

1407 Michigan Ave. Chicago
Dec. 15 18 91

Prof O. C. Marsh
Yale

Dr 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 en-
closed. Would you very
kindly give me your opinion
of it. May there be any
thing in it? The writer
connects Cabot's horse with
your E. fraterculus.

If the horse migrated
to the "old" world via Bering St.

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not we expect to find traces
of the early horse in Siberia
etc.?

What effect ~~would~~ has
the finding of early horse
form remains - near Paris,
wasnt it? - on the theory of
the original horse migration
of the horse from its original
Asian home?

Is there any thing new
since you published Polydactyle
horses in Ann. P. S. C.? Where
can the five-toed figures
be seen, if published?

do you think the chestnuts
or warts on the horses legs
have any morphological
significance in this con-

nection?

Willful deeply grateful
for any hints on the above.
Trusting you will excuse
my troubling you -

Most respectfully
Robert C. Auld

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 & 16th centuries,
I received among them the map
of Sebastian Cabot, "Piloto
Mayor" of Charles the Fifth, King of
Spain. This map drawn in a
circular projection by Cabot
himself, on which he had delineated
his own and the discoveries of John
Cabot, is of singular value as re-
presenting 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. Sebas-
tian having left for England to

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to take service in 1547 this map
was drawn up by him while
he was in the Spanish service
previous to that date

Now it is ^{an} 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 Parana and explored
them some distance inland, re-
turning to Spain in 1530 Upon
examining that map I find
that the Rio La Plata was
explored up to the 25th parallel
of North Latitude and Spanish names
given 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
the Sal Plata, with the Puma
and Parrot, or perhaps the

* London; he has given the

* * horse as apparently that
existed thru vast plains of
the Gran Chaco, where to-
day they roam in count-
less herds. It may

be claimed that this is not
proof of their native origin, but
we claim ^{that} it is a fair presumption,
for neither Spaniards in Peru,
nor other parts of America
or even Portuguese, had been
long enough in S. America
for the few Spanish horses

introduced to have roamed wild
from Peru to the head of Paraguay
and Purana rivers to have
attracted the attention of the
Spanish explorers. The period
was too short and the distance too
great from the Spanish possessions
in Peru across the vast forests
of the Andes for such a rapid
increase. We can reconcile
this discrepancy only by believing
that the paternity of the vast herds of
the Argentine Republic, and of Paraguay
was a native breed of American
horses, mixing afterwards with
the Spanish breed introduced by
the conquerors. Not twenty years
had passed between the dis-
covery of Peru and the discovery
of the Rio La Plata.