

to split up in layers. The rim is often plain and upright, and in many cases also abruptly recurved or drooping. The tempering material is either finely ground and sparse, or coarse and thickly distributed through the paste.

Direct evidences of the exact method of the manufacture of pottery on these sites are almost wholly wanting. This is of course to be expected, since it is probable that many of the primitive potters' tools, including shaping implements, paddles, roulettes, stamps, etc., were of wood and similar perishable materials.

The ware itself does not suggest the use of basket moulds, or of the coiling process employed in some other parts of this country. It is probable that the greater portion at least, if not all, was moulded by the hand, with the aid of simple tools. Heaps of burned and blackened boulders to be found here, may have served as kilns.

In many instances this pottery is coated on the inner surface with soot, which is suggestive of the use of heated stones in connection with water in the preparation of food. There are also many fragments showing this blackening on the external surface. Liquids readily penetrate through their walls in the present porous condition. One pot obtained from the Sheboygan sites, and described in the *Wisconsin Archeologist* (Vol. 1, No. 3), which was cracked through its entire extent, had apparently undergone a reparative process by having the two halves pierced and secured to one another by cords. It therefore was no longer capable of holding any liquid substance and may have been employed for containing food, etc. Some small bowls restored appear to have been furnished with a beak.

SAND RIDGE POTTERY.

The "Sand Ridge" is the southernmost of these extensive lake shore sites and is situated in Kenosha county, bordering the lake shore immediately east and south of the city of Kenosha and extending a distance of some miles southward to the state line. As the name implies, this locality is covered with sand banks and hollows where are to be observed abundant vestiges of aboriginal occupancy. These have been investigated by Mr. F. H. Lyman, of Kenosha, and other local collectors, and a large amount of interesting material secured.

The pottery obtained here exhibits some well-marked characteristics. Many of the sherds indicate the very large size of some of the former vessels. The walls were very substantial and are