ty has attracted much notice as one of the wonders of the West, and exaggerated accounts have gone forth, of its brick walls and buttresses—its stone arches, &c., in all of which there is hardly a shadow of truth. These remains were first discovered in 1836, and hastily surveyed by N. F. Hyer, Esq., the year following.

On the West branch of Rock river may be seen a ridge of earth (not of brick) extending around three sides of an irregular parallelogram—the river forming the fourth side. Its length, at the north end, is 631 feet; on the west side, 1,419 feet, and 700 feet on the south side, making an aggregate length of 2,750 feet, and inclosing an area of seventeen and two-thirds acres. The ridge is about 22 feet in width, and from 1 to 5 feet high, the corners not rectangular, and the embankment not straight. The so-called "buttresses" are simple enlargements, about 40 feet in diameter, at intervals, varying from 61 to 95 feet, giving the appearance of so many mounds, with a connecting ridge. Irregular masses of red clay in the embankment, in some instances partially baked by burning grass or straw, have led to the popular belief of the employment of brick in its construction.

At the south-west corner, of the interior, is found a square truncated mound, having a level area on the top 53 feet wide on its west side, and seen from high ground near, has the appearance of a pyramid "rising by successive steps, like the gigantic structures of Mexico." This is supposed to have been the most sacred spot, as well as the highest. The exterior wall curves around this pyramid, and is also protected by two parallel walls outside the principal embankment. A similar pyramidal elevation is found at the north-west corner, while various low and smaller ridges are to be seen within the enclosure, with connecting rings or circles, supposed to be the remains of mud houses.

That the structure above described was intended for sepulchral or other religious uses, rather than for military defence,