



The accompanying cut is reduced from the drawing of Dr. Lapham. The towers, it will be seen, number about thirty-three. The northern or upper portion is now much best preserved. It also lies higher, the ground sloping both eastward towards the river bank which forms the fourth side of the parallelogram, and likewise toward the south.

The line of earth-works is about twice as long from north to south as from east to west;—in exact figures, —the north embankment, starting from the river, at a distance of 631 feet, reaches the end of the western embankment, which has a length of 1,419 feet, and

which, at its southern extremity, meets another embankment which runs 700 feet to the river. The inclosure had no wall on the water side,—the river being sufficient protection. The bank is steep and rises at once fifteen or twenty feet. At the north-east junction with the river, a flanking

Semi-Circular Tower

projects, from what I may call the curtain of the camp—and similar projections occur throughout its entire circuit, at an average distance of five rods from each other.

The area of this enclosure, namely 17 2-3 acres, is well-nigh one-third larger than the capitol square, in Madison, which within the iron fence measures no more than thirteen acres. The thickness of the wall, according to Lapham, was twenty-two feet, and its