of the State Historical Society, who wrote to me for information in regard to it. I sent him copies of the pictures, so far as I had taken them, and designated a time—June 27th—to dig into the bottom of the cave, requesting him to come, or send a competent archæologist. He communicated with Dr. J. A. Rice, of Merton, Waukesha County, who came at the time appointed, with Mr. Rockwell Sayer, of Chicago. A company of seventeen men repaired to the place, with shovels, wheel-barrows, and other necessary things for exploration. Several intelligent ladies also attended, and prepared a dinner.

Commencing at the back end of the cave, the sand was carefully dug up and wheeled out, every load carefully inspected, and the work continued till the whole had been examined. We came upon four layers of ashes, each from four to six inches deep, and containing charcoal, and burned and nearly vitrified sand rock. They were separated from each other throughout the whole length and breadth of the cave by layers of clean, white sand, of from ten to fourteen inches in depth. Below the whole was water, of the same level as a marsh that lies in front of the cliff. The lower stratum of sand and ashes contained nothing. In the second were fragments of pottery made of clay and ground shells. These were smooth, and of the oldest kind found in mounds. In the third, more elaborately wrought pottery, the newest found in mounds; with numerous fragments and whole sides of Mississippi River bivalve shells, and a bodkin of bone, seven inches long. This, according to the opinion of old hunters, was of the "hock-bone" of an elk. It was in dry, white sand, and is quite sharp and smooth with use, and in a perfect state of preservation, even retaining the glassy polish of wear and handling, as if used but yesterday.

All the layers had become compact and well stratified, and all contained bits of charcoal, and charred and rotten wood. In the upper layer we found two bones of birds, and two of small animals, and a "clue-claw" of a deer, and a cartilaginous maxillary inferior of a reptile. The four completely diffused strata of ashes, separated by a foot average of clear sand, showed that there had been four distinct periods of occupancy, separated by considerable