1407 Michigan Ave. Chicago
Dec. 15 1891

Prof O.C. Marsh
Yale

Sir, I have been preparing an article on the genealogy of the horse for "Wallace's Monthly" and in my studies have come across the enclosed. Would you very kindly give me your opinion of it. May there be any thing in it? The writer connected Cebu's horse with your E. fractum.

If the horse migrated to the "old" world via Brenig St...
not to expect to find traces of the early horse in Siberia, etc.

What effect has the finding of early horse remains in Paris—wasn't it on the theory of the original horse migration from the horse from its original home?

Do there any thing new since you published Polydactyla horses in Am. J. Sc.? When can the five-toed figures be seen if published? Do you think the chestnuts or birds on the horse legs have any morphological significance in this con-

Will you kindly send me for any hints on the above. Trusting you will excuse my troubling you—Most respectfully

Roe C. Alder
E. L. Berthoud, Golden, Colorado
in Kansas City Review, Nov. 1881.

Having had occasion to send to Paris to purchase some rare maps of the 15th and 16th centuries, 
I received among them the one by Sebastian Cabot, "Pilota 
Major" of Charles the Fifth, King of Spain. This map, drawn in a 
transverse projection by Cabot himself, on which he had delineated 
his own and the discoveries of John Cabot, is of singular value as 
representing the true state of 
geography and discovery in 
the early portion of the 16th 
century, and was drawn up 
prior to the year 1546-7. Cabot 
then having left for England to
It took service in 1527 this map was drawn up by him while he was in the Spanish service previous to that date.

Now it is incontrovertible fact that Cabot went in 1527 to the east coast of South America on an exploring voyage, that he discovered the rivers La Plata and Paragua and explored them some distance inland returning to Spain in 1530. Upon examination that map will find that the Rio La Plata was explored up to the 25th parallel of North Latitude and Spanish names from to its branches and all prominent points, and in
addition he has marked on the 
maps pictures of the natives, 
prominent animals and some 
trees, and that at the head of 
Mr. Lat. Plata, with the Puma 
and Parrot, or perhaps the 
Condor, he has given the 
horse as apparently that 
visited them vast plains of 
the Gran Chaco, where to 
day they roam in countless 
numbers. It may 
be claimed that this is not 
proof of their native origin, but 
that it is a fair presumption 
for neither Spaniards in Peru, 
or other parts of America, 
even Portuguese, has been 
long enough in S. America 
for the fine Spanish horses
Introduced to have roamed wild from Peru to the head of Paraguay and Parana rivers to have attracted the attention of the Spanish explorers. The period was too short and the distance too great from the Spanish possession in Peru across the vast forests of the Andes for such a rapid increase. We can reconcile this discrepancy only by believing that the patruity of the vast herds of the Argentine Republic, and of Paraguay was a native breed of domestic horses, mixing afterwards with the Spanish breed introduced by the conquerors. Not twenty years had passed between the discovery of Peru and the discovery of the Rio de La Plata.