

then a layer about an inch thick of innumerable bones of various game on which the occupants had subsisted; and, lastly, an irregular layer of clay that had probably fallen from the chimney as it gradually went to decay. It would seem that the lower portion of the fireplace was supported by logs, and the chimney portion very likely formed of sticks with its clay daubing; for had the whole chimney been constructed of stone, the stone heap would have been much larger.

The finding of charcoal behind the chimney, one piece about six inches in diameter, might perhaps indicate that the log structure was destroyed by fire. Mr. Squires suggests, that as the bones formed a distinct layer, instead of being mixed all through the ashes would seem to show, that they were not the remains of every day life; but rather of a feast, just prior, perhaps, to the abandonment or destruction of the post.

There are no signs of any stone structure other than the fireplaces, nor any indications of an embankment, moat, or stockade. The buildings of which the fireplaces formed a part, were probably of logs. Such a structure, in early times, would have been denominated a fort or post; but the situation was not well-chosen, and hence not probably designed, for defensive purposes, being commanded by eminences within easy bow or gunshot, and easily approached by surprise parties. It was, however, well suited for a trading-post, which was its probable use, combining, as it did, the essential conditions desirable for such an object—navigation, wood, stone, water, and winter shelter. It is not improbable that these remains indicate the locality of Perrot's trading-post, where he spent the winter of 1685–86.

Height of Mt. Trempealeau and the Bluffs, vol. x, 366–67

Mr. B. F. Heuston communicates the following measurements of Mt. Trempealeau, and the bluffs at Trempealeau village, taken by W. A. Finkelnburg, of Winona, assisted by Mr. Heuston—the instrument used was a telescopic spirit-level, at about one-fourth of a mile distant:

Highest point at Trempealeau Bluff.....	548 feet.
Liberty Peak, nearest the village, about.....	465 “
Mt. Trempealeau.....	398 “

Advent of the Cardinals to Prairie du Chien, vol. x, 335

Note, p. 335. Mr. Butterfield's supposition that the Cardinals came to Prairie du Chien at the time of the great flood of 1785, is stated in his *History of Crawford County*, pp. 282–83.

P. 367. Mr. Heuston corrects a misunderstanding of his statement relative to the Swiss missionary Gavin and associates, at Trempealeau. Instead of Rev. Daniel Gavin, and an associate with their excellent wives locating at Mont Trempealeau in 1836, it should be stated, that Gavin had at that period neither associate nor wife. He was assisted by one Louis Stram, who opened a farm there. On the abandonment of his mission,