

four inches in length by seventeen in breadth; the longest flame, or ear, ten and a half inches, and an inch and a half thick; the smallest three inches long, and three-fourths of an inch thick."

Following Rev. Brown's article in this number of the "Collections" there is another, shorter, article by Dr. John A. Rice, who with Rev. Brown, and Revs. A. Clark, P. Hitchcock and J. C. Webster, conducted the exploration of the Samuel's, or, as he refers to it, "Pictured Cave". The information given by him is substantially the same as that given by Rev. Brown. He describes the roof of the cave as an irregular arch. "In regard to the antiquity of these drawings there can be no question, for some of them were covered with sand, and besides I found pieces of the rock buried in the sand, which had fallen from the sides, with portions of the inscriptions upon them, which fact must be regarded as proof positive of a greater or less antiquity.

"Now, as to the conclusions to be drawn from the representations here found, and which are the only objects of interest. The fact that we found four distinct and separate layers of ashes, with pottery in two of them of a different color and make, would certainly indicate four separate and distinct occupations of the rock shelter, each occupying a greater or less length of time, and when we recollect that the Indian always contents himself with the smallest possible amount of fire, and take into consideration the thickness of the layers of ashes, it is fair to conclude that each occupation of the cave must have continued some considerable period of time. The layers of sand are easily accounted for, as resulting from the disintegration of the soft rock above the cave, as it fell down from the edge of the cliff which would naturally drift into the cavern or shelter, and, more or less, rapidly, make the layers mentioned; and although the rock of the sides and roof of the cave are quite soft, the disintegration has been exceedingly slow, as there has been no percolation of water, and especially since the closure of the opening the forest has not acted upon the walls, so that the change since that time at least has been very slight indeed, and accounts for the well preserved condition of the pictures.

"It is, perhaps, impossible to say during which of these occupations of the shelter the drawings were made; but taking into consideration the height of the zone of pictures above the