected, was an uncertain foal-getter, finally becoming impotent, and died in November, 1886. He had been useless for some years, but Mr. Alexander retained him from pure sentiment.

Kentucky was bred by Mr. John M. Clay and was the only one of "the great triumvirate" to race as a two-year-old. Mr. Clay brought him to the Paterson, N. J., autumn meeting of 1863, where he won a mile sweepstakes, beating Minnie Minor (afterward dam of Wanda) and Eagle.

*Kentucky,
1861*

Mr. John F. Purdy bought him for \$6,000 with Arcola thrown in, and the colts passed into the stable of Mr. John Hunter, who liked his breeding, for besides being by Lexington his dam was "the mother of the Gracchi"—the celebrated Magnolia (by Glencoe), the dam of Daniel Boone, Victory, Gilroy, Madeline, Skedaddle, etc. Magnolia was a daughter of imported Myrtle by Mameluke, the Epsom Derby winner of 1827.

In appearance Kentucky differed from Asteroid, who was a brown bay, shorter in the leg and more heavily topped, while Kentucky was a bright bay with a narrow stripe down his face and off fore pastern white. Kentucky was more rangy. Like Asteroid, he had a head of the Glencoe type, with tapering muzzle and rather convex profile; high at the withers and rather straight from the croup to the root of the tail, which was set on rather high. Asteroid stood 15.2, marked with a star and both hind pasterns white, and a tick of white on the near fore heel. He had a broad back, close coupling, with great development of the hips and quarters.

*Descriptions
of Kentucky
and
Asteroid*

Kentucky was never beaten after the Jersey Derby of '64. He won twenty-one races, including the Sequel at Paterson, Travers and Sequel Stakes at Saratoga, and the St. Leger at Paterson. He won the Saratoga Cups of '65 and '66, the Inauguration Stakes at Jerome Park, 1866, and the Grand National Handicap (124 pounds), beating Aldebaran, Onward, Fleetwing, and Julius. He also defeated such horses as Tipperary, Baltimore, Beacon, Delaware, and Captain Moore. He was purchased by Mr. Jerome for \$40,000, but in 1867 Messrs. Hunter and Travers repurchased him. He made his first season in 1867 and was nominated for the sweepstakes for that year. But he was so completely "in a class by himself" that Mr. Jerome did not start him, feeling that it would spoil sport to do so. It was then proposed to race him against Lexington's record for 4 miles, 7.19 $\frac{3}{4}$.

*Twice Winner
of the
Saratoga Cup*

The race was run at Jerome Park, October 17, 1867; Kentucky, with 120 pounds, ridden by Chas. Littlefield, finished in 7.31 $\frac{3}{4}$. He had undertaken an impossible task. The shape, the soil, and the condition of the Jerome Park course were not conducive to fast-time records. Some idea of Kentucky's prestige

*Kentucky's
Race Against
Time*

RACING IN AMERICA

may be learned when it is told that at the Narragansett Park meeting of 1868 the conditions of the sweepstakes read "Kentucky to carry 10 pounds extra in all races"—a condition quite exceptional in the history of modern racing.

The Saratoga Cup Race

Before the race for the Travers of '64 Kentucky had shown a slight lameness. For the second Saratoga Cup (1866) the betting was very heavy. Beacon had been highly tried and the Western division poured their money on Captain Moore's horse. It was a fine race, and no horse had that year hung to Kentucky as long as Beacon did. Still Kentucky won. "He beat me," said John Ford, who rode Beacon, "but Littlefield had to spur him to make him do it." Mr. Minor, Kentucky's trainer, denied this, and escorted Mr. Hunter, Mr. Travers, and Mr. Foster to Kentucky's box and stripped him. There was no sign of spurring.

Sale of Kentucky

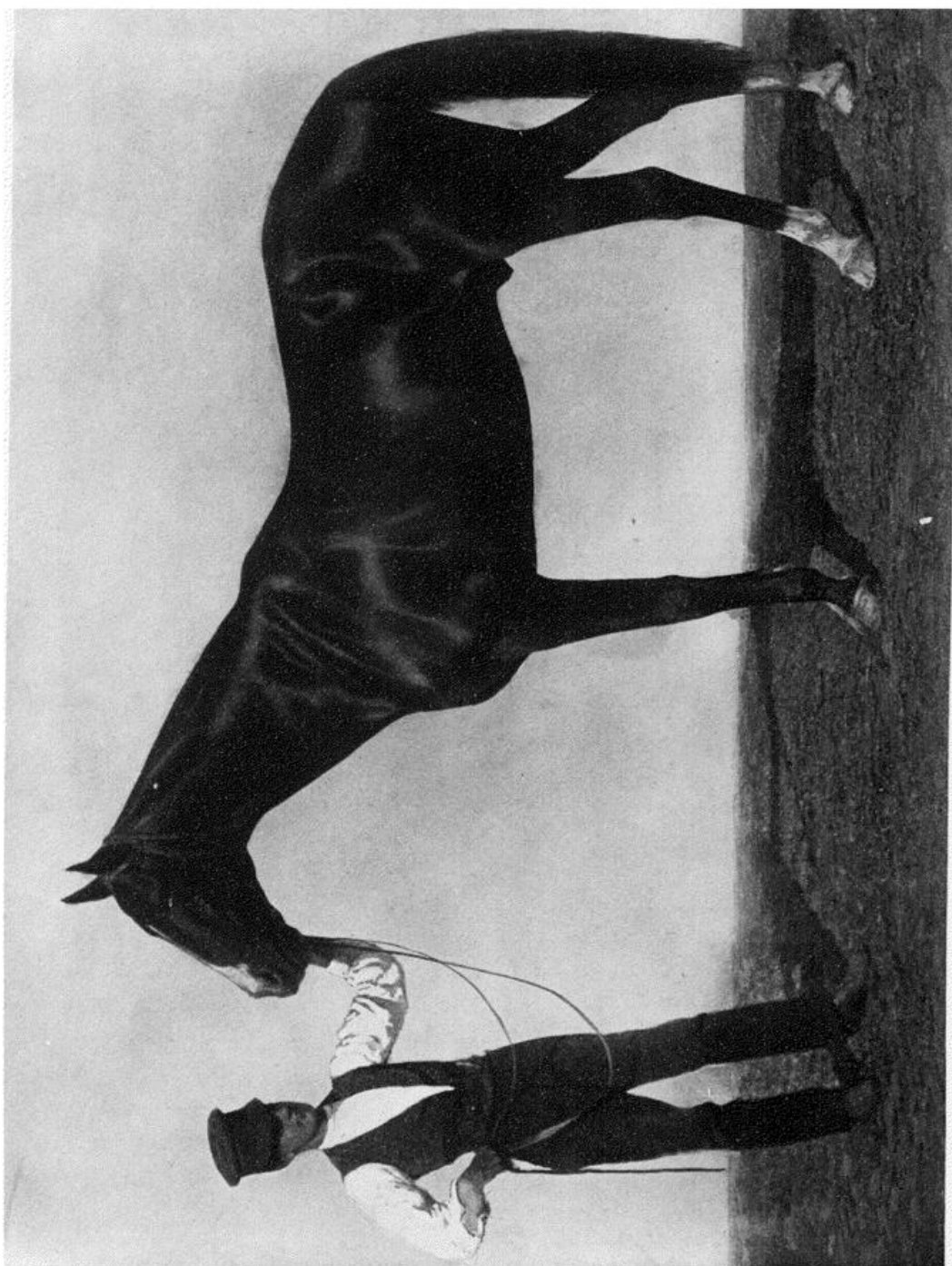
Kentucky's last appearance at a race-course was at the sale of the Annieswood Stable—a confederacy composed of Mr. Belmont, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Travers—at the Jerome Park October meeting of 1868. It was only a fortnight after the sale of the Fairfield Stud (John Jackson's) in England when Blair Athol was sold to Mr. Blenkiron for 5,000 guineas; and horsemen asked each other would the champion racer of America bring as long a price as had the champion of England. Every turfman of note was present. There was a buzz of excitement when Kentucky was led into the ring and gazed around at his admirers for the last time. As he was stripped he raised his head and sniffed the air as if he remembered the familiar scene of his exploits. Doctor Underwood, the auctioneer, spoke of his career, but there was a hesitation in the bidding. Five thousand was the first bid, then seven thousand. There was a pause. Then there was some conference and the bidding between Mr. Hunter and Mr. Purdy became exciting. Mr. Hunter's last bid was \$14,500 and it looked as if the orange jacket would reclaim him, but Mr. Purdy bid \$15,000, the hammer fell, and it was announced that Mr. Purdy had acted for Mr. Belmont.

Kentucky in the Stud

Kentucky entered the Nursery Stud at Babylon, L. I., the spring of 1869. He was the first stallion to reign at Mr. Belmont's, where Kingfisher, The Ill Used, Count d'Orsay, and Fiddlestick reigned in later years. His first colts (from Mr. Jerome's mares) appeared in 1870, and among them Idaho and Lord Byron were winners. As a sire he did not attain to the high rank he had as a performer, but the same could be said of all the sons of Lexington. Count d'Orsay, Countess, Bertram, Carita, Silk Stocking, Medora were good performers, but Woodbine was probably the best, although she was described in the "nominations to stakes" as by Censor or Kentucky. Kentucky died in April, 1875.

Norfolk, 1861

Norfolk, like Asteroid, was never beaten. He did not start until three, winning at St. Louis, where he defeated Tipperary. Mr. Alexander then brought him



NORFOLK, 1861

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

East, and at Paterson, N. J., he won the Jersey Derby, beating Tipperary, Eagle, and Kentucky in a field of eleven. It was then Mr. Alexander sold him to Mr. Theodore Winters of California for \$15,001. In 1856 Mr. Alexander had gone to England for a stallion. He purchased Scythian, but, meeting Mr. Ten Broeck, he succeeded in purchasing Lexington for \$15,000. On his return to America people told him he had "paid too much for an untried stallion," whereupon he made a bet that he would sell a colt by Lexington for more than he had paid for him. The extra dollar in Norfolk's price made him win his bet.

Mr. Winters took Norfolk to California, where, as a four-year-old, he defeated Lodi at 2-mile heats, and again at 3-mile heats in 5.27½-5.29½—the best time on record for heats. This closed his career, a career short but brilliant. Norfolk was by Lexington from Novice by Glencoe; granddam Chloe Anderson by Rudolph. He had no less than six crosses of Diomed. In color a dark bay, with a snip over his nose and both hind pasterns white. He had a masculine head, a convex profile—"an eagle beak" they used to call it. He had a pricked ear, very full throttle, like a game-cock—a stout neck, higher at the withers and deeper in the barrel than Kentucky, and very deep back ribs. He cut away beyond the croup and was somewhat "goose-rumped." His quarters were not very broad and he appeared light in the stifle. His flag was set on lower than Kentucky's.

*Description
of Norfolk*

As a sire Norfolk's chances were quite limited, being located in Yolo County, Cal., where mares were few indeed. Notwithstanding this, he quite outbred all other sons of Lexington. Mated with the old mare Marian (by Malcolm, son of Bonnie Scotland) he sired Duke of Norfolk, Duchess of Norfolk, Prince of Norfolk, King of Norfolk, Queen of Norfolk, Emperor of Norfolk, The Czar, El Rio Rey, and Reydel Rey—winners of sixty-three races, of which Emperor of Norfolk won twenty-one and was one of the best of his year. The Czar and El Rio Rey were never beaten. Among Norfolk's winners were Flood, Ralston, Maid of the Mist, etc. His son, Emperor of Norfolk, sired the fast colt Americus, which, taken to England, was quite successful as a sire of sprinters. Norfolk died November 25, 1890.

*Norfolk as
a Sire*

That "the Lexington triumvirate" were superior racers is demonstrated by the collateral form of those they defeated. Tipperary, a brown son of Ringgold and Roxana by Chesterfield (son of Priam), had the misfortune to have been foaled the same year as Asteroid, Kentucky, and Norfolk, and he became practically their "trial horse." Norfolk defeated him for the Jersey Derby, Asteroid defeated him at St. Louis, while Kentucky defeated him for the Travers and Sequel at Saratoga. But Tipperary defeated all other horses and showed his merit as a sire through his son Calvin, winner of the Belmont Stakes of 1875, and Aaron Pennington, a very fine race-horse.

*Tipperary
the
"Trial Horse"*

RACING IN AMERICA

As there were great men in Greece besides Agamemnon, so there were other good race-horses in the "sixties" besides the great trio of Lexington's sons. *Rbynodine*, son of Wagner and Ann Watson, was slow to mature, but as a four-year-old, wearing the "green and gold" of Mr. McGrath, he defeated Beacon, Thunder, and Bayflower. *Loadstone*, by Lexington from old Blue Bonnet, was also backward as a colt. Up to his fifth year he had won only once, but at six he "found himself" at Jerome Park, where he beat Delaware and Fleetwing at three miles, and ended his career by winning the first race for the Westchester Cup. *Aldebaran* was one of the great campaigners; Lodi alone could beat him at three, and at four it took Kentucky alone to head him. Fleetwing, by Balrownie from old Rhoda by Glencoe, was intended for a first-class one, but, like many Balrownies, he inherited the shelly feet of Queen Mary's son. Despite this, he trained on until his ninth year.

Idlewild was perhaps the best race-mare of her period. She won seventeen races, including the 4-mile race at the Centerville track (near the site of the present Aqueduct course) in 1863, when she defeated Jerome Edgar and Dangerous in 7.26 $\frac{1}{4}$ —the best time ever made by a mare up to that date. She had only one eye and was inclined to bear out, and it required expert riders like Tom Patton or the celebrated "Abe" to handle her. In the stud she foaled to Australian the magnificent colt Wildidle and the filly Fanchon. Her sister Aerolite quite outbred her, however, for, while she never raced, she became the dam of Spendthrift, Mozart, Rutherford, Fellowcraft, and many winners.

Maiden, by Lexington from Kitty Clark by Glencoe, won at two and three, and attained the distinction of winning the Travers at Saratoga. As a broodmare she achieved a national reputation as the dam of Parole, the most renowned gelding in the history of American racing. She also bred James A. Mr. P. Lorillard gave \$10,000 for her after Parole had defeated Isonomy in England, and for him she bred Paw Paw, Pappoose, and Parthenia. She also bred Powhatan, a full brother to Parole, who failed as a race-horse but sired several good performers.

Rutless was far and away the greatest filly of the "sixties." Bred by Mr. Francis Morris at Westchester, N. Y., by imported Eclipse from imported Barbarity by Simoon, she was a bay, very tall and well developed. At two and three she started eleven times and had the honor of winning the inaugural of both the Nursery and Belmont Stakes (1866 and 1867). She also won the Travers and Sequel at Saratoga, beating Virgil and Delaware. She struck herself the spring she was four and could not be trained. Mated with her old stable mate, Monday, she produced a fine colt in Battle-Axe, winner of the Kentucky Stakes at Saratoga, 1873; but Mr. Morris was fond of experiments. In 1874 he bred Ruthless to her sire Eclipse. The result was a deformed colt, his fore legs being

Rbynodine,
Aldebaran,
and
Fleetwing

Idlewild,
1857

The Mother
of Parole

Rutless,
1864

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

bent almost double and quite useless for racing. The great mare came to an untimely end in November, 1876, when a vagrant gunner shot her by accident while she was in her paddock. She lingered five weeks, but all efforts to save her were fruitless.

Relentless, full sister to *Ruthless*, won the Saratoga Stakes of '67, beating General Duke, who won the Belmont the following year. Then came *Remorseless*, another sister to *Ruthless*, a chestnut with white face and legs. She was the champion two-year-old of 1869, winning five races—the Flash, Saratoga, Nursery, and Annual. The triumphs of *Ruthless*, *Relentless*, and *Remorseless* led to their being known as “the Barbarous Battalion,” suggested by the name of their dam *Barbarity*, and they certainly made the “scarlet” jacket of Mr. Morris a terror to trainers during 1867, 1868, and 1869. It is curious that the old mare *Barbarity*'s colts were all failures, although she had several, including *Barbarian* and *Devastation*. Her fillies were all famous, her later one, *Regardless*, foaled in 1871, winning the Flash at two and the Alabama at three; while still another daughter, *Merciless*, was a winner.

Virgil was a colt of great beauty, but not up to great things over a mile. His fine speed and his glossy black coat impressed Mr. Milton H. Sanford, who purchased him of Mr. Alexander, and he won six out of eight races at three, but *Ruthless* and *Monday* always held him safe over a distance. He went amiss as a three-year-old and was not raced until six, and then ran hurdle-races. At seven he was broken to harness, and Colonel Simmons of New Orleans drove him before a buggy. He was, in 1872, left at Mr. Sanford's farm. It happened that all Mr. Sanford's stallions were sons of *Lexington*, and his mares nearly all daughters of the same horse. Thus *Virgil* was used as a makeshift, and Mr. Sanford soon after gave him to Mr. B. G. Bruce. The latter had no use for a stallion and advertised him for sale, cheap, in the autumn of 1874. But from the mares bred to *Virgil* in 1872 came *Vagrant*, *Virginus*, and *Vigil*. *Vagrant* was the crack of 1875, and in 1876 won the Kentucky Derby and was sold to Mr. Wm. Astor for \$20,000, while *Vigil* in 1876 won the Dixie and Breckenridge at Baltimore. Mr. Sanford hastened to repurchase the cast-off *Virgil*, and a few years later he sired the renowned *Hindoo* and became canonized. *Virgil* was a beautiful animal, and we can recall nothing more impressive than when on that June day in 1870 he ran third to *Oysterman* over hurdles at Jerome Park, his coal-black coat gleaming like a piece of satin. *Virgil* was what the color faddists would call a “pure dominant”—he never sired a chestnut, his foals were either brown, black, or bay. His son *Virginus* was a black, *Vigil* a bay. His son *Hindoo*, the greatest race-horse of his era, was a brown bay, but his other famous son, the unbeaten *Tremont*, resembled him most, being a black with the pricked ear of the family.

“The Barbarous Battalion”

Virgil,
1864

Sons of
Virgil

RACING IN AMERICA

Muggins,
1863

Muggins, the Saratoga Cup winner of 1867, was "a chance horse." His sire, Jack Malone, while in training as a four-year-old, broke loose from his stable one night in the spring of 1862 and, finding his way to the paddocks, courted the mare Fanny McAllister (by Omera, son of Glencoe). The result of this stolen union was Muggins, one of the best racers of his era. In addition to the Saratoga Cup, for which he defeated Onward and Delaware, he won the Invitation Stakes at Nashville and every race for which he started in 1867. It was his racing exploits that brought his sire, Jack Malone, into notice, and while that horse sired many fine performers while in residence at the Belle Meade Stud, he never had another of the class of Muggins.

*The Bayleaf
Family*

Beacon, who cut a prominent figure in the racing of 1866 and 1867, was a bay son of Lexington and Bayleaf by imported Yorkshire, granddam the imported mare Maria Black by Filho dan Puta and, therefore, full brother of Bayflower, Bayonet, Bayswater, and Preakness. He won many races in the West and defeated Onward in 3-mile heats at Saratoga, but Kentucky beat him after a hard race for the Saratoga Cup. His brother, *Bayswater*, was an elegant brown, whose chief distinction was winning the first race ever run at Jerome Park (1866). Their sister, Bayflower, a noted stayer, beat Rhynodine at 3-mile heats and became the dam of Ivyleaf, who, in turn, foaled Bramble. The family was noted for stoutness, but, except in the case of Bayswater, was somewhat coarse.

Bayonet,
1865

Bayonet was one of four splendid colts which McConnell and Thompson of Chillicothe, O., brought to the races in 1868. Bayonet ran unplaced for the Belmont Stakes to his stable mate, General Duke, but won all his other races that year. At four he came to Saratoga with a great reputation, and his race for the Saratoga Cup was the sensation of the year. He was meeting his former stable companion, Vauxhall, Plantagenet, and others. The betting was heavy, Vauxhall was the choice, but Bayonet won. It was so evident that John Ford, the jockey, had pulled Vauxhall that the stewards, Governor Bowie, Senator Thos. F. Bayard, and Mr. C. W. Wooley, declared the bets off and ruled Ford off for fraud. Bayonet was a capital racer, but Vauxhall was the better of the two. The fact that McConnell and Thompson sold General Duke and Bayonet and retained Vauxhall demonstrated the stable's estimate.

Vauxhall,
1865

Vauxhall, foaled in 1865 by Lexington from Verona by imported Yorkshire, was a large, whole-colored light bay with black points, his legs black far above the knees and hocks. He was plain about the head but had good length and deep back ribs and, while his quarters looked light, a glance from behind him told another story. He did not start at two, but at three won two races the same day, and at four won several races, including the Prospect Park Cup. He should have won the Saratoga Cup, but Ford, his jockey, pulled him and was ruled off for fraud. Two days after Vauxhall won at three miles, beating Abdel Kader and

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

a large field in 5.30. He broke down three days later in the 4-mile race won by Abdel Kader. Mr. Lewis G. Morris offered \$12,000 for him, but Mr. Claibough secured him. In the stud in Maryland he was quite a success, as he sired Cloverbrook, winner of the Belmont Stakes of '77, Catocin, Oden, Viator, and other good ones. Vauxhall died in 1890 at the age of twenty-five.

General Duke, named for General Basil Duke, of Kentucky, was a chestnut son of Lexington-Lilla by imported Yorkshire, very blood-like, but a mile was his best distance. At two he showed high form at Saratoga, and at three enrolled his name in fame's list by winning the Belmont Stakes (1868). At four he became the property of Mr. John O'Donnell and raced with great success. At five he was renamed Judge Curtis and was the first horse to run a mile in 1.43, which he did at Saratoga in 1870. He went to the stud in Canada, where he sired many winners, but later was taken to Monmouth, Ill.

General Duke,
1865

That a horse can attain to high rank as a racer after serious injury is rare, but Major Doswell of Virginia proved a case in *Abdel Kader*, a dark bay horse, by imported Australian from Rescue by Berthune; granddam Alice Carucal, the dam of Lexington. As a colt he became cast in his box and knocked down his hip. Thus he was not trained until the autumn he was three years old. At four Vauxhall beat him at 3 miles at Saratoga; but he won at 4 miles in 7.31 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Abdel Kader* was a fine race-horse, and as a sire his *In Memoriam* is his son Algerine, winner of the Belmont Stakes of '76, a son of old Nina, the dam of Planet. Algerine's daughter, Margarine, foaled Rhoda B., and the latter, sent to England, foaled Orby, winner of the Epsom Derby of '07, and sire of Grand Parade, Diadem, Orpheus, etc.

Abdel Kader,
1865

Planet and Albine were the best horse and mare in training in 1861, when Albine defeated Planet at Charleston, 4-mile heats. In 1863 Albine was bred to Planet, and the chestnut *General Yorke* was the result. From such a union great things were expected, but *General Yorke*, while a fast horse, was a savage and a stall-walker. Jockeys feared him, stable-boys would not go near him nor sleep on the same floor. He won the Rhode Island Cup, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at Providence, R. I., in 1868, and at Jerome Park in 1869 he won the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, beating Aldebaran, Climax, Julius, etc., and 3 miles, beating Flora McIvor, The Banshee, and Fleetwing; but he seemed to prefer savaging boys to racing.

General Yorke,
the
Savage

Nemesis, a black filly by Eclipse, from Echo by Lexington, cut quite a figure in the racing of 1868 and 1869, but her best race was second, for the Grand National Handicap of '69, to La Polka, with Legatee, *General Duke*, *General Yorke*, and Metarie behind her. What her owner, Mr. John Hunter, said after the race would scarcely bear repeating. La Polka had not won a race that year; yet she was backed to win a fortune. In the stud *Nemesis* foaled Rhadamanthus, the champion sprinter. *Nemesis* could stay as well as sprint, and her daughter,

Nemesis,
1865

RACING IN AMERICA

Retribution, became the dam of Requitall, who won the Futurity and Realization.

O'Fallon's
Lot
Plantagenet—
The Banshee

Mr. O'Fallon of St. Louis had a strong stable in Plantagenet, The Banshee, Athlone, Alta Vela, etc. Plantagenet, a son of Planet and Rosa Bonheur, was about his best, but The Banshee, "a brown bay mare with a rat tail," was a real good one before she became blind. She was foal of 1865 by Lexington from Balloon, "one of the Maria West family," and won the Travers Stakes at Saratoga in 1868. But her greatest feat was winning the Westchester Cup of '69, at Jerome Park, over a muddy track from a field composed of Pleasureville, General Duke, Abdel Kader, and Local—a feat we had occasion to recall when, fifteen years later, we viewed her in a paddock at Mr. Lorillard's Rancocas farm when she turned her sightless eyes toward us and pricked her ear, as she had that day when the roar of the grand stand greeted her Cup victory.

Narragansett,
1866

Narragansett was one of the unbeaten, like Asteroid, Norfolk, Sensation, and Tremont. A beautiful brown, he was bred by Mr. F. Morris at Westchester, N. Y., a son of imported Eclipse from Jessie Dixon by Arlington (son of Boston). He never met a horse that could extend him. At Providence in 1868 he made an example of Cottrill, and as a three-year-old, at Saratoga in 1869, he ran away from his fields in the Excelsior and Sequel, in the latter pulling up and whinnying as he returned to scale. How good he was could never be determined. In his trial as a four-year-old, at Jerome Park, a day or two before he was to start for the Westchester Cup, he stepped on a stone, pulled up lame, and never started again. As a sire he had little chance in Maryland, but he sired a good colt in Budha.

Vespucius,
1866

"A horse of great capacity, but a rogue—an arrant rogue," was Mr. Withers's comment, speaking of *Vespucius*, a chestnut by Planet from Old Columbia by Glencoe, and no one could contradict him. He lost several races; when leading his field he would bolt to the outside. He did that after he had won the first heat for the Jerome Stakes of '69, which Glenelg won; but he won the Annual a few days later and turned the tables on Glenelg.

Glenelg,
1866

Glenelg was subject to colic, which often caused him to forfeit engagements. He was a bay without a mark, imported *in utero* and foaled on Mr. R. W. Cameron's estate at Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y. His sire, Citadel, son of Stockwell, was more conspicuous in the show ring than on the race-course; his dam, Babta, was by Kingston from Alice Lowe by Defense. In November, 1867, Mr. Cameron held a sale and Mr. Belmont sent Jacob Pincus to Clifton with a long "limit" on "the big bay yearling out of the Kingston mare." Pincus secured him at \$2,000, but he was "a wild cuss"—so they said at the Nursery, and, besides, was "so big and raw" that nothing was done with him as a two-year-old. He could have won the Belmont Stakes, but Mr. Belmont elected to win with

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Fenian, and Glenelg's jockey had to almost pull his head off to let Fenian finish first. Glenelg won the Travers and Jerome, but Vespucius beat him for the Annual.

For the Westchester Cup of '70 Glenelg, ridden by Gilpatrick, ran a bad race. "Why didn't you make your run sooner?" asked Mr. Belmont.

*Glenelg Wins
the Bowie
Stakes*

"You'll have to ask the horse, sir," replied Gil, pointing to Glenelg's heaving flanks. On the evening of his next race he had one of his attacks of colic and they thought he would die, but he came round and beat his old opponent Vespucius. He beat Maggie B. B., at Saratoga, but his temper became bad and he held his field an hour at the post. Matt Byrnes, who rode him, persuaded Pincus to give him a leading-rope before he would break. Helmbold had beaten him every time they met that year; but for the Maturity Stakes, 3-miles, at Jerome Park, he beat Helmbold soundly. At Baltimore he "crowned the edifice" of his career by winning the Bowie Stakes, 4-mile heats, from Niagara, Abdel Kader, Plantagenet, Nannie Douglas, and Carrie Atherton. Glenelg retired for the season, acclaimed "the best racer in training."

As a five-year-old, in 1871, Glenelg started in but one race—the Westchester Cup, at Jerome Park. He was the favorite, but Hayward brought Preakness through with a "Chifney rush" and beat him. Joe Palmer was blamed for Glenelg's defeat and the horse came back to scale a trifle lame, while Palmer had to stand, whip in hand, leaning against the rails while Mr. Belmont postponed giving his views to a gentleman on Senator Sumner's removal from the Committee on Foreign Relations and left the stand to give Palmer "a piece of his mind." Glenelg was sent home, and when the bell rang for the Saratoga Cup race it was not he, but Kingfisher, that carried the "maroon-and-red" jacket to the post to meet Longfellow. The next winter, Glenelg and Kingfisher, two "magnificent cripples," were sent to Saratoga to ramble in the snow, in the belief that the climate would restore them; but while Kingfisher returned, Tony Taylor could only "report progress" with Glenelg, and the first good gallop the next spring settled him.

*Race for the
Westchester
Cup*

Mr. Belmont already had Kentucky, and as he had only a limited number of mares he had no use for two stallions. Mr. M. H. Sanford had always been a keen admirer of Glenelg and gave Mr. Belmont \$10,000 for him, with the mares Finesse and Ulricca thrown in. At the Preakness Stud he had the best daughters of Lexington and Australian, and as a sire was an immediate success. The first of his get started in 1876. From that year to 1888 he had 428 starters, winning 997 races of the value of \$843,223. He led the winning sires four consecutive seasons (1884, 1885, 1886, 1888), something no horse had done since Lexington's days. Among his children were Monitor, Idalia, Aella, Ferida, Firenzi, Louisette, General Philips (Postguard), Dry Monopole, etc.

*Glenelg in
the Stud*

RACING IN AMERICA

Description of
Glenelg

Glenelg was a whole-colored blood bay, standing 16 hands and girthed 76 inches, with great muscular power. He had a handsome head, was rather short-necked, and trained rather light in the flank; but he had fine quarters and gaskins, and if he had any defect it was that he was slightly cow-hocked. He had a very thick tail, "banged" rather short, and while racing he cocked it high—a peculiarity his daughter, Bertha, the steeplechase mare, inherited. Glenelg died October 23, 1897, in his thirty-second year. The soundness of his get was such that "the Glenelgs for soundness" became a proverb.

Herzog,
1866

While Glenelg was clearly the best three-year-old of 1869 in the East, *Herzog* was even more than that in the West. *Herzog*, like many of the Vandals, was slow to mature and did not start until three, when he lost but one race. Old turfmen still affirm he was "the best race-horse of his era." He won the Cumberland at Nashville, a sweepstakes at Louisville, and, beating a field of seven at Cincinnati, he won mile heats in 1.45-1.43½—the best time on record to that date. He won the Phoenix and the Produce Stakes, 2-mile heats, beating Exchange and Versailles. He then won mile heats at Cincinnati in September, but contracted a cold and should not have been started. He grew worse, but he was given a gallop for the race of 2-mile heats for which he was engaged. When the bell rang *Herzog* did not respond. Pneumonia developed, and he died the day the race was run.

"The best three-year-old since Norfolk" was the Western men's estimate of *Herzog*. The only colt that ever defeated him was Versailles, but he always defeated Versailles after that. The meeting of the two Vandal colts at the old Buckeye course at Cincinnati was the event of the year. Versailles won the first heat, but *Herzog* won the other two. It was then that one of his admirers celebrated *Herzog's* triumph with the following lines:

The bugle brought the coursers up
O'er Buckeye's springy clay,
Their silken coats made mirrors for
Dame Fashion's bright array;
The dark-skinned youth of Afric wound
The reins their wrists around;
The lithe forms 'neath them restless were
To gain the starting bound.
They went like arrows from the bow;
Like drops from old Niagara's flow;
Like Nature's flash, that men doth tame;
Or like the breath of hurricane.
But no fleet forms o'er Buckeye wrung
The wreath from Vandal's short-eared son.

A Rare-Bred
One

Herzog was a bay by Vandal (son of Glencoe) from Dixie by imported Sovereign; 2d dam imported Vamp by Langar; 3d dam Wire, a full sister to Whale-

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

bone. Thus he was nearer in point of propinquity than any living horse to old Penelope, the greatest mare in the *Stud-Book*. He was described in appearance as "a rather plain colt" but his appearance was marred by his ears having been bitten off by frost; hence he became popularly known as "The Crop-Eared Flier."

"The Crop-Eared Flier"

The four-year-old *James A. Connolly* was clearly the best of the all-aged class of '68. He was of the Vandal-Margrave cross, the most fashionable of that period, next to the Lexington-Glencoe; and, like many of the Vandals, did not start until three, when he was only fair. But at four "he was a whale," as his old trainer, Eph Snedeker, expressed it. He was a horse of fair size, rather high on the leg, and, while described as a chestnut, he looked like a black, except under strong sunlight—the same peculiar color of Helmbold, Waverly, and, later, of Dominco. He won eight races that season, including 3 and 4 mile dashes, beating Pat Malloy and Plantagenet, the Stewards' Cup, at Jerome Park, and the 4-mile Post Stakes, and retired the champion. He wintered at Mobile, but the following spring he reared in play and, falling backward, broke his back. Eph Snedeker said he was "the best horse I ever trained, and you know I trained Bramble, Eole, Vigil, and Girofle."

James A. Connolly,
1864,
by Vandal

Great things were expected of *Pat Malloy*, owing to his ultrafashionable breeding. He was by Lexington from Gloriana by American Eclipse; granddam the famous Trifle, who ran the five heats of 4 miles with Black Maria. He was a yellowish bay, not handsome, but sturdy. As a three-year-old he started thirteen times (mostly heats) and won seven. It was a severe campaign for three-year-olds, and after James A. Connolly beat him at Saratoga he seemed so stale that he was taken South with the idea of resting him until the following spring. But he improved so fast they began preparing him for the winter meeting at New Orleans. He was given a trial and, when passing the stand, he was seen to falter and pulled up lame. His exercise boy said he had "hit something hard." Going to the spot, they found a piece of board with the mark of a horse's plate on it. His leg began to swell and he could not be trained until eighteen months later. At five he ran creditably and then made several seasons in Missouri. Woodburn then claimed him to stand beside his sire Lexington. As a sire he did very well, and his progeny were fast and stout, among them being Ozark, Bob Miles, Volusia, Reveller, etc. Pat Malloy died at Woodburn, November 3, 1890.

Pat Malloy,
1865

A Curious Accident

Several important importations were made during the decade. *Eclipse*, a bay by Orlando, from Gaze by Bay Middleton, was imported by Mr. Francis Morris. He had won the Clearwell Stakes at two and ran a dead heat and divided with Beadsman, the Derby winner, at three. He had also won the Ascot Biennial, beating the winners of the Two Thousand (Fitz Roland) and St. Leger (Sunbeam). He stood at Mr. Morris's place, in Westchester County, N. Y.,

Morris's Eclipse

RACING IN AMERICA

and was a great success, among his progeny being Alarm, Narragansett, Fannie Ludlow, Nemesis, Ruthless, Relentless, Remorseless, Merciless, Regardless, Midday, Ecliptic, Catesby (sire of Crickmore), etc.

The line of Eclipse became the most fashionable in America, as he sired Alarm, who, in turn, sired Himyar, who sired Domino, from whom came Commando and the great tribe of Colin, Superman, Peter Pan, Pennant, etc.

Leamington,
1853

In 1865 Mr. R. W. Cameron imported the English horse *Leamington*, brown, foaled, 1853, by Faugh a Ballagh dam by Pantaloon. Twice winner of the Chester Cup and once of the Goodwood Stakes, he was a desirable acquisition to the stud. He had stood at Rawcliffe with Newminster, but had not realized expectations. He was shown at the Paterson races in September of 1865, having just landed, and was sent to Kentucky to make the season of 1866. He served ten mares only, but was an instant success, among his foals of 1867 being Enquirer, Longfellow, Lynchburg, and Lyttleton. In 1867 he returned East and stood at Mr. Cameron's, then he stood at Paterson, N. J., and in 1871 at Mr. Hunter's, near Westchester. His success was immense, and in 1872 Mr. Aristides Welch purchased him for the Erdenheim Stud, near Philadelphia, where he died in 1878. He was the first horse to dispute Lexington's supremacy and was four seasons the leader of the winning sires (1875, 1877, 1879, 1881). Among his best were Iroquois, Harold, Spinaway, Sensation, Aristides, Parole, Olitipa, Susquehanna, Onondaga, Eolus, Reform, and Ferncliffe.

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

“From Dardanus, great Erichthonius springs,
The richest, once, of Asia’s wealthy kings:
Three thousand mares his spacious pastures bred,
Three thousand foals beside their mothers fed.
Boreas, enamoured of the sprightly train,
Concealed his godhead in a flowing mane,
With voice dissembled to his loves he neighed
And coursed the dappled beauties o’er the mead;
Hence sprung twelve others of unrivalled kind,
Swift as their mother mares, and father wind.”

—THE ILIAD.

THE "CRACKS" OF THE "SEVENTIES" 1870-1880

THE season of 1870 was remarkable for the quality of its three-year-olds—"the best crop since 1864, when Asteroid, Kentucky, and Norfolk appeared," was the general verdict. In the two-year-old class it was not so strong, as Harry Bassett was very much superior to all others. But the three-year-olds formed a constellation of stars. There were Enquirer, Kingfisher, Longfellow, Lynchburg, Foster, Hamburg, Remorseless, Kildare, Preakness, Telegram, Maggie B. B., and Ecliptic. In the all-aged class Helmbold and Glenelg were the dominant factors—Helmbold in the spring, Glenelg in the autumn.

*"Crack"
Three-Year-
Olds of 1870*

During the spring and summer of 1870 *Helmbold* was unbeatable. As a three-year-old, the year before, he had raced as Dublin and won the last seven—all in the West. Then Mr. W. R. Babcock of Rhode Island bought him and renamed him after the well-known New York chemist. He began his four-year-old career by making a show of Glenelg, Vespucius, and Abdel Kader for the Westchester Cup, at Jerome Park, and created such a panic that he had a walkover for most of his races afterward. Mr. Belmont was adding to his stable and asked Babcock to price him. "Thirty thousand," said Babcock. "There must be plenty of money in the West," observed the financier. "There's a scarcity of horses in the East when it comes to beating this horse," was Babcock's brave reply. At Saratoga he met the great three-year-old Hamburg (son of Lexington), a colt so highly tried that, despite Helmbold's prestige, he was backed for thousands of dollars; but Helmbold beat him and Glenelg easily. At 4 miles in the mud, at Saratoga, he defeated Longfellow in 1871, but he was not what he had been the year before. He was a son of Australian from Rescue by Berthune, his granddam Alice Carneal, the dam of Lexington.

*Helmbold,
1866*

While the three-year-olds of 1870 were a very high class, Enquirer must be conceded the palm, otherwise the records speak in vain. His form as a two-year-old had rather foreshadowed this, but at three he won every race for which he started. He won the Phoenix, at Lexington, mile heats, and distanced Longfellow. At Long Branch he beat Maggie B. B. for the Continental; and for the Robins Stakes, 2-mile heats, he beat Kingfisher. At Saratoga, for the first Kenner Stakes, 2 miles, he beat Hamburg, Telegram, and Remorseless. He struck himself soon after and made the season of 1871 at the Bosque Bonita Stud of his owner, General Buford. He was trained two years later, but without success.

*Enquirer,
1867*

RACING IN AMERICA

Enquirer was a dark bay with a star and left hind leg white half-way to the hock; his flanks and quarters were marked with white spots, caused by his having tackled a nest of wild bees and was terribly stung. He stood 16.1 girthed, 73 inches, his arm at the swell measured 22 inches, from point of shoulder to buttock, 69 inches. In training he looked leggy, but in those days horses were trained down very "fine."

*Enquirer as
a Sire*

Enquirer's colts appeared in 1874, and for twenty years they were almost as famous as he had been the short season he raced. Searcher was his first, followed by McWhirter. Then came his greatest son in Falsetto, also Blue Eyes and Inspector B. In 1879 Colonel Buford sold him to the Belle Meade Stud in Tennessee for \$10,000. Enquirer's dam, Lida, was a daughter of Lexington and Lize by American Eclipse from Gabriella by Sir Archy. Neither his dam nor granddam was trained, but Gabriella was a famous race-mare and the dam of Geo. Martin. Enquirer died September 13, 1895, at the ripe age of twenty-eight.

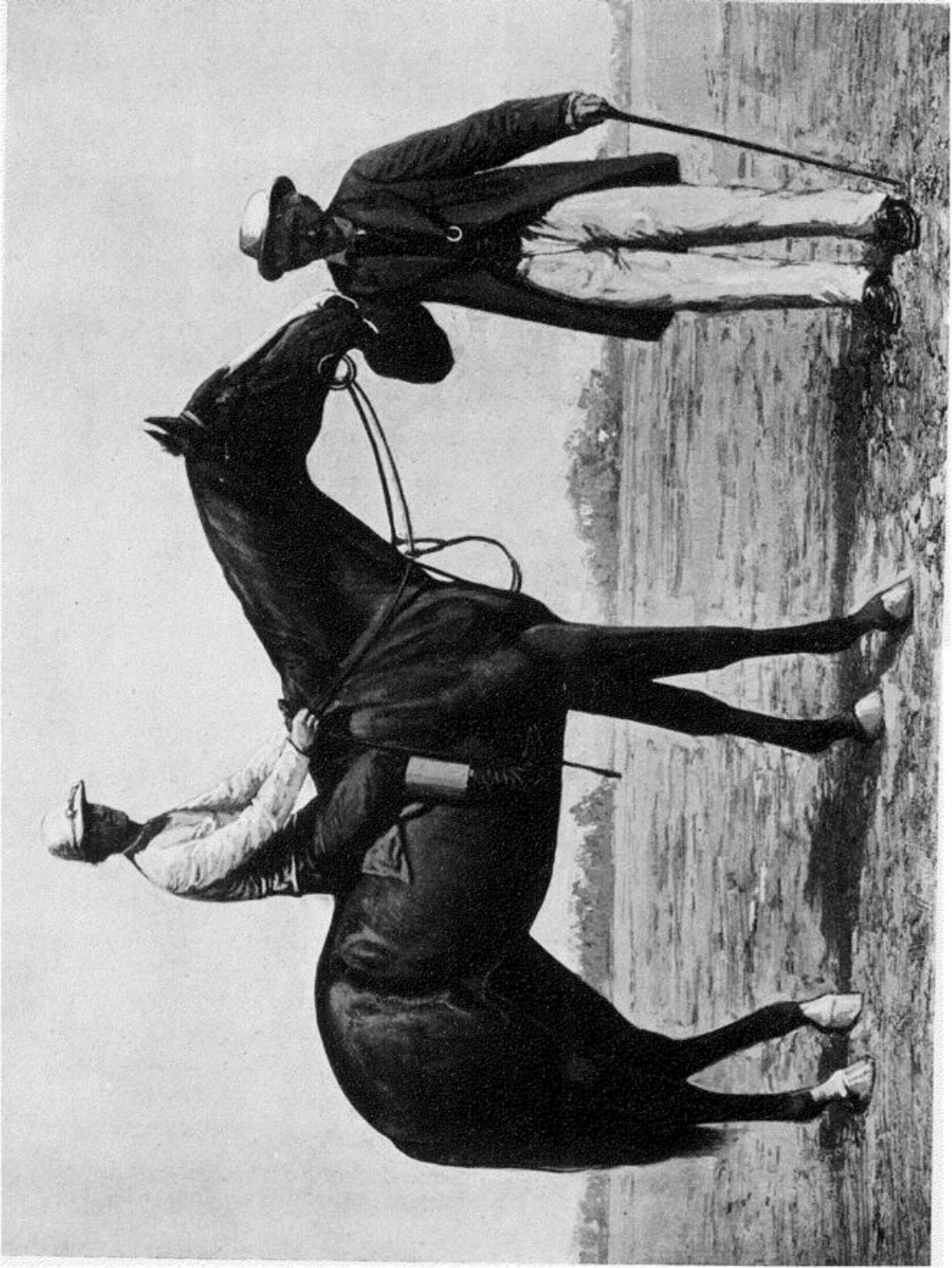
*Longfellow,
1867*

Beyond question the most celebrated horse of the decade was *Longfellow*, for no horse of his day was a greater object of public notice. His entire career was sensational; extravagant stories of his prowess were frequent, and people seemed to regard him as a superhorse. He was bred by Mr. John Harper at the Nantura Stud, in Kentucky, and was so enormous in size and so unfinished that no attempt was made to train him until three. Even then, in his first race, Enquirer distanced him. But with the autumn he was a different horse, and won five straight races. Coming East in 1871 as a four-year-old, he met Preakness and Helmbold at Long Branch, N. J., for the Monmouth Cup, 2½ miles. With the tap of the drum he was off, and won with little effort. At Saratoga, for the cup, Kingfisher alone came out to oppose him. It was a great race. Mr. Chas. Wheatly, who started them often, spoke of it. "As long as I live," said he, "I shall never forget it. When the flag fell Kingfisher shot away. As he did so the big brown horse wheeled and gathered himself for a spring. He seemed to rise to an awful height, then he sprang forward, and in a twinkling he was in front." His stride was enormous—some said 26 feet. The first mile was run in 1.40, and it broke Kingfisher's heart. Mr. Harper was anxious to return home, but he was persuaded to remain for the 4-mile race. Before the day came a heavy storm came. Kingfisher was "scratched," and Helmbold was the only competitor Longfellow had. John McClelland knew he had a good "mud horse" in Helmbold and, making all the pace, never allowed Longfellow to get his breath, and beat him badly.

*Four Miles
in the Mud*

*Longfellow
and Harry
Bassett*

The following year (1872) Harry Bassett was champion of the East, and his party, the McDaniel Confederacy, bantered Mr. Harper for a match. He declined, but said he would be at Monmouth Park in July and, if Bassett's party wished to race against Longfellow for the cup, he would be prepared to meet



LONGFELLOW, 1867

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

them. It is doubtful if any other race during the century attracted greater attention. Throughout the winter and spring it was the topic of discussion, and as the day drew near the interest became intense. Longfellow came East in great state, a special car bore the device "Longfellow on his way to Long Branch to meet his friend Harry Bassett." The cup day was one of the warmest of the season. Thirty thousand people gathered to witness it. The accommodations were very bad, people rode on the tops of cars, and such was the crush it was strange there were so few accidents. The horses ran a mile and a quarter. Then Harry Bassett sulked, and Longfellow drew away and won his second Monmouth Cup. A fortnight later the pair met for the Saratoga Cup. Bassett went off with the lead, and the 2 miles were run in 3.30. Then Longfellow seemed to change his legs, and fall back, as his colored jockey rose in his stirrups and began flogging. Longfellow answered gamely, but Bassett won by a length. Longfellow pulled up lame, he had lost half of one of his front plates. It closed his career and he entered the stud in 1873.

*The Cup
Races of 1872*

Longfellow was a brown with a blaze covering his nose, his left hind pastern white, and he had a white circle around the coronet of his right hind foot. He stood nearly 17 hands high, with a large head, wide between the eyes, and a Roman nose. He had injured his neck, catching it in a fence as a colt, and it gave it a peculiar twist. He was high at the withers, rather long in the back, had prominent shoulder-blades and, while deep in girth, was rather light in his back ribs. When extended his stride was enormous. He was sired by Leamington in his first season here, his dam being Nantura, a superior race-mare, by Brawner's Eclipse, son of American Eclipse; his granddam, Quiz by Bertrand, son of Sir Archy. Through his fourth dam he traced to Blue Beard, and there has always been an uncertainty as to which Blue Beard, as there are several in the *Stud-Book*. Longfellow was the product of a complete outcross. His dam traced eight times to Diomed, but in six generations there cannot be found a common ancestor between the pedigrees of his sire and dam.

*Description of
Longfellow*

As a sire Longfellow attained to great fame. He never had but one chestnut foal (Landseer), and in 1891 he led the winning sires with 54 starters, winning 143 races and \$189,331 in stake money. Among the best of his get were Free-land, Leonatus, Thora, Longstreet, Poet Scout, Jils Johnson. Longfellow died November 5, 1893, at the age of twenty-six.

Kingfisher came to Jerome Park in the spring of 1870 and, winning the Belmont Stakes from Foster and a good field, impressed the horsemen most favorably. At Saratoga he was named as a starter for the Travers Stakes, and Mr. Belmont, who was anxious to have a starter for the big three-year-old events, was already in treaty for him with Mr. Swigert. Ed. Brown ("Brown Dick") had ridden him for the Belmont, but he could not do the weight.

*Kingfisher,
1867*

RACING IN AMERICA

"Who rides 'the Fisher' to-morrow?" was asked the night before the race.

"Oh, some colored boy from Long Island," replied Mr. Swigert.

But when the bell rang Miller appeared and "Belmont's bought him" was the word that ran from lip to lip, as Miller was at that time Mr. Belmont's favorite jockey. Kingfisher won, beating Telegram, Foster, Chillicothe, and others, and then it was formally announced that Kingfisher would exchange the "blue with white sleeves" of Stockwood for the "maroon and red" of the Nursery. He never lost but once that season, when Enquirer defeated him at 2-mile heats for the Robins Stakes, at Monmouth Park, and even then he won the first heat. Then he was rested until October and won the Jerome Stakes, ridden by Matt Byrnes, who at that time weighed 90 pounds.

*A Filly-
Breeder*

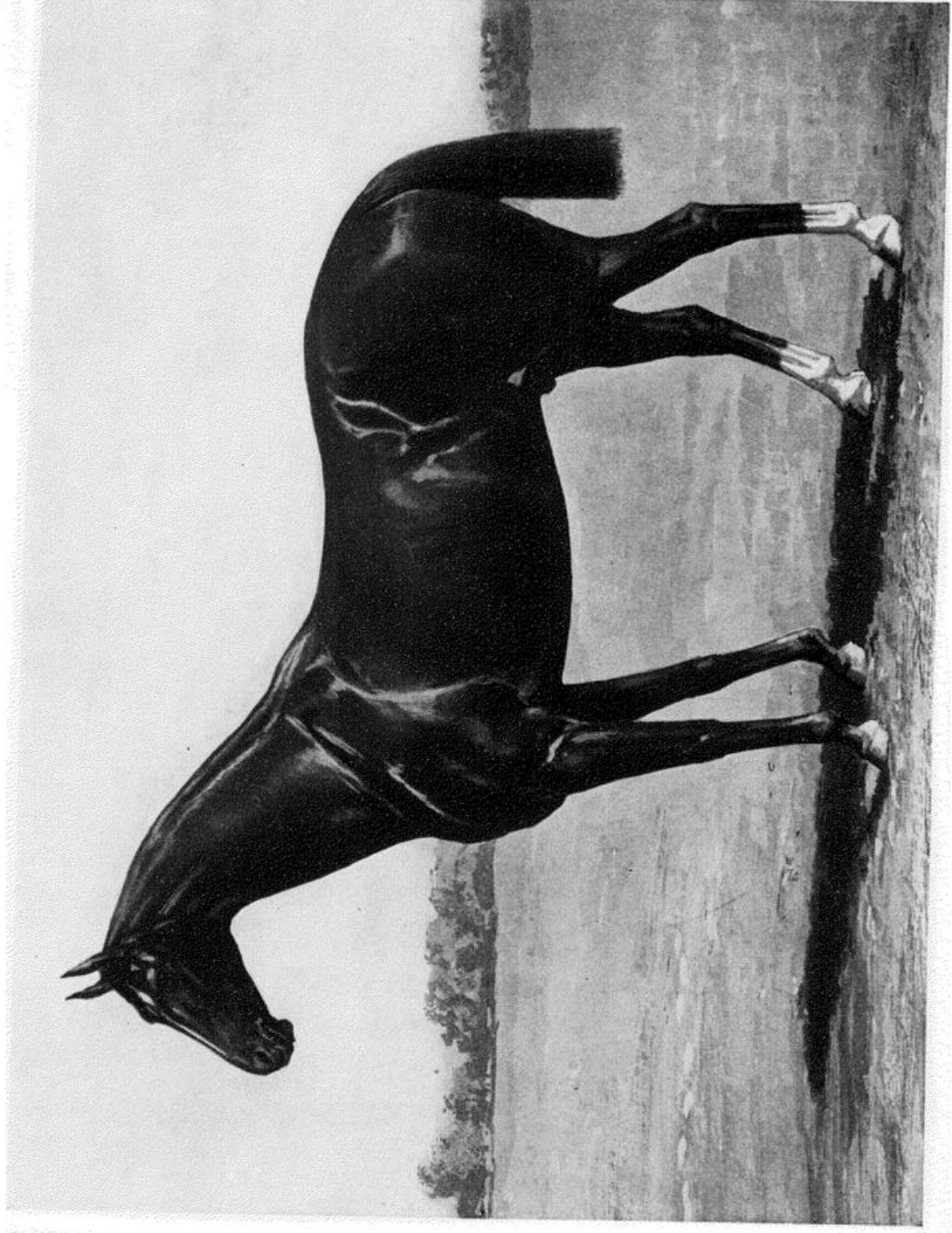
As a four-year-old he did not start until he met Longfellow, for the Saratoga Cup, a desperate race, the mile in 1.40, and, while he ran a game race, Kingfisher was beaten. For the 3-mile race soon after, Longfellow "scratched" and Kingfisher walked over. He did not start again that year and, as a five-year-old, Alarm beat him twice; but he beat Fadladeen and then retired. Kingfisher was a bay, with star and narrow stripe in his face. He was a horse of good finish, but rather heavy in the shoulders. He had a peculiarity of puffing through his nostrils while at exercise, which at first caused people to think him a "roarer." As a sire he was very successful with regard to fillies, Magnetism, Duchess, Rica, Oriole, Filette, Lady Rosebery being among his daughters, but he had a great son in Prince Royal and good ones in Turenne and Turco. Kingfisher died July 1, 1890, aged twenty-three.

*Harry Bassett,
1868*

Unless it be Longfellow, no race-horse of his era attained the celebrity of *Harry Bassett*. He was purchased as a yearling at the Woodburn sale of 1869 by Colonel McDaniel for \$325, and finished third in his first race at Saratoga in 1870. He won the Kentucky Nursery and Supper Stakes, and was the winter favorite in the betting on the Belmont Stakes. A field of capital three-year-olds started for the Belmont that year (1871), including Monarchist, Tubman, Stockwood, Wanderer, By the Sea, and Mary Clark, but Bassett won. After that it was a triumphal procession—the Jersey Derby, Travers, Kenner, Jerome, Reunion, and finally the Bowie Stakes, 4-mile heats, all fell before him, and Bassett retired an unbeaten three-year-old.

*Challenge to
Sterling*

So great was Harry Bassett's prestige that, despairing of beating him with a native colt, the late Mr. M. H. Sanford sent Mr. B. G. Bruce to England to buy a horse to beat him. But Favonius, the Derby winner, belonged to Baron Rothschild, Mortemer to Mr. Lefevre, Sterling to Mr. Gretton—all men of wealth and who would not sell. Then Colonel McDaniel challenged Sterling, offering to match Harry Bassett for \$50,000 a side; but while there was a lot of newspaper talk, nothing came of it.



HARRY BASSETT, 1868

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

All eyes were turned to Longfellow as the only possible contender with Bassett, whose party offered to match him. Longfellow's owner, Mr. Harper, said he was opposed to matches, but would bring his horse East to race for the Monmouth Cup, which he had won the previous year. The race attracted more attention than any race during the century. It was run before a vast assemblage, and Bassett sulked, leaving Longfellow to win. Two weeks later, for the Saratoga Cup, Bassett defeated Longfellow. Not content with beating Longfellow, Colonel McDaniel raced Bassett in all sorts of races, and in the autumn he was evidently stale, and one of the shrewdest trainers remarked: "He's not what he was—the first time he meets a good horse he'll be beaten." The words were prophetic—a few days later Bassett was beaten by Monarchist for the Maturity Stakes.

*Harry Bassett
and
Longfellow*

*Harry Bassett
and
Monarchist*

Bassett never recovered the form that marked his early career. He was a horse of amazing beauty, a bright chestnut with a stripe in his face, and both hind legs white. He was a son of Lexington; his dam, Canary Bird, was worthless as a racer, but she was well bred, being by Albion from Penola by Ainderby. Eph Snedeker, who remembered her in training, described her as "a plain little thing, so nervous she beat herself before she ran her race." Mr. J. B. Pryor, who trained Lexington, was disappointed when he saw Bassett. "I don't like his eye," he said; "he has a pig's eye—small." In action Bassett exemplified the poetry of motion—smooth, elastic, without apparent effort. As a sire he had one good colt in George McCullough, and died in November, 1878.

When *Preakness* made his appearance at Baltimore for the Dinner Party Stakes of '70, people asked if Mr. Sanford "expected to beat Foster with a cart-horse." The track was fetlock-deep in mud and "the cart-horse" not only seemed at home in it but beat his field handily. It was his first race, as he had never started a two, and the race was late in October. An enormous colt he was, but people who called him "a cart-horse" did not know that the family of his dam, Bayleaf, were generally inclined to race best in flesh. But when the following spring he came out and won the Westchester Cup from Glenelg and Helmbold, he had firmed down considerably. He soon after went amiss, as the horses of that family did when drawn fine, and only recovered in the autumn to win the Maturity Stakes at 3 miles. In 1872 he did little, having sustained an injury to his loin; but in 1873 and 1874 he began to play a prominent part in racing, carrying the highest weights. In 1875, when eight years old, he seemed better than ever before, winning the Baltimore Cup with 131 pounds, and was third to Wildidle for the Fordham Handicap, at Jerome Park, conceding 27 pounds to the winner.

*Preakness,
1867, Wins
the Dinner
Party Stakes*

*Wins the
Westchester
Cup*

The culmination of the career of *Preakness* in America was his dead heat with Springbok for the Saratoga Cup of '75. The field was perhaps the highest in point of quality that ever started for that historic event, Grinstead, Olitipa, Aaron Penington, Wildidle, and Rutherford finishing behind the dead-heaters.

*The Dead
Heat with
Springbok*

RACING IN AMERICA

The same autumn Mr. Sanford sent Preakness and his entire stable to England. The old horse, however, was not what he had been. The Duke of Hamilton purchased him for the stud, where he sired Fiddler, the horse which defeated Foxhall for the Alexandra Plate. Preakness was a bay, son of Lexington and Bayleaf by Yorkshire, therefore full brother to Bayonet and Beacon, but taller and more massive.

*Foster,
1867*

Foster was the most richly coated horse ever seen—a beautiful golden chestnut. He was one of eight yearlings Mr. Daniel Swigert purchased at Woodburn in 1868, and later sold him to Captain T. G. Moore. A son of Lexington from Verona by Yorkshire, granddam imported Britannia, sister to Muley Moloch, he was somewhat of a freak as to his golden color, for his dam, a black mare, had never foaled any color but bay or brown. He was a full brother to Vauxhall, but more refined in appearance. He was second to Kingfisher for the Belmont Stakes of '70, and struck to him for the Travers. The same autumn the Lambard Stakes was run at Jerome Park, Mr. C. A. Lambard donating \$3,000, and Foster won. He became a hot favorite for the Dinner Party Stakes at the Baltimore inaugural meeting, where he met the "unknown quantity" in Preakness, who won. As a four-year-old Foster won eight out of eleven races, beating Salina (Salvator's dam) at 4-mile heats. After that he had trouble with his feet, and could only race at rare intervals.

*4-Mile
Heats at
San Francisco*

"A period of four years is supposed to elapse," as they say in the playbills. In California, 4-mile heat races for large purses had grown in fashion and attracted the crack horses of the East. Wildidle, Springbok, Joe Daniels, Katie Pease, True Blue, Rutherford, and Grinstead had gone across the mountains in search of California's gold. In the winter of 1876 a purse of \$30,000 was offered for a race of 4-mile heats, and Captain Moore and Mr. Littell pinned their faith on Wildidle, whom they had taken to California the previous winter, and defeated Grinstead. But Wildidle broke down. Captain Moore was stranded, with two jockeys, thousands of miles from home. The prospect was unpleasant, but he resolved upon a bold experiment.

*A Forlorn
Hope*

Away off to the North, in one of the fertile valleys of Oregon, was the old horse Foster, in whom Captain Moore still retained an interest. He was past his prime as a racer, but he proposed sending for him, and did so as a forlorn hope. One evening when the boat came in Captain Moore, Brown, and Billy Lakeland were on the wharf and learned that Foster was aboard. It was a moment of intense anxiety, and when he was led ashore Lakeland exclaimed: "Here he comes! A poor man's friend in a strange country!" He was taken to Sacramento and his preparation begun. He made no reduction in flesh, and his twelve quarts were cut down to nine. His work was increased to 3-mile gallops, then 2 miles and repeat. Horsemen around Sacramento shook their heads and

*Training
Anxieties*

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

declared Lucky Baldwin would "surely win with Rutherford," as "no horse could stand the work Foster was getting." But the glorious old horse improved, his muscles hardened and his beautiful golden coat glistened in the sunlight. Captain Moore gained confidence and Lakeland had \$500 in cash and two gold watches that he insisted should be bet for him. Ten days before the race Foster became cunning and stopped at the stand. Lakeland was told to pull up at some other point and hit him if he stopped at the stand. When the whip was raised the horse saw it and bolted, as his brother Vauxhall used to do, and "blinkers" were put on him. Then he pulled up lame in the near fore foot and his shoes were pulled off. "He's taken his last gallop," said Lakeland, as he dismounted. Bar-plates were put on him and the trip to San Francisco begun. How he defeated Rutherford in two heats and distanced Hock Hocking, Katie Pease, Revenue, Jr., Golden Gate, Chance, etc., is a matter of history.

"His Last Gallop"

Foster Wins

"Here's to Lexington's gamest and best of his breed;
From fetlock to forehead, true son of his sire;
Fit to race for a crown at a Kingdom's last need.
Compact of the whirlwind and heavens own fire.
Then up with the "dark blue," and hip, hip, hurrah!
For speed and for courage was e'er such a horse!
Three cheers and three more for the gallant young bay!
Three cheers for Monarchist, lord of the course!"

—CAPTAIN CONNOR.

Mr. Milton H. Sanford always maintained that had *Monarchist* raced as a two-year-old he would have proved the greatest racer of his generation. He began his career at three, unplaced to Harry Bassett for the Belmont Stakes of '71 and second to Bassett for the Jersey Derby and Jerome Stakes; but he won the Annual Stakes and Grand National Handicap. As a four-year-old he won all his races except when he tried to concede Fanchon 16 pounds. Then came the Maturity Stakes, 3 miles, at Jerome Park, for which he met Harry Bassett. Of course, Bassett, as the conqueror of Longfellow and champion of the turf, was the favorite, while it was 6 to 1 against *Monarchist*, whom Bassett had always beaten.

Monarchist,
1868

"Shall we wait, as usual?" asked Chas. Littlefield, *Monarchist's* trainer, as he saddled his horse.

"No," answered Mr. Sanford, "we have always waited on Bassett, and he has always beaten us. I want you, William (turning to Hayward), to go out and make pace from the start. Race Bassett off his legs—if you can."

Riding to Orders

Hayward sent *Monarchist* off like a quarter-horse, Bassett stuck to him until the last mile, when the shout "Bassett's beaten!" rang out. And so it proved. Seven days later they met at 4 miles. Bassett was again favorite. The public

RACING IN AMERICA

refused to believe the form true; but Monarchist had the race at his mercy before they had gone a mile.

Horse Whims

Monarchist resembled his sire, Lexington, more than any son of that horse. A rich dark bay, 15.2½, with a large star and snip on his nose, both fore and left hind pasterns white. Not as large a horse as Bassett, he girthed 76 inches, his arm at the swell measured 19½ inches, and from hip to hock he measured 40 inches. He was very highly finished, and his action, while not as perfect as that of Harry Bassett, was so regular that he never rocked. Among his peculiarities was the dislike he took to a jockey dressed in racing colors. Hayward, his old pilot, and one of the most patient of men, tried to coax him into letting him mount, but Monarchist would not have it, and Hayward was compelled to put a coat over his "dark-blue" jacket before the horse would allow him to reach the saddle. He was a son of Lexington—Mildred by Glencoe—Mildred, a daughter of old Levity by Trustee.

*Maggie B. B.,
1867*

Maggie B. B. was bred by Mr. James B. Clay, Jr., of Kentucky, and her name grew out of a romance. It was no secret that Mr. Clay aspired to the hand of Miss Maggie B. Beck, a daughter of Mr. James B. Beck, United States Senator from Kentucky. The lady was one of the most beautiful and accomplished of that brilliant coterie that shone at the gay federal capital during the late "sixties." But the waters of true love seldom run smoothly. Senator Beck did not look kindly upon the match. It was broken off, and the lady married the relation of a well-known banker of Washington.

*Her Name—
"Thereby
Hangs a
Tale"*

But the myrtle soon replaced the orange-blossom, and the grass has grown over the grave where the young bride is buried. While Mr. Clay smarted with the "pangs of despised love," he did nothing rash, but, in true cavalier spirit, he named his filly *Maggie B. B.*, after the girl he had loved and lost.

*Maggie B. B.
as a Racer*

As a two-year-old *Maggie B. B.* won two out of four races. She defeated *Enquirer*, *Hamburg*, *Lynchburg*, and *Lyttleton*—the cream of the West, and was sold to Mr. Mark A. Littell, of Fordham, N. Y., who gave her to Captain Moore to handle. At three she won the *Sequel Stakes* at Saratoga, was second to *Glenelg* for the *Excelsior*, and to *Enquirer* for the *Continental Stakes* at Long Branch. As a brood-mare she is famous as the dam of *Iroquois*, winner of the Derby, in England; but his brother *Harold* was quite as good. Both were by *Leamington*, while to *Alarm* she produced *Panique*, winner of the *Belmont* of '85. While at the *Erdenheim Stud*, near Philadelphia, she also produced *Pera*, *Jaconet*, and *Francesca* by *Leamington*, and *Red and Blue* by *Alarm*, from which mares have come *Whisk Broom II*, *Blue Girl*, *Sallie McClelland*, *Belvidere*, *Sir Dixon*, etc.

*As a
Brood-Mare*

Maggie B. B. was not a tall mare, but very stout-bodied, on short legs, marked with a stripe and right hind coronet white. She was by *Australian* from *Made-*

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

line by Boston, granddam Magnolia (dam of Kentucky, Gilroy, Daniel Boone, and Skedaddle) by Glencoe, her third dam, imported Myrtle by Mameluke (Derby 1827) from Bobadilla, winner of the Ascot Gold Cup, 1828.

She produced many foals, seldom missing a year; but she missed the year before she produced Iroquois. Her descendants are often like herself, namely, a kind which mature early and make great two-year-olds but do not "train on."

Racing people recall *Eolus* as a sire rather than a race-horse. Yet, while he did not figure in the "first flight," he won eight out of seventeen races in the three seasons he started. He was bred by Major Thos. W. Doswell in Virginia, and was a son of Leamington from the celebrated race-mare Fanny Washington by Revenue. Mr. John Harbeck of New York bought him and placed him in Snedeker's hands. After he retired from racing no one knew where he was until the late Major R. J. Hancock, who had always admired him, traced him to the farm of a Mr. Cranor in Cecil County, Md., where he had been broken to harness and was drawing a road-wagon. Major Hancock gave the stallion Scathlock and \$1,000 for *Eolus*, and he began life at the Ellerslie Stud in Virginia. He had but a few mares, but from War Song he sired Eole, St. Saviour, Eolist, and Eon; and from other mares he sired Eolian, Eurus, Morello, Knight of Ellerslie, and Russell. Considering his limited chances, *Eolus* was the most successful sire of his day.

Eolus,
1868

*Rescued from
Obscurity*

Joe Daniels, son of Australian and Dolly Carter by Glencoe, was quite the best three-year-old of 1872. As a two-year-old he was put into a selling race so cheaply that Colonel McDaniel had to pay handsomely to keep him. James Rowe rode him at 98 pounds that year. He won the Nursery at two, beating Alarm. At three he won the Belmont and upset the "sure thing" it was thought to be for Cape Race. He also won the Jerome, Travers, Annual, and Kenner. He trained at four and five, and went to California in 1874 to start for the 4-mile heat race at San Francisco, but he broke down and Katie Pease won. *Katie Pease* was the best of the fillies by Planet. Colonel McDaniel bought her dam, Minnie Mansfield, with Hubbard at her foot and in foal with Katie, for \$325, and it was one of the best bargains he ever made. Katie won the Ladies' Stakes and fifteen other races, including the purse of \$25,000 in gold, at San Francisco 4-mile heats, in which she defeated Thad Stevens, Joe Daniels, Hock Hocking, Alpha, etc., in 7.43¼-7.36¼.

Joe Daniels,
1869

Katie Pease,
1870

Hubbard, the chestnut son of Planet and Minnie Mansfield, was another of the great stable of Colonel McDaniel in 1872. He was rather a handsome colt and a capital racer, but Joe Daniels was the better of the two, Hubbard being often used as Joe's pace-maker. But at the Baltimore autumn meeting Hubbard had his inning, and won the Dixie Stakes, worth \$13,800. Frank McCabe rode him, and, as an example of the compensation of jockeys in those days, it might

Hubbard,
1869

*A Fee for
Riding a
Winner*

RACING IN AMERICA

be stated that Colonel McDaniel rewarded Frank's successful ride by bestowing upon him the munificent sum of *two dollars!* Frank tells the story often, and adds: "What made it worse was that I slept in the stable-loft that night, and a nigger groom stole it."

Wanderer,
1868

Wanderer was intended for a great race-horse, but, sad to say, he was "temperamental," restless, and a notorious "stall-walker," spending whole hours during the night tramping and wearing himself out. He was one of those three-year-olds that each season Mr. Swigert used to bring East to start for the Belmont, in which race *Wanderer* made his first appearance. He improved with age and at four and five was at his best. He was a winner of both the Westchester and Monmouth Cups, and was a good second to *Fellowcraft* when the latter beat *Lexington's* time at 4 miles, doing it in 7.19½. As a sire, *Wanderer* was moderately successful, but his nervous temperament no doubt affected the stamina of his stock.

Alarm,
1869

Alarm was the champion miler of his day, but a mile was his limit in "good company." His stable soon discovered that and acted accordingly. At two he won a match \$5,000 a side from *Inverary* but she beat him later at Jerome Park for *Dessert Stakes*, 1 mile, after a desperate finish. At three years old *Alarm* won every race for which he started. Twice he defeated *Kingfisher*, and *Tubman*, *Middy*, *Fadladeen*, *Platina*, and *Alroy* all saw his heels. A special race at a mile was arranged at Saratoga for the purpose of bringing *Alarm*, *Tom Bowling*, and *Kingfisher* together. Mr. Minor, his trainer, began preparing *Alarm* for the race, but in his trial over the Centerville, L. I., course the colt pulled up lame, and the next year (1874) found him established at Mr. Grinstead's in Kentucky.

*A Champion
Miler*

*The Founder
of a Family*

Alarm gave "hostages to fortune" by siring *Himyar* and *Danger* the first year he was in the stud, and thus founded the great winning line of *Himyar*, *Domino*, *Commando*, *Peter Pan*, *Cap and Bells*, *Transvaal*, *Pennant*, *Tryster*, *Boniface*, *Superman*, *Colin*, *Prudery*, and *Bunting*. Mr. John Hunter bred *Alarm* in 1869 at his *Annieswood* farm, Westchester, N. Y. He was first called *Flash*, and was by Mr. Francis Morris's stallion imported *Eclipse* from the imported mare *Maud* (by *Stockwell*), a fine mare which Mr. Hunter lost in 1873 by slipping from a car when she was being shipped to *Erdenheim* to be bred to *Leamington*.

*Alarm's Sweet
Disposition*

A bright bay, with a star, right hind leg and left fore leg white, with a circle of white around the coronet of the left fore foot, were *Alarm's* marks. He stood 15.3½ and was a horse of enormous substance. He girthed 75 inches, his arm at the swell 19 inches. His neck was short like *Ormonde's* and grew to be positively massive later in life. From the day he was foaled he was noted for his mild disposition. *Andrew Mahoney* and *Ed. France* were the first boys who rode him after he had been broken, and both worshipped him. *Frank* and *Billy*

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Grey, the stable jockeys, fairly fought to ride him, and Mr. Minor always had a kind word for "the fat fellow."

We need the presence of Mr. Price McGrath, with his red necktie and white hat, to tell us of *Tom Bowling*, the hero of 1873—"the greatest race-horse, sir, that ever looked through a bridle." He was a black-brown by Lexington from Lucy Fowler by imported Albion. It had been McGrath's intention to call him Dauphin, "for," said he, "he's the son of a King—a King among horses and his sire's successor as America's greatest race-horse." But the French cut up so badly both in and after the Franco-Prussian War, he named him *Tom Bowling*. When ex-Vice-President John C. Breckenridge saw him he told McGrath the colt would do for a quarter or half a mile, but never would stay a mile. "If that's the case I'd better call him Breckenridge," returned McGrath, "for you beat Bob Letcher for Congress—that's one quarter; then you beat Leslie Combes—that's another quarter; you won the Vice-Presidency—that's three quarters. But when you ran for President you couldn't stay the distance."

Tom Bowling,
1870

Tom Bowling was the most blood-like and beautiful of all the Lexingtons. Beyond his maternal granddam, his pedigree was in doubt, but no horse ever looked the thoroughbred more than he. He won three races at two and became very wild and intractable. He was quite the despair of poor old Ansel, his colored trainer, when he came to Jerome Park, where he would spend a half-hour rearing and plunging before he would consent to gallop. In his race for the Jersey Derby, at Monmouth, he got away so fast that no other horse had a chance, and it provoked a bitter feeling. He won the Travers, Jerome, Annual, and Dixie; but Lizzie Lucas beat him for the Ocean Stakes, at Monmouth. At four he won the Monmouth Cup and other events. In the stud his wild spirits did not forsake him. In fact, he became somewhat savage. One of his curious traits was watching for rats. He would stand for hours watching, and when a rat appeared, he would pounce upon it and tramp it to death. His chief stud triumph was as the sire of General Monroe, winner of the first race for the Suburban, 1884. Many turfmen held *Tom Bowling* not only as the best son of Lexington but the best race-horse of his generation.

His
Tantrums

Becomes a
Savage

Springbok, Colonel McDaniel, and Jimmy Rowe formed a frequent group at Jerome Park during the morning gallops, when the irate old Colonel had frequent recourse to his big stick, for *Springbok* was a fractious colt, and when Rowe or McCabe tried to mount him it meant a scene. Mr. Swigert brought *Springbok* to Jerome Park as a two-year-old, and, after winning a race with him, sold him to Colonel McDaniel for \$2,000 and a contingency. At three he followed in the footsteps of Harry Bassett and Joe Daniels by winning the third consecutive Belmont Stakes for the "blue, red sash" of McDaniel. He was second to *The Ill Used* for the Kenner and to *Tom Bowling* for the Jerome, but

Springbok,
1870

RACING IN AMERICA

Rowe always thought he should have won that day. At four years old he won nine consecutive races, including the Saratoga Cup.

*Dead Heat
for the Cup*

*"He
Resembles
Stockwell"*

As a five-year-old, in 1875, Springbok seemed to have improved with age. He won eight races and ran the memorable dead heat with Preakness for the Saratoga Cup, beating a field of unusual excellence. He was a magnificent specimen of the thoroughbred, and in stud form recalled to many Stockwell's picture by Harry Hall. Beautifully turned, powerfully built, he was one of the most impressive of horses. He stood 16 hands, a bright chestnut, with a star and stripe covering his left nostril, left fore and both hind legs white half-way to his hocks. He was by Australian from Hester by Lexington, and in the stud sired some good performers, among them Ascalon, Markland, Clipsetta, Bondholder, etc.

*His High
Spirits*

Springbok was at times enough to try the patience of a saint. In vain old Colonel McDaniel roared at him and used his big stick. It was not until George Barbee rode him, and he tried to rear, that Barbee gave him a stroke of the whip that made him realize he had a master. Barbee was, for his size, a man of great strength, and when he used his whip a horse never forgot it—Sachem in the match with Onondaga in 1881, for example.

*Woodbine,
1860*

Woodbine was "the filly of her year" (1872), a daughter of Censor or Kentucky from Fleur des Champs by Newminster, and was the first high-class filly the elder Mr. Belmont bred. The Alabama Hunter and Monmouth Oaks Stakes all fell to her share, and in the stud she soon made a name for herself as the dam of Forester, who won the Belmont Stakes of '82. *Lizzie Lucas*, one of the best fillies of 1873, was an iron-gray when in training, but when we last saw her at Rancocas, in 1886, she was a beautiful lily-white mare. A daughter of Australian from Eagless by Glencoe, she won the Chesapeake, Hunter, Oaks, and Ocean Stakes, in the latter defeating Tom Bowling. In the stud she was the dam of Chimera, Cyclops, and Cerise, the dam of Morello.

*Lizzie Lucas,
1870*

*Salina,
1868*

Salina was one of "the stable full of fillies" Colonel Abe Buford brought East in 1871 with Hollywood, Nellie Grey, and Malita. She was a rare type, the beau-ideal of a race-mare, and won nine out of fourteen races that season, including the Monmouth Oaks, the Robins, and Continental Stakes. She was a daughter of Lexington—Lightsome by Glencoe, marked with a star and right hind pastern white. In the stud she added to her fame by foaling the celebrated colt Salvator by Prince Charlie. Mr. Haggin acquired her, and *Salina* sleeps in the old paddock she and Florida (Ferenzi's dam) occupied together during their sojourn at Rancho del Paso.

*The Dam of
Salvator*

*Wildidle,
1870*

Wildidle was a son of Australian, but horsemen looking him over often remarked: "He looks more like a Lexington." His dam was by Lexington—none other than the famous old one-eyed mare Idlewild. *Wildidle* won the Nursery Stakes of '72 in a canter and was a strong winter favorite in the books for the

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Belmont. Indeed, it was considered a "gift" to him, but a week before the race he went lame, and could not be raced until he was four. It was not until he was a five-year-old that he recovered his form. Then they tried to keep the fact a secret. He was trained at Pryor's track, at Holmdel, N. J., but somebody must have "touted" him from the hill a quarter of a mile away, using a field-glass, for the very evening after his trial he was backed in New York to win the Fordham Handicap. He won it, and also the Jockey Club Handicap. Mr. Littell sent him to California, where he won the Wise Plate, 4 miles in 7.25½, beating Grinstead, but broke down soon after.

Touting His Trial

"Who the deuce is The Ill Used?" was the query when the newspaper bulletins in New York announced his victory for the Sequel Stakes at Saratoga. The elder Belmont was not inapt in choosing names for his colts, and The Ill Used certainly deserved his name. In his only start at two, the Nursery, he was knocked down at the start, while the next spring in the race for the Belmont Stakes he was cut down by his stable companion, Count d'Orsay. He won the Sequel, beating Fellowcraft and four others, and then captured the Kenner, beating a splendid field—Strachino, Springbok, Waverley, Whisper, and Catesby included. Mr. Weatherby bought him for Mr. Belmont at the Middle Park sale in England in 1871 for 520 guineas. He was of the most illustrious lineage, being by Blair Athol's brother Breadalbane from Ellermire by Chanticleer; granddam Ellerdale by Lauercost. As a sire he made his mark with His Highness, Fides, and several other noted ones.

The Ill Used, 1870

His Illustrious Ancestry

A more gawky, angular colt than *Catesby* when he won the Saratoga Stakes at two, beating Springbok and all the "cracks," it would have been difficult to find. He did not shine at three, but at four he won the Maturity, 3 miles, beating Wildidle, and was a real stayer. Bred by Governor Bowie, in Maryland, by imported Eclipse from Katie by Two Bits, he had a real old, hard-bottomed American pedigree. He stood 16 hands and had a wonderful stride. As a sire he early became noted through his son Crickmore, the gelding which defeated Hindoo and was a really first-class racer. His dam, Katie, narrowly escaped life as a work-horse on a farm. When Bowie and Hall divided their horses Katie fell to Mr. Frank Hall, who disposed of her to a friend, who tried her and returned her as "no good." Governor Bowie wanted another brood-mare and gave Mr. Hall a yoke of oxen in exchange for her. It was four years since he had seen her, and when she arrived she was such a weedy-looking thing he had her broken to harness. When hitched to a farm wagon she broke three wagon tongues and several sets of harness, and, despairing of her in that capacity, Governor Bowie sent her and Silver Star to Mr. Morris's at Westchester, N. Y., to be bred to Eclipse. Two colts were the result. As yearlings they were turned out into a corn-field of 100 acres. Neighbors remonstrated with Governor Bowie for "wasting a thou-

Catesby, 1870

A Yoke of Oxen for a Mare

RACING IN AMERICA

A Good Sportsman

sand barrels of the finest corn in Maryland on a pair of overgrown colts," but the Governor replied that he "hoped to raise a colt worth more than all the corn in Prince George County." And he did, for when Catesby won the Saratoga Stakes he refused an offer of \$10,000.

Fellowcraft,
1870

"He resembles a buck red deer, more especially with that black stripe down his back," was the description given *Fellowcraft* by a gentleman one morning at Jerome Park, and it was not amiss. He had a beautiful deer-like head, and his body was faultless in outline. There was a grace and litheness to him that recalled a deer. Mr. Littell purchased him at the Woodburn sale of yearlings and he won only once out of five starts at two years old. At three he was only moderate, but at four he awoke and made a sensation by beating the 4-mile time of Lexington at Saratoga, doing it in 7.19½, beating Wanderer and Katie Pease. By Australian from Acrolite (sister to Idlewild) by Lexington he was a full brother to Spendthrift, Mozart, and other winners. Evidently staying was his forte, and yet, such are the vagaries of breeding, he never sired a stayer, Blue Lodge and Knight Templar being the best of his get.

Waverley,
1870

For beauty *Waverley* had few equals. Mr. Grinstead sent him and the gray Crockford to Jerome Park, in 1873, to win the Belmont and the Weatherby Stakes, but both failed. *Waverley* ran second to Tom Bowling for the Travers and unplaced for the Kenner, and his old trainer Mr. Tisdale shook his head sadly. "A glorious horse, sir; yes, sir. He hasn't done well out here, sir; but wait until he gets back in his own country," he observed. True, *Waverley* did win races when he returned to Kentucky, but he soon after broke down and joined Gilroy and Alarm at Walnut Hill. He began famously as a sire of Wallenstien, Mistake, Duke 'of Montrose, and Sir Hugh, but died of colic in 1878. He was a rich brown, with a crooked roan stripe. His head was as clean-cut as a cameo, and he stood high on the leg. *Waverley* was by Australian from imported Cicily Jopson by Weatherbit, and he promised very great things as a sire.

Saxon,
1871

The leading three-year-olds of 1874 were Acrobat, Attila, Saxon, Reform, and Vandalite. *Saxon*, who had the distinction of introducing Mr. Pierre Lorillard's cherry jacket, was an imported colt, bred in England by Sir Joseph Hawley. He was by Beadsman from imported Girasol, and "came out" with his dam. He won at two, but his racing fame rests upon his sensational winning of the Belmont Stakes. He won by a head after an electric rush at the finish, ridden by George Barbee. Many people said "it was Barbee more than the horse" that won. He was a pretty good colt, however, as he ran second for the Jersey Derby, and in the stud sired Hiawasse, and Gerald, the colt Mr. Lorillard sent to England.

Reform,
1871

The lop-eared *Reform* has some claim to fame besides being the sire of Reclare and grandsire of Ben Brush. He was bred by Mr. Cameron on Staten Isl-

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

and, N. Y., and was a brown, with a blaze face, by Leamington from imported Stolen Kisses by Knight of Kars. Anthony Taylor, the quaint Yorkshireman, trained him and came in for no end of chaff about his ears when on the training ground. "Where did you get the mule?" was often the query referring to Reform's lop ears. "Ne'er moind 'is ears, lads—e'll prick when e' lands t' tin," Mr. Taylor would reply. Sure enough he did, and was so good a racer that he was selected by Mr. Welch to succeed his sire at Erdenheim, where the foals of 1879 were described as "by Leamington or Reform."

Vandalite, the heroine of 1874, was not a showy filly, a brown with a large head and that heavy forehead so peculiar to many of the Vandals. She was ragged-hipped, but had great length, and cut away behind the croup. Bred by General Harding, at Belle Meade in Tennessee, she was by Vandal from Vesperlight by Childe Harold, and raced in the colors of A. B. Lewis. She was a very hardy filly, beginning her season in February and raced until November, winning the Sequel at Saratoga, beating Grinstead; the Annual, beating Rutherford; while at Baltimore she won both the Dixie and Breckenridge Stakes, and in the stud foaled to Saxon's cover the noted filly Hiawasse.

Vandalite,
1871

Acrobat and Attila ran a dead heat for the Travers Stakes of '74 and were, probably, the best of the year. *Attila*, a brown by Australian from Ultima by Lexington, won all his races. It was a strong field that finished behind him in the Travers. There was Steel Eyes, Reform, Brigand, Aaron Pennington, Grinstead, and Stampede. There was a furious finish between four of them. The judges announced a dead heat between Attila and Acrobat, and there was an uproar, as many thought Steel Eyes had won. Acrobat and Attila had finished on the outside rail, while Brigand and Steel Eyes had finished together on the inside. Sparling was blamed for Acrobat's failure to win, and Hayward was substituted; but in the run-off, Attila, in Mr. P. Lorillard's colors, won the race. It was a Pyrrhic victory, as Attila pulled up lame soon after and never started again.

Attila,
1871

Dead Heat
for the
Travers
Stakes

Acrobat lost the Travers in the run-off after the dead heat with Attila, but he had already won the Robins Stakes at Monmouth, ran second for the Kenner, and won the Jerome, beating Madge, Bannerette, Brigand, Grinstead, and Pennington, and on the last day of the Jerome Park autumn meeting had a chance to show that Mr. Swigert was not wrong in saying when he sold him to Mr. K. W. Sears of Boston: "I believe this is the fastest colt in America." It was over a 2½-mile course with Wildidle and Whisper. His jockey pulled him up at the stand, believing it was a 1½-mile race. The other horses were half a furlong ahead when Acrobat started in pursuit, but, racing with lion-hearted courage, he caught and passed them, winning in 4.33¾. The next year he defeated Rutherford, and in 1876 won the Centennial Stakes, 4-mile heats. Acrobat was

Acrobat,
1871

A Great
Finish

RACING IN AMERICA

a chestnut by Lexington from Sallie Lewis by Glencoe, and was a colt of the highest class; but he was always handicapped by shelly feet and their soles, that made him hard to train. His early death was generally lamented, as his breeding, tracing through the Maid of the Oaks family, was very desirable.

Olitipa,
1872

The death of Mr. A. J. Minor, who trained Mr. John Hunter's horses, occurring in the winter of 1875, caused Mr. Hunter to sell, and the fillies Sultana and Olitipa went to the elder Mr. Belmont for \$10,000. The previous year *Olitipa* as a two-year-old had won the Nursery and the Flash, the latter in $47\frac{3}{4}$; the best on record to date. At three she won the Ladies', Maryland, Alabama, and Hunter Stakes. She was a white-legged chestnut, bred at Mr. Hunter's place in Westchester, N. Y., and was by Leamington-Oliata by Lexington. Her trainer, Mr. Minor, while one of the most genial of men, was not unlearned in the art of keeping stable secrets. At Saratoga in 1874 he gave *Olitipa*, *Rhadamanthus*, *King Bolt*, and *Australind* a trial in full view of the public. Every one expected *Olitipa* would finish first, as she had just won the Flash Stakes in record time. But no! *Rhadamanthus* finished first. Mr. Belmont, on the strength of what his trainer saw, purchased *Rhadamanthus* for \$7,000. "Rhad" was a flier, but *Olitipa* could always outrun him. Mr. Minor had juggled the weights; no one but he knew that *Olitipa* had 12 pounds the worst of it, and Mr. Hunter won a big bet soon after, when *Olitipa* beat *Rhadamanthus* for the Nursery.

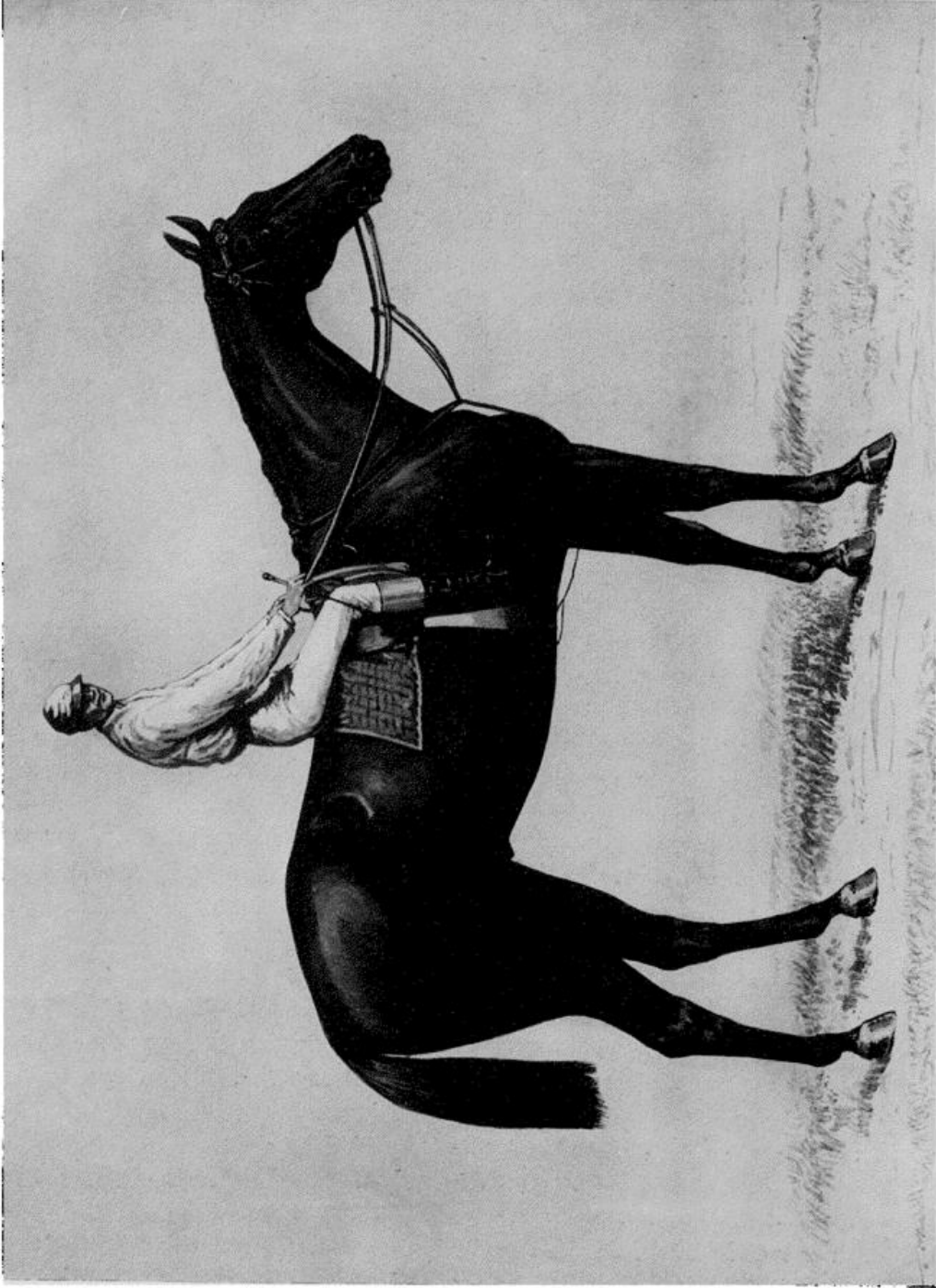
A False Trial

*Aristides and
Calvin,*
1872

In 1871 Mr. Cameron sent Leamington to make the season at Mr. Hunter's at Westchester, N. Y., and mares from all over the country were sent to him. It was there he sired *Rhadamanthus*, *Olitipa*, *James A.*, *Hyder Ali*, *Lelaps*, *Megara*, *Bob Wooley*, *Katie Pearce*, and last, not least, *Aristides*. It was *Aristides* who won the first Kentucky Derby (1875), and, coming East, won the Withers. He could, and should, have won the Belmont, also, but Lewis nearly pulled his head off to allow *Bob Swim* to win with *Calvin*, and the crowd shouted: "Let go that horse's head!" But Mr. McGrath had backed *Calvin* in the winter books to win \$30,000, and, of course, preferred to win with him. *Calvin* was a brown by Tipperary from *Lucy Fowler* and won the Jersey Derby also. He had fine action, loping along like an old dog-fox before a pack of hounds; but he was not the equal of *Aristides* and was cut down in a race due to the foul riding of his jockey.

*Aristides
Defeats Ten
Broeck*

Aristides improved with age, winning the Jerome Stakes. *Tom Ochiltree* beat him for the Dixie; but he beat *Ochiltree* for the Breckenridge. As a four-year-old *Aristides* started twice. He defeated *Ten Broeck* at Lexington, $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles in $3.45\frac{1}{2}$, and then beat *Bazar*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in $4.27\frac{1}{2}$. At the time he seemed to be the best horse in training. He was a chestnut by Leamington from *Sarong* by Lexington. Not a large horse, he was exquisitely moulded and was one of the best of that great stable that raced under the "green and gold" of Mr. McGrath.



TEN BROECK, 1872

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Ten Broeck was a sensational horse from first to last. He did not start until three and won five out of eight starts. At four he won all his races except when he met *Aristides*, and ended by beating *Fellowcraft's* time for 4 miles, doing it in 7.15 $\frac{3}{4}$. At five he won nine out of ten races, and so completely outclassed horses racing in the West that owners would not start them against him, and he ran special races against time, doing a mile in 1.39 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2 miles in 3.27 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 miles in 5.34 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Ten Broeck,
1872

In the East, *Parole* and *Tom Ochiltree* had shown the highest form and an effort was made to bring *Ten Broeck* East to race with them. Baltimore offered to add \$1,000 to a sweepstakes of \$500 each, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Mr. Harper was persuaded to bring *Ten Broeck* to Pimlico. The race was run October 24, 1877, and aroused public interest as no race had done since the meeting of *Longfellow* and *Harry Bassett* in 1872. *Ten Broeck* was an overwhelming favorite and led for two miles when *Parole* shot to the front and won by five lengths in 4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Western men could not believe their eyes. They concluded he could not be himself, and pointed to his scouring as evidence. Yet he came out three days later and won the *Bowie Stakes*, 4-mile heats. Mr. P. Lorillard offered to start *Parole* against him November 6, at Jerome Park. Both horses were brought North, but in his work *Ten Broeck* did not please Mr. Harper, and *Parole* walked over.

Parole
Defeats Ten
Broeck

As a six-year-old *Ten Broeck* started twice and won. He was matched to race the California mare *Mollie McCarthy* 4-mile heats at Louisville, and after he had distanced her in the first heat retired to the stud, where he had some success. He was a bay, with a star and some white around his hind feet. He was the beau-ideal of a race-horse in appearance, but probably was overrated, for when fit and well *Aristides* always beat him. He was by the English horse *Phæton* (son of *King Tom*), and his dam, *Fannie Holton*, was from *Nantura*, *Longfellow's* dam.

It is one of the curiosities of breeding that two of the leading three-year-olds of 1875, *King Alfonso* and *Ten Broeck*, should have been sons of so obscure a sire as *Phæton*, an imported son of *King Tom-Merry Sunshine* by *Storm*, who, while a beautifully topped horse, had such infirm limbs as rendered him useless for racing. *King Alfonso* was bred by Mr. Warren Viley, in Kentucky, from the mare *Capitola* by *Vandal*, and was a bay with a star, plain about the head, but full-bodied, standing 16 hands. He did not start until three and won the *Kentucky St. Leger*, *Tobacco*, and *Galt House Stakes* at Louisville, and *Hotel Stakes* at Nashville. He defeated *Ten Broeck*, *Voltigeur*, and all the colts of the West. At four, while running a trial, he struck himself, and entered the *Woodburn Stud* in April, 1876. Late in the season as it was, he sired *Fonso*, winner of the *Kentucky Derby* of '80, and *Grenada*, winner of the *Belmont* and *Preakness* of the same year. In his second season (1877) he sired the cele-

King
Alfonso,
1872

RACING IN AMERICA

brated Foxhall, winner in Europe of the Grand Prix de Paris and Cambridge-shire. Later he sired Quito, Lizzie Dwyer, Don Fulano, Telemachus, etc.

Tom
Ochiltree,
1872

For size, bone, and coarseness, Tom Ochiltree surpassed all contemporaries. Advocates of inbreeding loved to point to this, as he had nine crosses of Diomed. Mr. John F. Chamberlain purchased him as a yearling, and owing to his size and backwardness he did not start until three and won the Preakness, Annual, and Dixie Stakes. At four he won eight races out of ten, including the Baltimore, Saratoga, and Monmouth Cups, and the Centennial Cup at Jerome Park. At five he won nine out of fourteen, including the Baltimore and Westchester Cups; but Parole beat him for the Saratoga Cup and the Special at Baltimore. He was a bay, with a small star, a son of Lexington from Katona by Voucher. As he grew older he became more fine; but he was always a monster of size, some idea of which may be had when it is stated he stood 16.2½, girthed 76 inches; his arm at the swell measured 23 inches; below the knee he measured 10 inches; his gaskin 18 inches; his shoulder-blade 29 inches; and from hip to hock 43 inches.

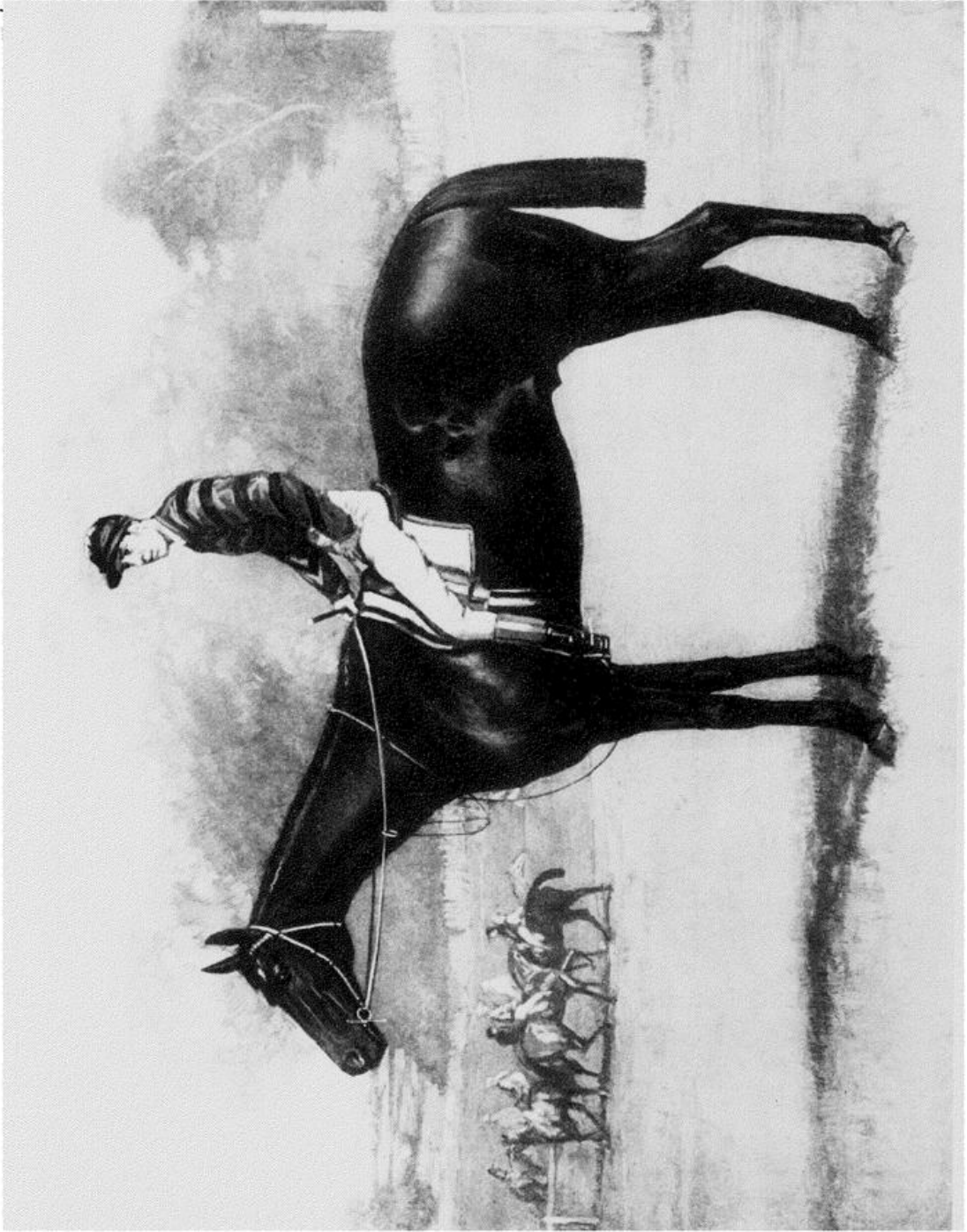
Sultana,
1873

"If you are racing for *fun*, you must stick to the *Levity* family," was a favorite pun of Harry Stull, the artist. He might, with more propriety, have added, if you are racing for profit; as no racing family has equalled that, tracing to the old mare *Levity* by imported *Trustee*, and of which *Sultana* was a shining light. Mr. Belmont profited handsomely through his purchase of Mr. Hunter's horses; and particularly through *Sultana*, a bay filly by Lexington from Mildred by Glencoe; granddam, old *Levity*. She was a full sister to *Monarchist* and, like him, was not large, but rather more plain. She was "the filly of her year," winning the Ladies', Maryland, Travers, Hunter, and Annual of '76—\$16,950 in value. As a brood-mare she did not breed as successfully as most of the *Levity* strain; but one of her daughters foaled *Norman* who won the Two Thousand Guineas in England for the present Mr. Belmont.

To write of the career of the renowned gelding *Parole* it would cover ten consecutive seasons of racing (1875-1884), during which he started in 137 races, winning 59 and \$82,909.25. During this time he defeated Tom Ochiltree, Ten Broeck, Monitor, Ferida, Eole, and every noted horse of the period; while in England he defeated *Isonomy* and won the City and Suburban, Great Metropolitan, and Epsom Gold Cup, and became known as "the hero of two continents."

Parole,
1873

Parole was bred by Mr. Aristides Welch, at Erdenheim Stud, near Philadelphia, and was the champion two-year-old of 1875, winning the July, August, Saratoga, and Kentucky Stakes. At three he was sent West for the Kentucky Derby, but change of water caused scouring, and he was beaten. He won the Excelsior, Sequel, and All-Aged Stakes; and at four he won eight out of twelve starts, in-



PAROLE, 1873

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

cluding the Saratoga Cup, Summer Handicap, Maturity Stakes (3 miles), and the Special at Baltimore, beating Ten Broeck and Tom Ochiltree.

The race at Baltimore was a reversal of form, as a fortnight previous Tom Ochiltree had beaten Parole, but Parole had, in the interval, been treated for cracked heels, and the ground that day was damp and, therefore, suited him. After Ten Broeck's owner declined another race, Mr. Lorillard issued a challenge to race Parole against any horse in America. At five Parole won the Baltimore, Saratoga, and Monmouth Cups of '78, and in October was shipped to England with Duke of Magenta. Mr. Lorillard had no great expectations of Parole in England. He was six years old and past his best years; but it was thought he would be useful as a trial horse for Duke of Magenta. The latter contracted influenza and could not be trained. To Parole fell the brunt of the campaign and he began the season of 1879 by defeating the renowned Isonomy for the Newmarket Handicap, April 16. On April 22 he won the City and Suburban with 116 pounds; and the following day the Great Metropolitan, 2¼ miles, with 124 pounds. On May 7 he was fourth for the Chester Cup with 124 pounds; and the following day won the Great Cheshire Stakes with 134 pounds, while on May 30 he won the Epsom Gold Cup.

*Parole and
Ten Broeck*

*Parole's
Career in
England*

In the spring, 1880, Parole finished first for the Liverpool Cup with 131 pounds, but was disqualified for a "cross." He ran second for the Epsom Gold Cup, and the following autumn was shipped home. Parole landed in New York late in September, and on October 2 started and won a mile race at Jerome Park, and won every race for which he started after landing—four in all; ocean voyages made no difference to him. In 1881, when eight years old, he ran twenty-four races, winning twelve, among them the Westchester Cup and Manhattan Handicap. At nine years old he won eight out of twenty-one.

*His Return
to America*

Parole was a brown, by Leamington from Maiden by Lexington, granddam by Glencoe. He was lengthy and narrow and stood 15.3, with a lean, "varminty" head, light neck (he was a gelding), long, oblique shoulders, was high at the withers, very deep in the brisket but light in his back ribs. He had big quarters compared with his otherwise light make-up, but excellent feet and legs. He had a very long light stride, and, like all long-striding horses, he was not a quick starter; his long stride made it difficult for him to force pace from the start. He won his races by lying away and coming with a burst of speed at the finish. No horse of his time could live his pace in a finish.

Major Doswell's dream that old Nina (the dam of Planet) would go to Leamington and foal a brown colt did not materialize, as she was never sent—"too old to make the journey," he said. But her foal of 1873, the bay colt Algerine, by Abdel Kader, was "a thing of beauty," if he failed to be "a joy forever." He was the most blood-like colt imaginable when he started for the Withers

*Algerine,
1873*

RACING IN AMERICA

and Fiddlestick beat him, but for the Belmont Stakes he turned the tables on Fiddlestick, whose Fillagree blood could not stay the route with the blood of old Nina, despite Bill Hayward's heroic finish. Algerine did not start again until the Dixie, and was unplaced. At four he won 2-mile heats, but trained off. Aside from his beauty he was "born in the purple," as his dam was the best race-mare of her day, a daughter of Boston and the dam of Planet, and through his sire, Abdel Kader, he brought a cross of Lexington's dam, Alice Carneal. Algerine survives in pedigrees through his daughter Margarine, dam of Rhoda B., who, taken to England, foaled the Derby winner of 1907—Orby, the sire of the Derby winner of 1919, Grand Parade, also Diadem, Orpheus, Diadumenos, Flying Orb, etc.

*His
Descendants
in England*

*Vagrant,
1873*

Vagrant was much the best of the Western two-year-olds of 1875. Out of six races he lost only one, when *Creedmoor* beat him, and at three his career was quite as brilliant. Mr. Swigert sold him to Mr. Wm. Astor of New York, and in the "white, red star and cap" of Mr. Astor he won the Phoenix and the Kentucky Derby. For the Clark Stakes at Louisville, *Creedmoor* beat him, but at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia he won the Exposition Stakes. Then he went amiss, and did not start until five years old, when his old speed seemed to have declined. He was a bay gelding by *Virgil* from *Lazy* by imported *Scythian*. Mr. Astor paid \$20,000 for him, a good price in those days.

*Creedmoor,
1873*

Creedmoor was so fine a performer that many thought his sire, *Asteroid*, would prove a success after all. As a three-year-old he won the Cumberland Stakes at Nashville, was second to *Vagrant* for the Kentucky Derby, won the Clark Stakes, beating *Vagrant*, and the Kentucky St. Leger. He was a chestnut by *Asteroid* from imported *Target* by *Rifleman* and a capital colt, especially over a distance of ground, but died very early.

*Baden Baden,
1874*

Mr. William Astor, nothing daunted by the collapse of his Kentucky Derby winner of 1876 (*Vagrant*), purchased the following year the winner of 1877, after he had won the Derby in Mr. Swigert's "blue, white sash and cap." This was *Baden Baden*, full brother to *Helmbold* by *Australian-Lavender* by *Wagner*. He was rather finely drawn when Mr. Astor brought him to New York to start for the Belmont Stakes, and he could only finish third to *Cloverbrook*. After a short rest he won the Jersey Derby and the Travers Stakes, and was admittedly the best colt of the year. The race for the Kenner was his undoing. The start was most unfortunate, *Baden Baden* being left at the post. A hundred yards ahead were his field, when his jockey, Tom Sayres, got him in motion. It looked hopeless, but a quarter of a mile from the finish he actually had taken the lead, amid wild cheering from the stand. Suddenly he stopped; he had broken his pastern joint and was ruined. He was retired, but as a sire he got little of note.

*His Heroic
Finish*

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

One of the most popular victories for the Belmont Stakes was that of *Cloverbrook* in 1877, for he was the entry of Mr. E. A. Clabaugh of Baltimore, one of the highest type of turfmen, whose winners were all "home-bred." *Cloverbrook* was a chestnut, with a blaze face and four white legs, by *Vauxhall* from *Maudina* by *Australian*; granddam, *Maud* (*Alarm's* dam). He had won the *Preakness*, and was unplaced for the *Withers*. For the Belmont a large field started, the favorite, owing to great trials in private, being *Rifle*, a full brother to *Creedmoor*. The going was very muddy; *Cloverbrook* seemed to revel in it, winning by two lengths. Mr. P. Lorillard was disappointed with *Basil's* race and offered a match, \$5,000 a side at $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, *Basil* vs. *Cloverbrook*, and *Basil* won by ten lengths. For the *Jersey Derby*, *Baden Baden* beat them both. *Cloverbrook* raced with success until six. He had a trick of bolting, as his sire, *Vauxhall*, had before him, and was a great one in heavy ground.

Cloverbrook,
1874

*The Belmont
Running
Reversed*

Duke of Magenta was "cobby" as a two-year-old in 1877 and lost his first race, but he won the *Flash*, *Grinstead*, *Nursery*, and *Central Stakes*. At three, he had lengthened and spread into a powerful colt and won eleven out of twelve starts, including the *Withers*, *Belmont*, *Travers*, *Kenner*, and *Dixie*. His only defeat was for the *Jersey Derby*, finishing third to *Spartan*. It was too bad to be true. People wondered, but they did not know what had happened. A day or two before the race the *Duke* and *Danger* had a strong gallop. The weather was very warm, and as they appeared to feel the heat, a stable attendant threw a pailful of cold water over each of them. The next day both colts were feverish and discharged from the nostrils. Little was thought of it, but both were beaten for their races.

*Duke of
Magenta*,
1875

*His Defeat
for the Derby
Explained*

Three weeks later *Duke of Magenta* appeared at *Saratoga* for the *Travers Stakes*. The public, ignorant of the true state of things at *Monmouth*, made *Spartan* the favorite; but the *Duke* won easily. At the close of the season Mr. P. Lorillard purchased him from his brother, Mr. George Lorillard, and sent him along with *Parole* to England. On the voyage he took influenza, turned "roarer," and was sent home. He and *Uncas* appeared at *Jerome Park* during the October meeting of 1879—"just to show themselves"—and the crowd cheered them for old times' sake, which the *Duke* acknowledged by performing a *pas seul*. He never raced again and in the stud sired some fair performers, among them *Young Duke*.

Duke of Magenta was a light bay, standing 16 hands. He had a fine head, rather a bullocky neck, short back, deep ribs, but rather heavy shoulders. His quarters were heavy and he had rather a short, snappy stride, but his action was good. He was marked with a narrow stripe in his face, both hind legs white half-way to the hocks. He was a son of *Lexington* from *Magenta* by imported *Yorkshire*; granddam, *Miriam* by imported *Glencoe*, third dam, *Minerva Anderson*

Description

RACING IN AMERICA

by imported Luzborough; then a mare by Sir Charles. Mr. Chas. Wheatly, and others who knew the family, always contended that Minerva Anderson was by a quarter-horse called Big Printer, of unknown pedigree. However, Duke of Magenta was the best race-horse of his day. Many considered him the best of all Lexington's sons.

Bramble,
1875

Bramble would have taken rank as one of America's greatest race-horses had Duke of Magenta never lived—the Duke was a lion in his path. When they met as two-year-olds, *Bramble* won. He never did it again. Duke of Magenta beat him four times the year they were three-year-olds (1878); but when the next year had rolled around, the Duke was at Newmarket and *Bramble* swept the board. Five cup-races—the Baltimore, Westchester, Monmouth, Saratoga, and Brighton—were all fish for his net. He won fifteen out of twenty races at four years old. At three he had won twelve. At five he won the Nashville Centennial, and at six he started once and broke down.

Description of
Bramble

A rather plain bay, *Bramble* was marked with a star in his forehead and stood 15.2. He was a son of Bonnie Scotland from Ivy Leaf by Australian. His dam was never trained, but her dam, Bayflower, was a fine race-mare, and full sister to Bayonet, Preakness, Beacon, etc. All members of this family were noted for fine constitutions, and, united with Bonnie Scotland, it is not strange that *Bramble* should have made a name for that quality. He entered the stud at Belle Meade, in Tennessee, where he was foaled. Subsequently, General Jackson sold him to Eugene Leigh, as he preferred Luke Blackburn, who never sired but one high-class racer (Proctor Knott). *Bramble* sired Clifford, Ben Brush, and many excellent performers.

Himyar,
1875

Himyar was probably the greatest favorite for the Kentucky Derby that ever went down in defeat; and his defeat caused a panic in every city throughout the country where there was betting on the event. As a two-year-old he had been declared "a phenomenon," for at Lexington he had defeated his field by *twenty lengths*. At three he had won the Belle Meade and Phoenix, "pulled double"; and for the Derby he sold favorite over the field in auction pools. It was a good field; Leveller, Day Star, Solicitor, McHenry, etc., were in it. *Himyar* started badly. He was last to get away, but made up his ground and finished second to Day Star. Backers were dumb with astonishment; they were badly hit. There were all sorts of rumors—one being that there was a combination to beat him. Besides his bad start, it was alleged that when he began overhauling his field, one by one, some of the jockeys were heard to cry, "Here he comes! Stop him!" and that they did all they could to impede him. Bob Swim was riding Leveller, and Swim's reputation as a foul rider was well known. There had been more money bet on *Himyar* than any horse for years, and the temptation to "stop" so great a favorite lent color to the charges.

His Defeat
for the Derby

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Himyar's after-career as a three-year-old showed that the Kentucky Derby was not his true form, and as a four-year-old he won all his races. There was always a doubt as to his stamina; but he raced until six and was the best race-horse on the Western circuit. Major Thomas never brought him East. He was a son of Alarm, from the old white-faced mare Hira (who raced in the East in 1869) by Lexington; granddam, the famous mare Hegira (by imported Ambassador), who, in 1850, made the record for 2-mile heats at New Orleans; third dam, Flight, another great race-mare, by imported Leviathan.

*His
Breeding*

In color Himyar was a bay with a star and hind pasterns white. He is described as light in the flank but powerfully muscled in the quarters. The fact that he never raced in the East renders it difficult to gauge his merit. While doubts existed as to his stamina, there is no question that his speed was marvellous. He was a fearfully nervous horse; he fretted and worried so much as to often lose condition, and made him a hard one to train. As a sire he was a tremendous success. In 1893 he led the "Winning Sires" with 37 winners of 138 races and \$259,252—then the greatest sum of money ever won by the progeny of an American stallion in a single season. He was second in 1894, seventh in 1895, fourth in 1897, fifth in 1898. He sired Domino, the fastest miler of his period, and established a line through Commando, Peter Pan, Colin, Superman, Pennant, and Transvaal that was the most popular of the age. He also sired Correction, the best sprinter of her day, from whom descended Yankee and Naturalist.

*Himyar as
a Sire*

Glenmore and *Checkmate* were the great campaigners of their period. They were both sons of Glen Athol (son of Blair Athol), a horse imported by Mr. Cameron, but unable to race, owing to defective limbs. *Glenmore* was a copper-colored chestnut from Lotta by Hunter's Glencoe. Mr. Swigert bought him as a yearling for \$175, and while he never raced at two, he won thirty-nine out of eighty-two races, beating all the best horses of the day. He was not large, but heavily muscled—so heavy that in his race with *Ferida*, 4-mile heats, he became muscle-bound. Most of his races were over a distance, many of them at 4-mile heats.

*Glenmore,
1875*

Checkmate was a brown gelding and a hard puller; yet Jim McLaughlin rode him at exercise with nothing but a halter.

*Checkmate,
1875*

"You'll get that boy killed some day," said Johnny Hyland; "it's risky; it makes me nervous."

"Jimmy is a strong boy," was all Rowe would reply.

Checkmate came to hand slowly. He was four years old before he won a race. Then he ran ninety-one races, and won forty-one, including the Saratoga Cup, Grand Prize Excelsior, Brewers' Cup, Dixiana, and Merchants' Stakes, in the latter beating *Hindoo*. He trained until eight years old. Unlike his kinsman,

RACING IN AMERICA

Glenmore, speed rather than stamina was his strong point, but he could stay well enough for all practical purposes. His dam, Full Cry, was a daughter of Vandal, and he is the rather rare case of a brown horse both of whose parents were chestnuts.

Monitor,
1876

Monitor, like Parole, Roamer, Checkmate, and others, proved the superiority of geldings as campaigners. He was a bald-faced chestnut, with white legs, by Glenelg from Minx, a sister to Monarchist. As a colt he was very fractious, and ran away at Jerome Park, injuring himself so much they had to retire him for the season. Then he was gelded, and it made a great change, as he behaved and won seven times as a three-year-old, while at four he became one of the giants, winning the Bowie 4-mile heats; and at five he won the Baltimore and Monmouth Cups. He "trained on" for years, and was Mr. Geo. Lorillard's most useful racer. He quite divided with Parole the affections of the crowd, who learned to look with confidence for "Old Baldy's" white face at the finish.

Spendthrift,
1876

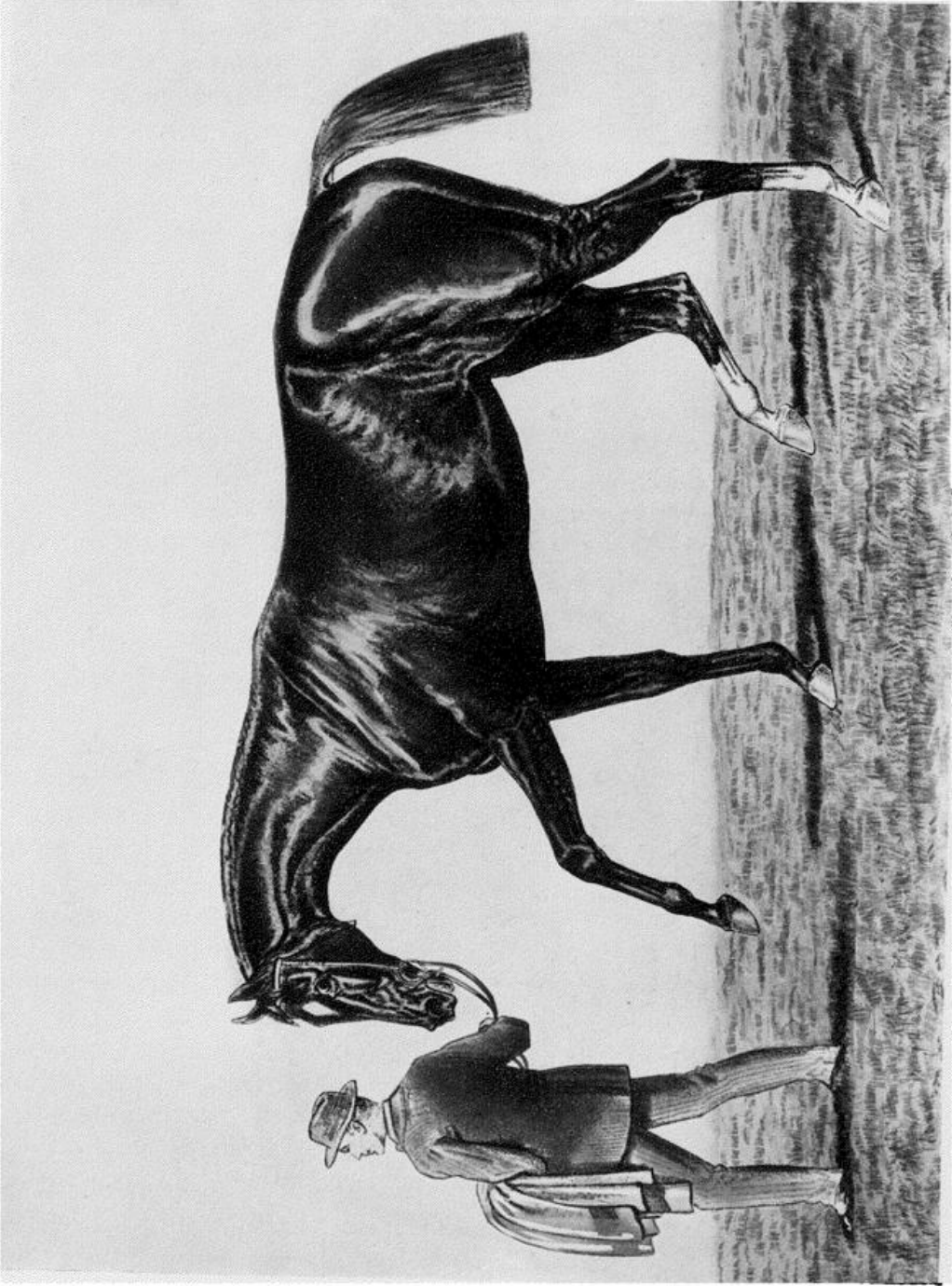
To *Spendthrift* belonged the honor of introducing the spotted jacket of Mr. Jas. R. Keene, which he made famous, and to which Domino, Foxhall, Com-mando, Colin, Sysonby, and Peter Pan contributed additional fame. To *Spendthrift* also belongs the credit of establishing a line of racers in Hastings, Fair Play, and Man o' War. *Spendthrift*, as a two-year-old, in 1878, won all his races—five. They were all run in the West. In the East the extraordinary success of Mr. George Lorillard's two-year-olds was such that the cry went up that "George Lorillard will break up racing." All eyes turned toward *Spendthrift* as the only colt likely to turn the Lorillard flank in the races for the great stakes of the following year. Several gentlemen were appealed to and asked to "help give George Lorillard some opposition." Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt was indifferent; Mr. James Gordon Bennett said he would give \$10,000. Finally Mr. Jerome persuaded Mr. Keene to make an offer, and Mr. C. W. Bathgate was sent to Kentucky, with the result that Mr. Swigert sold *Spendthrift*—" \$15,000 with contingencies," it was said, was the price.

Mr. Keene's
First
Race-Horse

Second for
the
Withers

Spendthrift was brought East New Year's week of 1879, and given Colonel Thomas Puryear to train at Rutherford, N. J.—the old Valley Brook farm, where Balrownie had held court in earlier days. He became the winter favorite for the Withers and Belmont, and should have won both; but in his race for the Withers he was pulled double to allow his stable mate, Dan Sparling, win, Mr. Keene having, during the winter, backed the latter at long odds. There was considerable ill feeling over it, as there had been no "declaration to win." In fact, there was no provision in the Rules of Racing for a declaration, and the incident led to one being incorporated in the rules the following year. A few days later *Spendthrift* won the Belmont Stakes by six lengths.

Then came the first race for the Lorillard Stakes. The start saw the field



SPENDTHRIFT, 1876

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

away with Spendthrift standing at the post, having been badly kicked by Magnetism. The public groaned, as the case looked hopeless, but Evans, his jockey, started the forlorn hope, and then followed one of the most exciting contests ever run on an American race-course. The field was fifty yards ahead, but before they had gone a mile he had gradually crept up within striking distance. Then he closed with them and began passing them as, one by one, they fell away, reminding one of the description of Lord Clifden's St. Leger, or of Sir Francis Doyle's description of Mameluke's finish for the St. Leger of '27 (with some alteration):

"Now fitfully by gusts is heard
'He's sixth'—'he's fifth'—'he's fourth'—'he's third.'
And on, like an arrowy meteor flame
The stride of the (Belmont) winner came."

In the last quarter Harold held the lead; Hughes was urging the golden-haired beauty, and the shrill cry of Fisher on Monitor, "Go on, Hughes! He's catching you!" rang out above the clatter of feet and the roar of the stand. Harold was staggering, and Spendthrift, racing like a dead-game colt, caught him, and won by a length.

Spendthrift won the Jersey Derby and Champion Stakes, beating Bramble; but Falsetto beat him for both the Travers and Kenner. Spendthrift had begun to have trouble with his feet, and was quite sore. He had always beaten Monitor, but for the Jerome Stakes Monitor beat him, and he ran no more. In March, 1880, he was sent to England with Foxhall and the Keene colts; but there he contracted a cold, and his wind became affected. He started for the Cambridgeshire, but was not placed. He was brought home in 1881 and started in two races that October, but his wind being touched, he could do little good and retired to the stud in 1882. Here he made a decided impression, Kingston, Bankrupt, Lamplighter, Hastings, and Lazzarone being among his best. Kingston led the Winning Sires in 1900 and 1910; Hastings led in 1902 and 1908; while Hasting's son, Fair Play, led in 1920 through his son, Man o' War.

Spendthrift was a chestnut, with a diamond-shaped star and both hind pasterns white. He had a beautiful, clean-cut head, deep neck, short back, and his shoulders were a trifle heavy. He also had very thin-soled feet, and hard ground gave him trouble. He was a fine-tempered horse and easy to ride. He was by Australian; his dam, Aerolite (by Lexington), never raced, but she was a sister to Idlewild, a great race-mare. Aerolite, mated with Australian, besides foaling Spendthrift, foaled Mozart, Fellowcraft, Miser, Jersey Belle, and Rutherford. She also foaled a colt called Lamplighter, belonging to Mr. Astor, that was very highly tried, but died before he could be raced. Mozart was a blind horse, but he had won races.

*Wins the
Belmont and
Lorillard*

*Defeats
Bramble*

In England

*Spendthrift
as a Sire*

RACING IN AMERICA

A curious feature of Spendthrift's career in the stud was that while he was a chestnut and the son of one, his best colts, Kingston, Lamplighter, and Hastings, were all browns; and another peculiarity was that all three were from imported mares—Kingston's dam by Victorious; Lamplighter's by Speculum; and Hastings's by Tomahawk or Blue Ruin.

Sensation,
1877

Years ago, in the railway-station at Oakdale, Long Island, there was a rough drawing of a horse's head, and underneath some "mute inglorious Milton" had scribbled, with lead-pencil, the following lines:

"It's of a famous race horse
The story I will tell;
And when I tell you who he is,
You'll surely know him well.
He's known to you, he's known to me;
He's known throughout the nation;
Wherever racing men you see—
His name—it is Sensation."

Sensation's
Trial

It was at Oakdale where Mr. Geo. L. Lorillard's training stable was located and where Sensation spent his coltish days, and the above lines were probably the humble tribute of some employee of the stable to testify his admiration for the unbeaten champion of the "blue-and-orange" jacket. However that may be, *Sensation* was a marked colt from the day he was broken to halter. His fame for speed long preceded him, for, during the autumn meetings of 1878, while only a yearling, his name was on every lip—"the big brown colt with a crooked blaze." He had been named after the celebrated pointer dog whose head so long ornamented the catalogue of the Westminster Club's show. He had beaten his fields so easily that Mr. Walden, his trainer, remarked: "Either this colt is a world-beater or our yearlings are no good. I thought Harold's trial last year was a good one, but this one's is pounds better." Tried with Monitor, a two-year-old, at evens, the young one won pulled up.

Wins the
Juvenile

Curiously enough, Sensation made his first appearance as a racer the very day of Harold's unfortunate race for the Withers. It was the Juvenile, at Jerome Park. His fame was so great that crowds gathered around him as Walden saddled him. He won handily enough. Eight times that season he started, and never failed to "bring home the bacon"—the Juvenile, July, August, Criterion, Flash, Saratoga, Nursery, and Central Stakes all fell to him; and he retired to winter quarters as great a favorite as Harold had been the year before.

An Unbeaten
Colt

But when the season of 1880 came, Grenada, instead of Sensation, brought the "blue and orange" to the post. While at work at Mr. Lorillard's track, on Long Island, he had picked up a stone, and it lamed him slightly. In favoring the foot he threw the strain on the other leg, and it gave way. Finding he could not be trained, he was used as a sire, and Triton, Electric, and Loantaka (Sub-

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

urban, 1891) were among his first. Later Mr. P. Lorillard purchased him of his brother's estate, and in 1899 he was second of the Winning Sires in England (through his son, Democrat, who won the Champagne, Middle Park, and Dewhurst Plate), his get winning twenty races, worth £20,038.

Sensation was a rich brown, with purple lustre. He had a crooked blaze extending over his left nostril, and a band of white around the coronet of his left fore foot. His conformation was faultless, and his action the poetry of motion. He never seemed to be doing his best. He was naturally indolent; Ferncliffe closed with him for the Nursery, the only time another horse ever got near him, and Hughes said it was only his indolence that rendered that possible. "I'd only to cluck to 'im," said Hughes, "an' 'e came away like a steam-engine." He was bred by Mr. Welch, at Erdenheim, near Philadelphia, and sold to Mr. Geo. Lorillard as a yearling. By Leamington from Susan Beane by Lexington; his granddam was Sallie Lewis by Glencoe, tracing to Motto by imported Barefoot. Mr. Bathgate, who remembered the colts of the St. Leger winner of 1823, when he stood in Westchester, often remarked that Sensation had "the Barefoot action," which was smooth and without apparent effort.

Description

*High
Breeding*

*"The
Barefoot
Action"*

Unlike most of Mr. Geo. Lorillard's racers, *Ferida* was not brilliant at two; but at three she won eight out of fourteen starts, and swept all the races for fillies that year (1879). As a four-year-old she won six races, including the Great Long Island Stakes, 4-mile heats, defeating Glenmore. At five, she won nine races, defeating her old rival, Glenmore, and walked over for the Bowie Stakes. She was a small mare, but a great stayer, defeating all the best horses of her time over a distance. She was by Glenelg from La Henderson, and may be said to have been the best mare of the era.

*Ferida,
1876*

Barrett was a big, coarse colt by Bonnie Scotland—Sue Walton, bred at Belle Meade and raced in Mr. P. Lorillard's colors. He gained a great reputation by defeating Spinaway when she tried to concede him 9 pounds, and Mr. Lorillard sent him to England, backing him heavily to win the Derby of '81; but Pincus found him utterly unable to stay more than a mile; "and," said he, "if we had left him at home, we would have won a ton of money on Iroquois." Barrett was sent home, and became a famous sprinter. At a mile Girofle beat him, at Sheepshead Bay, in one of the heaviest-betting races ever run there. Barrett had size, bone, and muscle, but was too big for a stayer.

*Barrett,
1878*

It was said in Kentucky that the year Falsetto won at Saratoga, the corn at Mr. Reynolds's Fleetwood farm nearly all came in red and white kernels—the racing colors of the stable. It matters not whether nature meant to celebrate the event, or that it was a coincidence, but certainly the "red-and-white" jacket became a terror when borne by the blaze-faced brown. He had won the Phoenix and the Clark, but Lord Murphy had beaten him for the Kentucky Derby.

*Falsetto,
1876*

RACING IN AMERICA

*"What Will
You Lay Him
for the
Travers?"*

*Wins the
Travers and
Kenner*

*A Great
Gallop*

Yet, the day the crowd were madly cheering Spendthrift's great finish for the Lorillard Stakes, at Jerome Park, Mr. Jim Bell, the tailor, called to Cridge, the bookmaker: "What will you lay against him for the Travers?" "Evens," answered Cridge. "Falsetto'll clip his wings when they meet at Saratoga," said Bell. It was prophetic, for Falsetto beat him two lengths. Then it leaked out that Spendthrift had trouble with his feet. For the Kenner, Falsetto beat Spendthrift again, and Mr. P. Lorillard bought him for \$18,000, and sent him to England. The English handicapper had evidently read the racing reports, and for the Newmarket Handicap of '80 Falsetto had 129 pounds. He ran a great trial with Parole, but broke down and was sent home, entering the stud at Rancocas in 1881. In his second season he sired the famous filly Dewdrop; but before her merit was demonstrated Mr. Lorillard sold him to the Woodburn Stud for \$6,000.

Falsetto was a brown, standing 16.1, with a blaze covering his nose, and four white legs. He was light in the flanks, and had no great depth of girth; but his action, when extended, was the perfection of animal mechanism. He galloped with his head carried low, with an enormous stride that rendered him conspicuous among a hundred horses in the morning gallops. He was by Enquirer from Farfaletta by Australian. He was a delicate horse, and Matt Byrnes said that he was a "poor feeder."

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

“Watching the ‘crack’ as he strips for the fray
In his trainer’s corner, the ‘quality’ bay—
Quality all, from the deerlike head
That stamps the Venison thoroughbred
To the setting-on of the sable flag,
Lacking in what for a model nag?
Only a trifle in size and power;
But blossomed there ever a perfect flower?”

THE "CRACKS" OF THE "EIGHTIES" 1880-1890

"**H**AROLD was ruined by Hughes trying to give Spendthrift fifty yards' start and a beating," said Mr. George Lorillard, in commenting on the start for the Withers Stakes of '79; and many agreed with him. The season of 1878 had closed, with Harold the champion colt of the East—"the coming horse." He had won the Flash, Saratoga, July, and other stakes, and it was to obtain a worthy foeman that Spendthrift was purchased, as otherwise it was feared he would sweep all the stakes. He won the Preakness easily enough, and after his trial with Monitor became known, he went to the post for the Withers, a 40 to 100 favorite, while 3 to 1 was against Spendthrift. When the flag fell Harold was left standing; Hughes should never have tried to catch the field, fifty yards ahead; but he did, and not only failed but the colt broke a blood-vessel. He recovered enough to lead the field for the Lorillard Stakes until the last furlong, when, in his weakened condition, he faltered and Spendthrift beat him. He was ruined, and won only one race after that. His stern chase for the Withers started the breaking of blood-vessels and drove him off the course. Hughes's action in starting him, after being left, was due to the fact that the stable had backed him very heavily, and Hughes himself had put all his earnings on the colt. Harold was an exquisitely beautiful golden chestnut, bred at Erdenheim, in 1876, and by Leamington from Maggie B. B. by Australian, and, therefore, a full brother of Iroquois.

Harold,
1876

Left at the
Post

A Stern
Chase

It was *Volturno* that had the honor of calling attention to Billet as a sire. Billet came to America in 1868, and was located in Illinois. There were few mares there, and several years passed before Sangamona and Kate Claxton, his daughters, appeared. *Volturno* was his first really high-class one. He won four out of five at two, but at three he won six out of ten; the U. S. Hotel, at Saratoga, and the Dixie, at Baltimore; and at four, the Louisville Cup and many other events. He was bred by Powers and Buckles, of Champaign, Ill. Buckles was quite a character. He came to the Lorillard sale in New York to buy Kantaka. The horse was superbly bred, being by Scottish Chief from Hermit's dam. This was recited to Buckles, but he hung fire. "Why, he's a half-brother to Hermit, the greatest sire in England," was the remark. "So it be," replied Buckles, "but I don't want all pedigree and no hoss—I want some pedigree and some hoss." *Volturno* was a son of Sprightly, a full sister to Salina (Salvator's dam) by Lexington; hence one of the "Levity family."

Volturno,
1877

RACING IN AMERICA

Girofle,
1877

Girofle was one of the best mares of her generation, rather backward for a Leamington, a hard one to beat when she "arrived." As a five-year-old she won ten out of seventeen races, among them the Freehold and Eatontown, at Monmouth; the Grand National, at Jerome Park; Oriole and Pimlico, at Baltimore. In 1883, when six, she was leased to Mr. Walton, who took her to England, where she started for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire without success. Mr. Walton claimed she had been poisoned, and Wm. Day, who trained her, refused to train for Mr. Walton. She was brought home in 1884, Mr. Walton returning her to Eph Snedeker with the statement that she was "done and too old," but Snedeker won races with her in less than three months after she landed.

Grenada,
1877

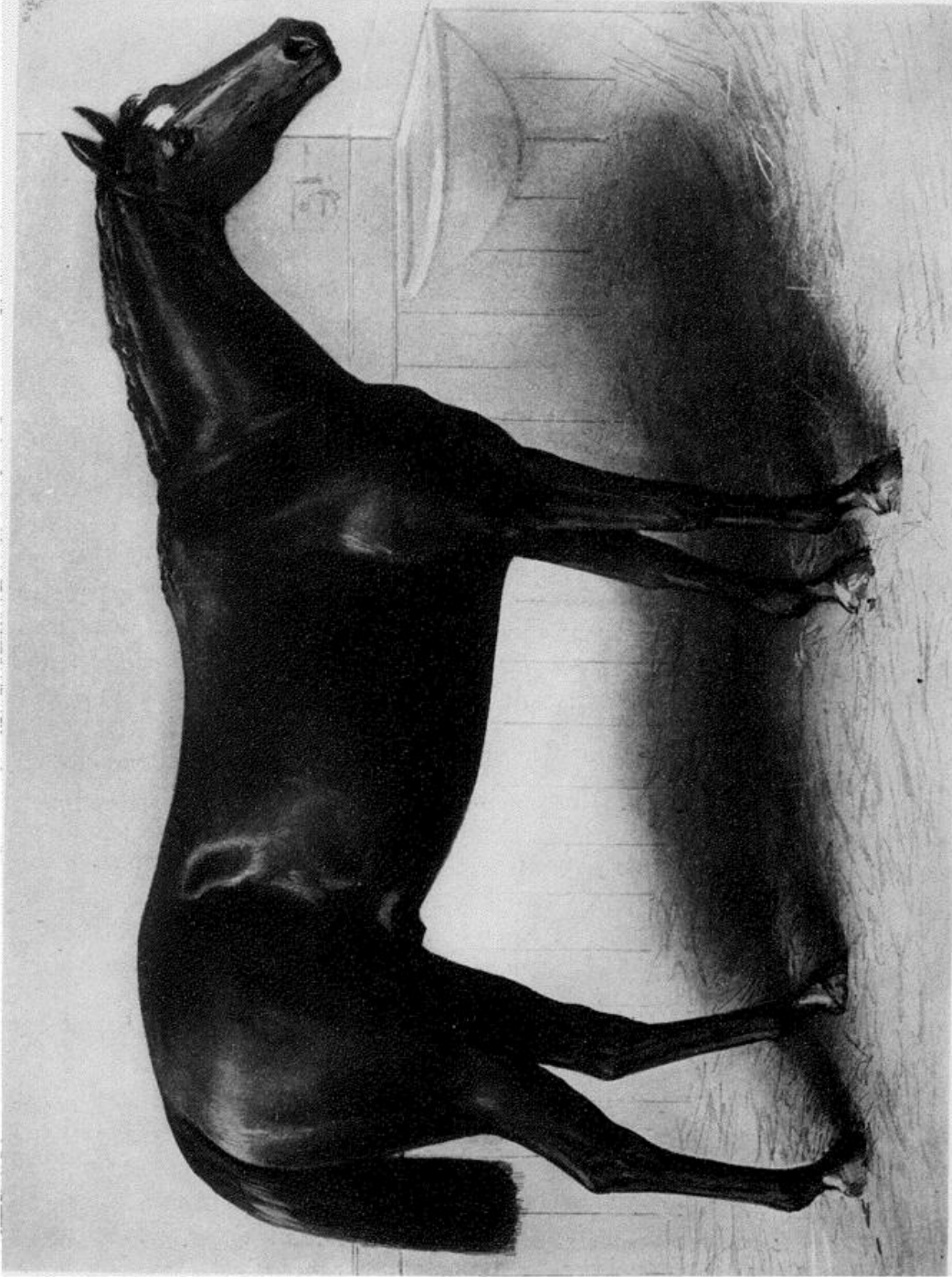
"That was the poorest race for the Belmont I ever saw," observed George Evans, the jockey, the day *Grenada* won the Belmont of '80—and he said it without removing his pipe from his mouth. Probably he was thinking of the previous year, when he had ridden Spendthrift to victory. *Grenada* had been beaten by Ferncliffe for the Withers by a close decision, but he won the Lorillard, Preakness and Coney Island Derby, Travers and Jerome. He was an angular brown, bred at Woodburn, where King Alfonso sired him and Fonso in his first season. He was a useful colt to Mr. Geo. Lorillard; but when Luke Blackburn met him he had little chance of winning races.

*Luke
Blackburn*,
1877

Luke Blackburn was the most muscular of race-horses, as Tom Ochiltree was the most heavily boned. Bred by Captain Franklin, at Gallatin, Tenn., he raced as a two-year-old no less than thirteen times, winning only two. The Dwyer brothers bought him, and the spring he was three they raced him at Lexington. Even then his racing was not of the kind to foreshadow the great career that awaited him, as that season (1880) he started twenty times and lost only one race, when, at Sheepshead Bay, he fell and did not finish. The rich events of the turf fell to him, one after another: the Tidal, Coney Island Derby, Ocean, Excelsior, Summer Handicap, U. S. Hotel, Grand Union, Kenner, Champion, Challenge, Kentucky, St. Leger, and Stallion Stakes—in all \$46,975.

*The Colt of
His Year*

The Grand Union Prize, at Saratoga, was his most meritorious performance, for at $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles he, a three-year-old, carried 116 pounds, to 118 pounds carried by Glenmore, five years old. According to the scale at the time, he had 14 pounds overweight for age, while Glenmore had 6 pounds off. Constructively, Blackburn conceded Glenmore 20 pounds. In the autumn Blackburn was taken to Louisville, and won the Stallion Stakes. The track was very hard, and when he pulled up he was lame. For some time they could not locate it. Then it was found to be in the coffin-joint, from which horses seldom recover. He started only twice the next year (1881). During the spring rumor was busy with stories that all was not well with him, and when he won a race at Jerome



LUKE BLACKBURN, 1877

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Park his condition showed he had not been "sent along" very often. He started for the Coney Island Cup, and, despite rumors, his prestige was so great that he was a favorite. He was full of racing spirit, but the old speed was lacking, and he fell back unplaced, and Glenmore had his revenge for the beating he had received the year before for the Grand Union Prize.

It was Luke Blackburn's adieu to the turf. General Jackson purchased him for the Belle Meade Stud. As a sire he began well, as he sired Proctor Knott, winner of the first Futurity. He never sired another of high class. Blackburn was a son of Bonnie Scotland from Nevada by Lexington; granddam, Lighsome by Glencoe out of Levity by imported Trustee. His dam, Nevada, was a full sister to Salina, the dam of Salvator, and, like Salvator and most of the stallions tracing to Levity, his failure as a sire was as conspicuous as his success as a race-horse.

*His Last
Race*

Luke Blackburn was a bright bay with a large star and both hind pasterns white. He stood 15.2, with a handsome head and a muscular neck. The muscles of his quarters and stifles were enormous. He had good bone, broad, flat legs, and great power in the loins. But his eye was his remarkable feature; it was so prominent, showing nervous force, and he had a fashion, like Sensation, of rolling it. In action he was like a wild horse, running with his head high in the air, his nostrils flaring, and his eyes ablaze, with McLaughlin sitting far back in the saddle trying to restrain him—indeed, he leaned back so far that he often spurred the colt in the brisket, but unintentionally. McLaughlin said he never rode a horse so hard to control, nor one whose physical power was so great. Once, McLaughlin said, he stepped on a stone, and, flinching from it, he gave such a bound "that fairly lifted me out of the saddle." Such a combination of muscular and nervous force has never been seen in any other American race-horse. McLaughlin said that after the race in which he beat Glenmore, at Saratoga, he was so distressed trying to hold Blackburn, that, upon dismounting, he could not walk to scale.

*Luke
Blackburn's
Peculiarities*

Spinaway was one of the most remarkable of the two-year-old fillies which have appeared, and her career ended with that year. She was one of the lot of yearlings which, bred by Mr. Welch, at Erdenheim, were purchased by Messrs. P. and G. Lorillard in 1879. In the division Mr. Pierre Lorillard took Iroquois and "Prince George" took *Spinaway*, a chestnut by Leamington—Megara by imported Eclipse. She won seven out of nine races at two, in the Juvenile running away from a crack field in which were Thora, Barrett, etc., and then won the Foam, Surf, Bouquet, and Chestnut Hill Stakes. Barrett beat her for the August Stakes, but she carried a 12-pound penalty. At three she stepped on a stone, which lodged in her foot. It escaped attention until it lamed her, and it was found she could no longer be trained. In the stud she produced

*Spinaway,
1878*

RACING IN AMERICA

Strideaway by Glenmore and Lazzarone (who defeated Domino for the Suburban) by Spendthrift.

Hindoo,
1878

Hindoo came the year following Luke Blackburn, and it is to this day a source of contention whether he or Hindoo was the better race-horse. McLaughlin, who rode both, leans to Blackburn; James Rowe, who trained them, has never unqualifiedly committed himself, but has shown a liking for Hindoo; while the Dwyer brothers, under whose "red-blue sash" both raced, never agreed in the matter. Hindoo was bred by Mr. D. Swigert at the Elmendorf Stud, in Kentucky, and started as a two-year-old in that gentleman's colors. He was a brown bay with a star and right hind pastern white. By Virgil from Florence by Lexington, granddam imported Weatherwitch by Weatherbit, he was quite fashionably bred, and won seven races at Western meetings. Then Mr. Swigert brought him to Saratoga, hoping to meet Spinaway. But the great filly remained at Monmouth, and Hindoo was started for the Windsor Hotel Stakes at "odds on"; but he could only run third to Crickmore, and for the Day Boat Line Stakes Thora beat him also. The Dwyer brothers then purchased him and retired him.

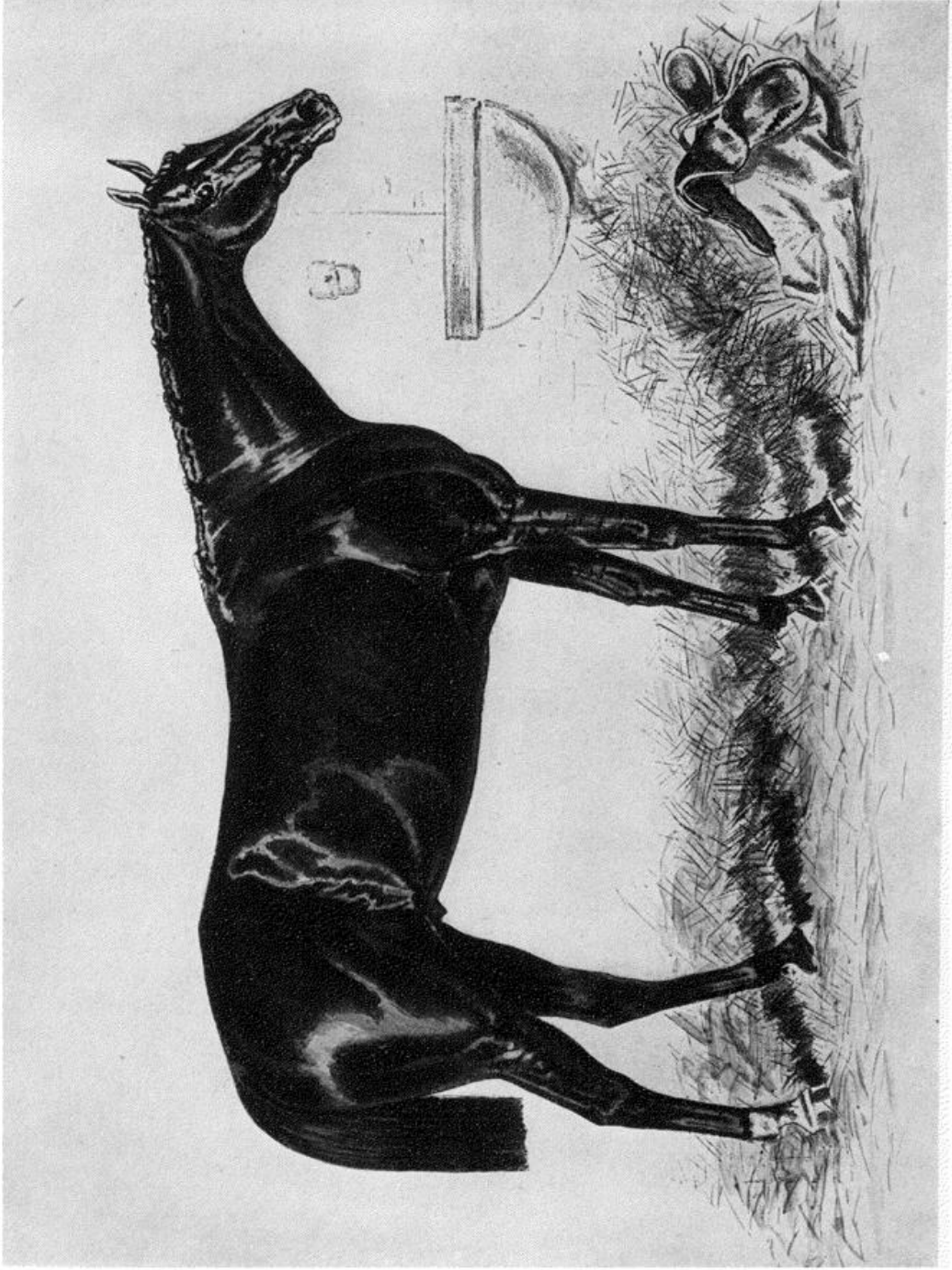
"Hindoo's
Year"

The season of 1881 became embalmed in racing history as "Hindoo's year." He started twenty times, and won eighteen, the Blue Ribbon at Lexington, the Kentucky Derby and Clark at Louisville, the Tidal and Derby at Sheepshead Bay, the Ocean, Lorillard, Champion, and St. Leger at Monmouth, and the Travers, Sequel, U. S. Hotel, and Kenner at Saratoga. He had beaten the gelding Crickmore four times before they met for the September Stakes (handicap) at Sheepshead Bay—the weights were: Hindoo, 123 pounds; Crickmore, 111 pounds; Aella, 105 pounds. It was 1 to 8, Hindoo; 12 to 1, Crickmore, the latter winning by 4 lengths; Hindoo a bad third. Mr. M. F. Dwyer bet \$8,000 on his colt; hence, if Hindoo was "amiss," the stable was unaware of it. Ten days later Hindoo, 110 pounds, Crickmore, 105 pounds, met at 1½ miles; betting 1 to 2, Hindoo; but Crickmore, at 8 to 5, won again by 4 lengths. Hindoo followed Crickmore to Baltimore for the Dixie; but on the day of the race he had a plaster on his throat, and Crickmore won.

Hindoo's
Last Race

When the season of 1882 had rolled round, Hindoo was sent West. Checkmate beat him for the Dixiana, and he beat Checkmate, Glidelia, and others for the Louisville Cup. He had returned to his form, and was brought East to "crown the edifice" of his career by winning the Coney Island Cup, 2¼ miles, beating Eole and Parole. Then ensued an amusing controversy between the Dwyer brothers and Mr. Gebhard, the owner of Eole, who was terribly disappointed, as he had thought his horse unbeatable. Social feelings entered into the controversy. Mr. Gebhard was aspiring. The Dwyers prided themselves on being no better than their neighbors.

An Exchange
of
Pleasantries



HINDOO, 1878

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

"If you will come to the Union Club, I will match Eole against Hindoo for \$5,000 a side to run the race over," said Mr. Gebhard.

"If you will come to our butcher-shop, we will match Hindoo against Eole for \$10,000 a side to run the race over," replied Mr. Phil Dwyer.

Nothing came of it. But it was Hindoo's last race. He never recovered from it, and the Dwyers would never after start horses over a cup course, and, as they controlled the best horses, the great cup races were abandoned by the racing clubs. Hindoo was sold to the Runnymede Stud, Paris, Ky., and began as a sire in 1883. He sired Hanover and Jim Gore in his first season, and four years later Sallie McClelland. That was glory enough. He never led the Winning Sires, but he was second to Glenelg in 1887.

*Hindoo as
a Sire*

No two horses could have been more unlike each other than Luke Blackburn and Hindoo. Blackburn was a heavily topped colt, muscled like a gladiator, with every evidence of a robust constitution. Hindoo was plain, yet racing-like; he had a long, rather weak-looking back, and was leggy. In a race Blackburn was all excitement—every muscle was in play, and every nerve taxed to its utmost tension. The great veins stood out under his skin, looking as if ready to burst. Hindoo was calm and gentle—"he did no more than you asked him," McLaughlin would say. Blackburn dashed to the front; at the start, like a mad horse; he never opened his mouth or let the bit loose. Hindoo ran behind his field, or with them, as his rider chose; he never exerted himself until McLaughlin called upon him to do so, and then he always responded with lion-like courage. Blackburn never liked racing in company, and showed it in his last race, the Coney Island Cup, when he was beaten. Hindoo never showed any whims like that; he did not wear himself out, but conserved his energy, and thus had "something left" at the finish; while Blackburn often looked fatigued after pulling up.

*Luke
Blackburn
and Hindoo
Compared*

General Monroe, who had the glory of winning the first Suburban (1884), was of little value at two years old, starting in ten races without winning. Nor was he much better at three, winning only five out of twenty-nine; and at four, only one out of twenty-three. At five he began to show a little class, and won seven out of twenty-three, including the Fordham Handicap, Saratoga Cup, etc. At six he reached the top of his form. He won nine out of twenty-three. For the Suburban he had 124 pounds, inclusive of a 5-pound penalty for winning the Westchester Handicap. Twenty started. It was 5 to 1 against *General Monroe*, who, ridden by Donohue, laid away, and, coming in the last quarter, won by a neck. Following this he won the cup races at Coney Island, Saratoga, and Washington Park, Chicago, and trained on for years until he was killed in an accident at Brighton.

*General
Monroe,
1878*

The year 1878 was a vintage year for the quality of racers foaled; Iroquois,

RACING IN AMERICA

Eole,
1878

Foxhall, Hindoo, Crickmore, Thora, Saunterer, and *Eole*. When *Eole* started for the Belmont Stakes of '81 he "couldn't get out of his own way" was the comment of George Evans, his jockey. "The big brute had speed, but he ran all over the course, and on the club-house turn he actually laid up against Forager, and Bill Hayward asked me 'Is your horse looking for help?'" continued Evans. *Eole* had never raced before, but he finished second. He was a bay, 16.2, bred by Major Hancock in Virginia. During the season he was sold to Mr. Frederick Gebhard, and at four developed into one of the best of the year. Hindoo beat him for the Coney Island Cup, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, but it drove Hindoo out of racing, and *Eole* won the Monmouth Cup, Champion Stakes, and Autumn Cup, 3 miles. At five he was the best in training, beating Iroquois, George Kinney, and Miss Woodford.

*Mysterious
Trip to
England*

As a six-year-old *Eole* won the Freehold Stakes. Soon after he was missed from the morning gallops, and it was supposed he was lame. Days passed, and he still failed to appear. Then the truth oozed out that Mr. Gebhard had quietly shipped him to England. There he did no good as a race-horse, but developed temper. He was brought home, and the next season was sent to Mr. Gebhard's ranch in California. He never reached there, being burned to death in a railroad accident at Port Jervis, N. Y. His leg had troubled him in 1884, before he was shipped abroad, and he had taken salt-water baths in the ocean at Long Branch with beneficial effect. He was a great race-horse; the power of his back and loins was enormous, and, when on a bright, frosty, winter morning, while out for road work, to see him throw up his heels in sheer animal spirits was a sight indeed!

Thora,
1878

Thora, the brown daughter of Longfellow and Susan Ann by Lexington, was bred by Mr. H. P. McGrath, but raced in the colors of Mr. Chas. Reed. Eleven times she started as a two-year-old, beginning with the Juvenile, for which Spinaway defeated her; but at Saratoga she defeated the renowned Hindoo, and at Baltimore she defeated Crickmore, and thus achieved the unusual honor of beating the two crack colts of the year. True to her Longfellow paternity, she improved as she grew older, and won eleven out of fifteen races at three, making a clean sweep of the filly stakes, and defeated Crickmore for the Relief Stakes at Saratoga, where she also won the Baden Baden, 3 miles, in $5.25\frac{1}{4}$ —a great feat for a three-year-old filly. At four she won the Washington, Baltimore, Westchester, and Saratoga Cups. Then she lost form. The day she won the Excelsior, Jim Lee, her trainer, told Mr. Reed "she's ready to stop"; but he persisted and paid the penalty.

*Her Adieu to
the Turf*

As a five-year-old, in 1883, *Thora* won twice, but broke down in the race for the Louisville Cup. Brophy, her jockey, said she was "only cantering," when a half-mile from the finish he felt her falter suddenly, and he knew the day was

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

lost. Mr. Reed asked Lee if it was serious. "Yes," replied Lee, "she's badly broken down—there goes our bread and butter—we'll never get another like her."

The injury was in the off fore pastern. Thora was a most blood-like filly, with a finely cut head, light neck, well-laid shoulders; but very light in the back ribs—indeed she was of the greyhound type. In the stud her early foals were failures; but in 1889 she produced to the mating with Miser (the blind brother to Spendthrift) the famous filly Yorkville Belle, and later a good colt in Sir Francis, while in 1891 she bred the famous Dobbins, who, besides his other exploits, ran a dead-heat with Domino.

To win a great race with a "home-bred" colt is the highest ambition of the true turfman, and Governor Oden Bowie of Maryland realized it when Crickmore lowered the colors of Hindoo in 1880, and repeated it twice in 1881. He cared nothing for winning with "a purchased horse." Crickmore was not only home-bred but the son of a home-bred, Catesby. Crickmore was a gelding, and started four times at two years old, winning the Saratoga and Windsor Hotel Stakes, beating Hindoo and Thora. Thora beat him for the Merchants, but he beat her for the Central, at Baltimore. At three he won the Withers, but Hindoo beat him for the Tidal, and again for the Lorillard, the U. S. Hotel, and Kenner. At Sheepshead Bay Crickmore beat Hindoo for the September Stakes when the latter tried to concede him 12 pounds, and repeated a week later.

*Crickmore,
1878*

Both were taken to Baltimore for the Dixie, but Hindoo contracted a bad cold and Crickmore won, beating Eole and Barrett. "Crickmore and Catesby!" was the reigning toast that night, and Baltimore fairly floated on a Niagara of champagne in honor of "a Maryland-bred son of a Maryland-bred sire," and their owner, the State's chief magistrate, Governor Bowie, was in high feather as he stood on the stairs of Barnum's Hotel to receive congratulations; and his look of scorn, when Thora's chance of beating Crickmore was mentioned, was worthy of a Garrick or a Betterton. Somebody spoke of the State election. "Oh, the Democrats will sweep the State; Pinckney Whyte'll win. But confound your politics! A man who has won the Dixie Stakes with a colt of his own breeding doesn't think of anything else. What is it, Heidseick or Verzenay? Here's your health—I know you'll drink mine. Mr. Clabaugh, my regards—we'll show these New York gentlemen that we breed a race-horse once in a while," and the "first gentleman of Maryland" turned to receive congratulations.

*He Defeats
Hindoo*

*Rejoicings in
Baltimore*

A winter's rest and Crickmore appeared at the Baltimore spring meeting as good as ever. He beat Glenmore for the cup, but soon there was a rumor that all was not well with the gelding, and, after Thora beat him for the Excelsior, at Saratoga, he went from bad to worse.

RACING IN AMERICA

Forester,
1879

Forester and Runnymede fairly divided the honors in the races for three-year-olds in 1882. Forester, a chestnut by the Ill Used—Woodbine, was bred by Mr. Belmont at the Nursery on Long Island, but raced in the "blue and gold" of Appleby and Johnson. He was a fair two-year-old, and at three won the Withers and Belmont. Runnymede beat him for the Coney Island Derby and also the Lorillard, after a desperate race, by a head. He was a big, loose-jointed, undeveloped colt in appearance, but had a great stride and was, undoubtedly, a colt of considerable class.

Runnymede,
1879

Runnymede was a "picture horse"—a rich brown, and the most refined colt Billet ever sired. He had a head like an antelope and a body as lithe and graceful as one. Bred by Clay & Woodford, in Kentucky, he took his name from their stock-farm. His dam, Mercedes by Melbourne, Jr., was a great producer. He won twice at two, and then the Dwyers, always on the lookout for "a ready-made horse," bought him. His Kentucky Derby, for which he was beaten by Apollo, could never be explained. In the Clark Stakes he beat Apollo ten lengths. He won the Tidal and Coney Island Derby, and defeated Forester for the Lorillard by a head after fouling the chestnut badly. He never seemed to recover from that severe finish. On the day of the Travers Mr. Dwyer reported the colt as "coughing his head off." He was probably a delicate colt and required more delicate handling. As a sire at Mr. Donner's, in Bergen County, N. J., he sired a few fair ones and died early.

His Races
with
Forester

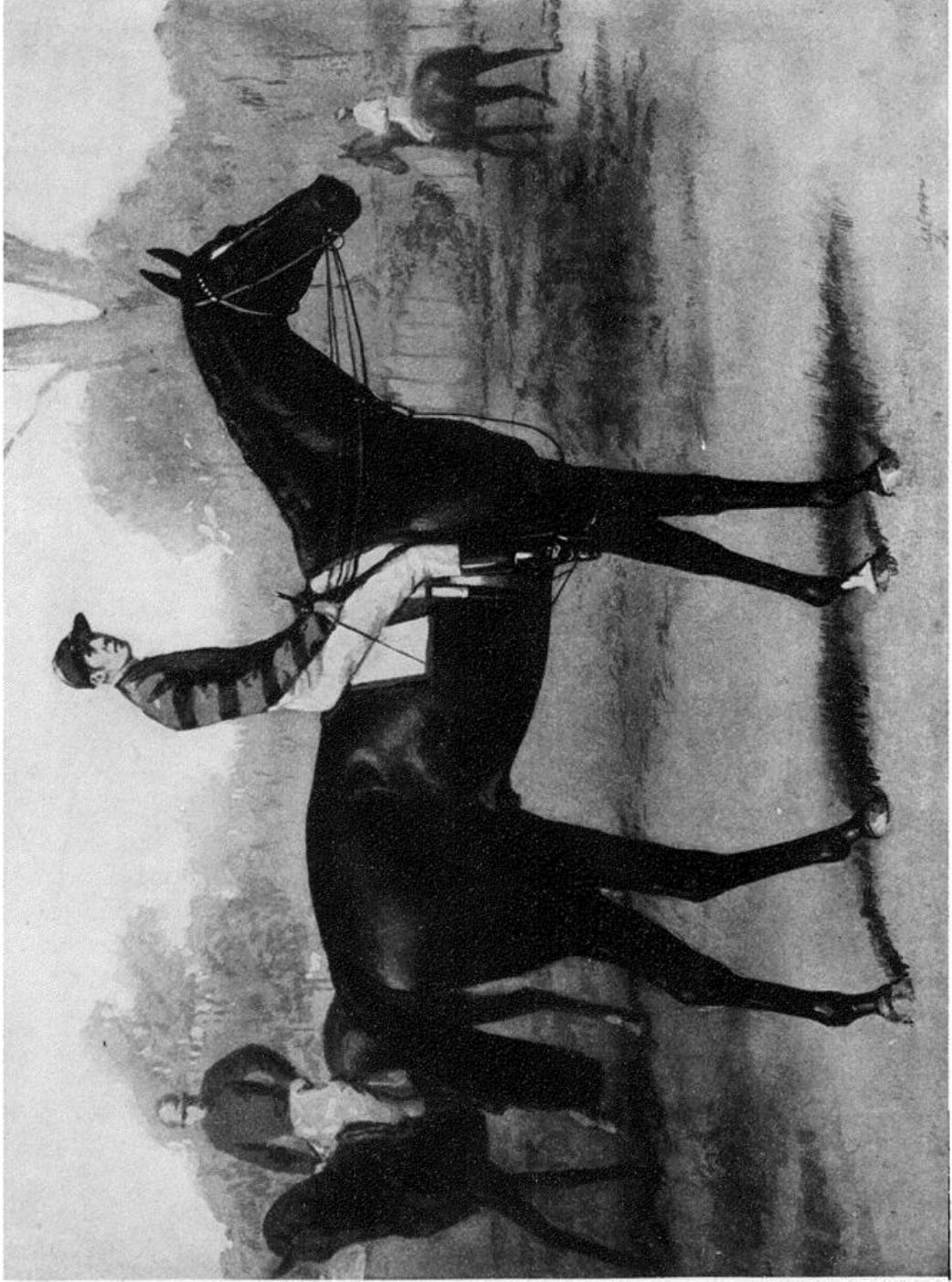
Iroquois,
1878

The fame of Iroquois rests upon his racing in England. His three races in America upon his return added nothing to his reputation—it was a mistake to have started him. After winning the Derby and St. Leger, in England (1881), he began breaking blood-vessels, and this prevented his racing at all as a four-year-old. In 1883, at five, he reappeared and ran second to Tristan for the Hardwick Stakes. Then he won the Stockbridge Cup, a 6-furlong affair; his blood-vessel-breaking rendered it impossible to train him for a long race. He won the cup, June 21. On the 27th he sailed for home, reaching New York July 11. On August 25 he started at Monmouth Park and finished third to George Kinney and Eole for the Monmouth Stakes. Three days later he ran unplaced to Eole and George Kinney. He was in no condition to race; being "a good doer," he made flesh, and Byrnes dared not give him hard work, fearful of his breaking blood-vessels, which he did despite the care taken to avoid it. He raced once after that—late in October, when Miss Woodford beat him, and then retired to the stud, at Rancocas.

Returns to
America

Fred Archer
on Iroquois

A year later when Fred Archer, the English jockey who had ridden Iroquois for the Derby and St. Leger, was in New York he said, speaking of Iroquois: "They shouldn't have raced him here. He was in no condition when he left England to race over a mile. He was the most resolute sort of a colt, and ran as



IROQUOIS, 1878. FRED ARCHER UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

though he liked racing." Iroquois was a rich-colored brown with a narrow blaze and left fore pastern white, and was by Leamington from Maggie B. B. by Australian; granddam, Madeline by Boston; third dam, Magnolia by Glencoe; and was foaled at the Erdenheim Stud (Mr. A. Welch's), near Philadelphia, March 27, 1878, and sold with Mr. Welch's yearlings in May, 1879, to Messrs. P. & G. Lorillard. In the draw he fell to Mr. Pierre Lorillard, and raced in his "cherry and black." He was small and Mr. Lorillard offered him to his brother for \$7,000, but it was declined. He grew to good size later and was shipped to England that autumn.

*Description
of Iroquois*

He had a very high-bred appearance when he had matured. His head was as clean-cut as a cameo, wide between the eyes, small at the muzzle; he had a prominent eye and broad nostrils. His ears were long and slim, and he carried them pricked. He had well-inclined shoulders, was not very high at the withers, and his back "dipped" a trifle; but there was a grand spread of quarters, and, while his cannon-bones were not heavy, his pasterns were long and oblique; his feet of fair size, broad at the heel, and the coronary band perfect. There was a great deal of quality and finish to him—he had the look of "a gentleman," all over.

John McClosky, so long stud-groom at Erdenheim, had very pleasant reminiscences of Leamington and his colts. "Iroquois," he said, "was the most arrogant youngster we ever had. His brother Harold was bad enough, but Harold only wanted to be left alone. Iroquois was a real devil. When a yearling, out of pure 'cussedness' he would seize a corn-stalk and go among the yearlings, as if to challenge them to take it, which none of them would do. He always led them in their gallops in the big paddock, Saunterer and Blazes following him. But Sensation was a finer mover than Iroquois; he was the best galloper we ever had. He was a ready-made race-horse when he was weaned. He was naturally more sluggish than Iroquois was the year before, but when you got him roused he could gallop clean away from all the others. Harold was not so fine a galloper as a yearling, but he was the most beautiful colt we ever had. He was slow and galloped short, but how he improved when he went into training! Parole had fine action as a colt. Did you ever notice the long swing of his hind leg?"

*The Stud-
Groom's
Recollections*

*Coltish Days
of the
"Cracks"*

Regarding the popular belief that Leamington was "a man-eater," McClosky said it was an exaggeration. "He was a horse of great high spirits and liked to show his heels when things did not suit him, but he was not vicious. I have often laid down in his box, when he would come up and rub his nose all over my face and lick it with his tongue. Of course he had his likes and dislikes."

*McClosky
Gives
Leamington
a Character*

Onondaga was a full brother to Sensation, who in make-up favored his sire, Leamington, while Onondaga favored the family of his dam, Susan Beane. Mr.

*Onondaga,
1879*

RACING IN AMERICA

Welch, his breeder, sold him with a batch of yearlings to Mr. Leonard W. Jerome. In the spring of 1881 the Dwyer brothers purchased him. He won the Juvenile, beating Gerald, but the latter beat him later. Then came the match with Mr. P. Lorillard's Sachem, \$5,000 a side, which he won after a desperate race. He won the July and Kentucky Stakes; then his feet troubled him, as they had several of his dam's family—Acrobat, her brother, for example. In the stud he developed a fierce temper, but he had considerable success with Milton Young's mares.

Gerald,
1879

Gerald was a brown colt with white face and legs, bred by Mr. P. Lorillard, at Rancocas, by Saxon from Girl of the Period by Virgil. His dam died after foaling him and he was raised by a common mare. He was second for the Juvenile and won the Foam Stakes. Then Mr. Lorillard shipped him to England, where, on September 30, he ran third to Dutch Oven and Nellie for the Rous Memorial, and a week later Gerald ran second to Kermesse for the Middle Park Plate. It was a great performance, as Kermesse was the best two-year-old in England, and Gerald had only been off the ship about six weeks, and Shotover, who won the Derby the next spring, finished behind him. Gerald was prepared for the Two Thousand Guineas of '82. Three days before the race he had his trial. Owing to a misunderstanding, instead of pulling up at the end of the Rowley Mile, his rider sent him up the hill. A rain had made the ground heavy. Gerald broke a blood-vessel, owing to the work, and that ended him.

A Fatal
Mistake

Rica,
1879

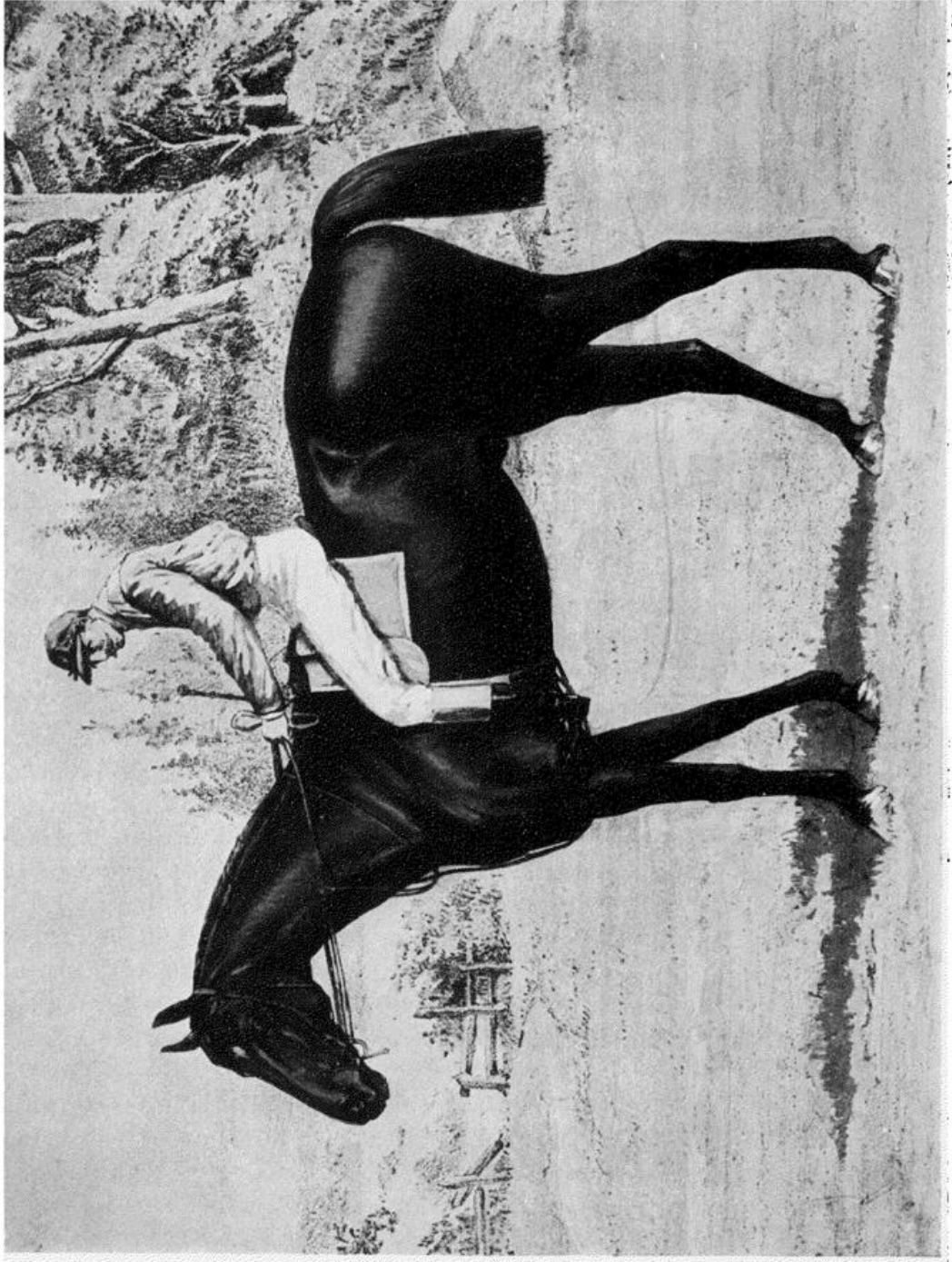
Rica, probably the best filly of her year, was a fine, strapping, big one, by Kingfisher from Lady Mentmore, an enormous mare of great beauty by King Tom, which Mr. Belmont obtained from Baron Rothschild. Rica won three times at two, beating a gaudy field for the Breeders Stakes, as it consisted of Runnymede, Forester, Marsh Redon, Onondaga, etc. Mr. Cassatt purchased her for \$7,000, but she lost all her races at three, owing to fistulous withers, and could only be saddled with difficulty. She wasted to a shadow, but at four she returned to form and won six races.

Hiawasse,
1879

Hiawasse was a small brown filly, bred by Mr. P. Lorillard, at Rancocas, by Saxon from the great race-mare Vandalite. Mr. Lorillard had stood a great deal of chaffing from his brother George, who declared Saxon "wasn't worth his oats." Whereupon Mr. Lorillard offered to match the get of Saxon against anything in Mr. George's stable. Mr. George named Memento; Mr. Pierre named Hiawasse, \$1,000 a side, 6 furlongs. Hiawasse won by 4 lengths. At three she won every race for which she started, among them the Ladies', Mermaid, and Oaks, at Monmouth.

Freeland,
1879

Freeland, who defeated Miss Woodford in three races out of four, in 1885, was probably the best race-horse of his era. Three of the races were won by a head, but in the fourth Freeland won decisively. Freeland was an angular gelding by



GEORGE KINNEY, 1880

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Longfellow—Belle Knight by Knighthood, bred by Mr. Frank Harper. His dam was an old mare which the Shakers in Ohio sent to Mr. Harper's, at Midway, Ky., to be bred to Longfellow. She remained until service and keep amounted to \$150, and as they could not raise the money, they tried to sell her to Mr. Harper, who, not knowing her pedigree, declined, but sent them to Lexington to sell her there. A week later they returned, saying none of the breeders would buy her, that their money was spent; they wanted enough to reach home, and if Mr. Harper would give them \$10 and cancel the debt, he might keep the mare. He agreed, and it proved a great bargain, for her foals sold: Freeland, \$5,000; Free Knight, \$5,000; Freeman, \$6,000; Bell Boy, \$500; and Mary Corbett, \$1,200. Freeland won twenty-six races, beating all the great performers of his day.

*A Mare's
Romance*

"The Dwyer dynasty" was never stronger than in 1883, when it had as three-year-olds George Kinney, Barnes, and Miss Woodford. George Kinney as a yearling had a splint which caused George Rice, the trainer, to decline purchasing him—an act he always regretted. He was a bay colt, bred by Captain Franklin, in Tennessee, and was by Bonnie Scotland from Kathleen by Lexington, tracing through Miss Obstinate to "the Cub Mare." The Dwyers bought him after Mr. Rice had passed him, and at two he won seven times and was the best of the year. At three he won twelve out of eighteen starts, the Withers, Belmont, Jerome, Lorillard, and all the best stakes, but his Grand National Handicap, 2¼ miles, in October, was his best, as he took up 119 pounds, conceding his year and a beating to General Monroe. At four years old he was top weight for the inaugural Suburban (1884), with 132 pounds, but was unplaced. At five he won all his races. McLaughlin, who rode him, considered him the best all-round horse he ever mounted, bar Luke Blackburn. "He was a very strong horse—just like Blackburn," observed McLaughlin, "a hard puller, and when he was roused, you were glad when he stopped." He entered the Hurstbourne Stud, but, like Salvator, Luke Blackburn, Tenny, and so many brilliant performers, he failed to transmit his excellence to his progeny.

*George
Kinney,
1880*

It would have been difficult to find two brothers more unlike than Barnes and Runnymede. The latter was "an elegant gentleman," while Barnes was a great uncouth colt with a plain head and a mouth resembling that of an alligator. He had great hips and quarters and, despite his looks, was a brilliant racer. Three times he won as a two-year-old, and while George Kinney beat him at Saratoga, the Dwyers were quick to secure him. At three he won the Tidal, Derby, and other races, and at four the Monmouth Cup. Mr. Morris purchased him for stud duty in Texas, where he sired Mars, a horse whose reputation as "a mud runner" became a proverb.

*His Jockey's
Estimate*

*Barnes,
1880*

Of all the race-mares that have attained celebrity in the past fifty years Miss

RACING IN AMERICA

Miss
Woodford,
1880

Woodford is entitled to rank first. She was a brown filly, bred by Clay & Woodford, a daughter of Billet from Fancy Jane by Neil Robinson. Her pedigree on the side of her dam cannot be traced very far, but it has produced some sterling performers. At two she won 5 out of 8 races; at three, 10 out of 12; at four she won all her races—9; at five she won 7 out of 12; at six she won 6 out of 7. In all, she started 48 times and won 37 races, and \$118,270. Only twice in her career did she fail to secure a place. In her four races with Freeland she won only once, but she always ran him to a head, except the last time, at Brighton; Rowe, her trainer, saw she was not doing well, and resigned his position rather than start her for the Long Island Stakes, 2-mile heats, the week following.

Exchanged
for Hindoo

Miss Woodford was a large brown mare, very masculine—so much so that any one seeing her at a distance would not believe she was a mare. The Dwyers obtained her the autumn she was a two-year-old (1882) in exchange for Hindoo, who had retired. The conditions of the sale were that Messrs. Clay & Woodford took Hindoo and the fillies Red and Blue and Francesca, valued by the Dwyers at \$15,000, in exchange for Miss Woodford, the balance in cash. Miss Woodford was valued at \$6,000, which would mean Clay & Woodford gave \$9,000. She was taken ill after joining the Dwyer stable, and it was thought she had farcy. Colonel Clay telegraphed that he would take her back and pay \$4,000. But she recovered, and no more was said. When her racing days were at an end Mr. Haggin purchased her with the idea of mating her with Salvator; but as a broodmare she never approached her fame as a racer. Her son, George Kessler, was a good colt; her daughter, The Woodford filly, was fair; but it is as a racer she must be remembered. Pontiac and Thackeray both beat her, but she was not a brilliant miler; her great sweeping stride did not enable her to settle into action quickly.

As a
Brood-Mare

Pizarro,
1880

Pizarro was bred in England by Reverend Doctor King. Mr. P. Lorillard purchased him as a yearling for 420 guineas, and he came to America in November, 1880, with his sister Agenoria and Mortemer. He was a miserable-looking weanling when he landed after fifteen days' voyage; but when, in 1882, he appeared with colors up, he was one of the grandest specimens of the thoroughbred horse imaginable. He was a whole-colored bay by Adventurer from Milliner (by Rataplan), she being a sister to Mandragora and Mineral, the dams, respectively, of Apology, Wenlock, and Kisber. Pizarro had all the exquisite beauty of the Newminsters, a delicately chiselled head, a muscular neck, long shoulders, deep brisket, and open feet. He won the Red Bank, Atlantic, and August Stakes, and the meeting between him and George Kinney was looked forward to during the winter with keen interest.

Pizarro's
Trial by
Moonlight

Their meeting for the Withers Stakes was the chief event of the spring of 1883, and the betting was very heavy. "Pizarro's trial in the moonlight" trainers talk about till this day. Matt Byrnes thought to have a trial that would escape the

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

touts, and had Pizarro out at Jerome Park between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning; but the sound of galloping awoke the sleeping trainers, and they rushed out to see the finish. It was a desperate race for the Withers, but George Kinney won, and Jimmy Rowe, his trainer, could not restrain his feelings, crying out: "And we didn't train in the moonlight either."

*The Race for
the Withers
of 1883*

But Pizarro had his revenge, beating Kinney for the Ocean Stakes, and won ten races that season. He started for the first Suburban (1884), but had become "queer" in his temper and developed a lameness in his shoulder. Light boys could not manage him, and Charlie Sait, the steeplechase jockey, was engaged for his trial. Sait weighed over 160 pounds, and Pizarro broke down. In the stud he sired Pessara, winner of the Metropolitan, and Reckon, one of the best mares of her time. Pizarro died after two seasons in the stud, which was most unfortunate, as he was one of the most highly bred horses in the world.

During these years there began a great importation of English-bred stallions. The sons of Lexington had failed to reproduce themselves, and the success of Eclipse, Billet, and Leamington turned the thoughts of breeders to imported sires. Mr. Keene had purchased Blue Gown, the Derby winner of 1868, but he died on shipboard. The same fate followed Mr. Swigert's importation of Kingcraft, the Derby winner of 1870, but Mr. Swigert then imported the famous *Prince Charlie* by Blair Athol from *Eastern Princess* by Surplice, who landed here in 1884. In 1883 Mr. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., imported the St. Leger winner of 1879, *Rayon d'Or* by Flageolet—*Araucaria* by Ambrose. In 1880 Mr. P. Lorillard had imported the French horse *Mortemer*, winner of the Ascot Gold Cup of '71, by Compeigne—*Comtesse*, while in 1885 Mr. August Belmont, the elder, imported St. Blaise, winner of the Derby of '83, by Hermit—*Fusée* by Marsyas.

*Importation
of English
Stallions*

While George Kinney's great form of 1883 rendered it "his year" in the racing-calendar, there might have been a different tale to tell had *Leonatus* "trained on." *Leonatus* was a bay, with a stripe and hind pasterns white, by Longfellow from *Semper Felix* by *Phæton*, and one of the "Levity family." His spring campaign in the West was one of uninterrupted triumph, winning ten races, including the Kentucky Derby; then he was brought to Monmouth Park to meet the Eastern "cracks." But his severe campaign had begun to tell, and he broke down before he could be brought to the post. He was not over 15.2, but powerfully built and a "good doer." When they wanted to put the floral collar on him after the Kentucky Derby, his trainer said: "Don't let him get near it, for he'll eat it—he eats anything he finds loose." Donohue, who rode him, said: "It was only a big gallop. When I rode Drake Carter at New Orleans in April, he scared me; but he was no such horse as *Leonatus*. That colt is muscled clear down to his hocks. Mr. Reed thought he had a thorough-pin."

*Leonatus,
1880*

RACING IN AMERICA

Drake Carter,
1880

Drake Carter, who finished second to *Leonatus* for the Kentucky Derby, was an angular bay gelding by *Ten Broeck* from *Platina* by *Planet*, belonging to *Green B. Morris*. He was a capital race-horse, winning twelve races that season, including the *Champion* at *Chicago*, the *Omnibus* at *Monmouth*, *Sequel* and *U. S. Hotel Stakes* at *Saratoga*. *Mr. P. Lorillard*, who in those days generally bought a horse that beat one of his, purchased him after the race for the *Omnibus* for \$17,500 and he proved a useful member of the *Rancocas* stable for several seasons.

Pontiac,
1881

Pontiac was imported *in utero*, his dam, *Agenoria*, being in foal to *Pero Gomez* when *Mr. Pierre Lorillard* imported her along with *Mortemer*, in 1880. He was a beautiful black colt, and his trial as a yearling was the best of *Rancocas*. *Mr. Lorillard* sent him to England as a yearling to be trained by *Tom Cannon*. He was not a success, and returned to America in 1884 and ran a few races, but showed no form.

The following spring (1884), when the weights for the *Suburban* were announced, *Pontiac* had 102 pounds, but it attracted no attention and *Mr. Lorillard* did not back him in the winter books. With the spring coming on, *Pontiac* developed great speed at *Rancocas*. He won the *Suburban*, pulled double. Unfortunately for *Mr. Lorillard*, the law against betting was enforced that day, or, as he said, "I could have won enough to buy another *Rancocas*." The colt won eight races that year, beating *Thackeray* and *Miss Woodford* at *Monmouth*, and trained on for several years. At six furlongs no horse could defeat him, but he rather outran himself *Suburban Day*. He finally retired to *Mr. Donner's* farm at *Ramapo*, and sired the colt *Ramapo*, winner of the *Metropolitan* and *Suburban* of '94. *Mr. Donner* had a fine etching made of *Pontiac* wooing the beautiful *Girofle*, that did credit to the sportsmanlike spirit of the owner.

Duchess and
Louissette,
1881

Between *Duchess* and *Louissette* it was a question which was the filly of the year. *Duchess* certainly was the best in the spring, *Louissette* in the autumn. *Duchess* won the *Ladies'*, *Mermaid*, and *Oaks* "right off the reel." But later, when *Louissette* won eleven races, including the *September* and *Hunter Stakes*, she defeated *Duchess*, who, great filly as she had been, was "training off." *Louissette* was a bay by *Glenelg*—*Stamps* by *Lexington*. She was a handsome filly, the best *George Lorillard* had after *Spinaway's* decline. *Duchess* was a rakish brown, bred by *Mr. Belmont* at the *Nursery* on *Long Island* by *Kingfisher* from *Lady Blessington* by *Eclipse*, and raced in *Eph Snedeker's* colors, but belonged to *Mr. Jas. Cushman*. She was a thoroughly good race-mare, and in the stud, mated to *Bramble*, she foaled *Clifford*, one of the best race-horses of the decade.

Modesty,
1881

Modesty, who won the first race for the *American Derby* at *Chicago* (1884), was quite the *Queen* of the *Western* three-year-olds, winning eight times, the

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Kentucky Oaks and Sequel at Saratoga among her conquests. She had lost her form when brought East and failed to sustain her Western reputation. But at four she was herself again and won ten out of fifteen races, training into her fourth season. She was a chestnut by War Dance—Ballet, tracing to the Maria West family, so prolific of racers.

Bob Miles had a hard campaign as a two-year-old, starting for twenty-seven races, and became the winter favorite for the Kentucky Derby of '84, for which McLaughlin reduced 17 pounds to ride him. He failed to secure a place, Buchanan winning. He trained at four and five, but never seemed to recover the speed he showed in his coltish days. He was a chestnut by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan by Revenue.

Bob Miles,
1881

Size was a conspicuous feature of the Eolus colts, bred by Major Hancock in Virginia, especially those from the mare War Song. Eole was a very large horse, so was Eolist and *St. Saviour*, while Eon was positively gigantic. *St. Saviour* ran his first race at three, for the Emporium at Sheepshead Bay. On the strength of private trials he was favorite, but Rataplan won. *St. Saviour* won all his other races and broke down early, his legs being unequal to sustaining his heavy top. Mr. Gebhard sent him to California, but he made no name as a sire, opportunities being limited.

St. Saviour,
1881

The last of Maggie B. B.'s foals to distinguish itself was *Panique*, a chestnut bred by Mr. Welch at Erdenheim, and a son of Alarm. Beyond winning the Saratoga, he had not shown great form at two, but at three he began the season in a manner that, for a time, his owner, Mr. Kittson, must have thought Maggie B. B. had bred another Iroquois. *Panique* won the Jerome Park "double event"—the Withers and Belmont, the latter only after a very hard race with Knight of Ellerslie; Commodore Kittson then sold him to the Dwyer brothers for \$14,000, but he failed to win another race. He had developed an intestinal disorder and finally went to Captain Stewart's, at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Panique,
1881

Knight of Ellerslie, like *St. Saviour*, had a short and brilliant career at three. He was bred by Major Hancock and was a chestnut by Eolus from Lizzie Hazlewood, and began racing in the "all orange" of Major Doswell. At Baltimore he won four races within ten days. At Jerome Park, for the Belmont Stakes of '84, he met a fresh colt in *Panique*, and after a whipping finish *Panique* won by a neck. Mr. Appleby bought him, but Rataplan beat him for the Emporium. In the stud he achieved renown as the sire of Henry of Navarre—one of the best race-horses of all times.

*Knight of
Ellerslie,*
1881

During the winter of 1885 there was a great deal of betting on the Withers and Belmont Stakes; Goano, Richmond, and Brookwood were the idols that men intrusted with their faith—and their dollars. And yet, far away in California, a party of men had the white-legged *Tyrant* hidden away as "a real good thing"

Tyrant,
1882

RACING IN AMERICA

—and how closely they kept it! Hardly had spring put forth its blossoms than they tried him with Nellie Peyton, and their hope rose when he beat her. But they were not satisfied—they wanted “a line.” Nellie Peyton was sent to the races at Bay District and beat Jim Douglas. That settled it, and the California gold began to dribble Eastward—to Mr. Brewster, at Chicago, with instructions to “take the best odds.” The “tip” did not seem to affect Tyrant’s price. Then the stable came East. Patsy Duffy, the stable’s jockey, stopped over at Chicago, where he told a select few that the colt had been “tried good enough to win a dozen Withers or Belmonts.” Still the public stood by its idols.

*A Clever Bit
of Strategy*

The stable arrived at Jerome Park, but attracted little attention. Tyrant was almost unknown and no one was curious about him. His trainer, Mr. Claypole, was an utter stranger and very reserved. As days and weeks followed, the trainers began to notice Tyrant, but they could never get a chance to time him, for when he galloped with the black colt Hidalgo, his trainer always stopped them before they reached the stand. For the Withers, it was good odds against Tyrant, and he won in hand to the amazement of all, and followed it by winning the Belmont. Then the secret leaked out—his trainer had galloped him in his trials, not from the quarter-poles, but from marks on the rails beyond the poles. John Spellman, the jockey, was the only one to discover it and backed the colt. Tyrant won but once after that; he was a chestnut by Great Tom from Mozelle. His action was very deceptive; as John Mackey said: “He seems to be running easily when he’s doing his best.”

*Wanda,
1882*

Mr. Pierre Lorillard always claimed that Katrine was a better filly than *Wanda*; but, as John Madden would say, “opinions die, but records live,” and the record makes *Wanda* one of the best fillies in the history of racing. She early gave great promise; the spring she was a two-year-old (1884) she did a furlong in 11 seconds. She was one of the first crop by Mortemer that Mr. Lorillard bred at Rancocas, a chestnut with a crooked blaze and a near hind leg white to the hock. As a two-year-old she won the Surf, Tyro, Central, Flatbush, Champion Stallion, and Homebred Stakes, and retired the champion of the year. At three she won the Lorillard, Oaks, Mermaid, West End Stakes. She proved an exceptional filly in that she defeated the colts of her year. Developing a ringbone drove her off the turf. *Wanda* was a tall filly and rather “tucked up” in the flanks. Her neck “dipped” as it came out of her shoulders, which did not add to her beauty, but seen in action she was a marvel of airy grace—as her trainer, Matt Byrnes, expressed it: “She runs as if the ground wasn’t good enough for her.” She was the first racer Mr. Lorillard tried with aluminum plates. They suited her light action, but, tried on a heavy-footed horse like Drake Carter, they were a failure. In the stud *Wanda* transmitted her excellence, for, bred to Hanover, she produced *Urania*, a fine mare, which, bred to

*A Filly Beats
the Colts*

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Meddler, produced Armenia (winner of the Matrons Stakes); and Armenia, taken to France and bred to Rabelais, produced Mr. Duryea's Durbar II, winner of the Epsom Derby of '14.

*Wanda's
Descendants*

Katrine was a chestnut filly by Mortemer from Loulanier by Lever. She was so large she was not raced until three, and on her wonderful trials was made a 2 to 1 favorite for the Emporium. Nine times she started that year, winning only once. She seemed pursued by ill luck throughout her career, culminating in her being cut down racing for the September stakes at Sheepshead Bay. Matt Byrnes supported Mr. Lorillard in saying she could outrun Wanda. Said Byrnes: "To give you an idea how fast she was—before Pontiac won the Suburban we tried her with him at five pounds for the year, and she beat him. We thought there was a mistake, and tried them again, this time at evens, and she beat him again."

*Katrine,
1882*

*Beating
Pontiac in
a Trial*

Exile was like Wanda and *Katrine*, one of the first lot of the Mortemers, a bay colt from Second Hand (imported) by Stockwell, and was a fine race-horse. He began at two and was a consistent winner up to 1889, when, having been purchased by William Lakeland, he won the Brooklyn Handicap with 116 pounds, beating Prince Royal, Terra Cotta, etc. He was a horse of great power in his back and quarters, with an excess of animal spirits that often caused him to clear the paddock when he lashed out with both heels. As he grew older he developed a savage disposition, and, located at Mr. Cowdin's, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., he tried to kill his groom, who only saved his life by climbing a tree, upon which *Exile* tried to follow him, standing on his hind legs and biting the bark. Eventually he became so bad it was found necessary to shoot him.

*Exile,
1882*

Among the three-year-olds of 1885 none attracted greater attention than *Bersan*, or "The Horned Horse," as he became known. This was owing to his having two well-defined horns, or nubs of horns, in his forehead, such as are often seen in a young bull. They were covered by hair, but perfectly discernible, and Mr. Green Morris came in for much chaffing over his colt's peculiarity. "Did a cow foal him?" and "Is he in the *Herd-Book*?" were among the samples. Despite his bovine adornment *Bersan* was a race-horse of class. He won the Blue Ribbon and Clark Stakes, beating Troubadour and Joe Cotton, the Kentucky Derby winner. He also won the Travers and Foxhall Stakes at Saratoga, but when he came to Monmouth Wanda beat him badly, although it is possible he may have trained off a trifle. He was by Ten Broeck from Sallie M., tracing to the family from which Spendthrift, Fellowcraft, and Drake Carter came.

*Bersan,
1882*

*"The Horned
Horse"*

When Joe Cotton became favorite in the auction pools the night before the Kentucky Derby (1885), the announcement was greeted with cheers, his owner, Captain Williams, and his namesake both being very popular men with the sporting fraternity. The colt won the Derby, but he was "all out" at the finish,

*Joe Cotton,
1882*

RACING IN AMERICA

as Bersan, "the horned horse," gave him the race of his life. Joe Cotton was a very blood-like colt, a chestnut by King Alfonso—Inverness (imported) by Macaroni. He won the C. I. J. C. Derby, but Pardee beat him for the Tidal. As a four-year-old he became a hot winter favorite for the Suburban. All winter long the books in New York, Chicago, and Louisville took money by the fistful on his chances, and Captain Williams was reported to have said he feared only Troubadour.

*Fooling the
Touts*

In the spring of 1886 Joe Cotton was at New Orleans, and a story began to circulate that he had been blistered and that he was "in a bad way" generally. It was, of course, a hoax; but let Captain Williams tell it: "You see," said he, "there were an awful lot of touts around working in the interests of betting houses. The horse couldn't come out to walk, but they were as thick as bees around him, and sending off telegrams. So, says I to myself, I'll give these fellows something to talk about. I took some molasses and daubed it all over his leg. Then I put on a bandage. I tried to get it above the joint, but it wouldn't set firm. But it looked for all the world like a blister. It did the work. When the horse came out the touts saw it, and in less than an hour it was telegraphed all over the country that Joe Cotton had been blistered. One fellow had been sending money on him to New York, and he came to me and asked if it was so. 'Why, yes,' I said, 'you saw it yourself—but don't say a word about it.' I knew that was the best way to put the story in circulation. Of course that fellow told every one the story as a great secret. That settled it—they 'had it straight' from me. Some of them sold their bets; others hedged. Jim McCullough, that friend of Green Morris, he says to me: 'I never saw a blister draw like that one does on Joe Cotton.' The thing had gone far enough—ceased to be funny—so I called the boys together and told them, and you may believe me they were a mighty crestfallen lot."

Volante,
1882

The sceptics who claim the thoroughbred horse is useful only for racing—"a sporting horse"—must have had a rude shock when they saw *Volante*, for a more powerful animal has seldom, if ever, been seen. He had not the height of Tom Ochiltree or Longfellow, but his sturdy build, his enormous bone and muscular development were quite extraordinary. He was a bay, bred by Mr. E. J. Baldwin, in California, and a son of Grinstead from a Glenelg mare. He did not belie his appearance, for he ran eighty-four races, winning thirty-five including the American Derby at Chicago, beating Troubadour, the Saratoga Cup, Brewers Cup, Champion Stakes, Merchants Stakes, First Special, racing until he was seven, beating Hanover, Elkwood, Eurus, and all the "stars" of his time. *Volante's* racing-plate measured 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches across at the widest point, indicating an unusually large foot.

Elkwood, Eurus, and Eolian, chestnut, bay, and brown, were all sons of Eolus,

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

and played "star" rôles in the racing drama of the "eighties." Eurus won the Suburban of '87, and Elkwood won it in 1888, while Eolian had, in 1887, won sixteen races, beating such horses as Hanover, Eurus, and Volante. The three kinsmen cut a wide swath in the principal events, Elkwood probably the greatest. He was at least the best stayer. Before the Suburban he had wintered among the snows at Saratoga, and in the race he was a wild horse, beating Terra Cotta, Firenzi, Eurus, Linden, and others. At Saratoga he defeated Kingston for the Merchants, but he became very savage, and the sight of his jockey, Fitzpatrick, rendered him furious. Stull's portrait of him, with his ears pinned back, is most faithful to life. *Eurus*, too, was a handsome horse, but he also was savage. He won the Suburban in deep mud and, like Elkwood, at long odds. He died suddenly, and a post-mortem disclosed a large tumor, which accounted for his behavior. *Eolian* was, in appearance, the finest of the three; a rich brown, beautifully turned, but he was hardly the stayer the others were.

Elkwood,
1883

Eurus and
Eolian

Dry Monopole, who is chiefly remembered as winner of the first Brooklyn Handicap (1887), was a small horse, but very clever on his feet. He was a bay, son of Glenelg—Peru, and cut no figure at two. At three he won ten out of twenty-five races. His Brooklyn Handicap produced the memorable finish in which, through sheer gameness, he beat Hidalgo by a head, the latter beating Bluewing the same distance. He had up only 106 pounds, receiving 9 pounds from Hidalgo and 6 pounds from Bluewing. His party won handsomely, but nothing like what they would have won had not betting been suppressed that day. Two days later the three-year-old Hanover gave him weight and a beating for the Brookdale.

Dry
Monopole,
1883

Laggard achieved the greatest triumph of Mr. Withers's career when he won the rich Omnibus Stakes at Monmouth (1887), beating Firenzi, Hanover, and Kingston. Mr. Withers, who always cultivated stoicism, turned pale and trembled like a leaf despite all his efforts to look unconcerned. *Laggard* was a real good one. He won eight races and was the first three-year-old to beat Hanover that year. Hanover was asked to concede him seventeen pounds in the Raritan Stakes, something no horse could do, for *Laggard* not only beat him six lengths, but for the Palisade Stakes ran Kingston to a head at even weights; won the Delaware, Bridge, and other events with full weights. Mr. Withers bred him at Brookdale, and he was a chestnut by Uncas—imported Dawdle by Saunterer.

Laggard,
1884

Inspector B., a bay son of Enquirer from Colossa, was bred at Belle Mead, in Tennessee, and was fair at two; but at three he divided with The Bard the honors of the year. He defeated The Bard for the Belmont, and then won the Tidal, Lorillard, Travers, Iroquois, and nine races in all. At four he did not start, but reappeared at five and started for a few races. In the stud he sired in Endurance by Right, the champion two-year-old of 1901, and, probably, one of the best fillies of any year.

Inspector B.,
1883

RACING IN AMERICA

Troubadour,
1882

Troubadour as a two-year-old gave little promise of the leviathan he became in later years. He started for fourteen races and won seven, but his racing was of the "in-and-out" kind, occasionally brilliant and then bad. At three he started in twenty-one races, winning five. At four years old, in 1886, he suddenly blazed forth as a star of the first magnitude, starting three times and winning each time. At Latonia, a fortnight before the Suburban, he won at $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in 2.10, and his stable backed him in the books for the Suburban to win \$42,000. Twenty started for the Suburban. Lizzie Dwyer was favorite at 3 to 1; *Troubadour*, 4 to 1. It was one of the heaviest betting races on record. Among the starters in this splendid field were Joe Cotton, Ban Fox, Barnum, Favor, Richmond, Savanac, Unrest, Goano, Markland, etc. *Troubadour*, ridden by Fitzpatrick, took the lead and was never headed, winning, as he liked, by four lengths.

*His "Eleventh-
Hour" Trial
for the
Suburban*

The day before the Suburban, J. W. Rogers, his trainer, astounded the trainers at Sheepshead Bay by sending *Troubadour* over the Suburban course in 2.07 $\frac{3}{4}$. Such a trial the very day prior to a great race was quite contrary to the practice of experienced trainers, and many declared he could not win so soon after the effort.

*His Trainer
Explains
Reason for
the Trial*

Rogers, however, explained after the race how it happened, and he spoke in this wise: "We had a special car, and found there was a tunnel this side of Pittsburgh that our car couldn't go through. So I brought *Troubadour* and Masterpiece on alone, leaving the rest of my horses to come by the Erie route. When we reached Sheepshead Bay, Masterpiece burst his foot, and I had no other horse to work with *Troubadour*. I waited until the last day, and was compelled to work him alone. O'Hara rode; when he had gone half a mile in 49 seconds it frightened me. At a mile I tried to stop him. If I hadn't I don't know how fast he'd have gone. He did it in 2.07 $\frac{3}{4}$. As I had no trial horse I had to depend on the watch. *Troubadour* liked company, and often he wouldn't run without it. He did in the Suburban because he could hear the others behind him. I know people criticised my working him the day before the race, but sometimes when a horse has had his last work several days before the race he is apt to stiffen up in his muscles when it comes to the day of the race. But when he has it just before the race he comes out all unlimbered and fit to run."

*He Defeats
Miss
Woodford*

Troubadour's Suburban was so impressive that the public, always ready to worship a new idol, proclaimed him a wonder. Miss Woodford was looked to as his only possible rival. A special race was arranged: *Troubadour*, 118 pounds; Miss Woodford, 117 pounds; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It was run a fortnight after the Suburban. *Troubadour* won by a half-length; but was "all out." As a five-year-old *Troubadour* started six times and won four races. The Bard defeated him for the C. I. J. C. Stakes, $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles. He defeated The Bard for the Ocean Stakes



TROUBADOUR, 1882

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

and also for the Monmouth Cup, while for the Freehold The Bard beat him badly.

Troubadour was bred by Mr. Joseph Swigert, who sold him to Milton Young. Captain S. S. Brown of Pittsburgh purchased him, and in whose "red-blue cap" he won his greatest races. He was a horse of great individuality, a dark bay with a crescent-shaped star, a snip on his nose, and four white feet. He had a plain head, a Roman nose, a ewe neck, splendid shoulders, and he cut away behind the saddle. He was marked with gray hair, especially his hind legs, and was a son of imported Lisbon (by Phaeton) from Glenluine by Glenelg.

It was in the spring of 1884 Mr. Chas. Reed held a sale of yearlings at Gallatin (Tenn.), and Mr. D. D. Withers found himself hesitating between a colt and filly by Longfellow from Bradamante and Brenna, respectively. He gave Colonel Bruce the commission to buy "whichever one he could." It happened that Colonel Bruce had also a commission from Mr. A. J. Cassatt to buy "both of them," and he compromised by buying the filly for Mr. Withers, and for Mr. Cassatt, the colt, which became known as *The Bard*. The colt started fourteen times at two years old and won three. At four, like all the Longfellows, he improved and won eleven out of seventeen starts. Up to July he had won only three, Inspector B. having beaten him for the Belmont which Mr. Cassatt had so fondly hoped to win. For the Spindrift Stakes, The Bard and Dewdrop ran a dead heat. The Dwyer Bros., owners of Dewdrop, offered to divide, but Mr. Cassatt declined. Then the Dwyers made this proposition:

"Call it a division—a dead heat—and you can take the stakes. We don't care to run it off with our filly."

"That I cannot do," answered Mr. Cassatt; "the odds were 10 to 7 on Dewdrop, and 2 to 1 against The Bard. To divide would mean that my friends who had backed The Bard would be losers."

"Well, Mr. Woodford, the owner of Barnum, did it the day our mare (Miss Woodford) and Barnum ran a dead heat."

"I'm not Mr. Woodford," was the reply; and Dewdrop was withdrawn, while The Bard walked over.

The Bard had "found himself"—he won "eight races in a row"—the Omnibus, Choice, September, Jerome, Dixie, Breckenridge, and Potomac. As a four-year-old he was beaten only twice—by Troubadour; but he defeated Troubadour twice. At five years old he was incontestably the champion, winning seven races out of eight. He won the Brooklyn Handicap with 125 pounds, beating Hanover, 125 pounds, Exile, and Volante in a field of eleven. He won the St. James, the Brooklyn Cup, Coney Island Cup, and Ocean Stakes. His only defeat was by Firenzi for the Freehold, when he was complaining from intestinal trouble—an inflammation of the membrane of the bowels. For days he suffered,

The Bard,
1883

Dead Heat
with
Dewdrop

Wins "Eight
Races in a
Row"

RACING IN AMERICA

and John Huggins, his trainer, once announced, "The Bard's dying," but he rallied and went into the stud the following year.

Description

The Bard was not a handsome horse. He was light in the flank and ran rather light in flesh. He was a long strider, and, while his action was not the most attractive, it carried him a pace at which few could live. He had a way of lifting his off hind foot when he walked that looked like string-halt, and ran with his "flag" cocked high in the air. He defeated all the best racers of his time, Hanover, Firenzi, Troubadour, Kingston, Exile, Sir Dixon, etc. As a sire he was only a partial success, his best being Gold Heels, the Suburban winner of 1902.

Tremont,
1884

"The Black Whirlwind," as *Tremont* became known, was the quickest starter ever seen on an American race-course. He was a jet-black colt by Virgil—Ann Fief by Alarm, and was bred by Mr. D. Swigert, in Kentucky. At the sale of yearlings, Dwyer Bros. purchased him for \$1,600. As a yearling he developed phenomenal speed, doing his trial in 22½. All through the winter of 1885-1886 he was the talk of the trainers and racing people generally. No such colt had been seen since Sensation's day, and the stakes were voted "a gift to him." He had run away from all the yearlings in the stable, and again in the spring as two-year-olds. But late in May the unexpected happened. While being made ready for the race for the Juvenile, he was beaten in a trial gallop. There was a panic in the stable. What did it mean? "He couldn't be himself," and McLaughlin, who was at Washington riding races, was telegraphed to "come home immediately."

*A False
Trial*

"I'm so glad you've come," exclaimed Frank McCabe, the trainer, when McLaughlin arrived.

"What's the trouble?" asked McLaughlin.

"Trouble, oh, there's been the devil to pay! The black colt—Tremont—he's been beaten. Hanover beat him in their last gallop."

"Hanover—that lazy chestnut?" inquired McLaughlin.

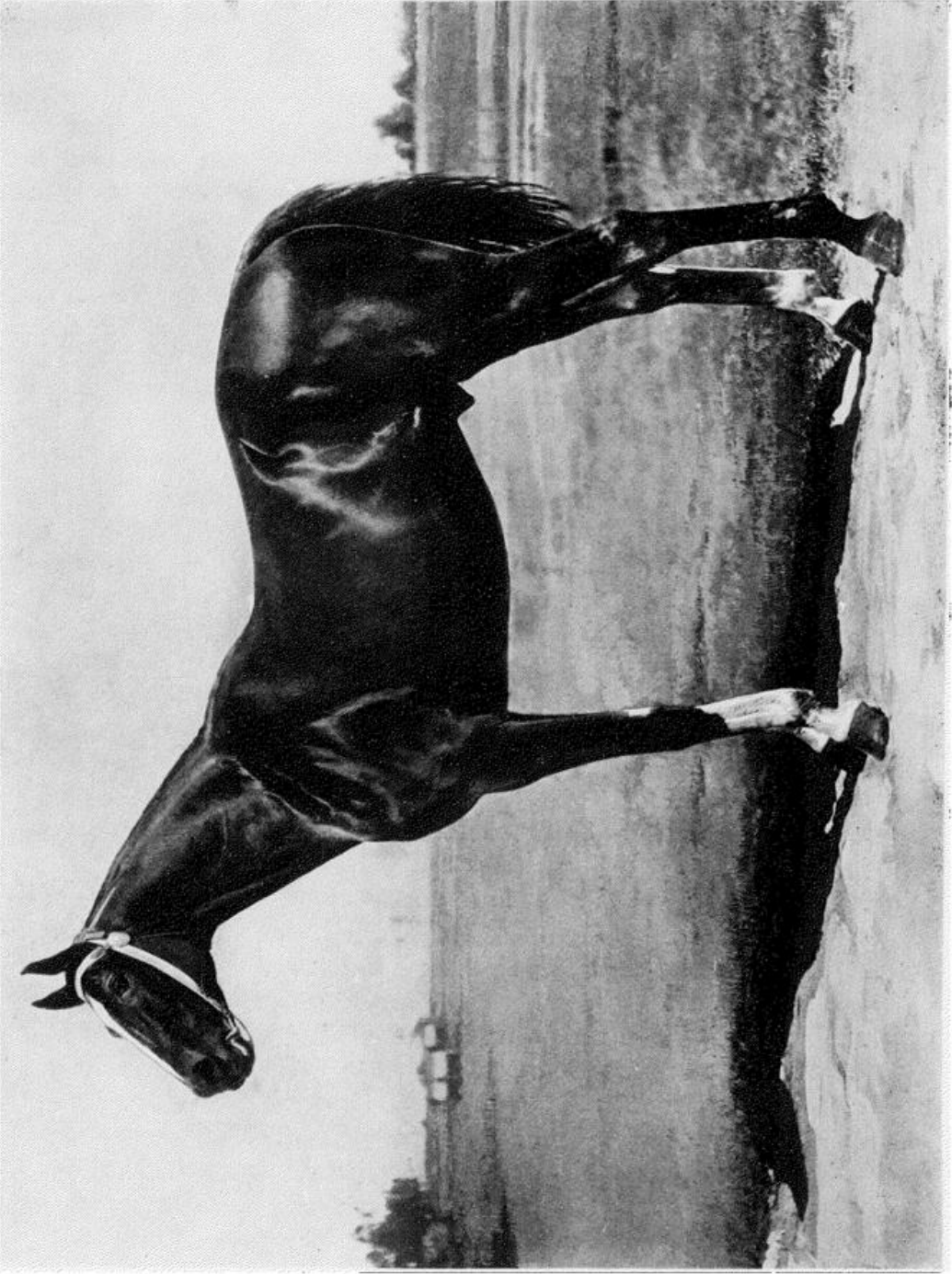
"Yes; that's the queer part of it. He never could gallop with Tremont—something's wrong with the black colt."

But when they were tried again, with McLaughlin on Tremont, the black beat the chestnut as handily as ever, and the Dwyers and McCabe breathed easily. What could have been the cause of Tremont's sudden change remained a mystery, and is only fresh proof of the uncertainties of racing.

*"The
Unbeaten
Tremont"*

Tremont won every race for which he started. He started thirteen times, and no horse ever headed him. His races were all run within the space of eight weeks, and, although he retired early, the following spring it was found impossible to train him. His fame, therefore, rests upon his career as a two-year-old. He was so quick on his feet that he won his races in the first furlong, carrying his fields so fast they never fell into their stride. As a sire he was not a success, despite

*A Lightning
Starter*



HANOVER, 1884

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

his racing merit and his blood-like elegance, in which he differed from his dam, a mare which Henry Miller bought unseen for Mr. Haggin, but sent her back when delivered, telling the negro who brought her that "Your employer has made a mistake; that mare is not a thoroughbred—no thoroughbred ever looked like her."

It is not often that an owner can boast of having the best filly for two consecutive years. Mr. Pierre Lorillard had that good fortune, however, with Wanda and *Dewdrop*. The latter was bred at Rancocas, and was a brown by Falsetto from Explosion, a mare Mr. Lorillard had picked up at a sale for \$250. *Dewdrop* favored her sire; she had the blaze face, near fore and both hind legs white to the hocks. She had Falsetto's wonderful machine-like action, low-headed and sweeping—quite in contrast to Wanda, who seemed to scarcely touch the ground. Wanda had more speed and was hardy. *Dewdrop* was rather delicate. It is a fact that delicate horses are, more often than not, better stayers than robust ones, and *Dewdrop's* was a case in point.

Dewdrop,
1883

Dewdrop as a two-year-old beat a field of twenty for the Great Eastern Handicap, and followed it with the Nursery and Champagne, beating Inspector B. in a hand canter, and Mr. Lorillard realized that he had made a mistake selling her sire to Woodburn.

*Wins the
Nursery*

The sale of Mr. Lorillard's racing stable, the following winter, brought out a crowd of intending purchasers of *Dewdrop*. "Here she comes, the pick of the basket," somebody called as the white face of the Nursery winner appeared in the ring. "This, gentlemen, is the best filly of the year, perhaps of any year, I cannot say too much of her," began Colonel Bruce, the auctioneer. Mr. Reed bid \$10,000. "I won't take it," replied Colonel Bruce. Mr. Reed bid \$15,000, Mr. Dwyer \$16,000, Mr. Reed \$19,000. At \$24,000 Mr. Reed stopped. Mr. W. L. Scott bid \$25,000, and at \$29,500 the hammer fell to Dwyer Bros.' bid. In the Dwyer "red and blue," *Dewdrop*, as a three-year-old, ran twelve races, winning seven. She ran a dead heat for the Spindrift with The Bard, and then won the Oaks, Stockton, Stevens, Palisade, Eatontown, West End, and First Special, and died September 11, ten days after her last race.

*Dewdrop
Sells for
\$29,500*

Hanover was sired by Hindoo in the latter's first season in the stud. But there was not the slightest resemblance between sire and son. Mr. Phil Dwyer often recalled his first sight of *Hanover* as a yearling: "I was driving with Colonel Clay," he said, "going over his farm at Runnymede to look at his yearlings and, as we came to the paddocks, I noticed a slashing chestnut with white face and legs.

Hanover,
1884

"'What is that?' I inquired.

"'That's a Hindoo,' replied Clay.

"'Oh, no—I can't have that!' I returned.

RACING IN AMERICA

“‘I’m not joking,’ said Clay, ‘it’s true, he doesn’t look a bit like Hindoo, color, marks, shape, and all that; but he’s a son of Hindoo, just the same.’

“‘Well,’ said I, ‘whether he is or not, I’ll buy him when he’s offered for sale,’ and I did.”

*A Sluggish
Colt*

Tremont was so far superior to the balance of the Dwyer lot that he did the bulk of the racing at two, and Hanover was held in reserve. He did not start until summer, and then only three times, and won them all—the Hopeful, July, and Sapling. As a yearling he was sluggish, and he had not changed at two. All his races were won by heads and necks, and McLaughlin had to ride him out to the last stride and use the whip liberally. “You had to ride him every step of the way,” said McLaughlin, “or he was so lazy he’d loaf.”

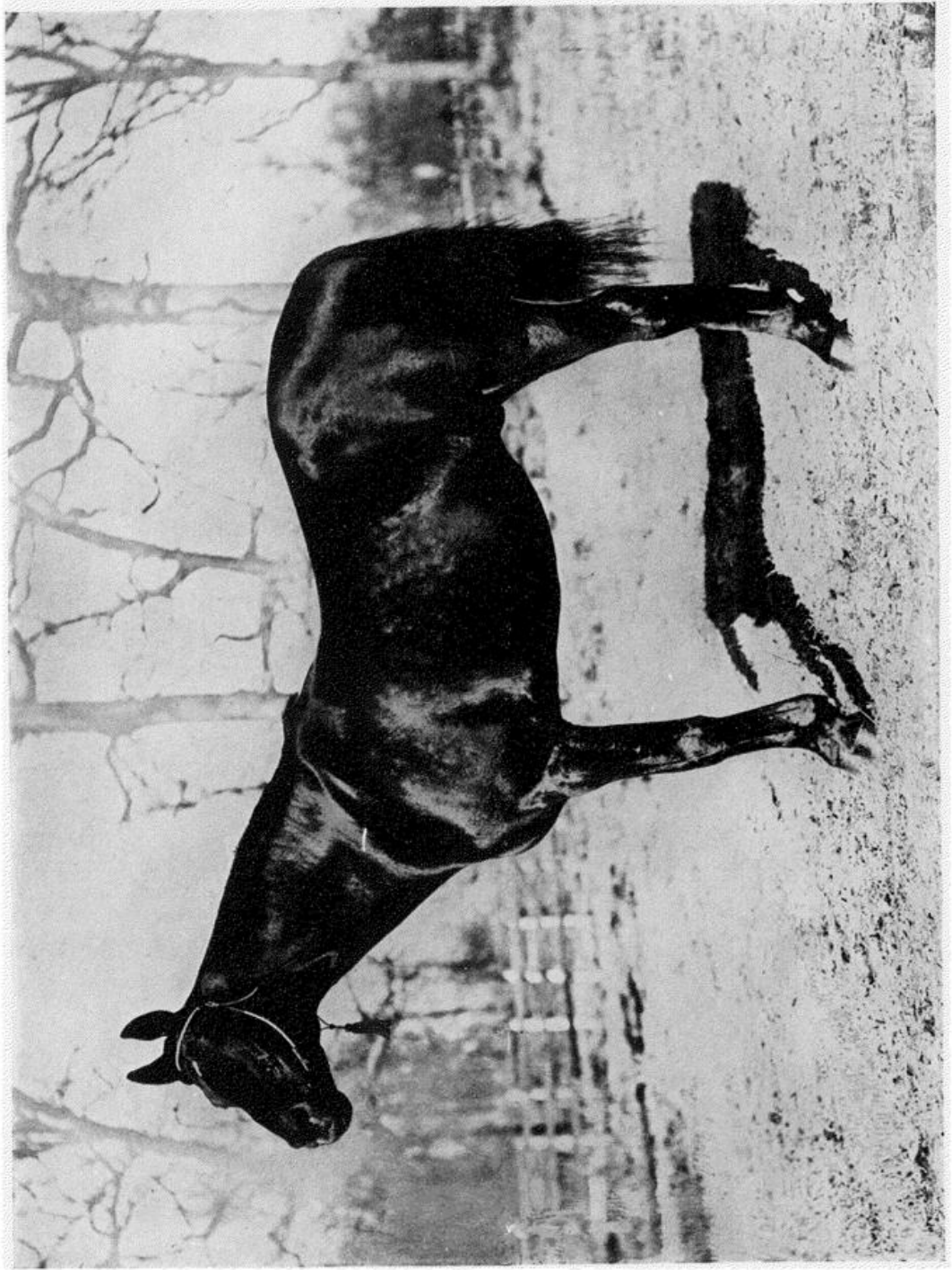
*The “Crack”
of the Year*

When Hanover appeared the spring of his three-year-old season (1887) he was transformed. He was quite a different colt. Instead of needing to be hard ridden, he was all spirit and energy, darting to the front, making pace, and unwilling to allow his fields to approach him. He ran twenty-seven races and won twenty. He ran fourteen before meeting defeat—the Raritan Stakes at Monmouth, when he tried to concede 16 pounds to Laggard. The Carlton, Brookdale, Withers, Belmont, Brooklyn Derby, Swift, Tidal, C. I. J. C. Derby, Emporium, Spindrift, Lorillard, Stockton, Barnegat, Stevens, Champion, U. S. Hotel, Second Special, Breckenridge, and Dixie were all his.

Despite the tremendous campaign of the previous year, Hanover came out as a four-year-old and ran second to The Bard at level weights for the Brooklyn Handicap. He ran and won several races, but fell lame and retired early. At five years old he was at it again, and won seven races, among them the Coney Island Cup and Stakes, the Express Stakes at Morris Park, etc., but the leg which had failed him the year before had been “nerved,” and after a few years in the stud, at McGrathiana (Milton Young’s), it became so bad that it was found necessary to destroy him. His skeleton was articulated and is in the medical museum at Lexington.

*Hanover
Leads the
Winning
Sires*

Hanover was a chestnut with a narrow blaze, both fore and off hind legs white. He had a fine expressive head, rather broad at the muzzle, straight profile, a large eye, a muscular neck, a trifle straight in the shoulder, deep in the girth. His back “dipped” slightly; but he did not cut away behind the croup; he had fine quarters, but was rather light in the thighs. In all, he ran fifty races, winning thirty-two, and \$118,372. As a sire he soon took a leading position, and led the Winning Sires in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898. Among the best of his progeny were Hamburg, Ben Holliday, The Commoner, Halma, Yankee, Handspring, and Compute. It was thought from the wonderful success he attained as a sire he would insure the permanency of the male line of Glencoe, but Compute died early. Halma and Handspring were exported and Hamburg and The



KINGSTON, 1884

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Commoner alone were left, and, while quite successful, their sons have not "bred on."

When *Kingston* was sold as a yearling at Madison Square Garden, in 1885, David Johnson, the bookmaker, remarked: "That's a good tip—Kalula's been highly tried," for *Kingston* fell to the bid of Mr. Cushman, whose two-year-old filly, *Kalula*, was *Kingston's* half-sister. *Kalula* had been highly tried, but did not race to the promise of her trials. *Kingston* raced in the colors of his trainer, E. V. Snedeker, as "the *Kapanga* colt," until he had won. He began life at two, running second to *Hanover* for the Sapling Stakes at Monmouth, winning the Camden, and after racing second to *Tremont* for the Junior Champion he won the Select.

Kingston,
1884

At three years old *Kingston* ran 18 races, winning 13. His old opponent, *Hanover*, beat him for the Swift and the Tidal; but in July the Dwyer Bros., finding that *Hanover* was becoming stale and that *Kingston* was the second best of the year, thought it best "to get him out of *Hanover's* way" by buying him, which they did for \$12,500. He then began a great career, taking *Hanover's* place as the champion, winning all his stakes, and as a four-year-old he won 10 out of 14 starts. At five years (1889) he won 14 out of 15—a remarkable record; but in 1890, when six years old, he won every race for which he started—10. He won the Brooklyn First Special three consecutive years—1888, 1889, and 1890. He defeated *Firenzi*, *Raceland*, *Tournament*, *Tenny*, and every horse of note. In 1891 he won 15 out of 21 races. He ran until 1894, when ten years old, and retired with a record of 138 starts and 89 victories.

"Get Him Out
of *Hanover's*
Way"

Kingston was a brown by Spendthrift from *Kapanga* (imported) by *Victorious* (son of *Newminster*); his only mark was a slight star. He had a sweet head, showing high breeding, and rather upright shoulders, which were heavy, like his sire's. He stood barely 15.3, but was very well balanced, with excellent feet and legs. When he was sold as a yearling he had a curious indentation in his shoulder, which caused bidders to hold off; but it was of no consequence. A mile and a quarter was his limit with first-raters; but he won at one and three-quarters with poorer ones. *McLaughlin*, who rode him in all his races, while he never swerved from his faith in *Luke Blackburn*, had always a warm place in his heart for *Kingston*. "He was the gamest, most honest horse I ever rode," he said. "People talk of *Hanover*, but if *Hanover* got his head down he was gone, and all you might do couldn't make him win. But *Kingston*—no matter what happened—would fight it out while he had a leg under him!"

Description

His Jockey's
Tribute

Firenzi succeeded *Miss Woodford* as queen of the turf. She was a small bay filly by *Glenelg* from *Florida* by *Virgil*, bred by Mr. *Swigert*, and raced under the "orange-blue sleeves" of Mr. *J. B. Haggin*. She won the Nursery at two and several other events, and at three she accounted for all the stakes for fillies.

Firenzi,
1884

RACING IN AMERICA

She was so good that her stable thought her good enough to tackle the colts, which she did with credit, for, while Hanover beat her for the Champion Stakes, she routed him for the Jerome. At four she won 13 out of 22 races; at five, 12 out of 21; and at six years old, 7 out of 14 races.

The races between Firenzi and Kingston were the reigning features of the all-aged events of 1888-1890. During those years she won the Monmouth Cup (twice), and the Navesink, Harvest, New York, Omnium, Freehold (twice), Champion, Monmouth Handicap, Manhattan, and Long Island. Raceland could beat her over a distance, and she could beat Kingston at a mile and a half; but at anything at one and one-quarter miles, or less, Kingston was just about 3 pounds better than the mare.

Raceland,
1885

Raceland will always have a position of prominence among America's great racing geldings. He was a very racy-looking bay by imported Billet from Calomel by imported Canwell, and as a two-year-old raced in the colors of Joseph Ullman of St. Louis, winning 8 out of 12. He came East in the autumn and showed a clean pair of heels to a field of fifteen for the Great Eastern Handicap, winning by ten lengths.

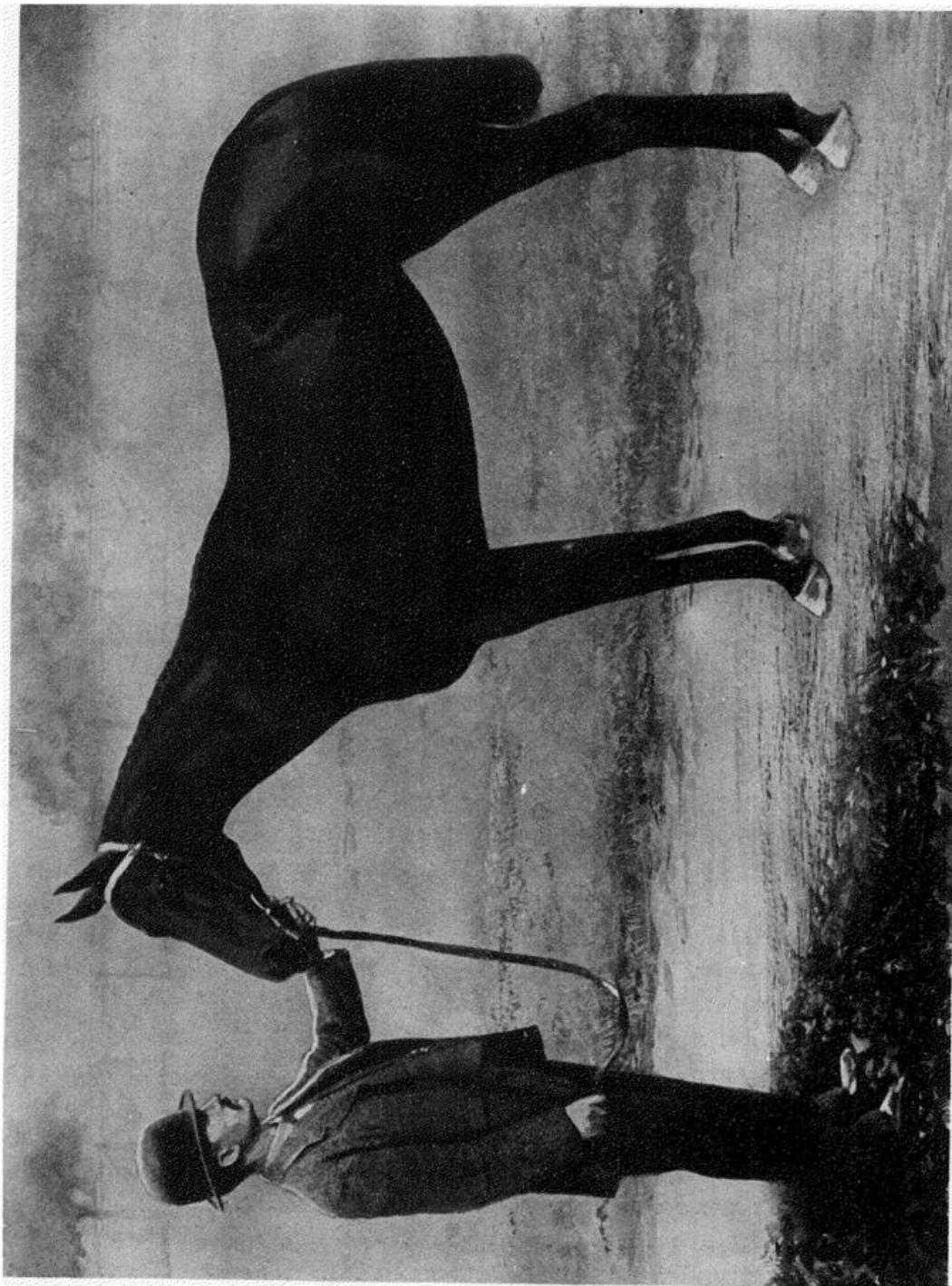
Wins the
Suburban

Mr. W. B. Jennings, owner of George Oyster, the second horse, objected to *Raceland* on the ground that he was described in the entry as a son of Caramel instead of Calomel. The objection was dismissed. Mr. August Belmont purchased *Raceland* upon his return to racing for \$17,500, and as a three-year-old he won 7 out of 12 races, and at four won the Suburban. Upon the dispersal of Mr. Belmont's stable, following his death in 1890, the Dwyer brothers bought *Raceland* and he raced for four seasons under their colors with great success. *Raceland* during his racing career started for 130 races and won 70; his winnings amounted to \$116,391. As a yearling at Mr. Catesby Woodford's, his breeder, he had two blood spavins, and buyers fought shy of him, but they never seemed to affect his speed.

Sir Dixon,
1885

"He's the star of the sale" was the verdict of the horsemen who gathered at the sale of the Runnymede Stud yearlings of 1886. They were speaking of the brown colt by Billet from the sister to Iroquois—Jaconet by Leamington, afterward known as *Sir Dixon*. The sons of Leamington were in great demand as sires. "But a Leamington mare?"—no; they were voted "too finely drawn," "bad milkers," "their foals were delicate." But Jaconet's colt was "a beauty" they all agreed. It was freely stated Captain Brown of Pittsburgh had set his heart on buying him, and with his wealth other owners feared to oppose him. It happened, however, that the day of the sale Captain Brown, always a boon companion, had tarried with a party of friends over their wine, and, not reaching the sale in time, the colt was knocked down to Green B. Morris.

In the "purple-white cap" of Mr. Morris the colt started seven times as a



FIRENZE, 1884

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

two-year-old, winning three—the Camden, Select, and Flatbush of '87, beating Emperor of Norfolk, Raceland, and others. The following spring, at Washington, he won the Analostan. Meantime, the Dwyer brothers, always on the lookout for a "ready-made" race-horse, approached Morris with an offer to buy Sir Dixon. "I refused to price him," said Mr. Morris. "Three or four times they came at me and seemed bent on having him. They offered \$10,000; then \$15,000—that I refused. At last, Mike Dwyer came to me in the paddock and said: 'Green, let me have that colt; you don't bet as heavy as we do, and he's worth more to us than he'll be to you,' and he put a piece of paper in my hand; it was a check for \$20,000. I didn't want to sell, but the Dwyers had been good friends to me, and I didn't feel like refusing them. I always regretted selling him, as I knew he wouldn't do for their style of racing. He was a bit delicate, and couldn't stand hard races close together. But he was the best horse I ever had—and you know I've had some good ones."

*Defeats
Raceland*

*His Sale to
Dwyer Bros.*

In the Dwyer colors Sir Dixon's three-year-old form was brilliant. He won the Carlton Stakes, beating Raceland; the Withers and the Belmont, for which he beat Prince Royal fifteen lengths; the Lorillard and the Travers. Then he trained off and did not start as a four-year-old. At five he returned and won some good races, but did not last very long.

Green Morris made no mistake when he said Sir Dixon would not suit the Dwyers' style of racing. The Dwyers had begun their racing with sons of Bonnie Scotland—a breed as tough as pine-knots. He was a great colt, but his "hard races, close together," told, as Morris predicted, and he was never the same after he won the Travers. Sir Dixon entered the stud at six (1891), returning to his birthplace, Runnymede. His success was immediate. In his first year he sired Butterflies, winner of the Futurity of '94. He also sired Blue Girl, Audience, Blues, Druid, Kilmarnock, Jack Point, Running Water, Yankee Girl, Agile, and Ahom. In 1901 he led the Winning Sires, when his get was \$206,926. Sir Dixon died March 23, 1909, aged twenty-four years. While romping in his paddock he fell, breaking his right hip, and was destroyed.

*A Great
Sire*

Jaconet, the dam of Sir Dixon, was one of several two-year-old fillies Mr. P. Lorillard sent to Doctor Cattnach, the "vet," to be treated for "big head," a disease accompanied by bony degeneration. Doctor Cattnach cured them, but Mr. Lorillard refused them, and gave Jaconet to the doctor, who traded her for the filly Caller Ou with Mr. Welch, who, in turn, sold her to Clay & Woodford. None of her colts seemed to be affected with the trouble from which she had suffered.

A Gift Horse

Prince Royal was the best son of Kingfisher, who was more noted for his fillies than for his colts. Mr. Belmont bred him on Long Island, and he won twice at two. At three he won eleven races, among them the Stockton, Stevens, Jerome,

*Prince Royal,
1885*

RACING IN AMERICA

and Arrow. Sir Dixon beat him for the Belmont, but for the Coney Island Derby he reversed it, beating Sir Dixon. He ran but once at four—second to Exile for the Brooklyn Handicap, conceding 4 pounds to the winner. But as a five-year-old in 1890 he was a really great horse, winning the Rancho del Paso, Coney Island, Shrewsbury, Midsummer, and Harvest Handicaps. In 1891 he was again second for the Brooklyn Handicap. The decision of the finish for the Withers Stakes was very generally disputed. Prince Royal looked the winner to everybody but the judges, who placed Sir Dixon first.

*Emperor of
Norfolk,*
1885

Emperor of Norfolk was probably the best two-year-old of 1887, although many claimed the honor for *Raceland*. He ran eighteen races as a two-year-old, winning twelve, and did a great deal of travelling by railway besides. At three he won nine out of eleven starts. It was a great field he defeated for the Brooklyn Derby—since called the Dwyer Stakes—as it included Sir Dixon, Prince Royal, and *Raceland*.

Going to Chicago he won the American Derby, and added to it the Drexel and Sheridan Stakes. It was shortly after this he broke down.

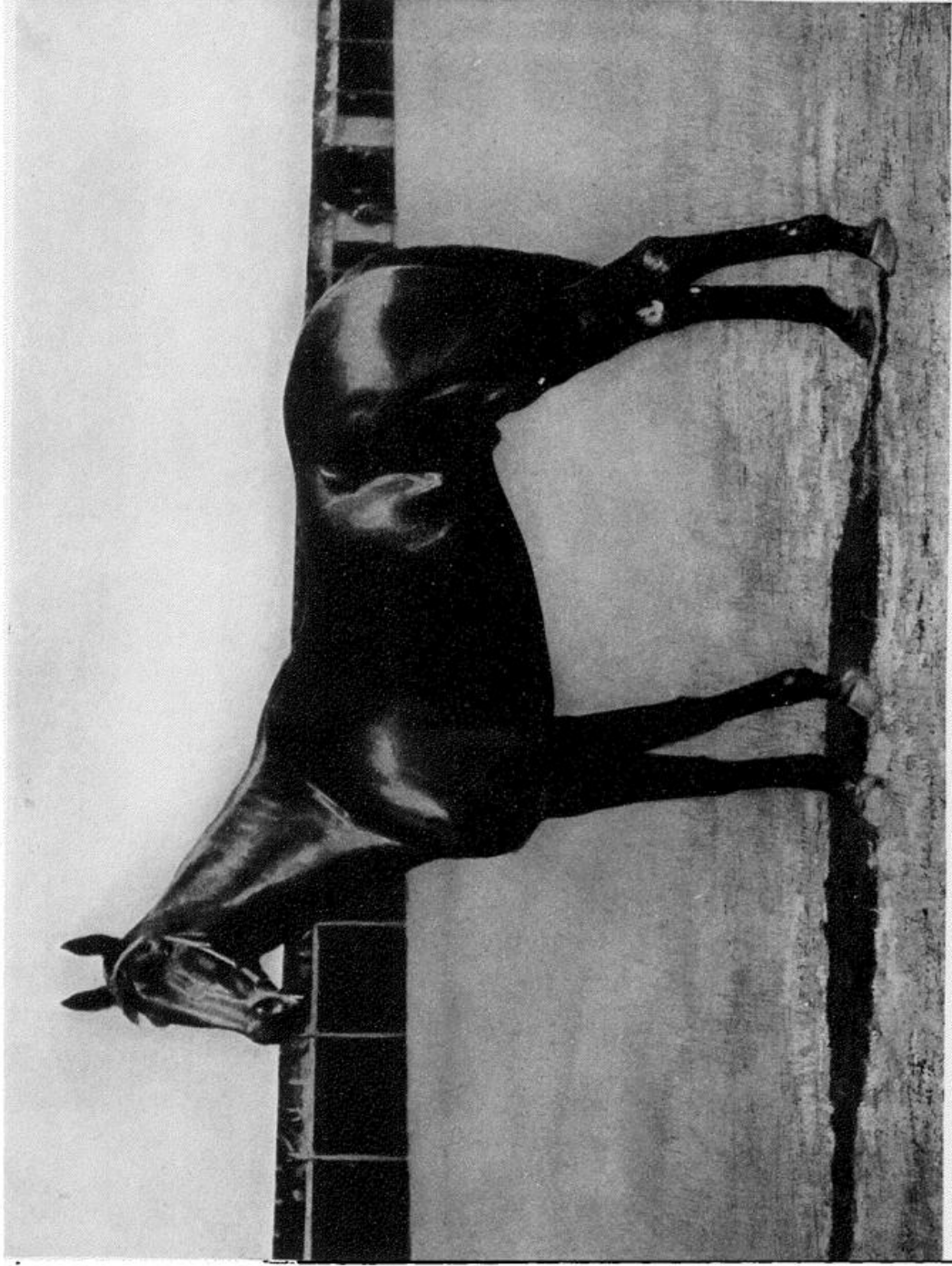
Emperor of Norfolk was a bay with a star and near hind pastern white. He was bred by Mr. Theo. Winters in California and was a January 12 foal. Mr. Baldwin purchased him as a yearling for \$2,500. He was a son of the unbeaten Norfolk from Marian by Malcolm (by Bonnie Scotland), and was a colt of great power, joined to very high quality. A handsome head, long, massive neck, great depth, powerful loins and quarters, and broad, flat feet, the walls very low and the heel wide. In the stud he sired *Americus*, who was only a sprinter and who, in England, made quite a name for the speed of his progeny.

Proctor Knott,
1886

Proctor Knott saved Luke Blackburn from going into history as an absolute failure as a sire. He was a chestnut gelding by Luke Blackburn, and bred at Belle Meade, his dam, Tallapoosa, by Great Tom, and belonged to Sam Bryant, an eccentric but very shrewd trainer. He won six out of nine races at two, including the Kenwood at Chicago and the Junior Champion at Monmouth, when he defeated *Salvator* and others, while he had also the glory of winning the first Futurity, 1888, beating *Salvator* and a field of fourteen. He was backward at three. They laid 3 to 1 on him for the Kentucky Derby, when he caught a Tartar in the Montana-bred colt *Spokane*, who beat him by a neck, and increased it to two lengths for the Clark Stakes; while for the American Derby at Chicago, *Spokane* made it "three straight," but *Proctor* beat him for the Sheridan. Then he came to Monmouth to meet his old rival, *Salvator*, for the Omnibus. Longstreet beat them both, but *Proctor Knott* beat *Salvator* for the place. In fact, he beat *Salvator* every time they met.

Fides,
1886

"As far as she'll go," the trainers said, "nothing is as fast as *Fides*," a bay filly, bred by Mr. Belmont, by The Ill Used—Filette by Kingfisher, and winner



RACELAND, 1885

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

of the Juvenile and Clover Stakes. At three she won four races out of five, including the Carter Handicap. At four she spread-eagled a field of twenty for the Toboggan with 116 pounds up, coming down the Eclipse Course at Morris Park like a bird in flight. The career of Fides came to a sudden end shortly after. She was entered for a race at Monmouth Park. The night before the race a heavy rainfall made the track very deep in mud. Fides never could extend herself in mud, but Rowe received a telegram from Mr. Belmont to start her. Against his judgment he started her, and she performed badly. The telegram was a forgery; sent, no doubt, by some one who knew she could not race in heavy ground and laid bets against her. She never started after that.

Spokane came out of the Far West—the land of “the tepee and the tomahawk”—and caused a tremendous sensation when he defeated Proctor Knott for the Kentucky Derby of '89. He was a very pretty chestnut, belonging to Montana people, with a star, stripe, and both hind legs white, sired by Hyder Ali, a very large and handsome son of Leamington, who had won the Champagne Stakes of '74 and broken down soon after. It was 10 to 1 against Spokane at Louisville, but he beat Proctor Knott by a neck, and followed by beating him for the Clark and the American Derby at Chicago. He lost all form after that, but they brought him East notwithstanding, and Tenny ran away from him at Morris Park, as did Exile at Sheepshead Bay.

Spokane,
1886

Like many of the sons of Longfellow, Longstreet did little as a two-year-old. He was a sturdy big bay, standing over 16 hands, and built in proportion. As a three-year-old he did better, winning nine out of twenty-three. It was not until the race for the Lorillard Stakes that he showed form, running second to Salvator, in whose interest Mr. Haggin also started a colt called Kern, who made the pace, then pulled out, letting Salvator slip into his place while he (Kern) swerved across the field, causing some of the colts to pull up. But for this, the Dwyers thought, their colt (Longstreet) would have won, and did not hesitate to say Kern was put in the race for a purpose. That Longstreet was a coming horse, he soon proved by winning the Omnibus at 5 to 1, beating Proctor Knott and Salvator. Then the Dwyers said: “I told you so—if that colt Kern hadn't crossed him, he'd have won the Lorillard.” At four Longstreet was not at his best, but at five he won sixteen out of eighteen races. He beat Tenny at one and one-quarter at Morris Park. He raced at six, but fell lame. The injury was in the coffin-joint, and he retired to the stud. But, like all horses tracing in the female line to Levity, he made little impression.

Longstreet,
1886

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

**“Never a motion of hand or heel,
Never a touch of the whip or steel;
Which shall stagger the first, and reel
Beneath the knock-down blow.”**

THE "CRACKS" OF THE "NINETIES" 1890-1900

THE inaugural Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park, in 1891, was won by *Tristan* after one of the most severe and punishing races that has ever been seen, and it constitutes his *In Memoriam*. He won many other races for his owners, Mr. Appleby and Mr. Stuart, but in this race he met the best horses in training at that time. He had 114 pounds in the saddle, while Tenny had 129 pounds, and only a neck separated them at the finish. The pace throughout was terrific, the mile being run in 1.37 $\frac{1}{4}$, and *Tristan* was well up with *Clarendon* all the way. *Tristan* was a bay by *Glenelg*—*Traviata* by Tom Bowling, a very large handsome horse, and, while hardly "a smasher," to use a trainer's term, he defeated a great many that were.

Tristan,
1885

"A Sprinter wins the Suburban—what's racing coming to!" a bookmaker remarked the day *Loantaka* came with a "Chifney rush" at the finish of the Suburban of '91, with a field behind him composed of such good ones as Major Domo, Fitzjames, Banquet, Cassius, Tenny, Riley, Tea Tray, etc. "How in the world did you ever do it, Marty?" Bergen was asked. "What? No pace?—look at the time, 2.07," and the wise men of the ring who had laid 30 to 1 looked unutterable things. The world generally had regarded *Loantaka* as "a mere sprinter—6 furlongs his best," but they forgot that the year before he had beaten *Firenzi*, *Tristan*, and *Longstreet* at 9 furlongs. He was simply an overlooked horse trained by David McCoun, the oldest American trainer, a brown colt by *Sensation* from *Peggy Dawdle* by *Saunterer*, and bred by Mr. Geo. Lorillard at Long Branch, N. J.

Loantaka,
1886

Salvator was probably the best-advertised horse that has raced in this country. Certainly no other horse has been more frequently quoted. He made a powerful impression upon the public imagination; and for this there are good reasons. His memorable finish with *Proctor Knott* for the first Futurity; the fact that he was the undisputed champion of his year at three; that he enrolled his name as a winner of the Suburban at four with top weight, and his equally sensational race against time when he broke the record—a concatenation of highly sensational incidents which impressed the public mind for years after.

Salvator,
1886

Salvator was bred by Mr. Swigert, who sold him as a yearling to Mr. J. B. Haggin. As a two-year-old he lost both his first two races, the Junior Champion and Futurity, for which he was beaten a head by *Proctor Knott*. He won all his

*Doubts About
His Class*

RACING IN AMERICA

other races, the Flatbush, Maple, Tuckahoe, and Titan, in the last beating Mr. Withers's Cyclone colt; and Mr. Withers declared that "a colt that only beat the Cyclone colt with seven pounds the worst of it cannot be a first rater." During the winter Salvator, while stabled at Monmouth Park, contracted lung fever, and for a time it was feared his wind was affected. However, he ran eight races as a three-year-old and won all but the Omnibus, for which Longstreet and Proctor Knott led him at the finish. The Tidal, Realization, Lorillard, Jersey Handicap (124 pounds), and September were among his conquests. As a four-year-old he never met defeat, and great pains were taken that he should not. Mr. Haggin had set his heart on winning the Suburban for which Salvator had 127 pounds and won by a neck from Cassius, 107 pounds; Tenny third, with 126 pounds. Tenny's party were dissatisfied with the result of the Suburban; they had lost heavily and bantered for a match, \$5,000 a side, over the Suburban distance. It was made and run a week after the Suburban. It attracted the attention of the entire country, and run before a vast assemblage. Isaac Murphy rode Salvator, while Garrison was on Tenny. The betting was 5 to 3 on Salvator. The two horses ran side by side for three furlongs. Then Salvator led by two lengths. Once in the stretch, however, Tenny came very fast and was overhauling Salvator, but the latter "lasted" long enough to win "by a nose," in 2.05. Both jockeys thought they had won after they had pulled up, and walked their horses back, chatting as they did so.

"I think I just beat you," said Garrison.

"No, I guess my horse won," replied Murphy; and it was not until he saw Salvator's number up that Garrison learned his fate. Salvator walked over for the cup at Monmouth, and for the Champion Stakes he beat Tenny four lengths. Salvator had now become the rage. Owners would not start horses against him. Accordingly, the race Salvator vs. Time (1.39 $\frac{1}{4}$) followed over the straight course at Monmouth Park, August 28, 1890, Salvator covering the mile in 1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Matt Byrnes, his trainer, has always said the horse could have run it in 1.33 if Isaac Murphy had ridden him, but that great jockey was wearing sackcloth instead of "silk," being under suspension at the time, and Byrnes had to put up Martin Bergen. "I told Marty," said Byrnes, "to do the first half-mile not better than 47 seconds (why, I had warmed him up before the race in 1.50). I stood at the half-mile pole, and he came to me in a shade better than 45 seconds, and 'Marty' was pushing him along; then I yelled to him to steady the horse, and I'm blessed if he didn't go at him harder than ever, and never left him any speed to finish with."

After the match with Tenny Mr. Haggin took no chances of having Salvator beaten, as he wished him to go into the stud with prestige undiminished. The dams of most of the great race-horses of the country were brought to mate with

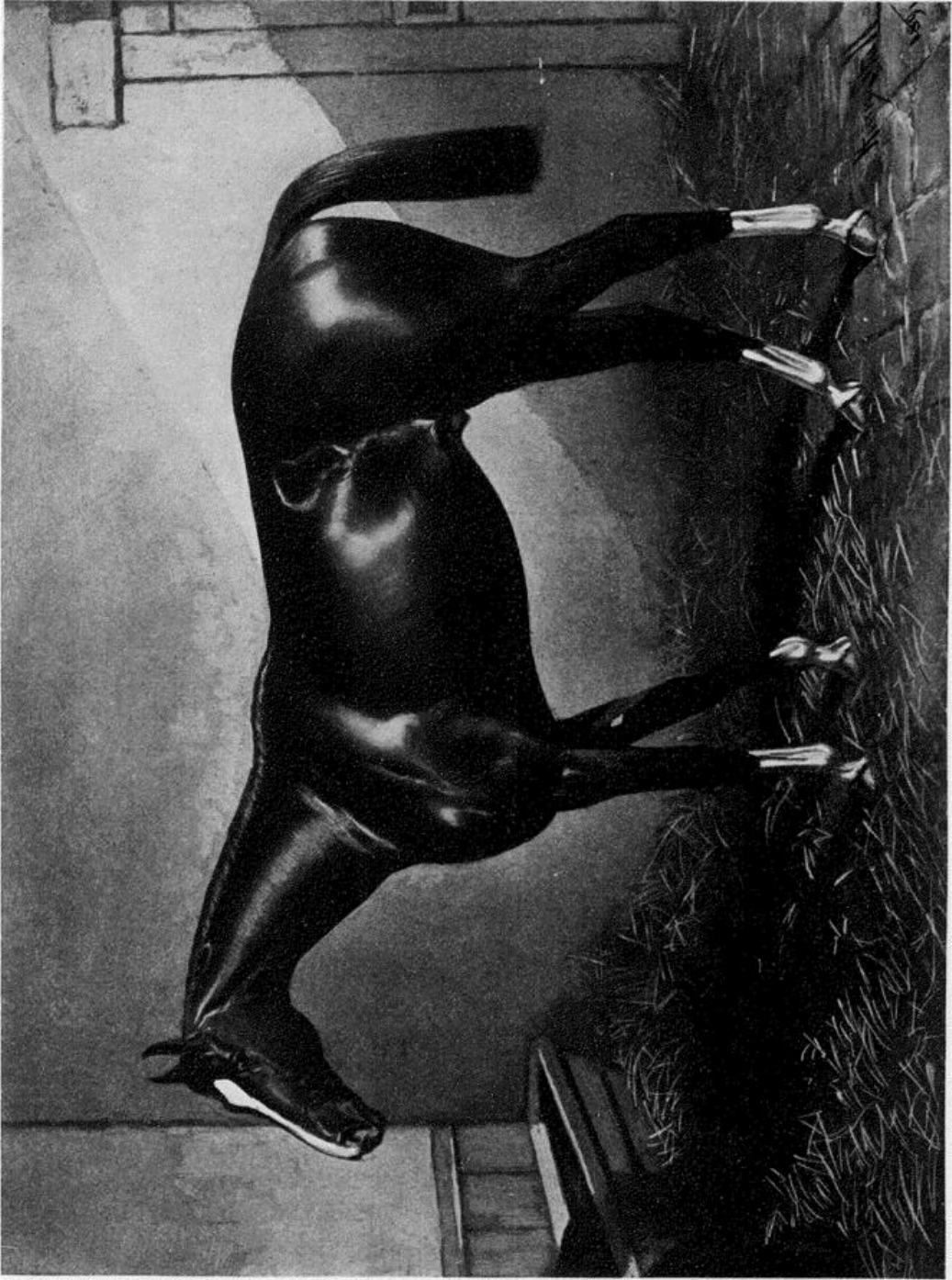
*Wins the
Suburban*

*The Great
Match
Salvator-
Tenny*

*Salvator
Defeats
Tenny*

*Salvator
Beats the
Mile Record*

*His Trainer
Explains*



SALVATOR, 1886

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

him. Great things were expected; but he was an utter failure. The first of his yearlings were sold at Morris Park in 1893. They were perfect beauties, and buyers fairly fought for them; but they never repaid the money paid for them.

Salvator was a dark chestnut with a blaze and four white legs. He was a son of imported Prince Charlie (son of Blair Athol) from Salina by Lexington. He was a triumph of breeding, for his sire was winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, 1872, and the fleetest horse, with the possible exception of Macgregor, that England had known since the days of Bay Middleton. Salina, the dam of Salvator, was one of the best of the racing daughters of Lexington, she was the "crack" three-year-old filly of 1871, and was a granddaughter of Glencoe and of rare old Levity by Trustee.

*Description
of Salvator*

Tenny would have gone down in history as the champion racer of his generation had not Salvator been the lion in his path. Tenny's form as a two-year-old hardly foreshadowed great things. He won twice out of seventeen races; but at three he won ten out of eighteen, and they were valuable events. He defeated every colt of class except Salvator. The spring of his four-year-old season (1891) the air was full of rumors about Tenny. It was claimed he was lame behind—in the off leg—and for days he was missed from exercise. A curious degree of mystery surrounded him, and it was given out that he would not start for the Brooklyn Handicap. But when the bell rang he appeared for the race with the top weight of 128 pounds and, going through his field of twenty, won handily by two lengths. Of course some people profited by it, but not the general public, who believed the stories, which had been industriously circulated, that he was lame.

*Tenny,
1886*

*Wins the
Brooklyn*

His race for the Metropolitan which followed was a gruelling one for which, with 129 pounds, he was beaten a neck by Tristan, 114 pounds. With 128 pounds Tenny was beaten for the Suburban, but he defeated Kingston for the Ocean Stakes, and Longstreet beat him in the match at Morris Park. Tenny's race in the match with Salvator in 1890 has already been dealt with in treating of the latter, but it should be stated that Tenny ran on the outside of Salvator in that race and covered more ground thereby.

Tenny was a bay, bred by Honorable W. L. Scott at the Algeria Stud, Erie, Pa., and was a son of the French horse Rayon d'Or from Belle of Maywood by Hunter's Lexington. He was a curiously formed horse, owing to his back being hollow to the point of deformity and which caused him to be generally spoken of as "The Swayback." He was one of the best race-horses that ever faced a starter, but Salvator was always his stumbling-block. For the Realization, for the Suburban, for the Great Match, for the Champion Stakes—Salvator always beat him. Like Salvator, he was not a success as a sire.

*"The
Swayback"*

RACING IN AMERICA

Reckon,
1886

Reckon was probably the best mare that had carried the old Barbarity "scarlet" jacket since the days of Ruthless. Wyndham Walden, who trained her for Messrs. J. A. & A. H. Morris, said that "she was capable of anything from 6 furlongs to 4 miles." He was a trainer who did not allow his horses many days of idleness—*Reckon*, for example. As a two-year-old, she ran twenty-two races, and at three she ran thirty-seven. The Hopeful, Criterion, Colleen, West End, Delaware Handicap, September, and Elms fell to her share. At four, she ran thirty-three races and won nine. She was a handsome chestnut by Pizarro—Perhaps by Australian, and had a peculiar fashion of lashing her tail like a lioness while racing. In the stud she bred to Hanover the colt *Compute*, a splendid racer, but his career was short.

Burlington,
1887

Burlington, black and blood-like, won the Belmont Stakes of '90 and was a son of Powhatan (brother to Parole) from imported Invercauld (by St. Albans), a superb race-mare in the sixties, but one that loved to show her heels to the crowd at the start rather than to her field in the race. Her son resembled her in looks but not in disposition, being a very docile, well-mannered colt, which, with his elegance, caused him to be spoken of as "The Gentleman in Black." He belonged to Mr. B. Riley, who trained Mr. Withers's horses, and was a colt of decided class, winning the Criterion and Pelham at two, and at three he won five out of seven, including the Belmont, Trial, Tidal, etc., until he burst his foot and could start no more.

His Sale

As a three-year-old Mr. Riley sold *Burlington* to the Hough Bros.—a sale made under unusual conditions. The elder Hough, meeting Riley at Elizabeth races, asked him to price *Burlington*. Mr. Riley said \$7,500. Hough said he would "like to see him," and asked if Riley would permit a veterinary examination. Riley agreed, and a few nights later Hough appeared at Mr. Riley's home.

"I've come about the colt," he said.

"Certainly," answered Riley; "did you bring your veterinary?"

"Oh, I'm veterinary enough—colt's all right, eh?"

"Yes; but sit down; we'll see him in the morning," replied Riley, thinking Mr. H. would be his guest for the night, as it was late, and New York forty miles distant.

"Morning? No; I want to see him to-night. I must get back to town."

"But it's dark—you cannot examine a horse in the dark!" exclaimed Riley.

"Got a lantern, haven't you?"

"A lantern?" returned Riley aghast; the idea of a man examining a horse by the uncertain light of a lantern was a rude shock to the veteran trainer.

An Examination by
Lantern-Light

It was no use remonstrating; Hough had set his heart upon it, so Riley led the way, like Diogenes, lantern in hand, to the stable, where the black winner of the Criterion nestled snugly in the straw, listening to the November wind

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

without, or, perchance, dreaming of last year's contests. Hough walked around him, gave a grunt, then a nod, and then an "He'll do." And thus, like the burial of Sir John Moore, with "The lantern dimly burning," the future winner of the Belmont and Dwyer Stakes changed hands. But Riley had another shock when, to his amazement, Hough counted out \$7,500 in currency. "Why didn't you bring a check? It's not safe to carry money around like that," ventured Riley. "Check? Oh, no; I pay cash when I buy; that's my way of doing business," replied the erratic Mr. Hough. "And there I was," said Riley, "with a bundle of bank-notes as big as my two fists, and I didn't feel easy until morning, when I got it out of the house to a place of safety."

*A Volume of
Currency*

Tournament was one of the largest thoroughbreds in training, and, like most "big 'uns," quite coarse. Naturally, he was slow to "ripen," and out of ten races as a two-year-old the Great Eastern Handicap was his best, beating a field of nineteen, and Midgely had to declare $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds overweight to ride him at $97\frac{1}{2}$. At three he started eight times before he won. It became the general belief that he was "only a sprinter," but the friends of Senator Hearst, his owner, complained that Matt Allen had not given him work enough, and Allen was ordered to "start him in races and get him fit." Allen, however, liked private trials, and the colt had them. But he improved slowly. He did his trial for the Realization in 2.51 and won it in that time. Hayward was told to "make every pole a winning-post," and the colt came home "solitary and alone," fifty yards ahead of Her Highness, who was second.

*Tournament,
1887*

*Wins the
Realization
"Alone"*

The race for the Lorillard Stakes came six days later. Tournament should have won it, but, like at the charge of the Light Brigade, "some one had blundered." Instead of taking the boat, they took the colt by rail to Monmouth Park. They failed to get a train, and the horses were "held over" all night at Jersey City, missing two days' exercise. To make up for the delay, they galloped him Sunday for the race to be run Tuesday, and, instead of the morning when it was cool, they waited until afternoon. It was the warmest day of the year, 99 degrees, and when Hayward dismounted, his clothes were wet from the horse. He ran a good race for the Lorillard, but he was out of condition, and Torso, the rank outsider, won.

*"Some One
Had
Blundered"*

Tournament won the Omnibus, Choice, Omnium, Jerome, Hickory, and New Rochelle Stakes and was the "longest money winner" of the year. At the death of Senator Hearst he was sold by auction to Mr. Foxhall P. Keene for \$35,500. He did not race well at four, but at five he did better, although he "cut it" in the Toboggan and was again called "a soft-hearted quitter." He liked to lead, and ridden in front, he won many good races. He was bred in California by Mr. Haggin and was a son of the New Zealand horse Sir Modred from Plaything by Alarm.

RACING IN AMERICA

Riley,
1887

Riley, the Kentucky Derby winner of 1890, was a colt of undeniable class, but suffered from overracing. He won six out of twelve races at two, and eleven out of twenty-one at three. He added the Clark Stakes to his Derby, but at Latonia, Bill Letcher, in receipt of 9 pounds, beat him. He rather lost form, but recovered toward autumn and won the Pelham Bay Handicap at Morris Park, beating Tournament. At four Mr. Corrigan brought him East and he was beaten for the Brooklyn Handicap, won by Tenny, but he won the Brooklyn Cup, beating Kingston. For the great race for the Metropolitan he was unplaced to Tristan and Tenny, but he had a good season. Riley was a son of Longfellow and Geneva by War Dance.

"The Scott
Trio,"
1887

Banquet, Torso, and Chaos were a trio, bred and raced by Honorable W. L. Scott of Erie, Pa., that played a very conspicuous part in racing. *Chaos*, a chestnut by Rayon d'Or—Lilly R., was the most successful at two and won the Futurity of '89, but did not carry out his early promise. *Torso*, a chestnut by Algerine—Santa Lucia (imported) by Lord Lyon, won the Double Event and Flatbush at two, and the rich Lorillard Stakes at three. But *Banquet* was the real hero of the triumvirate. He was a bay gelding by Rayon d'Or—Ella T., and during his career in America ran 166 races, of which he won 62 and \$118,535. His racing extended over a period of nine years and ended in England, where he was taken, in 1895, by Messrs. Dwyer & Croker.

Montana,
1888

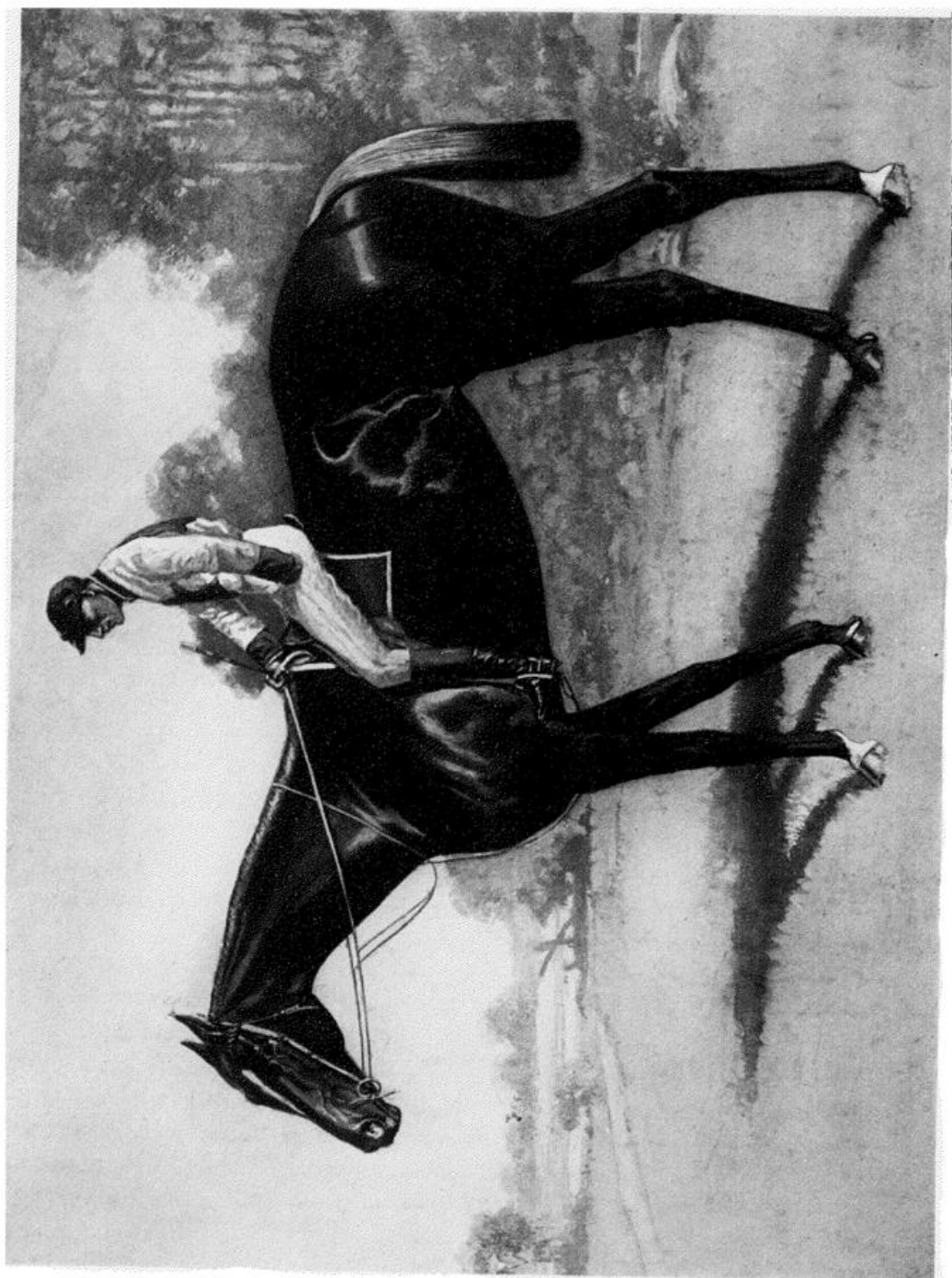
"That t'ere old camel," was Green Morris's description of *Montana*, and it was not undeserved, although *Montana* was a better horse than he looked. At all events, he beat Mr. Morris's Strathmeath for the Lorillard Stakes, and Mr. Morris's description might have been due to pique. *Montana* was one of the colts with which the late Mr. Marcus Daly began his racing career. A bay colt bred in California by Mr. J. B. Haggin, he was a son of Ban Fox from imported Queen by Scottish Chief. He won the Carteret Handicap with 30 to 1 against him. At three he won the Lorillard, but was beaten in all his other races. At four he won the Suburban (1892), due entirely to Garrison's hurricane finish. He might have made a better record at three but for springing a curb after the race for the Lorillard Stakes.

Pessara,
1888

Pessara, who won the Metropolitan of '92, was a bay by Pizarro from Sister Monica, and ran brilliantly at three. At four he was second for the Brooklyn Handicap and started favorite at 6 to 5 for the Metropolitan. It was before the largest attendance ever seen on a metropolitan race-course. The people in the free field broke onto the course toward the finish, and many of the horses were interfered with. *Pessara*, ridden by Fred Taral, won by half a length from Loco-hatchee. He was unplaced for the Suburban, but won other races that season.

Yorkville
Belle, 1889

Yorkville Belle, the "crack" two and three year old filly of 1891 and 1892, might be said to have been a sort of treasure-trove. Colonel Fred McLewee, a



YORKVILLE BELLE, 1889

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

man who at the time knew little about race-horses, selected her at Mr. Reed's sale of yearlings for the moderate outlay of \$1,200. He was a partner of Mr. Frank Ehret, who was forming a racing stable at the time, and all he claimed to know about the filly was that "she was a daughter of Thora who defeated Hindoo, and what more do you want?" asked the Colonel. But she was also a daughter of Miser, a full brother to Spendthrift—true, but a most unworthy one—as Hamlet says: "A little more than kin and less than kind."

Miser had been thrown in as a makeweight when Mr. Swigert sold Spendthrift to Mr. Keene. He was "blind in one eye and could hardly see with the other," as Spendthrift's trainer, Colonel Puryear, put it. But Colonel McLewee knew nothing of this.

As a two-year-old Yorkville Belle ran second for the Futurity. She then won six times, the Fashion, the Nursery, Autumn, Prospect, Hollywood, and Willow—\$30,715 in value. At three she won nine out of fifteen, the Ladies', Gazelles, Mermaid, Oaks, West End, Clinton, Hunter, and Omnibus—\$47,690. The only colt capable of beating her was Tammany. In the Omnibus she carried 124 pounds. At the close of the season, at Mr. Ehret's sale, she fell to Mr. M. F. Dwyer's bid of \$24,000. She won six races as a four-year-old.

Yorkville Belle takes rank with Ruthless, Miss Woodford, Ferida, Firenzi, Wanda, and Thora as one of the great mares in that they went out of their class and defeated the colts. Notwithstanding the fact that Colonel McLewee purchased her from mere recollection of her dam, Thora, she bore not the slightest likeness of Thora. She favored Miser, her sire, even to the flaxy mane and tail. She had her own little peculiarities. The music of a band quite upset her, as did any loud noise. To the day of his death, Matt Allen, her trainer, maintained she should have won the Futurity instead of running second. Said Allen: "She was leading until they came into the stretch, when the crowd began shouting. She pricked her ears and almost stopped, and before Murphy could get her going again she had lost two lengths. The day she won the Hollywood Handicap at Jerome Park she saw the judges' stand. She had never seen it before, not having been trained there, so nothing must do but she must stop and look at it. Is her sight bad? Not a bit of it! Her sire was a blind horse, but she sees too much."

Kingman, winner of the Kentucky Derby of '91, was about as racing-like a colt as ever stripped. A bay by Glengarry (son of Thormanby) from Patricia by Vauxhall, he was very moderate at two, but at three won the Phoenix and Latonia Derby. The American Derby at Chicago saw his downfall and he trained off soon after. Russell was one of the best of the J. A. & A. H. Morris two-year-olds of 1891, but very erratic. He won the Great American and many valuable events; and at three won the Carlton and the Brooklyn Derby. Severe campaigning made him cunning, and as he grew older he ceased to be dependable.

*Her
Winnings*

Her Class

Her Whims

*Kingman,
1888
and
Russell,
1889*

RACING IN AMERICA

Potomac,
1888

The reputation of having won the richest sweepstakes ever run in America belongs to *Potomac*, who, in 1890, won for Mr. Belmont, the elder, the Futurity—value, \$67,675. He followed it by winning the Flatbush Stakes, and on the death of Mr. Belmont was sold to Mr. M. F. Dwyer, in whose colors he won four out of six races as a three-year-old. One of these was the Realization, which many thought Montana won, and a photograph taken at the time showed Montana's head in front; but the judges decided *Potomac* the winner. He raced at four, but not with the best horses, and he was troubled with lameness. *Potomac* was bred by Mr. Belmont and was by St. Blaise from *Susquehanna* (sister to *Sensation*) by *Leamington*. As a sire his get were soft, and he was himself a soft-looking horse.

*Sallie
McClelland*,
1888

"If there's anything in breeding, she ought to race. Just think of it—by *Hindoo* from a sister to *Iroquois*—how can you beat it?" Thus spoke *Byron McClelland* when he introduced his filly *Sallie McClelland*. He certainly gave her every chance to show she could race, starting her nineteen times as a two-year-old. She won seven, including the *Eclipse* and *Spinaway* and *Great Eastern Handicap*, with 121 pounds. Like most fillies that are overmarked at two years old, *Sallie's* later form was of diminished brilliancy. She won the *Alabama* at three, but that ended her as a celebrity. Her daughter, *Audience*, was a fine racing mare, and foaled *Whisk Broom*, the triple handicap winner of 1913.

La Tosca,
1888

La Tosca was an exquisitely beautiful filly, the apple of his eye to the late Mr. Belmont. His death, late in 1890, prevented him rejoicing in her later triumphs; but as a two-year-old she was always "my beautiful *La Tosca*." She won four times that year, but the *Select* at *Monmouth* was her best, as she defeated *Reckon* in receipt of 5 pounds. At Mr. Belmont's sale, *Hough Bros.* purchased her for \$13,000, and she ran sixteen races as a three-year-old. Mr. *Pierre Lorillard* then purchased her; but she was not seen in 1892, owing to lameness; but in 1893 she came out at *Gravesend* and beat *His Highness* to a standstill. She started second choice for the *Metropolitan Handicap*, carrying top weight; but her ailing limb failed her, and she was sold to the *Sanfords* of *Amsterdam*, for whom, mated to *Laureate*, she bred the flying *Chuctanunda* and several other good ones. *La Tosca* was one of the most beautiful mares that ever carried silk, and was strictly first class. She stood 16 hands and was exquisitely proportioned. She was the only filly of her time that could beat *Reckon*, and was a chestnut by St. Blaise from *Toucques* by *Monarque*; granddam, *La Toucque* by *The Baron*.

Correction,
1888

Correction, the elder sister of *Domino*, was for several seasons the sprinter par excellence, and her only rival was *Doctor Hasbrouck*, the races between them being among the most exciting of the season. In three seasons she ran seventy-one races. She was a bay by *Himyar*—*Mannie Grey*—not large, rather plain,

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

but she had enormous hips and quarters—quite out of proportion to other points of her conformation, and this it was that gave her the marvellous speed she possessed. Green Morris used to say she was “built like a quarter-horse,” a strain with which he had been familiar in pioneer days in the West. She was in the Morris stable with Reckon, and could outspurt the latter; but over a mile Reckon was the best.

The inaugural meeting at Morris Park (1889) was marked by the appearance of *El Rio Rey*, and he was the sensation of the meeting. His fame had preceded him. Four times he had started at Western meetings, and each time successfully. He won the Eclipse Stakes from fifteen and the White Plains Handicap, with 126 pounds. He was wretchedly ridden, but won despite it. He was at once hailed as “a phenomenon”—the “best ever seen,” as some horse is hailed each year. He had won every race for which he started—seven. Great things were expected of him, but he contracted a cold and turned “roarer,” and that checked a career that probably would have been a great one. He was bred in California by Mr. Theo. Winters and was a chestnut with white face and legs by Norfolk, and was the tenth foal of old Marian by Malcolm. *El Rio Rey*, 1887

The success of *El Rio Rey* in 1889 encouraged Mr. Winters to send that colt's full brother, a bay, called *Rey del Rey*, to the East in 1890. He stopped at Chicago en route and ran third for the Hyde Park Stakes; and upon his arrival at Monmouth was sold to Mr. F. A. Ehret for \$20,000, and ran, unplaced, for the Futurity. Unlike his brother, who had won all his races, *Rey del Rey* lost all his races as a two-year-old. But at three he was a good race-horse, winning the Omnibus, Bowlingbrook, Hackensack, and Mosholu Stakes, for which Isaac Murphy rode him in the “white with red star.” *Rey del Rey*, 1888

The old mare Marian had bred ten consecutive foals by Norfolk, who, in 1888, had become so infirm with age that Mr. Winters bred her to Joe Hooker, and the result was *Yo Tambien*. The filly soon convinced Mr. Winters he had made no mistake, as she began winning as a two-year-old, and eight races fell to her. As a three-year-old she was even better, winning fourteen out of sixteen, including the Exposition, Hamlin, and Derby at St. Paul, Minn., Great Western, Boulevard, Drexel, Garfield Derby at Chicago, etc. At four she won eleven out of seventeen, beating Lamplighter, at level weights, at Chicago. At five she won ten out of eighteen, among them the Boulevard at Chicago, and at Saratoga she again defeated Lamplighter. She defeated, also, the great Clifford when he seemed to be at his best. While the Joe Hooker cross in nowise affected her racing quality, *Yo Tambien* was, in appearance, anything but the fine specimens Marian foaled to the cover of Norfolk. She was a mealy chestnut with a white stripe, a ewe neck, high withers, but good depth through the heart, and closely coupled. *Yo Tambien*, 1889

RACING IN AMERICA

Locohatchee,
1889

Fine taste distinguished Mr. Pierre Lorillard's nomenclature, and, when he purchased the two-year-old Curt Gunn, he at once changed his name to *Locohatchee*, a name reminiscent of his winters in Florida on his house-boat. He ran very successfully in the West, and his owner, Mr. W. H. Landeman, sold him to Mr. Lorillard late in the season. He won five times in Mr. Lorillard's colors at three, including the *Hackensack*, *Raritan*, *Palisade*, and *Freehold*, and was second for the *Metropolitan*. He beat *Tenny* for the *Freehold*; but *Lamplighter* beat him for the *Champion*, which caused Mr. Lorillard to buy *Lamplighter*; "for," said Mr. Lorillard, "any horse that can beat *Locohatchee* after what he has shown me, can beat anybody's horse."

Locohatchee was a washy-colored chestnut by *Onondaga*—*Sophonra* by *Ten Broeck*; granddam, *Lady Stockwell* by *Knowsley*. He had size and finish, but was light in bone and was pigeon-toed, which caused *Green Morris* one day to call out: "The dancing-master needs you, old fellow—turn your toes out a bit." As a sire at *Rancocas* he did well, his son *Caiman* was sent to England and won the *Middle Park Plate* besides being second to *Flying Fox* for the *Two Thousand Guineas*.

Tammany,
1889

Tammany was a chestnut colt by *Iroquois*—*Tullahoma* by *Great Tom*, and it is seldom a colt better represented the blending of blood. He had all the fine quality and refinement of his *Leamington* sire, joined to the *Great Tom* color and markings. *Old Sam Bryant* was always eloquent over "them *Tom* mares," and, while *Great Tom* was too near the size of a draft-horse to be a race-horse, his mares were often heavy-bodied and great milkers, and their colts were apt to be well nourished. In the colors of *Mr. Marcus Daly*, *Tammany* started six times at two and won twice—the *Eclipse* and *Criterion*. At three he was beaten by *Charade* for the *Tidal*, but won all his other races—*Withers*, *Realization*, *Jerome*, and *Lorillard*. After that he was never beaten. He defeated *Lamplighter* in the sensational match at *Guttenberg*, and retired; but the death of *Mr. Daly* deprived him of a chance to win fame. Yet he sired *Tokolon*, the winner of the *Brooklyn Handicap*.

Morello,
1890

It is among the curious instances attending sales of thoroughbred yearlings that *Morello*, the *Futurity* winner of 1892, cost only \$110. His winnings as a race-horse reached over \$80,000. He won fourteen out of seventeen races as a two-year-old, beginning in April and ending in October. He belonged to *Mr. Singerly* of Philadelphia and was trained by *Frank Van Ness*. He won the *Futurity*, beating *Lady Violet* and a field of fifteen. At three he won ten out of fifteen, and his feats were of the highest order.

For the *Dearborn Handicap*, at Chicago, he carried 128 pounds, conceding 30 pounds to the minimum; in the *Wheeler Handicap*, 117 pounds, giving *Maid Marian* 15 pounds, and *Yo Tambien* with 118 pounds. *Morello* was a bay colt,

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

bred by Mr. Doswell in Virginia, and was by Eolus—Cerise by imported Moccasin (son of Macaroni); granddam, Lizzie Lucas by Australian.

At the sale of Mr. Belmont's yearlings, in the winter of 1890, it was announced that St. Florian had won the fastest trial ever run at the Nursery. Messrs. J. A. & A. H. Morris purchased him, and he became a prominent factor in the great events for two-year-olds in 1891. He was a tall chestnut with a blaze face and white legs, greatly resembling his sire, St. Blaise, his dam being Feu Follet by Kingfisher. He was trained by R. Wyndham Walden, and started twenty-four times at two, and won seven, including the Great American and other rich stakes. He was winning the Double Event, but bolted near the finish, falling over the rails. There was a great deal of trouble over the race, it being claimed that he was crossed and crowded. He had lost the sight of his left eye, and this was given as an explanation. As a three-year-old he was in great form, winning five out of six races. In the Fort Hamilton Handicap he gave Lamplighter 8 pounds and a beating. He gave Locohatchee 2 pounds and beat him for the Bowlingbrook Handicap. But his hard spring campaign caused him to go stale, and he retired early. He was possibly the best son of St. Blaise.

St. Florian,
1889

"Racing luck" often plays an important part in the career of a race-horse, and of this Lamplighter was a conspicuous instance. Nature intended him for a great racer, but he was ever a mark for "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune"! He lost many races he should have won, until at last he turned sour and sulky. As a two-year-old, in the colors of Captain Brown, and trained by J. W. Rogers, he won six times. He had no engagements in the great events for three-year-olds, the sale of the Spendthrift yearlings having been held after the stakes closed, and Rogers had to repair the breach by entering him in the stakes closing in the spring. Of these he won nine, including the Thistle, Champion, Choice, Bridge, First and Second Special. After the Champion, Mr. P. Lorillard purchased him, and at four years old he won nine out of eighteen starts. He was top weight for the Brooklyn Handicap, with 125 pounds, but unplaced, and third for the Suburban to Lowlander, to whom he conceded 24 pounds. At Chicago, for the Columbus Handicap, he failed to concede 20 pounds to Rudolph; but he won the Fall Stakes, Labor Day Handicap, and Oriental Handicap, 127 pounds. Then Mr. Walbaum purchased him, and Tammany defeated him at Guttenberg. Tired out as he was, he won the Country Club, with 130 pounds, at Morris Park; and at five won four races; but he had ceased to be the great horse he was at four, and retired. In the stud, at Milton Young's, he did very well, but nothing like so successfully as his half-brothers, Hastings and Kingston.

Lamplighter,
1889

*A Stormy
Career*

Had Lamplighter been nominated for the great events closing for yearlings, he would have been a "heavy-money" winner. That was one piece of bad luck. But he had also the misfortune to collide with horses in races and became ner-

His Whims

RACING IN AMERICA

vous, then irritable, and, finally, cunning. Originally he was a thoroughly game colt, but being repeatedly "bumped" and cut off made him wild. He grew to show queer notions; and, if placed on the inside by the rails, would lose all control of himself, as he seemed to fear he would be shut in—as he had often been—while, if a horse crossed him or jostled him, he would refuse to try.

"Collateral
Form"
Overlooked

For the Brooklyn Handicap he was repeatedly "pocketed," but, finally getting clear, finished second. Mr. Lorillard's friends urged him to lodge a complaint against some of the jockeys. "No," he replied, "I cannot prove anything, although my horse was cut off every time he tried to go through. The Stewards saw the race, and they did not disturb the placing." For the Suburban, in which he tried to concede the winner, Lowlander, 24 pounds, the Lorillard stable fell heavily. Yet they had a good "line" on the race, if they had thought it over. For the Brooklyn Handicap, Diabolo had beaten Lamplighter, with a concession of 13 pounds. A week later Lowlander had beaten Diabolo, with a concession of 15 pounds. Again, only three days before the Suburban, Mr. Lorillard's Kilkenny, four years old, had beaten Lowlander, who had tried to concede Kilkenny 11 pounds, and Kilkenny had given him about a 5-pound beating. As Lamplighter had 129 pounds in the Suburban, and Lowlander 105 pounds, this would mean putting in Kilkenny at 99 pounds, and the stable knew Lamplighter could not concede 30 pounds to Kilkenny. Thus, if Lamplighter could not concede 30 pounds to his stable companion, Kilkenny, he could hardly concede 24 pounds to Lowlander.

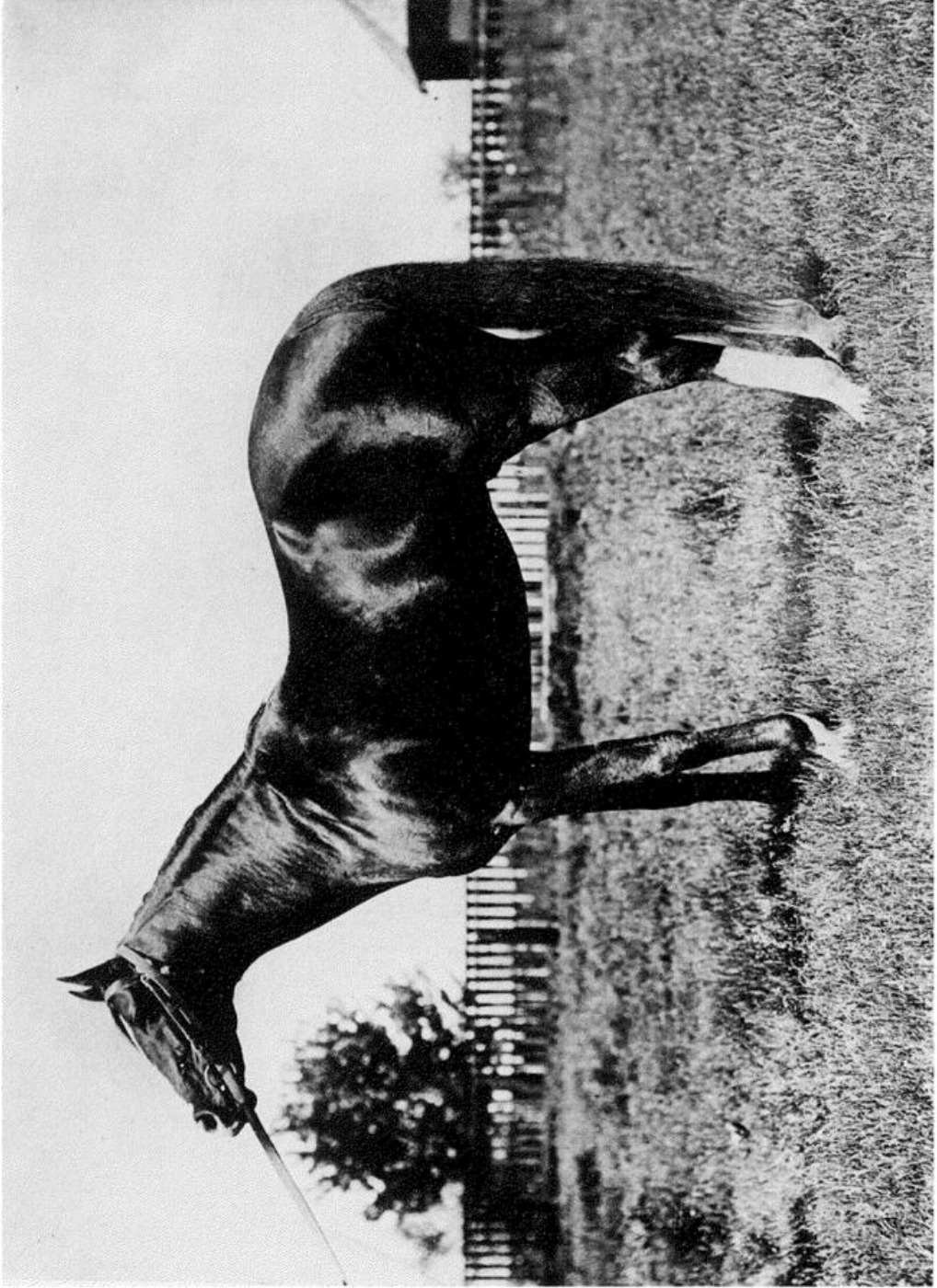
A "Hard-
Luck Horse"

Certainly the career of Lamplighter stamped him a "hard-luck horse," to use a trainer's expression. He was a losing proposition to owners. Mr. Lorillard lost heavily backing him, and Mr. Walbaum often said: "My luck turned from the day I bought that horse—everything went against me." Lamplighter was a brown with a blaze, left fore and both hind pasterns white, by Spendthrift from imported Torchlight by Speculem, tracing, in his fourth remove, to Bertha by Rubens. This is one of what the pedigree enthusiasts call "a great sire family" (No. 14 tracing to The Oldfield mare), but Lamplighter seemed none the better for it.

Description

His Highbness,
1889

The late Honorable August Belmont, the elder, won the Futurity with Poto-mac and died the same year (1890). Had he lived the following year he probably would have won it again, as it fell to *His Highbness*, who was sold with his other yearlings, and purchased by Mr. Gideon, who placed the colt with John Hyland, and at two years old his racing was of a sensational character. He won nine out of twelve races—the Double Event, Great Trial, Select, and Futurity among them. For the Futurity, he carried 130 pounds, and beat a field of 21. Huron finished second, Yorkville Belle third; but Huron was not recognized, as he had been declared, and only allowed to start in obedience to an order of the civil courts.



SIR WALTER, 1890

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

His Highness went into winter quarters with a greater reputation than any colt since Tremont's time. He was weighted 112 pounds for the Suburban—the highest weight apportioned a three-year-old up to that period—but was heavily backed. He ran unplaced. In fact, the only race he won that season (1892) was an overnight event. He seemed to retain all his speed, but could not carry it over a distance. As a four-year-old he did somewhat better, but he never approached the form that made him the great two-year-old of 1891. He was a bay son of The Ill Used from the imported mare Princess by King Tom, his dam being one of the finest mares ever imported; in England she had foaled Royal Hampton. His Highness bred rather after his sire. He lacked length, was rotund, short in the leg, and very clever in action. That he failed to stay was not due to his parentage, as The Ill Used was a glutton over a distance. It might be explained on the Mendelian theory of "alternative heredity," as The Ill Used sire, Breadalbane, was a non-stayer, his dam, Blink Bonny, dying after foaling him, and he was raised by a cart-mare.

"Clifford was, I thought, the best race-horse I ever saw, until twenty years later, in France, I saw Sardanapale," was the observation of Eugene Leigh, the trainer. Clifford was a bay by Bramble; his dam the noted brown mare Duchess by Kingfisher, the heroine of 1884. He raced but once at two, and won; but at three he won eighteen times, and in the Special at Chicago, with 113 pounds, he defeated Yo Tambien, 4 years, 119 pounds, and Lamplighter, 4 years, 117 pounds. As a four-year-old Clifford won ten out of sixteen, beating Lamplighter, Ramapo, Yo Tambien, and all the "cracks." At Saratoga, Domino beat him at a mile, but Clifford beat Henry of Navarre by a nose, giving him 10 pounds. Out of this grew the great sweepstakes at Morris Park, $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles, October 6, 1894: Clifford, 4 years, 122 pounds; Henry of Navarre, 3 years, 113 pounds; and Domino, 3 years, 113 pounds. Domino led for 5 furlongs; then Henry of Navarre closed upon him and Clifford joined them, but Henry of Navarre shook off first Domino and then Clifford, and won by half a length in $1.52\frac{1}{4}$. It was one of the most severe races that has ever taken place. As a five-year-old Clifford won seven out of ten races, including the Omnium, Oriental, Kearney, etc. In the Oriental he defeated Henry of Navarre; but he was in receipt of 7 pounds.

Considering the fact that he had become touched in his wind from the effects of a cold, Clifford's racing after his third year was highly creditable, and has often caused Eugene Leigh and John Rogers, both of whom trained him, to ask: "What would he have been had he been a clear-winded horse?" They always claimed he would have won the Brooklyn Handicap of '94, anyhow, had he not been left at the post. He began to develop temper, and in the stud, at Mr. Sanford's (Amsterdam, N. Y.), he became dangerous; in fact, the late Mr. Sanford described

Clifford,
1890

*A Race of the
Champions*

*Beats Henry
of Navarre*

RACING IN AMERICA

him as "a devil." Still, he sired some very creditable racers. Eugene Leigh always claimed he was responsible for the mating of Duchess with Bramble that produced Clifford. General Jackson, impressed with the fame of Iroquois as an English Derby winner, wanted to breed the mare to him. Leigh insisted that Bramble was better suited as a mate for the mare and persuaded Jackson in the matter. Leigh, true to his faith, not only secured Clifford, but later purchased Bramble also.

Sir Walter,
1890

As a campaigner *Sir Walter* ranks as one of the best campaigners of his era. That he was an entire horse renders this more remarkable, as geldings are more noted for that quality than are entire horses. He was a bay, bred in California by Mr. Haggin, and a son of imported Midlothian—La Scala by Joe Hooker. Doctor G. L. Knapp purchased him as a yearling, and he ran in the "purple-and-gold blocks" of the Oneck stable. He soon proved to Rollins, his trainer, that he could "gallop a bit," and the stable profited accordingly when at two he won five out of eight races, including first-class events like the Eclipse and Great American. At three he won nine, including the Lorillard, Tidal, Stockton, Stevens, Omnium, and Unionport. At four he won thirteen. *Sir Walter* raced until eight, and started in eighty-eight races, thirty-three of which he won and \$90,000. His greatest race was the Brooklyn Handicap of '96, when, with 113 pounds, he defeated Clifford, 125, and St. Maxim, 108. He defeated all the best horses of his day, and was the most popular horse in training. One of the reasons for this, aside from the old horse's honesty, was the absence of all attempts to be mysterious, by his owner, who used to invite all his friends to see him tried, including the handicapper, who weighted him.

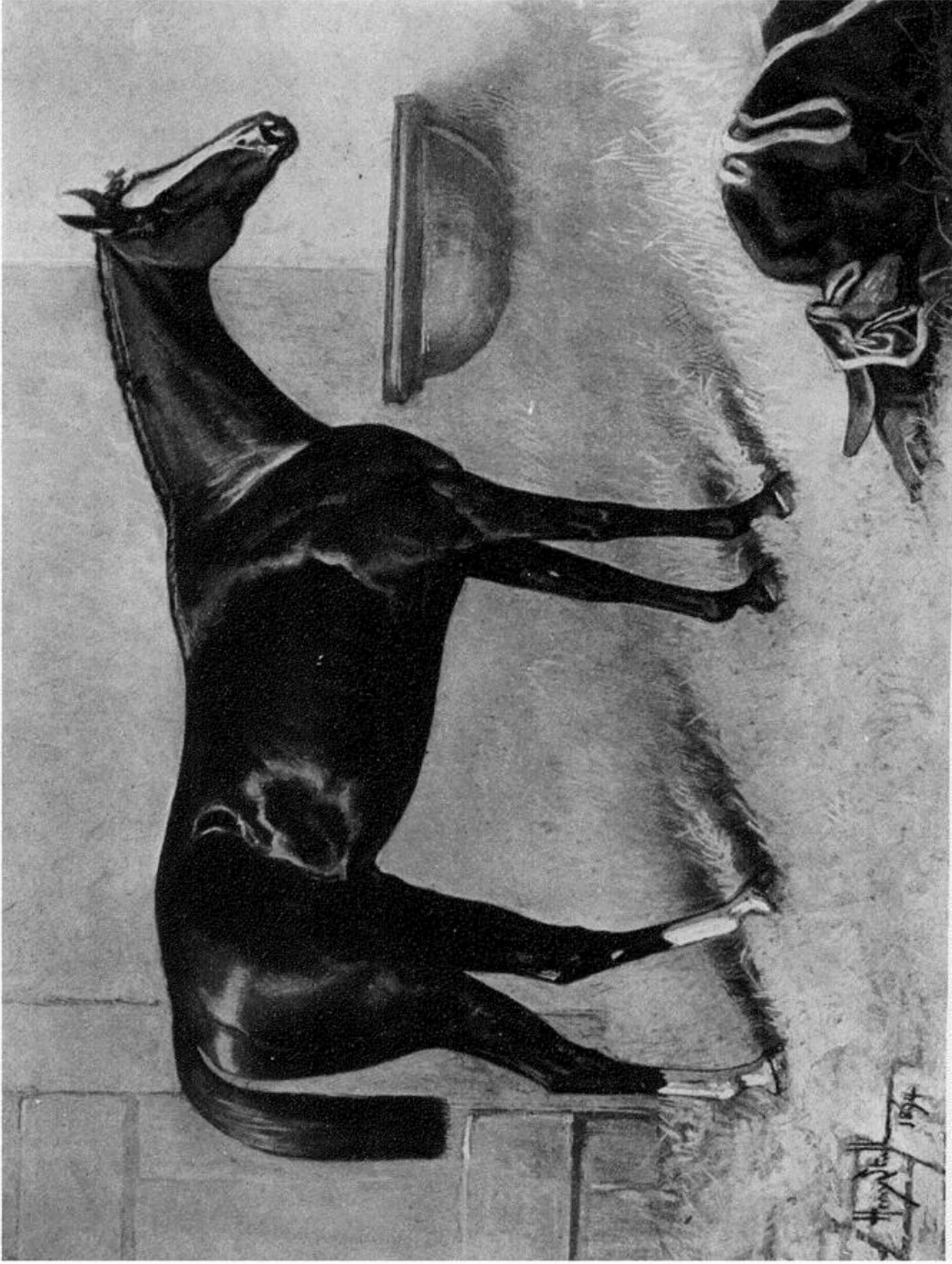
*Wins the
Brooklyn
Handicap*

Lady Violet,
1890

Lady Violet was one of the great fillies that raced in 1891 and 1892. Bred by Honorable August Belmont, she raced in the "scarlet, maroon sleeves, black cap" of Major August Belmont; in fact, she may be said to have been the first great racer to carry the colors of the chairman of the Jockey Club. She was a bay, by The Ill Used—Lady Rosebery by Kingfisher, and thus was of the pure "Nursery blood," as Major Belmont would say; as Lady Rosebery was from Lady Blessington, a mare that really founded the Nursery Stud, the elder Belmont buying her from Colonel McDaniel in the "sixties." She was a filly of wonderful speed, winning six races as a two-year-old—the Foam, Lassie, Autumn, Belles, Flatbush, and Great Eastern Handicap (125 pounds), and was second for the Futurity and Junior Champion. For a burst of speed it is doubtful if a greater filly was ever seen. For the Junior Champion she was sent away so far behind her field that bookmakers offered 30 to 1 against her while the race was run, but she outran all except Don Alonzo.

Ramapo,
1890

Ramapo, the dual winner of the Metropolitan and Suburban of '94, was bred by Mr. J. O. Donner, at his farm near Tuxedo, N. Y., and was a son of Runny-



RAMAPO, 1890

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

mede or Pontiac from Annie F. He was probably a Pontiac, though a chestnut; for Pontiac, though himself a black, sired many chestnuts. He was not in the first flight as a two-year-old and was late coming to hand at three, when he won the Omnibus, Pelham Bay, and other good stakes. Sir Walter beat him in all the earlier stakes, but as the season waned, Ramapo turned the tables on him. At four he was quite at the head of the all-aged division, winning the Metropolitan (117 pounds) and the Suburban—six races out of nine. He was not unplaced in any of his races. At five he won three out of five, and for the Long Island Handicap gave Lazzarone, who had won the Suburban a few days previously, 3 pounds and a beating. At Morris Park for a welter race he carried 150 pounds, conceding 52 pounds to Melba. He had an imperfectly formed foot, and it troubled him very often, necessitating his being stopped. He was taken to England in 1896, and raced quite well, although past his prime. In the stud he did fairly well, considering he had little patronage.

Boundless, who won his niche in the equine Hall of Fame by capturing the American Derby at Chicago in 1893, was a very moderate two-year-old, but did better as a three. Before he came to Chicago he had won but one race, the Little Rock Derby, and it was good odds about him. It was the year of the World's Fair, and a great field came to the post, attracted by the value of the race, \$49,500. Clifford was there, so was G. W. Johnson, and Mr. Keene had sent St. Leonards, Mr. Dwyer had sent Don Alonzo, and Mr. Gideon had sent Ramapo from the East. It was quite an intersectional race. There was a delay of an hour and a half at the post. A quarter of a mile from the finish St. Leonards looked a winner, but Garrison brought *Boundless* through with a whirlwind finish and won. Mr. Cushing, the owner of *Boundless*, followed the Eastern colts to Sheepshead Bay for the Realization; but an outsider, *Daily America*, won.

Boundless,
1890

*Wins the
American
Derby*

Boundless was a son of Harry O'Fallon, he by Australian. He was a good colt, but the delay for the Derby, no doubt, affected some of the others more than it did him.

That the union of two such renowned performers as Spendthrift and Spinaway should be productive of a racer of merit was very pleasing to those who had witnessed their triumphs in 1879 and 1880. It was the chestnut colt *Lazzarone*, winner of the Suburban of '95. Like both his parents, he "came to hand" early, racing in the West as a two-year-old with great success in the colors of Leigh & Rose, starting twelve times, winning eight—the Prairie, Superior, Ontario, and Michigan Stakes at Chicago. At three he won the Distillers at Lexington, Himyar and Derby at Latonia, and, coming East, was sold to Mr. John Beard of New York, who placed him in the hands of Wm. Donohue, the former jockey.

Lazzarone,
1891

Lazzarone ran second for the Brooklyn Handicap (with 114 pounds) to Horn-

RACING IN AMERICA

*Wins the
Suburban,
1895*

pipe, 105 pounds, and then ran two very bad races; but he created the surprise of the year, winning the Suburban, with 115 pounds, beating Sir Walter, Domino, and others. He never ran but once after that, as it was impossible to train him. He was a fine race-horse, but his races at two years old were too close together, and he never quite recovered. Indeed, he was about as hard a subject to prepare for the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicap as trainer ever had. They had to put setons in his shoulders to relieve him from lameness, as he inherited the rather straight and heavy shoulders of his sire, Spendthrift, aside from the hard racing and trials he had run as a two and three year old. That he should have been only beaten a neck for the Brooklyn Handicap and won the sensational Suburban showed what a fine natural race-horse he was, and it is a pity he was lost as a sire, being the son of such race-horses as Spendthrift and Spinaway.

*Domino,
1891*

After Salvator had retired, no horse became more popular than *Domino*, who was bred at the Dixiana Stud in Kentucky by Major B. G. Thomas, and was a son of Himyar—Mannie Grey by Enquirer. He was marked with a star, a snip on his nose, and both hind pasterns white. While he was always described as a black, and appeared so to the eye, he was of that peculiar color that, when the light was bright, showed him a chestnut. *Domino* was trained by Wm. Lakeland, and as a two-year-old was never beaten, winning nine races. He had early shown Lakeland prodigious speed in his trials, and his reputation preceded him when he started. He won the Great American, Eclipse, Great Trial, the Hyde Park at Chicago, the Produce, Futurity, Matron, and the match with Dobbins, \$10,000 a side, resulting in a dead heat and a division.

*Dead Heat
with Dobbins*

*The Suburban
of '95*

Thus, like Sensation in 1879 and Tremont in 1886, *Domino* retired unbeaten. He was admittedly the colt of the year. Yet, as early as June, a colt called Hyderabad appeared and gave Mr. Keene such misgiving as to *Domino's* ability to beat him that he bought him for \$30,000, "just to get him out of *Domino's* way." As a three-year-old *Domino* gave his trainer some trouble. He had a foot labelled "queer" and required watching. Out of eight starts he won six—the Withers, The Flying, Ocean Handicap, the match with Clifford, and the Second Special. He was beaten by Henry of Navarre for the Grand Special at Morris Park. As a four-year-old *Domino* won four out of eight. His stamina had always been doubted by some people, but Mr. Keene scoffed at it and boldly nominated *Domino* for the Suburban. He went to the post a favorite at 2 to 1 "on," and ran well for a mile; then Sir Walter passed him, while Hamilton brought Lazzarone up and beat Sir Walter a length. Some years later Taral and Doggett, the riders of *Domino* and Sir Walter, were discussing the race in the Jockey Club office. "I never saw a horse stop like old *Domino* did in the race for the Suburban," remarked Taral.

*Jockeys'
Gossip*



DOMINO, 1891. THE UNBEATEN TWO-YEAR-OLD

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

"Nor I," returned Doggett; "I thought you held my horse safe, when, all of a sudden, I saw Domino stop. It looked good as my horse took the lead; but my old fellow was tired, and Lazzarone had too much left."

"Well," replied Taral, "when you brought Sir Walter up beside me, old Domino—he just gave a big grunt 'Wo-osh!' it sounded like, and he was done."

Domino did not start as a five-year-old. The autumn he was four (1895), Mr. Keene said: "He's all right until we ask him to gallop; then he bites and kicks, so we have concluded to retire him. He's done enough; he's won more money than any horse except Isinglass. He has a bad foot and it hurts him."

He Retires

While Domino was probably the fleetest miler that had ever appeared up to that time, and a thoroughly game colt, he was palpably a non-stayer. When he stopped in the Suburban as described by his jockey, Taral, it was not from lack of courage. It was because he had reached the limit of his powers. He managed to stay 9 furlongs, but it was only his courage that enabled him to do so—at 10 furlongs he was in great trouble.

As a sire Domino's career, while brief, was immediate and immense. No horse in recent times made so powerful an impression in the great sweepstakes for two and three year olds. As a race-horse he had won nineteen out of twenty-five races and had won more money (\$193,550) than any American racer. But in his second season in the stud he sired Commando and Cap and Bells, the only American-bred winner of the Epsom Oaks (in 1900); he was fourth in the list of Winning Sires with only seven starters, winning \$65,000. He founded a line that in the colt and filly stakes has practically dominated racing, Commando, Peter Pan, Colin, Transvaal, Peter Quince, Pennant, Celt, Bunting, Step Lightly, Boniface, Miss Joy, Luke McLuke, Superman being among his direct descendants.

Domino in the Stud

Henry of Navarre was Domino's master after they had gone 9 furlongs, but at a mile Domino's phenomenal speed prevailed. Henry was bred by Mr. Lucien O. Appleby at Shrewsbury, N. J., and was a son of Knight of Ellerslie (by Eolus) from Moss Rose by The Ill Used. During his two-year-old season, and the next year, he raced under the "green and gold" of Byron McClelland; then Mr. August Belmont purchased him. He won six out of ten races at two, but at three he had a brilliant season, the Belmont, Travers, Spindrift, Foxhall, Iroquois, Dolphin, and Bay Stakes among his triumphs. He ran a dead heat with Domino for the Third Special, and won the Grand Sweepstakes at Morris Park, beating Clifford and Domino.

Henry of Navarre, 1891

As a four-year-old, in 1895, he was out ten times and won eight—the Merchants at Latonia, the Country Club at Cincinnati, the Special at Sheepshead Bay, beating Domino, First Special at Gravesend, the Manhattan, and Municipal Handicaps at Morris Park. At five he started twice, winning both, one being

Wins the Suburban

RACING IN AMERICA

the Suburban, with 129 pounds—the highest weight carried by a Suburban winner up to that time. In all, he started in forty-two races, of which he won twenty-nine, was eight times second and three times third; his winnings \$71,015.

*Defeats
Clifford and
Domino*

The Suburban was Henry of Navarre's last race. He was, practically, a broken-down horse when he started, but came away from The Commoner and Clifford in a style that evoked thunders of applause, as many knew his condition and were amazed at his courageous finish. To crown his career with a Suburban was a great feat, but his greatest exploit was his defeat of Clifford and Domino at Morris Park for the Grand Special. It is an axiom with racing men that "a horse has but one run in him." In this race, Henry had two. Domino started off like a deer. No horse was as fast as Domino, but he had his limit. At the end of seven furlongs he stopped and Henry, who had raced with him, came away. The next instant Clifford challenged Henry on his right. Head and head they raced, and stride for stride, but Henry lasted the longest, and thus, after stalling off first Domino and then Clifford, won a great race. Then it was that John W. Rogers, who trained Clifford, said, speaking of Henry: "That is the greatest race-horse we have seen for years. I thought I had a great horse in Clifford—I think so still, but this Henry of Navarre!—he had Domino take him by the head—and there's no faster one—and when he had shaken Domino off, Clifford came at him; but he shook Clifford off, too. Any horse that can shake off two such horses as they, in separate attempts, must be a race-horse of the first water."

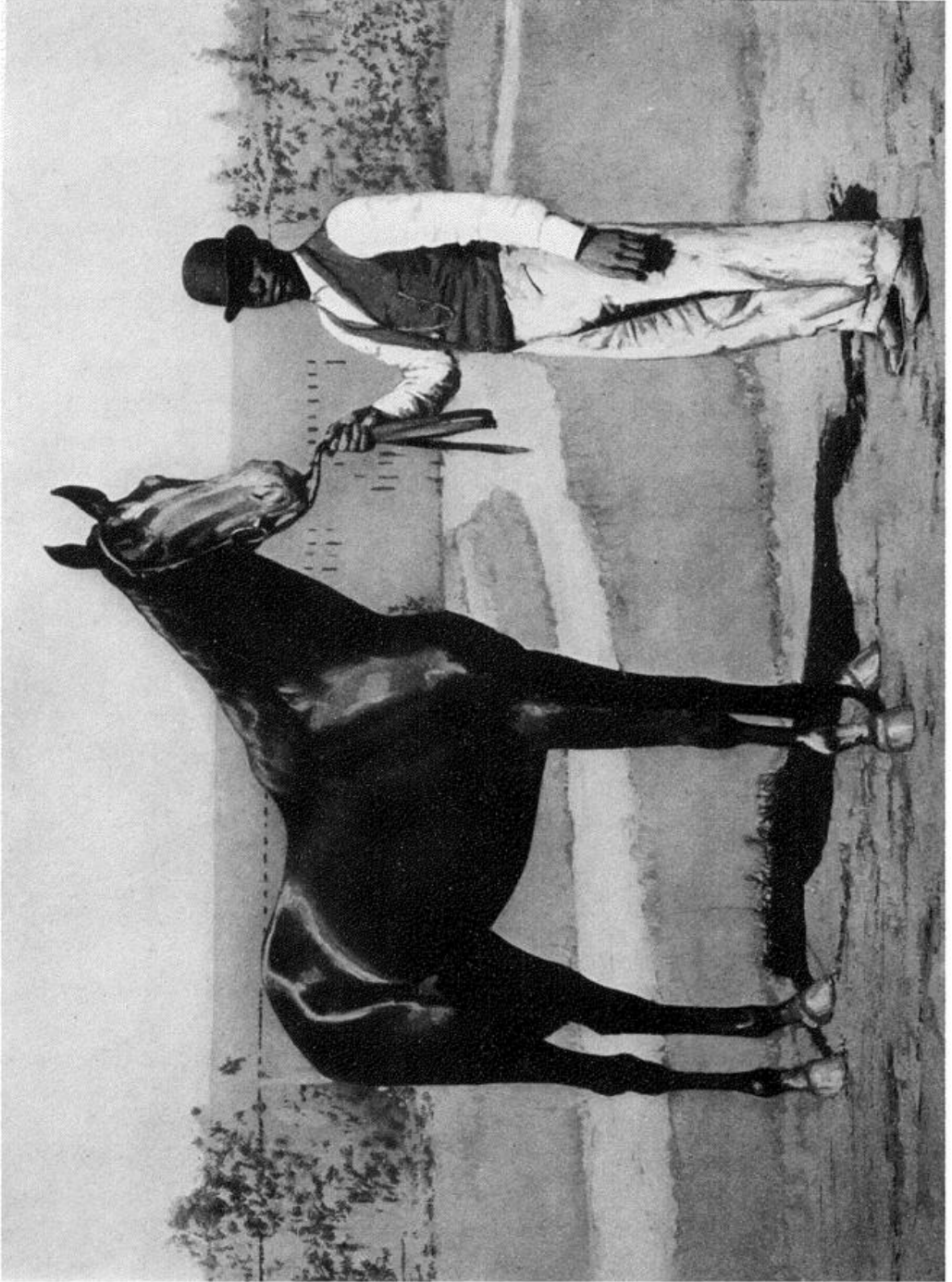
*"A Race-
Horse of the
First Water"*

*A Mistake
in Signals*

The defeat of Henry of Navarre for the Oriental Handicap of '95 at Gravesend was a result alike unexpected and amazing, as he was never better. It was due to a mistake by his trainer, Byron McClelland, who told Henry Griffin, his jockey, to "look for me" when the horses reached the head of the stretch and began the last quarter. His colors and those on Sir Excess were similar. McClelland, mistaking Sir Excess for Henry, raised his hand to wave him back. Griffin, looking for McClelland, saw the signal and obeyed, and in doing so lost his position and the race.

*A Real
Champion*

As a race-horse, Henry of Navarre's rank is in the highest class. He defeated all the best horses of three consecutive years—a very high test. His defeat of Clifford and Domino when, after having raced one to a standstill, he had to fight it out with the other, proved his speed, stamina, and lion-hearted courage. He never "dodged" meeting good horses, as some of our later champions have—he was always ready to defend his title. Yet, he was not an impressive horse; a fair-sized chestnut with a star, a flaxy tail, plain head, great length of bridle, low at the withers, good shoulder, light barrel, light in the loin, but with good arms, great power in his quarters, with straight hind legs. His pasterns were a trifle short, but his action was perfect. As a sire Henry was not a success. Like



HENRY OF NAVARRE, 1891

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Salvator, Tenny, and Requitall—all great performers—he failed to transmit his own transcendent racing qualities.

Butterflies, the Futurity winner of 1894, was curiously named, reminding one of Richelieu's question of "What page in the last court grammar made you a plural?" She belonged to Mr. Gideon, to whom such niceties did not appeal, and, being a patron of the drama, named her for a comedy in which Mr. John Drew was playing about that period. She was a dark bay by Sir Dixon—Mercedes by Melbourne, Jr. She ran only three races as a two-year-old, but she won them all, the Futurity being the third. It was only a moderate field, and she only won by a neck from Brandywine. As a three-year-old she won the Gazelle Stakes and the Fall Handicap, 109 pounds, when she defeated Domino, 133 pounds, a head separating them. This filly was one of the fleetest bits of horse-flesh that has ever been stripped, but she was none too sound and had to be delicately handled.

Butterflies,
1892

"If *Handspring* would eat soft food—mashes—I'd be willing to match him against any horse living," said Mr. Phil Dwyer, "but he won't eat anything but grain and, with his brittle feet, that is bad. He has a quarter-crack, and it compels us to stop him in his work." It was even so. *Handspring* had tremendous speed, but shelly, brittle feet were his bane. He was a bright chestnut with a white face and legs like his sire, Hanover; his dam, My Favorite, by Rayon d'Or; his granddam, Nannie H., by Glen Athol, a mare we recall seeing at Rutherford Park while inspecting Spendthrift in the winter of 1879, and remarked her being pigeon-toed and Colonel Puyear stating: "It's hard work racing her, she always has quarter-cracks." Evidently from her *Handspring* inherited his trouble, for her sire, Glen Athol, was pigeon-toed and had such bad feet he could not be trained.

Handspring,
1893

As a two-year-old *Handspring* ranked one of the best in a good year. He won seven races, among them the Tremont, Double Event, Great Trial, and Billow. As a three-year-old he won the Withers, Carlton, and Brooklyn Derby (later the Dwyer Stakes). His Withers he only won after a hair-raising finish with Hastings. A few days later they met for the Belmont, and *Handspring* was asked to concede 3 pounds to Hastings, who won by a head after another very hard-fought finish. Then his feet began to trouble and compelled his being stopped. At four he ran only two races. He showed some of his old form defeating Requitall, but for the Brooklyn Handicap he was so sore he finished unplaced.

*His Races
with Hastings*

When *Handspring* defeated Requitall at the Gravesend spring meeting of 1895, John Hyland, Requitall's trainer, was heard to exclaim: "Good boy! Hastings." The meaning was obscure at the time; but ten days after, when Hastings, 118 pounds, defeated *Handspring*, 125 pounds, for the Surf Stakes, it "let the cat out of the bag." Hyland subsequently explained "if *Handspring* had all he

"Good Boy!
Hastings"

RACING IN AMERICA

could do to beat Requitat at even weight, I knew he could never give Hastings 7 pounds."

Hastings,
1893

His Races
with
Handspring

Hastings won all his races that spring, and when Gideon & Daly sold their horses in July, Mr. Belmont purchased him with a view to the Futurity, which was won by his former stable companion, Requitat. He went slightly amiss and ran no more at two; but at three he began at Morris Park with those two desperate races with his old rival, Handspring, who beat him a head for the Withers, but he reversed it for the Belmont, when, in receipt of 3 pounds, he beat Handspring by a head. As a four-year-old Hastings developed into a magnificent horse, but his temper did not improve. He won four races, among them the Kearney Handicap, and retired in 1898. His temper became bad, although on the side of his sire he came from a good-tempered family.

Leads the
Winning
Sires

Hastings was destined to make a great name as a sire. As early as 1902, when only nine years old, he led the "Winning Sires," and repeated it in 1908. He was third in 1907, 1911, and 1912, and second in 1910. During his first thirteen seasons his sons and daughters won \$927,342. Among the best of them were Gunfire, Fair Play, Glorifier, Priscillian, Tiptoe.

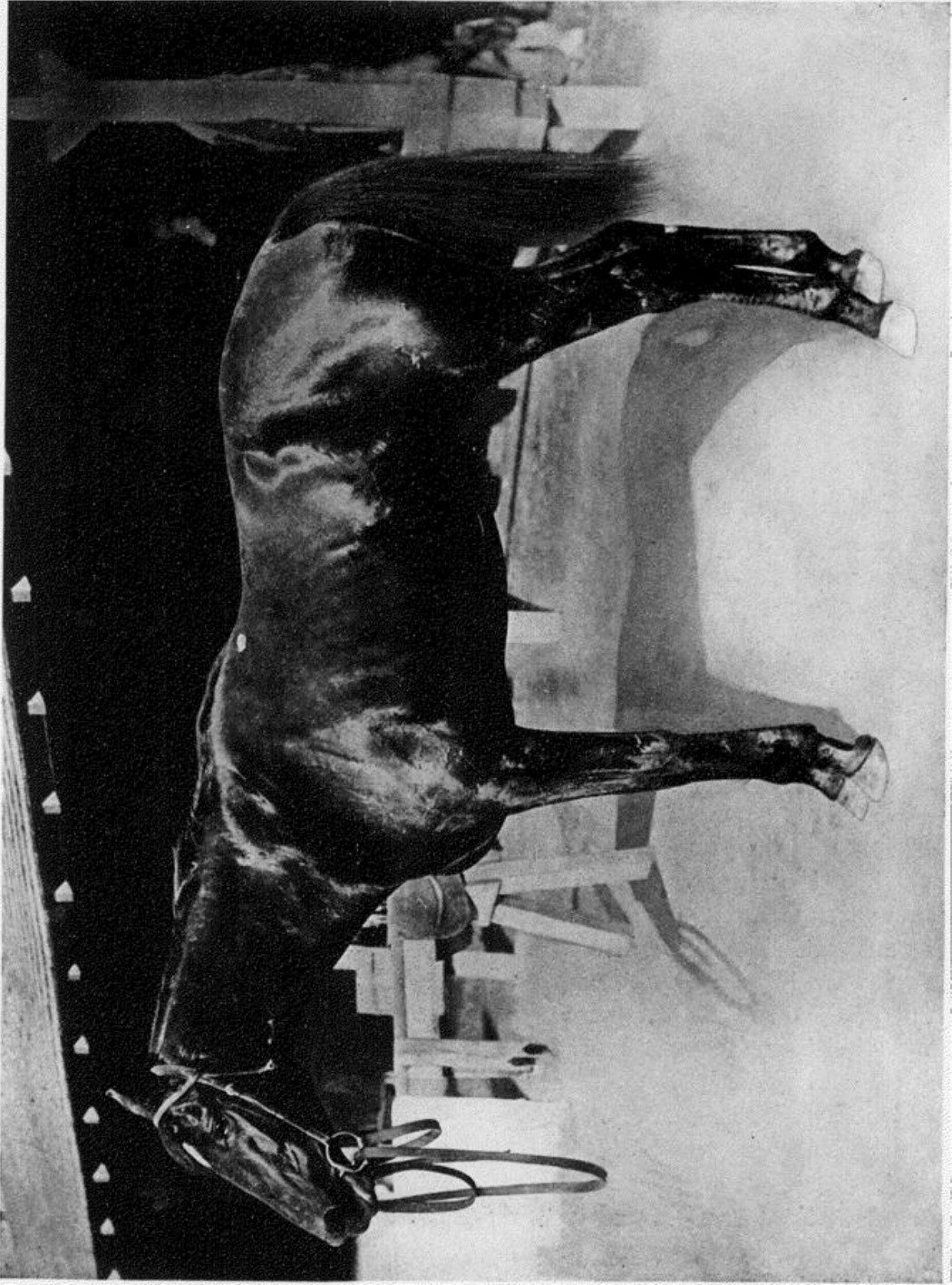
Hastings was a brown in color, bred by Doctor Neet in Kentucky, and sired by Spendthrift from imported Cinderella (the dam of Plaudit, Ferrier, Handsome Glenheim, etc.) by Tomahawk or Blue Ruin. He and Ogden between them, especially through their sons Fair Play and The Finn, have done much to sustain the male line of Godolphin. The Finn has already made a name as a sire, while Fair Play, as the sire of Man O' War, is not likely to be forgotten.

Ben Brush,
1893

It was in 1895 that Eugene Leigh formed a partnership with Ed. Brown, the old trainer, and introduced a new star in the equine constellation in *Ben Brush*. The colt began as a two-year-old at Louisville, in May, and carried things by storm at the Western meetings, winning the Cadet at Louisville, Harold at Latonia, Emerald and Diamond at Cincinnati. Then he was brought East. He was disappointing at first. Requitat beat him for the Flatbush and One I Love beat him for the Great Eastern Handicap, for which he had 126 pounds top weight. Then it was said, "He's an overrated little goat—Western form's no good," but he soon struck his stride, winning the Holly Handicap, and Mr. M. F. Dwyer bought him for \$18,000. He won all his races after that, the Prospect, Nursery, Albany, and Champagne. In a handicap he showed what a good two-year-old could do with older horses by conceding 11 pounds actual weight to a four-year-old, which constructively was 39 pounds, according to scale.

Wins the
Kentucky
Derby

As a three-year-old Ben Brush won the Kentucky and Latonia Derbies and the Buckeye Stakes at Cincinnati among other conquests. As a four-year-old he played a conspicuous part in the racing of the year (1897), winning the Sub-



HASTINGS, 1893

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

urban, with 123 pounds; the Brighton Handicap, 126 pounds; the Citizens at Saratoga, beating Clifford at level weights; the Omnium, with 126 pounds, beating Hastings, 123 pounds, and Clifford, 127 pounds; the First Special, beating Clifford and Requitat at level weights; Second Special, beating Ornament. The two-year-old Plaudit, 90 pounds, beat Ben Brush, 126 pounds, by a head at Gravesend. *Wins the Suburban*

Ben Brush ran in all forty races, winning twenty-five and \$65,495. He was a very small bay colt, with a star, by Bramble from Roseville by Reform, and, despite his lack of size, was one of the best racers of his era. As a two-year-old in October it is likely he could have conceded his year and a beating to any three-year-old of that season. As a sire he proved a great success. Broomstick, Delhi, Pebbles, Sweep, Theodore Cook, Vandergrift were among his good ones. In 1909 he led the winning sires. *As a Sire*

When Gideon & Daly held their dispersal sale in 1895, Mr. Gideon bid long and earnestly to retain Hastings, but Mr. Belmont outbid him. Mr. Gideon seemed perplexed at the result, but he bid and retained *Requitat*. Bystanders said it was "a consolation purchase"; but two months later *Requitat* defeated Hastings and won the Futurity, and then it became a common remark that Mr. Gideon "knew what he was about." *Requitat, 1893*

Requitat was a bay colt, bred by the Estate of the late Mr. D. D. Withers at Brookdale, N. J., and was a son of Eothen, a horse by Hampton, Mr. Withers had imported as a yearling, but, owing to ship-founder, never could be raced. *Requitat's* dam, *Retribution*, was a superb mare by Reform from the noted black mare *Nemesis* by imported *Eclipse*.

As a two-year-old *Requitat* began modestly, winning two selling races. At Saratoga he beat the California "crack," *Crescendo*; meantime he had been beaten by *Handspring*. But he won the Futurity, beating *Crescendo*, *Handspring*, *Hastings*, and all the "cracks," and supplemented it by beating Ben Brush for the Flatbush. *Wins the Futurity*

To have won the "double event" of the Futurity and Flatbush was a great racing exploit. It rendered *Requitat* "the colt of the year" in racing parlance, and his owners considered it wisely as "the right time to sell"; and Colonel W. P. Thompson, a steward of the Jockey Club, who had recently joined the ranks as an owner, purchased him. He passed the winter at his birthplace at Brookdale, and, as a three-year-old, in 1896, had a great year, winning five out of six races. He won the Swift Stakes and then the Realization, beating *Peep o' Day*, *Merry Prince*, *Hastings*, etc. To these he added the Twin City Handicap, in which he carried 116 pounds and won, hard held, by 2 lengths, beating *Dutch Skater*, 5 years, 95 pounds; *Buck Massie*, 4 years, 126 pounds; and *Belmar*, 4 years, 102 pounds. At that day it was an unusual impost for a three-year-old. *Wins the Twin City Handicap*

RACING IN AMERICA

Requital's best race as a four-year-old was winning the Flight Stakes, $\frac{7}{8}$ mile, when, with 125 pounds, he defeated the two-year-old Hamburg, 105 pounds, and Flying Dutchman, 125 pounds. Soon after, he was sold and finished the season in the colors of J. J. McCafferty, and retired the next year to the stud. Here, like several other great performers, he failed to make an impression. Students of breeding would probably point to the fact that there has never been a successful sire tracing in maternal line, as Requital did, to Delancy's Cub Mare. But that was said of the Gallopade family until Domino and Hamburg disposed of it. The family from which Hanover came never produced a successful sire until Hanover's advent.

The Friar,
1894

The Friar was imported *in utero*. The Messrs. Morris shipped several American mares to England to be bred, among them being Lizzie Baker by Longfellow, and she bred to Friar's Balsam (a son of Hermit) produced *The Friar*. He had a hard season as a two-year-old, and won six out of twenty races, including the Champagne Stakes. At three he was a splendid race-horse, and but for his nervousness would, it is likely, have taken the highest honors. He started seven times and won three. He defeated Ogden and Voter for the Broadway Stakes, was badly beaten for the Tidal and Spindrift, but he won the Realization. Ben Brush beat him for the Brighton Handicap, but for the Cup he beat Ben Brush. His "in-and-out" racing made him a very unpopular horse. He also won the Flight Stakes and Twin City Handicap. He was a light chestnut with white legs, and had a beautiful blood-like head and neck, good shoulders, and deep barrel, and altogether a very attractive colt and an undoubted stayer, as many delicate and nervous horses seem to be. He was a perfect type of the Hermits in appearance, but a better stayer.

Wins
Brighton
Cup

Ogden,
1894

Ogden, the Futurity winner of 1896, came near being among the Bitter Root Mountains of Montana when the saddling-bell rang for the race. It was late one afternoon in early August of that year that we received a telegram from John S. Campbell at Hamilton, Mont., reading: "See if the colt Ogden is entered for any races in the East, and answer." We found he was in the Futurity and other races, and answered to that effect. In less than a week Ogden arrived at Sheephead Bay. It seemed they had tried him in a race at Butte, which he won in such style that convinced Campbell he had "a smasher," but he had no record of his engagements. At all events, when the bell rang for the Futurity, Ogden was there, and won, beating the favorite, Ornament, two lengths. In the Flatbush, Ornament beat him, but for the Great Eastern Handicap, Ogden, 125 pounds, won by a neck from Typhoon, 124 pounds, with Voter, Ornament, and a "crack" field toiling behind.

A Futurity
Winner

Wins Two
Races in a Day

Ogden did not perform quite so brilliantly at three, nor was he brilliant at four. At five he ran unplaced for the Brooklyn Handicap, won by Ornament,

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

and was third for the Suburban, won by Tillo; but he won the Long Island Handicap. In 1899 he did not start, having gone to the stud, and for two seasons was absent, but in 1901 William Lakeland secured him, and although seven years old he won six races out of nine, winning two races in one day—September 2—at Coney Island. Ogden in the stud at Mr. Madden's Hamburg place proved an excellent sire. He was a brown by the St. Leger winner, Kilwarlin, a son of Arbitrator, he by Solon, son of West Australian. Ogden's dam, Oriole, was by Bend Or from Fenella by Cambuscan. Among the best of his get were Sir Martin, Fayette, Flora Fina, Star Jasmine, The Finn, and Yankee Witch.

If *Voter* could have carried his speed beyond a mile he would have vanquished all competitors. As a two-year-old he won only three out of ten races; his last, the White Plains Handicap, he won hard held. In 1897 he won the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park, and was the first three-year-old that won that event. He did so well that Mr. Keene sent him to England, where he ran seven races in 1898 without winning, and he had become so badly behaved that he was sent home. In 1899 *Voter* reappeared at the New York meetings and won five out of six races, but they were all at short distances. In 1900 he demonstrated that while he was the master of all horses at 6 furlongs he could not stay over a mile. He managed to defeat Decanter for the Test Handicap at Brighton, 1 mile, but it was by a head only, and he would have been beaten in another stride. As it was, he ran the 3 furlongs in 35% and the mile in 1.38. In 1901 he won the Flight and Coney Island Stakes, but was unable to cover distances. *Voter* was a chestnut by Friar's Balsam (son of Hermit) from imp. Mavourneen.

Voter,
1894

*A Great
Sprinter*

He was a horse of enormous power. His back was cloven like a ram's, and he had immense propelling power in his quarters, but he ran too fast to stay far. Besides, his temper was so bad he often wore himself out before a race. As a sire he did fairly well, but his sons and daughters did better than he. His daughter, Nightfall, was the dam of Campfire, and his son, Runnymede, sired Morvich, the unbeaten two-year-old of 1921.

A great race-horse was *Ornament*. He had a temper that helped none, and his behavior at the post made him the dread of starters. He was a light-chestnut colt, with blaze and left hind leg white, by Order from Victorine by Onondaga, and in appearance favored Onondaga, except that he lacked the size. Chas. T. Patterson selected him as a yearling, and as a two-year-old he started twelve times, winning seven, including the Melbourne Stakes at Lexington, the Futurity at Lexington, Double Event (both), and the Flatbush, for which he defeated Ogden, winner of the Futurity, in which *Ornament* was second. As a three-year-old *Ornament* ran sixteen times, winning ten. He was beaten for the Kentucky Derby by Typhoon II, finishing second, but won the Clark

Ornament,
1894

RACING IN AMERICA

Stakes, Latonia Derby, Himyar Stakes, St. Louis Derby, Oakley Derby, Detroit Derby, Fall Handicap, Twin City Handicap, and Brookwood Stakes. His Twin City, with 118 pounds, was a great performance, conceding weight to all starters; but his Autumn Cup at 2 miles was greater, as he tried to take up 123 pounds and was odds on, a favorite, but Ben Holladay, four years, 114 pounds, won.

*Wins the
Brooklyn
Handicap*

When the weights appeared for the spring handicaps Ornament was in the Brooklyn, with 127 pounds, which was the top weight.

"Haven't you rated Ornament rather highly?" asked Mr. Phil Dwyer.

"Not if he retains his form," replied the handicapper.

*Delays the
Start*

Ornament did retain his form, and won in a canter, after an exhibition of bad temper at the start. He had passed into the hands of Headley and Norton, and was trained by James Rowe. He now became a prime favorite for the Suburban, and delayed the start an hour with his wild antics. When he started he had so exhausted himself that he was at no time near the front, Tillo winning. For the Brighton Handicap, however, he won, giving Tillo 2 pounds and a bad beating.

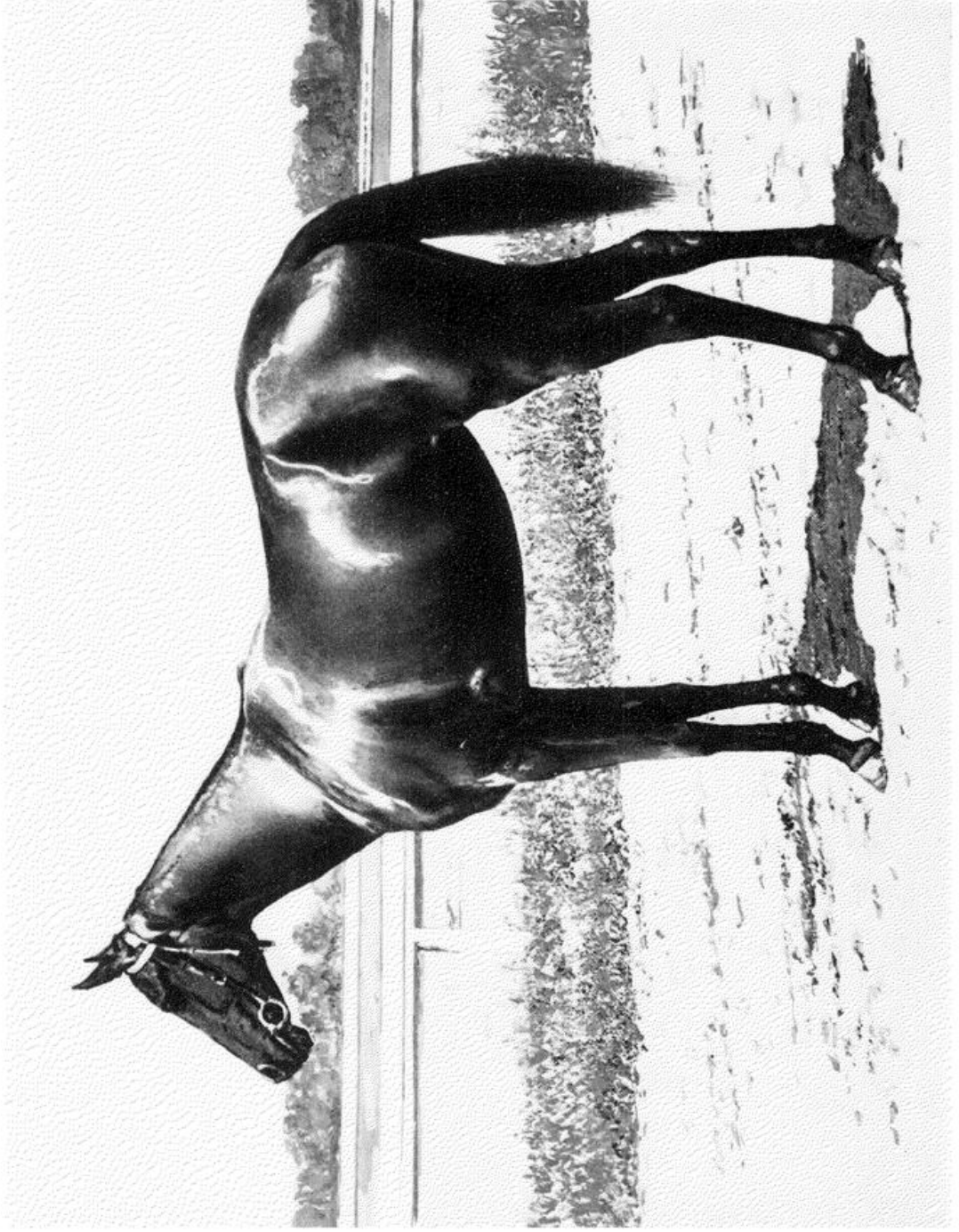
Few horses have entered the stud with greater prestige than Ornament. He had shown himself a race-horse among race-horses, and owners of stables were eager to secure his colts and fillies. But he never sired a horse within 20 pounds of himself, and after a time became impotent.

*Imp,
1894*

Among the great race-mares of the generation *Imp* was outranked by none, but her fame rests not upon her exploits as a filly, but those of her mature years. She had also the distinction, like Miss Woodford and Firenzi, of going out of the races for fillies and mares and meeting the crack horses of the all-aged class, carrying the highest weights and beating them. She was bred by Mr. D. R. Harness of Chillicothe, Ohio, an old turfman, part owner of the famous McConnell & Harness stable of 1868-1869, when its "orange-and-black" jacket was famous through Vauxhall, General Duke, and Bayonet. She was trained by Mr. C. E. Brossman, a man of talent and education, who brought her through a campaign that reflected the greatest credit to him.

*Wins the
Suburban*

As a two-year-old in 1896 *Imp* started 11 times, winning 4. As a three-year-old she started in 50 races, winning 14; as a four-year-old, 34 times, winning 19. Her races up to June of 1898 had all been in the West; she had beaten nearly everything, and her owner and trainer turned their eyes toward the East as a new field of conquest. She was shipped East, and June 13, at Gravesend, started for her first race, winning pulled double. For the Suburban, won by Tillo, she was unplaced, and Mr. Brossman took her West. She ran 34 races, winning 19. In 1899, as a five-year-old, she started 31 times, winning 13. Mr. Brossman now yearned for another try at the cracks of "the effete East," and *Imp* began at



IMP, 1894

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Washington, then Morris Park, and finally Brooklyn, where for "the Handicap" she was unplaced. Then came the Suburban. Imp, with 114 pounds, was at 7 to 1. There was a long delay, and Nash Turner, Imp's jockey, cunningly rested his foot on the inner rail, to relieve Imp of his weight. Bannockburn made a great finish, but Imp always had the race in hand, and won. Of course the handicapper now began raising her weight, but luckily for Imp the weights for the Brighton Handicap had been made in February, and Imp, with 115 pounds, won after a thrilling race with Ethelbert. She also won the Islip, Ocean, First and Second Special, and Turf Handicap (128 pounds).

The black mare had now become a great public favorite. Each race she won was the occasion of an ovation, and Mr. Lander's band, by a stroke of genius, played "My Coal-Black Lady"—a popular song of the day. She had in her stable an eccentric negro, who always took his position near the finish, and during her races would shout, "Let her sleep!—Don't wake her up!" and when she won, his screams and yells were as appalling as those of a dervish. Crowds learned to gather round him, and he became as great a curiosity as the mare was an idol.

"My Coal-Black Lady"

"Let Her Sleep!"

The reports of her great racing exploits had not been lost upon her home-folk in the valley of the Scioto, and when in the autumn she returned to Chillicothe, business was suspended; the people turned out to give her a reception such as Cæsar or Augustus might have envied. Bands of music led a great procession, with Imp at the head, mounted by Pete Clay in "the victory jacket"—the "orange and black" which Vauxhall, Gen. Duke, Bayonet, and her grandsire, Chillicothe, had carried to the front thirty years before.

A Triumphant Procession

With the spring of 1900 Imp and Mr. Brossman were found at Washington, ready for another campaign. At Morris Park she was third for the Metropolitan, 127 pounds, and unplaced; for the Brooklyn Handicap, 128 pounds. But she won the Parkway, beating Kinley Mack—there was life in "My Coal-Black Lady" yet. Then she made her third attempt for the Suburban, finishing fourth—31 races, winning 9. In five seasons she ran 171 races, winning 62, and over \$70,000. She had several foals; one of them, Deviltree, was a winner. Imp died early in her stud career. She by imp. Wagner (son of Prince Charlie); her dam was one of Mr. Harness's home-breds, Fondling by Fonso; granddam, Kitty Heron by Chillicothe, a son of Lexington, who carried Mr. Harness's colors in 1871.

During the Saratoga meeting of 1898 Matt Allen, the trainer, became impressed with the racing of Oots Bros.' colt *Banastar*, and purchased him for Mr. W. H. Clark, and brought him to New York. After he had won "three straight" races people began to open their eyes to the "newcomer." But when the following spring he won the Brooklyn Handicap (1899) from a field of

Banastar,
1895

RACING IN AMERICA

Wins the
Brooklyn

fifteen, and finished "alone," they agreed that a new "speed marvel" had developed, and he went to the post for the Suburban a hot favorite. He had developed a great deal of temper, and at the post acted badly. Danny Maher cut him unmercifully with the whip. It only made him worse, and when the field started he was left at the post, and Imp won.

Wins the
Metropolitan

Banastar's temper became worse, and, as Mr. Clark died soon after, the horse was sold to Mr. Clarence H. Mackay. In 1901 Banastar had accepted 123 pounds for the Metropolitan Handicap. On the day of the race his trainer was opposed to starting, but Mr. Mackay insisted that the horse should start, which he did, and won, beating a field of fifteen, with 15 to 1 against him. A few days later he won the Toboggan Handicap, with 130 pounds, in a big canter. He then made an essay for his second Brooklyn Handicap, and was favorite, but was kicked at the post, and ran last. Banastar was a very inbred horse, having five crosses of Lexington, and was, when at his best, a great racer; but his bad temper, which was not improved by the severe flogging Maher gave him at the Suburban post, was his great drawback.

Bowling
Brook,
1895

Bowling Brook was Hamburg's evil genius, to the extent of having beaten him both as a two and three year old—in the Double Event at two, and the Belmont at three. He was a gigantic bay colt, imported *in utero* by J. A. & A. H. Morris, foaled in 1895 by Ayrshire (the Epsom Derby winner of 1888) from the American mare Vacation by Tom Ochiltree. He started eight times at two, and won the Double Event. At three, 1898, he began with a sensation, winning the Metropolitan and the Belmont Stakes, beating Previous and Hamburg with consummate ease. Then he stopped. He was overtopped—his body was too enormously heavy for his legs, and it was found impossible to train him. He was unquestionably a very high-class horse—the best, probably, the Morris stable ever possessed. As a sire he did not flourish in Maryland, his stock being overtopped like himself.

Hamburg,
1895

Hamburg was only six months old, having just been weaned, when Mr. John E. Madden bought him of Mr. C. J. Enright. The price was \$1,200, and as he earned \$40,000 as a two-year-old and was afterward sold for \$40,000, Mr. Madden made the best bargain of his career. He was the hardest yearling to break that Madden ever had. He had at that time twelve boys in the stable, all considered good at exercising a horse, but not one of them seemed able to stay on Hamburg's back. Major Thomas, whose stable adjoined Madden's at the Lexington course, had a boy that could ride him, and Madden was compelled to hire him at a dollar a day until the colt was broken. By that time Hamburg had very little mane left, as, whenever he threw one of the boys, the boy generally took a handful of the mane in his fall.

How He
Lost His
Mane

Hamburg was a glutton, both at the feed-box and for work. No matter how



PLAUDIT, 1895

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

hard he had been galloped, he ate so heartily and the repair of his tissue was so rapid that they soon found he required twice the work of the other horses. As a two-year-old he won twelve out of sixteen races, and was second in three. The Great Trial Double Event, Flash, Congress Hall, Prospect, Rising Generation, Autumn, and Great Eastern Handicap were among his victories. For the Great Eastern he was handicapped to carry 135 pounds, and it was so unusual a weight that several trainers, noted as "scratchers" unless everything was in their favor, besought Madden to "scratch" him.

"You're not going to start Hamburg for the Great Eastern?" they asked.

"Why not?" returned Madden.

"You'd be taking a chance of his being beaten."

"I'm willing to take the chance."

"Yes; but if he wins—it's a bad example—the handicapper will go piling on weight on horses until there's no telling where he'll stop."

Hamburg won despite the 135 pounds, and after standing over half an hour at the post. It was the best-recorded performance for a two-year-old, and made Hamburg a national figure. The following winter Mr. Madden announced that he had sold Hamburg for \$40,000. The name of the buyer was not given, and for several weeks the press and public were occupied in an inquiry of "Who bought Hamburg?" Mr. W. L. Powers had, as Mr. Marcus Daly's agent, conducted the sale, and then it became known that Mr. Daly was the purchaser. Hamburg was at once brought East and placed in the stable of Wm. Lakeland, at Brighton Beach, and made his first appearance as a three-year-old for the historic Belmont Stakes at Morris Park. A rainfall left the ground heavy. Hamburg seemed unable to raise a gallop, and Bowling Brook, who had beaten him the year before, won by 6 lengths; Previous, the second horse, beating Hamburg 3 lengths.

If the skies had fallen the Hamburg party could not have been more astounded. Evidently the colt had been short of work, for shortly after he won the Swift Stakes and then the Realization, beating Plaudit. He then won the Brighton Cup, beating his stable mate, Ogden, and Howard Mann, and raced no more.

It is seldom so complete a change in the appearance of a horse has been noticed as that in Hamburg from his two to his three year old form. At two Madden kept him light in flesh; at three Lakeland had him as "round as an apple," and paid dearly for it in the race for the Belmont. A hearty feeder like Hamburg would "fill up" in a day unless he was kept at strong work.

Hamburg was a brown, by Hanover from Lady Reel by Fellowcraft; granddam, Mannie Grey (Domino's dam) by Enquirer. He stood 16 hands, and was marked with a narrow blaze, and both hind legs white half-way to his hocks.

*Piling Pelion
on Ossa*

*Wins the
Great
Eastern*

*Beaten for
the Belmont*

*Wins the
Realization*

Description

RACING IN AMERICA

He had a concave, or "dished," profile, but a rather broad muzzle, a straight neck, well-laid shoulder, slightly raised withers, a straight back, and a great sweep from the croup to the root of the tail, which was thin—"rat-tailed"—and set low. He had enormous quarters and second thighs; his hocks were set low, and his legs and feet good; he retired sound. He had great depth through the heart and brisket and back ribs.

Conformation

His conformation was for speed rather than stamina—he was big-bodied, and his legs well under him. He stayed the 1½ Realization course, but *Plaudit*, whom he beat, was at that time a rack of bones from hard racing in the West. Hamburg's action was very peculiar; he skimmed over the ground like a swallow, scarcely seeming to raise his feet. He looked like no other horse, certainly not like his sire nor his dam—a speedy mare, but a non-stayer. As a sire he began with a rush of success, his daughters, Hamburg Belle and Artful, winning the Futurity of '03 and '04, while his sons, Inflexible, Dandelion, and Burgo-master, were fine racers. On the death of Mr. Daly he was sold in 1901 to Mr. W. C. Whitney, and ended his days at Brookdale. He left no son to maintain his line, but his daughters are the most successful as brood-mares.

Plaudit,
1895

Like his sire, *Plaudit* never made flesh, and being as a two-year-old in the hands of the colored trainer Ed. Brown, he never had a chance to make it, as Brown was of the old school of trainers who believed in a hard preparation. At two years old, in 1897, he started twelve times and won four—Emerald Stakes at Cincinnati; Nursery Handicap, 123 pounds, beating eleven; Champagne. In the White Plains he had 130 pounds, but the mud was very deep and he was beaten. His most noted performance was 1¼ miles for all ages at Brooklyn, when, with 90 pounds, he defeated Ben Brush, four years, 126 pounds. He was trained for his later races by Mr. J. E. Madden. At three years old *Plaudit* ran eight times, winning four—Kentucky Derby and Clark Stakes, Oakley Derby, Buckeye Stakes. For the Realization he was second to Hamburg. *Plaudit* was a bay bred by Doctor Neet, a son of Himyar—Cinderella (imp.) by Tomahawk or Blue Ruin. He had a large star in his forehead, the head being of the game "varminty" kind, a long, lean neck, good shoulder, very short back, and cut away very much behind the croup, with tail set low, prominent hip-bone, and he stood high in the leg, with very long pasterns, like an Arab. He looked a racing-machine, as he carried very little flesh, and was a very different horse in appearance from his half-brothers, Hastings and Ferrier.

Beats
Ben Brush

Ethelbert,
1896

Ethelbert was a fair two-year-old, and won five races out of thirteen. He raced in the colors of Mr. James Galway, and later under the "maroon-and-red hoops" of Hon. Perry Belmont, his best race being the Nursery, for which he beat a field of fifteen. He was a more potent factor as a three-year-old, winning eight out of fourteen races, among which were the Pocantico, Broadway, Spind-



ETHELBERT, 1896

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

rift (beating Kinley Mack), the Realization, Peconic, and Dixiana. He seemed to improve with age, and at four won seven races—the Metropolitan Handicap, 126 pounds; Special, beating Jean Beraud; Islip; Brighton Cup; Twin City Handicap, 129 pounds; and Municipal Handicap, 1¾ miles, 126 pounds. In 1901, as a five-year-old, he won the Standard Stakes. He was an 8 to 5 favorite for the Suburban, with 126 pounds, Alcedo winning. Ethelbert won twenty-one out of forty races in all, and \$69,000. He was a bay by imp. Eothen (by Hampton) from Maori by Poulet. In the stud he began life with a tremendous success, by siring Fitzherbert and Dalmatian from very inferior mares, and Mr. August Belmont bought him and sent him to France, but he never sired anything of merit again except the steeplechase horse Duettiste.

*Wins the
Municipal*

As a consequence Ethelbert was spoken of by the pedigree faddists as “a chance horse” and his failure attributed to his being by Eothen, a horse with no record as a race-horse. It is true Eothen did not race—he was foundered as a yearling on shipboard when imported. But he sired two high-class ones in Ethelbert and Requit. Moreover, he traced, in his maternal line, to the same family as Galopin. Eothen’s great-granddam, Merope, was granddam of Galopin—the so-called No. 3 family—the “sire family.” So much for breeding race-horses on paper.

Kinley Mack, the first horse to win both the Brooklyn and Suburban, was a very tall, narrow horse with an enormous stride, belonging to Eastin & Larrabie of Deer Lodge, Mont., and a fair two-year-old, winning four out of eight races at three. But at four he had “grown down,” tightened, and was no longer the great loose-jointed creature he was at first. He won the Brooklyn, with 122 pounds, well in hand. Imp beat him for the Parkway, when he tried to give her 3 pounds. For the Suburban, nine started, Kinley Mack with 125 pounds, and at odds of 10 to 1 beat Ethelbert, 130 pounds, by a length. But he was “nowhere” for the Brighton, won by Jack Point. At Saratoga he won the Beverwyck Handicap, with 128 pounds, by a head from Ethelbert, 129 pounds. He won the Autumn Cup, 2 miles, with 128 pounds, and First Special, but Imp beat him for the Second Special after a close finish. Kinley Mack had never been a sound horse, and the wonder was that he ever accomplished what he did. Between him and Ethelbert there was not more than 3 pounds difference, but of the two he was a shade the better.

*Kinley Mack,
1896*

*Wins the
Autumn Cup*

Jean Beraud was a colt that flashed upon the scene of racing in 1898 as a two-year-old and won six races “right off the reel”—the National Stallion, Eclipse, Hudson, Great American, Tremont, and Great Trial. At once he was hailed as “a phenomenon”—the greatest two-year-old that had ever appeared, as has been the case with every successful horse. Mr. John Daly, in whose colors he began, sold him to Mr. Sydney Paget for a large sum. He rather lost form

*Jean Beraud,
1896*

RACING IN AMERICA

later and was beaten, but in 1899 he again came out with flying colors, winning the Withers and Belmont Stakes. In 1900, as a four-year-old, he was beaten by Ethelbert in a special at $1\frac{1}{4}$, but he beat Imp for the Brookdale Handicap, 127 pounds. He was unplaced for the Suburban. Jean Beraud was a bay by His Highness from Carrie C. by Sensation; granddam, the great mare Ferida by Glenelg.

Sent to
England
and Turns
Savage

In 1901 Jean Beraud was sent to England with Prince Charles, Kilmarnock, Elizabeth M., Holstein, Luke Ward, and De Lacy. But Jean Beraud became a savage. He tore his clothes with his teeth, bit his chest and flanks until he was all scars. He would jump at a man, and attacked horses on Newmarket Heath. Huggins, his trainer, turned him out for a month, but he would only rub himself on the fences and squeal with anger. Then Huggins took him up, put breaking tackle on him, and drove him about. It seems that on the voyage to England he became wild, broke down the partitions of his stall, and began fighting with the other horses. No one dared go near him until the negro groom went in and grabbed him.

A "Good
Thing" That
Went Wrong

As to *De Lacy*, he was so highly tried that Mr. Whitney sent him to England in hopes he would get into some of the big handicaps to advantage, as his public form here had been so ordinary that the stable figured he would not be given more than 105 pounds at the most. Imagine their horror when he was allotted 123 pounds. It seems somebody here had timed his trial before he left, and wrote to a friend in England describing it, and the friend, of course, repeated it, until it became a matter of common knowledge. And thus Mr. Whitney's "good thing" failed to materialize.

Kilmarnock,
1897

Kilmarnock was a beautiful brown colt Mr. Madden brought to the races in 1899 as a two-year-old. He was slow coming to hand, but won three, finishing by winning the Champagne Stakes, the great autumn test of stayers, being a prototype of the Dewhurst at Newmarket. At three he was beaten for the Metropolitan, being sold to the late Hon. W. C. Whitney, who started him for the Withers Stakes. Like many men new to racing, Mr. Whitney was at that stage when everything about it was to him like a child with a new toy—full of that undeveloped mystery that lent it an interest amounting to enthusiasm. The Withers was his first essay at winning one of the classic events, and, unable to expose his interest, he took refuge in the club-house. During the race he could hardly restrain his feelings, darting from window to window to watch the contest. *Kilmarnock* won by 2 lengths, beating *Mesmerist*, *Ilderim*, *David Gerrick*, etc., and Mr. Whitney was the happiest man at Morris Park. At Gravesend, for the Dwyer Stakes, he took up 126 pounds, but Mr. Keene's *Petruchio*, with 108 pounds, won by 4 lengths, the difference in weight and a bad start being too great a handicap.

Wins the
Withers
Stakes

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Mr. Whitney, having planned an "invasion" of England with some of his horses, sent Kilmarnock over the sea. He ran eight races and won two—the Alexandra Plate, 3 miles, at Ascot, and the Conseil Municipal Handicap at Paris, 1½ miles, with 128 pounds, beating Jawbite, three years, 123 pounds, La Carmargo, three years, 126 pounds, Codoman, four years, 141 pounds, and others. He was second to Santoi for the Ascot Cup, and third for the Manchester Cup.

*Mr. Whitney
Invades
England*

Kilmarnock was a very attractive brown, sired by Sir Dixon from Miss Used, by Ill Used; granddam, Madcap by Matador, etc. He showed a great ability for carrying his speed over long courses, but he lacked the early speed that wins races under the modern system. Mr. Whitney gave Mr. Madden \$20,000 for him. "That's the price I got for his sire, Sir Dixon," said Green Morris, "and I believe this colt is better than his sire." Thereupon Mr. Whitney took two fifty-cent pieces out of his pocket and handed them to Madden, saying: "Madden, take this. I want you to have more for Kilmarnock than Morris got for his sire." And thus Kilmarnock's price was \$20,001.

Description

The progeny of Hanover were in great demand in 1899, when Mr. J. E. Madden brought *David Garrick* to the races. He was a fine big colt by Hanover from Peg Woffington, and, after he had won the Great Trial Stakes, beating sixteen, Mr. P. Lorillard bought him at a price said to be \$25,000. But he failed to win again that year. As a three-year-old he ran ten races before winning, and was reckoned a failure; but after he won the Annual Champion Stakes, 2¼ miles, beating Ethelbert and four others, Mr. Lorillard said he had "found himself at last," and sent him to England, accompanied by Danny Maher, the jockey, for the purpose of winning the Ascot Cup. He wintered well, and started for the City and Suburban with 122 pounds, but was unplaced. On May 8, 1901, he started for the Chester Cup, 2¼ miles. He was within a pound of being top weight, having 122 pounds to 123 pounds carried by Mazagon. Staying was his forte, and he won easily by 2 lengths. He started for the Epsom Cup, 1½ miles, an odds-on favorite, and ran second. He became very savage, and could not be trained, and was brought back to America. Mr. Wm. Hendrie of Hamilton, Ont., purchased him for stud purposes, but he was not a success.

*David
Garrick,
1896*

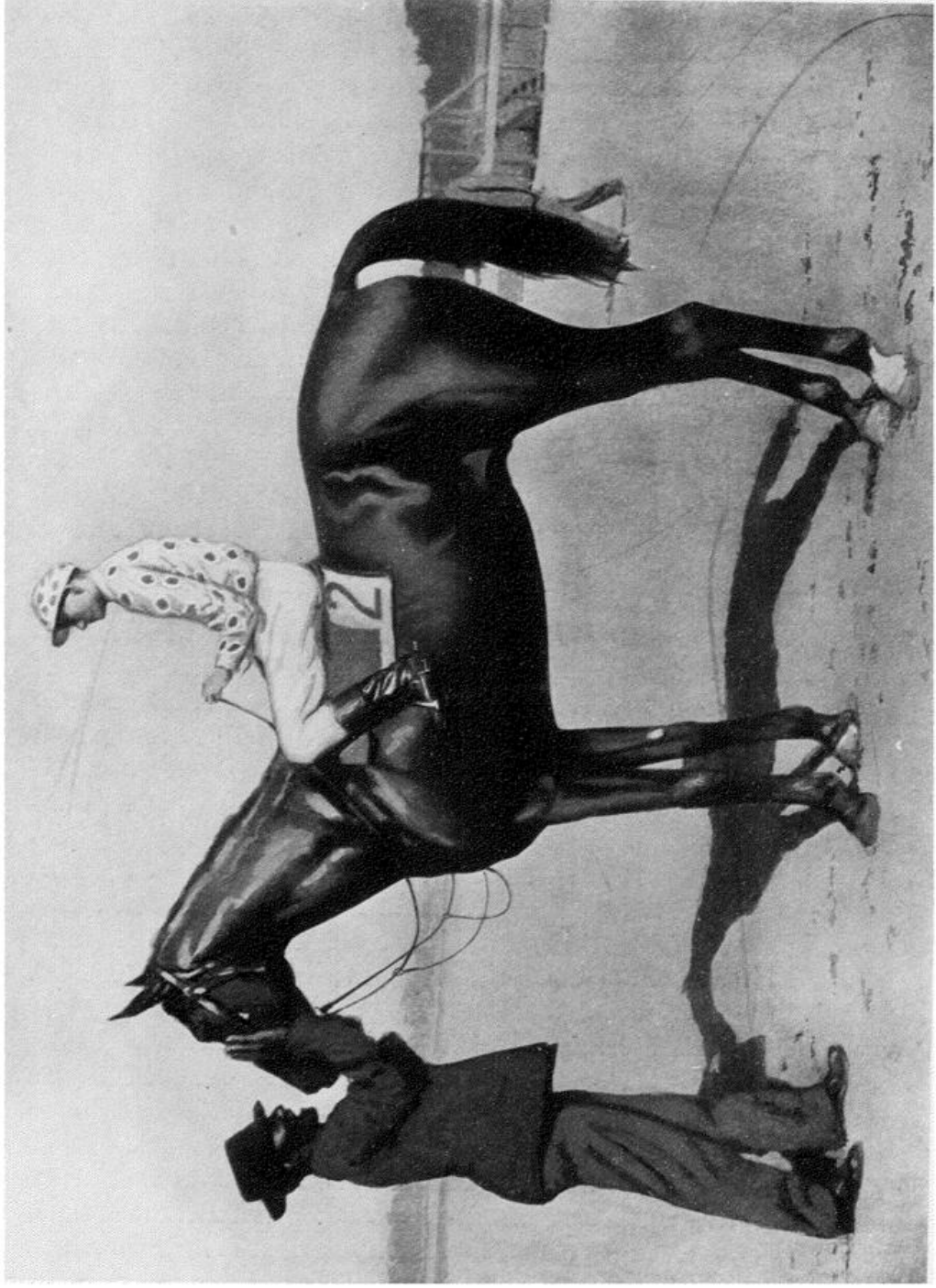
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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

“They stripped him there in the farther stall;
A giant in stature above them all.
Hard of muscle, of sinew clean,
And bright as a star in his mirror sheen.
Built like a castle above; below
Like tempered steel in the furnace glow—
Bone and tendon and sinew show.
True and square and firm on his feet,
Better to follow, perhaps, than to meet.”

—AMPHION.

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SYSONBY, 1902

THE "CRACKS" OF THE CENTURY

1900-1910

THE union of Domino with the coarse strain of the Australian horse Darebin through the latter's daughter, Emma C., produced the best stayer of the Domino male line in *Commando*, a big dark-bay colt, bred by Mr. Keene in 1898. It has long been an axiom of the English breeders that a cross of Melbourne adds constitution to a delicate strain, and it certainly did in this instance. *Commando* started six times as a two-year-old, and won five—the Zephyr, Great Trial, Montauk, Brighton Junior, and Junior Champion. His only defeat was second to Beau Gallant for the Matron Stakes, in which Spencer, his rider, was caught napping. At three years old, in 1901, *Commando* started three times, winning two—the Belmont Stakes, beating The Parader and All Green, and the Carlton, beating Blues. He was beaten by The Parader for the Realization, and broke down. As a sire he made an even greater name than he had as a performer; Peter Pan, Transvaal, Colin, Superman, Celt, and Peter Quince were among his children, but he died early, as Domino had before him. *Commando* was a dark bay, right fore and both hind pasterns white, and the coronet of the left forefoot also white. He was very plain, not to say coarse; he had a coarse head, very long, muscular neck, low at the withers, high at croup, and great depth through heart and flanks. He must have weighed over 1,100 pounds, but was very good-tempered, kind, and intelligent. Rowe, who trained him, said: "He was the best-natured horse I ever handled. He had more sense than any horse, and as a race-horse we never knew how good he was, as nothing could extend him."

Commando,
1898

Cap and Bells had the distinction of being the only American-bred filly to win the Oaks in England. Bred by Mr. James R. Keene, she raced in America as a two-year-old, winning the Criterion Stakes at Gravesend and the Spinster Stakes at Brighton, but was unplaced for the Futurity. In her race for the Spinster she seemed to run faster than any horse we can recall. Indeed, she ran so fast that, before going half the 6-furlong distance, she had a lead of 20 lengths, and then Spencer, her jockey, eased her. The performance was so startling that Mr. Keene shipped her to England, where in 1901 she won the Oaks, at Epsom. She practically repeated her race for the Spinster in America, for she beat her field by a greater distance than the Oaks had ever been won

*Cap and
Bells*,
1898

*Wins the
Epsom Oaks
by 10
Lengths*

RACING IN AMERICA

—10 lengths—with Sabrinetta and Minnie Dee second and third. It was the only race for which she ran in England. She was returned to America and bred Boots and Saddles and Jest. Cap and Bells was a brown by Domino from imp. Ben My Cree by Galopin; granddam, Ulster Queen by Uncas.

Gold Heels,
1898

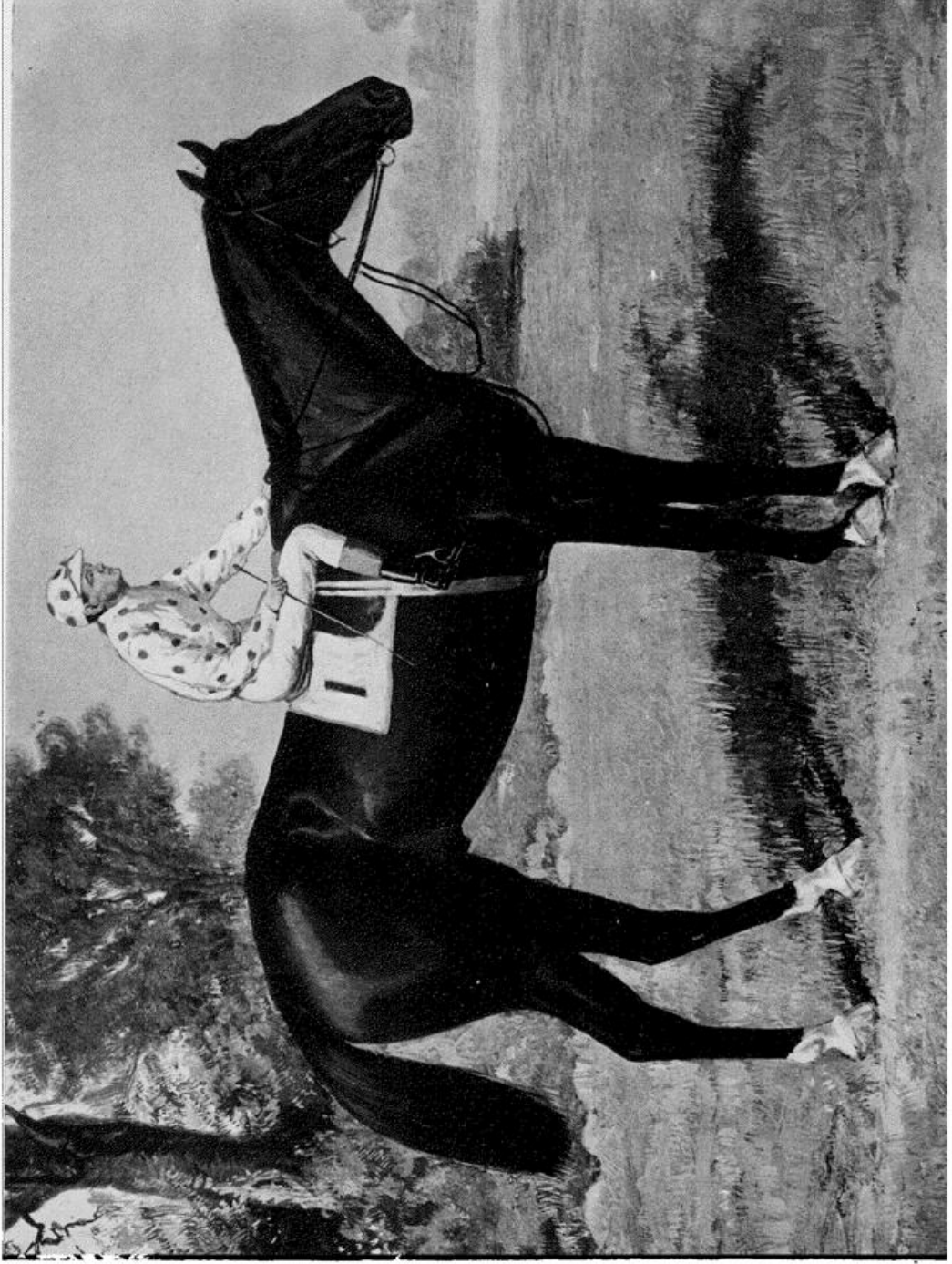
While The Bard was not as successful a sire as Mr. Cassatt had hoped, he left behind him one colt that saved him from failure as a stud father. This was *Gold Heels*, a moderately sized bay colt, from the mare Heel and Toe by Glenelg. This sterling little race-horse started twenty-four times at two, winning five, but in nearly every instance he was placed, and he ended by winning the Chappaqua Handicap, beating Chuctanunda. At three he started twelve times and won seven. He had now become the property of "F. C. McLewee & Co.," and won the Spindrift, Long Island Handicap, Seagate, Monarch, Oriental Handicap, and Morris Park Weight for Age Stakes. As a four-year-old *Gold Heels* was quite the champion of the year, starting five times, winning four. He started favorite for the Suburban at 3 to 1, and with top weight, 124 pounds, won by a length from a field of nine in 2.05½. He won the Advance Stakes, beating Advance Guard and Goldsmith, and Brighton Handicap, 126 pounds, and Brighton Cup, 2¼ miles, but pulled up lame.

*Advance
Guard,*
1897

"The Iron Horse," as *Advance Guard* was frequently called, was quite deserved, for he ran 162 races, winning 48, was 38 times second, and 30 times third. A very large and powerful son of Great Tom from Nellie Van, he began as a two-year-old and started 29 times, winning 7. At three, 49 races, winning 9. At four, 43 races, winning 12. At five, 41, winning 8. It was as a five-year-old he became a serious contender in the great events, winning the Saratoga Cup, the Champlain Handicap with 129 pounds, the Municipal with 127 pounds, conceding 32 pounds to the second horse. Not the quickest of starters, he had a steady, long, raking stride that covered a lot of ground and a degree of endurance that enabled him to hold on until he wore down many horses faster than himself. The jockeys all loved to ride him, and among them he was called "Jim Jeffries," after the champion pugilist, because of his size, power, and ability to take punishment.

Chuctanunda,
1898

The late General Stephen Sanford was an ideal old-fashioned sporting gentleman. He loved to race his horses near his home, that his friends and army of employees could enjoy it; he wanted to run horses of his own breeding and of his "own blood." He would pay any price for a stallion or a mare that he fancied. Accordingly, he bought the beautiful La Tosca, and, in search of a suitable mate, selected the English horse Laureate, a son of Rosicrucian, and Laura, the dam of Petrarch, and *Chuctanunda* was the result—a beautiful brown colt, and with local pride named after the stream that rushes through his home city of Amsterdam, in the beautiful Mohawk Valley.



COMMANDO, 1898

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Chuctanunda ran ten races as a two-year-old, and his battles with Gold Heels formed the principal feature. He won the Woodlawn Handicap at Yonkers, 95 pounds up, beating Gold Heels, 108 pounds. Two days later he won a handicap with 125 pounds up. He won five times. As a three-year-old he won five times, but at Saratoga, after the race for the Travers Stakes, he contracted a cold, and when he recovered, it was found that his wind was affected. He was reserved for short races in consequence of this, and in these he became quite the champion of his generation. As a four-year-old he won six out of seven races. He won the Delaware Handicap at Saratoga, 118 pounds; he won at 7 furlongs with 130 pounds at Morris Park, and with 135 pounds up he won a 6-furlong handicap, conceding 49 pounds to some of his competitors.

*A Great
Weight-
Carrier*

Yankee, the Futurity winner of 1901, was bred on shares. Messrs. A. H. & D. H. Morris sent the famous Correction to be bred to Mr. Milton Young's equally famous Hanover, and *Yankee* was the result. When he was offered for sale at Coney Island in 1900 with the Hanover yearlings, there was a rush to buy him; such a cross as Hanover with the speediest mare of her time, and she a full sister to Domino, was a bait few could resist, and after a sharp competition he fell to Mr. J. E. Madden for \$20,000. The colt was so big he was not hurried, and it was not until August at Saratoga that he started, winning a race of 5 furlongs from a moderate field, and followed it with another "overnight" affair, beating Chilton and six others.

Yankee,
1899

The Futurity, however, was the stable's object, and *Yankee* won it by half a length, beating Lux Casta, Barron, Gunfire, and a field of eighteen. Nasturtium, the favorite, was as good as left at the start, otherwise there might have been a different tale to tell. For the Matron, *Yankee* started favorite, but Heno won, beating *Yankee* 2 lengths, sixteen starting. For the Champagne Stakes *Yankee* was second to the great filly Endurance by Right. At three years old *Yankee* started in only one race, an overnight handicap at Sheepshead Bay, and ran third at Roxane. He broke down early, as might have been expected, as he was an overtopped colt, his body being too great and heavy for his legs. As a sire he did very well.

McChesney was about the most noted race-horse in training in 1902 and 1903. Sam Hildreth had him. Then he passed into the hands of Durnell & Herz, and in 1902, as a three-year-old, won twelve out of twenty-one races. Later he became the property of Mr. E. E. Smathers. In 1903 he won eight out of fourteen races, among them the Harlem National Handicap, 127 pounds, the Western and the Oakwood Handicap, 129 pounds, and was second for the Great Western with 134 pounds, all at Chicago. He had reached his limit in the West, and was brought East, where, at a mile, Minute Man, two years, 92 pounds, beat him with 122 pounds. However, he won the Twin City Handicap at Sheeps-

McChesney,
1899

RACING IN AMERICA

head Bay, 129 pounds, beating Hermis, 129 pounds, and ten others, the First Special at Gravesend, also Second Special. His party sought a match with the Eastern champion, Waterboy, but it never materialized. McChesney was a great, awkward-looking chestnut by Macduff—Marion Mason, but seen in action he was quite a different horse, his motion being perfect.

Nasturtium,
1899

Nasturtium, like Yankee, was a great, overtopped colt, only more so. He was "as big as an ox" when he started at Brooklyn, and, after winning, Mr. Aste bought him, and he ran second to Blue Girl for the Great American. He won the Double Event and impressed Rogers, the trainer, through whose influence Mr. W. C. Whitney bought him, the price reported as \$40,000, and he was reserved for the Futurity. His stable considered it a certainty. At Saratoga, Rogers, usually a reticent man, expressed himself boldly to John Madden: "Look here, now," exclaimed Rogers, "I know you expect to win the Futurity with Yankee; but let me tell you, the one that beats that white-faced fellow (*Nasturtium*) will get all the money." *Nasturtium* went to the post favorite for the Futurity, but was left at the post, and Yankee won. For the Flatbush Stakes *Nasturtium* was an odds-on favorite, and showed what he could have done in the Futurity, had he got away, by winning quite as he liked. Mr. Whitney intended to win the Derby in England with him, but the following year it was found he would not stand training. His enormous body was too great for his legs, and he retired to the stud, but his success was only moderate. As a matter of fact, Mr. Whitney bought him "to get him out of Yankee's way" and against the advice of his advisers; and when Doctor Shepherd advised not starting him for the Great Trial, as "he had a temperature," they said Mr. Haggin had "got double what he was worth." In England he did so well at first that the stable backed him to win the Derby for a considerable sum.

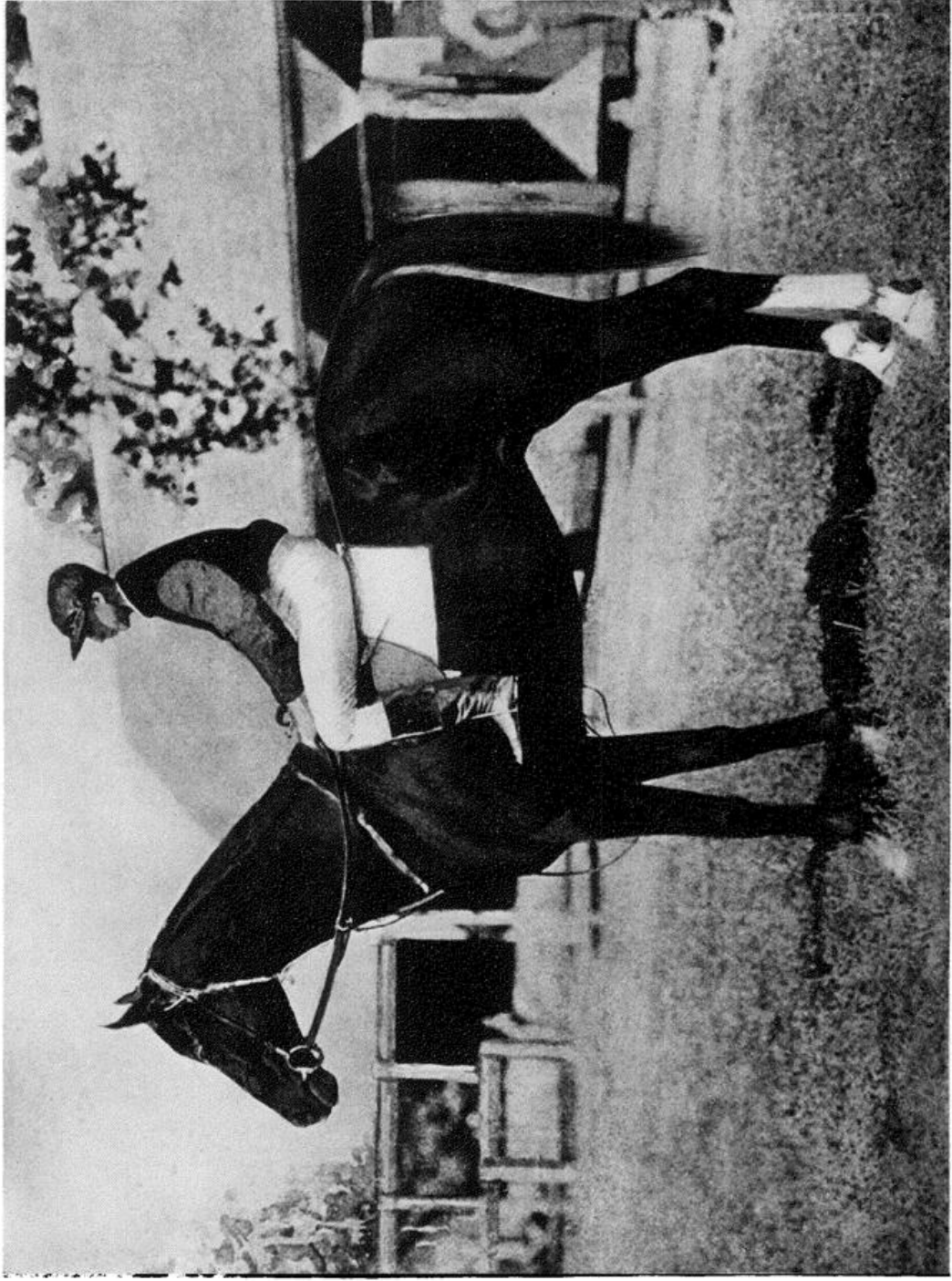
*Left at the
Futurity
Post*

The Parader,
1898

Mr. R. T. Wilson had raced several years without finding a high-class colt to carry his yellow jacket, until the new century brought him one in *The Parader*, a bay colt bred in 1899 by Longstreet from Pretence by Plenipo. The Parader started six times at two, and won the Spring Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, but he was placed in four races, and showed enough to justify great expectations. As a three-year-old he started nine times, winning five—the Withers, Preakness (at Brooklyn), the Broadway, and the Realization, for which he defeated Commando. He was third for the American Derby at Chicago, third for Brooklyn Derby to Bonnibert, second to Commando for the Belmont, unplaced in Saratoga Handicap, and third for the Travers to Blues. Like his old rival, Commando, his sun set with his three-year-old form.

Gunfire,
1899

Gunfire was one of the many racers bred by Mr. John E. Madden and sold to Honorable W. C. Whitney, and was probably the best of Hastings's daughters. Only two winning races out of thirteen starts was her record at two,



HERMIS, 1900

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

but at three she won five out of nine, and they included the Mermaid and Twin City Handicap. As a four-year-old she won the Metropolitan Handicap, with 109 pounds, beating a field of fourteen, and the distinction of being the only mare that ever won that event. She followed it with running second, with 111 pounds, to Irish Lad, three years, 103 pounds, and possibly she would have won but for interference early in the race. Even as a five-year-old she held her form and rounded out a great career by winning the great long-distance race of the year, the Municipal Handicap, with 113 pounds, conceding 18 pounds to the second horse. She was a brown by Hastings from imp. Royal Gun by Springfield. Like most of Hastings's children, wet or dry track made little difference to her, and she was as game a mare as ever wore iron, as her Brooklyn Handicap finish with Irish Lad proved.

*Wins the
Metropolitan*

*Wins the
Municipal*

If ability to concede great weight and a beating to contemporaries is the true measure of pre-eminence, *Endurance by Right* was the greatest two-year-old filly that has appeared within the past fifty years. Before she came to Saratoga in 1901 she had started at Western meetings in nine races, winning eight, including the Clipsetta at Latonia, Lassie, Petite, and Lakeside at Chicago. Her fame had preceded her, and in her Saratoga race the handicapper allotted her 122 pounds, and she won by 2 lengths, conceding 24 pounds to some of the field of nine.

*Endurance
by Right,
1899*

"How did the race look at the beginning of the last quarter?" the patrol judge, Mr. Hall, was asked.

"The winner was breezing, the others were being hard ridden," was his reply.

Honorable W. C. Whitney at that time was in the humor to buy every good horse he saw, as beginners usually are, and added *Endurance by Right* to his stable. For the Flatbush he elected to win with *Nasturtium*, and *Endurance by Right* was third. But she was never after headed in a race, winning seven in succession. For the Great Eastern Handicap, with 126 pounds, she won easily from a field of twelve; she won the Willow for fillies, and the Holly Handicap with 130 pounds, racing clear away from a field of thirteen, conceding 32 pounds to the minimum. She then defeated *Heno* for the Third Special, and for the Champagne she beat *Yankee* and *Caughnawaga*. For the White Plains Handicap she was allotted 132 pounds—the highest weight the handicapper ever allotted a two-year-old filly. She could not be trained at three, and in the stud foaled a very useful filly in *Stamina*, but died early. Her name was suggested by her breeding, as she traced the family of the great English stayer, *Musket*. She was a bay by *Inspector B.* (he by *Enquirer*) from the imported mare *Early Morn* by *Silvester* (by *St. Albans*); granddam, *Late Nights* by *Cremorne*; third dam, *Small Arms* by *Lacydes*; fourth dam, a daughter of *Brown Bess* (granddam of *Musket*).

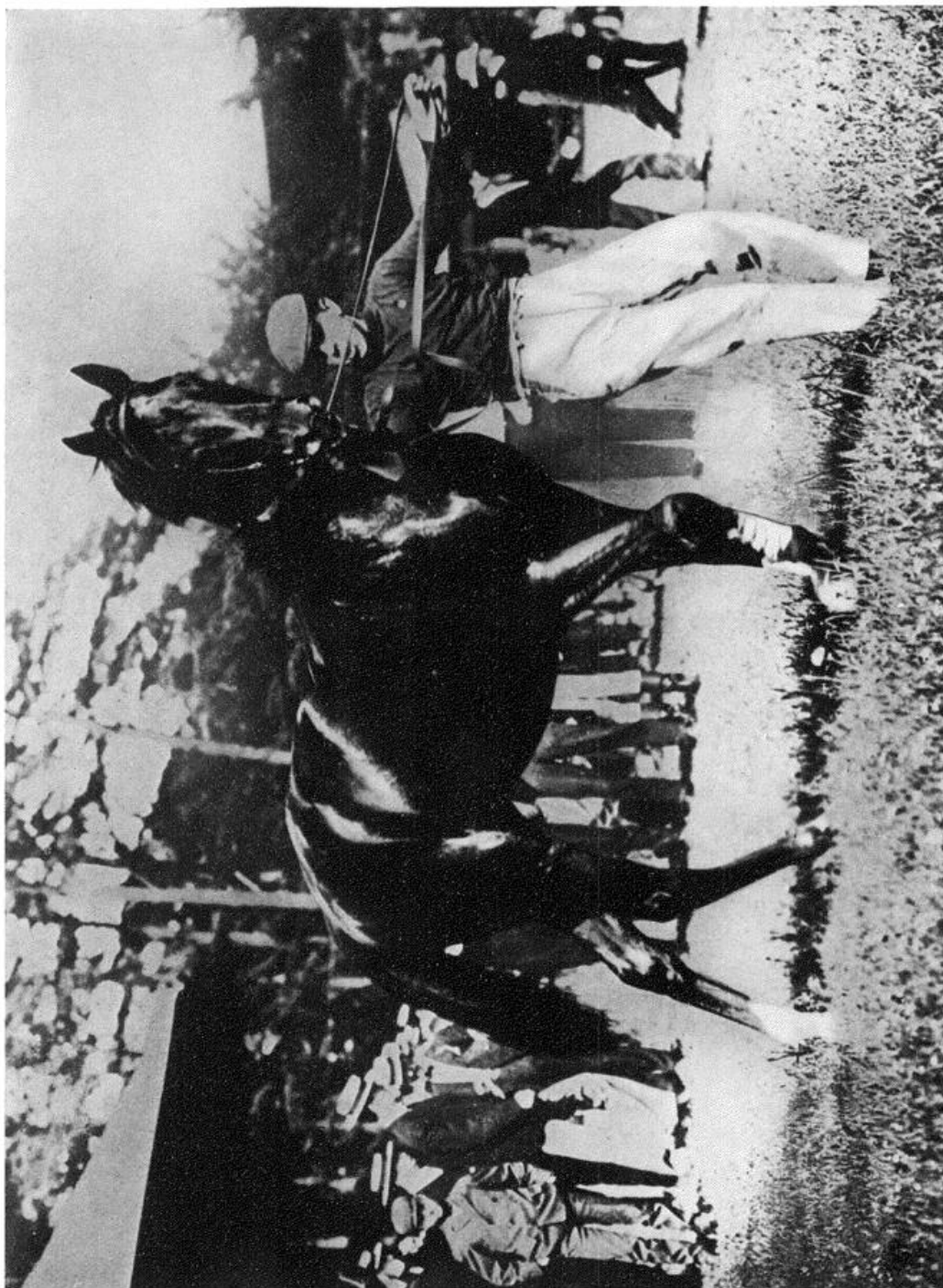
RACING IN AMERICA

Caughna-
waga,
1899

The death of Laureate, after the brilliant form of his son, Chuctanunda, was a great loss to General Sanford, but he bred "the beautiful La Tosca" to Clifford, and the result was a gigantic chestnut colt of great power and bulk, which he named *Caughnawaga*. It was doubtful policy to run so big a colt at two years old, but Caughnawaga ran fifteen races, winning one. People called him "the big bull," and said he "couldn't get out of his own way," and while he started eleven times at three, he only won the September Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, which, being $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles, he found to his liking. But the big bull's day was coming. At four, out of thirteen starts he won six races, including the Occidental; while in 1904, as a five-year-old, he won four out of nine races, including the Twin City Handicap, 125 pounds, beating Dainty, 105 pounds; Gunfire, 119 pounds; McChesney, 127 pounds; and others. Caughnawaga's greatest exploit was reserved for 1905, when, six years old, he won the Saratoga Handicap by 3 lengths with 119 pounds up, beating Water Light, 108 pounds; Beldame, 120 pounds; Tanya, 109 pounds; Ort Wills, 126 pounds; Lord of the Vale, 113 pounds; Alan a Dale, 113 pounds; and Mollie Brant, 114 pounds. Mr. Sanford had declared to win with Mollie Brant, but the track was deep in mud, and the powerful Caughnawaga ran through it without trouble. The "big bull" won, they said, because of the heavy track; but when he won the Saratoga Cup, beating Beldame in dry going, they admitted "he could run some."

Waterboy,
1899

If any one asked A. J. Joyner, the trainer, which was the best horse he ever trained, the chances are he would answer "*Waterboy*," adding, "and you know I've had some good ones, Ethelbert and Whisk Broom, for example." Waterboy was a big, loose-jointed brown colt by Watercress from Zealandia, foaled in 1899. Mr. Haggin sent him on from California to Charles Littlefield, Jr., to train in the autumn of 1900. He was very tall and grew to 17 hands, with a plain head, a neck that Joyner described as being "put on upside down." He was like an overgrown boy, lazy, slow, and awkward. He started once at two years and was unplaced. Upon the death of Littlefield, the colt passed to Joyner. As a three-year-old he started in three races, winning an overnight race at Morris Park, but dislocated his hip-bone. He was put in slings for nearly three months, and lost so much flesh he was like a skeleton. However, he rounded and seemed sound when he was returned to training. The next year (1903) he was in the Suburban, and when the weights appeared he was in at 112 pounds. The stable thought, despite his injury, he might have a chance, and as he was 100 to 1 in the winter betting, they backed him. But he did not start, owing to rain and heavy ground. There was a renewal of the Suburban a few days later, and Waterboy won, beating Irish Lad. He followed it by winning the Brighton Handicap with 124 pounds and the Saratoga Handicap with 127 pounds. He was badly beaten for the Saratoga Cup by Africander and



IRISH LAD, 1900

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Heno; and Joyner, his trainer, cannot to this day account for it, as "he worked well both before and after the race," and for his next race, the Century, Shields, the trainer of Hermis, warned Joyner that Hermis was "good and sure to beat you."

George Odom, the jockey, who had ridden Waterboy in all his races, was under contract to ride for Mr. Thomas, who claimed him to ride Hermis, and Joyner selected Frank O'Neil, whom he instructed to "let Hermis go on, but lay within a length of him until the last 3 furlongs," then to make his run. O'Neil rode to orders, and Waterboy beat his field to a standstill, Heno, The Picket, Hermis, and the rest dead beaten.

*O'Neil Rides
to Orders
and Wins*

Waterboy won only once at five, when, with 126 pounds, he defeated Rose-tint, 106 pounds, and Broomstick, 115 pounds. He never was quite as good as he was at four, when he seemed quite the best horse in training. He was a gigantic brown, quite 17 hands, loose-jointed, angular, and common-looking—as English trainers say: "A rum 'un to look at, but a good 'un to go."

In the stud he had fair success; one of his most prominent was Mr. Knapp's Sprite; and, curiously enough, while she bred after Waterboy in great size, unlike him, she was purely a sprinter.

"The little red horse," as *Hermis* was so commonly called, as a two-year-old gave little promise of the fame that awaited his career as a mature racer. He started thirteen times, winning four. Mr. Ziegler brought him East as a three-year-old in 1902 and he ran fourteen races, winning ten; his last nine races, when he became the property of Mr. L. V. Bell, being without defeat. It was at Saratoga he began to "find himself," winning the Travers, Saranac, First Special, Oceanview Handicap, 126 pounds, Jerome Handicap, 126 pounds, and Mamaroneck Handicap, 126 pounds. As a four-year-old *Hermis* rose to the front rank, winning nine races. Irish Lad beat him for the Saratoga Champion Stakes, but three days later he defeated Irish Lad. He won the Ocean Stakes, Brighton Cup, and Edgemere. At Morris Park, in a handicap, he won with as high as 134 pounds. *Hermis* at five years old was signalized by his victory for the Suburban with 127 pounds, beating a very select field—The Picket, 124 pounds, Irish Lad, 127 pounds, Proper, 110 pounds, and two others. He also won the Brockdale and the Test Handicap, beating Beldame. *Hermis* trained in 1905 as a six-year-old, but started for only three races, winning an overnight and the Islip Handicap, $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles, at Brighton, with 132 pounds; Butling, the second horse, a three-year-old, 102 pounds, and went amiss shortly after. As a sire he had little chance, and was shipped to France soon after.

Hermis,
1900

Hermis was a deep-red chestnut with both hind pasterns white. He was barely 15.3, but very sturdy in build. He had a handsome head, a deep, muscular neck, good shoulders, deep in girth and full in the flanks, very closely

Description

RACING IN AMERICA

coupled, with enormous power in the quarters and gaskins. He cut away behind the croup, but had great length from the point of the hip to root of the tail. His forearms were very large, and his legs and feet capital. He was very quick at the post, "getting his legs," as it is called, instantly. He was very highly bred, being a son of Hermence from Katy of the West by Spendthrift; granddam, Perdita by imp. Prince Charlie.

Irish Lad,
1900

Irish Lad was often called "a common-looking brute," and in truth he was a coarse horse—he lacked finish. Despite this, he left a name behind him that did much to remove the prejudice. His sire, Candlemass, had been imported, following the wonderful success of St. Blaise as a sire in this country, Candlemass being a full brother to the Derby winner. *Irish Lad's* dam, Arrowgrass, was by Bramble, traced back to an old Tennessee racing family of renown—the Black Sophia.

It was the indefatigable Mr. J. E. Madden who brought *Irish Lad* out, and at two he showed great form for so big and coarse a colt, starting ten times, winning seven, the Great Trial and Saratoga Special among them. As a three-year-old *Irish Lad* won three out of six races. He won the Saratoga Champion, beating Hermis and Heno, but Hermis beat him three days later, with jockeys reversed. He won the Brooklyn Handicap, with 103 pounds, beating Gunfire, Heno, and others, and the Broadway Stakes. As a four-year-old he won only two races out of six starts. These were the Metropolitan of 1904 and the Advance. He was second for the Brooklyn Handicap, with 125 pounds, to The Picket, 119 pounds; third, with 127 pounds, to Hermis for the Suburban. He was third, with 132 pounds, to Ort Wills, three years, 110 pounds, for the Commonwealth, and second, with 127 pounds, to Broomstick, three years, 104 pounds, for the Brighton Handicap. He started but once at five and was beaten. Mr. Duryea took him to France, where he became quite a successful sire.

Africander,
1900

Africander was about as perfect an ideal of a race-horse as has ever been seen. Not that he was beautiful, but he was so beautifully balanced; not too large nor yet small, not heavy or at all light, and that he was a rare good race-horse no one will deny; nor will they that if he had not fallen lame he would have made a great name. As it was, when a three-year-old he won the Belmont Stakes when completely out of condition and won the Suburban—the first three-year-old that ever did so.

*Wins the
Belmont
Stakes*

As a two-year-old *Africander*, racing in the colors of Mr. Julius Fleischman, started nineteen times and won five races. His second, for the Great Eastern Handicap, impressed some, as he was coming stronger at the finish than the winner—a good sign in a two-year-old as bearing on his ability at three to stay a distance. In 1903, as a three-year-old, he ran fourteen races and won eight and placed in four. He had shown symptoms of lameness, and they went very



BELDAME, 1901

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

slow with him, losing both his first two races through lack of condition. They had determined not to start him for the Belmont Stakes, but hearing that Irish Lad would not start, he was shipped to Morris Park at the eleventh hour, and, while far from ready, won the thirty-seventh renewal of the Belmont by 2 lengths from Whorler. For a handicap at Brooklyn he conceded 34 pounds and a beating to one of his field. Then came the Suburban. He was in with 110 pounds, but no two-year-old had ever won the Suburban, and it was 15 to 1 against him. On a muddy track he won by a head from Herbert and a field of fifteen. He certainly did "bore" Herbert at the finish, and an objection was lodged, but dismissed. He then won the Advance Stakes, beating Irish Lad at even weights, and the Realization, beating Golden Maxim, Savable, Shorthose, etc. For the Saratoga Handicap he had 119 pounds and was beaten; but he won the Saratoga Cup, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, beating Heno and Waterboy.

*Wins the
Suburban*

*Wins the
Realization*

As a four-year-old Africander ran twenty-five times, winning six races. His beginning foreshadowed great things. He conceded 36 pounds in one race, but was unplaced for the Brooklyn Handicap. He was none too sound, having run a great many races with high weights, and began to lose form. He was one of the best horses of an era of good ones. It is a good horse that can win the Belmont, Realization, Suburban, and Saratoga Cup as a three-year-old. He was a bay by Star Ruby (son of Hampton) from Afric Queen by Darebin.

The Picket lost every race for which he started as a two-year-old, and naturally created a sensation when he, as a three-year-old, won the American Derby at Chicago—won it under a pull. Then he created another sensation when, coming East, he won the September Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, beating Africander, the Saratoga Cup winner. The next year, as a four-year-old, he returned East and created the greatest sensation of all by winning the Brooklyn Handicap from one of the greatest fields that had started for that event—Irish Lad, 125 pounds, Proper, 110 pounds, Hermis, 127 pounds, Highball, 105 pounds, Eugenia Burch, 110 pounds, Shorthose, 118 pounds, Africander, 126 pounds, McChesney, 129 pounds. *The Picket* carried 119 pounds. With 124 pounds *The Picket* then ran second for the Suburban, won by Hermis, 127 pounds; Irish Lad third, 127 pounds. He made his third Eastern trip in 1905, ran once and broke down. He was evidently a high-class horse, a bay by Falsetto from Voltario by Volante. His sire was twenty-four years old when he got *The Picket*; when he got Dewdrop he was only six; age had not impaired his powers, despite the fact that it was known that he was so delicate that during the breeding season he went off his feed.

*The Picket,
1900*

*Wins
Brooklyn
Handicap*

"When a filly can beat the colts, or a mare can beat the horses, depend upon it she's a good one," was the remark of the late Mr. J. B. Pryor, who trained Lexington and many of the greatest horses during his sixty years' experience.

*Beldame,
1901*

RACING IN AMERICA

Beldame did it, and thus her name will go down in racing history with Ruthless, Yorkville Belle, Miss Woodford, and Regret. *Beldame* was a chestnut filly, bred by Mr. August Belmont in 1901. Her sire, Octagon, was an excellent racer, who twice won the Toboggan. Her dam was the imported Bella Donna by Hermit, which was a granddaughter of old Queen Mary, and Mr. Withers pronounced her "the finest brood-mare I ever saw; she has the power of a cart-mare with all the quality of a thoroughbred."

*Wins the
Suburban*

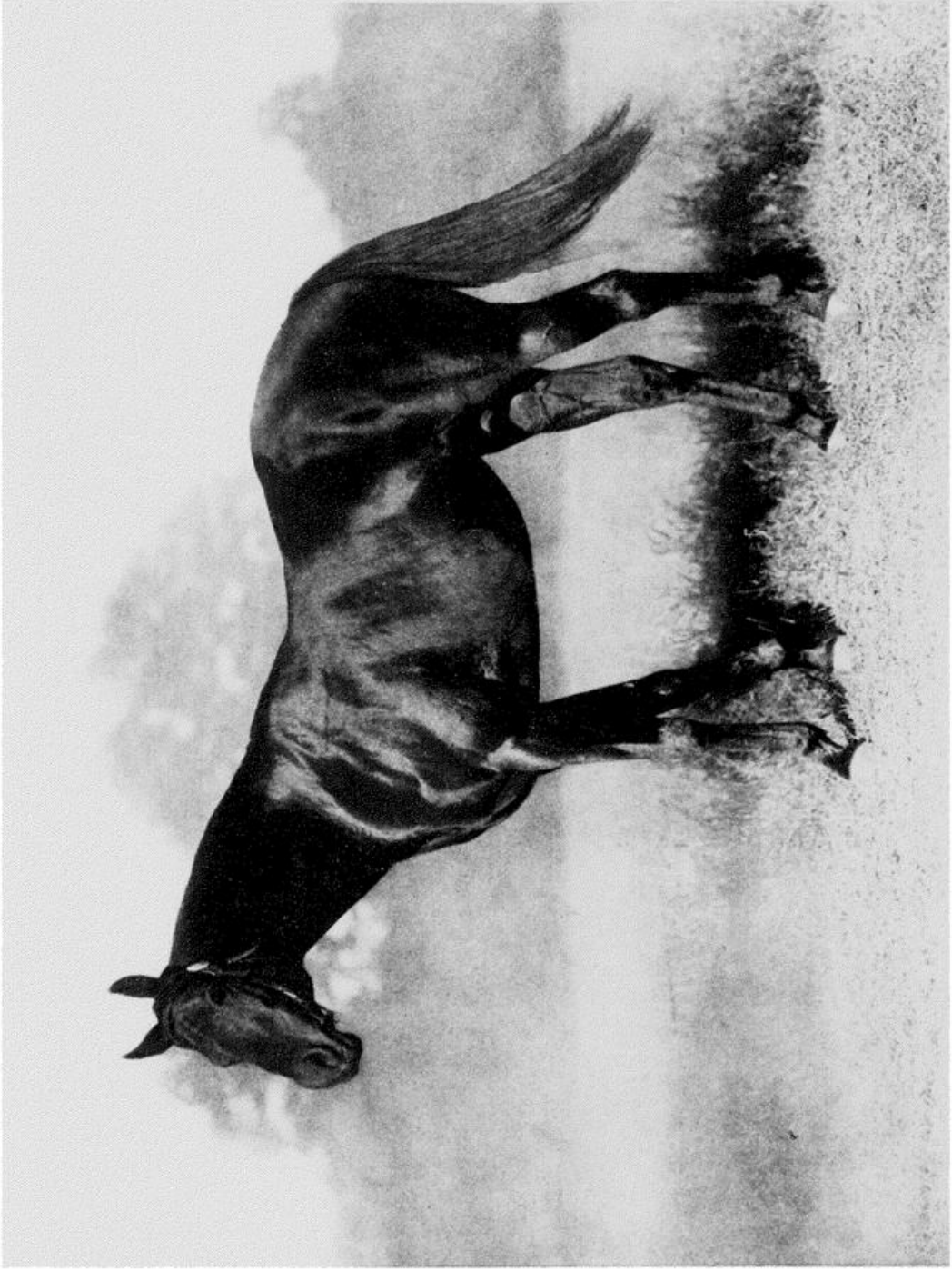
As a two-year-old *Beldame* was leased to Mr. Bennington and started seven times, winning three—the Vernal, Great Filly, and a handicap. At three she won eleven out of thirteen races: the Carter Handicap, 103 pounds, beating sixteen, the Ladies', Gazelle, Mermaid, Alabama, Saratoga Cup (beating Africander, The Picket, and others), Dolphin, September, First Special, and Second Special. At four *Beldame* started ten times, winning twice, the Standard Stakes and the Suburban, when in Mr. Belmont's colors she carried 123 pounds, starting favorite at 3 to 1; she took the lead at the end of a mile and won; Proper, five years, second, with 109 pounds; the field of eleven included Delhi, 126 pounds.

Description

Beldame was a chestnut with a star in her forehead, near fore and both hind fetlocks white, the near one half-way to the hock. She had a broad forehead and tapered at the muzzle, a nicely laid shoulder, a straight back, tail set on low, fair depth of barrel, full flanks, fine quarters, and good legs; but her hocks were rather far behind her, and such conformation is a great tax on the back. Her fore legs were good, but her pasterns were rather short. Withal she was a capital race-mare, quite the best of her time, and one of the best ever bred at the Nursery. She may not have had the burst of speed Lady Violet had, but she could carry her speed farther. As a brood-mare she failed to make her mark.

*Broomstick,
1901*

Broomstick, while a very small colt, was not as closely knit as his sire nor as heavy; but he was a thoroughly game little colt—a bay by Ben Brush from imported Elf by Galliard—and raced in the "red, blue cap" of Captain S. S. Brown of Pittsburgh. In his nine starts as a two-year-old he won three—the time-honored Juvenile, at Morris Park, and Expectation, at Brooklyn, and Great American. In his fifteen starts at three years he won six, his greatest triumph being the Brighton Handicap, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It was a "crack" field: Waterboy, at 129 pounds, was favorite at 9 to 5; Ort Wells, the "crack" three-year-old, 108 pounds, was at 11 to 5; Irish Lad, four years, 127 pounds, was at 3 to 1; Highball, 115 pounds, 20 to 1. *Broomstick* had 104 pounds, was at 6 to 1. It was a tremendous finish between Irish Lad and *Broomstick*, but in the last strides Irish Lad broke down, swerved from distress, and *Broomstick* won by a head in 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$. Waterboy beat *Broomstick* subsequently, conceding 11 pounds, and Ort Wells beat him for the Brighton Derby. But "the little horse" won the Travers and the Flying Handicap, beating Lady Amelia.



BROOMSTICK, 1901

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Broomstick as a four-year-old started fifteen times, winning five. With 119 pounds he cut no figure for the Brooklyn Handicap. "Little," they called him, but he won with 133 pounds, and carried high weights throughout the year.

As a sire Broomstick became one of the most successful of recent times. Mr. H. P. Whitney purchased him and brought him to the Brookdale farm in New Jersey, where King Ernest, Stonehenge, Uncas, Hamburg, and Meddler had stood, and by degrees Broomstick's name became sounded through the land. Among the best of his children might be named Whisk Broom II, Meridian, Buckhorn, Wildair, Nancy Lee, Leochares, Crocus, Tippity Witchet, Cudgel, Rickety, Escoba, Regret, Thunderer.

Broomstick's get had the early maturity and the early speed so much in demand with later-day turfmen. They were not stayers in the true sense of the term. As a rule they liked a mile, and some of them could win at 10 furlongs, but seldom farther. In 1913, 1914, and 1915 Broomstick led the winning sires.

Oiseau was a handy little colt which Mr. J. G. Greener brought from Tennessee in 1904. He was a son of Ormus (by Bend Or) from Kitty Gunn, and turned out a terror, winning eight races for two-year-olds. In the Holly and Prospect Handicaps he won with 126 pounds and 132 pounds, and then won the Champagne Stakes. Mr. J. B. Brady gave a long price for him, and at three he won the Swift Stakes in such style that they looked for him to take the measure of Sysonby, especially after he won the Spindrift with 124 pounds. They were sadly amiss, for after Sysonby was left standing at the post for the start for the Great Republic, at Saratoga, he overtook Oiseau before they had gone a quarter of a mile, and won by 3 lengths.

Running Water, a bay daughter of Sir Dixon and Breakwater by Hindoo, raced in the blue jacket of Mr. Woodford Clay, in 1905, as a two-year-old, winning four races, among them the Great Filly Stakes. The Newcastle Stable (composed of Mr. Andrew Miller and Mr. Frank Bishop) purchased her, and at three she had a great year, winning the Alabama and seven other events. Mr. Herman Duryea purchased her at four, and she started sixteen times, but won only two, having turned sour and stubborn. Her race for the Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap was so good they expected she had changed, but she became worse, and was taken to France by Mr. Duryea.

Delbi was described as a son of Ben Brush, but nine men out of ten would have declared he was a son of Kingston. In fact, the late Mr. John Hunter remarked, after looking him over: "Well, if he isn't by Kingston, his dam must have been thinking of him." No colt since Domino had shown such a turn of speed. As a two-year-old, in 1903, he was slow, winning but one race out of five, but it was the rich Hopeful Stakes. At three he won six out of ten—the Withers, the Belmont, Saratoga Derby, and the Great Republic. As a four-

*A Sire of
Many
Winners*

*Oiseau,
1902*

*Running
Water,
1903*

*Delbi,
1901*

RACING IN AMERICA

Wins the
Brooklyn
Handicap

year-old Delhi ran five times and won the Brooklyn Handicap with 124 pounds, beating ten, including Broomstick, 119 pounds, and Proper, 108 pounds. Delhi showed marvellous speed in the race, leading all the way, but tired at the finish, conceding 28 pounds to Ostrich. Delhi was a heavy money-winner—\$115,640. He was a handsome brown horse by Ben Brush from Veva by Mortemer; granddam, Lizzie Lucas by Australian. As a sire he did quite well. Dominant was the best of his get, a great two-year-old, but turned rogue as he grew older.

Delhi was a brown, marked with a star in his forehead. He had a very handsome head, pricked ear, large nostrils, strong, deep neck, a trifle heavy in shoulders, rather deep brisket, very large arms, good length and depth of barrel, tail set low, big quarters, and his hocks rather far away from him.

Hamburg
Belle,
1901

There have been few fillies of greater speed than *Hamburg Belle*. She was not a stayer, in the full sense of the term, but she had a turn of speed with which few could live, even at a mile. She began as a two-year-old in 1903, early in April, and ran seven times, winning five—Criterion, Rosebud, and the Futurity, 114 pounds, beating Leonidus, 123 pounds, Broomstick, 127 pounds, Delhi, 127 pounds—eighteen starters. Leonidus was considered a great colt, but the filly outran him. As a three-year-old she won the Brighton Oaks, Fall Stakes, Flight, and Hunter Stakes—four victories out of nine starts. In 1905, as a four-year-old, out of nine races she won five—Coney Island Stakes, for which she conceded Roseben 4 pounds, actual weight, and a beating, Equality Stakes and Flight Stakes. As a five-year-old, in 1906, she started four times, winning two races—the Equality Stakes and the Brighton Mile, beating Whimsical—a great filly that year. Going to the post, William, Whimsical's jockey, remarked: "Do you expect that mare to win at a mile?" "You'll be in a place to see her do it," responded Miller, on Hamburg Belle. Joyner was encouraged to start her for the Brighton Handicap, with 124 pounds, but the distance was beyond her limit. The Fall Handicap was her last race. She had 129 pounds, and Roseben, with 132 pounds, won it.

Wins the
Futurity

Description

Hamburg Belle was a yellow chestnut with flaxy mane and tail and marked with a star and near hind fetlock white. She was neither tall nor heavy, but very blood-like, lithe, and graceful, and her action so light that, as her owner expressed it, "it wouldn't break an egg." She had a peculiarly shaped head, prominent forehead, and her nose slightly Roman or convex—rarely seen in the feminine equine—her nostrils were not large, but she had great depth of jowl. Her neck was very light, but sank imperceptibly into her shoulders, which were beautifully laid. She was low at the withers, and had a long back, good but not heavy quarters, light in the arms and gaskins, and her feet rather small—her whole *tout ensemble* conveying an impression of airy grace. She was by Hamburg from



HAMBURG BELLE, 1901

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

the imported mare Isiac by Rosebery; granddam, Isis, the daughter of two Derby winners—Bend Or and Shotover.

When *Artful* won the Futurity of '04, following Hamburg Belle's victory of 1903, horsemen asked themselves if a Hamburg dynasty was about to overwhelm racing. *Artful*, owing to the death of her owner, Honorable W. C. Whitney, raced that year, as did all the Whitney horses, in the "green with white hoops" of Mr. H. B. Duryea, and did not start until August 10 at Saratoga. She ran second to *Dreamer*, her stable companion, for whom a declaration had been made. A few days later *Artful* again ran second to her stable-mate, *Princess Rupert*. Her next race was the Futurity. Of course *Sysonby* was the favorite at 5 to 3 on, while *Artful* and *Tanya* were at 2 to 1. The two races at Saratoga had deceived no one; all knew *Artful* could have won this but for the declaration. It was a great field of winners: *Sysonby*, *Tradition*, *Tanya*, *Oiseau*, *Agile*, *Glorifier*, etc. *Artful* won by 3 lengths, *Tradition* beating *Sysonby* by a neck. *Artful* then won the Great Filly Stakes, and finally closed, winning the White Plains Handicap at Morris Park, coming down the Eclipse Course in 1.08—the best 6 furlongs on record. She carried 130 pounds, which made it a great performance, and Mr. Frank Hitchcock, who ran second with *Dandelion*, 100 pounds, put his hands behind his back and, walking away, remarked: "I thought I had a good chance at the weights, but my colt can't run as fast as that."

Artful as a three-year-old (1905) ran only three times, and won each time. Two of them were sprints, but the third was more portentous—the Brighton Handicap, 103 pounds, at 1¼ miles—and against competition of the most formidable character: *Beldame*, 125 pounds, *Ort Wells*, 125 pounds, *Delhi*, 126 pounds—winners of the *Realization*, *Suburban*, *Belmont*, and *Brooklyn*. *Ort Wells*, fresh from a triumphal career at Sheepshead Bay, was the favorite. As to *Artful*, she was dismissed as "a mere sprinter," and it was agreed that "if she can last the route she'll win, but it's long odds she can't." But she did, winning by 2 lengths, *Ort Wells* second, *Beldame* third.

And thus *Artful* retired in a blaze of glory. She had won the Futurity, she had defeated *Sysonby*, to do which all others had failed. *Artful* was a brown, with a blaze face, bred by Mr. Whitney at Brookdale, N. J., and was by Hamburg from Martha II by imported *Dandie Dimmont* (son of *Silvio* by *Blair Athol*); second dam, *Louise V* by *Rayon d'Or*.

As a campaigner *Dandelion* was quite the best son of Hamburg. His dam, *Pansy*, was by *St. Blaise*, and he had quite the Hermit characteristics. *Dandelion* raced in Mr. F. R. Hitchcock's green jacket, and as a two-year-old started twenty times, winning five, among them the *Remsen Handicap* and the *Consolation* at Washington. He was second to *Artful* for the White Plains Handicap

Artful,
1902

*Wins the
Futurity*

*Wins the
Brighton
Handicap*

Dandelion,
1902

RACING IN AMERICA

in the fastest 6 furlongs on record, 1.08, but Artful gave him 30 pounds. At three he started eleven times, winning twice, the Travers Stakes at Saratoga and the Saranac Handicap. As a four-year-old he became an important factor in the racing drama. Starting fourteen times, he won six races, among them the Invincible Handicap at Brighton, the Saratoga Handicap, Delaware Handicap, Champlain Handicap (126 pounds), etc.

*Second in
His Races*

Dandelion was known as "the hard-luck horse" that season (1906), as he ran second for the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban, recalling the lines of the satirist Perseus:

"Vertentum sese frustra sectabere canthum
Cum rota posterior curras et in axe secundo,"

and which has been so admirably translated by Mr. Dryden to read:

"Thou, like the hindmost chariot wheels, are curst
Still to be near, but ne'er to be the first."

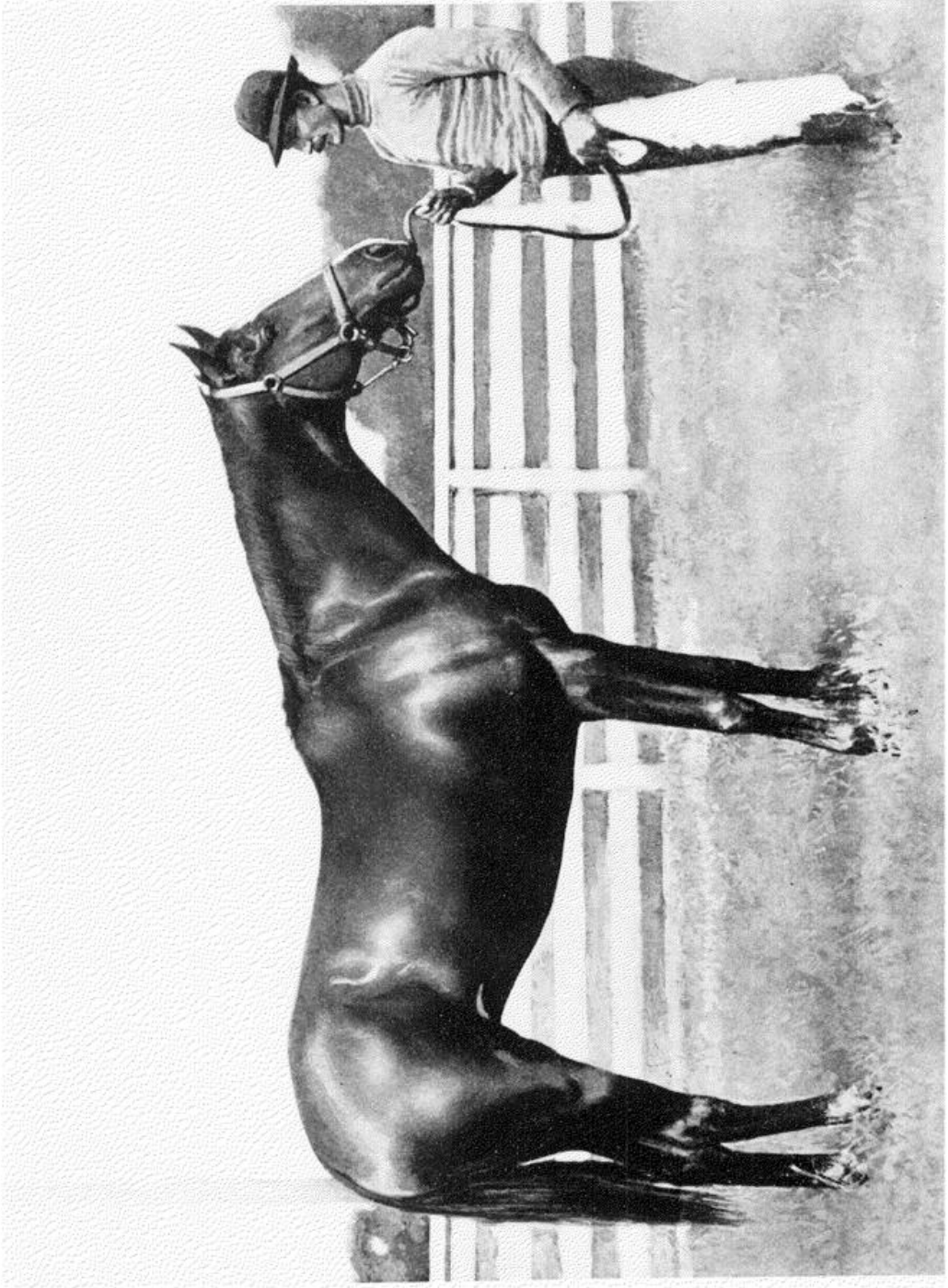
*A Case of
"Misde-
scription"*

The Suburban of '06 really should have been Dandelion's, as Go Between was falsely described in his entry as a gelding. Mr. Hitchcock objected, but the stewards of the meeting decided against him. He then appealed to the stewards of the Jockey Club, who reversed the decision of the stewards of the meeting and declared Go Between was not a qualified starter, suspended his owner, and revoked the license of his trainer.

*Mobawk,
1903*

Mobawk was perhaps the best two-year-old the late General Sanford ever bred at his farm at Amsterdam, N. Y., and he was the best two-year-old of 1905, bar Burgomaster. He started four times and won, among other races, the Saratoga Special, beating Voorhees, Tangle, Accountant, and a field of nine; then he won the rich Hopeful Stakes with 130 pounds, beating Athlete, Juggler, Oyama, Pegasus, etc., and it looked dollars to doughnuts on him for the Futurity. But on the eve of the race he struck himself, and could not start. The winner turned up in Ormondale. He was trained at three, but it was a difficult matter, and beyond running second for the Travers he did little good for himself. He was a son of Rockton and "the beautiful La Tosca," but more dainty than her other foals—Chuctanunda and Caughnawaga. Very different was *Mollie Brant*, the little chestnut mare General Sanford bred in 1900 by Clifford from imported Ballyroe, who won twice as a two-year-old, including the Adirondack Handicap. At three she won the Saranac Handicap and Hunter Stakes. At four she won four races, beating the great sprinter Reliable—the Delaware Handicap, Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap, the Champlain. At five years old she won the Delaware Handicap the second time, beating, among others, Beldame and Roseben. She had the Bonnie Scotland toughness joined to that

*Mollie Brant,
1900*



ARTFUL, 1902

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

of the unbeaten Barcaldine, and became such a favorite from her sterling honesty and courage that the sturdy yeomen of the Mohawk Valley never failed to come in hundreds to see her race and never failed to cheer her to the echo.

The brothers Dick Wells and Ort Wells cut a great figure in racing, while their brother Dick Finnell sustained the fame of the family by his success in the stud. The trio were sons of King Eric (the Withers winner of 1890) from Tea's Over by Hanover. The elder brother, Dick, foaled in 1900, and raced by Mr. Respass, was a splendid, big, masculine colt, and won six out of ten starts at two years old. He was so much the best in the West that Mr. Respass brought him East for the White Plains Handicap, for which he was beaten a head for second place. He won eleven times as a three-year-old, and was the king-pin of the West, making the fastest mile up to that date—1.37 $\frac{2}{5}$, with 109 pounds, at Chicago. His brother Ort Wells came near making a clean sweep of all the stakes in the East in 1904, winning the Tidal, Commonwealth, and Realization, all at one meeting, and then beat Irish Lad and The Picket at Brighton. Both Dick and Ort Wells were bay, but their brother Dick Finnell was a black; his career as a racer was cut short by injuries he received in a race, but he became a highly successful sire, while Dick Wells sired the great gelding Billy Kelly. Between the three brothers the male line of King Tom, which had become extinct in England, revived in America, and seems secure with the firm of "Dick Wells and Brothers."

*Dick Wells,
Ort Wells,
and Dick
Finnell*

A Great Trio

Frank Gill was imported in utero, his dam, Ravello, coming to America in foal to Collar. The mare was sent to the care of Mr. Sanford C. Lyne in Kentucky, where she seems to have impressed Mr. Lyne with the importance of his charge, for as the time for her foaling drew near he became greatly exercised over it. "I couldn't sleep that night," said Mr. Lyne, "and it was probably during the early morning hours that I finally fell into a doze, and dreamed—I dreamed that the pigs on my place had got loose and, the foal having been born, the pigs had eaten it! I awoke in a cold perspiration; I couldn't realize that it was a dream, but slipped on my clothes and rushed out. It was between four and five o'clock in the morning, and the day just breaking. I expected to see some remains of the pigs' slaughter, but there was the mare and the foal, safe and sound. I never forgot it, and when he won the big stakes at Sheepshead Bay I had a nice juicy bet on him.

*Frank Gill,
1904*

*Mr. Lyne's
Dream*

"A fine big, lusty chestnut colt he grew to be," continued Mr. Lyne, and he described Frank Gill to a dot. The colt raced in the colors of Mr. John McGinnis, and started nineteen times as a two-year-old, winning four, and toward autumn he improved and won the Lynbrook and Remsen handicaps. At three he had a strong campaign of nineteen races, and won five. In the Equality Stakes he defeated Roseben and Chas. Edward. He also won the Coney Island Jockey

*A Fine
Race-Horse*

RACING IN AMERICA

Club Stakes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, beating Montgomery, Salvidere, Peter Pan, and eight others; value, \$19,725. He also won the Withers, beating Peter Pan, the Travers at Saratoga, and the Hindoo at Gravesend. He died early and was a real loss, for he was a great colt in an era of particularly good horses. Moreover, his blood was valuable; his sire a son of St. Simon from a sister to Ormonde (Ornament, dam of Sceptre); while his dam, Ravello, was afterward bred to Broomstick and taken to France, where she foaled Sweeper, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket.

Sysonby,
1902

The death of Mr. Marcus Daly in 1901 was followed by the sale of his breeding stock, and among the mares offered at the sale was an imported mare, Optime, in foal to Melton, which Mr. James R. Keene purchased; and her colt, foaled in 1902, was named after Sysonby Hall in Leicestershire, where Mr. F. P. Keene had often hunted. Sysonby ran six times as a two-year-old in 1904, beginning with a race for maidens at Brighton. He won the Brighton Junior, Flash, Saratoga Special, Junior Champion. He was one of the greatest favorites that ever started for the Futurity, but could only finish third to Artful and Tradition. His party were dissatisfied with Redfern's handling of the colt, but Artful's subsequent racing left no doubt that she was a great filly, and it was no disgrace to be beaten by her.

Dead Heat
for the
Metropolitan

Wins the
Common-
wealth

Race for
the Great
Republic

Sysonby's three-year-old career began with a sensation when he ran a dead heat with the four-year-old Race King for the Metropolitan. Sysonby had 107 pounds, Race King 97 pounds—a year and 10 pounds. Sysonby failed to concede. The race was divided. No horse ever beat Sysonby after that. He won the Tidal and seven other races—Commonwealth Handicap, Realization, Iroquois, Brighton Derby, Great Republic, Century, and Annual Champion. His race for the Commonwealth was a good test, as he, a three-year-old with 111 pounds, conceded weight to the entire field. But the Great Republic Stakes at Saratoga really awakened horsemen to a realization that a horse had appeared such as had seldom been seen. When the horses started, Sysonby was left standing at the post. A groan went up from the crowd. Nicol, his jockey, sent him off with the field nearly a half-furlong ahead. "He'll never catch them," everybody agreed, but, overhauling them at every stride, he was with them at the end of the first quarter of a mile. The next instant he was in the lead. People shook their heads. "The effort was too great; he'll stop," they said. But no; he drew away; Oiseau and Broomstick were racing for their very lives, but the great powerful strides of Sysonby kept him in the lead, and he won, amid a scene such as has seldom been witnessed at the historic ground where Kentucky, Harry Bassett, Longfellow, Kingfisher, Hindoo, Hanover, and Henry of Navarre had won their great triumphs.

The Annual Champion Stakes proved a fitting finale to the career of Sysonby.



BALLOT, 1904. NOTTER UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

It was at the old Cup distance—in these later days an unusual distance— $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; hence, a test of the stamina of horses. Again, as in the Republic, his opponents were Oiseau and Broomstick. He had no such mishap at the start, no stern chase, as in the Republic, but away with his field, raced them to a standstill with a stride as regular and seemingly as powerful as the piston-rod of a locomotive, and retired to winter quarters hailed as “the horse of the century.”

Wins the Annual Cbampion

When the weights for the Suburban of 1906 appeared Sysonby had the post of honor, with 131 pounds. But when the springtime came and the horses began galloping, Sysonby did not appear. Then came a rumor that he was unwell; later it was learned he was “in a bad way,” and, finally, that he was doomed. He died June 17, 1906, from septic poisoning. For nearly three months he suffered agonies from a malignant eruption of the skin, which enveloped him from head to heels, baffling all medical skill. The autopsy disclosed an enlarged and diseased liver and the smaller intestines terribly inflamed. His courage never deserted him, and he dropped dead after walking around his box. His remains were exhumed after burial, and his skeleton prepared and placed in the Museum of Natural History in New York City.

Top Weight for the Suburban

His Untimely Death

Sysonby was a February foal. He was a light bay, sprinkled throughout his coat with gray hairs. He was marked with a star in his forehead and his left hind pastern white. He had a large head, heavy forehead; his profile slightly dished (concave); nose rather Roman; very deep jowls, and wide between the jaw-plates. His neck was massive, perhaps short, but very muscular; his shoulders heavy but well laid. He was not a showy horse; indeed, he might be called plain, but there was an appearance of power about him—his massive body, his great head, and sturdy limbs. In action his exhibition of power was striking. He galloped with an enormous stride, with which no horse could contend. Indeed, the power of his heart and lungs must have been enormous, as the post-mortem afterward proved, while his muscles must have been unusual to sustain his pace.

Description

One peculiarity of Sysonby was in walking. The average race-horse rarely does more than slightly overstep the print of his forefoot. Sysonby cleared it, showing the wonderful leverage of his hind leg, which in galloping must have given him enormous propulsion. It is impossible to compare horses of different periods, but among those with which he raced Sysonby appeared a superhorse, and in view of what he should have been to the perpetuation of the thoroughbred we can well say with Macbeth: “He should have died hereafter.”

Tanya was one of the best fillies the late Honorable W. C. Whitney ever bred, and yet death prevented his ever seeing her with “colors up.” She was of distinguished lineage, being by Meddler from Handspun by Hanover; grand-

Tanya, 1902

RACING IN AMERICA

dam, the famous Spinaway by Leamington. She started six times at two years old, and won five—National Stallion Stakes at Morris Park, the Spinaway, the Hopeful at Saratoga, and was fourth for the Futurity to her stable companion, Artful. As a three-year-old, in 1905, she started four times and won one race—the Belmont Stakes—beating a moderate field. She could not compare with Artful for a burst of speed, but she could carry her speed. She did not start at four, but raced at five without success.

Tangle,
1903

Tangle, the full sister to Tanya, raced in Mr. F. R. Hitchcock's colors, and started seven times at two years old, in 1905, winning twice the Adirondack Handicap at Saratoga, the principal event; but she was third to Mohawk II for the Saratoga Special, second to Whimsical, third for the Autumn Maiden. At three she won one race out of five—the Great Republic Stakes at Saratoga, the great event of the year—beating Gallavant, Whimsical, Go Between, and Mohawk. She was second to Dandelion, her stable mate, for the Saratoga Handicap, third for the September, third for the First Special, and second for the Second Special. *Tangle* was a thoroughly good filly, and in the stud foaled Sandy Hook, a colt that performed with great credit in France.

Burgomaster,
1903

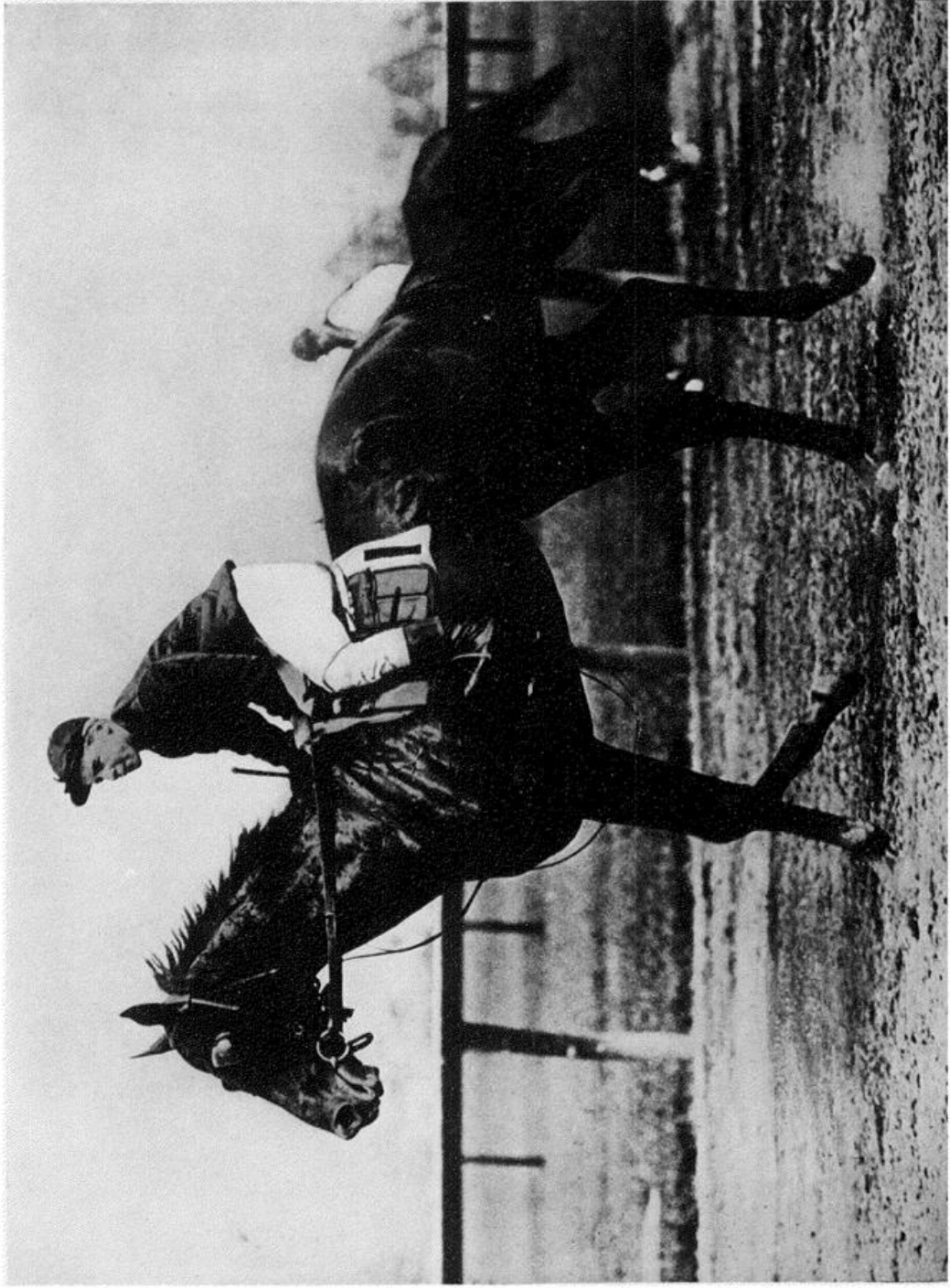
That a race-horse can be too big and heavy, *Burgomaster* might be cited as proof. He was the best two-year-old of his year (1905), winning four out of seven races—the Great American, Flash, U. S. Hotel, Great Eastern Handicap, 130 pounds, and Matron. At three years old he started only twice—the Carlton and Belmont Stakes—both of which he won. He was a dark-bay colt, by Hamburg from Hurley Burley by Riley, and was one of the best Mr. Whitney ever bred. He broke down after winning the Belmont, his legs being unable to sustain his enormous carcass, as he weighed over 1,300 pounds. In the stud he was a fair success, but ultimately he was sold to go to South America.

Accountant,
1903

The breaking down of *Burgomaster* left a clear field for *Accountant*, a brown colt by Filligrane from the celebrated mare Reckon by Pizarro. He was a fair colt, but not in *Burgomaster*'s class; yet with *Burgomaster* out of the way he won nine out of twelve races, and such valuable ones as the Withers, Tidal, Realization, Brighton Derby, Saratoga Derby, and Annual Champion. As a two-year-old *Burgomaster* had given him 12 pounds and a beating in the Great Eastern Handicap. *Accountant* did not start at four.

Ormondale,
1903

When the late Mr. Macdonough sought the renowned Ormonde in South America and brought him to California, he probably thought he would outdo all records in the breeding of race-horses. However, while it was a sad disappointment, Ormonde got a colt in *Ormondale* that made some amends. He was a bay, bred by Mr. Macdonough in 1903, by Ormonde from imported Santa Bella by St. Serf, and in 1905 started for three races. He was third to *Accountant* for the Montauk, third to *Burgomaster* for the U. S. Hotel Stakes, and won the



FAIR PLAY, 1905. NOTTER UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Futurity, beating a field of sixteen after a close finish by half a length. As a three-year-old he won the Broadway Stakes, $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles, beating Whimsical and Flip Flap; but for the Standard Whimsical beat him, and it was thought Ormonde's son lacked stamina. He won no more, but ran placed in his races. He was a handsome colt, and in the stud he sired Ormondale, Neddam, and the beautiful Purchase, the best three-year-old of 1919.

One of the stanch horses of all times was *Jack Atkin*—a brown colt by Sam from El Salado, foaled in 1904. He ran nine times at two and won four; at three he ran twenty-nine races and won ten. As a four-year-old he became a figure in the "classic" races, and won the Metropolitan Handicap with 128 pounds. Speed was his forte rather than stamina, and his weight-carrying ability was a byword among trainers. He raced on until he was an aged horse; and even when fortune forsook his owner, Mr. Schrieber, he clung to his horse, whose death followed his own by a few months. In 1909 he won at Empire City a 6-furlong race with 140 pounds up, conceding 47 pounds to the second horse. During his career he ran 136 races. Of these he won 56 and was 31 times second.

Jack Atkin,
1904

"I had two horses that year that required as different training as any two horses I ever knew," said John E. Madden. "I am speaking of *Salvidere* and *King James*. *Salvidere* was fast and could stay, but he was delicate; *King James* was a perfect bull. *Salvidere* needed little work—just breezing, or he'd run light in flesh; *King James*—you almost had to murder him with work, for he'd fill up in a day if he didn't have hard galloping." *Salvidere*, a chestnut gelding, was by *Belvidere* from *Sallie of Navarre*, and raced in the colors of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. He started seven times at two and won five—*Montauk*, *Brighton Jr.*, *Winged Foot Handicap* (126 pounds, conceding 29 pounds to the second horse), *Saratoga Special*, beating *McCarter*, *Peter Pan*, *Ballot*, etc., *Adirondack Handicap* (128 pounds), and *Junior Champion*. At three years old he started ten times and won three—the *Annual Champion Cup Preliminary*, beating *Ballot*, and *Brighton Cup*.

Salvidere,
1904

King James was a bay colt by *Plaudit* from *Unsightly* by *Pursebearer*. He was so robust that he did not start until late as a two-year-old, and ran ten races, winning one—the *Tremont*. As a three-year-old he started for sixteen races. Among those he won was the *Annual Champion*. He ran second for the *Dwyer*, *Crotona*, *Century*, *Travers*, *Realization*, and *Suburban*; he ran third for the *Belmont*, *Withers*, *Empire City Handicap*, *Advance*, and *Jockey Club Stakes*. He trained on to his five-year-old form, but his action was anything but the best. Yet he was a prominent actor and an important factor in all the great events. Had he possessed better action in his gallop he would probably have been a greater race-horse, as his great constitution and courage were such as none among his contemporaries possessed. In the stud at Mr. Oxnard's

King James,
1905

*His Fine
Constitution*

RACING IN AMERICA

he sired some excellent performers, among the best being Mr. Butler's Spur, one of the best three-year-olds of 1916.

Peter Pan,
1904

Of all the colts of the Domino-Commando line, *Peter Pan* was the stoutest, a big burly bay with every evidence of constitution, and to that he added a degree of courage that carried him through when the pace was fiercest. He was a very highly bred colt, being by Commando from imported Cinderella by Hermit; second dam, Mazurka by See Saw; third dam, Mabelle—a full sister to the celebrated Cremorne, winner of the Epsom Derby of '72—by Parmesan. He won ten races, including the Surf, Flash, and Hopeful at two, and at three the Belmont, Standard, Advance Stakes, Brooklyn Derby, and Brighton Handicap. The Brighton, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, stamped him a great race-horse. Fourteen started: Peter Pan, three years, had 115 pounds; McCarter, three years, 101 pounds; Montgomery, 3 years, 109 pounds; Nealon, four years (the Suburban winner), 121 pounds. Peter Pan was jostled and a half-mile from the finish was next to last of the fourteen, but, picking up his horses one by one, he came through them like a swift yacht going through a lot of fishing-smacks, and won on the post by a neck in 2.03%. As a sire he was an immediate success. As a six-year-old he sired Pennant, the Futurity winner of 1913. He sired Tryster and Prudery, the best two-year-old colt and filly of 1920, also Black Tony, Vexatious, Panoply, Peter Piper, Puss in Boots, etc.

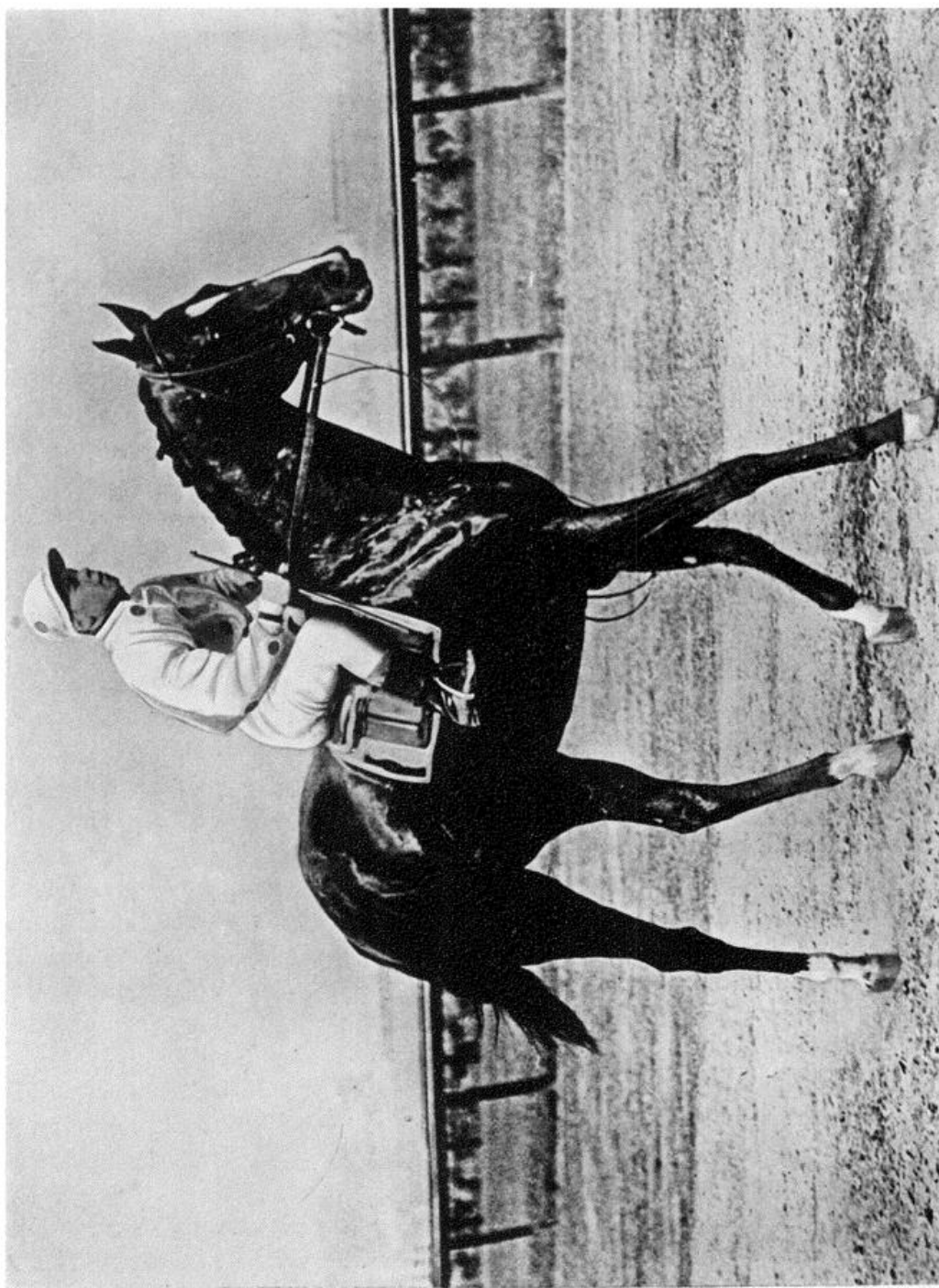
*Wins the
Belmont
Stakes*

Peter Pan was a bay with a narrow blaze in his face and off hind pastern white. His head was broad between the eyes, deep in the jowl and square at muzzle. He had a stout neck, beautifully laid shoulder, deep brisket, girth, and flanks; the barrel being very full, the ribs arching; quarters massive, tail set low, great power in second thighs; his arms at the swell were very thick and his legs and feet excellent.

Superman,
1904

One of the features of the spring meetings of 1907 was the crowds that used to adjourn to the paddock to "look at Keene's colts." It is seldom a stable has a trio of three-year-olds such as Mr. Keene had that year—Peter Pan, Ballot, and *Superman*. The trio used to be exhibited with pride by Rowe between the races, and of the three *Superman* was not the least admired, a chestnut with blaze face and white legs, by Commando—Anomaly by Bend Or, with his coat plentifully sprinkled with gray hairs. He is chiefly remembered as the winner of the Brooklyn Handicap. Mr. Keene was not one of those owners who "dodge" a race against good company and look only for "soft" places. He did not confine his three-year-olds to races of their own class, but threw down the gantlet to all ages. He reaped the reward by winning more all-aged events with three-year-olds than any other owner, and the Brooklyn Handicap was one in which he was very fortunate, having won it with Hornpipe, Conroy, Delhi, Celt, and *Superman*.

*Wins the
Brooklyn
Handicap*



COLIN, 1905. NOTTER UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

He began well as a two-year-old, winning the Expectation Stakes, and at three ran seven times and won only one race besides the Brooklyn; but he was second for the Paumonok, and to his mate, Peter Pan, for the Belmont. He was a colt of great substance on short legs, and had every evidence of a great constitution.

Voter served many years in the stud, but *Ballot* was by long odds the best of his children. As a winner of important stakes he stood very high. The Double Event, Neptune, Matron, Iroquois, Invincible, Great Republic, Century, First and Second Specials, Edgemere, Standard Advance (twice), Equality, and Suburban all fell to his share. He trained on into his six-year-old form. As a four-year-old he won the Suburban, with 127 pounds, beating King James, three years, 98 pounds, and Fair Play, three years, 111 pounds, in 1908. In 1909 he raced in England, where he won the Select Stakes and returned to America to start for the Suburban of '10, for which he had 129 pounds and ran third to Olambala, four years, 115 pounds.

Ballot,
1904

Ballot, a chestnut, foaled, 1904, by Voter (son of Friar's Balsam by Hermit) from Cerito by Lowland Chief, granddam, Merry Dance by Doncaster, was marked by a left hind leg white. As a sire he got more useful horses than any horse of his time, but he never sired one as good as himself. Among his get were Midway, Buford, Star Voter, Midway, Breeze, Valor, Ticket, Lord Brighton. In 1918 he was second in the list of winning sires.

Ballot's winnings on the race-course reached \$154,545. He started thirty-seven times, winning twenty races, was five times second and six times third.

Fair Play was not a large horse, but "plenty big enough," as his trainer, Mr. Joyner, used to say. He was a very stylish colt, and when he appeared in England the English trainers said he reminded them of Hermit, the Derby winner of 1867. A bright chestnut with a narrow blaze, he was a son of Hastings and Fairy Gold (by Bend Or), a mare which was the bulwark of Mr. Belmont's stud, as she foaled Friar Rock and Flittergold, besides Fair Play. As a two-year-old Fair Play started for ten races, winning the Montauk Stakes and the Flash. As a three-year-old he won the Dwyer Stakes, Realization, Jockey Club Stakes, First Special, Municipal Handicap (127 pounds), Jerome Handicap, 125 pounds. He was sent to England in the autumn of 1908. Shortly before going abroad Fair Play had begun to show temper in his races. In England, during 1909, he became worse. He started in six races, and was unplaced in each, such as the Kempton Jubilee Handicap, Manchester Cup, and Goodwood Cup, but it was found he would not try, and he was sent home and entered the stud.

Fair Play,
1905

Raced in
England

Fair Play as a sire was a success from the outset, as were his sire, grandsire, and great-grandsire, Hastings, Spendthrift, and Australian. Man o' War, Mad Hatter, Stromboli, Trial by Jury, and Sporting Blood were among his best.

RACING IN AMERICA

Colin,
1905

The career of *Colin* as a two-year-old, 1907, was highly sensational. He had an enlarged joint, and it was very noticeable, but at Belmont Park he won an overnight race and then the National Stallion Stakes. At Coney Island he won the Great Trial, at Brighton the Brighton Junior. His fame was so great already that for the Saratoga Special only Uncle opposed him, and *Colin* won. To this he added the Grand Union, Futurity, Flatbush, Brighton Produce Stakes, Matron, and Champagne; thus he made a clean sweep, never losing a race. As a three-year-old he won the Withers, beating Fair Play and King James, and for the Belmont Stakes he had the first hard race of his career; Fair Play fought it out with him to a finish. He then won the Tidal. He was shipped to England as a four-year-old, but could not be trained, and after serving two seasons in the stud was returned to America.

*An Undeclared
Race-Horse*

Colin was never beaten, starting for fifteen races, his winnings amounting to \$180,912. He was a brown colt with a stripe, right fore and both hind pasterns white, a son of Commando (son of Domino) from the imported mare Pastorella by Springfield; second dam, Griselda by Strathconan; third dam, Perseverance by Voltigeur; fourth dam, Spinster by Flatcatcher. He had a handsome head, a pricked ear, very blood-like neck, good depth through forehead, and fair development of thighs and quarters.

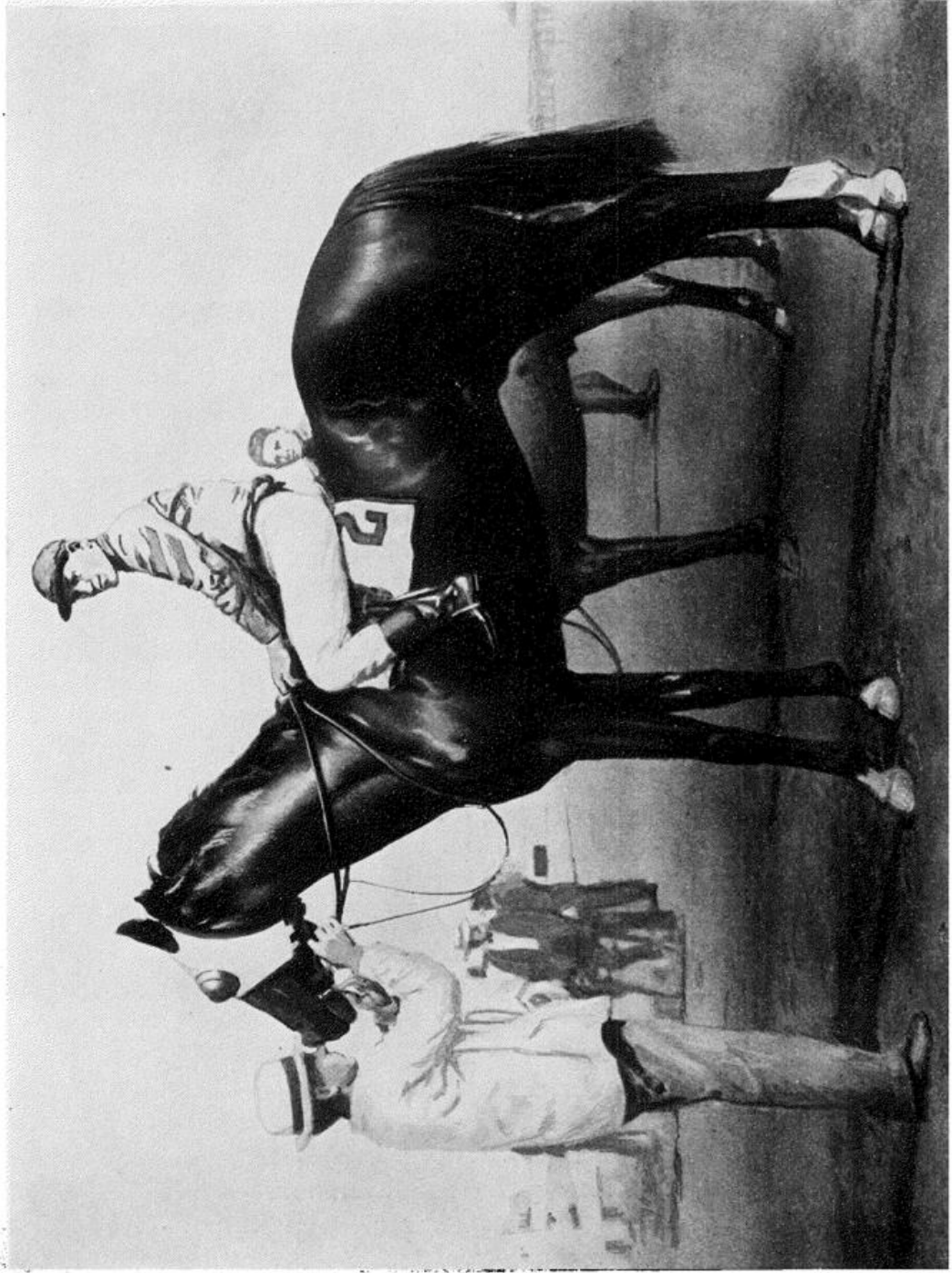
Celt,
1905

It was the misfortune of *Celt* to have been foaled the same year as his stable companion, *Colin*, who dominated the two-year-old racing to a degree that needed no assistance. Accordingly, *Celt* was not called upon until late in the season. He started twice, winning the Junior Champion Stakes, beating Uncle, Meelick, and Firestone. As Uncle had proved the best of the year after *Colin*, *Celt* thereafter took that honor. His other race was second to *Colin* for the Flatbush Stakes.

*Wins the
Brooklyn
Handicap*

As a three-year-old *Celt* won the Brooklyn Handicap, when, with 106 pounds, he defeated Fair Play, 99 pounds, King James, 98 pounds, Montgomery, 120 pounds, and others. He also won the Weight for Age Stakes, beating Jack Atkin and Dorante. *Celt's* Brooklyn Handicap was a great race. He had to beat first King James and then Fair Play. As he conceded Fair Play 7 pounds and a beating, and as Fair Play had run *Colin* to a head for the Belmont, it would make *Celt* better than *Colin*. As a four-year-old *Celt* started twice, winning once, but King James defeated him.

Celt was a chestnut with right fore pastern white. He was not of a hard color, but he had size and length, with great power in his quarters. As a sire he did very well, among his get being Dunboyne, the Futurity winner, Ten Lac, Coquette, Touch Me Not, Crank. *Celt* was a son of Commando from imported Maid of Erin by Amphion; second dam, Mavourneen by Barcaldine; third dam, Gaydene by Albert Victor, and in 1921 he led the winning sires. In 1911 the



OLAMBALA, 1906

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

late Major Hancock wrote to the handicapper of the Jockey Club to find him a stallion, saying he had the lease of Celt but expected Mr. Keene would want him for his own use. The handicapper wrote back: "You have a good horse in Celt. If you had seen him win the Brooklyn Handicap, stalling off first King James and then Fair Play, you would agree with me. If I had him I would build a stone wall around him before I'd let him go."

Maskette was a filly of great size and substance—a characteristic of the get of Disguise, and which is rather a detriment to pretensions to racing over a distance; but for races under a mile it is an advantage, as it means power to aid in propulsion. Maskette was a brown by Disguise from Biturica by Hamburg. She started six times as a two-year-old and won five, and was second once to Sir Martin for the Flatbush Stakes, carrying 2 pounds more than the winner. She won the Spinaway, Great Filly Stakes, Matron, and Futurity; in the latter Sir Martin carried 9 pounds more than she. In 1909 Maskette won the Alabama (124 pounds), Ladies' Handicap (121 pounds), Gazelle (121 pounds), Pierrepont (124 pounds), the Mermaid; she was also second for the Aqueduct Handicap.

Maskette,
1906

In 1908 Mr. J. E. Madden brought two very fine two-year-olds to the races—Sir Martin by Ogden—Lady Sterling by Hanover; the other, Fayette by Ogden—Saratoga Belle by Henry of Navarre. Both were chestnuts and extremely well developed. Sir Martin proved the best colt of the year. He won the Great America (Fayette second), National Stallion Stakes, and Flatbush, for which he defeated Maskette, the Futurity winner, when in receipt of 5 pounds, Saratoga Special, Double Event, and Great Trial; in most cases Fayette ran second. Sir Martin was also second to Maskette for the Futurity, when he carried 127 pounds to her 118 pounds. Mr. Madden sent him to England. He started for the Derby at Epsom, and was leading a furlong from the finish when he fell, Minoru winning. Sir Martin won the Wednesday Weller Handicap, also the Challenge Stakes and the Durham Stakes, and was third for the Cambridge-shire, with 116 pounds, the winner, Christmas Daisy, a four-year-old, carrying only 100 pounds. In 1919 the fame of his half-brother, Sir Barton, caused Mr. Madden to bring him back to America.

Sir Martin,
1906

While Olambala was not famous as a juvenile, he made ample amends later and quite dominated the all-aged class, particularly in races over a good distance. His breeder, Mr. J. G. Greener of Tennessee, thought enough of him as a three-year-old to bring him to Sheepshead Bay for the Realization, and he ran second to Fitzherbert. Olambala had won the Latonia Derby before coming East, and this, with his good race for the Realization, determined Mr. R. T. Wilson to purchase him at Saratoga. Later he foreshadowed his prestige as a stayer by winning the Municipal. But as a four-year-old, in 1910, Olambala

Olambala,
1906

RACING IN AMERICA

*Wins the
Suburban*

became a star performer. He won the Suburban, 115 pounds, the Brighton Handicap, 119 pounds, Commonwealth, 122 pounds, Champlain, 130 pounds, Saratoga Handicap, 128 pounds, and was second for the Brooklyn Handicap, Saratoga Cup, and Earl Gray Cup at Toronto.

In 1912 Olambala raced principally in Canada, but with unfortunate results, being usually second, and his race with Star Charter for the Toronto Cup was one of the most desperate imaginable. In the stud he proved quite successful. In his first season he sired Campfire, winner of the Futurity, Hopeful, Saratoga Special, and Sanford Memorial. He also sired in Hannibal one of the best colts of 1919, and Pillory, the Belmont winner.

*A
Contradiction
in Breeding*

Olambala was a chestnut, with near hind pastern white. He had a slightly "dished" face, square muzzle, long but muscular neck, good shoulders, long in the barrel but rather light in the flank, a drooping quarter, and stood well, with his legs well away from him. He was the type of a stayer—long-muscled and angular. While he was one of the best stayers of his generation, his colts have been inclined to speed as well as stamina. His granddam, Madame Dudley by Lexington, was a non-stayer, but a mare of great speed and good in heavy ground. Olambala was by Ornus (son of Bend Or) from Blue and White by Virgil; granddam, Madame Dudley by Lexington from imported Britannia IV by Flying Dutchman—a speed family all through, and Olambala's stamina illustrates the perversity of breeding.

*Sweep,
1907*

"A sterling little race-horse, the best of his year, but then it was a rather bad year," is the way one of our most expert racing men summed up the merits of Sweep. He was bred by Mr. James R. Keene, and was the last of that great array of winners that Mr. Keene brought out between 1904 and 1909—Sysonby, Delhi, Colin, Celt, Maskette, Peter Pan, Ballot, etc. As a two-year-old, in 1909, he won the National Stallion Stakes, Futurity, and several other events. At three he won the Belmont Stakes, Carlton, and Realization, and was third for the Brooklyn Derby of 1910. He was a son of Ben Brush from Pink Domino by Domino; granddam, Belle Rose by Beaudesert, and traced to Honeysuckle, sister to Newminster. He was a small horse, and resembled his sire, save that he was hardly as rotund and robust. As a sire he became a great success and led the Winning Sires of America in 1918. Among his children, Eternal, Leonardo, The Porter, Penrose, Regalo, Sweep On were about the best.

*His Stud
Success*

Sweep and his half-brother, Broomstick, have kept alive the male line of Bonnie Scotland, than which none were more hardy. Of all Queen Mary's family Bonnie Scotland had the best constitution, and his immediate descendants displayed it. But a majority of them were non-stayers. This may have been due to the fact that they inherited his conformation. He was very broad or wide across the chest, and that conformation is a great drawback to a horse's capacity



SWEEP, 1907. NOTTER UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

to stay over a considerable distance. Of course the various crosses which have intervened since Bonnie Scotland's day have modified the conformation of his descendants, but while the cross of Bonnie Scotland is valuable for speed and constitution, it has seldom been contributory to stamina.

The seasons of 1908 and 1909 were marked by the appearance of two colts by a practically untried sire—Fitzherbert and Dalmatian, sons of Ethelbert. The form of Fitzherbert was good at two, but at three it was of unusual merit. He won the Suburban, the Realization, and all the leading events, and at four added the Brooklyn Handicap to his conquests, with 130 pounds up; and so great was the impression he had made that Mr. August Belmont purchased him of his brother, Honorable Perry Belmont, and sent him to France as a stallion. He was a bay from the mare Morganatic by Emperor. When he had established his reputation as a great race-horse, there was a headlong rush on the part of breeders to find his dam, but she had disappeared. All efforts to locate her were of no avail. She had probably been condemned and sold for common use. Dalmatian was a brown from Ionis by Magnetizer, and, like Fitzherbert's dam, was quite unknown. Dalmatian was a game and successful colt—one of the kind that would fight out a finish to the last stride. He won the Travers, Coney Island, Dwyer, and Empire City Handicap, and was sold to go to England, where he won the Manchester November Handicap and many races, and was second for the Alexandra Plate.

Novelty, the Futurity winner of 1910, had a busy season immediately preceding his great race, as during the Saratoga meeting, at which the Futurity was run that year, he had started six times. In all, his record for the season was sixteen races, of which he won eleven, and on only one occasion was he unplaced. He began in a modest way at Belmont Park, and ran in overnight sweepstakes until Saratoga, where he won the United States Hotel Stakes, Saratoga Special (in the Special beating Textile), the Hopeful, the Rensselaer Handicap, and the Futurity. For the Rensselaer Handicap he carried 135 pounds, conceding 9 pounds to Naushon, the second horse, and the same to Textile, who finished third, thirteen starters. He had 127 pounds for the Futurity, and, ridden out, beat Bashti a length. He was taken to France, and after a few years' sojourn there was purchased and brought to Brazil, where he became a popular sire.

Novelty was a bay, bred by Mr. J. R. Keene, by Kingston—Curiosity, a daughter of Pink Domino by Domino, and thus Pink Domino's grandson was the champion two-year-old, and her own son, Sweep, was the crack three-year-old of the year. It is stated that *Novelty's* dam, Curiosity, was ridden by a French officer during the war, 1914–1918.

In the autumn of 1914 Mr. Emil Herz left England, in consequence of the

Fitzherbert,
1906

Dalmatian,
1907

Novelty,
1908

RACING IN AMERICA

Short Grass,
1908

outbreak of the war with Germany, and brought Short Grass to America. The horse had raced with considerable success in Ireland and England, among his successes being the Kilbride, Scurry, Stewards Handicaps in Ireland, and the Redcar, October, Riddlesdown Handicaps in England, as well as the London Cup. Short Grass began his career in America in Kentucky, and raced all the autumn of 1914 with some success. In the spring of 1915 Mr. Herz brought him East, and he began a career of campaigning that, while some geldings have equalled it, no entire horse has. He started twenty-seven times in 1915, winning seven. He raced through 1916 and then retired to the stud a sound horse, as his famous ancestor, Stockwell, had done. During his career he won twenty-three races, including such important events as the Empire City Handicap, Brookdale Handicap, Queen's County Handicap, Bowie Handicap, and Dixie Handicap. He was also second for the Suburban.

Short Grass was a bay, bred in Ireland in 1908, and was a son of Laveno (he by Bend Or), his dam, Outburst by Enthusiast; granddam, Sunburst by Hackler, a son of Petrarch. He was a strapping, fine, big horse, with an enormous stride. This, like all long-striding horses, made him slow at starting, but when fully extended he usually wore his horses down. His evident constitution and his high speed when he had fairly reached his stride made him a formidable racehorse in any company.

Meridian,
1908

Meridian was an excellent colt as a two-year-old, but when he was sold with others of Mr. Harrison's horses it was rumored that he had shown lameness, and bidders fought shy of him, except Mr. R. F. Carman, an expert horseman, who not only brought him through his three-year-old form but raced him until he was eight years old. His greatest feat was winning the Kentucky Derby of '11, beating Governor Grey and an excellent field. The same year he won the Frontier Handicap at Windsor, 116 pounds, and the National Handicap at Hamilton, Canada. As a five-year-old, in 1913, he won the rich Excelsior Handicap at Jamaica, 120 pounds, beating Cock o' the Walk and Lahore. The same year he ran third in both the Metropolitan and Suburban to Whisk Broom. He was a handsome bay horse, by Broomstick from Sue Smith, and Mr. Carman reserved him for the stud at his farm near Washington, D. C.

The Manager,
1909

One of the most blood-like horses was *The Manager*, which Mr. Thos. C. McDowell raced in the lean years of 1911 and 1912, when racing was suspended in many States. He was a chestnut by Voter from Bracegirdle by Fonso; granddam, Peg Woffington, and as a two-year-old won the Harold Stakes at Latonia and Breeders' Stakes at Lexington. At three he won the Canadian Derby, the Baltimore Handicap, Washington Handicap, and ran third for the National Handicap at Laurel, Md., with 127 pounds. The four-year-olds placed first and second carried 108 pounds and 94 pounds respectively. It was one of the best

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

performances by a three-year-old on record, for not only was the weight he carried very high and his concessions great, but he started from the outside rail in a big field, had the worst of the start, and not only had to run around his field but was interfered with. He was at once one of the most beautiful and finest-tempered colts ever saddled, his mild temper being the reverse of his sire's. In his first year at the stud he scored a great success.

In *Rockview* Mr. Belmont had a colt that would have been conspicuous in any year. His two-year-old racing was confined to Canada and Maryland, but at three he won the Withers (1913) and should have won the Belmont notwithstanding that year it was a handicap and he had 128 pounds up. But he was badly handled and ran second. This he proved by winning the Dwyer Stakes, when he conceded Prince Eugene 22 pounds, while in the Belmont he had conceded Prince Eugene only 19 pounds. He won the Travers, also, and probably would have won the Saranac, but was given too strong a gallop just prior to it. At four he was third for the Metropolitan Handicap, 127 pounds, but won the Toboggan with 126 pounds. He was third for the Brooklyn Handicap with 128 pounds. At five out of ten starts he won only one race. His temper had become rather bad, and for some races he was almost left at the post.

Rockview,
1910

In 1913 Mr. James Butler of New York, in order to assist in the revival of racing after the two years' suspension, purchased the entire crop of yearlings bred by the late Mr. James R. Keene. It included the beautiful filly Comely, also Capra, Marion H., High Noon, Last Coin, Gnat, Catalina, and *Pebbles*. All were highly successful, but *Pebbles* attained the highest honors. He was a brown by Ben Brush from Running Stream by Domino; granddam, Dancing Water by Isonomy. As a two-year-old *Pebbles* won five out of ten starts, including the Eastview, Whirl, Matron, and Annapolis Handicap, 125 pounds. He was second to Regret for the Saratoga Special, and third to Regret for the Hopeful. He was lucky, perhaps, to win the Eastview, as Phosphor was interfered with, but *Pebbles* was so evidently high class that in 1915 Mr. Butler sent him to Kentucky to start for the Derby. There he met Regret and, as usual, she beat him. The three Eastern horses, Regret, *Pebbles*, and Sharpshooter, finished first, second, and third. But the hurried training for a race so early in the year left its mark on all three, as they were never as good again. Regret was touched in the wind, *Pebbles* lost his speed and turned sour, while Sharpshooter became worthless. *Pebbles* ran five races that season after returning East, and won only one. He was rather badly behaved at the post as a two-year-old, but he became worse at three and retired, going into the stud at Mr. Butler's Eastview Farm, near Tarrytown, N. Y.

Pebbles,
1912

Trojan won the Futurity of '14, but never won afterward. It was odds of 20 to 1 against him, as he had started previously for the Hopeful and performed

Trojan,
1912

RACING IN AMERICA

only moderately. The Futurity was run at Saratoga that year (1914), and a heavy rain-storm had left the track very heavy and slippery. Thirteen started, and with slipping and sliding in the deep going most of the best horses soon fell behind. The Finn, probably the best of the lot, swerved to the rail. Kaskaskia was crowded and Trial by Jury did not get through in time. Trojan, a chestnut colt of enormous size and muscle, alone seemed able to gallop in the heavy ground, and, taking the lead, won easily, with Kaskaskia and Harry, Jr., second and third. Trojan could not be trained, owing to lameness, until 1920—six years later. He had been in the stud and his colts were racing the same season, but he could not win, although he showed some speed.

CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

“Look how the field, which rushed away
As full of spirit as the day;
So close compacted for a while
Is lengthening into a single file.
Now, inch by inch, it breaks, and wide
And spreading gaps, the line divide;
Care sits on every lip and brow—
‘Who leads?’ ‘Who fails?’ ‘How goes it now?’
Look to yon turn! Already there
Gleams the ‘silk’ of the bold bay mare,
And, through that which was but a gap,
Creeps up that terrible ‘white cap.’
Thus through the reeling field he flew,
And near, and yet more nearer drew,
Another bound—one more—’tis done!
Right up to her the horse has run.”

—DOYLE.

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MAN O' WAR, 1917. CLARENCE KUMMER UP

THE "CRACKS" OF THE CENTURY

1910-1921

ROAMER'S career on the turf was one of the most remarkable. He raced, it is true, at a time (1913-1920) when racing had hardly recovered from the suspension of its activities in 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912, and the class of horses he met may not have been as high as it had been, but he made a mark that stands out in bold relief. Roamer was an accident of breeding. His dam was a blind mare, and Mr. Clay, his breeder, hesitated to send her to Star Shoot, who was also blind. Knight Errant, a horse which had been employed as a "teaser," was used, and Roamer was the result. As a two-year-old Mr. Woodford Clay brought him East and sold him to Mr. Andrew Miller, in whose "cardinal, white sash, black cap" he ran. He raced for seven seasons, starting ninety-eight times, and was first in thirty-nine races, winning over \$98,000 in stakes and purses. He won the Saratoga Handicap three times, 1915, 1917, 1918, the Saratoga Cup of '15, Saratoga Special, '13, Municipal Handicap, 1914, Travers Stakes, 1914, Yonkers Handicap, 1916, Aqueduct Handicap, 1917, Carter Handicap, 1914, Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap, 1915, National Handicap, 1915. Roamer was a gelding, and had he lived it was Mr. Miller's intention to give him to Mrs. Wadsworth, but by a strange coincidence he was destroyed because of a broken leg on New Year's Day, 1920, or two days after the death of his owner.

Roamer,
1911

On August 21, 1918, at Saratoga, Roamer, seven years old, with 110 pounds, ran an exhibition mile against time, and finished in 1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$, the best mile on record.

Beats the
Mile Record

Unlike all other children of the inbred Ultimus, Luke McLuke's reputation was not made as a two-year-old, and simply from the fact that he did not race at that age. He burst upon the scene at three, winning the Kentucky Handicap, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, in 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, beating Rudolfo and eight others. Mr. Schorr shipped him East at once for the Belmont Stakes, and he made good, winning in great style. He had beaten a moderate field, but his victory for the Carlton Stakes left no doubt as to his class, as he carried 126 pounds, beating Stromboli, 113 pounds. Unfortunately, he went amiss shortly after and retired, ending a brief career of five races, and Mr. J. O. Keene secured him as a stallion. Luke McLuke was a brown by Ultimus from Midge by Trenton; granddam, Sandfly (dam of Out of Reach) by Isonomy, and traced in maternal line to Martha Lynn, the dam of Voltigeur.

Luke
McLuke,
1911

RACING IN AMERICA

Stromboli,
1911

There was never a great deal of difference in actual weight between Roamer and *Stromboli*, and it was this pair that kept the handicap races of 1914-1919 in special favor. He was not as good at two years old as Roamer, but won four out of ten races. At three he ran nineteen races and won eleven, including the Saranac, Baltimore, and Jerome Handicaps. As a four-year-old he started seventeen times, winning ten, including the Metropolitan Handicap, 118 pounds, Suburban, 122 pounds, Kings County Handicap, 124 pounds, the Old Bay Autumn, and Bowie. In 1916, now five years old, *Stromboli* started twelve times, winning three—the Saratoga Cup, 1¼ miles, beating Ed. Crump, Friar Rock, Short Grass, Chicle, The Finn, Regret, and Trial by Jury; the Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, 122 pounds; and the Municipal Handicap, beating Roamer half a length in receipt of 1 pound.

Stromboli raced as a six-year-old in 1917, six races, but the light of other days had faded. He had run fifty-eight races against the best horses of five seasons and carrying very high weights in hard-fought races. He won only two—the Kings County Handicap, 124 pounds, beating The Finn, 128 pounds, and five others; and the Schuylerville Handicap, 124 pounds, beating Capra, 106 pounds, and eight others. In 1918 he won twice, and gradually lost form. He reappeared in 1921, and won, but could not stay as he used in the old days, when he disputed the great events with Roamer.

*Cock of
the Walk*,
1910

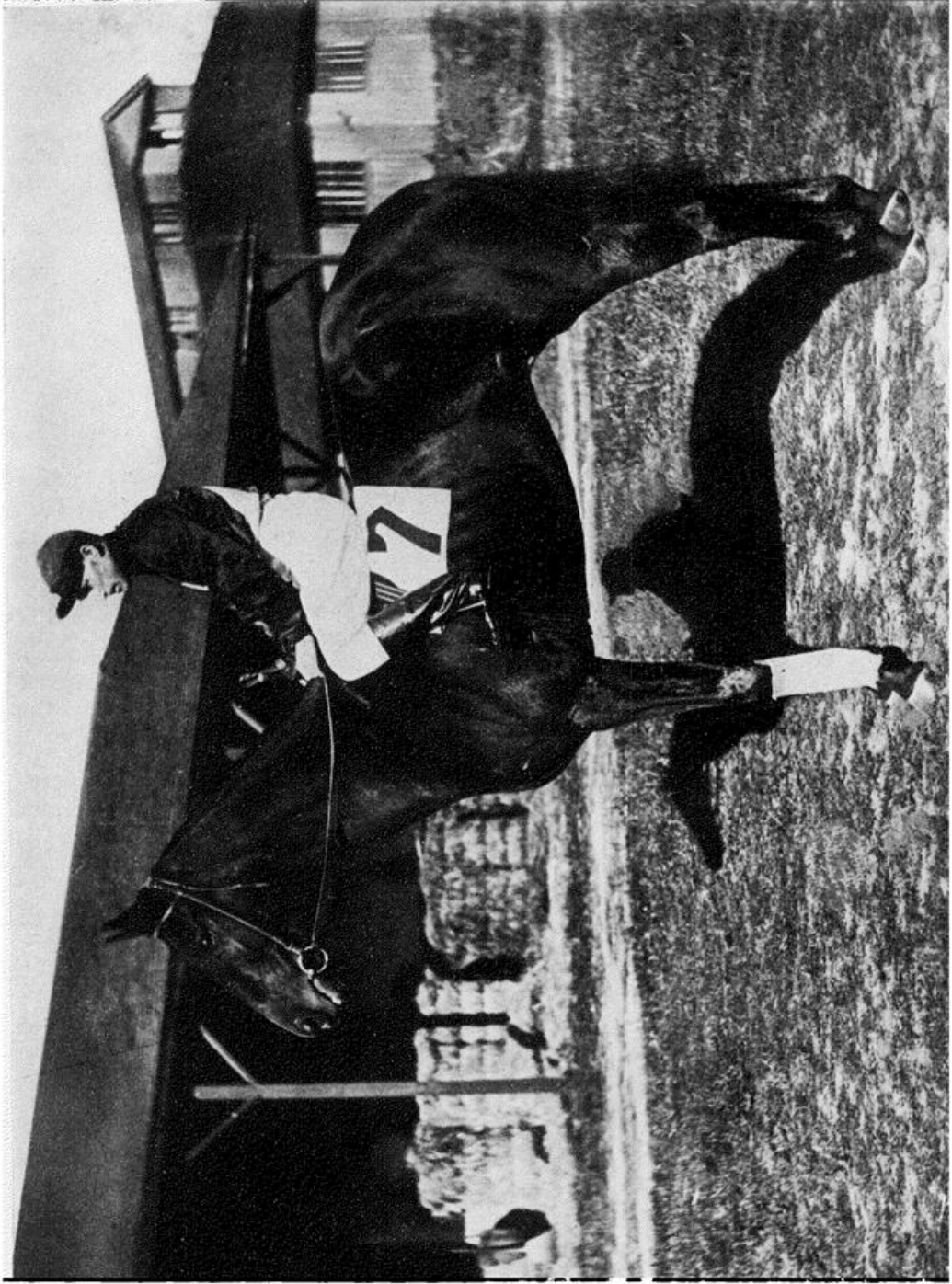
It might be said that the season of 1913 was not a good one in respect of class after the resumption of racing, but *Cock o' the Walk* was quite the hero of the three-year-old division. He won, in all, seven races, and these included the Saratoga Handicap, 107 pounds, Champlain Handicap, 114 pounds, Huron Handicap, 123 pounds, the Royal Blue and Chesterbrook Handicaps. He was not trained at four, but at five an attempt was made to race him that was hardly a success. He was a chestnut, son of Peep o' Day from Ellangowan, and raced in the colors of Mr. Frederick Johnson.

Flying Fairy,
1910

While *Cock o' the Walk* dominated the colts of 1913, certainly *Flying Fairy* did the fillies. She was a brown, bred by Colonel E. B. Cassatt at Berwyn, Pa., and raced in his tricolored jacket, and was a daughter of imported Aeronaut from Millie A. *Flying Fairy* won ten races that season, was three times second and six times third. Among her conquests was the Alabama Stakes at Saratoga. At four she won the Ladies' Handicap, with top weight, 126 pounds; the Brookdale, beating Borrow and Meridian; and the Bowie Stakes. She "trained on" into her five-year-old season.

Pennant,
1911

Pennant was one of the first of the get of Peter Pan, and, although he had shown lameness in his work at Saratoga, he was touted as "a rare good thing" for the Futurity. He won the race, as he had all his races, three in number. He was a big, handsome chestnut from the imported mare Royal Rose by Royal



ROAMER, 1911. SCHUTTINGER UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Hampton, and at three great things were expected of him. But he started for only one race, winning it, and fearing he would break down he was stopped, and did not again appear until 1916, when, as a five-year-old, he started four times. He was second to Friar Rock for the Brooklyn Handicap, he carrying 123 pounds to the colt's 108 pounds. He won the Delaware Handicap, 127 pounds, beating Stromboli, 125 pounds. The Finn beat him for the Champlain, when he carried 130 pounds. Then they said "his leg troubled him," and he retired. He came out in 1917 a better horse than ever, and won the Philadelphia Handicap, 128 pounds, the Susquehanna, and the Pimlico, with 132 pounds. Then the old trouble—his weak tendon—returned, and he raced no more. He had previous to 1917 always appeared too gross and heavy, probably because his trainer feared the effect upon his leg if he worked him too hard. As a sire Pennant immediately, in the words of Lord Bacon, "gave hostages to fortune" when his son Bunting won the Futurity of '21.

Dominant was another of that galaxy of stars that made "Whitney's two-year-old lot" so formidable in 1915. He was a brown by Delhi from Dominoes by Domino; granddam, Editha by Master Kildare. He was a most potent factor in the races for two-year-olds at Saratoga that season, winning the Saratoga Special, U. S. Hotel, and Hopeful Stakes, in the latter carrying 130 pounds. His preparation for the Kentucky Derby of '16 was similar in its effect to that of Thunderer, as he never realized the brilliant promise of his earlier racing. He was given a long rest with Thunderer, and was trained as a five-year-old, but while his speed was as great as ever, he would refuse to finish out his races, stopping to a walk in the home-stretch, and was relegated to the stud with Thunderer, Chicle, Pennant, and others of the great stable of 1915.

Dominant,
1913

Aside from being a full brother to the peerless Regret, the great speed and grand proportions of *Tbunderer* made him a marked colt from the time he was broken to saddle. He quite realized expectations, winning the Futurity of '15, beating fifteen, including Bromo, Spur, and others. Only three races he ran, but he was hailed the colt of the season. As a three-year-old he ran unplaced in George Smith's Kentucky Derby, but won at Aqueduct in July. During his four-year-old year he was amiss and did not race, but in 1918, as a five-year-old, he came out for the Kings County Handicap, with 124 pounds, took the lead, looked a certain winner a furlong from the finish, when he broke down and never raced again. Thunderer was a chestnut, bred by Mr. Whitney at Brookdale, N. J., and was by Broomstick from Jersey Lightning by Hamburg; granddam, Daisy F. by Riley; third dam, Modesty, the winner of the American Derby at Chicago, 1884. He was a very large colt of great power. His heavy top rendered him difficult to prepare and keep him in racing form.

Tbunderer,
1913

Like many of Mr. H. P. Whitney's winners, *Chicle* was the produce of one

RACING IN AMERICA

Chicle,
1913

of those Hamburg mares which have played so conspicuous a part in breeding champions of the "blue-and-brown" jacket—Lady Hamburg, by Hamburg; Lady Frivoles, by St. Simon. She was one of the mares Mr. Whitney sent to England, where she was bred to Spearmint, and Chicle was the result. As a two-year-old he was true to his Spearmint paternity, rather backward, but at the close of the season he won the Champagne Stakes, 7 furlongs, and thus early marked himself a stayer. At three he electrified the public by winning the Dwyer Stakes, beating Star Hawk, Friar Rock, Spur, and others. He was a big brown, very heavy and powerfully built; indeed, too heavy, for his legs refused to sustain his enormous carcass, and he retired early.

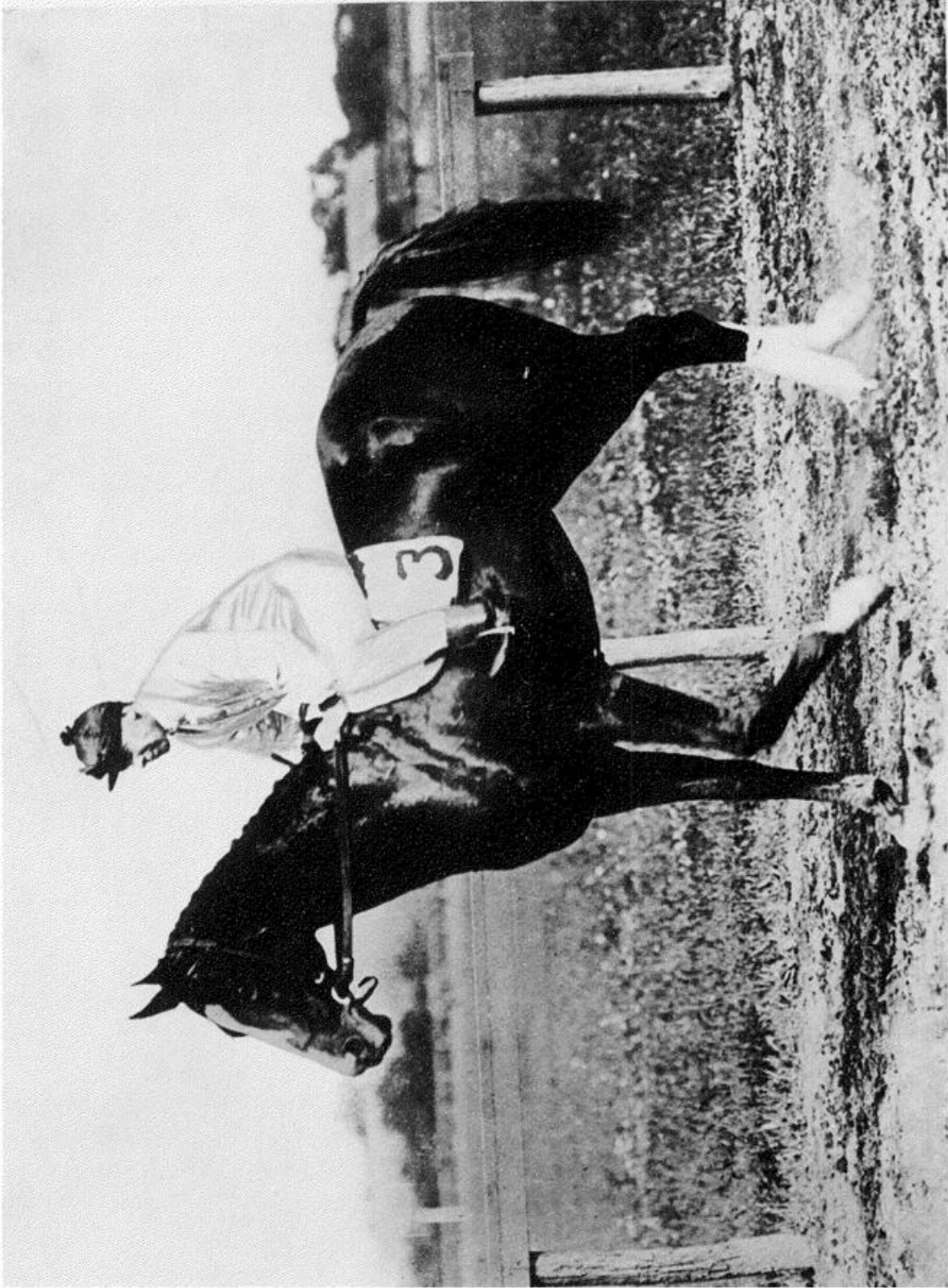
Old Rosebud,
1911

Old Rosebud, like Roamer and Stromboli, was one of those remarkable geldings whose successful racing and great campaigning qualities have awakened horsemen to the fact that, as a purely racing proposition, a gelding has a great advantage over an entire horse, and that the old English idea of a concession of weight to geldings is an anachronism. He was one of the first of the get of Uncle, and his racing gave that sire a wonderful prestige for a time. He began racing as a two-year-old as early as February (1913), at Juarez, Mexico. As usual, little attention was paid to a "winter crack," but, coming north, he proved equal to the best, winning the richest stakes, such as the Flash and U. S. Hotel at Saratoga. At three he won the Kentucky Derby. In the race for the Withers he fell lame and was stopped. In the winter of 1915, at Juarez, he fell lame for the third time in his career, after a year of persistent effort on the part of Mr. Frank Weir, his trainer, and the advice of the best veterinarians. Blistering, firing, and rest were tried to no purpose. In the summer of 1915, at Latonia, Mr. Weir left the old horse with his foreman, to exercise him to a cart, and thus keep the weight off his leg. It had no effect. At this time Mr. Wade McLemore of Albany, Texas, offered to take the old horse to run on his farm. The offer was accepted. A small paddock was selected. It had a smooth-wire fence. As soon as Old Rosebud was turned out he started to run and play, but soon landed against the wire fence, which rebounded and tossed him back. The old fellow arose to his feet, took a good look at the fence, sniffed at the posts, and always avoided it thereafter. A year he spent at rest in this manner, and in 1917, after an absence of two years, he reappeared at the races "and soon there was a tale to tell," for rest, old nature's remedy, had worked a cure, and he ran twenty races, winning fifteen, among them the Clark Handicap, Latonia Inaugural, Queens County Handicap, Carter Handicap, and Delaware Handicap, with 132 pounds. He trained on, year after year, meeting and beating the best. Even in 1921, when ten years old, he was a winner, but he had lost some of the dash that had rendered him a terror to trainers.

*Wins the
Kentucky
Derby*

*Nature's
Cure*

It was a great satisfaction to Mr. R. T. Wilson when his stallion Olambala



PENNANT, 1911. NOTTER UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

sired *Campfire* his first season in the stud. *Campfire* was not only winner of the Hopeful and Futurity, but he was on public form, the best two-year-old of that season (1916). He began winning an "overnight" at Belmont Park in June, and then was second for the Keene Memorial to Ivory Black, beating Omar Khayyam among others. At Jamaica he was second to Arnold, and at Aqueduct he won the Great American Stakes, 112 pounds, beating Ivory Black, 127 pounds, Hourless, 127 pounds; nine starting. At Saratoga he started favorite for the U. S. Hotel Stakes, but was left at the post. He won the Saratoga Special, beating Tom McTaggart, Hourless, and others. He also won the Sanford Memorial. For the Hopeful he had a hard race, but won, beating Omar Khayyam, to whom he gave 20 pounds. The Futurity was *Campfire's* last race. He took the lead and never was headed; the field was not a strong one.

Campfire wintered well, and Mr. Wilson and Tom Healy no doubt dreamed during the cold months of a great campaign of success for their colt.

Campfire,
1914

*A Succession
of Triumphs*

*The Turn of
the Tide*

"Visions of glory
Tired the aching sight,"

but *Campfire's* three-year-old campaign, which began brilliantly enough, was of short duration. He started only four times and won only the first—the Toboggan Handicap—6 furlongs straightaway at Belmont Park. *Campfire*, three years, 115 pounds, and favorite, won after a tremendous finish from Stromboli, six years, 133 pounds; nine starters—it was a thrilling race. For the Withers Stakes he was favorite and was prominent for 6 furlongs, then fell back, and finished fourth to Hourless. For the Prospect Handicap, 1 mile, he met Omar Khayyam and Naturalist. Omar Khayyam had top weight, 126 pounds, *Campfire* 124 pounds. The public thought the handicap was wrong, and made *Campfire* favorite. The handicap was right, for, while *Campfire* again led for 6 furlongs (as he had in the Withers), he then collapsed, Omar Khayyam winning by a length. It now began to appear that staying was not *Campfire's forte*. To determine it he was started for the Saratoga Handicap, 1¼ miles, with 105 pounds, but he showed neither speed nor stamina, and was retired.

Campfire had a great stayer for a sire in Olambala, but his dam, Noonday, was a daughter of Voter, and it may have been that he "bred back" to his grandsire, who was a marvel of speed, but a non-stayer. Yet, as we have already noted in the case of Olambala, the latter, while a grand stayer, came from a sprinting family.

Hourless was foaled at the Southcourt Stud in England, where his dam came from France in foal to Negofol. He was brought to America as a yearling, and made his first appearance as a two-year-old at Belmont Park for the Juvenile, May 27, 1916, winning by a length from Ivory Black; nine started. He

Hourless,
1914

RACING IN AMERICA

was unplaced to Campfire for the Great American Stakes and was third to Ticket for the Tremont Stakes; third to Campfire for the Saratoga Special. He won the Grand Union, beating Rickety, Omar Khayyam, and five others. He finished first for the Nursery, but was disqualified for foul riding. He won the Eastern Shore Handicap, 127 pounds, from a field of twelve, and the Annapolis Stakes at Laurel, beating eight.

*Wins the
Withers and
Belmont*

*Defeated by
Omar
Kbayyam*

*Hourless
Defeats
Omar
Kbayyam*

Description

In 1917 Hourless was out seven times, winning five—the Withers, beating Rickety, Skeptic, Campfire, and Ballad; the Belmont, beating Skeptic and Wonderful; Southampton Handicap, 130 pounds, beating Corn Tassel, 120 pounds, and three others; Amityville Handicap, 130 pounds, beating Walnut Hall, 113 pounds, and Queen of Water, 102 pounds; and the McLean Memorial, 1¼ miles, beating Omar Khayyam a length, at even weights. He was unplaced for the Brooklyn Derby to Omar Khayyam, to whom he conceded 3 pounds, and was beaten a nose by Omar Khayyam at even weights for the Realization. His defeat for the Brooklyn Derby was attributed to the very heavy ground. Hourless was not good in heavy going. His stride was too long, and caused him to slip. His defeat for the Realization was only by the smallest margin. Butwell, his jockey, rode a bad race, pulling out in the stretch, allowing Omar to take the inside position, and losing his whip when he needed it. The race for the McLean Memorial at Laurel in October attracted a great assemblage from all over the country. Just before going to scale Frank Robinson was substituted for Butwell. Haynes, on Omar Khayyam, made the pace, Hourless lying within a length of him until the last quarter, when Robinson gave Hourless his head, and he shot to the front, winning by a length.

In the spring of 1918 Hourless was top weight for the great handicaps, but before racing began he went amiss, and made a short season in the stud at the Nursery. His first colts appeared in 1921; among them Missionary was a winner, as was Lucky Hour, and their class so high as to promise a successful career for their sire. Hourless was a black by the French sire Negofol (winner of the French Derby) from Hour Glass by Rocksand. He was a colt of impressive beauty and commanding size. He had a fine head, a sharp muzzle, a rather short but muscular neck, deep barrel, great power in the hips and quarters. The great length of his stride would not permit him to excel in deep, muddy going, as, like all long-striding horses, he slipped, and that generally causes a horse to shorten his stride from a fear of falling, and in doing this loses his natural advantage.

*Borrow,
1908*

The success of the repatriated Whisk Broom II in 1913 encouraged Mr. Whitney to send to England for the return of *Borrow*, who had been abroad since 1910, when he won the Middle Park Plate, the most famous of the English races for two-year-olds. Accordingly, toward the close of 1913 *Borrow* landed in



HOURLESS, 1914. BUTWELL UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

New York, and in 1914 began racing in his native land. He was six years old, but he was a gelding, and it was thought that with his fine speed he would be useful. He made his bow for the Metropolitan with 125 pounds, but, being backward, was unplaced. He soon showed there was plenty left in him, as he ran second to Roamer for the Carter Handicap, and then won the Yonkers and Saratoga Handicaps, the latter with 123 pounds. In 1915 he started eight times and won four, including the Kentucky Handicap at Louisville, 126 pounds, the Ferry at Windsor, the Dominion at Fort Erie, and Municipal at Belmont Park. In 1916 he was a frequent winner, but his greatest triumph was in 1917, at the advanced age of nine, when he won the Brooklyn Handicap, beating his stable companion, the famous filly Regret. It was one of the strongest fields in the history of that event, Borrow, with 117 pounds, beating Regret, 122 pounds, Old Rosebud, 120 pounds, with Chicle, 118 pounds, Roamer, 128 pounds, Boots, 127 pounds, Clematis, Stromboli, Omar Khayyam, and Old Koenig. Robinson rushed Regret into the lead, but at the finish Knapp, on Borrow, stole up on the inside and won by a head. The old horse continued to race until eleven years old. He was a son of Hamburg from the speedy mare Forget.

*Wins the
Saratoga
Handicap*

*Wins the
Brooklyn
Handicap*

Regret took rank among the really great race-mares of America. Like Ruthless, Miss Woodford, Beldame, etc., she went out of her class, raced with the colts, and defeated them. She was bred by Mr. H. P. Whitney at the Brookdale Stud, near Red Bank, N. J., in 1913; in color a bright chestnut, marked with an irregular blaze in her face, running down to her nostrils, and was a daughter of Broomstick—Jersey Lightning by Hamburg, and tracing to the Maria West female line. She was highly tried as a yearling, and reserved for the Saratoga meeting of 1914, when, as a two-year-old, she won the Special with 119 pounds, beating Pebbles, 122 pounds, after a hard race—eight starters. She won the Sanford Memorial, 127 pounds; Solly second, eight starters. Finally, she won the Hopeful Stakes, 127 pounds, by a head; Andrew M., 110 pounds, second; Pebbles, 130 pounds, third; eleven started. She ran no more that year. In 1915 she was sent to Louisville for the Kentucky Derby. It was early in May, a bad time for a filly to beat colts. No filly had ever won the race, but her superiority the year before was so apparent that she started favorite. Pebbles, the "crack" colt of the East, was also sent "over the mountains," and so was Sharpshooter. The race was confined entirely to the three Eastern horses, Regret winning by 2 lengths, Pebbles second, Sharpshooter third. At Saratoga, in August, Regret won the Saranac Handicap, 1 mile, 123 pounds, beating Trial by Jury, 114 pounds, The Finn, 126 pounds, and six others. Thus she started but twice at three years old. While on her trip West she had contracted a cold and her wind became affected. She did not turn "roarer," but there was a slight respiratory trouble.

*Regret,
1912*

*Wins the
Hopeful
Stakes*

*Wins the
Kentucky
Derby*

*Wins the
Saranac
Handicap*

RACING IN AMERICA

Beaten on
the Post

In 1916 Regret, as a four-year-old, did not start until August. It was for the Saratoga Handicap with 123 pounds. She was favorite, and led under a pull for half the distance and then fell back beaten, Stromboli winning. At the same meeting she won a mile race and retired for the season. In 1917 the mare was again trained, and started in four races, winning all except the race for the Brooklyn Handicap, when she ran second, with 122 pounds, to her stable companion, Borrow, 117 pounds, who beat her by a head in the last stride, Knapp, on Borrow, "riding him out," notwithstanding Mr. Whitney's desire to win with Regret, and, as he said afterward, "I could have cried, I was so disappointed."

Jobren,
1915

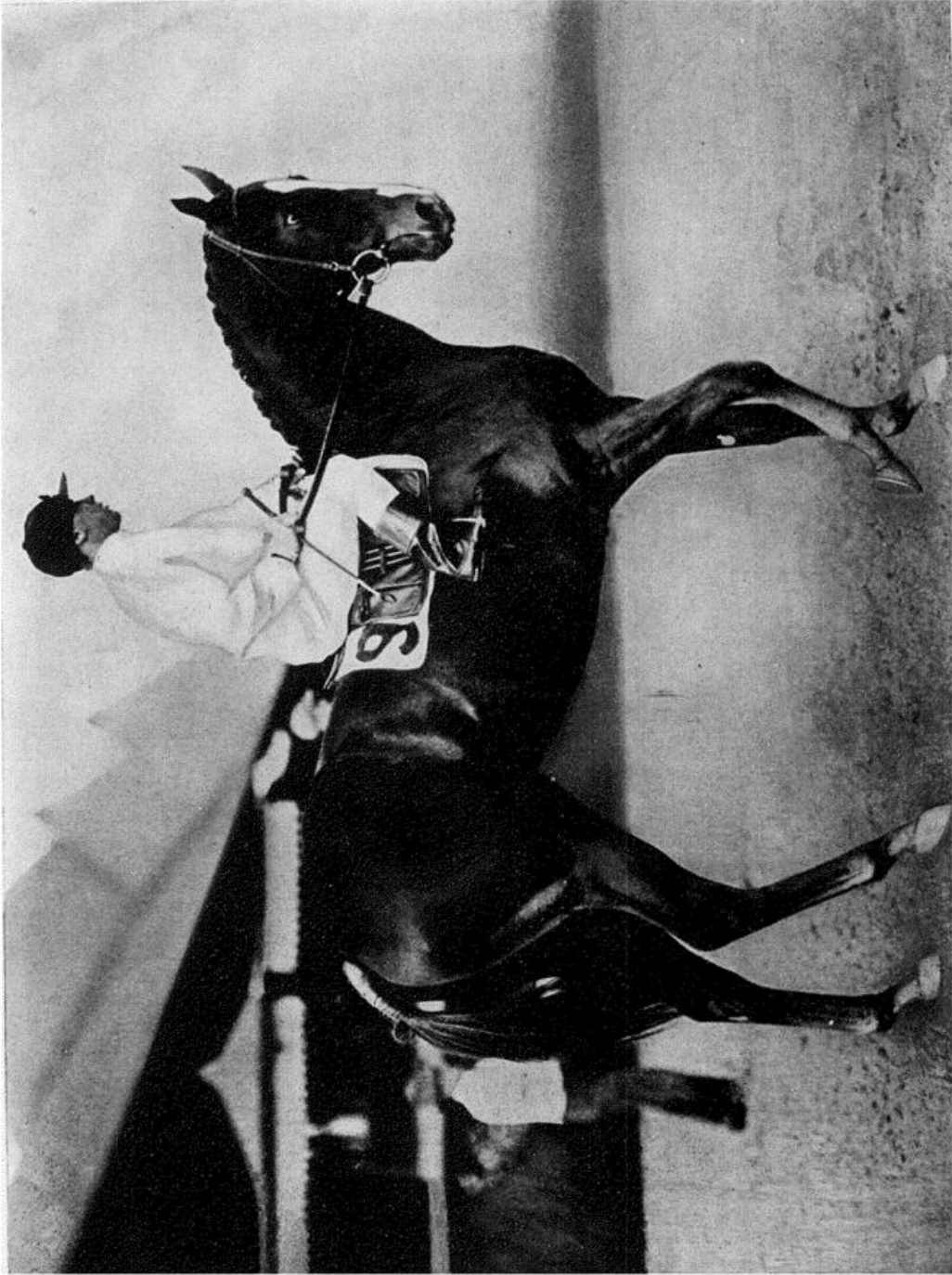
Among the mares Mr. H. P. Whitney sent to England to be bred was Mineola by Meddler, who in 1915 foaled a bay colt by Spearmint, the Derby and Grand Prix de Paris winner of 1906. The colt was brought across the Atlantic as a yearling, and he was such a clumsy, loose-jointed, undeveloped creature that the stable never had any idea of his racing. A German saloon-keeper on Long Island named Johren was noted for the oddities of his physical make-up, and the colt was named *Jobren*, more as a joke than anything else. No attempt was made to race him at two years old. "He could neither gallop, canter, nor walk," according to Rowe, his trainer. At three years old he began in April and ran nine races before he won one—a sweepstakes at Jamaica, May 21. It encouraged Rowe to start him for the Withers Stakes, but he got off badly and was unplaced. A week later, at Belmont Park, he won a sweepstakes in such style Rowe started him for the Suburban, odds of 10 to 1 against him. But he took the lead with 110 pounds, and galloped his field to a standstill, beating Hollister, Battle, Cudgel, Hendrie, and Spur. The "ugly duckling" had now become a swan. He won the Belmont Stakes, beating the favorite War Cloud and others, and was shipped to Latonia, where he won the Derby, beating Exterminator and others, but War Cloud beat him for the Dwyer Stakes. His race for the Travers was a head finish for which Sunbriar beat him, but he conceded Sunbriar 6 pounds. Mr. Whitney offered to match him against Sunbriar, but it was declined. He won the Huron Handicap and the Saratoga Cup, beating Roamer. Johren's last race was the Realization, which he won, pulled double, from Whippoorwill. He was lame at the time, and all efforts to train him again failed. Johren was a great colt, despite his plain appearance. He resembled Spearmint and could run in any kind of going, and as a stayer he was probably the best horse of his era.

Wins the
Suburban

Wins the
Belmont

Omar
Kbayyam,
1914

In the summer of 1915 Mr. Frederick Johnson of New York sent his trainer, the late Chas. T. Patterson, to England to purchase yearlings at the Doncaster sales. Mr. Patterson selected some six or seven, among which was a chestnut colt by Marco from Lisma by Persimmon, since known as *Omar Kbayyam*. The colt started five times at two years old, in 1916, winning only one race—a race



REGRET, 1912. NOTTER UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

for maidens at Saratoga—but he showed his quality running second to Campfire for the Hopeful, but Campfire had 130 pounds up to his 110 pounds. He also ran unplaced to Hourless for the Grand Union. A great many thought he should have won the Hopeful, with 20 pounds best of the weights, but he was the last to leave the post in a field of twelve, and just failed to beat Campfire on the post.

Omar Khayyam wintered in the South, with a view to being ready for the Kentucky Derby in May. He started thirteen times at three years old, winning nine—Kentucky Derby, Brooklyn Derby, Kenner, Travers, Saratoga Cup, Realization, Havre de Grace Handicap, Pimlico Handicap. His race with Hourless for the Realization was one of the most remarkable in that only the judges could separate them at the finish. For the McLean Memorial he was beaten by Hourless, but only after a very hard race. Bar Hourless, and Omar was “the colt of the year.” As a race-horse he was one of the best that has ever been imported, rather dainty and highly organized, but of class undeniable and in quality an Adonis among race-horses.

After winning the Kentucky Derby the colt was brought East, and, to settle a partnership, was sold at Belmont Park to Mr. Wilfred Viau of Montreal, who placed him in the hands of Mr. R. F. Carman to train. He was a beautiful golden chestnut with a stripe in his face, “not a large colt, but large enough,” as his trainer was wont to say. He was extremely blood-like, with a sweet head, somewhat feminine in type, a light neck, good shoulders and middle piece. Light or heavy ground were alike to him, and in his races in Mr. Carman’s care he always wore half-plates. He never seemed to recover from the race with Hourless at Laurel, and was finally retired. Charley Patterson, who selected him in England, fairly doted on him. “When I tried him,” said Patterson, “he frightened me—he ran so fast. I tried him a second time to see if it was right. It was; and I think he is the fastest horse I ever handled—and you know I had Ornament.”

If speed is a heritage, *Naturalist* came naturally by his. His dam, Nature, was a daughter of the unbeaten Meddler, from Correction, who was not only the fleetest mare of her time, but a sister of the flying Domino. Mr. Widener bred *Naturalist* in France, where Nature was mated with the St. Simon horse Rabelais, winner of the Goodwood Cup, and *Naturalist*, foaled in 1914, was the result. *Naturalist* in 1917 started twelve times and won three races. In 1918, as a four-year-old, out of seventeen starts he won nine. He first made his racing ability known winning the Toboggan, beating Motor Cop, Old Koenig, Lucullite, Papp, Roamer, etc., among others, the Manhattan, October, Kingsbridge, Pelham Handicaps. In 1919, out of fifteen he won eight, including the California (140 pounds), Excelsior, Long Beach, Carter, Handspring, Mechanicsville, Bol-

*Wins
Kentucky
Derby*

*His Races
with Hourless*

*“A Picture
Horse”*

*Naturalist,
1914*

RACING IN AMERICA

ton, Autumn (140 pounds). In 1920 he started eighteen times, winning six, including the Empire City Handicap, Lake George Handicap, etc.; his best distance was about 7 furlongs, but his winning the Empire City at 9 furlongs showed he can go farther when at himself. He carried the highest weights of any horse of his time, but his temper, more than weight, accounted for his defeats. He was so bad as a colt they gelded him. Even then he would stop in a race and refuse to run a yard. In his exercise he would often refuse to move, and Tom Welch, his trainer, was compelled to have stable boys stationed at various points to shout at him. In a large field he ran best, as he liked company, but with only one or two horses he was always liable to sulk.

*Whisk
Broom II,
1907*

Whisk Broom II was bred by Mr. H. P. Whitney, who sent the colt to England as a yearling, to be trained by A. J. Joyner. He ran five races in 1909, winning the Prince of Wales Plate at York, and ran Lemberg to a neck for the Middle Park Plate and was beaten by him for the Dewhurst Plate. At three he ran third for the Two Thousand, won the Trial at Ascot, second for the Craven, and won the Select at Newmarket, beating Dean Swift. As a four-year-old he won twice, and at five he won the Victoria Cup. He had proved one of the fleetest horses in England up to a mile, and had been very heavily handicapped, but he could not seem to prevail at longer distances.

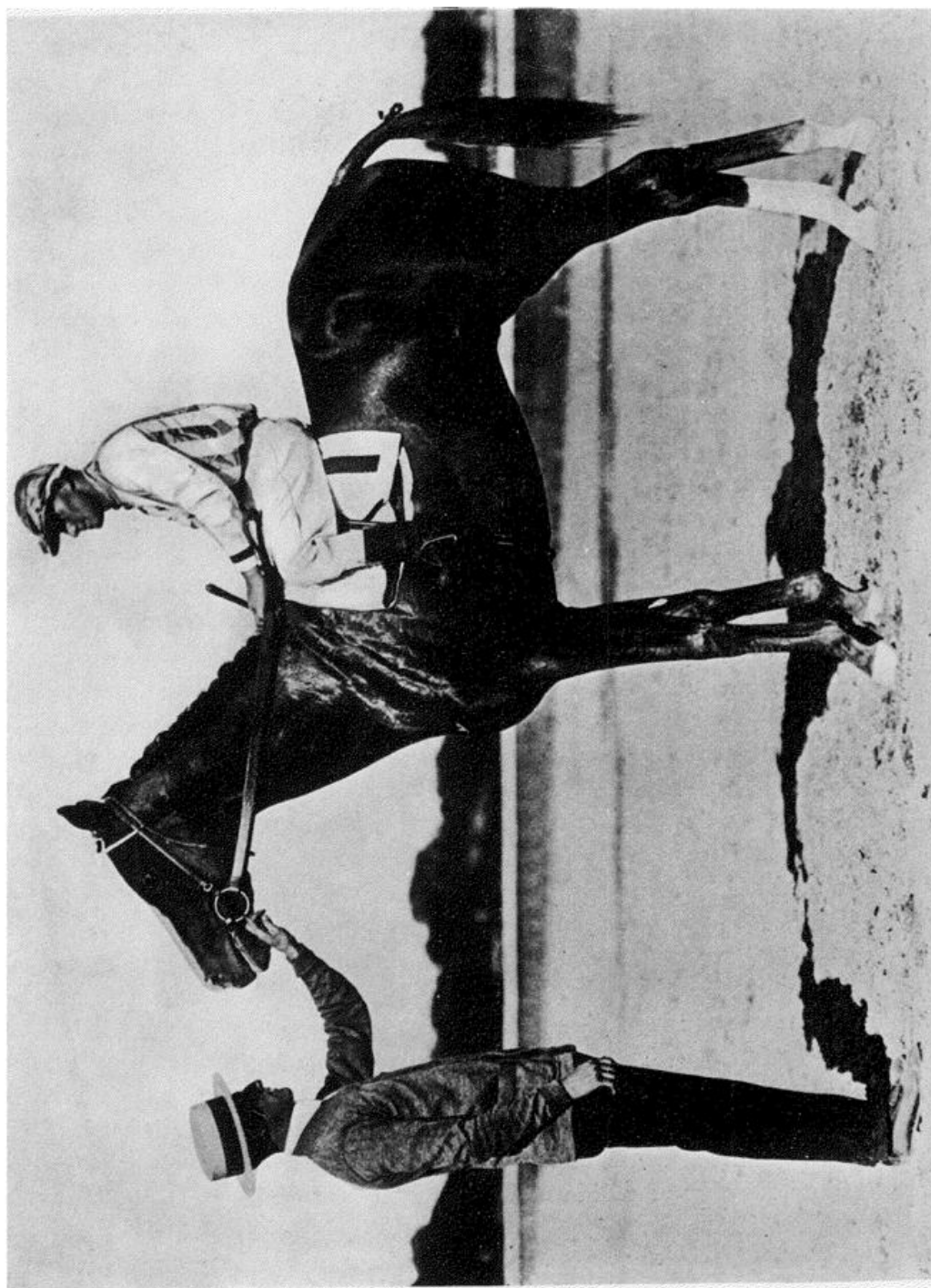
*Wins the
Metropolitan*

In the spring of 1913 racing was resumed in New York, after an interval of two seasons, and Mr. Whitney, thinking horses would be scarce, and wishing to help matters, cabled Joyner to send *Whisk Broom* home. Joyner was disappointed. "I had him in fine condition," said Joyner, "and had expected to win the Jubilee Handicap with him at Kempton when Mr. Whitney sent word for me to send him on at once." Reluctantly Joyner shipped the horse. It was early in May when *Whisk Broom* landed in New York and was hurried over to Brookdale to join Rowe's horses in training, but on May 30, or less than three weeks from the day he landed, he won the Metropolitan at Belmont Park, with top weight, 126 pounds. He was very fractious at the post, but won easily. For the Brooklyn Handicap he had 130 pounds, and won, conceding 24 pounds to the second horse. It was now evident that he was superior by many pounds to any horse in training. He had won two of the most important races of the year when scarce three weeks off shipboard. For the Suburban he was weighted 139 pounds—the highest weight ever carried in this country in any of the great handicaps; but while this time he had to be ridden out, he won, conceding 27 pounds to Lahore and 20 pounds to Meridian, and received such an ovation as no winner has ever received in the history of the race. At Saratoga he struck himself, and was retired. *Whisk Broom* was a chestnut by *Broomstick* from Audience by Sir Dixon.

*Wins the
Brooklyn
Handicap*

*Wins the
Suburban
with 139
Pounds*

Spur inherited the great constitution of his sire, King James, otherwise he



OMAR KHAYYAM, 1914. BUTWELL UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

would not have come out unscathed from the hard campaign he had as a three-year-old. Like most horses of that type, he matured slowly, and it was not until late in the year that he showed any form as a two-year-old. At three he started twenty-one times, winning eight, but he was eight times second, four times third, and only once unplaced. He won the Withers Stakes, beating Churchill and Friar Rock. He won the Southampton Handicap with 125 pounds; Knickerbocker Handicap, 123 pounds; Midsummer Handicap, 128 pounds; the Travers Stakes, beating Star Hawk, to whom he conceded 13 pounds; Huron Handicap, 130 pounds, conceding 21 pounds to Franklin; Jerome Handicap, 130 pounds. He carried heavy weights in all his races. As a four-year-old Spur raced twelve times, winning three, and at five he started ten times and won twice. He won the Yonkers Handicap twice (in 1917 and 1918). Spur retired in 1919 to the Eastview Farm near Tarrytown, N. Y., where Mr. Butler used him as a sire. He was a bay by King James from Auntie Mun, and was bred by Mr. Oxnard in Virginia.

Spur,
1913

When *Billy Kelly* stood under the shade of a tree in the Saratoga paddock, being saddled for the Flash Stakes, the remark was made that "he doesn't measure more around than a polo pony," while some one declared he "looked more like a lean mule than a thoroughbred horse." There was a great deal of truth in these observations, but in the race he won so decisively as to set all doubts of his ability at rest, and Commander Ross soon added him to his "black-and-orange" brigade. Seventeen times Billy Kelly faced the post as a two-year-old, and fourteen times he led at the finish. His Sanford Memorial, with 130 pounds, and his Grab Bag Handicap, with 135 pounds, revived memories of Hamburg and Endurance by Right. But the wisecracks declared while "he would do" as a two-year-old, "there wasn't enough of him to go on at three." But he won eight out of nineteen starts, and was five times second, carrying weights which would have crushed larger horses. His Toboggan Handicap, with 116 pounds, won by a head from Lucullite, caused cheers that might have been heard at Sandy Hook. As a four-year-old, in 1920, he started twelve times and won six, and was never unplaced, despite the fact that he carried tremendous weights. Billy Kelly is a contradiction of all accepted ideas of a weight-carrier. He is one of the lightest horses in training, he has no apparent power, but carries weight better than any horse, bar Naturalist, that has appeared of late. He is a son of Dick Wells and comes from an old American racing family. While sprinting was his forte, he could stay a reasonable distance.

Billy Kelly,
1916

Dunboyne, the Futurity winner of 1918, early foreshadowed his career by running second to The Wanderer at Jamaica, in May, and when he beat a field of highly tried maidens at Belmont Park, the touts never after allowed his movements to escape them. But when in June he won the Great American Stakes,

Dunboyne,
1916

RACING IN AMERICA

beating *Eternal* and a crack field, he was hailed as "the next *Futurity* winner." But going to Saratoga, he "caught a Tartar" in *Billy Kelly*, who beat him for the U. S. Hotel Stakes. For the Grand Union, too, he could only finish fourth, but he had 130 pounds up. For the *Futurity*, *Purchase* was the favorite, but swerved; *Dunboyne* was off like a shot when the barrier rose, and, never headed, won with 127 pounds, with *Sir Barton* and *Purchase* in the places.

Dunboyne was not a success as a three-year-old. In his first race in May he threw his jockey; for the *Preakness* he was as good as left at the post and was unplaced. Then he developed a bad quarter crack, and *Hogan*, his trainer, stopped him. In the autumn they got him to a race, but he was not in condition and was beaten off. As a four-year-old he showed a flash of the old fire by winning the *Paumonock Handicap* in great style, and again at Saratoga he showed form, but it was fitful. His staying a distance is doubtful, but of his great speed there is no doubt. In 1921 *Hildreth* took him and won some fine races, showing the horse had not lost his form entirely.

Sir Barton,
1916

It is seldom that the leading three-year-old starts the season as a maiden. This, however, was the case of *Sir Barton*, who ran six times at two years old, unplaced in five, and finished by running second for the *Futurity*. Some may claim he is not entitled to be called champion, but if the number of stakes won is the qualification, he has a good claim to the championship of 1919. He ran thirteen races and won eight—the *Kentucky Derby*, *Preakness*, *Withers*, *Belmont*, *Potomac Handicap*, *Maryland Handicap*, *Pimlico Special*, and *Pimlico Serial*. *Purchase* defeated him for the *Dwyer Stakes*, with considerable difference in weight, but *Sir Barton* was sore at the time, as indeed he was for the *Withers* and *Belmont*. On the other hand, *Purchase* beat him so badly as to make the latter appear the best. As a four-year-old *Sir Barton* started twelve times and won five, including the *Rennert*, *Dominion*, *Saratoga*, and *Merchants' Handicaps*. In the race at *Windsor, Ont.*, at weight for age, *Man o' War* defeated him easily. *Sir Barton* is a chestnut bred by Mr. J. E. Madden, and is by *Star Shoot* from *Lady Sterling* (*Sir Martin's* dam) by *Hanover*; granddam, *Aquilla* by *Sterling*. He is marked with a blaze, and is not a large horse, but of the blocky type and very robust. His trainer said, "You have to half kill him with work to keep him fit," and as he has had sore feet, it must have been a difficult matter to prepare him.

The Finn,
1912

It was in the spring of 1914 that Mr. Madden asked the question:

"Which of the two-year-olds seen this season is the best?"

Some named *Hauberck*, others *The Masquerader*, but Madden answered his own question.

"That black colt that I sold Mr. Hallenbeck—*The Finn*—he's the best—that's my opinion."



WHISK BROOM II, 1907

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

At the time The Finn had started in four races, winning the last, but several of those present remarked: "Madden's prejudiced—he bred the colt."

"Wait and see," was Madden's rejoinder, and by the time Futurity day had arrived and The Finn was second choice in the betting, there was a better opinion of the black. He was the colt of his year at three, yielding only to Regret in class. He won the Withers, Belmont, Southampton, Huron, Manhattan, Elliott City, etc. At four he won the Manhattan, Metropolitan (120 pounds), Chesterbrook, Merchants' (122 pounds), Champlain, and in all nineteen races at two and three years old.

A Great Winner

As a five-year-old, in 1917, The Finn won only one race, the Long Beach Handicap at Jamaica, in May. He was third for the Suburban, with the top weight, 129 pounds, and unplaced, with 128 pounds, to Roamer for the Excelsior. He had become very sour and would not try. He was always a hard horse to ride, requiring very hard riding to make him do his best, and few jockeys could do him justice. He was a black by Ogden from Livonia by Star Shoot, not a large horse but very compact. The first of his get appeared in 1921. Six of them won eleven races and \$29,000, among them being Kai Sang, the second-best colt of the year.

Friar Rock was not only the best three-year-old of his year, but he was tried by a test that would indicate that he was above the average three-year-olds. The test was that Mr. Belmont did not reserve him for the colt stakes, but boldly entered the all-aged class—and defeated them. It is the test that confirmed the title of Hindoo, Luke Blackburn, Henry of Navarre, Sysonby, Purchase, and Johren to rank as truly great race-horses. In England a great three-year-old, Derby winner or otherwise, is ranked higher if he passes the test of the Ascot, or other cups, or the great handicaps, as St. Simon did, as Polymelus did, as Fandango, Blue Gown, Bayardo, Buchan, Swynford, Foxhall, and Isonomy did. *Friar Rock* won the Belmont, the Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps, and the Saratoga Cup, and is the only colt that ever did so.

Friar Rock,
1913

His form at two years old was good. He won five races, including the Adirondack Handicap, 116 pounds, and the Whirl Stakes at Empire City, but his form at three was very high. When he won the Brooklyn Handicap he had 108 pounds, beating the five-year-old Pennant, 123 pounds. For the Suburban he was in light (99 pounds), but he won with plenty to spare. For the Saratoga Cup he beat Roamer and The Finn very easily. Then Mr. Madden bought him and later sold an interest in him to Mr. Rossiter. He went into the stud in 1917, and his colts in 1920 showed great capacity for racing, Inchcape especially so.

Wins Brooklyn and Suburban

Friar Rock was bred by Mr. Belmont, and was a son of Rocksand and Fairy Gold by Bend Or. He was a chestnut with a large star and black spots over his quarters, which his chestnut progeny inherit. These black spots are traced to

"The Black Spots of Pantaloon"

RACING IN AMERICA

Pantaloon, the most beautiful stallion in England, Friar Rock's dam being by Bend Or, whose dam was Rouge Rose by Thormanby, son of Windhound, he by Pantaloon, who was foaled in 1824 and led the Winning Sires in 1841, when his daughter, Ghuznee, won the Oaks, and Satirist won the St. Leger.

Fairy Gold

While not a large horse, Friar Rock is a finely made one. He has a fine head, broad between the eyes, and while his neck is rather short, he has low withers, good shoulders, full flanks, tail set on rather low, and great propelling power in his quarters, but his hocks are rather away from him. His dam, Fairy Gold, has belied her name. Mr. Belmont paid \$17,500 for her, but she is "gold" of anything but mythical value, as she foaled Fair Play, Flittergold, Friar Rock, and Golden View, the dam of Rockview. As old Lady Blessington was the corner-stone of the Nursery Stud in the days of the elder Mr. Belmont, so Fairy Gold was of that of Mr. Belmont the younger.

*George
Smith,*
1913

In 1914 Edward McBride of Baltimore purchased a few yearlings, one of which was *George Smith*. At the Maryland spring meetings of 1915 this colt showed such speed as to attract general attention. There he won three consecutive races and followed it in Canada, winning at Toronto, Montreal, and Hamilton, until he had seven straight victories to his credit. Then he lost form, and was beaten at Saratoga, but at Laurel, after he won the Annapolis Stakes, Mr. John Sanford purchased him. Mr. Sanford does not race his horses often and George Smith started only four times at three, the only race he won was the Kentucky Derby, beating Star Hawk and seven others. Bayberry Candle beat him at Lexington. He was second to Dodge for the Latonia Derby and unplaced for the Carter Handicap. In his four-year-old form he won three races. He was unplaced for the Saratoga Handicap. His five-year-old career had four successful races—the Excelsior Handicap, 117 pounds, beating Roamer, 120, Cudgel, 128, and seven others; the Edgemere Handicap, 123 pounds, beating War Cloud, Roamer, and Spur; the Yorktown Handicap at Yonkers, 127 pounds, beating Star Master, Corn Tassel, War Cloud, Naturalist, etc.; and the Bowie Handicap at Baltimore, 130 pounds, beating Omar Khayyam, 115 pounds, Exterminator, 120 pounds, and ten others. George Smith was a black horse by Out of Reach—Consuelo, and in appearance was very racing-like, full of quality. His chief peculiarity was that he did his best racing in cool weather, spring and autumn, the summer heat seeming to turn him too "fine."

*Wins
Kentucky
Derby*

Star Hawk,
1913

It was in the autumn of 1914 that Mr. A. Kingsley Macomber of California sent Walter Jennings, his trainer, to England to buy race-horses. The Great War threatened to suspend racing in England, and Mr. Joel sold Jennings his colts and fillies, among which was *Star Hawk*, a colt which had won two good races in England and ran well up in others. The lot were wintered in the South, and Star Hawk was specially prepared for the Kentucky Derby. But Star Hawk



SIR BARTON, 1916

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

was under an unlucky spell. He got away at the start so badly he lost all chance, although he made a great finish and was second to George Smith. For the Dwyer Stakes he again got away poorly and again made a great finish, but Chicle, the winner, held him safe. At Saratoga he again had to be content with second place to Spur for the Travers, a head separating them, but Spur conceded Star Hawk 13 pounds. He won at last at Belmont Park, a small handicap. But at last he came to his own, and had his revenge on Spur by winning the Realization in grand style. At Louisville he won the Cup, 2 miles, but for the Latonia Cup, Pif, Jr., with much the best of weights, won. Star Hawk did not race again. He was a very blood-like son of Sun Star from Sweet Finch, but seemed rather delicate. His head was finely chiselled, with the side-bones of the face very prominent; he had a long neck, good length of barrel, but was rather light in the back ribs. In his first season in the stud (1918) he sired Startle, the best two-year-old of the autumn racing in the West.

*Wins the
Realization*

There was an element of romance in the career of *Cudgel*. Mr. H. P. Whitney bred him at the Brookdale Stud in New Jersey, but as a yearling he suffered from a partial paralysis in his hind legs. Mr. Boots of California came to Brookdale "to buy a colt by Broomstick," and was offered *Cudgel*, but declined. An elder brother of the colt had shown similar paralytic symptoms, and Rowe, the trainer, remembering this, had no faith in the colt's future, and told his assistant, Albert Simons, to "sell him if he had an offer." He started for his first race at Empire City as a two-year-old, and ran unplaced to Gloomy Gus, and Simons sold him to Mr. J. F. Schorr for \$1,500. A few weeks later he ran second at Saratoga, and then won his first race soon after. He ran nine more races for Mr. Schorr, winning four.

*Cudgel,
1914*

As a three-year-old *Cudgel* became one of the finest race-horses in the country. Eighteen times he started, winning nine, including the Independence Handicap at Latonia, Douglas Park Inaugural, Carthage Handicap, and was sold to Mr. J. K. L. Ross at a price said to be \$30,000. In 1918, in Mr. Ross's colors, *Cudgel* ran seventeen times and won nine, including the Merchants' Handicap, 130 pounds, beating Jöhren, three years, 100 pounds, and ten others; Kings County Handicap, 130 pounds; Brooklyn Handicap, 129 pounds, beating Roamer, 120 pounds, Geo. Smith, 122 pounds, and five others; Schenectady Handicap, 130 pounds; and Dixie Handicap. In 1919 he started nine times, winning five, including the Cecil, 132 pounds; Hudson, 130 pounds; Merchants' and Citizens', 132 pounds, beating Star Master, 122 pounds, Exterminator, 126 pounds, Sunbriar, 132 pounds; and Havre de Grace Handicap, 129 pounds, beating Exterminator, 126 pounds, Sir Barton, three years, 124 pounds, The Porter, 124 pounds, etc.

*Wins the
Brooklyn*

*Wins the
Merchants'*

Cudgel was by far the best stayer Broomstick ever sired, yet he won nearly

RACING IN AMERICA

all his races by a burst of speed, lying away and outrunning his fields through the last quarter of a mile. He grew to be a big, handsome horse, resembling his dam rather than his sire. He had a very large, intelligent-looking head, very muscular neck, and, while his back was rather too long, no horse carried weight better than he. There was immense propelling power in his quarters, and this perhaps accounted for his speed at the finish of a race, which, the day he won the Merchants' at Saratoga, was almost electrical. He was a dark bay by Broomstick from the fine race-mare Eugenia Burch by Ben Strome (son of Bend Or); granddam, imported The Humber by Breadknife, a son of Craig Millar, the St. Leger winner.

Exterminator,
1915

Exterminator deserves a niche in the temple of racing fame with Roamer, Old Rosebud, Stromboli, and the great racing geldings. He ran only four times as a two-year-old, winning two races. At three he emerged a hero by winning the Kentucky Derby, 1918, and ran fifteen races, winning eight. He soon became famous for his ability to race in heavy going, and as a four-year-old he ran twenty-one races, winning nine, including the Saratoga Cup, for which he beat Purchase in heavy going. It was a proud day for Mr. Kilmer, his owner, who had only purchased him at three in order to have a starter for the Kentucky Derby after his own colt, Sunbriar, had failed him. Mr. Kilmer had a third triumph when *Exterminator* won the Autumn Gold Cup at Belmont Park. *Exterminator* has thrice won the Saratoga Cup. While not having the burst of speed some horses had, he could maintain a rate that enabled him to prevail over faster horses, especially over a distance, while despite his appearance he was a great weight-carrier. He was a son of McGee, an imported horse by The White Knight from Remorse by Hermit. *Exterminator's* dam was Fair Empress by Jim Gore, a son of Hindoo. In five seasons' racing, 1917-1921, he started in seventy-three races, winning thirty-six, was fifteen times second, thirteen times third, his winnings reaching \$173,000.

Sunbriar,
1915

In the summer of 1916 Mr. Elbert Reiff brought to Saratoga for sale a lot of French-bred yearlings, among which was a bay colt called Sunday. He was so far superior to the others that competition for him became keen, and he fell to Mr. W. S. Kilmer's bid of \$5,000. Mr. Kilmer renamed him *Sunbriar*, his sire being Sunbridge, while his dam was Sweetbriar by St. Frusquin. *Sunbriar* had developed a ringbone, but it did not affect his speed, as, in 1917 as a two-year-old, he started nine times, winning five—the Great American, the Albany Handicap, 118 pounds, the Saratoga Special, the Grand Union, and Hopeful Stakes, 130 pounds, beating seventeen. He was the colt of the year. As a three-year-old *Sunbriar* was backward. It was not until the August meeting at Saratoga that he recovered his form, when he ran second to Polymelian at 6 furlongs, and supplemented it by winning the Delaware Handicap, 1 mile, in 1.36½, with 113



FRIAR ROCK, 1913. HAYNES UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

pounds. He then met Jhren, the Suburban winner, for the Travers Stakes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; War Cloud and Exterminator also started. It was a desperate race, Sunbriar winning by a head, but Jhren was conceding him 6 pounds. Wins the Travers

In his four-year-old form in 1919 Sunbriar was again backward. He had heavy weights to carry, and was not too well ridden in his early races. He began to show the old fire, running second to Fairy Wand, conceding her 21 pounds for the Delaware Handicap, but he was a great horse for the Champlain Handicap, winning with 128 pounds, his stable mate, Exterminator, second. He was unplaced to Cudgel at even weights, 132 pounds, for the Merchants' Handicap, and lost two other races.

Lucullite, racing in Mr. Belmont's colors in the spring of 1917, seemed quite the king-pin of the two-year-olds, and yet he won only three races out of eight that year—the Colorado at Jamaica, the Juvenile at Belmont Park, and the Youthful at Jamaica. He was second for the Keene Memorial, with 127 pounds, and third for the Tremont Stakes. Mr. Belmont had great hopes of him, but for the Hopeful he was kicked by Debadou and the bone of his leg splintered. At one time it was feared he could not be trained again, but he did, and won a race the following year. As a four-year-old, however, he made amends, and became one of the best horses in training. Out of sixteen races he won nine—the Clarendon, Lexington, Bramble, Mt. Vernon, 127 pounds (beating Old Rosebud, 126 pounds, and Sunbriar, 128 pounds), Manhattan, Aqueduct, Edgemere Handicaps. His best race, however, was second to Billy Kelly for the Toboggan, in which he gave Billy Kelly 11 pounds for the year, and ran him to a head after being crowded several times. As a five-year-old *Lucullite* did not train. He was a nice level-made brown by Trap Rock (brother to Tracery) from Lucky Lass. Lucullite, 1915

Trompe Le Mort was one of the tallest and in every respect the largest horse seen for some time. Mr. J. E. Widener purchased him in France, and he was of French breeding on his dam's side, she being the fine race-mare Marsa by Adam from Favonia by Masque, and tracing to Madame Eglantine, the dam of The Palmer and Rosicrucian. His sire was English—Verwood, a son of Grey Plume (son of Grey Leg, he by Pepper and Salt by The Rake) and Kildonan by Ladas. He was too big to do much as a two-year-old, but at three he won the Metropolitan Handicap, beating Old Koenig, Omar Khayyam, Roamer, etc., and the Oakhill Handicap at Aqueduct, and was third for the Withers, beating Jhren, Sunbriar, *Lucullite*, War Cloud, and others. He improved with age, as large horses do, and at four won the Searington, Hamburg, and Brookdale Handicap, 121 pounds, conceding 5 pounds to Lanius. In 1920 he entered the Erdenheim Stud, and thus succeeded to the throne of Leamington. Trompe Le Mort, 1915

Lanius was a chestnut, bred in England, and raced in the colors of Mr. George Widener. He was by Llangibby from Southern Belle, and at two started nine Lanius, 1915

RACING IN AMERICA

times, winning three, including the Champagne Stakes, 7 furlongs. At three he started four times and won once, beating Flags and Jöhren. It was as a four-year-old that he showed his best, as he won the Metropolitan Handicap, 115 pounds, beating Flags, 119 pounds, Star Master, Foreground, Naturalist, Papp, and Routledge. He also won the Empire City Handicap, 115 pounds, beating Be Frank, 109 pounds, Spur, 111 pounds, and others. He was third to Trompe Le Mort for the Brookdale, and second to Naturalist for the Long Beach Handicap. An excellent horse when at his best, but, like most of his sire's get, rather a delicate one.

The Porter,
1915

It was *The Porter* that may be said to have introduced Sweep to consideration as a sire, he being by Sweep from Ballet Girl, a bay colt foaled in 1915 and, racing in the colors of Mr. Samuel Ross of Washington, won three out of five of his races as a two-year-old, not having started until late in the season. As a three-year-old he was purchased by Mr. E. B. McLean of Washington, and ran thirteen times, winning six. He began in a humble way with selling races, but when he won the Baltimore Handicap, 116 pounds, beating Cudgel and Omar Khayyam, it appeared as if a new champion had arrived. In 1919 he ran twelve times, winning six. He beat Exterminator for the Harford Handicap and Cudgel at Laurel, and closed the season by beating Billy Kelly, Sunbriar, Lucullite, On Watch, and Fairy Wand. One of the peculiar incidents of his career was that in his work, and before a race, he was always accompanied by a very handsome mule, which led him and which he followed everywhere. The friendship between the pair was quite remarkable, and the mule became quite as clever a galloper as any thoroughbred.

Eternal,
1916

If *Eternal* had been a sound horse, it is difficult to say which horse among his contemporaries could have outrun him. His Hopeful Stakes at two and Brooklyn Handicap at three years old were dazzling exhibitions of speed. Early in his two-year-old season at Saratoga he was lame before a race and Mr. McClelland asked leave to scratch him.

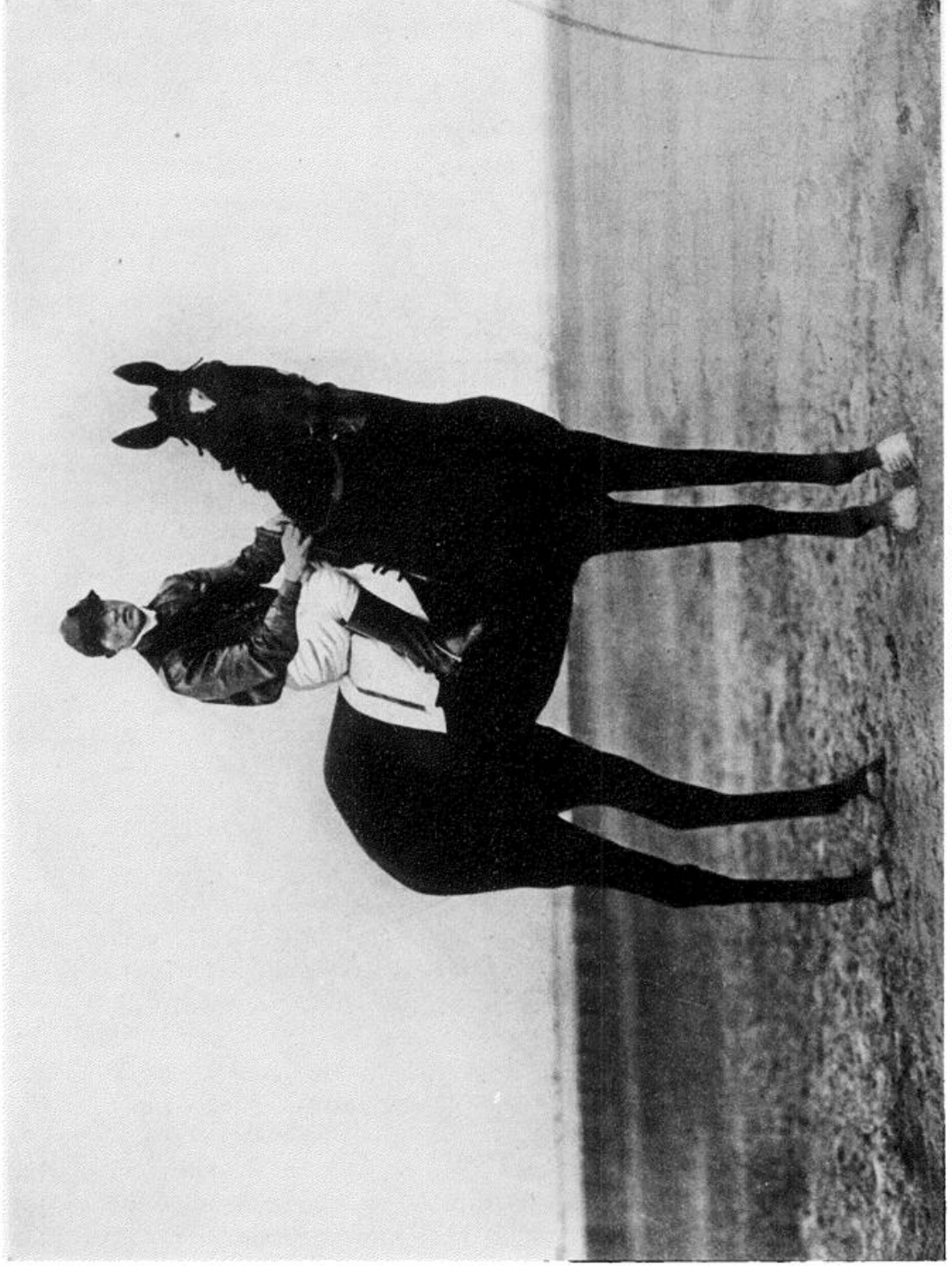
"Bring the horse here—let us see him," ordered the stewards.

When the colt was brought out there was no sign of lameness.

"No," said McClelland, "but he was lame a half-hour ago."

Eternal ran—and won. For the Hopeful he won in deep mud. His race for the Brooklyn Handicap showed what a speed marvel he was. He beat Purchase, but the latter was conceding him 12 pounds. He could not be trained as a four-year-old. Kimbal Patterson managed to bring him out at five, and after winning a race he broke down completely. *Eternal* was a finely bred horse, being by Sweep from a mare by Sempronius, his great granddam being the celebrated Reclare by Reform.

Purchase was one of the most exquisitely beautiful of race-horses—the real



EXTERMINATOR, 1915

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Adonis of the race-course, for certainly no horse that has appeared in recent years could compare with his massive beauty. He had "the nobleman look," described by Mr. Pope, the poet, as "the look a nobleman should have, but which many of them have not." Purchase belonged to Mr. George Smith, who named the colt after the old town of Purchase in Westchester County, N. Y., where he had a residence. His merit was known early, but he ran five races as a two-year-old before he won at Saratoga, and then he beat his field so easily that he started an even favorite with Dunboyne for the Futurity. He certainly should have won it but for swerving after the start and losing so much ground he could never recover it, and finished third. At Mr. Smith's retirement Purchase became the property of S. C. Hildreth, and, as a three-year-old, in 1919, won nine out of eleven races. His only defeats were the Brooklyn Handicap, when he carried 117 pounds (the highest weight ever carried by a three-year-old for that race), for which he was second, and the Saratoga Cup by Exterminator, in the mud.

Purchase,
1916

Purchase won the Stuyvesant Handicap, 124 pounds; Southampton Handicap, 129 pounds, beating Eternal, 125 pounds; Dwyer Stakes, 118 pounds, beating Sir Barton, 127 pounds, by 3 lengths; Empire City Derby; Saratoga Handicap, 118 pounds; Saranac Handicap, 133 pounds; Huron Handicap, 134 pounds; and Jockey Club Stakes.

His Victories

It was confidently expected he would make a clean sweep of the handicaps as a four-year-old, "no matter how they weight him," but his four-year-old season was passed in the stable. He reappeared at five, and won twice, conceding enormous differences in weight. George Odom, who trained Purchase as a two-year-old, said there was never so great a colt. "He gave Toto 28 pounds and beat him pulling to him," said Odom, "and you know Toto was a pretty good one, for he won several races that season."

*An Idle
Season*

To describe Purchase properly would be to exhaust the superlative. A golden chestnut, standing 16.1, with a narrow stripe on his face and both hind legs white half-way to the hocks, he was a March foal by Ormondale (son of Ormonde) from the great race-mare Cherryola (winner of twenty-six races) by imported Tanzmeister; granddam, Last Cherry by Sir Dixon; third dam, Cherry Blossom by Powhatan (brother to Parole); fourth dam, Atalanta (sister to Creedmoor) by Asteroid; fifth dam, Target (imported) by Rifleman; sixth dam, imported Melrose by Melbourne.

*His Great
Beauty*

It would seem as if the best qualities of his illustrious ancestors had presided at his birth and leagued to blend themselves in his personnel. He had the size of Melbourne, the power of Stockwell, the beauty of Orlando, the speed of Ormonde and St. Simon, and the indomitable courage of Lexington.

Mad Hatter began life modestly, winning only twice at two, but at three he

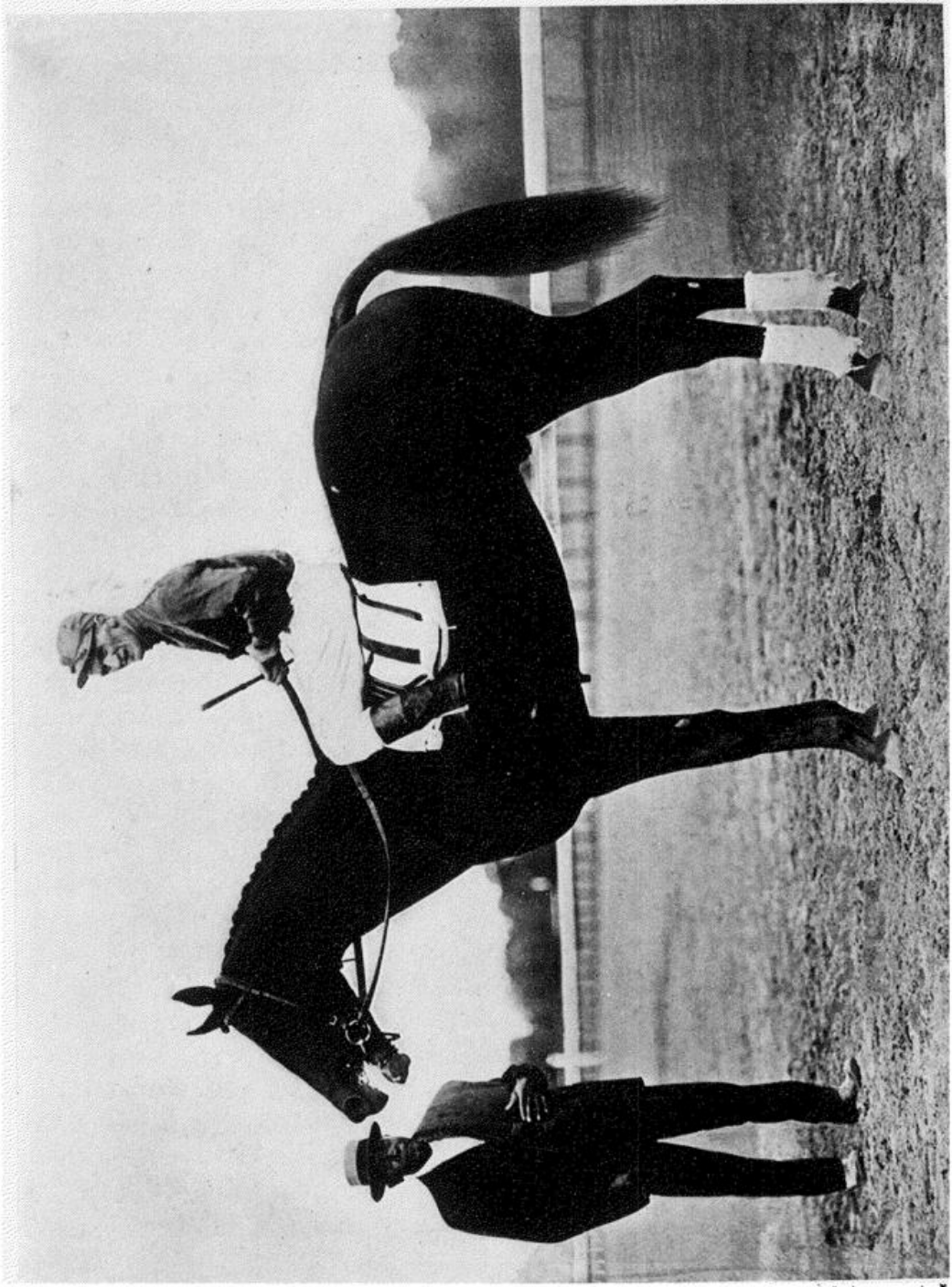
RACING IN AMERICA

improved with each month, and in October of that year (1919) won the Latonia Championship, the most valuable race of the year. It may be said he defeated no colt of class, but his racing at four and five placed him in the front rank. In 1920, as a four-year-old, he won nine out of twenty starts. In 1921 he won eight out of twenty starts, during which time he was generally the top weight in handicaps. He won the Kings County, 124 pounds, beating Exterminator; the Metropolitan, with 127 pounds; Jockey Club Gold Cup, 2 miles, among others. In some of his races he carried as high as 130 pounds. He was a brown, bred by Mr. Belmont, and, like Man o' War, was of the Fair Play—Rocksand cross.

Audacious began life in the stable of Mr. Morton Schwartz. He had bad feet, and it was not until he was three that he developed and won seven races out of thirteen. At four he had a busy season, winning five out of twenty-one races, and then passed into the Foreign Stable trained by McNaughton. Whether due to the fact that he had not been raced severely as a two and three year old, or "Sandy" McNaughton's skill as a trainer, he certainly improved, and, as a five-year-old, in 1921, became one of the brightest "stars" of the all-aged class. He won the Carter Handicap (for the second time) and then immortalized himself by winning the Suburban, 120 pounds, after a fierce finish with Mad Hatter. He was a chestnut by Star Shoot from Bold Girl by Ogden; granddam by Requit; and, barring Sir Barton, was a better stayer than most of the Star Shoots.

In the summer of 1917 Mr. W. R. Coe of New York made one of the most important importations in the purchase of seventeen yearlings by private sale, bred by the late Sir Mark Sykes at Sledmere. It was only owing to peculiar conditions that such a sale could have been effected, as for years the Sledmere yearlings had brought long prices at the Doncaster sales. But the Great European War at that period had prostrated racing in England, and Sir Mark was glad of an offer without the risk of a public sale. The yearlings—five colts and twelve fillies—were from the most fashionable sires—Swynford, Sundridge, Spearmint, Cicero, Tetrarch, Tredennis, Sunstar, Tracery, Polymelus, Marcovil, St. Amant, etc., from such mares as Veneration, Blue Tit, Stolen Kiss, Queenlet, Honora, etc.

Over There, a bay colt by Spearmint—Summer Girl, was probably the best. In 1918, as a two-year-old, he won three races, and four as a three-year-old, among them the rich Realization Stakes, but was disqualified; and Mr. Coe had the pleasure and the pain of receiving, far off in Wyoming, a telegram from his trainer: "Over There won the Realization," followed an hour later by another reading: "Over There disqualified for foul riding." The colt was naturally a fine race-horse, a dark bay without white, and exquisitely bred, his dam being by



SUNBRIAR, 1915. KNAPP UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Sundridge; granddam by Persimmon. *Herodias*, another of the lot, was a gray filly by The Tetrarch—Honora by Gallinule, marked with a blaze and left hind pastern white. She was one of the first of the get of The Tetrarch, and the first to leave England. She raced well, winning once at two, and four times at three. Under Fire, a bay colt by Swynford—Startling by Laveno, won ten races as a three-year-old. Terentia, chestnut filly with a blaze face, promised to be the best. She won four fine races at two, but at three "trained off." She was a daughter of Cicero—Queenlet by Berrill; granddam by Marden.

Herodias,
1916

Mr. Coe's best racer, however, was *Cleopatra*, a chestnut filly bred by Mr. Hancock and imported *in utero*, a daughter of Corcyra—Gallice. This filly won twice at two years old, and had a hard campaign, but she came through it, and at three was the best of her year. She started fifteen times and won six, including the Alabama, Huron, and Latonia Championships, and was second for the Ladies' and Latonia Oaks. Her winnings in the six races she won amounted to over \$46,000, and while Karrick, her trainer, "hated to give her up," as he stated, Mr. Coe considered she had done him sufficient service, and had the satisfaction of retiring her sound.

Cleopatra,
1917

The importation of English horses as sires was latterly marked by the appearance of a better class than that brought here during that period between 1880 and 1890. In 1906 the death of Sir James Miller enabled Mr. Belmont to purchase the celebrated *Rocksand*, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and Doncaster St. Leger of '03. He was a brown by Sainfoin (Derby winner of 1890) from Roquebrune by St. Simon, and while at Mr. Belmont's Nursery Stud sired Tracery, as well as Friar Rock, Rockview, and many other high-class horses. He was sold to a syndicate of French and American breeders, and returned to France in 1913. His daughters have proved among the best broodmares of the period.

Rocksand,
1900

Meddler, bay, bred by Mr. G. A. Baird in England in 1890, was imported in 1894 by Mr. Forbes of Boston, Mass., and later purchased by Honorable W. C. Whitney, upon whose death he was sold to Mr. C. H. Mackey, who, after standing him in America for several years, sent him to France in 1914. He died in 1916. *Meddler* was never beaten. He won in 1892 the British Dominion, Chesterfield, and many other events. He was one of the most highly bred horses that has crossed the Atlantic, being by St. Gatien, while his dam, *Busybody* by Petrarch, his granddam, *Spinaway* by Macaroni, and his great granddam, *Queen Bertha* by Kingston, all three were winners of the Oaks.

Meddler,
1890

Star Shoot, imported in 1902, proved a great success. He was a chestnut foaled in 1898, and was a son of *Isinglass* from *Astrology* by *Hermit*. As a race-horse his two-year-old career constituted all, but it proved him one of the best of his year, as he won the British Dominion Stakes and National Produce Stakes,

Star Shoot,
1898

RACING IN AMERICA

defeating the best. His wind became affected, and rendered it difficult to train him at three years old, and he was sold to America. He was not successful as a sire until he had been here several years. Then he quite made amends, leading the Winning Sires in 1911, 1912, 1916, 1917, and 1919.

*Man o'
War, 1917*

In the spring of 1918 Mr. Belmont offered to sell Mr. Riddle his entire crop of yearlings, and Mr. Riddle sent his trainers, Louis Feustel and Mike Daly, to look them over. On their return they reported the yearlings as rather undersized, and Mr. Riddle declined the offer. Later Mr. Belmont concluded to offer the lot for sale by auction at Saratoga, where Mr. Riddle inspected them, and was greatly impressed with Man o' War.

"You said the yearlings were undersized," said Mr. Riddle. "Surely this colt is big enough."

*Mr.
Belmont's
"Tip"*

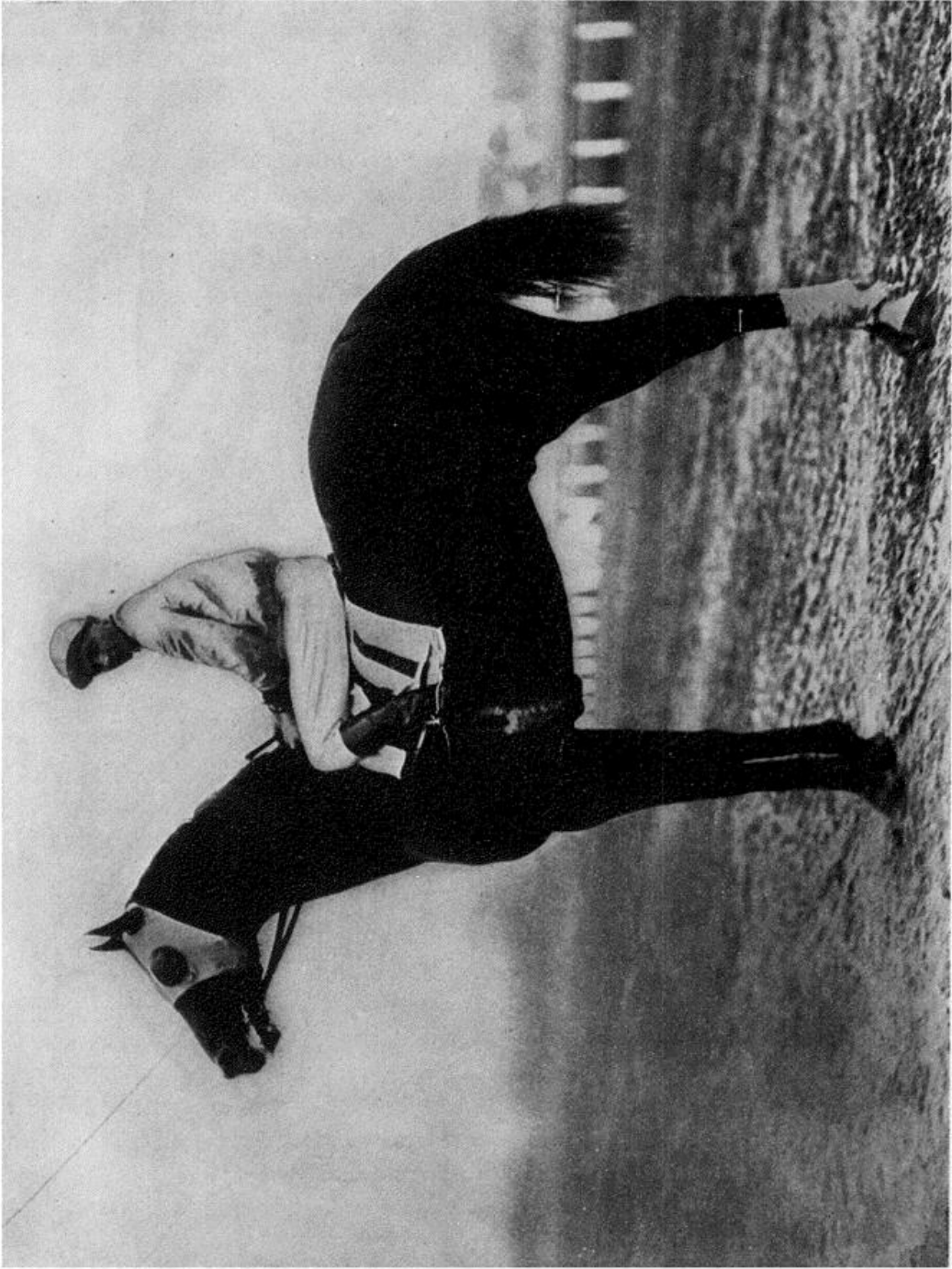
"But we don't remember seeing that colt when the yearlings were shown us in Kentucky," answered the trainers. That gave Mr. Riddle his "tip." Evidently Mr. Belmont had been so impressed by the colt that he had not shown him, intending to hold him out of the sale, and Mr. Riddle determined to "buy him at any price." Mr. Belmont has since said he had been tempted to hold the colt out, but thought it would injure the sale of the others, and so let him go. Mr. Riddle knew that Masda, full sister to Man o' War, and first foal of his dam, was very fast. Hildreth, who trained her, had told him she was so fast that when he tried her he couldn't believe the time was correct, and asked two other men to time her. At the sale Mr. Riddle bought Man o' War for \$5,000, and, turning to Mr. Maddox, who sat beside him, remarked that "from the appearance and breeding of the colt I think he's worth every dollar of the price."

*In Breaking
Tackle*

Then the trouble began. Man o' War was a difficult colt to break. "He fought like a tiger," said Mr. Riddle; "he screamed with rage, and fought us so hard that it took several days before he could be handled with safety." After he was thoroughly broken he became quite easy to handle, and when it came to galloping they soon found he had a tremendous turn of speed. The spring of 1919, when as a two-year-old he went with the stable to Pimlico, he and the entire lot had the influenza. Man o' War had a temperature of 106 degrees, but such was the vigor of his "resisting power" (as the doctors call it) that he threw it off without the aid of medicine. He was a hearty feeder, and ate from twelve to thirteen quarts of oats and all the hay they could give him. They had to put a bit in his mouth while he was feeding, to keep him from eating too fast.

*Wins the
Hopeful and
Futurity*

As a two-year-old Man o' War started for ten races and won nine, including the Keene Memorial, Youthful, Hudson, Tremont, U. S. Hotel, Grand Union, Hopeful, and Futurity. His only defeat, the Sanford Memorial at Saratoga—by Upset, to whom he conceded 15 pounds—was due to a bad ride, his jockey



PURCHASE, 1916. SANDE UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

allowing him to become pocketed close to the inside rail, and it was only in the last furlong that he got through and was beaten a half-length. That the form was untrue was shown in the race for the Grand Union, where he conceded Upset 5 pounds and beat him easily, and in both the Hopeful and Futurity he defeated Upset.

As a three-year-old Man o' War was out eleven times and won all his races—the Preakness at Baltimore, the Withers and Belmont at Belmont Park, Stuyvesant Handicap at Jamaica, the Dwyer at Aqueduct, the Miller and Travers at Saratoga, Realization and Jockey Club at Belmont Park, Potomac Handicap at Havre de Grace, and the Kenilworth Cup at Windsor. In these races he made five new "best-time" records. For the Withers he ran a mile in $1.35\frac{1}{8}$; for the Belmont $1\frac{3}{8}$ in $2.14\frac{1}{8}$; for the Dwyer $1\frac{1}{8}$ in $1.49\frac{1}{8}$; for the Jockey Club $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in $2.88\frac{1}{4}$; for the Realization $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles in $2.40\frac{1}{4}$. As a two-year-old his winnings amounted to \$83,325, as a three-year-old \$166,140; total, \$249,465. In the race for the Stuyvesant Handicap he conceded 32 pounds and a beating to Yellow Hand.

The career of a race-horse is often like "The uncertain glory of an April day," but Man o' War's three-year-old season was one of undimmed glory. Indeed, in only one race was he given a semblance of a contest. This was the Dwyer Stakes at Aqueduct, when he met Mr. Whitney's colt, John P. Grier. The latter was known to be a colt of remarkable speed in private, and he had shown it in public. He had run second to Man o' War for the Futurity the year before, and his public form before the Dwyer was very high. The race narrowed down to a match between the pair, the prestige of Man o' War was such that the owners of all other colts declined the contest. The race attracted attention throughout the country, and a great crowd gathered to witness it. In the betting Man o' War was the favorite, but Grier was well supported at 5 to 2. Yet there was a feeling of uncertainty about it that would not down, a feeling that possibly the redoubtable Man o' War would at last meet his match. There was a rumor that Rowe had said "Grier would trim Man o' War to-day," and was repeated from lip to lip. Besides, when Mr. Riddle inquired of his trainer how Man o' War was doing, the latter replied that the colt "wasn't screwed up as tight as he might be." As the hour of the race approached, the excitement was at fever-heat; the event, being of sensational interest, had attracted an enormous assemblage, and the grand stand and paddock overflowed until there was only standing-room.

At last the two champions appeared, walking slowly to the post together, like the kings, Richard of England and Philip of France, going to the Crusades—bitter rivals, but to whom the restraints of the occasion prevented its expression. Clarence Kummer on Man o' War, in the "black and yellow" of Glen

*Unbeaten at
Three Years
Old*

*The Great
Race for the
Dwyer Stakes*

*Going to
the Post*

RACING IN AMERICA

Riddle, Ed. Ambrose on John P. Grier, in the "blue and brown" of Brookdale. The "last words" to the jockeys had been spoken.

"How shall I ride," Kummer had asked.

"Lay along with Grier all the way, and if you find you can win, don't try to ride him out, but win by a length or two lengths," were Mr. Riddle's orders.

"Mr. Feustel tells me Man o' War 'isn't screwed up right tight,' and I don't want more use made of him than is necessary to win."

Kummer rode to orders and won, but Grier could not be shaken off. At the end of a mile Man o' War was only a neck in front, and as Grier closed, the cry went up: "Grier wins!" but it was premature. The Whitney colt was not bred for a stayer; the Bonnie Scotland—Domino—Voter combination could not prevail with the Spendthrift—Rocksand, and Man o' War came away and won by 2 lengths.

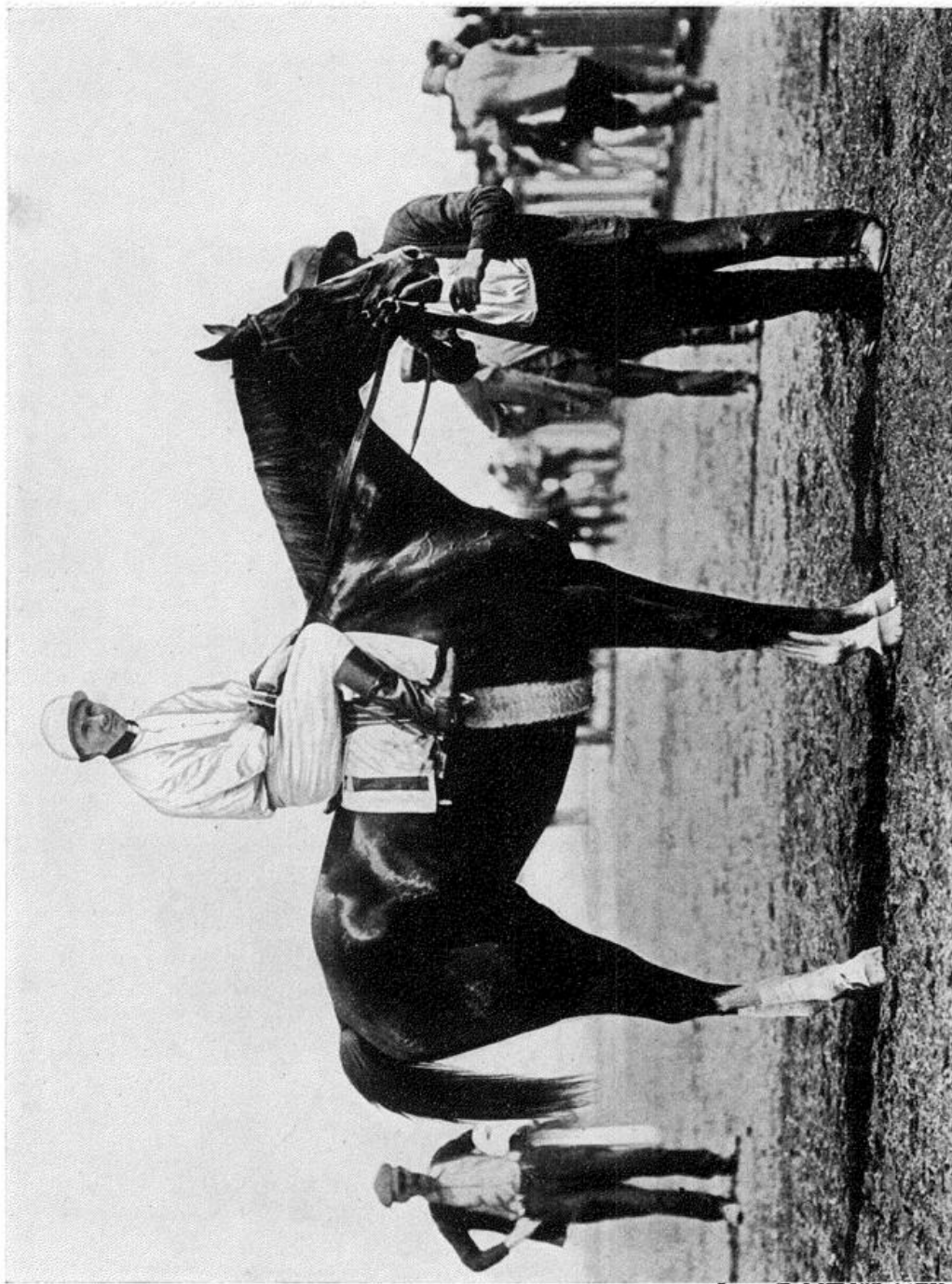
The pair met again at Saratoga for the Travers Stakes; Grier ran a worse race than he had for the Dwyer, finishing third, while Upset was second. At the time Man o' War was said by his stable to be "at the top of his form." Still, Grier had given them a shock in his race for the Dwyer, and they took no chances this time. Andy Shuttinger rode Man o' War, and Mr. Riddle told him:

"Go away from the rise of the barrier; run away from him," which Shuttinger did, and upon dismounting he remarked:

"I let him go into the lead to get the rail, but after that he was under restraint all the way."

The race for the Potomac Handicap at Havre de Grace Mr. Riddle always considered Man o' War's greatest race, as he carried 138 pounds to Wildair's 108 pounds. The track was very heavy, and on his way to the course Mr. Riddle met his trainer, Feustel, who said: "If the colt was mine I wouldn't start; the track is very bad"—but start the colt did. He was held at the barrier by one of the starters' assistants, and when it rose he broke to the right and lost about 3 lengths, but soon overtook his field and won. The race with Sir Barton at Windsor was a farce. Sir Barton was sore and made a sad spectacle, Man o' War winning as he liked. Mr. Riddle said: "We do not know to this day how fast he was, as we were afraid to let him down; knowing his intense speed, we feared he might injure himself."

Man o' War was a red chestnut, marked with a star and an indistinct short gray stripe in his forehead. He had a straight profile, large nostrils, stout neck, and was rather broad across the chest—more so than we like to see. His back was rather longer than the average, and he "cut away" slightly behind the croup. His legs were straight, and his pasterns none too long. His feet were of fair size. He had the size and power of a sprinter, with the conformation of a



GREY LAG, 1918. SANDE UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

stayer. No horse could have made more improvement than he did between his two and three year old form, when he emerged a giant.

He was bred by Mr. Belmont, and sired by Fair Play, son of Hastings, he by Spendthrift, he by imported Australian by West Australian, son of Melbourne. Man o' War's dam, Mahubah, is by Rocksand; granddam, Merry Token by Merry Hampton; third dam, Mizpah by Macgregor; fourth dam by Underhand; fifth dam, the Slayer's Daughter by Cain, tracing to The Layton Barb Mare. This branch of the family is not ultra-fashionable. The sires are good, particularly Macgregor, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas of '70, and considered the fleetest horse seen at Newmarket since the days of Bay Middleton; Underhand, too, was three times winner of the Northumberland Plate. The weakest point in the pedigree is Merry Hampton, who was one of the worst horses that ever won the Derby (1887). Man o' War is rather an out-bred horse; it is necessary to go back to the fifth remove in his pedigree to find the name of any one of his ancestors occurring twice. Then it is Galopin, of whom he gets a cross through Fair Play's granddam by Galliard, and the other through Rocksand's dam by St. Simon.

His Breeding

Thus Man o' War retired the champion race-horse of his era. He did not enter the great spring events of the all-aged class that brought greater renown to Sysonby and Friar Rock, nor did he remain long enough in training to meet the best horses of different years, as did Hanover, Henry of Navarre, and Cudgel. Yet he was manifestly a better horse than any he met, and has been proclaimed "the greatest racer of all times." But we have heard that claimed for every great horse of the past fifty years. There is no method by which race-horses of different periods can be compared. We can only speak of a horse as the best of his period, and such Man o' War gave every evidence of being.

The King of the Turf

"Weave for the mighty chestnut
A tributary crown
Of autumn flowers, the brightest then
When autumn leaves are brown.

Hang up his bridle on the wall,
His saddle on the tree,
Till time shall bring some racing king
Worthy to wear as he!"

Grey Lag, the hero of the three-year-old season of 1921, for a while puzzled many of the followers of racing as to the meaning of his name. It was explained that it was the common name of the wild-goose of northern Europe (*Anser Cinereus*) and probably a corruption of "grey leg," as pronounced by the North Briton—some North Britons. To this explanation it is recorded that a race goer replied by applying the vernacular of his kind: "A wild goose, eh? Well, that's

Grey Lag,
1918

RACING IN AMERICA

a bird, and this colt is 'a bird,' all right." He might have added that it was a "wild-goose-chase" to beat him, but that comparison is too ancient to blend with the slang of Broadway.

Goes Amiss

Grey Lag, like so many other celebrities, was bred by Mr. John E. Madden, and raced as a two-year-old in the colors of Max Hirsch. He was not hurried, and did not start until toward the end of the Saratoga meeting, and that he was not "ready" the odds of 30 to 1 against him were good evidence. Grey Lag, as a two-year-old, showed high form, though scarcely in the class of Tryster, Prudery, or Leonardo. One of his best races was at Belmont Park, when he defeated Baby Grand and Star Voter. He never won at two, except when Ensor rode him, and he never won over a muddy track. The Rancocas Stable purchased him and prepared him for the Kentucky Derby of '21, for which he failed to start, having stepped on a stone, and it lamed him. But he recovered quickly and ran fourteen races at three, winning nine, among them the Belmont Stakes. He also won the Dwyer, Empire City Derby, and the Knickerbocker Handicap, when he carried the extreme weight of 135 pounds, beating Careful, 108 pounds; the Mt. Kisco Stakes and the International Derby in Canada, beating Black Servant. The Derby race was a severe one and affected both colts, neither recovering for a long time.

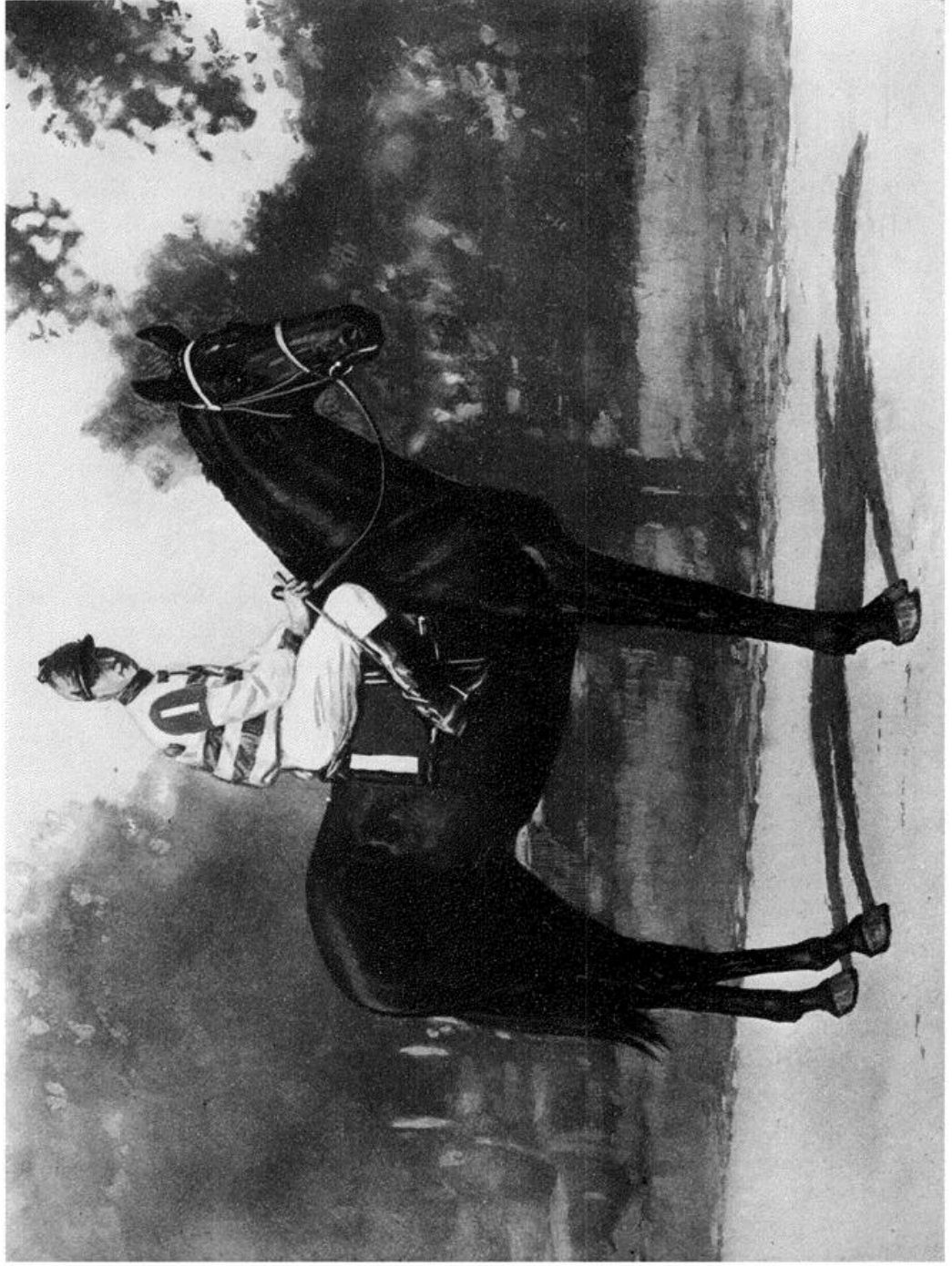
*Wins
Brooklyn
Handicap*

Grey Lag's race for the Brooklyn Handicap was possibly the best in his career. Leonardo, had he not fallen lame, might have won, but that does not diminish the value of Grey Lag's performance. He had 110 pounds up, and defeated John P. Grier, the only horse that had ever given Man o' War a hard race.

Grey Lag was a chestnut, with a blaze, right fore and both hind pasterns white. He also had a curious patch of white under his barrel. He was a very plain horse, high off the ground, and light in his back ribs. His feet troubled him at times, but while that was a trouble from which the get of Star Shoot often suffered, he was a better stayer than any of them. His dam, Miss Minnie, was a daughter of Meddler from imported Spectrum by Orvieto.

*Leonardo,
1919*

Leonardo was unbeaten at two. In his debut at Empire City in July he beat his field by 10 lengths, and in his second race by 6 lengths. In his third race Shuttinger, his jockey, restrained him to a 3-lengths' lead. Then he showed lameness and stood in a tub for ten days, and, coming from it, won the Hopeful, beating Prudery by a head. The notion prevailed that he was a non-stayer, due to his stopping in the Hopeful, but the public did not know that he had had little or no work between that and his previous race. He wintered South, and in April, at Lexington, Ky., made his first appearance as a three-year-old, winning a race for which he ran the mile in 1.35 $\frac{1}{8}$, and the race (1 $\frac{1}{8}$) in 1.42 $\frac{1}{8}$. He then ran seven races, winning only one—the Withers Stakes, beating Sport-



BLACK SERVANT, 1918. L. LYKE UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

ing Blood, Grey Lag, and others, but was only third for the Belmont to Grey Lag. His best race was the one for which he failed to get a place—the Brooklyn Handicap—for which he led until the last furlong, and looked a certain winner, but broke down, and did not race again. Leonardo was a whole-colored brown bay by Sweep from Ethel Pace by Troubadour, and tracing to Maria West. He was a large colt, long in the foreband, with a straight back and his legs well under him. He was one of the speediest horses seen in years, but his underpinning was not equal to sustaining such speed. His race for the Brooklyn indicated that had he been sound no horse could have beaten him.

John P. Grier was a horse that will always be remembered for having given Man o' War the only hard race that celebrity had as a three-year-old. He was the best of the Whitney two-year-olds of 1919, and won three out of five starts. He was second to Man o' War for the Futurity, and was good enough to have won a Futurity in almost any other year. But Man o' War was always in his way. For the Dwyer Stakes, at three, he raced Man o' War out to the last ounce, and proved himself a race-horse beyond question. In his race for the Brooklyn Handicap at four years old, in 1921, when Grey Lag just beat him, he had 124 pounds up, and Rowe said: "The other horse was just good enough to beat him and no more." He won the Kings County, and conceded weight to Audacious and Yellow Hand. A son of Whisk Broom II and Wonder by Disguise, granddam, Curiosity by Voter, his breeding was not that of a stayer, nor was he a real one, but despite his breeding he never flinched, and was a colt of very high class.

*John P.
Grier,
1917*

Yellow Hand was of slow development. He started eight times as a two-year-old, beaten each time. At three his beginning did not promise much better, for at Jamaica, in the Stuyvesant Handicap, Man o' War gave him 32 pounds, and ran away from him. It was not until late in the season he began to improve, and Mr. Wilson soon began expressing his joy to see "my old selling-plater winning stakes," and sold him to Mr. Stoneham at a good figure. At four he won ten races, including the Saratoga, Scarsdale, Pelham, and Yorktown Handicaps, the last with 132 pounds, and finished the season one of the best horses in training. Yellow Hand was chestnut, with a blaze and four white legs. He was a very plain, not to say common-looking, horse, but had perfect action. Mr. Wilson bred him, and he was imported *in utero*, being by Rossendale, a son of St. Frusquin, sent to Australia in 1921, Yellow Hand's dam being Yellow Sea by Martagon.

*Yellow Hand,
1917*

Black Servant was as certainly the best three-year-old in the West as Grey Lag was in the East in 1921, and their meeting on the "neutral ground" of Canada would indicate there was little to choose between them, as Black Servant made all the pace and was only beaten by "a nose" in a fighting finish.

*Black
Servant,
1918*

RACING IN AMERICA

Black Servant started twelve times and won only four. That he should have won the Kentucky Derby, for which he ran second to his stable companion, Behave Yourself, we have never met any one who would deny it. He was second to Sporting Blood for the Latonia Championship, in which he finished ahead of Grey Lag, and for the Twin City Handicap at Latonia he was again second, but conceded 18 pounds to the winner. He was a rather leggy brown colt by Black Toney from imported Padula by Laveno.

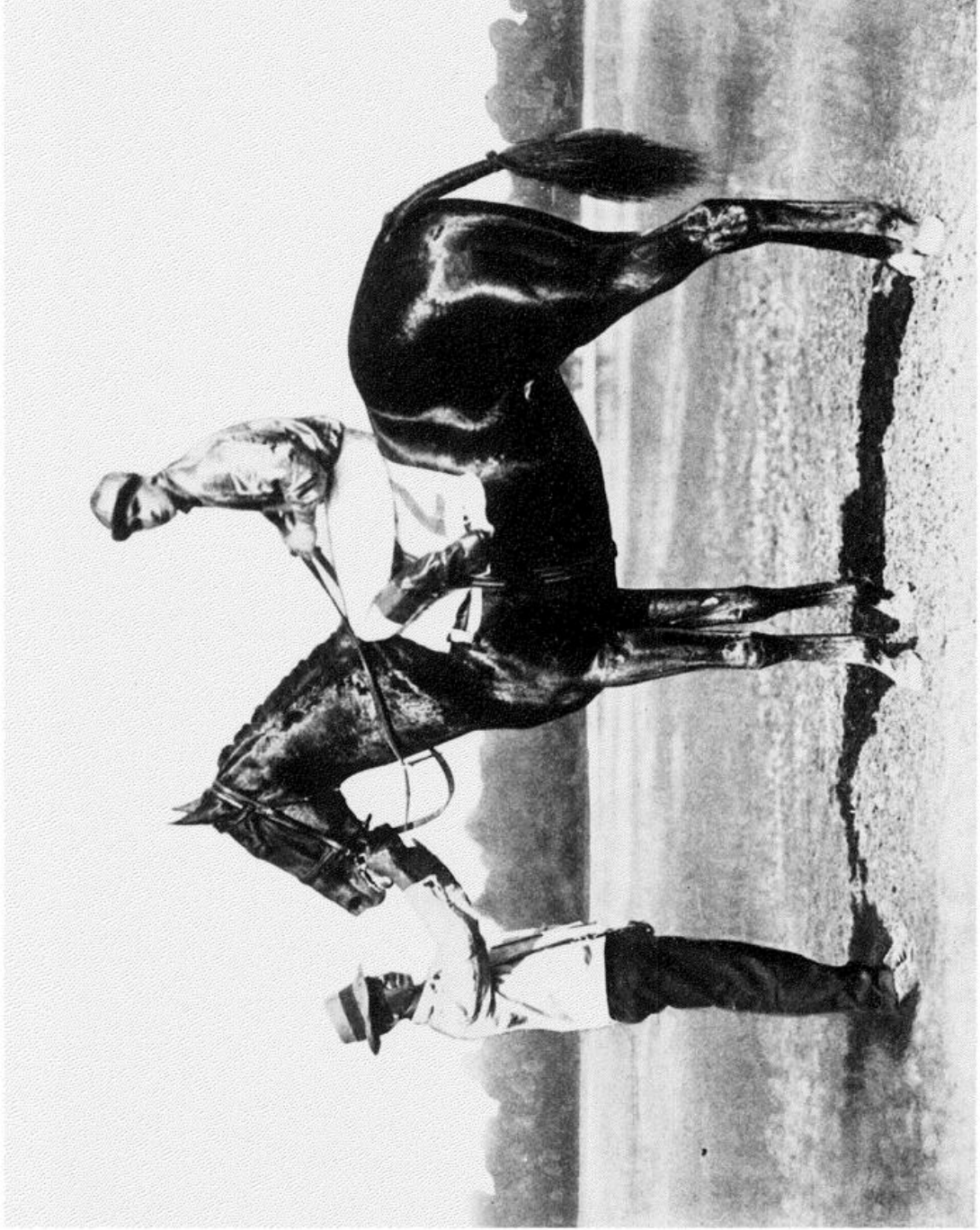
Morrich, the champion two-year-old of 1921, came with Runstar and other colts Mr. A. B. Spreckles sent East from California under the charge of Carroll, and the opening day of the Eastern racing season at Jamaica won a selling sweepstakes by 15 lengths, with betting 50 to 1 against him. Fred Burlew bought him, and ten days later won a selling race with him. It now dawned upon racegoers that the colt was a race-horse. For him there was no more masquerading in selling races, as he would certainly be bid up or claimed, and Burlew did not care to experience the feelings of the knight

"Whose steed in captive stall should pine,"

and, refusing an offer of \$25,000, finally sold half interest to Mr. Block, the financier, and they raced him as the "B & B Stable." He had run six races, but as yet had not run for a great event, when Burlew started him at Saratoga for the U. S. Hotel Stakes. It was claimed he had "never beaten a first-rater," which was a fact, but now he met Kai-Sang, Oil Man, Sir Hugh, Pegasus, Lord Baltimore—all colts of class, and while, for the first time, he had to be ridden out to beat Kai-Sang, he won by half a length. For the Saratoga Special he beat Kai-Sang 2 lengths.

Then came the Hopeful, and heavy storm left the track deep. Twelve started, and again *Morrich* made all the pace and beat Kai Sang by 2 lengths, both colts 130 pounds; Whiskaway, 115 pounds, third, after a bad start. At Havre de Grace he won the Eastern Shore, with 130 pounds. Thus far he had not gone more than 6 furlongs, and, as usual, doubts of his stamina were expressed—"He wasn't bred to stay." But for the Pimlico Futurity, 1 mile, in November, he waited and won by 2 lengths from Lucky Hour.

Morrich was a brown colt by Runnymede (son of Voter and Running Stream by Domino) from Hymir by Dr. Leggo; granddam, Georgia Girl by imported Solitaire. The breeding on his sire's side is one of speed rather than stamina. He was a larger colt when you stood beside him than when viewed at a distance. He stood nearly 15.3, but "cobby" in make-up, short-legged, and his legs close together, a good head and shoulders, short barrel, well-coupled, with good spread of quarters and gaskins. He was a solid-colored horse, except his right hind heel had a little white with speckles around the coronet.



MORVICH, 1919, JOHNSON UP

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CELEBRATED RACE-HORSES

Thus we have traced the line of racing celebrities from Asteroid, Kentucky, and Norfolk down to the days of Man o' War, Grey Lag, and Morvich. The Lexingtons, the Leamingtons, and the Vandals have come and gone, and were succeeded by the Bonnie Scotlands, the Glenelgs, and the Hanovers. They, in turn, have given way to the Spendthrifts, the Meddlers, and Dominos. The Kingstons and Rocksands have played their parts, and the Broomsticks, Fair Plays, and Star Shoots occupy the stage. Soon enough the get of Man o' War, Purchase, and Cudgel will be sporting "silk," and another generation will, forgetful of all that is past, hail new "horses of the century" as the Belmont and Suburban fields sweep past the post.

We have traced, also, the rise of racing from 1866 to the present day. Hardly a man among those who initiated the movement is still living, but their places have been well filled. There are more men who can afford to race now racing than at any time in its history, and it is reasonable to expect that they will maintain the tone and high standard of the sport without the need of any aid, for all experience has shown that external influence or control, while it may contribute temporary benefit, ends usually in disaster. The power vested in those in authority is ample to protect the sport, and while its administration remains in the hands of those whose interest in it is greatest, all will be well.

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INDEX

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INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
American Jockey Club	3	Cornehlsen, C.	45
Members of	5	Courtney, Thos.	37
Officials of	5	Cowdin, John E.	45
Subscription Rooms	5	Crickmore, H. G.	25-33
Applegate, W. E.	56	Daingerfield, Algernon	45-48
Aqueduct Racecourse	37	Davis, J. E.	45
Barklie, Archibald	45	Dobson, Geo. F.	38
Belmont, August, the elder	6	Donner, Otto	44
Belmont, August	34, 35, 36, 44	Dwyer, P. J.	30, 37, 39, 43
Belmont, Hon. Perry	45	Dwyer, M. F.	30
Belmont Park	34	Dwyer Stakes	37
Billings, C. K. G.	45	Earlocker, A. M.	36
Bishop, F. C.	45	Edwards, W. C.	38
Bishop, Ogden Mills	45	Empire City Racing Association	39
Board of Control	44	Empire City Derby	39
Bowie, Hon. Oden	19-52	Empire City Handicap	39
Bowie, Racing at	54	Engeman, Wm.	29
Bradford, John H.	26-44	Engeman, Wm., Jr.	29
Breaux, C. A.	62	Fair, Chas. L.	64
Brewster, John E.	59	Fanshaw, W. S.	45
Brighton Beach Racing	29	Ferguson, J. F.	52
Brooklyn Jockey Club	30	Fitzgerald, C. J.	29
Brooklyn Handicap	31	Fleischman, Julius	57
Bryan, F. J.	52	Forbes, H. DeCourcy	33
Bryant, A. J.	63	Fraser, W. P.	65
Buck, H. A.	48	Futurity Stakes	27
Buckeye Jockey Club	60	Galway, James	43
Bull, Geo. H.	45	Gerry, R. L.	45
Burke, Edward	53	Government of Racing	43
Butler, James	39	Grainger, Chas. F.	56
Calendar, Racing	48	Gravesend, Racing at	30
California, Racing in	63	Green, J. O.	45
Camden, Hon. J. N.	56	Griswold, F. Gray	26, 27
Canada, Racing in	65	Hanna, Edward	45
Cassatt, A. J.	26-43	Harford Co. A. & B. Ass'n	53
Cassatt, E. B.	45	Harney, J. M.	61
Cassidy, Mars	35-45	Havre de Grace Racing	53
Chanler, W. Astor	45	Hecksher, John G.	26
Clark, F. Ambrose	45	Hendrie, Wm.	65
Clark, W. H.	39	Hendrie, Col. Wm.	65
Clark, M. Lewis	55	Hitchcock, F. R.	22-45
Clyde, Thos.	52	Hitchcock, Thos.	45
Cochran, A. S.	45	Holland, D.	37
Conditions at Close of Civil War	3		
Coney Island Jockey Club	26		
Corbett, Matthew	38		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Mopper, E. C.	57	Members of the Jockey Club	45
Howland, S. S.	45	Metropolitan Handicap	33
Hunt, C. B.	60	Metropolitan Jockey Club	38
Hunter, John	43, 44	Miller, Andrew T.	22, 45
Hurket, A.	45	McLane, Chas. E.	53
Illinois, Racing in	59	McLaughlin, James	45
Irving, Dr. J. B.	6	Missouri, Racing in	61
Iselin, C. Oliver	45	Monmouth Park Racing	24
Jamaica, Racing at	38	Morgan, E. D.	45
Jenkins, Spalding L.	45, 54	Morris, Alfred H.	45
Jerome, Leonard W.	6, 26, 32	Morris, Francis	9
Jerome Park	4	Morris, John A.	9, 32, 43
Club House	4	Morris, Lewis G.	9
In 1921	17	Morris Park Racecourse	32
Improvements	12	Ogden, Lyndhurst	65
Inaugural Meeting	10	O'Fallon, J. J.	78
Morning Gallops	14	O'Hara, Jas. F.	54
Jockey Club, The	44	Ohio, Racing in	60
Its Organization	44	Oxnard, H. T.	45
Members	45	Parr, Ral	45
Officials	45	Parsons, Schuyler L.	45
Powers	45	Pettingill, C. H.	35
Johnson, Edgar M.	60	Pimlico Racecourse	52
Keene, James R.	26, 44	Potter, E. C.	54
Keene, Foxhall P.	45	Powers, W. L.	173
Kentucky Derby	56	Preakness Stakes	52
Kentucky, Racing in	55	Price, C. F.	56
Knapp, Dr. Gideon L.	44	Prince George Park	54
Knapp, H. K.	45	Prince Poniatowski	64
Kock, T. H.	33	Purdy, John F.	7
Labold, A. L.	60	Queen City Jockey Club	60
Laclede Jockey Club	61	Racing awakens	3
Latonja Jockey Club	57	Racing, Jerome Park	10
Laurel Park, Racing at	53	Saratoga	21
Lawrence, J. G. K.	26, 43	Monmouth Park	24
Lawrence, Elias	57	Sheepshead Bay	26
Lexington (Ky.) Racing	57	Gravesend	30
Lorillard, George L.	24	Morris Park	32
Lorillard, Pierre, the elder	43	Belmont Park	34
Lorillard, Pierre, the younger	45	Aqueduct	37
Louisville, Racing at	55	Jamaica	38
Mackay, Clarence H.	45	Brighton Beach	29
Macomber, A. K.	45	Yonkers	39
Magruder, M. H.	54	Pimlico	52
Maryland Jockey Club	51	Havre de Grace	53
Maryland State Fair	53	Laurel	53
McDowell, Clarence	35	Bowie	54
McGibben, T. J.	57	Kentucky	55
McKinney, Price.	45	Illinois	59
		Ohio	60

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Missouri	61	Sturgis, F. K.	44, 45
California	63	Subscription Room	5
Canada	65	Suburban, The	27
Calendar	48	Thompson, L. S.	45
Government	43	Thompson, W. P.	44
Realization Stakes	27	Thompson, W. P., Jr.	45
Rehberger, Frederick	31	Travers, W. R.	22
Reilly, Thos. D.	37	Tucker, R.	37
Revival of Racing	3	Turf and Field Club	34
Reynolds, W. H.	38	Underhill, Frank T.	45
Riddle, Samuel D.	45	Vanderbilt, W. K.	26
Riggs, Wm. P.	52	Vosburgh, Walter S.	25, 35, 44, 45
Robinson, Gen. J. F.	58	Walden, Robt.	52
Ross, Samuel	45	Washington Park Club	59
Rowe, W. H.	45	Wells, Rolla	61
Ruppert, Jacob, Jr.	45	Wheatly, Chas.	7
Sanford, Milton H.	7	Wheeler, James E.	45
Sanford, John	45	Whitney, Hon. W. C.	22
Saratoga Racing	21	Whitney, E. F.	45
Schomberg, Victor	39	Whitney, H. P.	45
Schulte, W. F.	55	Whitney, Payne	45
Sheepshead Bay	26	Widener, Geo. D.	45
Sheridan, Gen. Philip	59	Widener, Joseph E.	45
Shevlin, James	37	Williams, H. W.	35
Simmons, R. W.	62	Williams, T. H.	63
Simpson, Joseph C.	63	Wilson, Richard T.	22, 45
Smith, Dr. Andrew	65	Winn, Matthew T.	39, 53, 56
Smith, E. C.	45	Winters, Theo.	63
Southern Maryland Association	54	Withers, David D.	8, 43
Spreckles, A. B.	63	Woodward, Wm.	45
Stewart, John, Jr.	45	Yonkers, Racing at	39
Street, Wm. N.	38		
Stud Book	46		

INDEX TO HORSES

	PAGE		PAGE
Abdel Kader	77	Chicle	214
Accountant	198	Chuctanunda	182
Acrobat	99	Cleopatra	231
Advance Guard	182	Clifford	159
Africander	188	Cloverbrook	105
Alarm	94	Cock o' the Walk	212
Aldebaran	74	Colin	202
Algerine	103	Commando	181
Alta Vela	78	Correction	154
Aristides	100	Creedmoor	104
Artful	193	Crickmore	121
Asteroid	69		
Attila	99	Dalmatian	205
Audacious	230	Dandelion	193
		David Garrick	177
Baden Baden	104	Delhi	191
Ballot	201	Dewdrop	137
Banastar	171	Dick Finnel	195
Banquet	152	Dick Welles	195
Barnes	125	Dominant	213
Barrett	111	Domino	162
Bayonet	76	Drake Carter	128
Bayswater	76	Dry Monopole	133
Beacon	76	Duchess	128
Beldame	189	Duke of Magenta	105
Ben Brush	166	Dunboyne	221
Bersan	131		
Billy Kelly	221	Eclipse	81
Black Servant	237	Elkwood	133
Bob Miles	129	El Rio Rey	155
Borrow	216	Emperor of Norfolk	142
Boundless	161	Endurance by Right	185
Bowling Brook	172	Enquirer	85
Bramble	106	Eole	120
Broomstick	190	Eolian	133
Burgomaster	198	Eolus	93
Burlington	150	Ethelbert	174
Butterflies	165	Eternal	228
		Eurus	133
Calvin	100	Exile	131
Campfire	215	Exterminator	226
Cap and Bells	181		
Catesby	97	Fair Play	201
Caughnawaga	186	Falsetto	111
Celt	202	Fellowcraft	98
Chaos	152	Ferida	111
Checkmate	107	Fides	142

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Firenze	139	Joe Daniels	93
Fitzherbert	205	John P. Grier	237
Fleetwing	74	Johren	218
Flying Fairy	212	Judge Curtis	77
Forester	122		
Foster	90	Katie Pease	93
Frank Gill	195	Katrine	131
Freeland	124	Kentucky	71
Friar Rock	223	Kilmarnock	176
		King Alfonso	101
General Duke	77	Kingfisher	87
General Monroe	119	King James	199
General Yorke	77	Kingman	153
George Kinney	125	Kingston	139
George Smith	224	Kinley Mack	175
Gerald	124	Knight of Ellerslie	129
Girofle	116		
Glenelg	78	Lady Violet	160
Glenmore	107	Laggard	133
Gold Heels	182	Lamplighter	157
Grenada	116	Lanius	227
Grey Lag	235	La Tosca	154
Gunfire	184	Lazzarone	161
		Leamington	82, 123
Hamburg	172	Leonardo	236
Hamburg Belle	192	Leonatus	127
Handspring	165	Lizzie Lucas	96
Hanover	137	Loantaka	147
Harold	115	Locohatchee	156
Harry Bassett	88	Longfellow	86
Hastings	166	Longstreet	143
Helmbold	85	Louissette	128
Henry of Navarre	163	Lucullite	227
Hermis	187	Luke Blackburn	116
Herodias	231	Luke McLuke	211
Herzog	80		
Hiawasse	124	Mad Hatter	229
His Highness	158	Maggie B. B.	92
Himyar	106	Maiden	74
Hindoo	118	Man o' War	232
Hourless	215	Maskette	203
Hubbard	93	McChesney	183
		Merciless	75
Idlewild	74	Meridian	206
Imp	170	Miss Woodford	126
Inspector B.	133	Modesty	128
Irish Lad	188	Mohawk	194
Iroquois	122	Mollie Brant	194
		Monarchist	91
Jack Atkin	199	Monitor	108
James A. Connolly	81	Montana	152
Jean Beraud	175	Morello	156
Joe Cotton	131	Mortemer	127
		Morvich	238

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Muggins	76	Roamer	211
Mr. Coe's Importations	230	Rockview	207
Narragansett	78	Running Water	191
Nasturtium	184	Runnymede	122
Naturalist	219	Russell	153
Nemesis	77	Ruthless	74
Norfolk	72	St. Florian	157
Novelty	205	St. Savior	129
Ogden	168	Salina	96
Oiseau	191	Sallie McClelland	154
Olambala	203	Salvator	147
Old Rosebud	214	Salvidere	199
Olitipa	100	Saxon	98
Omar Khayyam	218	Sensation	110
Onondaga	123	Short Grass	206
Ormondale	198	Sir Barton	222
Ornament	169	Sir Dixon	140
Ort Welles	195	Sir Martin	203
Over There	230	Sir Walter	160
Panique	129	Spendthrift	108
Parole	102	Spinaway	117
Pat Malloy	81	Spokane	143
Pebbles	207	Springbok	95
Pennant	212	Spur	221
Pessara	152	Starhawk	224
Peter Pan	200	Star Shoot	231
Pizarro	126	Stromboli	212
Plantagenet	78	Sultana	102
Plaudit	174	Sunbriar	226
Pontiac	128	Superman	200
Potomac	154	Sweep	204
Preakness	89	Sysonby	196
Prince Charlie	127	Tammany	156
Prince Royal	141	Tangle	197
Proctor Knott	142	Tanya	197
Purchase	229	Ten Broeck	95-101
Raceland	140	Tenny	149
Ramapo	160	The Banshee	78
Rayon d'Or	127	The Bard	135
Reckon	150	The Finn	222
Reform	98	The Friar	168
Regardless	75	The Ill Used	97
Regret	217	The Manager	206
Relentless	75	The Parader	184
Remorseless	75	The Picket	189
Requital	167	The Porter	228
Rey del Rey	155	Thora	120
Rhynodine	74	Thunderer	213
Rica	124	Tipperary	73
Riley	152	Tom Bowling	95
		Tom Ochiltree	102
		Torso	152

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Tournament	151	Volante	132
Tremont	136	Volturmo	115
Tristan	147	Voter	169
Trojan	207	Wanda	130
Trompe Le Mort.	227	Wanderer	94
Troubadour	134	Waterboy	186
Tyrant	129	Waverley	98
Vagrant	104	Whisk Broom II	220
Vandalite	99	Wildidle	96
Vauxhall	76	Woodbine	96
Vespucius	78	Yorkville Belle	152
Virgil	75		