

pondent.¹ Hon. C. D. Robinson, in his *Legend of the Red Banks*, on the eastern shore of Green Bay, about twelve miles from Green Bay city, describes an earth-work bearing a singular resemblance to modern military defences, having a ditch or moat on the *outside* of its walls;² while Hon. M. L. Martin, in his address before our Society in 1851, speaks of the parapet, making no reference to any ditch. These two exceptions, if true, do not invalidate the general rule, that thousands of structures of mounds and effigies within our borders, are surviving witnesses of the peaceful occupations of those who constructed them.

Rev. Stephen D. Peet, editor of the *American Antiquarian*, and author of several treatises on the prehistoric remains of the Northwest, writes: "The difference between a fort, whether French, English or American, and any of the mound-builders' works, is manifest in several particulars.

"First: The forts ordinarily have trenches on the *outside*; the mound-builders' enclosures, if they had trenches at all, had them on the *inside*.

"Second: The walls of forts are generally straight, and the angles in the walls are sharp and well-defined. The mound-builders' enclosures are ordinarily circular, and without bastions. Occasionally a straight wall, like that at Aztalan, may be found; but the bastions, so called, in this, are mere projections, looking like mounds, rounded on the outside, with a slight break in the wall in the rear of them. This is an exception to mound-builders' enclosures; probably not another one like it in the State, and only two in the United States, namely, in Tennessee.

"Third: The forts generally contain remains of chimneys, fire-places, stone-walls and houses. No mound-builders' enclosure ever contains any such tokens.

"Fourth: Wells are out of the question with mound-builders' works. There may be excavations inside the wall as at Fort Ancient, and springs outside the walls, but never wells. The sink-hole or cistern at Marietta has not been explained; it is an exception if it is a well.

¹ Lapham's *Antiquities*, p. 73.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii, p. 491.