

everywhere, after Colonel Oritz Parrilla with his Spanish cavalry was thoroughly defeated in 1758 on the Red River at Spanish Fort in Montague county by the French from New Orleans aided by thousands of yelling, mounted Comanche and Caddos warriors on their spotted Indian ponies with blunderbuss, lance and bow and arrows; this being the first time spotted or Indian ponies were mentioned by the Spaniards, Spanish or Mexican soldiers from 1758 on had no control over the Comanches from here on, thus the Comanche chief riding down the Comanche road in late spring when the grass had become strong making his spotted stallion Indian pony fit for the sixteen hundred mile round trip from the Arkansas river to the horse raising haciendas of lower Mexico where he rode in; lord of all the inhabitants, which all ran off or barricaded themselves in their Adobe casas; our superb Comanche chief horseman and his warriors looked everything over, took what they wanted, selected the best of the young boys and girls, he killed goats and sheep in the Patios, roasted them over coals for a feast, rested up after a few days they rode back north towards the Ojinago crossing of the Rio Grande driving hundreds or thousands half wild Spanish or Indian ponies to the Buffalo plains to be traded to other Indians who need horses, American, French Canadian trappers and supply a virile horse foundation stock for the future American settler who had already crossed the Mississippi river and was gazing in wonder at the large loose horse herds being brought in to Saint Louis by French voyageurs, Indians and trappers along with buffalo robes and hides, beaver pelts and all kinds of furs, thus the Indian pony was a faithful helper in laying the foundation of a mighty nation whose soldiers in less than a century would place the proud arrogant horse riding Comanche on a small reservation.

There seems to be no record of the time when the French and Indians generally called voyageurs started west with French Canadian horses which were descended from Arabian horses the invading Mohammedans had left in the chalky black land blue grass region of France where he grew larger and generally retained his Arabian form and was black, dappled grey and white in color, early in his migration to the Maritime provinces he of eastern Canada, he became mixed up with spotted Iceland ponies resulting in large numbers of spotted horses of many fine quality but surely as early as 1750 the French Canadians around Wood Mountain, Saskatchewan, who became accustomed to living off of the buffalo herds had thousands upon thousands, of spotted calicos, blues, blue and strawberry roans, black white iron pintos paints, gray wild horses as wild on the vast lush prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as the mustangs or wild Indian ponies on the vast prairies of Texas and the easy going happy go lucky French Canadians simply called their Indian ponies Cayuses and a Cayuse Indian pony is the same today as a century ago, horses down through the centuries like men have always left their names forever on their first places of habitation so that today on the east side of Wood mountain in southern Saskatchewan we have Frenchman River, Pinto Butte, Pinto Creek flowing into Wood River, early Scotch writers comment on the French Canadians eating the open in a deep snow winter which had pulled the Red River Carts out from eastern Canada and in the spring substituting Cayuse ponies to draw the heavy two wheeled carts, when the first Anglo Saxon settlers arrived in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta they found vast droves of wild horses or Indian