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Elephant Notes and News

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ELEPHANT NOTES AND NEWS

compiled by Sandra S. Lash

"Old Bet" and the Elephant Hotel revisited

The editor and Anne and Burt Knox of Union Lake, Michigan, visited Somers, New York, on February 20, 1982, and were graciously greeted by Town Historian Mrs. Florence Oliver who gave us a tour of the Elephant Hotel and the Museum of the Somers Historical Society. The Elephant Hotel is now the Somers Town Hall. (See Elephant Number 4 pages 235-237 about "Old Bet".)

Mrs. Oliver drew our attention to the fact that James Bailey and not Hackaliah Bailey (mentioned in Elephant Number 4 page 236) was the original partner of Phineas T. Barnum. (See ERRATA for corrections to this section.) James Bailey (James Anthony McGinnis, born in Detroit, Michigan, July 4, 1847) was an adopted son of Frederick H. Bailey, one of Hackaliah's cousins (Reference No. 1798, see also Reference No.'s 1783 and 1792.)

Mrs. Oliver also informed us that the statue of the elephant "Old Bet" mounted on a granite column in front of the Elephant Hotel (Town Hall) is not the original wood statue (Fig. 1). Rather, it is the second or possibly the third. The present statue is also wood but it is covered with a protective coating of paint and other material. The wooden trunk of the first (or perhaps the second statue) is housed in the Museum of the Somers Historical Society in the Elephant Hotel (Fig. 2). Furthermore, she told us: "San Antonio, Texas, has a piece of the original."



Fig. 1. The Elephant Hotel in Somers, New York. Standing in front of the statue of "Old Bet" are (left to right) Anne and Burt Knox and Florence Oliver. Inset is the historic marker on the building.

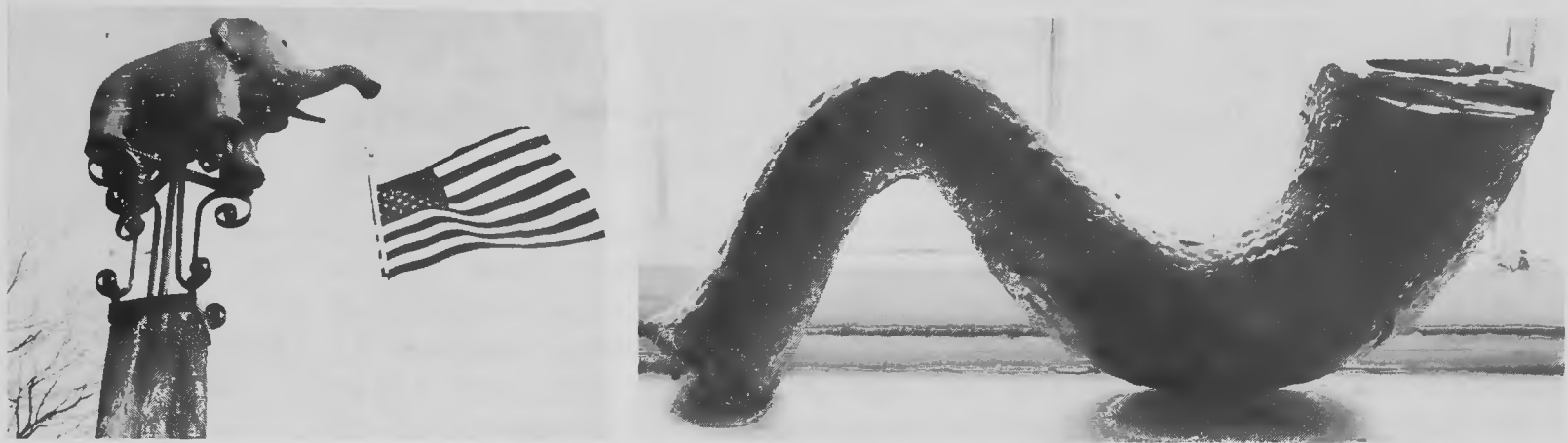


Fig. 2. Left: close up of "Old Bet". Right: wooden trunk of the first, or perhaps the second, statue of Old Bet. All photographs by J. Shoshani

Readers who might be able to help in obtaining more information about the original statue as well as locating pieces of it are requested to contact us.

And more notes on the first recorded birth of a captive elephant in the U.S.A.

Under MISCELLANEOUS in Elephant Number 4 (page 237) we reported on the first recorded birth of a captive elephant in the U.S.A. The original account in Harper's Weekly, April 3, 1880, pages 219 and 221, did not include a name for the calf. According to Richard J. Reynolds, III (Reference No. 801), and Greg Parkinson (Reference No. 1792), the female elephant was called "Columbia." The sire was "Basil" rather than "Mandrie" (or "Mandree" or "Mandarin") as reported by an eyewitness account recorded in an article by C.G. Sturtevant in The White Tops, 9(11-12):3. Parkinson adds an illuminating note to this historical event in his biographical commentary on Phineas Taylor Barnum:

It was the birth of a baby elephant, the first ever to be born in captivity, that eventually resulted in Barnum's association with the able circus man James A. Bailey. Columbia, as the new babe was named, entered the world on March 19, 1880. As Columbia grew, so did heated negotiations between P.T. Barnum and the elephant's owner, James A. Bailey. Barnum wanted that elephant - and Bailey wouldn't sell. In a last ditch effort, which backfired, Barnum sent a telegram to Bailey offering a fantastic sum of money for the prized pachyderm. Bailey, in turn, used the telegram in a massive ad campaign to alert the nation as to what the great P.T. thought of his newest attraction.

When it became obvious that Bailey would not sell the precious elephant, Barnum proceeded to convince Bailey that the two showmen should join forces - living by the old adage - "If you can't beat 'em - join 'em."

The two men settled their disputes, and merged their shows, producing The Greatest Show on Earth.

In 1882, the female elephant Hebe gave birth to a second calf named "Bridgeport" for the city in which he was born. This may be the second birth of a captive elephant in North America. The sire's name was not given in the brief note on page 179 in Holder's book (Holder, Charles F. 1886. The ivory king: a popular history of the elephant and its allies. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, London, xiv + 330 pp.).

Note: Following James A. Bailey's death in 1906, the Ringling Brothers, his chief competitors since 1902, purchased Barnum and Bailey Circus to create the present circus organization. At that time all seven Ringlings were active in the business. (See Murray, 1956, Reference No. 1695.)

Special request: gestation period of an elephant

In an effort to compile accurate records on gestation period of male and female calf elephants of both species, we ask our readers to please send us the following information on births:

Species, ages and names of parents, sex and weight of calf, and number of days gestation lasted (as nearly as possible).

Send data on stillborn as well as live born. Full credit will be given when data is ready for publication.

2nd Annual Elephant Workshop, San Diego Zoo and Wild Animal Park, San Diego, California, U.S.A., 25-26 September 1981

Editor's Note: The following outline was sent to us by Kenneth Kawata. For additional information write to Red Thomas, San Diego Zoo, Box 551, San Diego, California 92112 USA.

San Diego Zoo, Friday, 25 September 1981

- 10:00 Meeting called to order at Otto Center
Welcome by Clayton Swanson, General Manager.
- 10:30 New exhibit - training, Joanie Stinson and Mike Carpenter,
Phoenix Zoo Keepers.
- 11:00 International legislation and elephants, Marvin Jones,
Registrar, San Diego Zoo.
- 11:30 Video tape knock-down and foot work on African elephant, Dr.
Phil Ensley, San Diego Zoo Veterinarian.
- 12:00 Lunch - Rain Tree Grove, behind Otto Center, box lunch.

- 1:00 Tooth extraction on "Lucky" elephant, Dr. Dave Fagan, Dental consultant, San Diego Zoo.
 1:45 Slides - Sri Lanka orphanage, Mark Rich, Curator, San Diego Zoo.
 2:30 Elephant birth at Bronx Zoo, Penny Kalk, keeper.
 3:00 Tour of elephant barn, San Diego Zoo.

Wild Animal Park, Saturday, 26 September 1981

- 10:00 Meeting called to order by host.
 10:15 Treatment and protection of soft tissue damage of elephant feet, Bill Neville, Denver Zoo.
 10:45 Birth of elephant at Portland Zoo, Roger Henneous, keeper.
 12:00 Lunch, Mombasa Cooker Area, box lunch.
 1:00 Treatment of broken leg, Dr. Jim Oosterhuis, San Diego Wild Animal Park Veterinarian.
 1:30 Film, transfer of "Peaches" from Zoo to Wild Animal Park.
 2:00 Paper from Ontario, Canada.
 2:30 Tour of Wild Animal Park
 7:00 Bar-B-Q at Joan's and Duane's ranch.

Elephant Day 1982 at the National Zoo, Washington, D.C.

On Saturday, April 24, 1982, the National Zoo sponsored an educational program for the docents (guides and teachers) working at the Zoo. There were about 40 participants, all of whom commented that they benefited greatly from this experience. Speakers and subjects on the program were as follows:

- 9:30 - 10:30 a.m. Coffee and doughnuts in the Education/Administration Building.
 10:00 a.m. Introduction of the program by Mary Hollander.
 10:15 a.m. "Why are we here today?" by Dr. Edwin Gould.
 10:30 - 11:30 a.m. "Why save the elephants" by Jeheskel Shoshani.
 11:30 - 12:15 p.m. Film and commentary: "Elephant Return (An African adventure)" by Randall Moore.
 12:15 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch.
 1:00 - 2:00 p.m. Film: "Last Chance" by National Geographic Society.
 2:00 - 4:00 p.m. Keeper demonstration at Elephant House by Dr. Gould (how you can participate.).

Collection Manager in charge of Elephant House: Elizabeth Frank
 Keepers: (present) Jim Lillie, Ralph Strauss, Curly Harper
 Keepers: (absent) Jim Jones (Keeper Leader), Cathy Wallace, Janis Easter

Necropsy report: "Shonti"

Editor's note: The following report is included, by permission, since it contains some information which may be useful to elephant owners and keepers as well as veterinary staffs in contact with elephants.

Elephas maximus, Asian elephant, "Shonti"

General data: Sex - female, Age at death - 28 years, Estimated weight - 6,000 pounds, Died - December 15, 1975, Institution - National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Necropsy report sent by Richard J. Montali, DVM.

"History, observations, and clinical summary: This animal had not had any major medical problems until September 1973 when treatment for a badly scutched cornea was done. She was treated successfully for this. On June 10, 1975, she was reported as losing some weight. Urine samples taken at this time. On December 11, 1975, a serious weight loss was noted. T.B. test given on December 14. Test was questionable. January 4, 1976, weight loss appears to be rapid at this time. Food intake was good and amount of food was increased and monitored. Based on urine and blood samples it was suspected that she was having renal problems. Started on antibiotic on February 6, 1976. Animal seemed to continue the weight loss over the next 10 months, although from about August through date of death rapidity of weight loss seemed to diminish. A new series of tests was undertaken to determine if she had T.B. All tests showed +. On December 15, another test for T.B. was given. She was tranquilized with Rompun (amount given not known). After testing she looked and acted very lethargic. At approximately 1:15 she was leaning against the wall. At approximately 1:30 the keeper heard her fall. She was found lying on her left side breathing very shallowly. Her left tusk was shattered on falling and there was some bleeding. At 2:15 p.m. she died. P.M. began at approximately 3:30 p.m."

"Additional Comments: In removing the brain there are extensive elaborate sinuses that involve the major portion of the calvarium, which in some areas are 30-40 cm thick, and necessitate the use of an axe for removal. The heart weighs 11.4 kg. It is perfused (at Johns Hopkins Hospital), radiographed, photographed, and sliced coronally. Valves, great vessels and chambers all appear normal, with normal dimensions. Elephant eye: There is a marked cupping of the optic nerve attended by gliosis, corneal ulcer, healing with scarring, neovascularity, and pigmentation."

"Cause of death: Urinary nephrosclerosis"

See other necropsy reports at the end of the paper by Shoshani et al. in this issue.

Elephantine teeth extraction

Our readership may be interested to learn of two cases in which molar teeth have been removed from captive elephants. The teeth were maloccluded and/or deformed and possibly causing pain to the animals who were not eating normally and were losing weight. See Reference No.'s 1411 and 1776 in this issue.

Five elephants plunge over cliff

Source: The Ann Arbor News, Saturday May 15, 1982, and The Oakland Press, same date.

"Sallisaw, Okla. (AP) - Five elephants bolted from a circus near this eastern Oklahoma town and plunged off a cliff, and one of the giant animals was killed. Three of the elephants were recaptured, and young female elephant was still at large today. The 7-foot, 3,500-pound animal as valued at \$40,000 to \$60,000. The elephants bolted Thursday night while employees of the Carson and Barnes Circus were preparing to move their equipment to Eufaula for another show. The elephants ran toward a coal pit and plunged off a 25- to 30-foot cliff. Some of the animals apparently fell on one elephant, a male, and crushed him to death."

See also Reference No. 1775 about a circus elephant who was electrocuted.

Elephant takes to the trees-

Recently a captive elephant survived a flood in Gainesville, Texas (U.S.A.), in a unique way. In early October 1981 the city and the Frank Buck Zoo lay under 15 feet of flood water for several days. Numerous animals were drowned. "Gerry II", a 13 year old female elephant had been purchased with money raised by school children; searchers probed the waters for her for a day and a night. A light trumpeting was heard in the morning and her trunk was spotted just above the water level. She was lodged in a fallen tree with her trunk and back above water. She had a slight cold, a sore neck and a scarred trunk, according to the zoo keeper. Gainesville is celebrating Gerry's ingenuity by selling T-shirts which read "Gerry and I survived the '81 flood."; proceeds are going toward rebuilding the zoo. (This account was written from a report in the Columbus Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, October 15, 1981, sent by Nancy Small, and from a recording made by Jules L. Pierce of the science news report program "Quirk and Quark" broadcast from Toronto October 24, 1981 on the Canadian radio station CBE, Windsor).

Another report of an elephant surviving total immersion for 3 days by holding its trunk above water was made by Dick Wood in the "Wild, Wild World of Animals" television program entitled "Elephant Kingdom", and shown on Public Broadcasting System (PBS) December 7, 1981.

Donald Lee Johnson has documented the swimming abilities of elephants in considerable detail as part of his studies of land vertebrate zoogeography of islands. Many authors have assumed that elephants do not swim but Johnson's collection of evidence supports the idea that they are excellent distance swimmers in addition to enjoying short-term bathing sessions. (See Reference No. 1436, particularly the Appendix.)

Ban-the-ivory Campaign III

I. Legislation and related activities

The following sections include updates on three forms of legislation

related to elephants in the USA and additional Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species Of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). Previously, information on this legislation appeared in Elephant Newsletter Number 2 on pages 10-13 and in Elephant Number 4 on pages 134-157. See also "Abridged Minutes of the Meeting of the Elephant Interest Group" in this issue.

A. Elephant Protection Act of 1981.

The original bill of 1979 was re-introduced by Representative Anthony C. Beilenson in April 1981. It is pending in the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. No hearings have been held, and it has found very little support in this Congress.

B. Revision of the Special Rule for the African Elephant, 46 Fed. Reg. 37059 (17 July 1981).

In 1978 the African elephant was listed as a Threatened Species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) and a special rule was promulgated, making interstate and foreign commerce of the species illegal. The proposed revision to this rule would bring the United States into line with the international system agreed to by the Parties to CITES.

As of March 29, 1981, this revision has been reviewed by the Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. No Action has been taken on reviews regarding ESA, pending reauthorization of the Act in 1982.

C. Renewal of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA).

The reauthorization process for this Act began in December 1981 with oversight hearings before the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment (Chairman, John Breaux). Unless Congress reauthorizes ESA, federal implementation and enforcement will cease on October 1, 1982.

Senator John Chafee, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Environment Pollution, Committee on Environment and Public Works, began hearings on a three-year reauthorization bill (S2309) in April 1982. S2309 is the original Act with a few changes: species proposed for listing must be approved or disapproved within two years, exemptions for any federal project jeopardizing an Endangered Species must be made in a shorter period of time, bobcat exports without completely satisfying CITES requirements would be allowed.

D. Additional contracting states for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

A total of 69 states had ratified CITES, as of January 1981. 15 more were expected to ratify soon. The original 53 were listed in Elephant Number 4 on page 151. In chronological order the 16 additional ones are:

54.	Guatemala	Feb. 5, 1980
55.	Liechtenstein	Feb. 26, 1980
56.	Israel	Mar. 17, 1980
57.	Japan	Nov. 4, 1980
58.	Central African Republic	Nov. 25, 1980
59.	Rwanda	Jan. 18, 1981
60.	Suriname	Feb. 15, 1981
61.	Zambia	Feb. 22, 1981
62.	Portugal	Mar. 11, 1981
63.	Argentina	April 8, 1981
64.	Belgium	May 1981
65.	Liberia	June 9, 1981
66.	Zimbabwe	Aug. 17, 1981
67.	Cameroon	Sept. 3, 1981
68.	Philippines	Nov. 16, 1981
69.	Colombia	Nov. 29, 1981

Ratification pending:

Bahamas	Luxembourg
Bangladesh	The Netherlands
Bolivia	Poland
Ireland	Sri Lanka
Italy	Sudan
Kampuchea	Thailand
Kuwait	Viet Nam
Lesotho	

This list was provided by Trade Records Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce (TRAFFIC).

E. References - additional information on the subjects discussed in sections A-D above can be found in the following references listed in the BIBLIOGRAPHY section in this issue: 1364, 1391, 1403, 1415, 1426, 1480, 1494, 1506, 1556, 1642, 1719, 1772, 1803.

II. Update on numbers of African elephants

At the IUCN Species Survival Commission conference on elephant and rhino held in August 1981 in Zimbabwe, the specialists agreed to the following estimates for numbers of African elephants:

In accurately surveyed areas:	600,000
In unsurveyed areas:	500,000 to 1,000,000+

Therefore, the minimum estimate for the total would be 1,100,000 and the maximum would be more than 1,600,000 African elephants.

It was also reaffirmed that the number of African elephants in the wild is still declining beyond the adjustment in this figure.

(Reported in Swara, 4(5):23 and Oryx, 16(3):274.)

III. The following article on alternatives to ivory was sent to us by C.A. Spinage.

Synthetic Ivory - A Fictile Notion?

by C.A. Spinage

From time to time proposals are made that the possibility of investigating the production and marketing of synthetic ivory should be explored, with a view to finding an alternative to replace real ivory. But substitute ivory is by no means a new idea; people have been trying to fake and substitute for ivory for centuries. Indeed, one of the simplest and best ways to fake it is to boil potatoes in concentrated sulphuric acid. The name "ivorine" has even been suggested recently as a possible attractive trade name. Nonetheless, ivorine (which was used for cutlery handles, complete with grain, for many years until superseded by plastic) softens in hot water and is especially unsuitable for dishwashers. At the beginning of this century a substance termed "bonzoline" was a very popular ivory substitute for billiard balls, many players preferring it to real ivory on account of its greater elasticity. At the same time a new product called "gallalith" was introduced in Hamburg for carving and other decorative ivory uses. This material took a high polish and was easily worked. In France preparations of casein were widely used.

Yet another method of producing imitation ivory made use of the dust waste from carving mixed with bone waste and macerated with scraps of skin, leather, wool, cotton, silk, lace and other materials in chloride of lime; also added were phosphates of chalk, gelatine, guttapercha, plaster of Paris, and similar substances. The residue formed a gelatinous mass which was filtered, spread on frames, and then hardened in a strong solution of alum. A simpler substitute these days is plastic, which has already been used to meet one of the biggest original demands for ivory in India - the bangles of Lambadis women. A fully-adorned Lambadis woman of past years had both arms covered with the ivory of perhaps four fifteen-kilogram tusks. But these women have perforce been using plastic substitutes for at least the past thirty years, and real ivory Lambadis bangles are now probably only found in curio shops. During the last century some museums made a practice of copying their most valuable ivories, casting them in plaster of Paris, and then dipping the casts in stearine. These copies are known as fictile ivories and have all the appearance of real ivories. The British Museum now offers significant examples for sale.

Enough has been said to show that substitute or synthetic ivory is no new idea and although used for centuries, it has failed to replace the demand for the real thing. As long ago as 7000 BC there was a passion for carved ivory which persisted, without a break, into the Middle Ages. Its popularity then started to decline, until after the middle of the sixteenth century when it no longer appeared as a popular art form. Ivory carving as an art was revived in the nineteenth century, with considerable success, by King Leopold of Belgium in order to exploit the ivory resources of the Congo State. This

he did by encouraging leading sculptors to work on some of the finest of tusks. The sculptures were then exhibited, among other decorative ivory objects, at the International Exhibition in Antwerp and at the succeeding one in Brussels in 1887. No less than forty Belgian sculptors exhibited, and considerable interest was aroused.

It is not difficult to appreciate why ivory has an attraction; it has a very beautiful finish and possesses great durability under suitable conditions of storage. Few of us are wealthy enough to be able to possess the earlier ivories which now have great value and which, without exception, are regarded as museum pieces.

If yet another substitute could be produced, superior to the many produced in the past, is it conceivable that people would in all awareness accept the imitation? Imitation diamonds have never replaced the demand for real diamonds, and it seems highly unlikely that a false ivory could in any way supplant the connoisseur's or investor's demand for the real thing. Those who want real ivory will still seek it, and substitutes at a lower price will simply cater to a new market - those people who cannot afford to buy the real thing. There is even a danger here that it may encourage them to want to possess real ivory.

(See also "Ivory and ivory" in Elephant, 1(3):43-44.)

Update on carved ivory prices in Sudan

Keith Rosser reported to us recently on several purchases made in Sudan in March 1982. He bought two pieces of ivory carved into standing antelopes; the pieces appear to be from the proximal end of the tusk. Together the sculptures weigh approximately eight ounces (1/4 kg). He paid US \$50 for both pieces. Another item offered in a shop in Khartoum was a foot-long piece of solid ivory from the distal end of the tusk, weighing approximately five pounds (2.5 kg). The piece was carved into a crouching lion; the proprietor of the shop was asking US \$400 for that sculpture. Keith was emphatically told that tourists are not allowed to export raw (uncarved) ivory from Sudan.

Types of food which might be (or are known to be) poisonous to elephants.

This section was inspired by a question from Rafi Giron to the editor. Rafi asked whether or not elephants should be allowed to eat apricots including pits. (Pits of apricots, peaches and plums are known to contain cyanide which is poisonous to some mammals and may cause death if eaten in large quantities.)

We were also informed of a case where elephants became extremely sick and one died from eating large quantities of raw potatoes.

Also of interest is another case of food poisoning which occurred in elephants which ate "varagu", a plant found in India. (Morris, R.C. 1934. Death of 14 elephants (Elephas maximus Linn.) by food poisoning. J. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., 37:722-723.)

Readers are encouraged to send us any information regarding food poisoning in elephants. Should anyone be able to answer Rafi's question, please answer him directly (P.O. Box 2184, Holon 58121 ISRAEL) or through our office.

A related incident was reported to the editors by Joe Engelhard on May 22, 1982. While riding the three African elephants at The Wildlife Preserve, Largo, Maryland, with Randy Moore in the summer of 1980, Joe found that elephants seek out and eat poison ivy (Toxicodendron sp.) growing in vines on trees. Randy commented that this was common behavior for these three elephants, and that there seemed to be no reactions to the toxins by elephants. We wonder whether this has been observed by others and whether elephants are known to eat other poisonous plants.

Update on Durga, Owalla and Tschombai

In Elephant Number 4 (page 208) we reported on a project to return these African elephants to Africa. Since the winter of 1981 Tschombai died from microbial infection in Tsavo National Park, Kenya (see Table III Births & Deaths in this issue), and Durga and Owalla have been returned to the U.S.A. ABC Sports which sponsored the project has made a documentary film on the elephants; it is entitled "Elephant Return (an African adventure)". The two elephants are being held at The Wildlife Preserve in Largo, Maryland, prior to departing for the Republic of South Africa. The two females will be merged with young elephants taken from Kruger National Park to form a herd at Pilanesberg Nature Reserve, Bophuthatswana. Durga and Owalla originally were captured in Kruger in December 1966.

Reintroduction of elephants into Zululand reserves, Natal, Republic of South Africa

Elephants are being reintroduced into Natal's game reserves after an absence of almost 100 years. Elephants were common in the Umfolozi area until the 1850's when the numbers started to decline as a result of hunting pressure. The last herd to be found in the confines of the present game reserve is reputed to have been wiped out in about 1890 on the banks of the Black Umfolozi River. Natal elephants are now found only in northeastern Zululand.

In July 1981 eight elephants (four males and four females) were obtained from Kruger National Park in exchange for black rhinoceroses. A monitoring program was planned to determine the elephants' movement patterns, feeding habits and impact on the range. (Source: Press release from Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board, 8 July 1981.)

EIG participates in IWF's 1982 Wildlife Film Festival and Conference

As we prepare this issue for printing, members of EIG in southeastern Michigan are also organizing activities and exhibits for the International Wildlife Foundation's (IWF) 1982 Wildlife Film Festival and Conference to be held July 9-11 in the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Dearborn, Michigan. Through a friend of EIG, special arrangements have been made for an exhibit of elephant

artifacts and a display/sales table of EIG materials for this conservation-oriented event. Among the distinguished participants in this wildlife film festival and conference is Clive Walker of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, Republic of South Africa, who will present the dire case of the relict population of the desert elephant in the Kaokoland, South West Africa/Namibia. Also EIG has made it possible for IWF to sponsor a tug of war between children and a trained elephant owned by Bucky Steele.

The IWF is a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation based in Tucson, Arizona. Its primary focus is conservation of wildlife through support of selected conservation projects. A secondary focus is that of communicating important conservation problems, needs and achievements to a broader public. IWF's means for accomplishing this second goal include conducting a top quality annual film festival in the highly specialized field of wildlife filmmaking, and establishing an educational center and wildlife museum for conveying the esthetic, philosophical and biological values of the world's wildlife.

Reconstructing proboscidean relatives

The editor conducted a class at Oakland Community College, Highland Lakes Campus, Union Lake, Michigan, in reconstructing a mastodon (Mammut americanum). The Groleau-White Lake Mastodon nicknamed "Elmer", was uncovered in March 1968 during construction excavations by the Groleau Brothers in White Lake Township, Oakland County, Michigan. This is the second mastodon to be mounted for display in Michigan; the first is at The Exhibit Museum, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The left side of the animal and the skull with lightweight cast tusks has been suspended from a ceiling and a three-story wall. Missing bones were cast from molds made from the Warren Mastodon at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, by a team under the direction of Gary Sawyer. A mural depicting the habitat and wildlife of the area approximately 10,000 years ago has been attached to the wall behind the skeleton. Several exhibit cases and wallhung charts, a guidebook and documentary film of the project complete the work.

The progress of this undertaking has been documented by the National Geographic Society Publications Division in the forthcoming book entitled "Giants from the Past", to be available in February 1983.

Results of EIG Survey (mailed November 4, 1981)

In a letter to Members of EIG and Readers of Elephant, we asked three questions regarding use of our mailing list and inclusions of classified notices in future issue of Elephant. 147 forms were returned; 120 had responses on them. Here is a summary of the results:

1. Would you be opposed to having your name and address used for informing you of elephant-related activities?

7 Yes 112 NO 1 No preference

2. Would classified notices in Elephant be useful to you?

76 Yes 30 No 14 No preference

Would you have any objections to classified notices appearing in Elephant?

3 Yes 116 No 1 No preference

We wish to thank all of you who took the time to consider our questions and to send your comments.

Since the majority of the responses indicate that our membership does not object to the use of the mailing list for elephant-related information, we will make the names and addresses available to organizations which contact us in regard to such activities. We emphasize that we prefer that requests be directed to our office at Wayne State University well in advance of mailing. Since our address list is updated several times a year, we would have a more current set of members' names and addresses than in the last publication. Furthermore, we stress that we do not wish individuals or organizations to use our mailing list without permission.

From the survey results we also conclude that it would be worthwhile to try classified notices in the future. We suggest the following tentative price schedule:

"Personal" notices will be charged at the rate of US \$1.00 per line (average words per line = 12).

"Commercial" notices will be charged at the rate of US \$2.00 per line. Commercial uses are defined as advertisements which offer for sale a service or product which the advertiser offers for sale on a continuing basis.

Individuals interested in placing a notice should write to us about materials to be advertised and time requirements. Our primary goal is to provide a service to our readers, and we wish to hear from you in regard to setting up this aspect of our publication.

More EIG materials...

In addition to materials such as T-shirts (African or Asian elephant) already available for purchase from our office, we now have elephant stationery. The foldover notes carry lithographs designed by Linda Thompson, Wildlife Artist, depicting the Asian and African elephant on two separate cards, plus a brief note on the status of the corresponding species. A package contains 12 notes and stickers, and you may request either Asian or African or a mixture. We also have available plastic elephant models. Each model is formed as accurately as possible to the actual anatomy of the elephant. Adult Asian and African elephants measure approximately 4 inches

tall and 6 inches long; baby Asian elephant measures 1½ inches tall and 2½ inches long. See Order Form at the back of this issue.

ERRATA

These ERRATA are in addition to the ERRATA SHEET for Volume 1, Number 2; to those published in Volume 1, Number 2 page 35, Number 3 page 5 and Number 4 page 232; and to those for Number 4 already included in the EIG letter of May 11, 1981, but repeated here. We are grateful to all readers who have noted corrections which were needed, especially to Duane Schlitter for his conscientious comments on Number 4. Kindly write us about any errors which you may encounter while reading Elephant or in using the references.

ELEPHANT NEWSLETTER NUMBER 2:

- Page 15. First line
and
- Page 20. Second paragraph, seventh line: "Linneaus" should be "Linnaeus".
- Page 56. Reference No. 270: "24:213-217" should be "24(2):213-217".
- Page 58. Reference No. 316: Add "(In German)".

ELEPHANT NUMBER 3:

- Page 83. Reference No. 678: "14:445-449" should be "14(3):445-449".
- Page 84. Reference No. 702: "117:171-192" should be "117(3):171-192".

ELEPHANT NUMBER 4:

- Inside of front cover, third paragraph: "Kenyata" should be spelled "Kenyatta". This mistake was carried over from the first issue of Elephant.
- Page 45. Under point No. 6. Delete "and tail". Change spelling of "tracheal-oesophageal" muscle in point No. 9 and twice in the last paragraph to "trachea-oesophageal".
- Page 181. "Buddha" should have been included as an Asian elephant.
- Pages 228 Publisher for Daniel S. Hartman's book is not "Cornell and 229. University Press, Ithaca" but "The American Society of Mammalogists (Special Publication No. 5)".
- Page 236. First paragraph: Hackaliah Bailey was related to one of the founders of the Barnum & Bailey Circus.
- Page 237. First paragraph, last sentence should read: "Old Bet" on the other hand, ... Hackaliah Bailey, as reported by Richard J. Reynolds, III.

Also some of our readers may not be aware that permits are needed to obtain materials from Endangered or Threatened Species. This is in regard to the note published in Elephant Number 4 on page 14, bottom. See also pages 199-200. Information about permits can be obtained from: Steve Funderburk, Federal Wildlife Permit Office, P.O. Box 3654, Arlington, Virginia 22203, USA - Telephone (703) 253-1903.