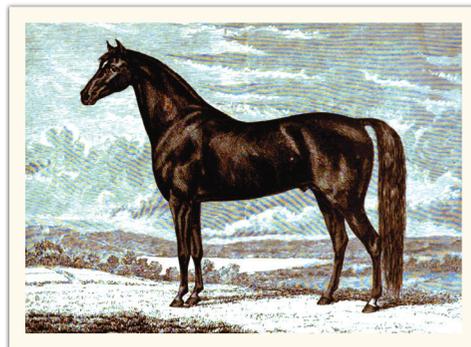
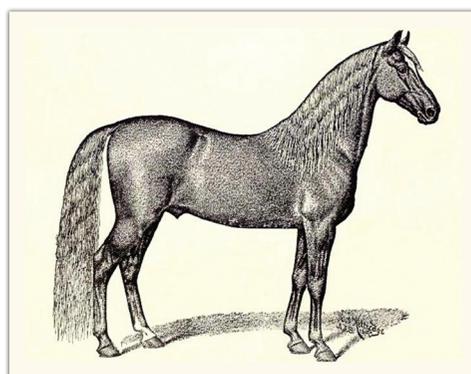


≈ HISTORY LESSON ≈

Daniel Lambert, GOLDEN KING

Daniel Lambert, the best-known son of Ethan Allen, was the founder of a unique and special family within the Morgan breed. His blood has influenced every family and every discipline within the breed, and the Lambert family includes a small surviving remnant that is one of only two strains within the breed which has no outcrosses to non-Morgan blood after the late 1800s and preserves the Lambert type to a remarkable degree.

By Brenda L. Tippin



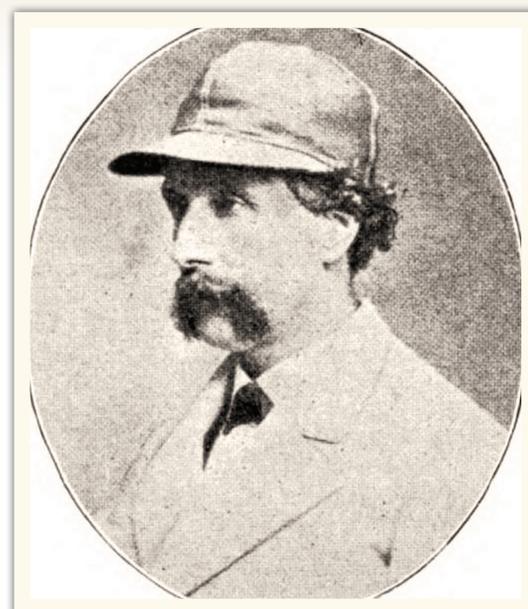
DANIEL LAMBERT — BREEDING

The historic family of Daniel Lambert is among the oldest and most respected in the breed. A great-great grandson of Justin Morgan in direct male line, he was sired by Ethan Allen, son of Black Hawk by Sherman, and his dam was Fanny Cook by old Abdallah. Abdallah was one of the greatest trotting sires, rich in the blood of Messenger, Justin Morgan's greatest rival. Additionally, he received a strong influence through his second dam, which has not previously been explored. In Daniel Lambert, these strains were

united in a most remarkable way, fixing the unique Lambert type by deriving breeding strength from the many ancestors Justin Morgan and Messenger shared in common. All of these factors played a significant role in developing the powerful Lambert traits which can still be seen today.

Daniel Lambert was foaled in Ticonderoga, New York, in the year of 1858. Bred by William H. Cook, his sire Ethan Allen, foaled in 1849, was then the darling of the American public, as well as of the trotting world. The American people have always liked an equine

ABOVE: Daniel Lambert depicted in a painting by Robert L. Dickey, and illustrations by Henry S. Kittredge (AMHA archives); and in *The Perfect Horse*.



LEFT TO RIGHT: Ethan Allen and running mate driven by Dan Mace against Dexter (Currier & Ives, Library of Congress); Dan Mace (Driving Clubs of Greater Boston).

hero, and the handsome Ethan Allen filled that role admirably. 1858 was a brilliant year for Ethan. He lowered the stallion record to 2:28, which was to be his best effort in single harness, and was moving on to greater conquests. When the striking golden colt was foaled, many knowledgeable horsemen proclaimed he would be Ethan's greatest son.

The prophecy proved true. Daniel Lambert was the third leading sire of all the sires registered in Volume I of the Morgan Register, with 55 registered sons to his credit. He is exceeded in this respect only by Black Hawk, his own grandsire, (foaled in 1833) with 176, and the classic Hale's Green Mountain Morgan (foaled in 1832) with 68. Note these two great sires were foaled 25 years earlier. The Lambert blood was greatly valued by old Vermont breeders, as a careful examination of the records will indicate.

In Volume I, Daniel Lambert is represented by 236 direct male line descendants, a remarkable 171 of which were bred in Vermont by more than 80 different breeders in 28 different towns. As for mares, of the 596 registered in Volume I, nearly 400 trace their sireline through Sherman, and Daniel Lambert accounts for 171 of those. Of 191 Vermont bred mares, 105 were Lamberts, and of more than 150 Vermont breeders of Morgan mares represented, nearly 90 bred Lambert mares in over 35 different Vermont towns. Despite the popularity of the blood of Daniel Lambert among horsemen in general, scarcely five percent of his get or less found their way to the pages of the Morgan registry.

FANNY COOK

Daniel Lambert's dam was the chestnut Fanny Cook, described by Hamilton Busbey in his 1905 book, *The Trotting and Pacing Horse of America*, as a handsome and highly organized mare.

Fanny Cook was bred by Montfort Van Kleeck after he had moved to Chester, Orange County, New York, and was foaled in 1847. Her sire was the old bay stallion Abdallah; and according

to John H. Wallace, the well-known turf writer who published *Wallace's Monthly* and founded the Trotting Register, her dam was said to be a daughter of American Star. Fanny Cook was a natural trotter, as was her dam, and granddam, and she was described as a mare of fine action and high spirits.

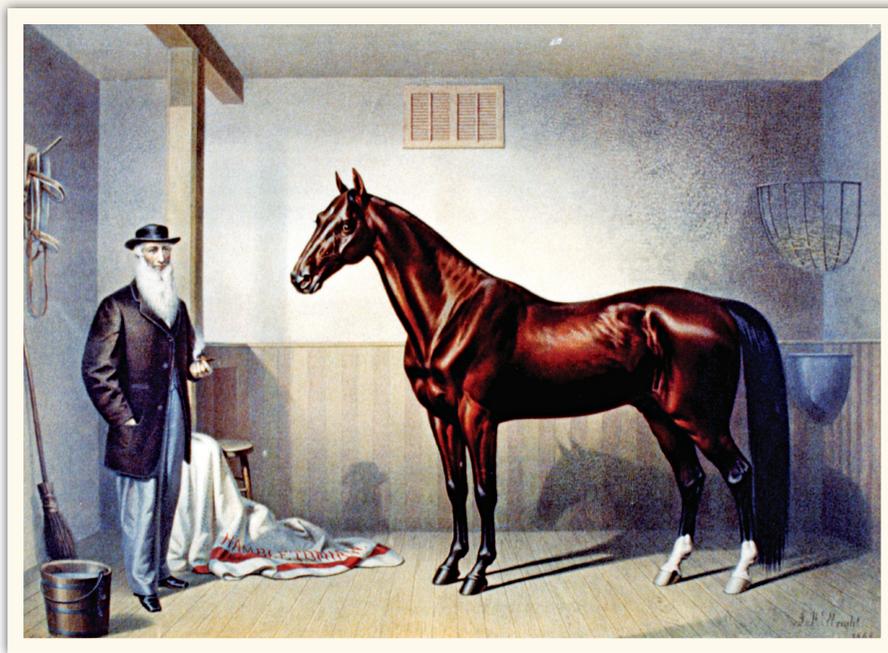
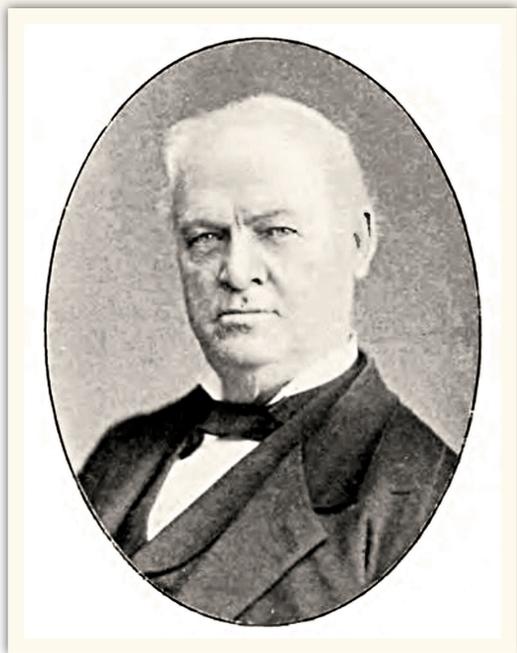
John Porter, who bought Daniel Lambert as a colt recalled, "I bought Daniel Lambert when four months old for \$300. His dam a chestnut mare, 15- 1 or 2; long bodied, long neck, big-gaited mare; good looking mare for brood mare; good barrel and chest. Sold Daniel Lambert when coming five for \$3,600 to Mr. Denny of Boston. He got record when three years old of 2:42." (*American Stallion Register, Volume 2*)

John Holcomb, brother of Joel Holcomb who bred Ethan Allen recalled, "Fanny Cook (by Abdallah and dam of Daniel Lambert), was chestnut; looked like a colt at 20; 15½ hands; narrow withers; short back; good limbs, never better; neck and head couldn't be beat."

When three, Fanny Cook was purchased by Seely Roe on behalf of William Cook, and she was used in the Cook family for breeding for many years. She was sold in 1865 to W. G. Baldwin of Ticonderoga, and finally, in 1869, to William B. Smith of Hartford, Connecticut. Wallace credits her with producing 16 foals, including six full siblings by Ethan Allen, her last foal at the age of 24.

THE MORGANS AND THE MESSENGERS

Among the early strains of American horses, it might be said that the greatest rivals of Morgan blood were the Messengers. This is worthy of mention, for Messenger was responsible for the dam line of Daniel Lambert, as well as more than one surviving sireline within the Morgan breed. He may be said to have had far more influence upon the breed than any other single non-Morgan horse. In fact, it is safe to say all living Morgans carry the blood of Messenger, for so widespread was his blood that it can be found in more than half the



LEFT TO RIGHT: John H. Wallace (History of Iowa); Hambletonian and William Rysdyck (Currier & Ives, Library of Congress).

Lippitt foundation stock. In addition to dominating the sirelines of the Standardbred, Messenger also retains healthy surviving sirelines in the Saddlebred, Tennessee Walkers, and Morab breeds, to mention a few. However, no surviving sireline to Messenger exists that was not heavily infused in its development with Morgan blood. The patterns of inheritance are of great interest, for Justin Morgan and Messenger shared many close ancestors in common, and evidence points to the high probability that the large heart gene was passed down in both, and through the intertwining of these lines, served to strengthen both breeds.

Messenger was bred in England by John Pratt, and registered in the English stud book, though as with many famous horses, there were challenges to his pedigree. Foaled in 1780, Messenger traced his sireline to the Darley Arabian in six generations. His sire was Mambrino, who was a son of Engineer and out of a daughter of Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian and the famous mare, Roxanna, by Bald Galloway. Mambrino, described as a horse of great strength with quality, was the winner of 11 races, including the prestigious King's Plate and Jockey Club Plate at the age of seven. He was also known for trotting ability and siring coach horses, though he was never trained to trot. His grandsire, Sampson, was described as the strongest horse that ever raced, and doubtless Messenger inherited these qualities in fair measure.

The dam of Messenger traced to the Godolphin Arabian in four generations through Cade, and his second dam was a daughter of Regulus, another son of the Godolphin Arabian. However, an original advertisement from 1788 giving the accepted pedigree upon his importation was discovered, giving the accepted breeding as certified by John Pratt.

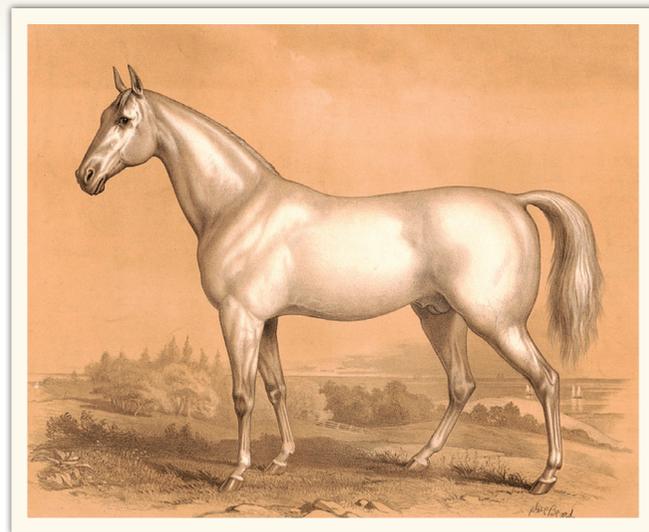
Messenger was a dapple gray, turning white as he aged. His ears were rather large but lively, his head lean and bony with a decidedly

Roman nose, set upon a neck somewhat short and thick, though not coarse. His withers were low and shoulders were upright, but deep and strong with a long round barrel, and capacious chest for heart and lungs. Messenger's feet and legs were superior, with knees and hocks of exceptional size, and flat, clean cannon bones that were strong and dense. His loins and hindquarters were powerfully muscular. His windpipe and nostrils were extraordinarily large, nearly twice the normal size, and his temperament was full of fire and spirit.

It was said that when he arrived in America after the long voyage from England, other horses on the vessel were so weak they had to be assisted to leave the ship, but Messenger charged down the gangplank and proceeded up the street at a stiff trot, dragging along two grooms holding to either side of his bridle who were unable to restrain him. Evidence indicates that through his dam, he must have inherited the large heart gene. His form was too rugged to be called handsome, yet in motion he had a peculiar grace and power of movement filled with remarkable vitality which commanded admiration.

He was a running horse of fair ability, and won a number of races as a three, four, and five-year-old, including the noted King's Plate in 1785, as his sire before him had done, and was recorded in both the English and American stud books.

Interestingly, Messenger's sireline traces through the Flying Childers son, Blaze. Blaze was the sire of both Sampson, sire of Engineer (Messenger's grandsire) and Old Shales, who was founding sire of the Norfolk trotter, as well as the Hackney. For example, Messenger carried about 15 percent of the blood of the Godolphin Arabian, while Justin Morgan, foaled nine years later, carried about 12 percent. Messenger also carried many other crosses to several of the same early Thoroughbreds found in the



LEFT TO RIGHT: The original Van Kleeck home in Poughkeepsie, New York, was built in 1702 and torn down in 1836 (The Van Vleeck Family); Imported Messenger (*Wallace's Monthly* 1876).

pedigree of Justin Morgan. In addition to multiple crosses to the Darley Arabian, Godolphin Arabian (who was actually a Barb), and the Byerley Turk, both carried numerous crosses to such horses as D'Arcy's Yellow Turk, Hautboy (source of the large heart gene), Helmsley Turk, Bay Bolton, and many others. In fact, when the pedigrees are extended, Justin Morgan and Messenger shared more than half of the same ancestors.

Messenger was imported in 1788 to Pennsylvania, where he stood at the sign of the Black Horse in Market Street, Philadelphia. Allegedly he was imported by Sir Thomas Bengier, and remained in Pennsylvania for six years, after which he was sold to Henry Astor and taken to New York. He made the seasons of 1794 and 1795 about 15 miles from New York, and for the next 12 years, stood at various locations in the vicinity of New York and New Jersey. Mr. Cornelius Van Ranst purchased a one-third interest in 1796, and then bought out the remaining two-thirds from his partners. By this time, he had turned snowy white in color, and Mr. Van Ranst had him powdered once a week.

Messenger stood one season in Goshen, Orange County, New York, in 1801, and in that season, he sired the great race mare Miller's Damsel. This mare received the large heart gene from her sire, and was known as the Queen of the Northern Turf for her brilliant race record over a period of many years, and the best of Messenger's many offspring. She then outdid herself as a broodmare, producing five foals, all of which became winning racehorses on the turf. Among these was American Eclipse, by Duroc, foaled in 1814. Undeclared during the golden era of races with grueling heats of one to four miles, he was considered by many to have been one of the greatest racehorses ever bred in America, and was also a great sire. Like Justin Morgan, American Eclipse traced his sireline to the Byerley Turk, and was one of the early thoroughbreds who shared many of the same ancestors as Justin Morgan, and who often appears in Morgan pedigrees.

Messenger died of colic in 1808 at the age 28 and, being

recognized as one of the most influential sires in American history, was given a grand burial.

OLD ABDALLAH

The Messenger blood entered the Lambert family through Daniel Lambert's dam, Fanny Cook. Her sire Abdallah was bred by John Tredwell of Long Island and foaled in 1823. Abdallah was sired by Mambrino, a bay son of Messenger, through whom all the trotting strains of this family are derived. Mambrino stood 15¾ hands tall and, like his sire and grandsire before him, was thought by some to be rather too homely and rugged to be pure Thoroughbred. However, even Joseph Battell decided after researching the matter that it was probably genuine, and had a lot to do with his speed and trotting ability. His dam was said to be by imported Sauerkraut; second dam by imported Whirligig; third dam Maria Slammerkin bred by James DeLancey and sired by imported Wildair out of his imported Cub mare. Again, these bloodlines were closely related to those of Justin Morgan.

Mambrino was never used in harness, but had the reputation of being one of the greatest trotters under saddle. His color was a handsome shade of bay with star and one white ankle. These factors combined with his beautiful action to dominate over the detracting features of his somewhat plain head and large ears. Mr. David Jones, who had often ridden Mambrino when his father had charge of the horse, claimed, "He was the best natural trotter that I ever threw a leg over. His walk was free flinging and elastic; his trot clear, square and distinct, with a beautiful roll of the knee and great reach of the hind legs."

Abdallah's dam was a strongly made sorrel mare with a stripe in the face and one hind foot white above the ankle. She was called Amazonia and was said to have been purchased out of a team on the road. She was represented as having been sired by Messenger or a son, but again there were questions about her breeding.

Amazonia was described as a large mare, foaled about 1810.

She was a pleasant driver, having a fine head, wide and flat between the eyes which were large and expressive, ears very long and tapering. Her neck was of good length and well formed, and she was remarkably deep in the chest, but her barrel was somewhat flat-ribbed; she was also cut up in the flank, and having a rat-tail. Her loins were strong with powerful hindquarters; she had good feet and legs with large joints, rather hairy, but with clean flat bone and short cannon bones and good action in the fore-legs. The hair of her coat was fine and silky, and altogether she was built long in the body, and low to the ground rather than leggy.

Abdallah was a rich dark mahogany bay in color, marked with a star and one white foot. In general appearance he largely resembled his mother. He inherited the fine silky haircoat, the large expressive hazel eyes, and good withers which had been lacking in the Messenger line, but seemed to combine and accentuate the homeliest traits inherited from both his sire and dam. He was described as a “pony-built” horse of nearly 16 hands. His head was rather heavy and long with Roman nose and exceedingly long, thin, sharp ears that were such a distinctive feature as to be recognized for many generations as an “Abdallah ear.”

His unusually large and powerful hindquarters and deep chest and shoulders were joined by a somewhat light and flat-ribbed barrel. His hock and knee were very broad, with unusually muscular thighs and gaskins which gave the impression of being heavy-legged, although in fact his trotting action was powerful, and his fluidity of motion remarkable for one so ungainly. Moreover, the quality of his dense bone and excellent joints were so superior, he remained sound until his death, even after years of neglect and lack of care.

One of his best qualities was a tremendously deep chest, and evidence is strong that he had the large heart gene. This was not something he could have inherited from his sire, it would have had to come through Amazonia. This is inherited on the X chromosome, and she could have received it from her sire or dam, or both. The large heart gene has been traced to the thoroughbred stallion, Hautboy, foaled in 1690, who was one of the common ancestors of both Justin Morgan and Messenger. Both of them carried a path to inheriting this gene, and from their strength and vitality, as well as the strength and vitality passed on through their daughters, it is likely they both had it. Henry Helm, author of *American Roadsters and Trotting Horses*, endeavored to research the breeding of Amazonia. He concluded that evidence pointed strongly to her being a daughter of Dove (Saratoga by Messenger x mare by Expedition) and likely out of a mare by Messenger. Abdallah owed most of his odd and distinctive looks to his dam, not the least of which were his very long, sharp, and pointed ears. Dove was the most prominent stallion standing for service in the vicinity at the time she was sired, and those who knew the horse revealed that he possessed these same objectionable and very noticeable traits and passed them on to such a degree that his offspring and descendants were easily spotted by anyone at all familiar with them.

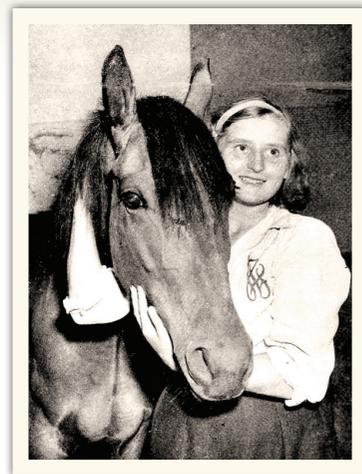
Mr. Tredwell, the breeder of Abdallah, kept the horse for the first seven years of his life, and seemed to have cared well for him. He sold the horse to Isaac Snedeker stating, “Abdallah is now seven years old, a blood bay, rising fifteen and a half hands high, finely

proportioned, great keenness of countenance, of good disposition, quick action, and exhibiting beauty and power throughout his form.” He noted that Abdallah was able to trot a mile in 3:10 with no training or exercise when fat and having been kept in the stable all winter. After being sold, he changed hands many times and was treated harshly, which made him bad-tempered. In the winter of 1840, he was taken to Kentucky under the pretext of bringing some of the Messenger blood to that area in order to improve the stock of driving horses. However, he was obliged to make the 700-mile journey under saddle, in the bitter cold of February, over very poor roads. Abdallah was 17 years old at the time, and in poor condition himself at the start of the trip, which he was forced to continue despite being lamed. Needless to say, when he arrived, Kentucky horsemen were not favorably impressed with his appearance, and to make matters worse, having been abused, he would never submit to being broken to harness. So, although he was brought there to sire driving horses, he could not be driven himself.

While there, he sired two trotters who went on to make the 2:30 list, the first time two by the same sire had ever made the list. However, it would be some time before those horses made their records, and in the meantime, Abdallah was immensely unpopular in Kentucky. Colonel Hunt, who had paid \$1,000 for Abdallah, felt he had made a bad bargain. Fortunately, by that time, several of Abdallah’s offspring had performed so well on the tracks in New York, there was some demand to bring him back, and Colonel Hunt was able to sell him back to New York for \$1,365. Unfortunately for Abdallah, he was obliged to make the 700-mile trip back in the same way he had come, under saddle, over terrible roads, during the most miserable part of winter. The old horse became so exhausted at one point that it was necessary to stop and rest him for a few days, and he again arrived in very poor condition. He continued to stand for service in various locations and sired his most famous offspring, Rysdyk’s Hambletonian, at the age of 25.

By the time Abdallah was 27, his patronage had dropped off and he was left mostly to his own devices. Mr. Simonson, a butcher in Brooklyn, who had a controlling interest in the old horse, gave him to one of his neighbors, who promised to give the old horse a good home so long as he lived. He soon regretted his promise, and sold the old horse for \$5 (some accounts say it was \$35) to a fish peddler who thought he might hitch the horse to a cart and sell his wares.

Despite his great age, Abdallah had different ideas and was not about to subject himself to such indignities at that point in his life. He kicked the peddler’s cart to pieces and ran off down the beach, and the fisherman, disgusted and frightened by such display of temper, left the old horse there to fend for himself as best he could. Through the months of summer and into the fall, Abdallah managed to subsist on marsh grasses and such forage as he could find, but these lean resources diminished by November as the bone chilling winds and fall storms dominated the weather patterns. Abdallah sought refuge in an old abandoned shanty, but became too weak to leave. Still too stubborn to lay down, he drew his last breath leaning against the wall, and died on his feet at the age of 31, a sure testimony to his great and proud heart. Henry Helm noted of him, “He had in himself, so much that was positively forbidding



LEFT TO RIGHT: Abraham by Daniel Lambert (*Wallace's Monthly* vol. 10); Sweepstakes, the champion merino ram, lived at Cream Hill with Daniel Lambert (USDA Special Report on Sheep Industry, 1892); Sue Travelmore, with 15-year-old Ora O'Neill, fourth in lightweight division and fourth in Junior lightweight division of 100-mile ride in 1945 (AMHA archives).

that he was patronized not so much for what he was as for what they hoped to derive from him—and finally, his chief merit in the estimation of all persons, except perhaps his owners, was founded in the high quality of his produce.”

Through his many struggles and few advantages, Abdallah was seldom appreciated during his lifetime, but his value began to be recognized after his death. He was most noted for the quality of his daughters, several of which became outstanding broodmares. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was the only son of Abdallah who was a successful sire. Hambletonian may have inherited the large heart gene through his dam, although a good share of his success was doubtless due to the clever salesmanship of old Bill Rysdyk in marketing his horse and procuring good mares for him, very many of which had a large amount of Morgan blood.

MONTFORT VAN KLEECK — THE BREEDER OF DANIEL LAMBERT'S DAM

Baltus Barents Van Kleeck (represented by many spellings) was the first of this old and distinguished family from the Netherlands to settle in the area of Poughkeepsie, New York. Baltus bought land there in 1697, and built a stone house in 1702. The Van Kleecks were prosperous farmers and merchants, and were well respected leaders in the community for more than 250 years. Montfort a great-great-great grandson of Baltus, was the son of Moses Van Kleeck and Jane Montfort. He was born in 1803, at which time the family was farming in the vicinity of LaGrange. Montfort had an early interest in horses, and bred both Fanny Cook, the dam of Daniel Lambert, as well as her dam, and possibly her granddam.

Montfort Van Kleeck was married in 1822 to Elizabeth Denniston and 13 children, including four sons, were born to them. The oldest son, Montfort J. Van Kleeck, continued on the family farm at LaGrange from the time he was 18 in 1840, establishing his own family, while his parents and siblings moved to Fishkill Plains. Sometime during this period, Mr. Van Kleeck had acquired a mare which became the granddam of Fanny Cook, which he bred

to American Star to produce her dam. Somehow, Mr. Van Kleeck missed being counted in the census of 1850, but was said to have moved to Chester in Orange County around the early part of 1842.

Wallace, in Volume IV of his *Wallace's Monthly*, May 1878, declared he had new evidence concerning the pedigree of Fanny Cook, which he had first published in Volume II of his *Trotting Register* in 1874. Now, he claimed to have proof concerning the breeding of her granddam. He admitted that Mr. Van Kleeck, although elderly, (he was 75) was still living in Chester, but rather than contacting him for information, Wallace's "proof" consisted of having discovered that Red Bird, a son of Bishop's Hamiltonian, was kept for service in Dutchess County, between 1826–31. This gave him great confidence in asserting that it was Red Bird who had sired this mare, and that Mr. Van Kleeck had bred her himself.

THE IDENTITY OF AMERICAN STAR, SIRE OF FANNY COOK'S DAM

According to Wallace, Mr. Van Kleeck bred the Redbird mare when he lived in Dutchess County and, after moving to Orange County, he bred the Redbird mare to American Star to produce the dam of Fanny Cook. He also noted, "Early in our investigation, we found this mare, Fanny Cook, represented to be by Abdallah, and dam by American Star. This appeared to be avouched for with great positiveness; but there was a physical difficulty in the way. It was hardly possible that, at that time, Abdallah had ever covered a daughter of Seely's American Star. We, therefore, assumed, that the Star mare in question was a daughter of Stockholm's American Star, and got by him when he stood at Washingtonville in Orange County. This theory disposed of the difficulty, and made all plain sailing if it were true."

When Wallace published his *American Stud Book* in 1867, he recorded Seely's American Star as being a son of Stockholm's American Star. It took 20 years for him to realize this was a mistake, but in the meantime, the pedigree had been copied far and wide and published by many respected horsemen in their own books

and articles. At the time, Wallace claimed to have followed Seely's American Star every step through his whole career and therefore felt certain he was correct.

However, as he finally admitted in Volume XIII of *Wallace's Monthly*, published in 1887, this was an error, saying "It was claimed by Henry H. Berry, of Pompton Plains, New Jersey, that he bred him; that he was got by a horse called American Star and out of a mare by Henry, and she out of a mare by imp. Messenger. As Mr. Berry could not identify the sire, American Star, we assumed that it was a horse known as Stockholm's American Star, believing that to be the fact, but we have never been able to establish that point. Indeed, all our subsequent investigations go to show that it could not have been the Stockholm horse...."

"The generally accepted pedigree of Seely's American Star is the one we dug out with our own hands eighteen or twenty years ago, and we then thought we had it right; but for some years past we have been fully convinced that we were misled in our conclusions. No man really knows how the horse was bred, and if we admit he was got by Stockholm's American Star we are no better off, for nobody knows anything about the breeding of Stockholm's American Star. He was entered in a race at Poughkeepsie as a son of Duroc, but in his stud-bills, which we have examined with great care, he never was represented to be a son of Duroc, nor indeed a son of any other horse. In seeking the patronage of the public, if the horse had any pedigree it certainly would have been set forth. Not only this but we have personally made diligent search for the pedigree of Stockholm's Star among the members of the Stockholm family and utterly failed. No doubt he possessed more or less running-blood, but what that blood was never has been discovered." (*Wallace's Monthly, Volume XIII*)

In Volume I of the Morgan Register, Battell includes extensive and well-researched evidence on the history and breeding of Seely's American Star, proving beyond doubt, that he was sired by Coburn's American Star, son of Cock Of The Rock by Sherman Morgan and was no relation at all to Stockholm's American Star. According to US Census records, Montfort Van Kleeck was living in LaGrange in 1830, and his farm was about 40 miles northeast of where Stockholm's American Star was advertised to stand at Washingtonville during the seasons of 1831–33. About 1840, he left his farm at LaGrange in the hands of his oldest son as was customary, moving the rest of his family temporarily to nearby Fishkill Plains until he purchased property in Chester where he moved early in 1842.

It is important to note here, that the identification of Stockholm's American Star being the horse who sired the dam of Fanny Cook was an inference made by Wallace resting largely upon his earlier assumption that he was the sire of Seely's American Star and was therefore the founder of an entire trotting family of great merit. When his connection to Seely's American Star is removed, as proven by Battell, except for the supposed claim that he sired the dam of Fanny Cook, there is no record of his ever having sired any other horse, either for trotting, running, or any other purpose. Nor was there any record of his standing for stud either in New York or anywhere else after the season of 1833. This fact was completely overlooked by both Wallace and Battell.

In light of the information that he absolutely was not the sire of Seely's American Star, had no record of any other offspring anywhere either trotting or running or for any other purpose, and no verifiable pedigree himself, the suggestion that he must have been the sire of Fanny Cook's dam becomes extremely unlikely. Moreover, he had only won a few minor running races, there was no evidence whatsoever that he had any trotting ability or was ever used in harness—this too was based wholly on the idea that he had sired Seely's American Star.

Battell made an effort to verify the pedigree of Fanny Cook in 1885. Mr. Van Kleeck was no longer living, so he wrote to and received replies from Harvey Dedridge Van Kleeck, the youngest of Mr. Van Kleeck's sons, and from David Roe, who claimed to be the son of Seely Roe who purchased Fanny Cook on behalf of William H. Cook. However, his objective at the time was primarily to verify whether her granddam was sired by Red Bird as Wallace claimed. Harvey Van Kleeck, born in 1835, stated he barely remembered this granddam as an old mare, but believed his father had got her in Fishkill Plains. He stated that Fanny Cook was sold when three years old, and believed this was the information his father had given to Mr. Cook. David Roe claimed to be well acquainted with the dam of Fanny Cook, and said he distinctly recalled this mare as a handsome, high strung chestnut mare and natural trotter, who later got a bog spavin. He believed Mr. Van Kleeck had bred this mare in Dutchess County and brought her with him when he moved to Chester. However, David Roe was born in 1837 and was only five years old when the Van Kleecks moved to Chester, and would have been ten the year Fanny Cook was foaled. It is doubtful whether he could be certain Mr. Van Kleeck already had this mare when he came to Chester, or may have bred her soon after he arrived.

The pedigree of Fanny Cook which David Roe gave to Battell was not written by Montfort Van Kleeck himself, but one he obtained by visiting Mr. Van Kleeck's two middle sons, George Dennison Van Kleeck, born in 1831, and James Van Keuren Van Kleeck, born in 1833. They gave the same pedigree originally published by Wallace in Volume 2 of his Trotting Register, stating Fanny Cook was sired by Abdallah and dam by Stockholm's American Star, son of Duroc. These two sons of Mr. Van Kleeck were too young to have had any personal knowledge of Stockholm's American Star, who disappeared after 1833. However, Battell, noting that no Redbird cross was given, felt his questions were answered and did not pursue the matter further.

JOHN H. WALLACE

John H. Wallace was born in 1822 in Allegheny County Pennsylvania and raised on a farm there, until he was 23 years of age. Being of somewhat delicate health, and unable to do the work of farming, he married and moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and became involved in the State Agricultural Society, managing the state fairs for a number of years. The need for an authority on the pedigrees of horses was frequently brought to his attention, and through this he began gathering information on Thoroughbreds with a supplement of trotting pedigrees, which he first published as *Wallace's American Stud Book* in 1867. The information on



TOP TO BOTTOM: Aristos by Daniel Lambert (allbreedpedigree.com); Gillig by Aristos (AMHA archives); St Julien by Aristos (AMHA archives).

trotting pedigrees was welcomed eagerly as there was nothing in that department previously, and he turned his attention to focus on this field, and founded Wallace's American Trotting Register in 1871. Wallace was not himself a horseman or breeder, but his interest lay in the history and research. By 1875, he had moved his offices to New York, and began publishing *Wallace's Monthly*, and later, *Wallace's Year Book*, along with subsequent editions of his Trotting Register. This continued until 1891 when, due to disputes with certain wealthy influential breeders, he sold out to the American Trotting Register Association. He then focused on publishing his crowning work, *The Horse of America*, in 1897.

Battell's dispute with Wallace was that, although he was a brilliant writer, he was also a man of strong prejudices, which at times influenced his theories, perhaps without even realizing it. For this reason, he was sometimes inclined to draw conclusions and make inferences which at the time seemed reasonable, but proved to be very much incorrect as was the case with his assumptions regarding Stockholm's American Star.

Wallace had first obtained his information on the breeding of Fanny Cook when Mr. Van Kleeck was still living. He was told positively that Fanny Cook's dam was sired by a horse called American Star, but no mention of it being Stockholm's American Star was given to him at that time. He simply made that inference and so published the pedigrees, first of Seely's American Star, and then of Fanny Cook. This was the first of any published record on the pedigree of Fanny Cook, and all others were copied from it. Quite possibly, Mr. Van Kleeck and/or his sons had simply accepted the "Stockholm's" identification at Wallace's suggestion since he was supposed to be the authority on trotting pedigrees, and more than 25 years had passed before there was any interest in tracing the pedigree of Fanny Cook.

SEELY'S AMERICAN STAR

Bred by Judge Henry H. Berry at Pompton Plains, New Jersey, and foaled in 1837, Seely's American Star was the son of Coburn's American Star, he a son of Cock Of The Rock by Sherman Morgan. The dam of Cock Of The Rock was a daughter of Justin Morgan, and the dam of Coburn's American Star was clearly identified as a Morgan of exceptional quality, which from her age and the location she came from, very probably was also a daughter of Justin Morgan.

It is also worth noting that both Coburn's American Star and Cock Of The Rock were the same distinctive light golden chestnut with contrasting white mane and tail, and white markings on the face and feet which characterized Daniel Lambert and so many of his descendants. Seely's American Star himself was a light chestnut sorrel, not quite so light a shade as his sire and grandsire, but still distinctly a light sorrel—and a mane and tail that might be described as "light" but not pure flaxen. He also had a stripe in the face and both hind feet were white. While Daniel Lambert was a great-grandson of Sherman in sireline, this distinctive coloring, which sometimes appeared in other Sherman descendants, was generally rare in the offspring of his sire Ethan Allen, and his grandsire, Black Hawk.

Seely's American Star was considered small, about 15 hands,

the same sire as Ethan Allen and Daniel Lambert, and was said to resemble them very much both in his general form and appearance, as well as his trotting style. Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambert, and American Star all shared the peculiarity of “straddling,” meaning when they were trotting at high speed, they were able to gain extra impulsion by reaching with the hind legs to travel outside the path of the forelegs. Sometimes also described as “spread gait” or “passing gait,” this enabled a longer stride as they would not interfere or cut themselves if they reached too far.

He was described by Mr. John Moore of New York, “I knew Seely’s American Star. He was a blocky horse, not over 15 hands; a prompt, full-made horse, nice mover, with spread gait. Resembled the Kentucky Hunters. Round made and ribbed up; had a nice neck. He resembled a good deal the Morgans; old Ethan Allen and old Star were alike in shape and style. Star would make you think of old Ethan Allen.” (*Morgan Horse Register Volume I*)

Mrs. James Quick, a daughter of Ira Coburn, recalled Cock Of The Rock and Coburn’s American Star, which her father had owned, “Yes, he had white on his neck [silver mane] and on his nose. He was a splendid looking horse. My father had him and American Star together. Oh! The American Star was a beauty, and the Cock Of The Rock was beautiful. They were handsome animals. I can see them to-day before my face, they were so beautiful.” (*Morgan Horse Register Volume I*)

Mrs. C. C. Bradford, another daughter of Ira Coburn, recalled these horses as well, “I can remember American Star and Cock Of The Rock; it was the talk of the town how beautiful these horses were, and every one came to see them from far and near. I was a small girl, not over six or eight. I was born 1829. I think we drove the American Star. I am very sure father drove him and took me to ride with him.” (*Morgan Horse Register Volume I*)

The dam of Star was said to have been used for stage work, but supposed to have been a daughter of the great racer Henry, son of Sir Archy. This much was likely correct, and some accounts added that she was out of a Messenger mare, but she was an old mare when purchased and nothing of her dam was known. One thing is certain however, she did apparently pass on the large heart gene to her son, as he soon became known as a phenomenal sire of broodmares.

In Volume I of the American Stallion Register, Battell noted, “From Seeley’s American Star, accidentally straying into Orange County, New York, Hambletonian owes a large share of his success as a trotting progenitor; over one third of stallions from him which got 2:30 or better trotters, and 2:25 or better pacers, as well as all the fastest of his get, being from dams by American Star. Our statistics of this are from the records of 1894.”

As a young horse, Judge Berry entered Star in short races of a quarter to half a mile and he was never beaten. He was also driven and, by the age of five, had a reputation for being able to out-trot any horse in the country and haul the butcher wagon after him. Battell notes that he was also used for stud at this time, serving mares at most any price, and Judge Berry took him into Orange County, New York, where he stood at Warwick and New Milford the seasons of 1842 and 1843. Thus, his very first years of service were within about ten miles of Mr. Van Kleeck’s new home at

Chester. He became famous under the name Seely’s American Star, but was not known as “Seely’s” until after 1849 when he was sold to Edmund Seely, so if this was the horse Mr. Van Kleeck bred to, he might very easily have missed that “Seely’s” was the American Star who sired his mare.

This brings us back to the original question—when Wallace had been given the pedigree for Fanny Cook, claiming she was a daughter of Abdallah, dam by American Star, he had immediately dismissed the idea that Abdallah could have been bred to any daughter of Seely’s American Star. Why? He gives the year of Fanny Cook’s foaling as 1847. If her dam was three or four years old at the time she produced Fanny Cook, she would have been foaled in 1843 or 1844, which fits perfectly with the fact that Seely’s American Star was standing for service within ten miles and could have very easily been the sire.

Wallace’s objection had been that he did not believe American Star had any daughters old enough to be bred at that time because he had followed the horse “every step of his career” and thus presumably would have been familiar with all the offspring. In fact, Wallace, at that time, was a young man of 20 years old, still living on his father’s farm in Pennsylvania. And he would spend the next 20 years in Iowa before he even began to be interested in gathering trotting pedigrees, so he was hardly in a position to know, and did not begin to follow the career of American Star till it was virtually over. Wallace gives 1844 as the first year of stud service for Seely’s American Star, overlooking the fact that he had already been informally serving mares in that locality for two years. This information was easily discovered by Battell, but Battell was so focused on correcting the pedigree of American Star, and disputing the Red Bird cross in Fanny Cook’s pedigree, that her connection to this mysterious triangle escaped his notice. While at this date it can probably never be proven, reasons to consider Seely’s American Star as the true sire of the dam of Fanny Cook are as follows:

1. **PROXIMITY:** Stockholm’s American Star stood about 40 miles from Mr. Van Kleeck’s farm when he lived in LaGrange during the seasons of 1831–33, while Seely’s American Star stood within ten miles of his farm after he moved to Chester the seasons of 1842–1843.
2. **TYPE:** Stockholm’s American Star was described as a very large, though not coarse, probably over 16 hands tall, of Thoroughbred type and ancestry. Seely’s American Star was described as 15 hands, deep bodied and muscular, resembling the Ethan Allen family in type and form.
3. **WAY OF GOING:** Stockholm’s American Star was a running horse entered in one or two-mile races at county fairs for small purses. He was known to win one such two-mile race and lost others. His only claim to trotting ability comes from the testimony of a bystander who saw that race and was impressed by the fact the horse had to be whipped to make him gallop (by which he assumed he was a natural trotter). Seely’s American Star did run and win short races of a quarter to half a mile, but soon became known for his ability to out-trot any horse in the country while easily pulling a butcher wagon. It was especially remarked that he resembled Ethan



LEFT TO RIGHT: Shakespeare (General Gates x Caroline by Daniel Lambert), Grand Champion Stallion as yearling at St. Louis World's Fair 1904 (AMHA archives); Ben Franklin by Daniel Lambert (AMHA archives).

Allen and Daniel Lambert in his trotting style of traveling wide behind.

4. **COLOR:** Stockholm's American Star was described as dark dapple chestnut. Seely's American Star, and particularly his sire and grandsire, were noted for their light golden sorrel coats and lighter mane and tail. Coburn's American Star and Cock Of The Rock, the sire and grandsire of Seely's American Star, were both nearly identical to Daniel Lambert in their unique coloring of brilliant golden coats, pure flaxen mane and tail, and white markings on the face and feet, as well as a strong resemblance in size, type and general appearance.
5. **PROGENY:** It was proven without doubt that Stockholm's American Star could not have been the sire of Seely's American Star. Once this was removed from his credit, we discover there is no record of his ever having sired another horse that anyone remembered, for trotting, running, or any other purpose, other than his supposed claim to siring the dam of Fanny Cook, which also appears to have originated with Wallace. Seely's American Star on the other hand, was known as one of the greatest broodmare sires in trotting history. The majority of his get were daughters and so potent was the cross of these mares upon Rysdyck's Hambletonian (a half-brother in blood to Fanny Cook, being also sired by Abdallah, although a horse is usually only considered a half-sibling if it is out of the same dam) that they accounted for at least one-third of the fast trotters in this family, and for all of those with records of 2:20 or better. It is not surprising that one of these daughters, bred directly to Abdallah, should produce a horse of similar ability to be a great producer, such as Fanny Cook.
6. **PEDIGREE:** The breeding of Stockholm's American Star, though he must have had some Thoroughbred blood, was never able to be verified. He was not registered in any stud book and his owner advertised him without a pedigree. Through his sire and grandsire, Seely's American Star received very potent, inbred Morgan strains that were close to Justin Morgan. This added infusion of Morgan blood would help to

explain the exceptional prepotency of Morgan blood of the Lambert family, which has always been described as among the most beautiful of Morgan strains. It would also help to explain why the usually dominant faults of Abdallah were eradicated in the family of Daniel Lambert.

WILLIAM H. COOK, BREEDER OF DANIEL LAMBERT

The Cook family traced their ancestry to William Cooke II, born in England in 1633, and one of the early settlers of the Isle of Wight, Virginia. His son William had ten children, the youngest, Reuben, being the first to move to Connecticut. Reuben's grandsons Warner and William both moved to New York and began to be involved with Morgan horses. The ties of William H. to Ethan Allen went back a long way. His uncle William, of Hague, New York, bred Morgans for many years. His father, Warner, had purchased the dam of Ethan Allen 20 years earlier from a man in Hague, in 1838, and sent the mare to him the following season in 1839. William H. worked her heavily in a team, and she got a spavin, so he decided to use her for breeding. She produced three valuable colts for Cook from 1842–44 by Young Sir Charles, and then he sold her with her last foal by her side for \$50 to George Weed, who in turn sold her to J. W. Holcomb in the fall of 1844. Meanwhile, she had been bred to Young Sir Charles again, and produced a bay filly by him in 1845.

Holcomb then began breeding her to Black Hawk. She produced Black Hawk Maid in 1846; Red Leg in 1847 (a gray colt with a red leg), both by Black Hawk. In 1848, she produced a chestnut filly from Wicker's Sir Walter that died as a three-year-old; in 1849 Ethan Allen from Black Hawk, missed to Black Hawk in 1850 after producing eight consecutive foals, and died in foal to Black Hawk in 1851. She was then 21 years old and in perfect health, but her teeth were filed and she could not eat and so starved to death.

But Cook had not forgotten the old gray mare, and when her son Ethan Allen began to make his mark upon the track, he watched with great interest. Ethan set the record for four-year-olds at 2:36 in 1853 and was crowned Champion Trotting Stallion of the World.

Meanwhile, in 1848 Cook had bought another mare, an aged chestnut daughter of Abdallah named Cherub. She was 18 years old, and had been badly foundered. Despite these handicaps and being in foal as well, she was still able to trot in 2:40. Cook bred some more foals from this mare, and still had her when Ethan Allen began to come into prominence. He sold her to Holcomb, who bred her to Ethan Allen in 1854, resulting in a bay filly, Fanny Allen, foaled in 1855. Fanny was the last foal of Cherub, who was then 25.

Mr. Cook was in the business to make money selling the horses he bred or traded for. Seeing much promise in the young Fanny Allen, out of the old Abdallah mare, he sought another daughter of Abdallah, this time with the intent of breeding her to Holcomb's stallion, whose dam he once owned, and selling the foal himself. This mare was Fanny Cook, which became the dam of Daniel Lambert, Woodward's Ethan Allen, Young Ethan Allen, and finally a second Fanny Allen as well as another colt and filly, all by old Ethan. Daniel Lambert, bred by Mr. Cook, was said to be the fifth foal of Fanny Cook.

DANIEL LAMBERT—LIFE AND CHARACTER

Daniel Lambert himself was a beautiful golden chestnut color with pure flaxen mane and tail. The flaxen trait was certainly in the genes of the original Justin Morgan as it appears very early among the families of all three of his main sons. Daniel Lambert was not the first to bear it, but as he was born to a sire who was at that time one of the best known and most popular horses in America, all eyes were on him. His unusual coloring attracted immediate attention, and from the moment of birth, he displayed a strong trotting instinct and moved with incomparable sylph-like grace.

The alchemy of the Morgan blood had transformed the qualities breeders had long sought to derive from his maternal grandsire, Abdallah, and combined them with the best qualities of Ethan Allen, resulting in a creature of great beauty and decidedly Morgan pattern. In Daniel Lambert, these traits were molded to perfection. His head was said to be as fine as an Arab's with large full eyes, his neck long, beautifully arched, and carried upright with a proud and lofty carriage. His long, full tail swept the ground and when in motion, he made a striking picture with the matchless trotting gait of his sire and the flowing, blond mane and tail.

What was the magic of Daniel Lambert? Simon W. Parlin, editor of *The American Horse Breeder* and author of *The American Trotter* had this to say:

“Though strongly inbred to imported Messenger, his size, conformation, style, road qualities and most other characteristics were most emphatically Morgan. He was a light chestnut in color with a white stripe in his face and left hind foot and pastern white. We saw him many times and remember him as a remarkably handsome horse. When in his prime, no horse could be found that equaled him in beauty of conformation, elegance of style, grace of carriage and poise, ease and elasticity of gait, excellence of quality and fineness and finish combined. He was of the Morgan pattern, stood strong 15 hands in height, and was a horse of substance. He had a neat, bony head, large, expressive eyes,

set well apart, short, lively ears always carried erect, a clean-cut throttle, handsomely arched neck of good length, well set upon strong oblique shoulders, which gave him an upheaded, lofty appearance. His back was of medium length, and very strong, ribs well sprung from the spine, giving him a round barrel, which was also deep, of good length and well ribbed back to the hips. His loin was broad and well-muscled, coupling strong and smooth, hips long and smoothly turned; croup rather straight, the whirlbone and tail set high, quarters strongly muscled, hocks well let down, forearms long, broad and muscular, canons short, bones of the leg of good size in proportion to weight of body. His hind leg was fairly straight, but the lower part was joined to the hock at something of an angle, giving the leg a conformation like that found in many speedy trotters. His pasterns were short and strong, his feet well shaped and of the right size to harmonize with his limbs and barrel. The Morgans were the handsomest horses in the world, and Daniel Lambert in his prime was the handsomest of the Morgan tribe. Few horses have ever lived that possessed greater power of stamping their likeness uniformly upon their offspring and imparting to them the ability to perpetuate their good qualities through succeeding generations, than did this renowned son of Ethan Allen.” (*The American Trotter*)

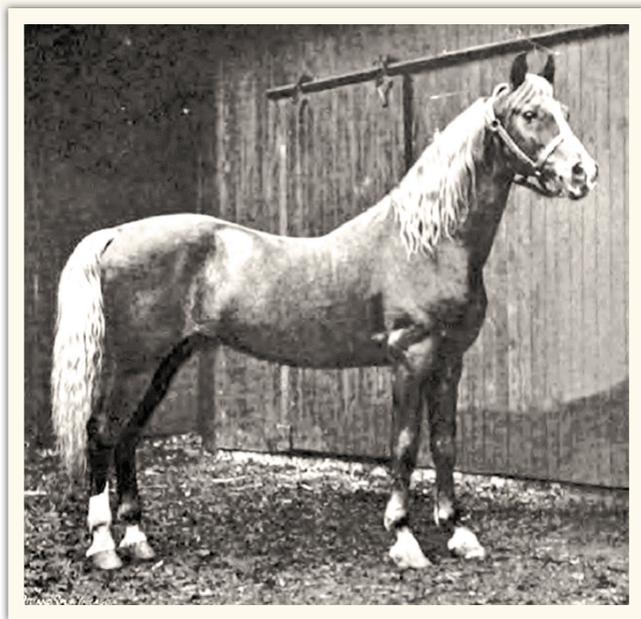
Daniel Lambert was not only widely agreed upon by all who saw him to be definitely Morgan in type, but was widely acclaimed as the most beautiful Morgan, and perhaps the most beautiful horse of any breed in his day. He had none of the coarseness, plainness, or homeliness which often appeared in Messenger and inbred Messenger descendants crossed with other lines. Daniel Lambert passed this quality on to a marked degree, and the pure original genes reasserted themselves with Morgan type and beauty on top. Like his sire before him, Daniel Lambert attained the status of being able to command \$500 for his stud fee.

When four months old, Daniel Lambert was sold to John Porter of Ticonderoga, New York, for \$300. He was then referred to as “The Porter Colt.” As a three-year-old, he was placed for training in the hands of the great harness driver and trainer, Dan Mace.

Mace gave him a record of 2:42 in his first race and was so impressed by the raw, as yet undeveloped potential of the colt, he offered to match him for \$5,000 or \$10,000 against any three-year-old in the country and got no takers. Soon after this, Mace made one crucial mistake. One day, in correcting the colt, he gave him a stinging cut with the whip. This injudicious treatment promptly destroyed all Daniel Lambert's trust. He ran two miles before Mace could stop him, and from that day forward was ruined for racing.

Daniel Lambert was at first used for stock purposes only on a small scale, and when five was sold to R. S. Denny of Boston, who kept him at Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. Denny took him to Saratoga, New York, the famous resort of elite and wealthy horseman, under the imposing name of Hippomenes. There he created a spectacular sensation as a stylish and speedy road horse.

Denny then sold him to Benjamin Bates, and he was kept at the Cream Hill Stock Farm in Shoreham, Vermont, standing his



LEFT TO RIGHT: Joe White by Daniel Lambert (*Bit & Spur*, Vol. IV); Cobden S by Cobden by Daniel Lambert (AMHA archives).

first formal season in 1866. He remained there, doing a steadily increasing business through the season of 1877 until Mr. Bates died, and then he was sent to the Bates Farm in Massachusetts until the estate was finally settled in 1880. Daniel Lambert was then purchased by David Snow of Andover, Massachusetts, until Mr. Snow's death in 1884. Mr. Snow had spent over \$75,000 building up his stock farm, and Daniel Lambert, now 24, and all his other horses were sold at auction in October of that year. Battell purchased Daniel Lambert for his stock company at Middlebury and brought the old horse home, and all the people of the town turned out with a brass band to welcome him. Daniel Lambert arched his neck and pranced through the streets keeping perfect time to the music, and in the words of one bystander, "was the proudest creature that ever walked the earth." He spent the remainder of his days at Battell's Bread Loaf Farm, remaining sound, active, and in excellent health till the day preceding his death which occurred on June 29, 1889, due to strangles, a respiratory infection caused by *Streptococcus equi* bacteria.

OFFSPRING OF DANIEL LAMBERT

Only 97 of his offspring made it into the Morgan Registry volumes, but the vast majority of them were swallowed up by the Standardbred and other breeds. Nevertheless, the influence of Daniel Lambert's offspring upon the Morgan breed is so widespread, it is only possible to briefly mention a few examples.

ABRAHAM

(x Polly Cook by Black Hawk)

Bred by Benjamin Baldwin of Ticonderoga, New York, Abraham was foaled in 1862. He was a dark bay in color, marked with a narrow stripe in his face; standing 15½ hands tall and weighing 1,000 pounds. Interestingly, his dam, Polly Cook was bred by

William Cook of Hague, the uncle of William H. Cook, breeder of Daniel Lambert. Polly Cook's dam was Young Poll (x Young Sir Charles), out of none other than the famous gray mare Poll, which William H. and his father had owned years before and which was the dam of Ethan Allen. Abraham was sold to the famous Cream Hill Stock Farm owned by Bates & Harris (this was the same Benjamin Bates who had owned Black Hawk), and which for many years was also the home of Daniel Lambert.

The Cream Hill Stock Farm, founded in 1861, was located, not surprisingly, on Cream Hill, in the northern part of the town of Shoreham, Vermont. Originally it consisted of 730 acres of land, made up of the old farms of Hiram Rich and Bela Howe. Cream Hill also raised premium quality Merino Sheep and was home of Sweepstakes, one of the most famous rams in the breed, who lived at the place during the same time frame as Abraham and Daniel Lambert. Additionally, Cream Hill operated as a dairy farm of the finest quality Jersey cows. Later the farm bred Holsteins, and passed through many owners before being converted to a beef cow-calf feeding operation in 1982, which is still in operation today.

Descendants of Abraham can be found in many lines and disciplines throughout the breed, especially those tracing to Brunk, Sellman, and Jackson Ranch breeding to mention a few, as well as among the Standardbred breed.

ADDISON LAMBERT

(x Black Kate by Addison)

A full brother of Ben Franklin out of the mare Black Kate (Addison by Black Hawk x Polly Smith by Sir Charles), Addison Lambert was bred by H. T. Cutts of Orwell, Vermont, and foaled in 1872. He was a bay with small star, standing 16 hands tall and weighing 1200 pounds, and had a trotting record of 2:27. His second dam was the gray mare Poll, dam of Ethan Allen. Addison Lambert was taken

to Buenos Ayres in South America where he stood for a season before returning to Vermont in 1891. Lines to Addison Lambert can be found through descendants of the noted endurance mare Sue Travelmore (Wysox x Lippitt Miss Nekomia) owned by C. J. O' Neill.

ARISTOS

(x Fanny Jackson by Stonewall Jackson)

Bred by John Porter of Ticonderoga and foaled in 1870, Aristos was a brown with white hind ankles, standing 16 hands and weighing 1,050 pounds. His dam was Fanny Jackson by Stonewall Jackson. Aristos had a trotting record of 2:27¾ and won many premiums including the 1st premium for Morgan Stallions awarded at the 1888 Vermont Horse Breeders' Association meeting. He was the sire of the fast trotter H. B. Winship who held the record of 2:06 with running mate for nearly eight years.

One of his most noted sons was Gillig (x Alice by Pearsall) who had a record of 2:23½ and was owned by the great race driver Dan Mace. Some lines to Aristos found today trace through his son Gillig to descendants of Revere (Mansfield x Folly by Bennington) and can be found in horses tracing to Jackson Ranch breeding. Also, through Revere's full brother Tipperary who sired the mare Gertie G (x Fryar), dam of Miller's Adel (x Upwey Ben Don) who appears in many show pedigrees, especially through her son Waseeka's In Command. The fourth dam of the stallion Colonel's Boy (Cornwallis x Gill by Mansfield) used by the Chilocco School was a daughter of Gillig. This line still has descendants among Standardbreds as well. Through his son Venture (x mare by Abraham) descendants of Aristos can be found among Morgans tracing to Brunk, Sellman, and Jackson Ranch breeding.

BEN FRANKLIN

(x Black Kate by Addison)

A full brother of Addison Lambert, Ben Franklin was foaled in 1873 and was one of the most influential sons of Daniel Lambert, and had a trotting record of 2:29. Ben Franklin was a black chestnut marked with a white off hind foot, and was bred by H. T. Cutts of Orwell, Vermont. He was black chestnut in color, and stood 16 hands tall and weighed 1,100 pounds. His third dam was the gray mare Poll, dam of Ethan Allen. Ben Franklin was kept with his brother at the Brookside Stock Farm until 1890, when he was sold at the age of 17 to a company in Nashville, Tennessee, for \$8,000, and was owned and kept at Frank McGavock's Two Rivers Stock Farm in Nashville. Later he was sold to J. C. Brunk and became central to the Brunk breeding program, and is responsible for one of the surviving Lambert sirelines through the Jubilee King family. This family is so large, it will have to be covered in a separate article.

COL. MOULTON

(x Jenny by Bigelow's Black Hawk)

A chestnut bred by W. G. Baldwin of Ticonderoga, New York, Col. Moulton was foaled in 1861. He stood 15 hands and weighed 1,000, and had a trotting record of 2:28½. His daughter Wilful (x Aristos by Daniel Lambert) was the dam of the noted gelding H. B. Winship who won ten of 18 races and trotted with running

mate in a time of 2:06. Wilful was also the 4th dam of Troubadour (x Jubilee De Jarnette), sire of Troubadour Of Willowmoor (x Fanny 2d who is widespread in Morgan pedigrees). Among many others, Troubadour Of Willowmoor was the sire of the great mare Quietude, who produced the prolific Western working sire Sonfield (x Mansfield) as well as show sire Upwey Ben Don and his full sister Upwey Benn Quietude (x Upwey King Benn) dam of Waseeka's Nocturne. Col. Moulton was also the sire of four of Fanny Cook's foals.

CAROLINE

Bred by Joseph Battell, after he had brought the aged Daniel Lambert home to Middlebury, Caroline was foaled in 1887. She was the dam of several foals including the full siblings Shakespeare and Carrie Gates (x General Gates) bred by Battell and exhibited by him at the 1904 World's Fair at St. Louis. Shakespeare, though only a yearling, was crowned Grand Champion Stallion of this enormous event while his sister was Champion Two-Year-Old Filly at the same show. Shakespeare was sold to the noted horseman John Gilmer Speed, author of *The Horse in America*, and managing editor of *The New York World*. After this, he was owned by Squadron C of the New York National Guard on Long Island. Caroline was later purchased by the US Government farm and produced at least 11 foals, her last colt Green Mountain (x Vermont by General Gates) at the age of 25. She frequently appears in Morgan pedigrees through her daughter Gertrude (x General Gates) tracing through descendants of the government stallion Goldfield (Mansfield x Juno) and through Carrie Gates tracing through descendants of Tiffany (Mansfield x Klyona).

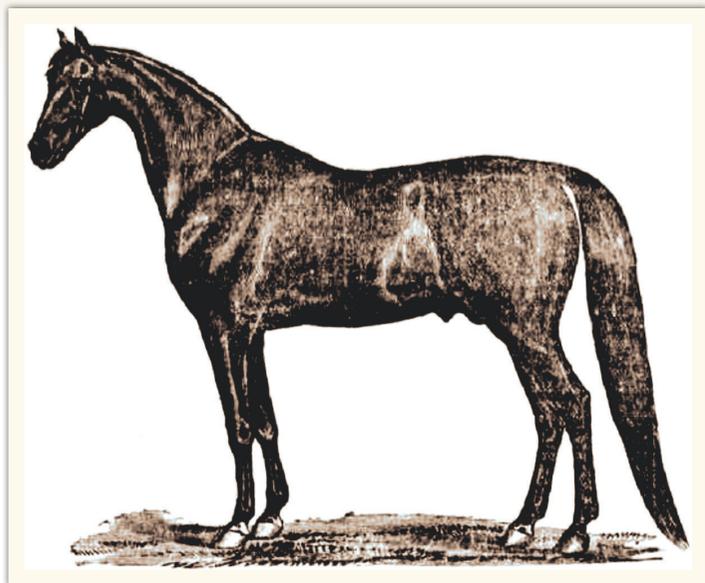
COBDEN

(x Clara by Ethan Allen)

Bred by J. N. North of Shoreham, Vermont, and foaled in 1874, Cobden was a chestnut standing 15 hands tall and weighing 1,000 pounds. His dam was Clara by Ethan Allen and out of the Dr. Dixon mare, said to be by Abdallah. Cobden had a trotting record of 2:28¾ made at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1883, and his daughter Helen M. trotted in 2:28 at the age of two, then the fastest record in New England for a two-year-old. Through his son Corbett (x mare by Henry S)—Corbett appears in descendants of Lippitt foundation stallion Sir Ethan Allen (Borden's Ethan Allen 3d x Walter Russell mare by Corbett); through his son Cobden Jr (x Topsy by Charley Watson) he can be found among descendants of Ulendon (Ulysses x Allenda); through his son Cobden S. (x Birdie Black) among descendants of the Lippitt foundation mare Susie (Donaldson x Nellie by Cobden S. Jr.); and through his daughter the Coe mare, among descendants of Uhlan (Bennington x Poinsetta).

HARRY ALLEN

Bred by Benjamin Bates and foaled about 1867 on the property of Clark a Cutter in Walden, Massachusetts, Harry Allen was a bay out of a light chestnut fast trotting mare, breeding untraced. He is frequently found among Morgans tracing to Brunk breeding through his son Harry Allen Jr (x mare by Royal Morgan) among descendants of Chetco (Ben Franklin x Nelly B).



LEFT TO RIGHT: Jubilee Lambert by Daniel Lambert (Middlebury Register); Scotland (Gen Gates x Highland Mary by Lambert Chief) (AMHA archives).

JOE WHITE

(x Unkown Mare by Draco)

Foaled in 1881, Joe White was bred by William Tourtellotte of Watertown, Massachusetts, out of a mare by Draco, son of Perkin's Young Morrill. He was a beautiful dark chestnut marked with a stripe in face and white off hind foot, and full silver mane and tail. Although he has no known descendants among Morgans today, Joe White was an example of the many excellent offspring of Daniel Lambert which were lost to the breed, and one who very closely resembled his sire. He was owned briefly by Joseph Battell and kept at his Bread Loaf Stock Farm, then was sold to Indiana.

Later he was purchased by Grand View Farms in Pennsylvania, who engaged for a number of years in breeding experiments in an effort to breed three classes of horses and establish a consistent type. These were for the purposes of heavy harness, saddle horses, and hunters. It was their belief that the best saddle horses could be obtained by crossing a Morgan stallion upon half-bred Hackney mares, which were sired by a Hackney stallion and out of a Thoroughbred or Standardbred mare. Joe White was purchased for this purpose. Prior to this time, he had sired five daughters which were all registered in Volume I of the Morgan Register. The only other offspring to be registered after Grand View Farms owned him was the stallion Joe Spot. This horse was bred by Grand View Farms out of the mare Lily Of The Valley, a daughter of Young Middletown by the Hambletonian son Middletown, and out of Lady Knox by Young Knox (5610, registered Volume III of the Morgan Register), and second dam by a Conestoga horse. The dam of Young Knox was a Thoroughbred mare captured by the Union Army at Cedar Grove, Tennessee. Foaled in 1907, Joe Spot was a flaxen chestnut with white spots on his neck, and was sold to the wealthy young sportsman Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt was an avid participant in the sport of road-coaching and liked horses of unusual coloring. Joe Spot was one of his favorites.

JUBILEE LAMBERT

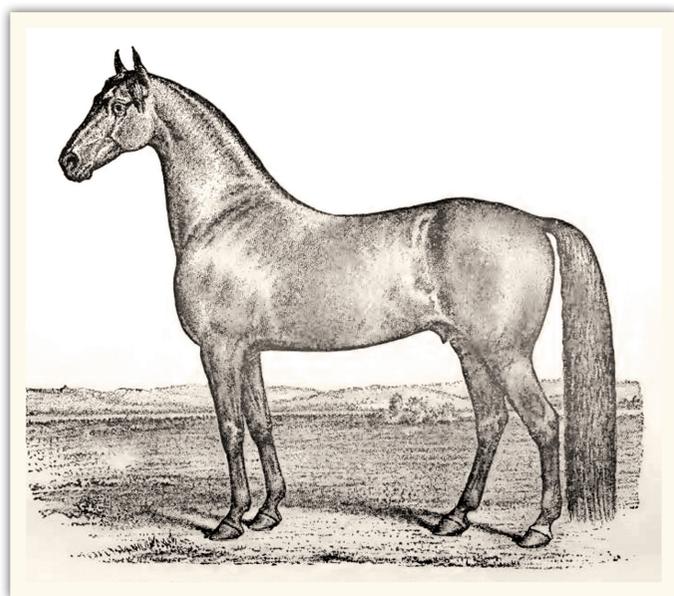
(x daughter of the Taft Horse by Black Hawk)

Bred by John Porter and Thomas Harvey of Ticonderoga, New York, Jubilee Lambert was a dark bay standing 15¾ hands tall and weighing 1,000 pounds, with a trotting record of 2:25. He was foaled in 1863, and his dam was a daughter of the Taft Horse by Black Hawk. He passed through several hands to W. H. Wilson of Cynthiana, Kentucky, and through his son Jubilee De Jarnette is responsible for one of the remaining surviving Lambert sirelines, and numerous descendants in all disciplines of the breed. This sireline is extremely rare with barely a handful of stallions still living that have not been gelded, and is a fascinating story worthy of a separate article.

LAMBERT CHIEF

(x Unknown Mare believed to be by Seely's American Star)

Foaled in 1869 at the Cream Hill Stock Farm in Shoreham, Vermont, Lambert Chief was a dark bay standing 16 hands and weighing 1,150 pounds. He was bred by Joseph Pratt of Boston, Massachusetts. His dam was a bay trotting mare with white hind feet, said to have trotted in 2:25. She was bred in Orange County, New York, and believed to have been a daughter of Seely's American Star. His descendants today are frequently found in Morgan pedigrees through two branches. One of these is through his daughter Highland Mary (x Jessie Benson by Highland Gray) who was dam of the government bred stallion Scotland (x General Gates). Scotland was exhibited at numerous Vermont State and County fairs, winning Grand Champion Stallion many times. Ben Lomond, a full brother of Scotland, was the sire of the stallion Governor Of Orleans used by Almanzo and Laura Ingalls Wilder. Lambert Chief also appears in many Morgan pedigrees today through descendants of his son Lambert Boy (x Nancy Hale 2d by General Sheridan) tracing to C. X. Larrabee breeding



TOP TO BOTTOM: Motion by Daniel Lambert (*American Stallion Register* Vol. 3); Ellen by Rocky Mountain, son of Motion (AMHA archives); Church's Ethan Allen (Star Ethan by Daniel Lambert x Church Maid).

MOTION

(x Never Mind by Young Moscow)

A handsome dark chestnut marked with a star and white left hind ankle, Motion was said by many to have ideal type, strength and beauty, closely resembling old Justin Morgan. He was bred by Leander Comee of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and foaled in 1873. Motion stood 15 hands tall and weighed about 1,000 pounds, and his trotting record was 2:29. His dam was Never Mind by Young Moscow and out of a daughter of Morgan Caesar by Woodbury Morgan. His muscular development was exceptional, and he was able to pull a road wagon at top speed with the greatest of ease. He was owned by Joseph Battell, and was one of Battell's favorite horses. It was Battell who gave him the name of Motion because, he said, "he not only showed the most perfect trotting action, but also showed himself quite a gymnast, standing upon his hind feet and looking over the high board fence at a country that on every side was exceedingly beautiful."

W. H. Wilson of Kentucky offered Battell \$6,000 for him after driving him in a race. Battell declined the offer, but took him to Dan Mace to see if he would train him. Mr. Wilson happened to come in as Battell was talking to Mace and told him, "He is as good a trotter, Mr. Mace, as ever struck the turf, and if you take him you will win every heat in a race under 2:20." In great excitement Mace leaped from his chair and said he would take the horse, but unfortunately within a very few days Mace became ill and failed to recover, so the opportunity was never realized.

In 1886, Motion was driven in a race without Battell's knowledge, while the horse was sick with epizootic, a deadly equine flu. He won the race, but died as a result. Descendants of Motion can be found in Morgan pedigrees today tracing to government foundation mare Ellen, including the full siblings Captor and Fillmore (Mansfield x Narissa); as well as descendants of Gay Mac (Mansfield x Dewdrop); Tiffany (Mansfield x Klyona); Goldfield (Mansfield x Juno), and many more.

PRINCESS DAGMAR

(x Unkown Mare by Ethan Allen)

A chestnut mare bred by Benjamin Bates and foaled in 1880, out of a daughter of Ethan Allen, Princess Dagmar can be found in Morgan pedigrees tracing to Brunk breeding through her son Charles Reade (x Woodward's Ethan Allen, a full brother of Daniel Lambert).

STAR ETHAN

(x Queen Of Vermont by Churchill Horse)

Bred by E. D. Hinds of Brandon, Vermont, Star Ethan was a bay marked with a star and white hind feet, standing 15 hands tall and weighing 1,000 pounds. He was foaled in 1874, and out of the mare Queen Of Vermont, a daughter of the Churchill Horse. He had a trotting record of 2:45½ and was highly regarded as a sire. The promising young stallion, Church's Ethan Allen (x Church Maid), though never registered and lost to the Morgan breed, was an excellent example of his stock. Descendants of Star Ethan can be found among Morgans tracing to C. X. Larrabee breeding.

TWILIGHT

A chestnut mare marked with a white stripe and white front foot on the off side, Twilight was bred by Porter Benson of Benson, Vermont, and foaled in 1871. Twilight appears in Morgan pedigrees tracing to Brunk breeding, including all Jubilee King and Flyhawk descendants.

During his lifetime, Daniel Lambert was loved and admired by many, and regarded with jealousy and disapproval by some who felt threatened by the popular interest in trotting speed. Nevertheless, the beauty and consistent qualities Daniel Lambert imparted soon ensured this blood was established in all strains of the breed, and it is still one of the most valued and cherished families in Morgan History. ■



© Carlen Schippers

Related Article: In January of 2011 author Brenda Tippin wrote "Criterion, King of the Lamberts" in an article for our "Significant Sire Series." It featured the horses of the Quietude Stud, where the blood of Daniel Lambert is preserved in the herd of mostly chestnut Morgans with bright flaxen manes. Their stallion, Quietude Jubilee Kingdom, pictured here, is a remarkable representative of the Lambert type all these generations later.

RESOURCES

- Allbreed Pedigree www.allbreedpedigree.com
- American Morgan Horse Association, "Online Morgan Registry."
- Battell, Joseph. *American Stallion Register*, Vols. I–III, Middlebury, Vermont: American Publishing Company, 1909–1913.
- Battell, Joseph. *The Morgan Horse and Register*, Vol. I, Middlebury, Vermont: Register Printing Company, 1894.
- Battell, Joseph. *The Morgan Horse and Register*, Vols. II–III, Middlebury, Vermont: American Publishing Company, 1905–1915.
- Busbey, Hamilton. *The Trotting and Pacing Horse in America*, New York: Macmillan, 1905.

- Church, Henry. *Terms of Service for Church's Ethan Allen*, Dunham, Quebec: Henry Church, 1887.
- Collins, Edward Day. *A History of Vermont*, Boston: Ginn & Company Publishers, the Athenaeum Press, 1903.
- Family Search www.familysearch.org
- Gue, Benjamin F. *History of Iowa From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century*, Vol. IV, New York: The Century History Company, 1903.
- Harper, Meritt Wesley. *Management and Breeding of Horses*, New York: Orange Judd Company, 1913.
- Hasbrouck, Frank. *The History of Dutchess County, New York*, Poughkeepsie, New York: S.A. Matthieu, 1909.
- Jordan, Rudolph Jr. *The Gait of the American Trotter and Pacer*, New York: William R. Jenkins Co., 1910.
- Library of Congress www.loc.gov
- Lossing, Benson J. *The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. I, New York: Harper Brothers, 1860.
- Marvin, Charles. *Training the Trotting Horse*, New York: The Marvin Publishing Company, 1890.
- Murray, Thomas Jefferson. *Horse Education*, Chicago: Thomas Jefferson Murray, 1890.
- Murray, W. H. H. *The Perfect Horse*, Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1873.
- *National Live Stock Journal*, Vol. 7, July 1876.
- *Our Dumb Animals*, Vol. 44, June 1911.
- Parlin, S.W. *The American Trotter*.
- Peter, Robert. *History of Fayette County*, Chicago: O. L. Baskin & Co., 1882.
- Speed, John Gilmer. *The Horse in America*, New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1905.
- *The Breeder's Gazette*, March 1887.
- USDA Department Circular 199.
- *USDA Special Report on the Sheep Industry*, 1892.
- *USDA 24th Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry*, 1907.
- Van Kleeck, Frank. *The Van Kleeck Family*, New York: Frank Van Kleeck, 1900.
- Wallace, John H. *American Trotting Register*, Vols. I–IV, New York: Wallace's Monthly, 1867-1882.
- *Wallace's Monthly*, Vols. I–13.
- Wallace, John H. *Yearbook of Trotting and Pacing*, Vol. X, Chicago: American Trotting Register Association, 1895.

