

implement having been rolled up and down from rim to base, leaving approximately parallel printings. After the malleating process was finished, the neck and rim were smoothed down and decorated in various ways, most generally by impressing cords into the soft clay, producing patterns, or merely repeating indentations of the cord laid on flat or doubled up, making deep indentations. This treatment extended to the margin of the lip and, in cases, to the interior surface. Trailed and incised lines and punctures are seen in numerous instances, and in the vessels suggesting Iroquoian relationships the patterns resemble those characterizing the Iroquoian ware. (20 Ann. Rep. Bu. of Am. Ethno., pp. 196-97.)

Dr. Holmes figures sections of a number of rims of Two Rivers vessels, and states that:

"One of these has a sharp projection such as is frequently seen in the Iroquoian ware of New York, and it is further noted that the mouth of vessel was squarish, emphasizing the likeness to Iroquoian work."

He adds:

"It is not at all impossible that the influence of the powerful tribes of New York extended to the western shores of the Great Lakes, but since this angular form is undoubtedly due to the influence of bark vessels, it may have had an independent origin in the West."

Two Rivers pottery resembles that of the Sheboygan site quite closely. According to Mr. Hamilton's observations, shell-tempered pottery does not occur here.

Among these sherds are some of an exotic nature which strongly remind one of New Amsterdam pottery. In fact, the exact counterpart of the sherd shown in Fig. 37 has been found on the New Amsterdam site.

The fragment shown in Fig. 44 also shows a close resemblance to New Amsterdam sherds in being thick, heavy, coarsely tempered and rudely ornamented.

The following, figured on Plate IV., are described as characteristic of this site:

Fig. 35 is a very fine fragment from a globular-shaped vessel with an angular (hexagonal) rim. This fragment is finely fabric-marked, even underneath the projecting portion of the rim, indicating that the projection had been added after the fabric impression was made.

The elevated and projecting angle was probably produced by pressure from the inside with some implement. The rim is ornamented with rows of cord-impressions, and at the angle by a series of elliptic stamp-impressions. The latter impressions are also evident below the rim and at the inner margin.

Fig. 36 has a slightly projecting, cord-marked rim, below which are diagonal rows of irregular impressions and diagonal cord-impressions.