over a space only a few feet square. At the back of this space the voids between other blocks are large enough for a man to crawl into them a few feet.

When visited November 5, 1931, a thermometer in one of these cavities registered 38° F. Cold air coming out on a warm morning makes fog. This cold air, which received its low temperature from the frosts of the previous winter, is stored by Nature in the voids of the rock floor. Cold air tends to settle, and, being held in the soil by the cover of soil and vegetation, it moves slowly down hill through the spaces between the blocks and emerges noticeably in summer at this opening.

A storage room for soft drinks has been built in front of this small hole to conserve the cold air for cooling purposes.

INDIAN CAVE

In the west bluff of Delaware River four and a half miles north of the bridge at Easton, at the head of Indian rift and foot of Sands eddy, is the so-called Indian cave. A small eating stand at this point operated by Elmer L. Yeager bears a sign with the name of the cave.

Indian cave is in Beechmontown limestone about thirty feet above Route 611, on land formerly owned by Adam Iop. The entrance is wide and head-high so one can walk in, then stooping a bit through a short passage and turning left, one may walk upright to about ninety feet from the entrance. Here a hole in the floor leads to a slightly lower room, in the bottom of which is a depression filled with trash. This is said to be the blocked entrance to a still lower passage.

The floor of the cave is partly buried in clay. The site and suitability of the cave suggest that it may have been used by Indians for shelter and watching the river trail. The view from the entrance is extensive because of the bend in the river.

The cave shows traces of dripstone, but the roof is everywhere within arm's reach and all calcite formation has been removed.

At the back of the first room is an iron gate. Its presence is explained by the fact that about sixty years ago Adam Iop in quarrying stone for his lime kiln broke into the upper and outer room. He took out a license to sell beer and other drinks, charged ten cents admission, and perhaps stored his bottled goods in the cave, for the temperature is said to be about 48° F. the year around.

A second and smaller opening just north of the main entrance leads into a room about ten by twelve feet in size, from which goes a low three-foot passage parallel to the face of the ledge for about forty feet. At this distance it is too low or choked with stone for further progress.

The limestone beds seem to lie nearly flat and jointing is more closely spaced at the main opening than elsewhere in the exposed ledge.

LOST CAVE

In 1853 men quarrying limestone about half a mile east of Hellertown discovered a cave in the Tomstown limestone. Because of its location close beside a good road only four miles from Lehigh University at Bethlehem, it has for many years been visited by students, for educational purposes. Many parties and fraternity initiations have been held here.

In the spring of 1930 this plot of ground was purchased by E. C. Gilman and formally opened to the public May 24, 1930 with the name Lost Cave. The property is owned by the Lost Cave Corporation, E. C. Gilman, president. Good walks have been placed, electric light installed, passageways enlarged, and picnic grounds with parking space provided. By removing earth and loose rock from passageways and by enlarging crevices, rooms never before seen by man have been opened. These new rooms are hung with stalactites and crystals of cave onyx sparkle in the flawstone that covers the walls.

The passageways are irregular, winding, with gentle grades and two short flights of concrete stairs. The length of the cave in a straight line from entrance to rear wall is 330 feet but the windings and side gallery make the route traversed about 900 feet.