



~ HISTORY LESSON ~

Drumming Hoof Beats THE STORY OF THE INDIAN RESERVATION MORGANS

By Gail Perlee

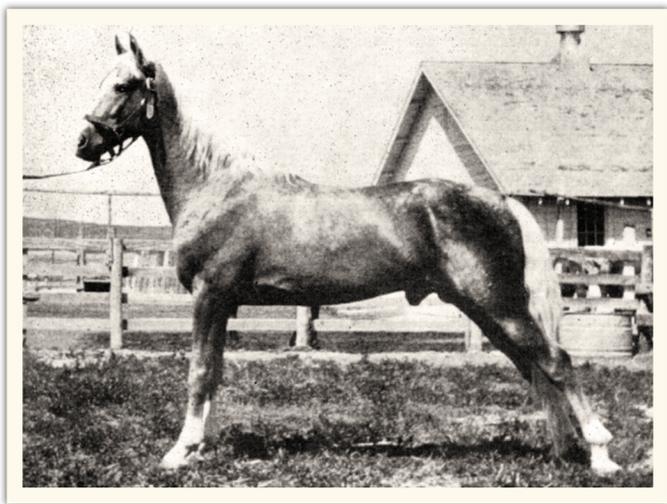
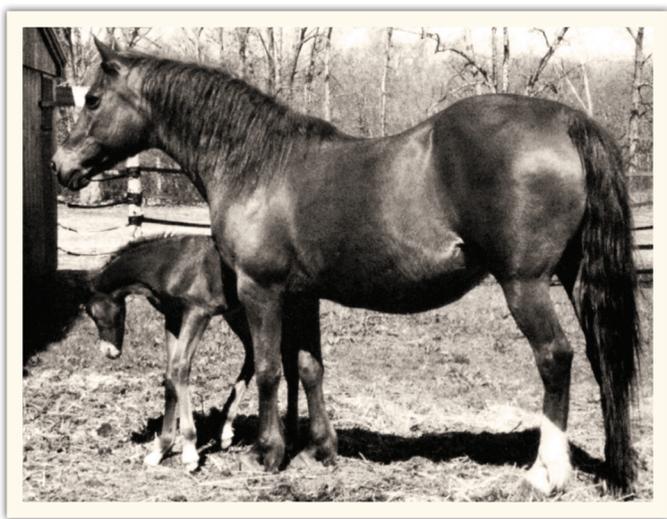
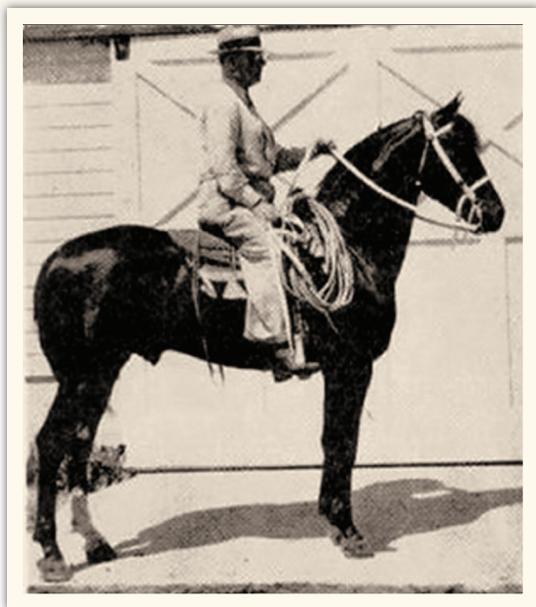
PART 3: PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Pine Ridge Indian reservation in southwestern South Dakota is the home of the Oglala Sioux. The 5,000 square mile Sioux reservation dates from 1889 and is the second largest in the United States with a population of about 20,000. In the 1930s, there were no paved roads on the

huge reservation and horses were a necessary part of everyday life for the Native people. They were used for transportation, farming, cattle ranching, and just about everything else now powered by gasoline engines.

Pine Ridge was the cradle of the Indian Horse Improvement

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).

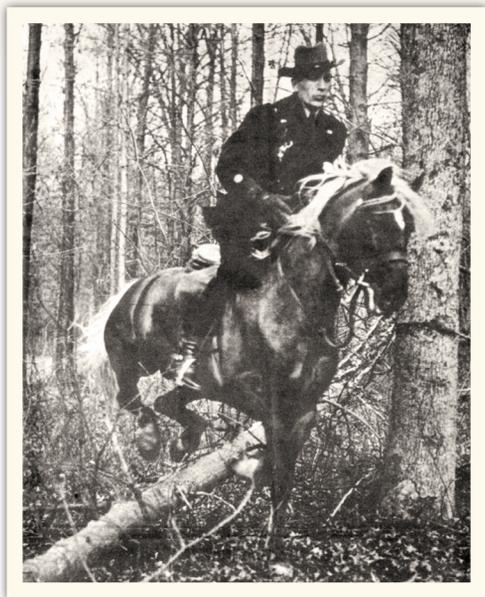


TOP TO BOTTOM: Red Correll (Will Rogers x Kate Smith) in his prime at Pine Ridge, W. O. Roberts up (AMHA Archives); Radiant Correll (Red Correll x Gold Dawn Mills) with foal. Mare is 100% Pine Ridge breeding (AMHA Archives); Morgan Gold (Red Correll x Luellen) at Pine Ridge (AMHA Archives).

program, and it soon became one of the largest and most influential of the Morgan horse breeding operations.

W. O. Roberts, superintendent of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency from 1936 to 1946, began the horse improvement experiment there in 1938. Good stallions of several breeds, including Morgan, Saddlebred, Tennessee Walker, and Appaloosa, were purchased. At the time, there were upwards of 10,000 horses of various breeds and types on the reservation, and tribal members were encouraged to breed their best mares to these stallions. By 1942, in a letter published in the March-April issue of the *The Morgan Horse* magazine, Roberts reported, “the Morgans are so acceptable to the Indian people that they have virtually crowded out every other breed.” He went on to say that their Morgan breeding herd included five mature stallions, three two-year-olds, and 22 mares, plus three more stallions placed with other Indian groups. They also had a band on Wounded Knee Creek consisting of 40 mares (seven Saddlebreds, four Arabians, nine Thoroughbreds, 14 grade Thoroughbreds, and six Morgans) all running with two registered Morgan stallions. In addition, 100 half Morgan foals from Indian mares had been purchased by the Agency. In only four years, this ambitious program had spread across the reservation and to several other Indian agencies in the Dakotas, as well as serving as a depot and distribution center for more than 100 Morgans purchased for other tribes throughout the western United States.

The registered Morgan herd at Pine Ridge began in 1939 with a yearling Brunk bred stallion, Brunkey (Juzan x Fanita) and a two-year-old Western bred filly, Allen Dawn (Tehachapi Allen x Sparbelle). Both horses came from Elmer Brown in Kansas. They were purchased for the Oglala Community High School, which is located at the reservation headquarters in Pine Ridge. In 1940, the school acquired two more Western Working Family (WWF) mares, Betty Dean (Dixie x Dan’s Bess) and Silver Babe (Silver Ranger x Baby Dix), both bred by W. P. Thornhill in the panhandle of Texas. That same year they bought two mares from C. G. Stevenson in Iowa, Jean Arthur (General Pershing x Bird L by Linsley) and Kate Smith (Romanesque x Bird L). Kate Smith, a WWF mare, was heavy in foal to Will Rogers (Herod Panic x Cardinal by Winterset) one of the last of an old Midwest family descended from Black Hawk. When her colt was born on the short grass prairie, he was named Red Correll, perhaps in honor of another man who championed the use of Morgans in the Horse Improvement Program, L. E. Correll of the Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma. Red Correll matured into a major breeding stallion who founded a dynasty both on and off the reservation. In 1941, two more young stallions came to Pine Ridge, Bar S Hudson (Romanlight x Bar S Star) bred by O. E. Sutter in Kansas and Chief Joseph (Sea Gull x Montana Maid) bred by Thomas W. Adams in Montana. The Iowa bred Burkey (Rosevelt x Queen Mae) who arrived in 1942, was the final foundation stallion. That same year, Lady Sutter (Brilliant R x Spry), Lulu Belle RM (Romanesque x Donbelle), and Mae (Chocolate x Lady Sutter) arrived to finish out the broodmare band. Virtually all of the Oglala School Morgans were extremely well-bred horses acquired from long established breeders of premium stock. From this excellent foundation, the Oglala School bred 102 registered Morgans and countless partbreds between 1941 and 1957. Most



LEFT TO RIGHT: Sioux Gold (Morgan Gold x Illawana Topsy) on patrol with the Washington, DC Park Police (AMHA Archives); Rusty Walker (King Pine x Miss Luellen) in a trail class. Bred by Stanley Walker, dam bred by Pine Ridge, sire by Chief Wabaunsee, full brother to Silver Rockwood (AMHA Archives).

of the foals, other than those sired by the foundation stallions, were by Swanee (Swanton x Little Lulu), Shenandoah Red (Red Correll x Shenandoah Queen), and the palominos Morgan Gold (Red Correll x Luellen), Yellow Gold (Morgan Gold x Lulu Belle RM), and Sioux Gold (Morgan Gold x Illawana Topsy), all born and bred at Pine Ridge.

A second and larger Morgan breeding program was begun at Pine Ridge in 1942 by the Pine Ridge Indian Agency. The Oglala School and the Agency maintained separate breeding and ownership records, but regularly used each other's mares and stallion services. The primary foundation stallion for the Agency was Swanton (Bennington x Carolyn). He was bred by the US Government Farm in Vermont and foaled in 1925. Transferred to the US Remount Service as a yearling, Swanton served as a remount stallion in Kansas, Minnesota, and North Dakota before coming to Pine Ridge in 1942. By 1949, he had sired 26 registered Morgan foals at Pine Ridge, including Swanee (x Little Lulu) who replaced him as herd sire. Then the old horse was sold to private ownership in Nebraska where he produced just one more filly, Smoky Hawk (x Lu Hawk) in 1953. She was Swanton's only registered get not bred by the Sioux, but even she was out of a reservation bred mare. Another foundation stallion was Highland Glen (Justin's Silhouette x Sprite) who came from his breeder CJ Stafford of Nye, Montana, as a two-year-old in 1942 and was transferred to the Yakima and Coleville reservations in Washington state in 1946. Other stallions used by the agency were Burkey and Red Correll, as well as some of their own breeding including Shenandoah Red, Morgan Gold, and Yellow Gold.

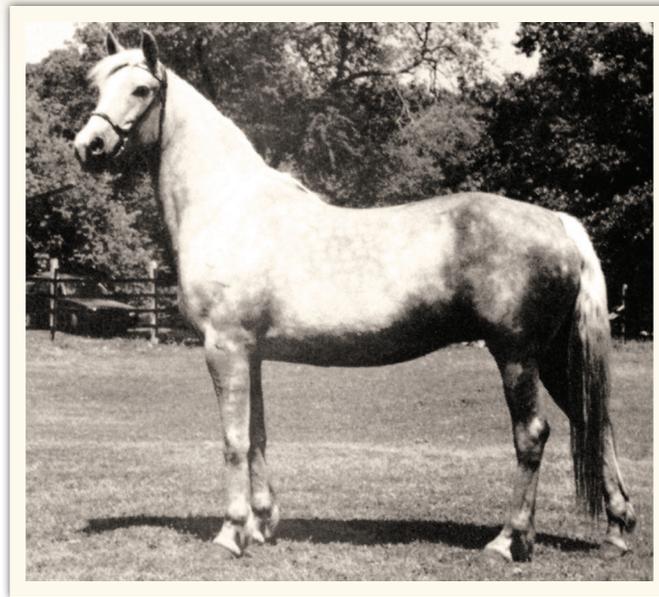
Many of the Agency's 21 foundation mares were solidly WWF, but a few like Rarette (Jubilee King x Nella), Shenandoah Queen (King Shenandoah x Rarette), and Illawana Topsy (Ken Carmen x Nala) were Brunk bred mares from Illinois. Others like Kitty Edna (Winterset x Jay), Beauty Panic (Herod Panic x Midnight Beauty),

Gusta (Paramount x Midnight), Lady Lou (Seek No Further x Malou), and Malou (Sucessful x Lida) were from Iowa and carried the old Midwest Black Hawk lines. Some of the most productive WWF mares were Bar S Delight (Romanlight x Delightful) bred by the Sutter Ranch in Kansas; Luellen (Night Tide x Ethete) bred by the LU Sheep Company in Wyoming; May Rockwood (Rockwood x May Hudson) bred by Elmer Brown in Kansas; Nellie Mae Morgan (Silver Ranger x Danlyn) bred by W. P. Thornhill in Texas; and Bonny Jean (Rosin x Montana Maid) bred by Thomas W. Adams in Montana. Several of these mares produced foals for both the school and the agency.

The Pine Ridge Agency bred 85 registered Morgans between 1942 and 1961, but their output was uneven. The most productive years were 1944 with 17 and 1946 with 19 foals. There were no registrations at all in 1948 and from 1950 to 1953 and between 1957 and 1960. In six other years, only one or two were registered. Probably more purebreds were born in those years, but not registered. By the mid-1950s, the importance of the horse to life on the reservation was diminishing as the Native people gained access to modern conveniences and technology. Interest in horses and horse breeding was dropping as their usefulness declined. For all practical purposes, both of the registered Morgan horse breeding programs at Pine Ridge had ceased operations by 1956. Many of the horses were sold at public auctions on the reservation in 1954 and 1956.

THE LEGACY OF PINE RIDGE

Many Morgan breeders would eventually benefit from Pine Ridge bloodlines, but two Nebraska ranchers, Stanley Walker and B. Wallace Mills, obtained their foundation stock directly from the reservation and based their breeding programs on Pine Ridge horses. Walker bought his first mare, a two-year-old palomino filly named Golden Peggy (Yellow Gold x Betty Gold), in 1954 when he

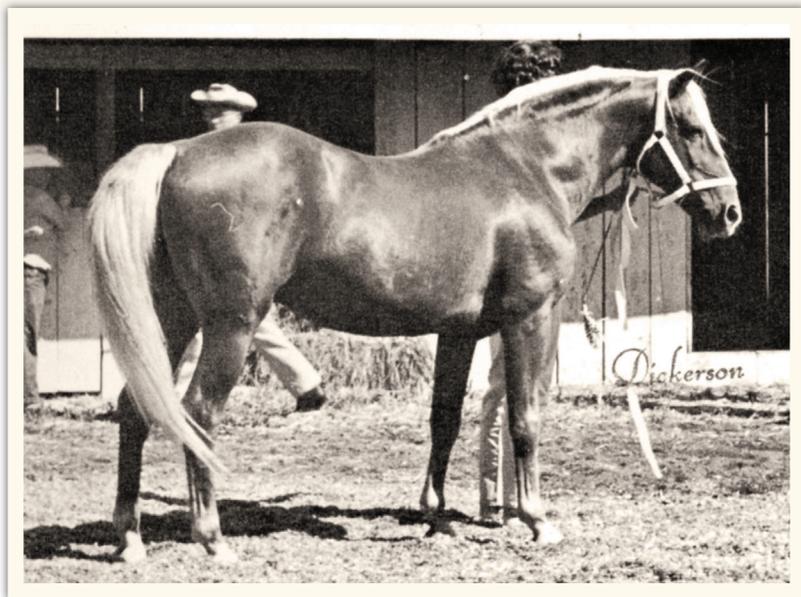


LEFT TO RIGHT: Blackwood Correll (Red Correll x Lady Rockwood). Bred by B. Wallace Mills from Pine Ridge stock (AMHA Archives); Triple S Soap Suds (Blackwood Correll x Triple S Goldusty), bred by and broodmare for the Painters, 3/4 Pine Ridge breeding (AMHA Archives).

worked for the government at Pine Ridge. In 1956, Golden Peggy foaled a palomino filly (x Red Correll) that they registered as Taffey Ann Walker. Each of these mares produced eleven “Walker” suffix foals. By 1956, Ruth and Stan Walker had moved to a ranch near Rushville, Nebraska, but they returned to Pine Ridge to buy another two-year-old mare, Red Lulu (Red Correll x Little Lulu). She also produced eleven “Walker” foals for them. Finally, when the last of the registered Morgans left Pine Ridge in 1961, the Walkers obtained a six-year-old palomino mare, Miss Luellen (Red Correll x Luellen) and her unregistered weanling filly by Swanee, which they named Miss Suzanne Walker. That same year they found an unregistered mare with a filly foal at the Cheyenne River Indian Agency in South Dakota. They registered the mare as Red May Walker (Dakota Thunder Cloud x May Dawn) and her filly (x Yellow Gold) as Red Gold Walker. All these mares were bred to Chief Wabaunsee (Agazziz x May Rockwood) and his son King Pine (x Pine Spice JH). Later, they used a fine palomino stud of their own breeding, Rusty Walker (King Pine x Miss Luellen). In the 1970s, Stan Walker brought in a good Eastern bred stallion, Merry Ethan (Merry Knox x Conniedale) as an outcross. The Walkers continued as breeders into the early 1980s and produced more than 80 registered Morgans. Today their bloodlines survive mainly in the descendants of three palomino stallions, Rusty Walker, sire of 34, all for the Walkers; Speedramp Walker (Merry Ethan x Nugget Ann), sire of 45 including the sire Speedking; and Aeolus Walker (Merry Ethan x Taffey Ann Walker), sire of 19. Many of the Walker mares bred on too, leaving a rich heritage to the Western Working Family and, especially, to colorful Morgans.

Like Stanley Walker, Nebraska rancher B. Wallace Mills, acquired his first Morgan from Pine Ridge in 1954, a black three-year-old mare named Miss Shenandoah (Shenandoah Red x Luellen). Then in the 1956 dispersal he purchased Lady Rockwood (Shenandoah Red x May Rockwood) and her two-year-old

daughter, Miss Rockwood (x Swanee). In 1961, Mills was able to get one more Pine Ridge mare, Maywood (Yellow Gold x May Rockwood), a nine-year-old palomino. But the real apple of his eye was the Pine Ridge herd sire, Red Correll. Mills had first seen him as a suckling foal and admired him many times over the years. The sixteen-year-old stallion was not offered in the June 1956 auction, but was finally put on the block that November. Although times were tough in the cattle business and money was tight, Wallace and Evelyn traveled to the auction. Mills said later that he had never seen the magnificent stud in such poor condition, and there was only one other bidder. Mills reached his limit only to have the other bidder top his bid. At the last moment, another bidder chimed in and claimed the horse. Happily, it was Mill’s wife, Evelyn, who knew that her husband’s heart would be broken if they went back to Hay Springs without Red Correll. The Mills owned the stallion until his death at age 33 in 1973. In all, Red Correll sired 92 registered foals, about half for the Indians and half for the Mills. He has many descendants today and Western Working breeders are always happy to find him in a pedigree. In 1968, Mills purchased Topsy Eagar Beaver (Broadwall Brigadier x Bambi x LU Colonel) to cross on his Red Correll daughters. The Mills began to use the Niobrara prefix in 1976. Before that the foals were often registered with Correll or Eagar in their names. The Mills built an equine dynasty on a foundation of Pine Ridge stock and registered more than 130 Morgans over the years. Even after they passed away, their daughter Sheryl Drew and her husband, Bob, continued the Niobrara line. In 1988, they held a dispersal sale in which 30 of the last Niobrara Morgans were sold. The Drews kept a couple of mares, moved to Arizona, and continued to breed a few Niobrara foals. The legacy of B. Wallace Mills and Red Correll is alive and thriving. The Mills bloodlines live on in the produce of Greentree Ranch in Texas, formerly of Colorado, Triple S Ranch in Nebraska, and Whippoorwill Morgans in Connecticut, among



LEFT TO RIGHT: Silver Rockwood (Agazizz x May Rockwood), Shawalla foundation Stallion, foaled at Pine Ridge (Dickerson, AMHA Archives); Yakima Hawk (Top Flight x Bird S Sentney), the only non-black stallion ever used by the Warner Ranch (AMHA Archives).

others. One example is Whippoorwill Newmoon, champion reiner and breeding stallion. His sire, Blackwood Correll (Red Correll x Lady Rockwood) was a black, foaled in 1965 and bred by Mills, who went to sire 60 foals, many for Triple S and Whippoorwill.

Several other major breeders used Pine Ridge horses in their programs. Foundation sire for C. E. Shaw's Shawalla Morgans in Walla Walla, Washington, was Silver Rockwood (Agazizz x May Rockwood). He was bred by Robert Tynan in Nebraska but foaled in 1942 at Pine Ridge. Sold as a yearling to a private owner in Kansas, he later went to Montana where he was a respected rodeo pickup, bull dogging, and rope horse. Mr. Shaw purchased him in 1954. In all Silver Rockwood sired 82 registered foals, many with the Shawalla prefix and out of Roland Hill mares. His best-known son, Rockfield (x Katrina Field), was herd sire for many years at Shawalla. Other breeding sons were Shawalla Prince (x Helen Field) and Shawalla Man, who was out of the Colville Indian bred mare, Wilbur Nellie. Silver Rockwood was a full brother to Chief Wabaunsee and maternal half brother to Lady Rockwood and Maywood.

Richard Morgareidge of Westcrest Morgans in Casper, Wyoming, acquired four Pine Ridge bred Red Correll daughters as foundation stock. They were Correll's Dream (x Lady Sutter), Lady Correll (x Correll's Dream), Lady Pat (x Correll's Dream), and Brilliant (x Luellen). His program continued for more than 25 years and produced some 130 Western Working Morgans.

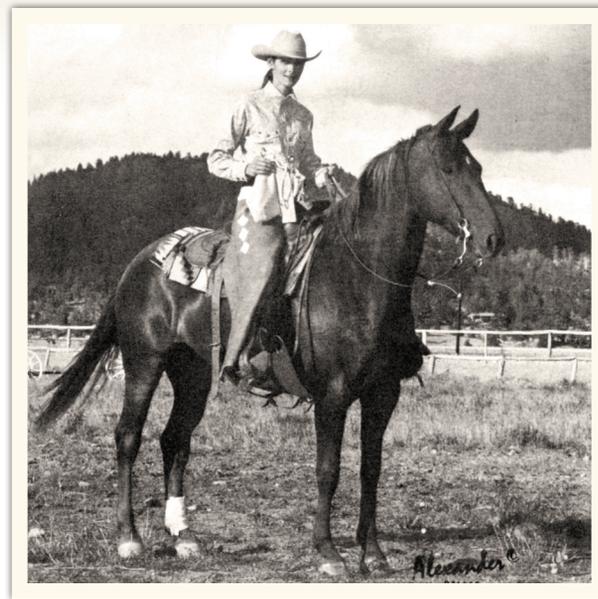
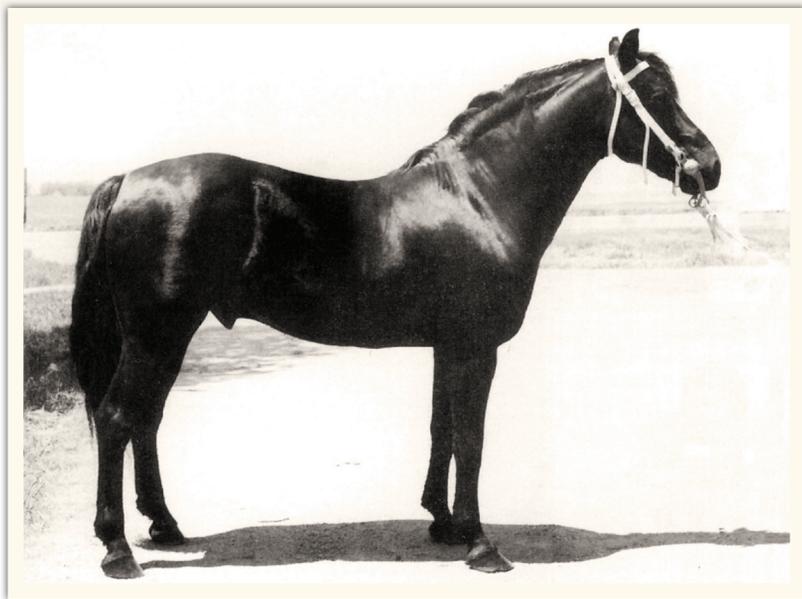
In 1950, Ruby and John J. Warner of the Warner Angus Ranch (WAR Morgans) near Dodge City, Kansas, purchased a black five-year-old, Bird S Sentney (Red Correll x Luellen) as their foundation mare. She was bred by the Oglala Indian School but owned and registered by R. S. Sentney in Kansas. At the same time, the Warners bought her black daughter Annie S Sentney (x Juzan). Bird S Sentney produced 13 foals, including the sires Flight King and Like A Bird, both by Top Flight (Flyhawk x Sentola) and Apollo

Bird (x Like A Bird), and WAR Omega Bird (x Western Mansfield), all for the Warner ranch. Annie S Sentney was the dam of eight including the sires, Astroflight (x Topflight) and Black-Ayer's Sultan (x Jayson). The Warner Ranch, which has always aimed to produce blacks, has bred well over 100 Morgans over the years. Most of them were black and many have Bird S Sentney in their pedigree. The WAR Morgans are much sought after as ranch and sport horses.

W. C. Fruit of Alzada, Montana, based his breeding program on three Pine Ridge mares, Iyoksica (Highland Glen x Beauty Panic), her daughter Miss Sneaker (x Red Correll), and Red Girl (Burkey x Bonny Jean). Iyoksica was the dam of the palomino stallion Silverton Morgan (x Morgan Gold). He sired 36 including the excellent gelding Dusty Silverton (x Princess Firefly) and Red Buti (x Red Girl). Red Buti in turn produced Red Madge (x Shawalla Major) who was a broodmare for the Painters in Nebraska and dam of herd sire Triple S Red Wind. In 1958, Silverton Morgan was bred to his full sister, Fibbie, to get the palomino mare, June Fib. She was the dam of Joley Blond (x Morspeed) who produced 16 foals including palomino sire Rocking M Morgan Gold. Also, in 1958, Iyoksica produced a palomino filly by her son Silverton Morgan. Named Lucie, she went on to produce 14 foals for Triple S and others. Her best-known offspring is Triple S Goldusty, dam of 17 for Triple S Ranch. Miss Sneaker produced 13 foals, six of them by Silverton Morgan. Her daughter Sneakers Image (x King T Allen) produced 16 foals, some of whom bred on.

William Hanneman of Batesland, South Dakota, purchased a yearling colt, Red Swanee (Swanee x Red Topsy) and a two-year-old mare, Black Luellen (Red Correll x Luellen) in the 1956 Pine Ridge dispersal. The next year, Black Luellen foaled Nugget Hanneman (x Swanee) who was the dam of WWF sire Nugget Red Hanneman (x Red Swanee). In 1966, Black Luellen produced the palomino mare Nugget Ann (x Red Swanee), who was the

HISTORY LESSON *≈ Drumming Hoof Beats*



LEFT TO RIGHT: WAR Omega Bird (Western Mansfield x Bird S Senty), herd sire for over 20 years for the Warner Ranch. His dam was a Pine Ridge mare (AMHA Archives); Red Bird M (Silverton Morgan x Red Girl), bred by W. C. Fruit, 100% Pine Ridge breeding (Alexander, AMHA Archives).

dam of Spreadramp Walker and four other Walker Morgans, all by Merry Ethan.

In the summer of 1952, two mares and three stallions were transferred from Pine Ridge to the Washington, DC Park Police. At the time, the Capitol Park Police were using Morgans in their mounted unit and starting a program to breed their own remounts at Wakefield, the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, in Virginia. Morgans had been bred there since 1938 when John D. Rockefeller donated a big black Morgan stallion and two matching mares, that had been his personal carriage horses, as part of a plan to make Wakefield a working Colonial era plantation. The aging black carriage horses produced eight foals over the next few years, and in 1946, the two oldest were transferred to the Park Police as remounts and a small breeding program was begun at Wakefield. They needed outside blood to cross with the closely related Rockefeller horses and apparently someone hit on the idea of importing breeding stock from the Indian reservations. They procured the stallions Sioux Gold (Morgan Gold x Illawana Topsy), a palomino, Shenandoah Red (Red Correll x Shenandoah Queen) a dark chestnut, and Dark Night (Red Correll x Luellen), a black. The mares were Daisy Hawk (Red Correll x Illawana Daisy) and Sioux Girl (Morgan Gold x May Rockwood), both bays. Oddly, since the Park Police already had an all black drill team and were interested in black mounts, only one of the Pine Ridge Morgans was black. Almost from the beginning, the Morgans were crossed with other breeds, mostly Thoroughbreds and Saddlebreds, in an attempt to get larger, black horses for the unit. In 1955, the DC Park Police had 18 mounts, and seven young horses, all Morgans or half Morgans and all black or dark chestnut, except for one palomino, Sioux Gold. He often carried the colors in exhibitions and parades, and served regularly on patrol, search and rescue, and crowd control duty. By 1956, they had 17 horses on duty, three stallions, four mares, and 10 geldings, all of Morgan breeding and

all black or dark chestnut except for Sioux Gold. That same year it was decided to end the breeding program due to the time and expense required to produce their own remounts. From then on, they acquired replacements through gifts or purchase and 16 hand blacks were the standard. Over the years, the use of Morgans slowly declined as older horses were retired and few Morgans met the new size and color requirements. Someone must have remembered the Morgan police horses favorably, because there was an article in the March 1967, *The Morgan Horse* magazine actively seeking Morgan stallions or geldings, black or dark chestnut and standing 15:1 hands or better, for the DC Park Police through gift or by purchase at \$500 each. One wonders if they were successful.

The DC Park Police only registered two foals from their Pine Ridge stock. Both were foaled in 1954. Daisy Girl (Sioux Gold x Daisy Hawk) was a chestnut filly and Shenandoah Prince (Shenandoah Red x Gipsy Princess) was a black colt out of one of the Rockefeller horses. Both were the last registered foals of their sires and dams, and neither had registered produce. Although they served honorably as police mounts for many years, the Pine Ridge Morgans who went to the DC Park Police left no legacy to the breed on the East Coast. Fortunately, Sioux Gold and Shenandoah Red each sired a few foals before leaving the reservation, who bred on and can be found in pedigrees today. Sioux Gold had only 13 get, but two of his palomino daughters were outstanding producers. Lady Lu (x Lulu Belle RM) was the dam of seven, including Swan Lulu (x Swanee) dam of 14, some with the Ortawn prefix. Betsy Swanton (x Sweet Adaline) had 12 foals and founded a whole family of "Swanton" horses. Her daughters Sandy Swanton and Suellen Swanton, both sired by Red Correll, carried on the family line. Shenandoah Red sired just ten, but like Sioux Gold, he left behind some notable broodmares. Daughters Lady Rockwood (x May Rockwood) and Miss Shenandoah (x Luellen), as mentioned above, were wonderful producers for B. Wallace Mills. His

daughter Red Nellie (x Nellie Jo) was dam of eleven. Eventually she went East where she produced five foals by UVM Enchantor (Tutor x Norma), including B-L Independence, sire of 75, many with the Homeward prefix, and the prolific broodmare Rambling Rose, who was mother to 18, all with the Dalmaytion prefix. This cross of Government and WWF bloodlines produced many fine sport horses.

There are a couple of mysteries about the fate of some Pine Ridge Morgans after they left the reservation. One of them concerns Morgan Gold (Red Correll x Luellen). He was foaled in 1943 and used heavily at Pine Ridge from 1945 through 1948. He produced 27 foals for Pine Ridge, and several of them bred on. His breeding sons were Sioux Gold, Silverton Morgan, Yellow Gold, Dakota Gold, and Yellow Cat. Some of his producing daughters were Little Lulu, Nellie Jo, Betty Gold, and Fibbie. He sired one last foal, born in Oklahoma in 1950, and then simply disappeared at the age of six. That foal, Linda Morgan (x Linda Colonel) was bred by the Jones Indian Academy in Oklahoma and was out of a Chilocco Indian School mare. Morgan Gold may have been shipped to Oklahoma, but there is no record of his transfer to either Jones Academy or Chilocco. An article on Pine Ridge in the August 1966 issue of *The Morgan Horse* notes that he was sold for \$6,000 but gives no details as to when or to whom. That was a great deal of money in 1949 when registered horses were commonly sold for \$500 or less. Possibly he was sold to a palomino breeder or even a Quarter Horse ranch. In any case, there was no transfer of ownership and Sioux Gold never sired another Morgan horse.

The other mystery concerns two groups of Pine Ridge horses purchased at different times by William J. Salter. In 1947, while living in Golden, Colorado, he bought a two-year-old chestnut stallion, Jack Red Cloud (Red Correll x Illawana Topsy), a yearling filly, Kate's Maid (Morgan Gold x Kate Smith), and three mares in foal to Morgan Gold. The mares were Iona B (Swanton x Illawana Topsy), Mae (Chocolate x Lady Sutter), and Ehanbla (Shenandoah

x Beauty Panic). Later that year, he registered their three 1947 foals to his 'Sky Ranches Society' in Wheatridge, Colorado. In 1949, Salter took out a full-page ad in the *The Morgan Horse* to announce the dispersal of his Morgans at auction. Oddly, he advertised the horses as five gaited show horses! Either the sale didn't go well, or horses were not officially transferred, as there is no further record of most of them. Apparently, C. E. Shaw found old Mae and her 11-year-old unregistered daughter by Chief Red Cloud in Idaho in 1961. He registered the younger mare as Shawalla Mae, and both mares later produced foals for Shawalla. At the 1954 Pine Ridge dispersal, Salter acquired another band of Morgans. There were two young palomino stallions, Oglala Sonny (Yellow Gold x Oglala Sue) and Yellow Star (Yellow Gold x Oglala Girl), also, a weanling filly, Morgan Queen (Yellow Gold x Corrells Dream) and four mares, Betty Gold (Morgan Gold x Luellen), Dream Girl (Swanton x Corrells Dream), Golden Kate (Sioux Gold x Illawana Topsy), and Maudel (Sioux Gold x Lulu Belle RM). Except for one chestnut, all of them were palominos, although Maudel was mistakenly registered as white. Salter registered three 1954 foals from the new mares to the American Agricultural Research Foundation of Blackhawk, Colorado, and Glendale, Arizona. But after that, none of this group had registered progeny or was ever again transferred. What became of all these royally bred Morgans? Were they sold off, one by one, into obscurity or marketed to satisfy the craze for palominos? Did they find their way into other breeds? Probably we will never know, but we can take comfort in the fact that their close relatives did breed on as Morgans and left a rich legacy to the breed.

The Oglala Indian School and the Pine Ridge Agency started out with excellent foundation stock, and between them, they bred 187 registered Morgans. Although it probably was not their intention, these two tribal breeding programs preserved some critically endangered Western Working and Old Midwest bloodlines and passed them forward for us to enjoy today and to enrich the breed in the future. ■

"Drumming Hoof Beats" is an ongoing, five-part series in *The Morgan Horse*. This is part three.



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HISTORY
COMES TO LIFE



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