

What I designate as the east line, is quite distinct. It is a slight elevation which can be traced on that side, running northerly and southerly. It must have been three or four hundred feet long; part of this on the south end, runs into a plowed field, so that I think its exact length cannot now be stated from actual measurement. Judge Brunson is probably correct in stating the length to be about 370 feet. On the *outside*, or eastern side of this elevation, is a depression, which is now very slight; but there is no depression or ditch on the *inside*—what might appear at first as such is evidently caused by the difference between the elevation and level ground. The elevation was, it appears to me, made by the earth taken from this ditch or depression on the outside.

It must be remembered, that all these appearances are not now as distinct as they were thirty, forty or fifty years ago. The prairie is composed of a deep bed of sand, supposed to be over a hundred feet in thickness, covered with but a slight sod of prairie grass, easily effected by time. It is to me a great wonder, that there is any appearance of trench or wall left. The north side elevation or wall is not as observable as that on the east; still it may yet be traced from the northeast corner towards the river; but, as before stated, it has been destroyed in many places.

There are no absolute indications of a bastion at the northeast corner, though tradition is not wanting to show that there were rude block-houses or bastions at each of the four corners. The enclosure was probably nearly square, as there is much more than enough room for it between the river and the eastern line. Judge Brunson's statement about the old fort extending to within 200 feet of the river, it seems to me, is a mistake. I should think it was nearer, though it might be so, if we suppose the fort, or enclosure was an oblong in shape.<sup>1</sup>

The places where Mr. Clark indicated by the old rocks

<sup>1</sup> On Col. Lee's map of 1820, the old fort is represented as square in form; while on Lyon's map of 1828, it is given as somewhat oblong in shape, fronting the river lengthwise, and in both cases, regular bastions are shown at each corner.