

shown in one connected drawing, so they are divided here for convenience into three groups of nearly equal size. The following detailed description accounts for all the separate forms, and they are numbered in their natural order from left (north) to right. [See Fig. 1 of this issue of *The Wis. Archeologist*.]

North Face

Fig. 1 is an outspread hand $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

West (Front) Face.

“Fig. 2 is an outspread hand $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The thumb is cut through the angle of the rock and ends on the north face. The middle finger also extends to the top surface of the rock.

Fig. 3 is an outspread hand $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. The two hands (2 and 3) are apparently right and left hands, the little finger of one overlapping that of the other.

Fig. 4 is an outspread hand nearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Figs. 5, 5, are five so-called canoes. They are somewhat crescent shaped, but all vary more or less in outline.

Fig. 6 has the same form as the preceding, but the additional upright portion overlaps it.

Fig. 7 and 8 are also of the same form as 5, but 7 is cut in the bottom of 8.

Fig. 8 probably represents a fort, and its length is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fig. 10 is a nondescript, and it partly overlaps 8.

Fig. 11 is a nondescript four-legged animal. Its length in a straight line from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fig. 12 may be intended to present a foot, but possibly it may be a hand. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Fig. 13 is an outspread hand a little over 13 inches long.

Fig. 14 undoubtedly represents a foot, and it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Figs. 15, 15, are of the same class as Fig. 5.

Fig. 16 has the appearance of representing a bone, although somewhat distorted.