

is made probable by the disinterment of half-burned human remains from one of the buttresses, together with fragments of pottery and charcoal. It is confirmed by the material fact, that the whole structure is commanded, in a military point of view, by a parallel ridge, extending along the west side, within arrow-shot distance.

The strong resemblance this structure bears to the temple mounds of Ohio and the States south, places it in the same family with that class, which finds its highest type in the finished monuments of Mexican art. Hence the name given to this locality of Aztalan—a derivative from the Aztecs of Mexico, among whom existed the tradition of a migration from the North. The dissimilarity of these remains to the animal shaped mounds commonly found in the West, is worthy of notice, and it may have been, as Mr. Lapham supposes, a sort of Mecca, the periodical resort of the race that constructed it. It is sad to say, however, that this highly interesting work of antiquity, like many others, is suffering injury at the hands of civilized man, who is furrowing it for grain, or digging for its hidden treasures. Cannot this work of the destroyer be stayed, and these precious monuments of a race that no longer lives to tell its story, be preserved?

Besides the antiquities of Aztalan, there are yet others in the valley of Rock river, beyond Ixonia, at Wolf Point, (memorable as the point where Black Hawk made his stand in 1832;) at Hartford, where has been found a bird-shaped stone, much revered by the Winnebago Indians, and five miles farther, a ridge one thousand feet in length. But the most extensive and varied group is at Horicon, numbering about two hundred common mounds, among which are modern graves of the Pottawotamies; sixteen of the mounds are of a cruci-form shape.

It would require more space than propriety allows, to give in detail the various works of antiquity on the Neenah or Fox river of Green Bay—on a branch of Grand river, where are