

conflicts, assassinations, murders, victories and defeats; with the consequent results of distress, privation and misery. This is equally true of both the first settlers and their successors. But the records of the latter race—the Nephites—are much fuller and more comprehensive than the brief annals of the former. The Nephites built large cities and encircled them with thick, high walls, and fortifications; dug trenches, and threw up extensive earth-works. They wore armor of breast-plates and very thick garments of skins. Alma xlix: 6; also arm-shields and head-plates. Alma xlii: 38; xli: 13. They had weapons of all kinds; and these were very effective. Mor. vi: 9; Alma xli: 44. And before they became so degraded as to be lost to every noble sentiment, they possessed, in a marked degree, that love for liberty and regard for social rights which has distinguished civilized and cultured people in all ages.

"And now it came to pass that when Moroni, (not Moroni, the son of Morimon) who was the chief commander of the armies of the Nephites, had heard of these dissensions, he was angry with Amalekiah. And it came to pass that he rent his coat; and he took a piece thereof, and wrote upon it, *In memory of our God, our religion, and our freedom, and our peace, and our wives, and our children.*

And he fastened it upon the end of a pole thereof. And he fastened on his head-plate and his breast-plate, and his shields, and girded on his armor about his loins; and he took the pole, which had on the end thereof his rent coat, (and he called it the title of liberty), and he bowed himself to the earth, and he prayed mightily unto his God, for the blessings of liberty to rest upon his brethren." Alma xli: 11, 13.

With regard to fortifications, Alma writes:

"For they knew not that Moroni had fortified or had built forts of security for every city in all the land round about. \* \* \* Now behold, the Lamanites could not get into their forts of security, by any other way save by the entrance, because of the highness of the bank which had been thrown up, and the depth of the ditch which had been dug round about, save it were by the entrance. And thus were the Nephites prepared to destroy all such as should attempt to climb up to enter the fort by any other way, by casting over stones and arrows at them. \* \* \* And instead of filling up their ditches by pulling down the banks of earth, they were filled up, in a measure, with their dead and wounded bodies." Alma xlix: 18-22.

The city Bountiful was a place of immense strength, owing to a strong wall of timbers and earth, of great

height, and a ditch of corresponding depth; and, as an evidence of the skill and efficiency of military commanders of those times, we quote further:

"And it came to pass that after the Lamanites had finished burying their dead, and also the dead of the Nephites, they were marched back into the land Bountiful; and Teancum, by the orders of Moroni, caused that they should commence laboring in digging a ditch round about the land, or the city Bountiful. And he caused that they should build a breastwork of timbers upon the inner bank of the ditch; and they cast up dirt out of the ditch against the breastwork of timbers; and thus did they cause the Lamanites to labor until they had encircled the city of Bountiful round about with a strong wall of timbers and earth, to an exceeding height. And this city became an exceeding strong hold ever after; and in this city they did guard the prisoners of the Lamanites; yea, even within a wall, which they had caused them to build with their own hands. Now Moroni was compelled to cause the Lamanites to labor, because it were easy to guard them while at their labor: and he desired all his forces, when he should make an attack upon the Lamanites." Alma iii: 3-5.

We will now offer a few selections from *outside* witnesses confirmatory of the truth of what the Book of Mormon affirms upon the points just quoted:

"The whole of the space separating the Alleghanies from the Rocky Mountains affords a succession of intrenched camps, fortifications, generally made of earth. These were used as ramparts, stockades and trenches, near many eminences, and nearly every junction of two rivers. War was evidently an important subject with the Mound Builders." Pre-historic America, page 88.

Another remarkable instance of the skill and topographical ingenuity of the ancestors of the Red Men is shown in the selection of their city site, and locations for forts. The present cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Newark, Portsmouth, Frankfort, New Madrid, and many others, flourish today upon situations chosen as sites for cities and strongholds by those ancient engineers. We quote further:

"Chillicothe is one of the most curious fortified enclosures of Ohio. The walls—a rare occurrence—are of stone, built up without cement, presenting a striking resemblance to the ancient pre-historic forts of Belgium and the north of France. The closing ridge measures more than two miles, and three entrances can be made out, defended by mounds, which made access more difficult."

Dr. Jones, in his Contributions to the Smithsonian Institute, Vol. 22, page 4, says:

"A connected system of fortifications stretches across the State of Ohio in a diagonal direction, also along the Big Harpeth river, Tenn. Earth-works are very numerous. All these fortifications were connected with mounds, supposed to have been used as signal stations to watch the enemy."

There is an immense citadel called Fort Ancient, described by Prof. Locke and others. It is located on the left bank of the Little Miami, about 40 miles from Cincinnati. The walls extend four miles, and in some places are twenty feet high.

T. W. Putnam reported to the Peabody Museum, in 1878 (see vol. 2, page 339) a fort at Greenwood, Tennessee. This enclosure is of immense extent, containing within its sweep remains of a large city, sepulchral tumuli, and relics of pottery, copper and shell ornaments; traces of cultivated gardens; all showing by the superiority of the workmanship, a high state of culture and refinement.

President Harrison once testified before the Historical Society of Ohio, that the fortifications in that and other States, visited by him, "Were not erected for a defense from sudden invasion; for the height of the walls, and the solidity of their construction, show that the danger they were designed to oppose was not temporary, but ever present. They have a military character stamped upon them which cannot be mistaken."

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[To be continued.]

## WHOM THEY LOOK LIKE.

THE New York Sun, which is ever bright and plithy, instead of inserting horrible wood-cuts purporting to be portraits of the members of the new cabinet, like many alleged newspapers, describes the President's advisers by comparison with world-wide celebrities. Here is the list, the supposed resemblances being drawn from the pictures that have appeared of all the parties:

Windom.....	Harry Kennedy
Rusk.....	Prof. Carpenter
Partner Miller.....	Poet Swinburne
Blaine.....	Judge Van Wyck
Wunamake.....	Thomas A. Edison
Tracy.....	Herr Most
Noble.....	Charles Dickens
Proctor.....	Brigham Young

The mothers of children who fail to fulfil promise of future greatness are like the hen who regards the china egg with a mild surprise and disappointment, because with all her care it still refuses to hatch.