



~ HISTORY LESSON ~

# *Drumming Hoof Beats* THE STORY OF THE INDIAN RESERVATION MORGANS

By Gail Perlee

## PART 5: CHILOCCO AND THE OTHER OKLAHOMA INDIAN SCHOOLS

**T**he Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, located along the Kansas border in north central Oklahoma, was one of the first boarding schools established by the Federal government to educate Indian youth. In 1881, a frightened group of about 150 Kiowa and Commanche children

arrived at the site in covered wagons. Many had been taken from their families by force and sent away to be taught the white man's ways. An imposing stone three-story dormitory and schoolhouse building was erected on the 8,600 acre campus in 1883. Chilocco grew and prospered and became a part of a network of similar

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**ABOVE:** Horses were instrumental to the lives of Native American people. As our author documents, the Morgan played a role in reservation life in the early 20th century. (photo © Southern Ute Archives, [www.southernute-nsn.gov/history](http://www.southernute-nsn.gov/history)).



institutions. It flourished for almost a hundred years until, in the early 1980s, the government finally realized its error in trying to stamp out Native culture, traditions, and language and began shutting down the boarding schools.

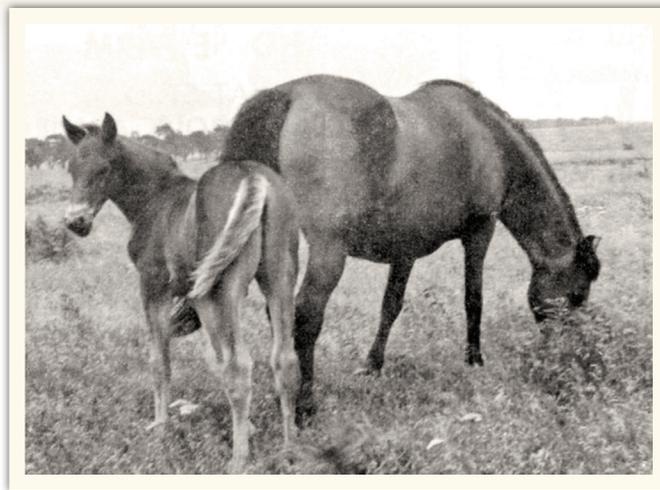
Just as Chilocco was a pioneer in its field, so their Horse Improvement Program was one of the first, and became one of the largest, most productive and enduring of its kind. The man behind it all was Lawrence E. Correll. He came to Chilocco as a teacher in 1919, became superintendent in 1924, and stayed until his retirement in 1956.

Sometime in the late 1930s, Correll and W. O. Roberts of the Oglala Indian School at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, apparently dreamed up and launched the Indian Horse Improvement Program under New Deal legislation. They soon settled on Morgans as the most suitable breed for the project, and Correll set off on a cross-country trip to purchase foundation stock. Initially he bought more than 50 registered Morgan mares and stallions, most of which were shipped to Chilocco and Pine Ridge. In a 1945 issue of *The Morgan Horse*, Correll described the type of Morgan he wanted for the program:

“Every horse that we put into our breeding herd must have good feet and legs...we are also adhering strictly to the thick, heavy set, well muscled body conformation, and a horse to stay in our herd must have good action, average amount of speed, and a horse that we say has ‘lots of sense.’ You will recall that we bought a large percentage of the herd of the late Elmer Brown of Halstead, Kansas, and in this herd we had some grand foundation mares.”

Although Correll founded the program, it was Alvin A. Kivett who directed it. In 1939 when the first Morgans arrived at Chilocco, Kivett was the school’s dairyman, but he had a background and an interest in horses. He helped unload the first Morgans and led them from the railhead one and half miles to Chilocco, and was immediately impressed. In 1943, Kivett was put in charge of the Morgan breeding program. He was promoted to Head of Livestock in 1945 and remained in that position until his retirement in 1968. In all, Kivett managed Chilocco’s Morgan breeding program for more than 25 years. Starting with excellent brood stock, Chilocco produced good Morgans for more than 40 years.

**ABOVE (TOP ROW):** Unidentified mares and foals in pasture at Chilocco. **BOTTOM ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT):** Barberry (Night Tide x Betty Barr), Brunk bred foundation stallion for Chilocco; Jekyll (Woodland Chief x Topaz), foundation sire for Chilocco bred by the US Government. (AMHA Archives)



**LEFT TO RIGHT:** Dorthea Bar (Barberry x Dorothy D H) and Ellen Bar (Barberry x Elberty Linsley) in work harness at Chilocco, with Ellen Bar's stud colt; Linbar (Barberry x Elberty Linsley) and foal Linsley Lee (Felix Lee) in pasture at Chilocco. (AMHA Archives)

The first two Morgan mares arrived at Chilocco in 1939. One was Pearl R.M. (Romanesque x Delight L) who produced seven registered foals for Chilocco and Jones Indian Academy. Most of the foundation horses came in 1940 and 1941, including 30 mares and fillies and three stallions. Allen Lee (Jubilee King x Allestra) and Barberry (Night Tide x Betty Barr) were both bred by the Brunk family in Illinois and Colonel's Boy (Cornwallis x Gill), a three-year-old, was purchased directly from his breeder in New York state. According to Kivett's son, Howard, Colonel's Boy was his father's favorite. He stood more than 15 hands and weighed about 1,200 pounds and was "gentle, easy riding, spirited and an excellent cow horse." The final foundation stallion Jekyll (Woodland Chief x Topaz), a two-year-old, came from the Government Farm in Vermont in 1942.

Nine mares arrived in 1940. Four of them were in foal including Racher (Silver Ranger x Dan's Bess). Her inbred son, Chilocco Star (x Silver Ranger) was a sire for the Rosebud School in South Dakota and the Coleville Agency in Washington State. Another was Dixie Bob (Dixie x Dan's Baby) who was also in foal to Silver Ranger and produced Silver Bobbie, who can be found in Funquest lines. Also, Bekky Stark (General Pershing x Cardinal) who carried the rare old Midwest lines. Her daughter, Bessie Colonel (x Colonel's Boy), was the dam of Chilocco sire Bar Linsley. Betty J (x Jekyll), a half sister to Bessie Colonel, produced 12 foals for Green Gates and Tas-Tee farms, and was the mother of Kitten L, dam of the stallion, Flight Commander. Dolly Madison, a full sister to Bekky Stark, also arrived in 1940. She was the dam of eight including the good sire, Madi Canfield (x Canfield). Deanna Dee (Linspar x Black Dinah) was also in the group. She only had two registered foals, but one of them was Dee Colonel (x Colonel's Boy) who produced the prolific matron Joyce Colonel (x Allen Lee) who can be found in Vona, Stonecroft, Windhover, Merriehill, and Statesman's pedigrees.

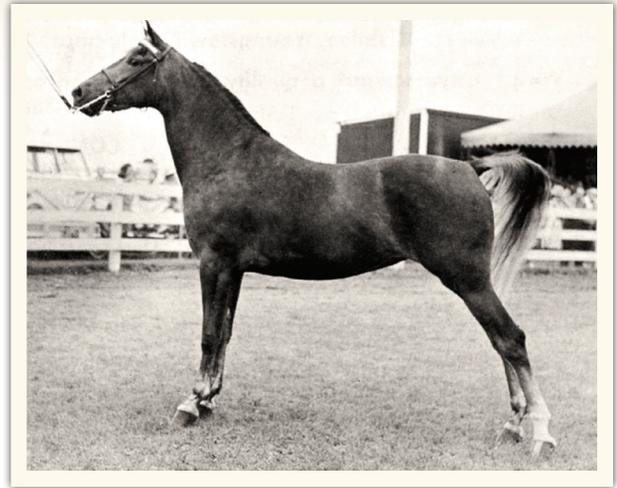
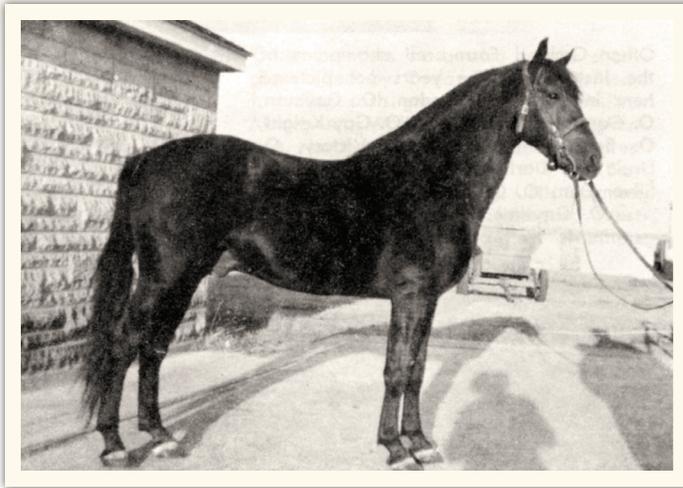
### THE FAMILY OF DOROTHY D H

Fifteen more mares arrived in 1941. One of the older ones was Dorothy DH (Dude Hudson x Daisy L). Before she came to Chilocco

she produced Major R M (x Romanesque) sire of 45 for Elmer Brown in Kansas. Four of her ten foals were bred by Chilocco. Two of them were significant broodmares. Like her dam, Dorthea Bar (x Barberry) had ten foals, including Bar Allen (x Linsley's Allen) sire of 33, and two important daughters by Linsley's Allen who bred on, Dorthea Allen and Dorothy Linsley. At age 18 Dorthea Bar was sold to Doris Greenwalt Ryan of Irish Lane farm in Illinois. There she produced two more breeding stallions, Irish Barr and Blackwood B, both by Shadow Hawk. Dorothy D H's other most productive daughter was Dot Jekyll (x Jekyll). All of her 14 foals came after she left Chilocco. Foaled in 1947, she was sold as a four-year-old to Stuart Hazard of Funquest Farm in Kansas and later to Herman Speck's Tas-Tee Farm in Ohio. For Funquest, she had the foundation mares Sun Dot and Eventide, both by Sunflower King, as well as Funquest RedTide (x Chief Red Hawk) who was the dam of Funquest Gojekell, sire of 51 for Pinehaven, Renaissance, and others. While at Tas-Tee, Dot Jekyll foaled Midnight Magic (x Townshend Gaymeade), the paternal grandsire of gray patriarch CW's Sterling Silver.

### THE FAMILY OF ELBERTY LINSLEY

Another excellent mare among the 1941 arrivals was Elberty Linsley (Linsley x Dolly D). She was eight years old and in foal to Barberry with Linbar, who went on to have 13 foals of her own. Linbar was the dam of Linsley Lee (x Felix Lee), sire of 78 for Funquest and El Jireh. Some of his best known get were the sires Funquest Buddy Lee (x Allen's Fancy L), and Lord Linsley (x Sunflower Belle) and the mares Funquest Lady Jane, Funquest Fancy Lee, and Kitty-Wampus. He was also the sire of pioneer Morgan event horse, Lady Linsley, and cutting mare Funquest Patchita. Elberty Linsley produced three influential full sisters to Linbar for Chilocco. Ellen Bar, foaled in 1946 and sold to Helen Brunk Greenwalt in 1962, was a key broodmare for the Brunks. She was the dam of the matron Senabar (x Senator Graham) and the major sires Senator Barr (x Senator Graham) and Beamington (x Mr Breezy Cobra). Another sister was Ella Bar. She had two foals for Chilocco before she was sold to Doris



**LEFT TO RIGHT:** Chilocco stud, R P Linsley (Pal x Racher); Summer Tan (Linsley's Allen x Ellen Bar), bred by Chilocco, owned by Helen Brunk Greenwalt.  
(AMHA Archives)

Ryan in 1957. In Illinois she produced the good broodmares Barette (x Chief Red Hawk) and Irish Breeze (x Mr Breezy Cobra). Irish Breeze was the dam of the breeding stallion Breezeway (x Irish Lee). The third sibling was Elain Bar. While at Chilocco she foaled Linela (x R P Linsley) who was sold to Stuart Hazard as a yearling and eventually produced 14 foals for Funquest, Kane's, and Michland. Linela was the dam of Funquest Benmore (x Upwey King Benn), who sired Funquest King OFancy (x Flyhawk's Fancy), sire of 87, mostly for Funquest. Elain Bar was sold to Doris Ryan at age 17 and produced the sire Irish Senator (x Senator Graham) in 1965. Elberty Linsley herself was sold to Stuart Hazard at age 21 in 1954, and was the mother of one of his best broodmares, Modelette (x Flyhawk).

### THE FAMILY OF FANITA

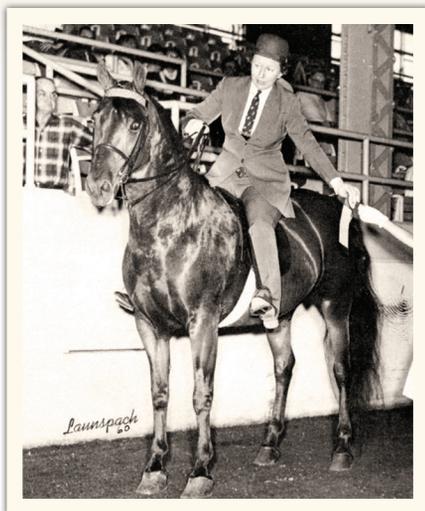
Fanita (Tiffany x Benita) was already a proven broodmare when she came to Chilocco in 1941. She was a foal of 1931, bred by J. C. Brunk and sold as a five-year-old to Helen Brunk Greenwalt and then to Elmer Brown in Kansas. She had eleven foals between 1936 and 1948. The most famous was Senator Graham (x Senator Knox) who sired 118 Morgans and was a legendary sire for both the LU Sheep Co. in Wyoming and the Brunks in Illinois. Fanita was also the dam of Brunkey (x Juzan) who went into the Indian Horse Improvement Program. Fanita produced six foals for Chilocco. She was the dam of Felix Lee (x Allen Lee), who was used lightly at stud, then sold as a nine-year-old. He sired Lenora Felix (x Lenora Jekyll) who was sold to Stuart Hazard as a yearling and was the dam of Stelletta (x Flyhawk's Black Star), dam of eleven Funquest foals. Many of Stelletta's offspring bred on, including Funquest Estrella, dam of Joyce Quigley's AMHA Sport Horse Award winning stallion Funquest Erick. Lenora Felix was also the dam of Lucky Stone (x Colonel's Boy) who sired The Daisy Chain, dam of 15 including the matron Kitty-Wampus (x Linsley Lee) and the sire Blarney Stone. While at Chilocco, Fanita had Fleta Lee (x Allen Lee) who in turn produced the good broodmares Freda Linsley and Freda Allen, both by Linsley's Allen. Fanita's large prolific family was a cornerstone of both the Funquest and the Brunk lines.

### THE FAMILIES OF VIOLA LINSLEY AND LISABELLE

Two well-bred full sisters, Viola Linsley and Lisabelle, came to Chilocco in 1941. They were by the Government bred Linsley and out of Donbelle, a mare of old New England breeding. Viola Linsley was nine and had already produced the sire, El Cortez, and the mare, Velvet R M, both by Romanesque. She had five foals at Chilocco, but the only one to breed on was Violet Linsley (x Tehachapi Allen) the foal she was carrying when she came to Oklahoma. Violet Linsley was the dam of sires Viscount Colonel (x Colonel's Boy) and Linsley's Allen (x Felix Lee) as well as the mare Linet (x R P Linsley). Linsley's Allen sired 48 registered foals for Chilocco between 1957 and 1972. Among them were the sires Bar Allen (x Dortha Bar), whose line has died out, and Colonel Allen (x Donbelle Colonel) who was a herd sire at Chilocco and got 35 foals for them. Linet was sold to Stuart Hazard as a yearling and resold two years later. She was the dam of eight foals. Two that bred on are Downer's Debutante and Regina Linsley, who was the grand dam of the show horse and sire, Nostradamus. Lisabelle was twelve when she arrived at Chilocco. She had already produced eight foals and had eight more while in Oklahoma. Some of her Chilocco foals that bred on are the colts Loren Belle (x Tehachapi Allen), who went into the Rosebud program, Lester Jekyll (x Jekyll) who sired the Funquest broodmare Nelda L J (x Neliza) and Larry Colonel (x Colonel's Boy), sire of the matrons Margaret Colonel, Sunflower Belle, and Duchess L C. Lisabelle's daughter Donbelle Colonel was the dam of Colonel Allen.

### THE FAMILY OF NELIZA

The last major broodmare to arrive in 1941 was Neliza. Born in 1935 and bred by J. C. Brunk, she produced ten foals in all. Four of the colts were used at stud, Neal Colonel (x Colonel's Boy), Gallant King and Chief Red Hawk (both by Flyhawk), and Pukwana (x Senator Graham). Stuart Hazard bought Neliza in 1951 and bred the last three, each of which became a successful sire. Gallant King was foundation stallion for Everett Reed in Colorado where he sired



**TOP TO BOTTOM:** Modelette (Flyhawk x Elberty Linsley) one of Stuart Hazard's first and most successful crosses of Chilocco mares with Flyhawk (photo © Launspach); Rex Linsley (R P Linsley x Nelda L J) another breeding stallion bred and used by Chilocco (photo © Alexander); Show horse and broodmare, Sue C (Star Jekyll x Joyce Colonel), 100 percent Chilocco breeding (photo © DeFrippis).

a line of fancy roadsters bearing the Reed's prefix. He had 98 get. Chief Red Hawk, sire of 69 and Pukwana, sire of 71, both stood at Funquest for many years. Neliza was also the dam of Nelda L J (x Lester Jekyll). Bred by Chilocco and foaled in 1948, she was sold to Hazard in 1965. She produced seven foals in her lifetime, including two sires for Chilocco, Rex Linsley (x R P Linsley) and Saber (x Colonel's Boy) and one for Hazard, Benneldo (Upwey King Benn). Nelda L J was also the dam of the Funquest matrons Sunelda and Funquest Sunella, both by Sunflower King. Neliza was a special broodmare partly because she produced multiple breeding stallions and had a daughter that did the same. As a result she appears in many pedigrees today.

### THE CHILOCCO LEGACY

The Chilocco Indian Agricultural School breeding program was active from 1939 until 1980 and produced 248 registered Morgan foals. The school was closed down at the end of the 1980 - 81 school year along with most of the other Indian boarding schools. The remaining Morgans were sold at auction in the spring of 1982. Chilocco bloodlines are alive and thriving in the breed today largely because of Stuart Hazard and the Brunk family. Most of the foundation stock for Hazard's Funquest Farm came directly from Chilocco. Between 1951 and 1962 he purchased a total of 29 Chilocco Morgans, 20 of which were mares and fillies. He used a few of the colts at stud, especially Linsley Lee (Felix Lee x Linbar). But his decision to use the Brunk stallion Flyhawk on his Chilocco mares set the course for a large breeding program that consistently put sound, pretty, high quality Morgans on the ground for 38 years. While Mr. Hazard got his start with Chilocco horses, the Brunk family used them to revitalize a Morgan dynasty that was already more than 80 years old. When Helen Brunk Greenwalt and her daughter, Doris Ryan, bought five old Chilocco broodmares between 1957 and 1962, they dipped back into their best old bloodlines while adding some sturdy Western working lines. Stuart Hazard and the Brunks used the Chilocco horses wisely as building blocks for a new generation of Morgans that suited the changing markets of the

day while perpetuating the best qualities of an ancient breed. In the process they preserved the fruits of one of the biggest, best and longest running of all the tribal Horse Improvement Programs.

### CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO SCHOOL

In November of 1948, the Chilocco Agricultural School transferred four Morgans to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian School at Concho, Oklahoma. Included were two three-year-olds, the stallion Valor Jekyll (Jekyll x Viola Linsley), a mare Dora Bar (Barberry x Dorothy D H), and two yearling fillies, Bell Jekyll (Jekyll x Myrabelle R M) and Velva Jekyll (Jekyll x Viola Linsley). If they were intended to be the nucleus of a breeding program, nothing came of it. None of them had registered offspring or was ever again transferred. Nothing is known of their fate.

### JONES ACADEMY

Jones Indian Academy in Harshorne, Oklahoma, acquired their foundation stock from Chilocco beginning in 1948. Four of the eight mares they received were Chilocco foundation horses. They were Bekky Stark (General Pershing x Cardinal) and her sister Dolly Madison, plus Lolita (Linspar x Loma) and Pearl R.M. (Romanesque x Delight L). The other four, Dee Colonel (Colonel's Boy x Deanna Dee), Dona Jekyll (Jekyll x Dolly Madison), Lilly Bar (Barberry x Lisabelle), and Linda Colonel (Colonel's Boy x Lynna), were bred by Chilocco and had foals for them. In 1949, three of the original foundation mares from Oglala High School at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, arrived at Jones Academy. They were Jean Arthur (General Pershing x Bird L), Kate Smith (Romanesque x Bird L), and Lady Sutter (Brilliant R x Spry). These mares had been outstanding producers for Oglala. Kate Smith was the dam of Red Correll, Jean Arthur was the granddam of sire Sir Chilocco R B, and Lady Sutter was the mother of 11 including the sire Morgan Rockwood and the matrons Brilliant Lady, Correll's Dream, Oglala Girl, and Mae.

Jones Academy may have gotten a late start as Morgan breeders, but they began with eleven proven mares and soon acquired some excellent stallions. In 1949



**TOP TO BOTTOM:** The stallion Lucky Stone (Colonel's Boy x Lenora Felix), age six (photo © W. Patriquin); Saber (Colonel's Boy x Nelda L J), stallion bred by Chilocco (AMHA Archives); Homebred Chilocco stallion, Star Jekyll (Tenpin x Dona Jekyll) (AMHA Archives).

they briefly had the services of the Oglala bred palomino stud, Morgan Gold (Red Correll x Luellen) before he was sold for \$6,000 and disappeared from the breed. He sired his last registered foal in Oklahoma. Linda Morgan (x Linda Colonel) was a black foal of 1950, bred by Jones Academy. She went on to produce ten foals. Her sons Lingold, a palomino, and Two Bars, a buckskin, both sired registered Morgans, but neither bred on and Linda Morgan's family died out. Jones Academy also got the Chilocco sire, Loren Belle (Tehachapi Allen x Lisabelle) in 1949, but the next year he was transferred to the Rosebud Boarding School in South Dakota. He left five get at Jones.

Having acquired and lost two proven breeding stallions in less than a year, Jones then benefited from the closing of the US Remount Service and other government horse breeding operations. In 1950, they got two stallions from the Government Farm in Vermont. One was a yearling named Tenpin (Mentor x Naiad), the other an 18-year-old herd sire who had stood for many years at the University of Connecticut and the Government Farm. Canfield (Bennington x Artemisia) was foaled at the Government Farm in 1932, the last foal of Artemisia and was one of six famous full siblings (Mansfield, Ulysses, Querido, Willys, and Redfern). He was well respected in New England for his beauty and gentle nature, which he passed on to his get. He sired a total of 64 foals during his lifetime but got only one crop for Jones Academy. Six Canfield foals were born there in 1951. Only one of them, Madi Canfield (x Dolly Madison), produced registered offspring. He was sold to a local man in 1953, and was then sold twice more that same year, finally becoming the property of C. D. Lyons of Missoula, Montana. Madi Canfield sired 47 foals between 1955 and 1978. Many of them bred on including the Keers foundation mare Modette Linsley (x Kitty Linsley), Mary Wolverton's cutting mare Leontine Linsley (x Bonny Linsley), EMR broodmare Kootenai Madi's Girl (x Leota) and sires Beaumont Canfield (x Bonny Linsley), Scoocum Canfield (x Bonny Linsley) and Madison Canfield (x Mon Heir Kesta). Today Madi Canfield's name can be found in Western working pedigrees in the Northwest and western Canada.

After 1951, Jones Academy bred only two more Morgans. Both were foals of 1953 sired by Tenpin. One of them, Star Jekyll (x Dona Jekyll), was sold as a weanling with his dam and went on to sire 32 Morgans, including Sue C, Lingold, and Two Bars mentioned above. Despite starting out with a large herd of excellent stock, the Jones Academy program lasted just six years and produced only 16 registered foals.

### SEQUOYAH TRAINING SCHOOL

The Sequoyah Training School in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, received two yearling fillies, Brilliant Lady (Silver Ranger x Lady Sutter) and Eckholm Ruth (Silver Ranger x Lulu Belle R M) from Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in 1943, but they never registered any foals. Then in 1949 a small breeding program was begun. They bred their two mares to the Jones Academy stallion, Loren Belle, just before he was transferred to the Rosebud School in South Dakota. Two foals were registered in 1950, but none in 1951. Sequoyah must have become serious about breeding Morgans because, in 1951, the old stallion.

Canfield and four young mares were transferred to them

## HISTORY LESSON *≈ Drumming Hoof Beats*

from Jones Academy. There were three two-year-old fillies, bred by Chilocco but registered by Jones. They were Belle Lee (Felix Lee x Linda Colonel), Joyce Colonel (Allen Lee x Dee Colonel), and Tahana Morgan (Allen Lee x Dolly Madison). The Jones bred yearling filly, Linda Morgan (Morgan Gold x Linda Colonel) completed the herd.

Between 1952 and 1954, when all the Morgans were sold into private ownership, Sequoyah registered seven more foals, all by Canfield. Although Lady Brilliant (Canfield x Brilliant Lady) and Tahana Sequoyah (Canfield x Tahana Morgan) each had several registered offspring, their lines are extinct today. Only Joyce Colonel, dam of ten, bred on through two of her daughters, who were born after she left Sequoyah. Leota Lee (x Tenpin), a foal of 1955, was the mother of 12, three for Camelot, three for Windhover and six with the Vona suffix. Sue C (x Star Jekyll) foaled in 1957 was the dam of 13, mostly for Merriehill. Both these mares appear in modern show horse pedigrees. It is sad that only one thin line survives from such a well bred and apparently carefully selected herd.

### AFTER THOUGHTS

This concludes the series about the Morgan horse breeding programs at reservations and Indian schools under the Indian Horse Improvement Program. Although it involved 22 Indian Agencies and Schools in eleven Western states, more than 800 registered Morgans and countless partbreds, this major Government project has been almost entirely forgotten today. Coincidentally it played an important part in preserving the Morgan horse. By the mid-1930s the breed was facing extinction. Between the ongoing change over from horses to gas powered vehicles and the crippling effects of the Great Depression, Morgan horses were out of a job and becoming an expensive luxury few could afford. In 1933, the Morgan Horse Club registered only 78 foals and recorded just 63

transfers. Fortunately for the breed, while the rest of America was getting out of the horse business, Native American peoples, most of whom lived on huge, remote reservations with unpaved roads, still depended on horses for transportation, farming, and livestock management. The Horse Improvement Program was one of many Government projects meant to benefit Native Americans under legislation popularly known as the "Indian New Deal." In its day, the Horse Improvement Program, which chose and used Morgans almost exclusively, accomplished its goals of improving the Indian horses, educating Indian youth, and providing a cash crop for the impoverished tribes. As time went on, the tribes slowly gained access to modern roads and vehicles and their dependence on horses declined. And, unfortunately, their fine Morgan herds were far from the pleasure horse markets, which sprang up after WWII. One by one the breeding programs were abandoned and the horses sold. Relatively few of the Indian bloodlines survived and bred on but, as can be seen in these articles, the Indian programs kept the breed going during the lean years of the 1930s and '40s, and later made important contributions to the Morgan gene pool. If you look back in your Morgan's pedigree, especially if it is a colorful or Western working bred, you may find that it has "Indian" blood.

Most of the information in this series came from early issues of *The Morgan Horse* and the Morgan Horse Registers, which included transfer records in Volumes 5 (1939) through 10 (1965). Additional sources were the National Museum of the Morgan Horse, Western equine journals, books on Native American history, and the internet. ■

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This concludes the Drumming Hoof Beats five-part series in *The Morgan Horse*.

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