

Indians would raid all the way from Montana to Old Mexico to steal horses, going down afoot and returning mounted. There was a constant flow of horses from south to north. Of the Northern Indians the Cheyennes had the most animals. Half the tribe moved to Kansas about 1826 in order to be nearer the Mexican ranches. For an Indian's success in hunt and war depended on the speed and stamina of his mount. The Comanches being nearest Mexico had far the most horses of all the tribes. At the great treaty in 1840 at Bent's Fort when they made peace with the Cheyennes and Arapahos they begged these Indians not to give them horses as presents and themselves gave every Cheyenne and Arapaho man, woman, and child, eight or ten head.

There are some good books on western horses published by the Texas Folklore Society. One is Mustangs and Cow Horses. The University Press here had recently published The Horse of the Americas.

Cordially yours,

W. S. CAMPBELL  
("Stanley Vestal")

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