tection against a cotemporary foe; thus showing that wars are, if not inherent in human nature, at least coeval with the first dawnsings of civilization.

In the town of Le Ray, a short distance below the village of Black River, and on the road to Watertown, was formerly the trace of a trench enclosure. The work was irregularly semi-circular, inclosing about one and a quarter acres of ground, and a short distance from the bank of Black River, the side towards which was open, the ends of the embankment extending a short distance down the slope, and curving inward "as if to prevent the flank from being turned by an enemy." A portion of the bank and ditch outside may still be traced in the road, but the greater part has long been leveled by cultivation. In the fields adjacent, are the traces of hearths, numerous fragments of rude pottery, bones of animals, and stone chisels. Human bones have also been found in the vicinity. Although the banks have been mostly leveled, yet their localify may be traced without much difficulty.

About a mile north of this, is another and larger one, which, like the first, contains in and around it the usual Indian relics. It occupies a plain but little elevated above a flat that was once flowed by a beaver dam, making a shallow pond several acres in extent. The remains of the dam may still be traced on West Creek, which has its source not far distant.

Two trench enclosures formerly existed near Sanford's Corners in Le Ray, but no trace of the original works remains. When first seen, the bank, measured from the bottom of the ditch, was six feet high. An unusual amount of relics have been afforded by the adjacent fields, and several human skeletons, all buried in the sitting posture, have been exhumed. Like most others, they were built near the banks of a stream of water, and had at irregular intervals, gateways or passages. The ground within and around was formerly a pine forest, which extended many miles in the direction of Carthage.

On both sides of Perch Lake and on Linnel's Island in an adjacent swamp, there were, when the country was first explored, a great number of mounds or barrows, supposed by some to be burial places. They present much uniformity in appearance, being circular, from two to four rods across, from two to four feet high, and uniformly having a depression in the centre, as if a vault had formerly existed there, which has since fallen in. When dug into, they aresaidjo contain burnt stone, charred corn,