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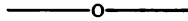
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utterly; whilst their command against the destruction of life, naturally and logically involved an entire abstinence from all forms of animal food. The appeal thus made to the humanity and tender feelings of the Hindoo people was one that met a ready and earnest response. The Brahmins, in their life and death struggle against the reforming spirit of Buddhism, found it necessary to imitate the physical virtues of their opponents, and in defiance of the tone and in some cases of the specific teachings of their own sacred book, to inculcate similar lessons of kindness to the animal creation, and of resolute abstinence from intoxicants that had been shewn by experience to be productive of so much evil to their unhappy votaries.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON, M. R. S. L.



ELEPHANTS IN AMERICA.

In view of the large number of mastodon and mammoth bones and skeletons found in various places of North America, W. B. Scott has composed a short illustrated article, "American Elephant Myths" in the new periodical called *Scribner's Magazine* for April 1887, pp. 469-478. The author gives no decided opinion of his own, whether the elephant or mammoth has existed in America in Columbus' time or since then; but the elephant heads found on basso-relievos in Yucatan are indeed very puzzling for the unbelievers.* We are sorry to say that Mr. Scott forgot to quote the only author and traveller who ever *personally saw* elephants in the eastern parts of what is now the United States. This is Davyd Ingram, who in 1568-1569 travelled from "the Rio de Minas on the Gulph of Mexico" to Cape Breton in Acadia, and whose *Relacion* is printed in the rare book of Col. Chas. Jennett Weston, Documents connected with the history of South Carolina. London, 1856, 4 vo., (pp. 5-24). The places which he names are unidentifiable, except perhaps Norumbega, and elephants are mentioned among other quadrupeds seen by him, and those who uphold the truthfulness of his record can prove through him that the *present* Indian race, and the explorers of the white race as well, were coeval with the elephants. The animals seen by Davyd Ingram, who was a sailor and travelled with two companions only, were (p. 14): "buffes, beares, horses, kyne, wolves, foxes, deare, goates, sheepe, hares and conyes;" and the following will give a further idea of his marvelous sights and discoveries (p. 15.):

"This Expedition did alsoe see in those Countreyes a Monstruous

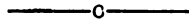
*If Mr. Scott had known the reputation which von Waldeck enjoyed in his quality as copyist of artistic monuments, he would have put him down as an *embellisher*. Cf. C. Rau, *Palenque Tablet*, pp. 8, 511.

Beaste twyse as bigge as a Horse and in every proপর্যয়ন like unto a Horse bothe in mayne, hoofe, heare (hair) and neighinge, savinge yt was small towardes the hinder partes like a greyhounde; these Beastes haue twoe teethe or hornes of a foote longe growinge streight furthe of there nostrelles; they are natural Enimyes to the horse. He did alsoe see in that Countrye both Eliphantes and Uunces. He did alsoe see one other Straunge Beaste bigger than a Beare, yt had nether heade nor necke, his eyes and mouthe weare in his breast; this beaste is verye ouglie to beholde and Cowardlie of kynde, yt beareth a very fyne skynne like a Ratte, full of sylver heare," etc. "The 'Canniballes,' who chiefly inhabit between Norumbege and Bariniashe, can be recognized by their teethe, which are like the teethe of dogges."

Another remarkable fact is the discovery of *unicorns* in the country around the middle course of the Red River of Louisiana by the expedition of the French explorer Bénard de la Harpe in 1719. These men joined a party of Nawidische Indians near the confluence of the Washita (probably the so-called False Washita in the Indian Territory) and the Red river, who were engaged in roasting unicorns. These animals la Harpe describes to be of the size of a common horse, with reddish hair as long as the hair of goats (*il a le poil roux*), legs rather thin and a single horn, six inches long in the middle of the forehead, which does not branch out into prongs; its meat is very palatable. "This discovery," he adds, "agrees well with what M. de Bienville heard from the savages, that upon the upper Washita river unicorns were found." Margry Découvertes des Français, Vol. VI, p. 286-287, (1886). Among the ancients, Ctesias, Aristotle and Pliny describe from *licarsay* a one-horned animal as large as a horse; the belief in its existence was increased by the circumstance that the Bible speaks of a horned animal called REEM, a term falsely rendered by *monokeros* in the Septuagint version, from which it passed into the modern European translations of the Old Testament. This is another instance to show how important it is to possess revised and correct translations of the Bible.

ALBERT S. GATSCHET.

Washington, D. C.



HERE AND THERE IN MARYLAND.

I have gone rambling many ways after legends and relics of the past, and have found many things to reward my search. Wherever we turn our steps, unless toward the mountains, we will find something of a dreamy past, or what seems so now, behind the slow modern awakening.

There is a massive old house on a hill in the outskirts of