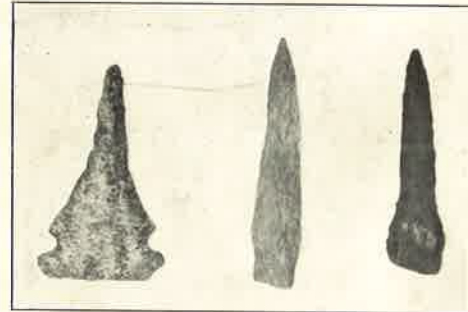


INDIAN IMPLEMENTS

FOUND IN

RHODE ISLAND

HOWARD M. CHAPIN

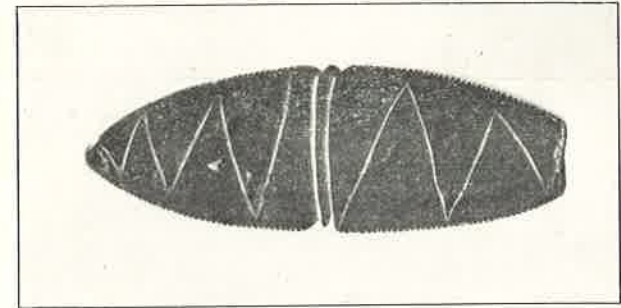


RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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Reprinted, with additions,
from the
Rhode Island Historical Society Collections

**Rhode Island
Historical Society**



Ornamented spear-head found at Bristol, R. I. $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

*In the Museum of the American Indian,
Heye Foundation, New York.*

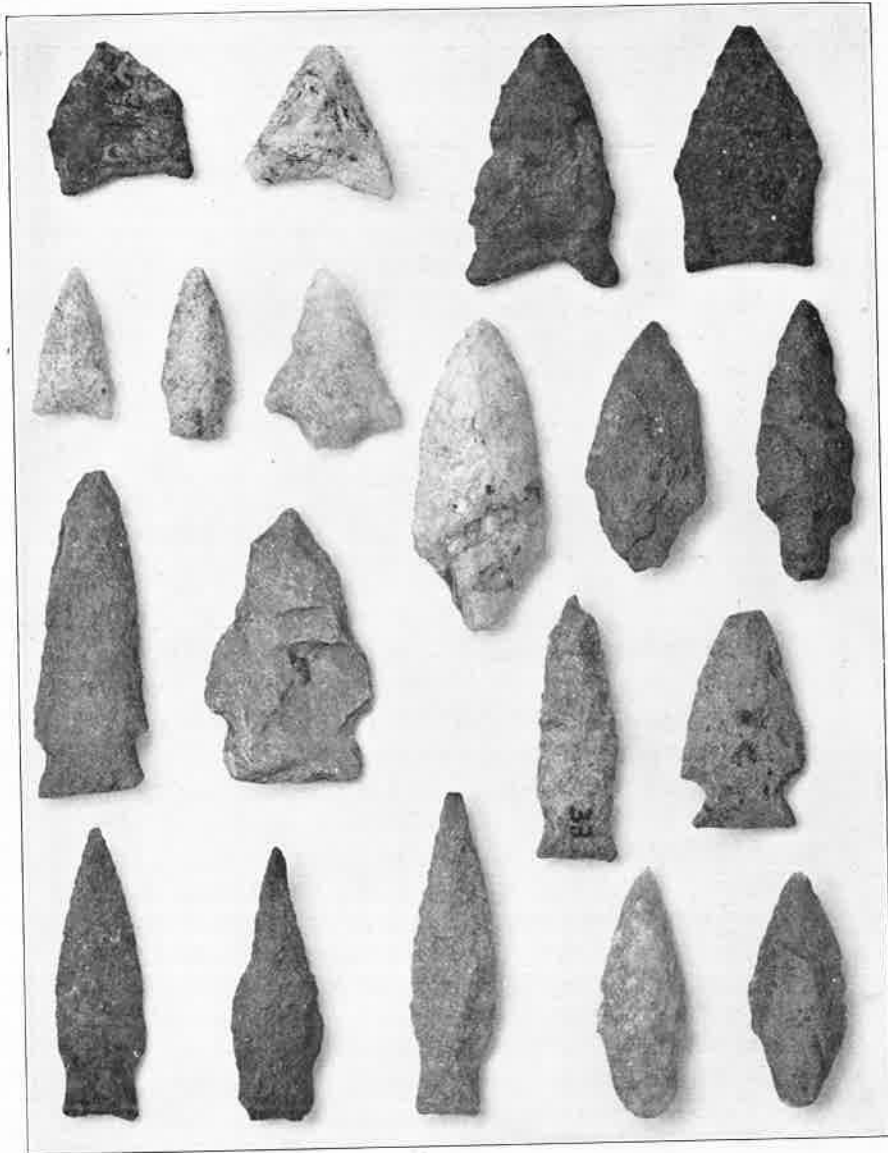
Indian Implements found in Rhode Island

It is still possible for the acquisitive antiquary to search for and find Indian arrow-heads and other implements, not only in the sandy wastes of the less inhabited part of Rhode Island, but in excavations made even in the more populous districts, arrow-heads and a pestle having been found near Field's Point in Providence in the summer of 1924. The objects showing Indian workmanship that are most commonly found are pieces of chipped flint,¹ either rejected or uncompleted knife-blades and arrow-heads, or pieces chipped off during the process of manufacture. These objects show the tell-tale marks of the chipping process and are easily distinguishable from natural stone formations. Broken arrow-heads and knife-blades, particularly those with the tip or corners broken off, are the next commonest find, but perfect ones are by no means uncommon even at the present

¹There is no real flint found in this region, but various hard, dense or finely grained rocks are commonly spoken of as "flint."

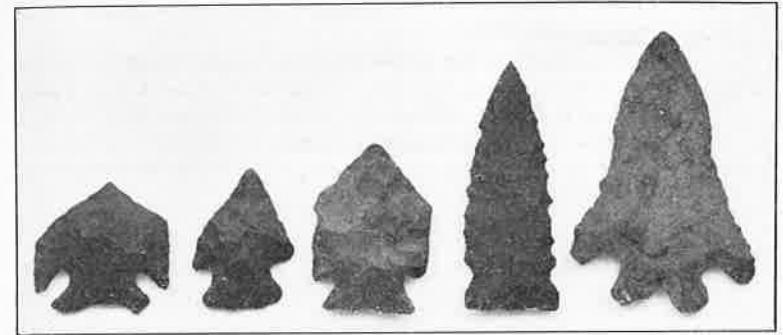
time. Of course the implements and customs of the Narragansett and Wampanoag Indians did not differ materially from those of other neighboring Algonquin tribes.

The arrow-heads, spear-heads and knife-blades were usually made of hard stone of various colors, of quartz, generally the white variety, and also of slate. They vary in size from about an inch in length up to seven inches or more. There appears to be no definite line of demarkation between arrow-heads, knife-blades and spear-heads, the three classes grading one into



Typical specimens of arrow-heads found in Rhode Island. Two-thirds actual size.

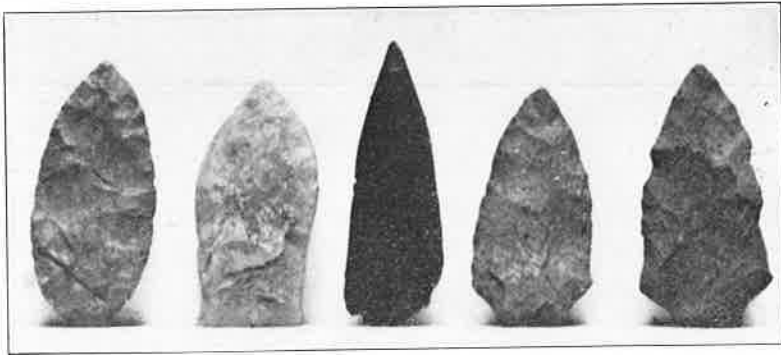
From the Society's Museum



Arrow-heads found in Rhode Island, showing unusually fine workmanship and probably not made by local Indians. Two-thirds actual size.

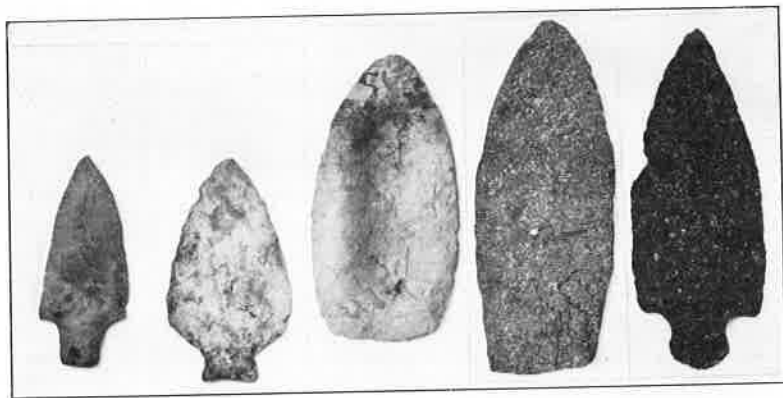
In the collection of Sidney R. Turner

another and in many instances two classes being indistinguishable as regards appearance and perhaps interchangeable as regards use. Archaeologists consider many of the so-called arrow-heads and spear-heads as more probably knife-blades. The weight, the size and the shape of the implement together with the exigencies of the moment would determine its use. It is of course rather difficult for persons brought up in the environment of our modern civilization to determine accurately the uses to which another civilization put its now obsolete tools. Indeed many of these crude tools may have been made to serve various purposes under varying conditions and necessities.



Spear heads and knife-blades found in Rhode Island. The one at left was found at Westerly. The next one is of quartz and was found at Potowomut and the centre one is of slate. One-third actual size.

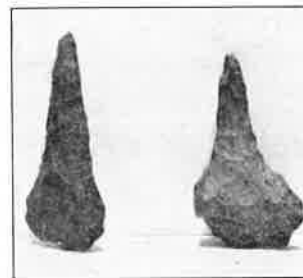
From the Society's Museum



The two spear-heads at the left were found in Bristol, R. I., and the three at the right in South Kingstown, R. I. About one-half actual size.

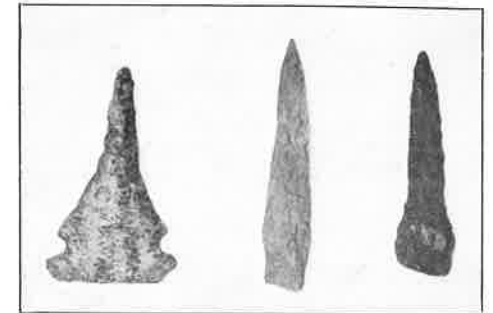
In the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

Most of our local arrow-heads, knife-blades and spear-heads fall into three general groups as regards design¹, a triangular form, a rather rough and often elongated letter V, usually made of quartz; a stemmed form either as a whale's tail or as a neck and shoulders; and a crude or rough leaf-shaped form. These chipped implements, whether blades or heads, were attached to a stick, which served as handle or shaft, as the case might be. Sometimes they were set in the split or slit end of a stick and sometimes bound to the stick with sinew. The chipped drills have been intentionally tapered for some sort of perforation work, and usually have a sort of knob at the larger end. A few



Stone drills found in Rhode Island. One-half actual size.

From the Society's Museum



Stone drills found at Point Judith, R. I. About one-half actual size.

In the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

drills have been found in Rhode Island that have a much more pronounced T-shaped head than the one found at Point Judith and shown in the illustration.

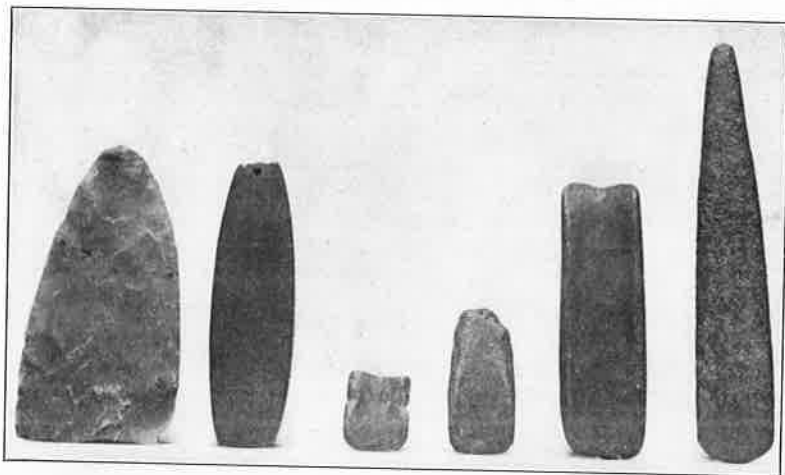
The large chipped quartz blade, seven inches long in its present broken condition and evidently originally an inch or two longer, may have served as a regular, though unusually large, spear-head, although from its size and appearance it may well have been the head of a ceremonial spear.

In addition to chipping "flint" and quartz, our local Indians made many of their tools by pecking and then rubbing promi-

¹For scientific classification, see article by Thomas Wilson in Report of the United States National Museum, 1897.

ing stones into the desired shape. The slate spear-head, shown in the illustration, was probably made in this manner. Of those tools made by pecking and rubbing, the most commonly found are axe-heads. The grooveless axes, often called celts, vary from two to twelve inches in length and usually have a low or dull polish.

Axe-heads, which are also quite common finds in Rhode Island, vary considerably in type, and run in size from three



The quartz ceremonial spear-head and the slate pendant were found at Field's Point. The small gouge was found in Washington County, the next one in Gloucester (presented by Joshua Williams), the next in Tiverton (presented by Robert Lawton) and the largest on the Gregory Dexter Farm in North Providence (presented by Stephen Dexter).

The smallest gouge is from the collection of Thomas G. Hazard, Jr. and the other objects are from the Society's Museum

and one-half to ten and one-half inches in length. They were tightly bound to a stick or wooden handle.

The axe-heads differ very materially in weight, thickness, polish, workmanship and size, but are approximately bi-symmetrical. The small ones were hatchets and the larger ones are considered by many to have been for ceremonial purposes. Some of the cruder and smaller ones are merely notched, but the

larger ones usually have one or two deep grooves on each side for the sinews to lie in. A few drilled or perforated axe-like heads have been found, but these are usually of a comparatively small size and are supposed to have been used for ceremonials.

The adze is a modified or specialized axe, and is not bi-symmetrical, one side usually being smooth while the other side has one or two deep grooves similar to the larger axes, the adze generally being rather large, say about five or six inches. One adze, which was found in Gloucester, Rhode Island, and is now in our museum, has one groove on its back and another Rhode



Small axe-heads found in Rhode Island.

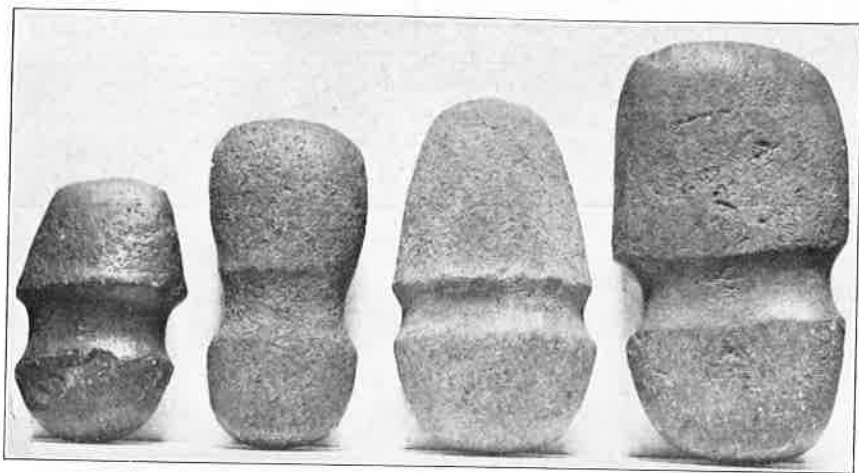
The large grooveless axe was found in Westerly and the other two at Barber's Heights. The grooved axe (at right of grooveless one) was found on Cook Farm, Tiverton. One-fourth actual size.

From the Society's Museum

Island adze has two grooves. Occasionally an adze is found with a groove on both sides. The adze-blade cuts at right angles to its handle, while the axe-blade cuts parallel with its handle.

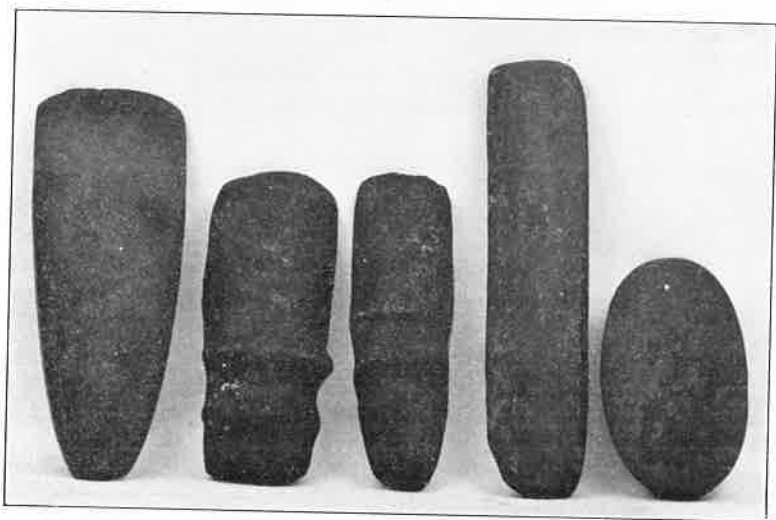
A few so-called chisels or gouges have been found in Rhode Island. They are also classed as adzes because they were usually attached to handles so that they would cut as an adze¹. They vary from two to ten inches in length, with a blade of an inch and a half or two inches width. One side is smooth and convex and the other side is concave or grooved with the groove running down to a blade or edge at one end, or both ends. We have

¹C. C. Willoughby, "The Adze and the Ungrooved Axe of the New England Indians," *Amer. Anthro. N. S.* ix, 296.



Grooved axe-heads found in Rhode Island.
The left centre one was found on the William E. Thurber Farm, North Providence, and was presented by Mr. Martin M. Thurber. The right centre one was found near the Dunnell Works, Ingrahamville, Pawtucket and was presented by Mr. D. D. Cattanack. One-fourth actual size.

From the Society's Museum.

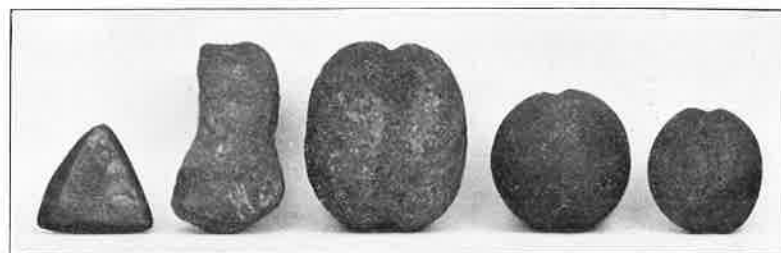


Adze-heads and other implements found in Rhode Island.
From left to right: A grooveless axe, an adze found in Gloucester, R. I., a double-grooved adze, a smoother found in Indian grave in Tiverton and presented by Robert Lawton, and a pestle found in Indian grave on Block Island and described by Livermore. One-fourth actual size.

From the Society's Museum

one example of a double ended or double-edged gouge in our museum. They sometimes are grooved or have knobs on the back to make their fastenings more secure.

The pestle is one of those tools that is often found in Rhode Island. They run from seven to twenty-eight inches in length and some of them are very heavy, the usual shape being that of a cylinder slightly tapering toward each end. A pestle was recently found in Warren that has one end ornamented by being carved in the shape of an animal's head, perhaps intended to represent a beaver or otter, and another Rhode Island pestle



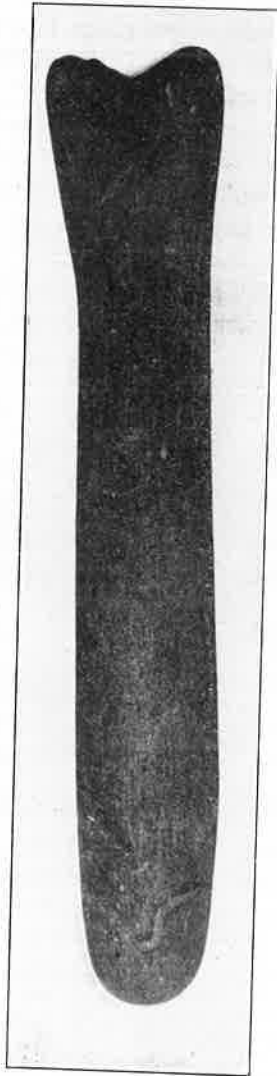
Indian implements found in Rhode Island.

The stone at the left is a piece of black flint found in Washington County. It shows signs of use. The other stones are probably sinkers. One-fourth actual size.

From the Society's Museum

has one end carved to represent the tail of a fish. The broken pestle found at Middletown and now in the Park Museum probably had a carved head. Such ornamentation is, however, uncommon. Another type of pestle is represented by a stone from Block Island about five inches long and shaped like an elongated egg. This particular stone is described in Livermore's History of Block Island, p. 196. Mr. Wheeler has a larger pestle of somewhat similar shape. A "bell-shaped" pestle found in Rhode Island is now in the Museum of the American Indian, New York.

Many crude stone tools, that have been found, have been called hammers, but it does not take much workmanship to obtain a serviceable stone hammer, many stones in their natural



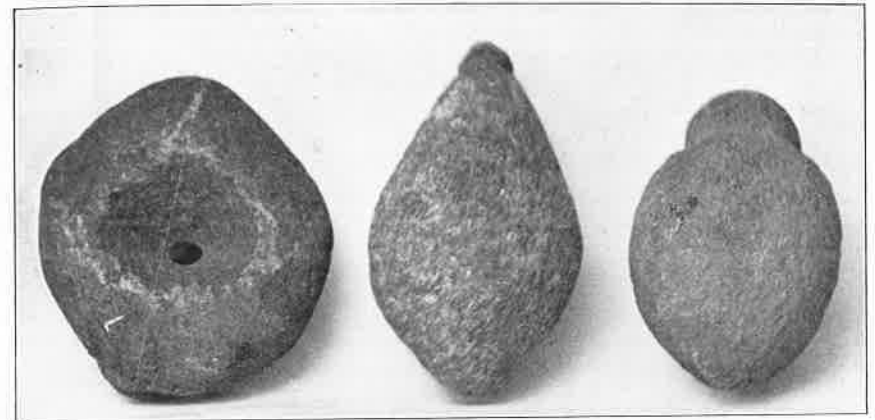
Pestle found at Wakefield, R. I.
One-half actual size.



Pestle found in Indian grave,
Burr's Hill, Warren, R. I.
About one-fourth actual size.
*In the Museum of the American Indian
Heye Foundation. New York.*

formation being well fitted for the purpose. It is very difficult in a large number of cases to determine whether or not a stone has been artificially improved, and it is likewise difficult to tell if it has been used as a hammer. A number of grooved or notched stones formerly considered hammers, sling stones or club-heads are now generally called sinkers and are supposed to have been used by Indian fishermen to weight their lines and nets. A few stones have two grooves running at right angles.

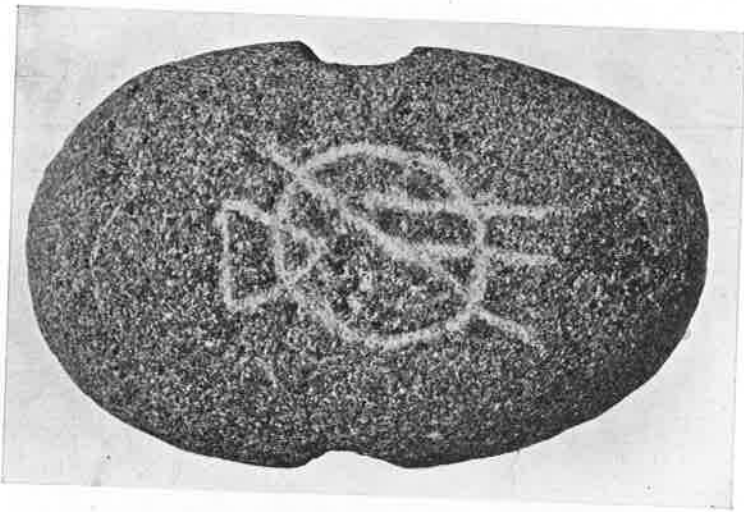
Various stone implements have been found in Rhode Island



Pierced stone and two pendants found in Washington County, Rhode Island.
Two-thirds actual size.

The pierced stone was given to the Society by Mr. Willard Kent, and the pendants are in the collection of Mr. Thomas G. Hazard, Jr.

the use of which is as yet undetermined. Such for example are the "ceremonial stones," the so-called ornaments, the smoothers or whetstones, the pierced stones and the pitted stones, rough oval stones with one or two artificially concave faces. These are sometimes called anvil stones and sometimes hammer stones and are said to have been used for some sort of grinding or pounding. The so-called plummetts or pendants may have been used as sinkers. A large, rather heavy, rough grooved stone found on Point Judith Neck and now in the Knowles Collection at Peace Dale may have been a hammer head. The flat, thin, semi-circu-

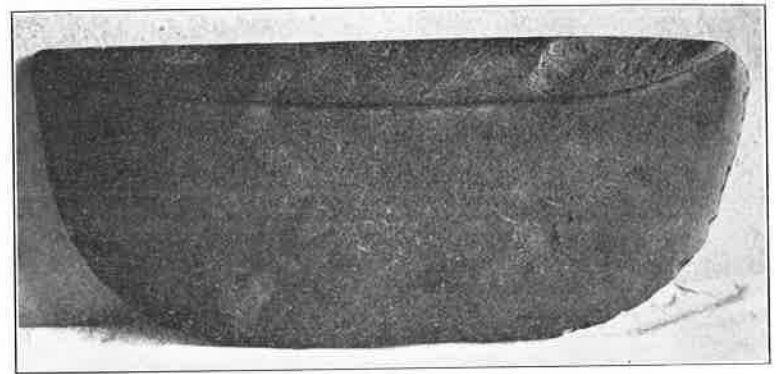


Incised Indian implement, probably a ceremonial stone, found in Warren near the Kickemuit River About three-fifths actual size.
In the Museum of the American Indian
Heye Foundation, New York.

lar knife, called a "squaw's knife" or "woman's knife," is occasionally found in Rhode Island. These knives are sometimes pierced with a hole at one corner.

Denison¹ states that immovable mortars were made by hollowing out large cavities in boulders. Movable mortars, holding only a few quarts, were hollowed out of smaller stones. The paint cups might be considered as small mortars used for grinding and holding paint.²

Ceremonial stones, commonly called banner stones, are rather rare and archaeologists disagree as to their exact use. One class

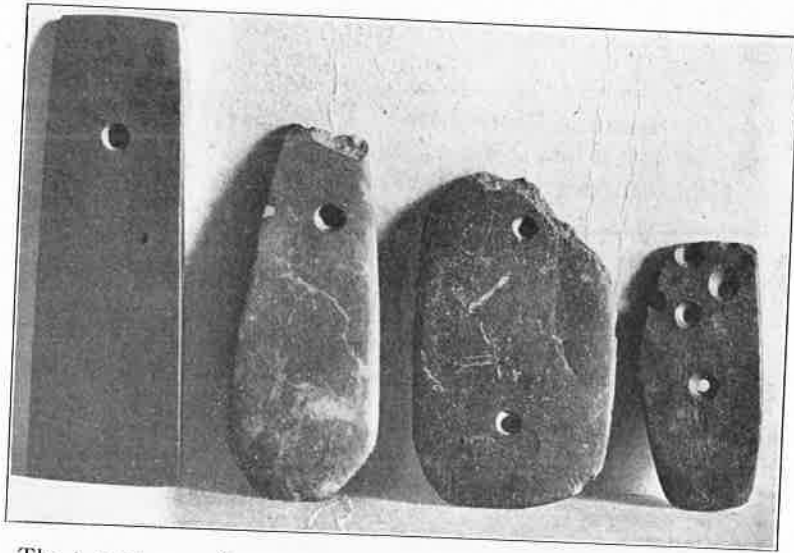


"Squaw's Knife" found at Warwick Neck, R. I. About half actual size.
In the collection of Harrie Wheeler.

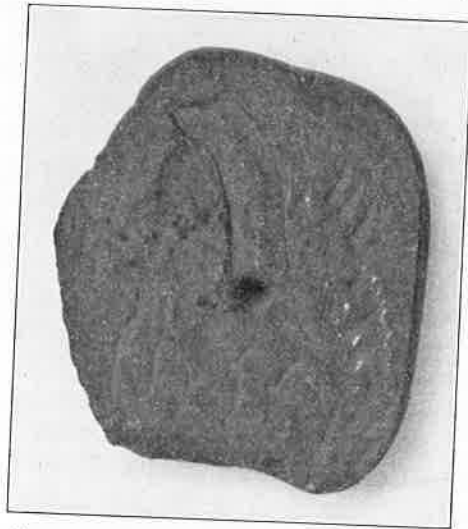
of these banner stones consists of double-bladed perforated axe-like stones with perforation holes varying from half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Such banner stones are found in Rhode Island and one of them is described in detail by Professor Delabarre in volume XII of the "Rhode Island Historical Society Collections." This stone is particularly interesting in that it is incised, a very unusual feature. This problematic class includes various types, such as the pierced pendants, and the

¹Evening Bulletin, Providence, Feb. 18, 1867. R. I. H. S. S. B. xxii. 63 Bartlett, vi. 19.

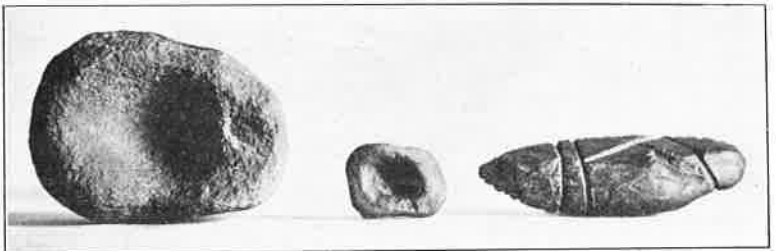
²W. K. Moorehead's "The Stone Age in America." ii. 102.



The two problematic stones at the left were found in North Kingstown and the two at the right were found in East Greenwich, R. I. Two fifths actual size.
In the collection of Harrie Wheeler.



Pierced stone, with hole through centre and with various ornamental lines incised on face. Found at Tiverton, R. I. Actual size.
In the collection of Thomas G. Hazard, Jr.



Two paint-cups and ornamented trinket, all found in North Kingstown, R. I. One-half actual size.
In the collection of Harrie Wheeler.

stone found nearby, and would thus carve or block out a proposed bowl or dish, bottom side up on the rock. Chipping under the projection thus formed, room was gained for the insertion of a wedge, by means of which the half-completed vessel was split off from the ledge. The inside would then be hollowed out by means of smaller sharp stone picks.* A number of these partly finished blocked-out vessels still remain attached to the ledge¹. These soapstone bowls were made both with and without ears or handles, as shown in the illustration. There was another soapstone quarry in Westerly².

*There is an example in the Museum of the American Indian.

¹R. I. H. S. P. 1879, p. 16 1880, p. 36. R. I. H. S. C. xii. 103; Eleventh Annual Report of the Peabody Museum, p. 273. Report of Committee on Marking Historical Sites, 1913, p. 139.

²Denison's "Westerly and its Witnesses" p. 222.



Stone mortar found in Rhode Island.
10 inches in diameter.

In the collection of Harrie Wheeler



Pitted stone found in Rhode Island.
Its concave face shows that it was
used for pounding or as an anvil.
One-half actual size.

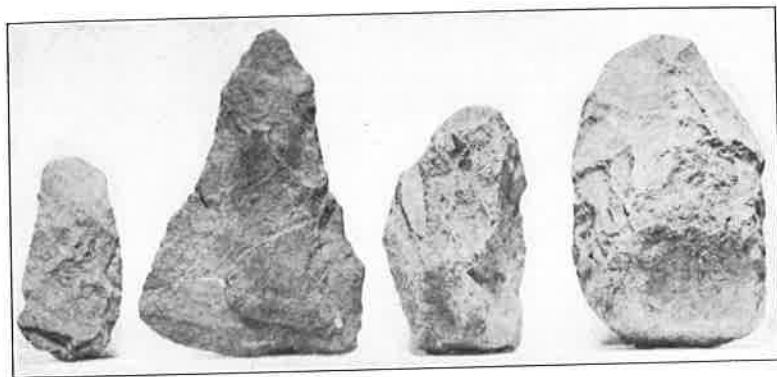
From the Society's Museum.



Banner stone found in Warren, R. I.
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

*In the Museum of the American Indian
Heye Foundation, New York.*

The Indians made pipes out of soapstone which were perhaps the most difficult to make of any of the Indian utensils as they had to be both shaped and drilled with considerable care. The rather elaborate soapstone pipes shown in the illustrations, although found in Rhode Island, may have been made by some distant tribes and imported through trade, as they seem more finished than most of the productions of the Indians living about Narragansett Bay. Roger Williams, in his "Key" published in 1643, states that the Narragansetts imported pipes from the



The two specimens at left are typical of the so-called "hoes" or Indian agricultural implements found in Washington County, and were presented to the Society by Mr. Willard Kent. The two specimens at the right are large picks from the soapstone quarry at Johnston. About one-fifth actual size.

From the Society's Museum.

Mohawks¹. A great variety of Indian pipes have been found in Rhode Island.

Stone ornamentation was occasionally practiced by the Indians of this vicinity. The pipes as well as the ornamented pestles have already been mentioned. The stone face or stone head found in an Indian grave on the Hugh Cole farm in Warren, has crude indentations to represent the eyes, nostrils, and mouth²,

¹R. I. H. S. Coll. Vol. 1, Chap. vi.

²The stone head in the Park Museum is a natural stone formation found near Chopmist, R. I., and the eye holes were added by an American in the nineteenth century and not by Indians, according to the present owner, who obtained his information from the man who made the holes.



Stone pipes found in North Kingstown and Potowomut, R. I. About half size. The bowl of the left center pipe has the representation of a human face carved on it in low relief.
In the collection of Harrie Wheeler.



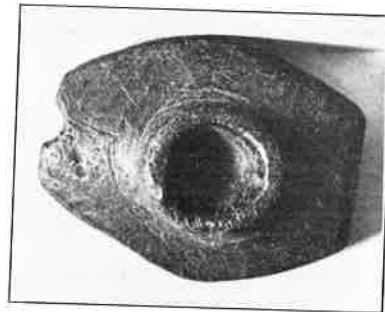
Indian soapstone pipe, unearthed at Burr's Hill, Warren.
About one-third actual size.

*In the Museum of the American Indian
Heye Foundation, New York*



Soapstone pipe found in Indian grave, Westerly, R. I.
One-half size.

From the Society's Museum



Stone pipe found in Warwick, R. I.
Actual size.

In the Museum, Memorial Hall, Peace Date, R.

and the soapstone mask found at Fields Point is rather elaborate. Other small human effigies cut in stone have been found in Rhode Island.

Some of the soapstone bowls and pipes have serrated edges and occasionally crude lines incised on their sides, but these lines may have been later additions made by children or vandals. Pierced pieces of soapstone are also found.

The "inscription" on the banner stone seems to belong to the same class of ornamentation as the various rock inscriptions, which are quite numerous in the Narragansett basin and which



Soapstone bowls.

The one with the ears was found about half mile south of Apponaug, R. I., and was presented by Hon George A. Brayton. The other one was plowed up on the Potter Farm, Johnston, R. I., and was presented by Mr. H. B. Drowne. One-fourth actual size.

From the Society's Museum.

have been described in detail by Professor Delabarre in volumes XIII to XVI of "Rhode Island Historical Society Collections." It is a question as to how much these rock inscriptions may have been inspired by association with European civilization.

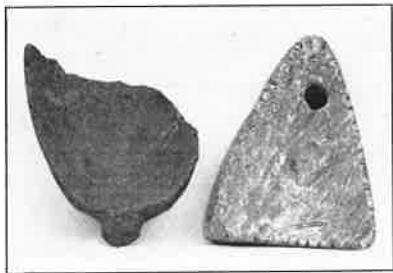
A large number of rough flat irregularly shaped pieces of hard slate have been found in Narragansett and South Kingstown. They are said to have been used by the Indians as hoes or other agricultural implements, and to have come from a quarry on the east side of the island of Conanicut about a quarter of a mile south of the Jamestown ferry landing.

Pieces of blacklead (plumbago or graphite), that show signs of having been worked, are found scattered about South Kings-

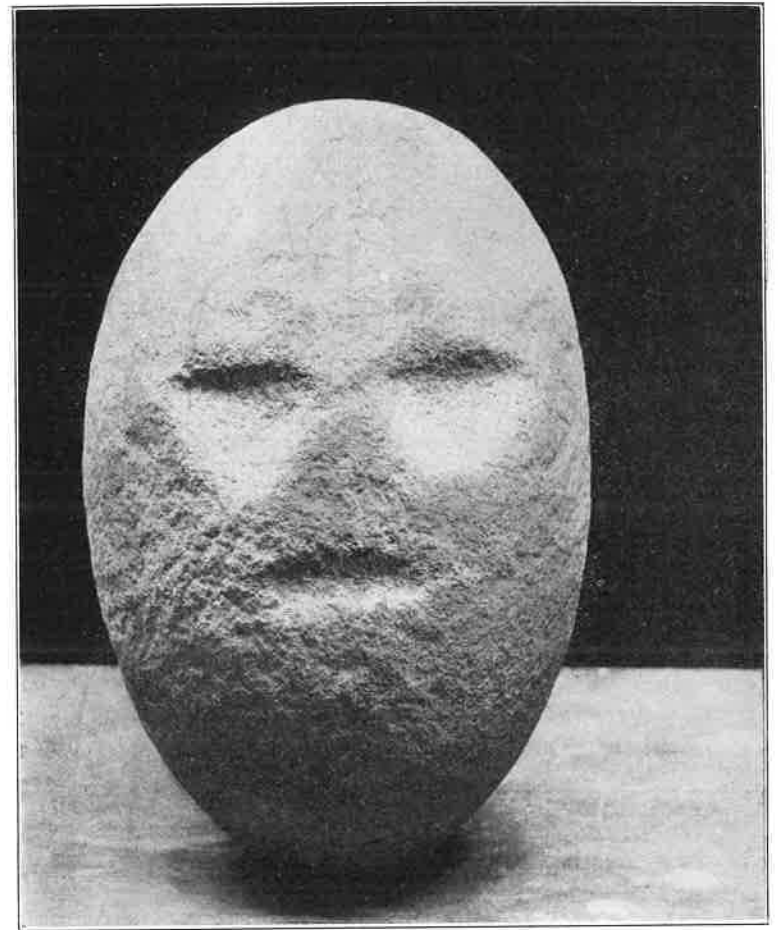


Soapstone "mask," carved on the bottom of a bowl.
Dug up at Field's Point, Providence. 8 inches tall.
In the Park Museum, Providence.

town. They probably came from the mine called Coojoot, which is on the east side of Tower Hill, just north of The Pettaquamscutt Rock and was known as early as 1657. The Indians are said to have used this blacklead for painting. A deer-skin paint-bag and "paint-brush" were unearthed at Burr's Hill, Warren.



Pieces of soapstone found in Rhode Island. The fragment at the left is remarkably small for a dish. The one at the right seems to have been the fragment of a dish converted to another use.
One-half actual size. *In the collection of Sidney R. Turner*



Stone head found in Indian grave, Hugh Cole Farm, Warren, R. I.
One-half actual size.

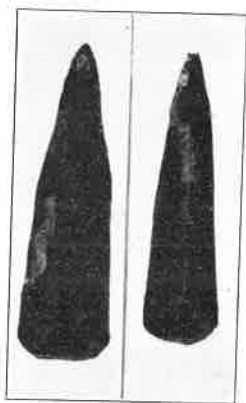
*In the Museum of the American Indian,
Heye Foundation, New York.*

Most of the wood, bone and horn implements and utensils as well as the garments and canoes have long since disappeared, as might be expected from the perishable character of the materials. A few bone implements such as arrow-heads, awls, needles and fish-hooks, and a horn spoon and some horn arrow-heads have been found. Further excavations would doubtless lead to



Bone arrow-heads found in Warren, R. I. The one at right is considered an awl by some and an unfinished arrow-head by others. One-half actual size.

From the Society's Museum.



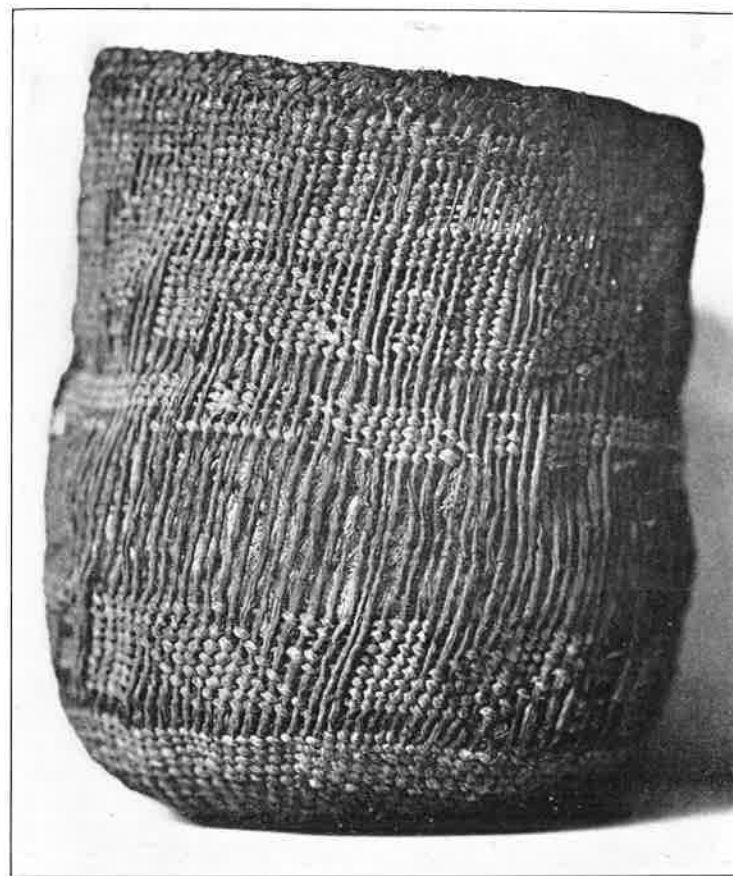
Horn arrow-heads, found at Burr's Hill, Warren, R. I. About actual size.

In the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York

the discovery of more specimens of this sort. The Indians are said to have had needles of thorn and of horn as well as of bone, and fish-lines, seines and nets of thong and hemp.

Shell-heaps or "kitchen middens"¹ can be found scattered about the state in the neighborhood of the old Indian encampments. In addition to broken shells and bones, these heaps often

¹N. H. R. vi. 26.

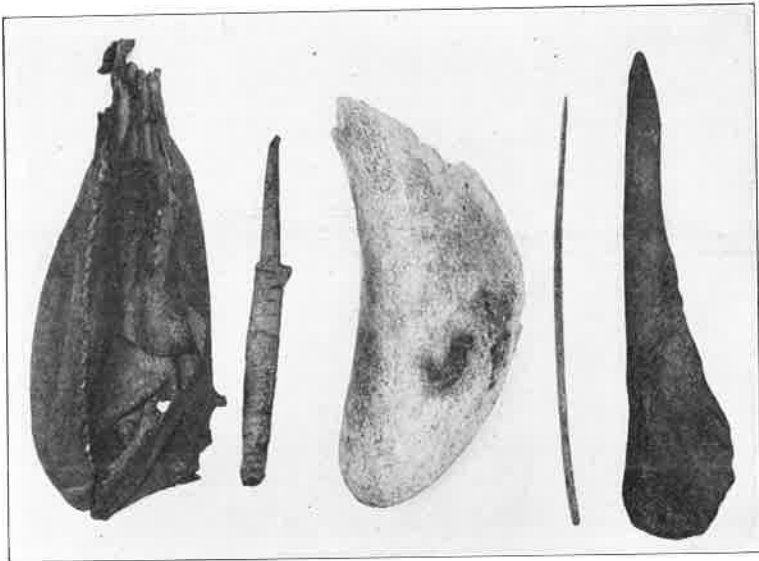


Basket made about 1675. Almost actual size. See text.

From the Society's Museum

contain chipped fragments, stone implements and pieces of broken soapstone pottery.

One example of the basketry work of the Narragansett Indians is preserved at the Society's museum. Miss Field's statement in regard to it is as follows: "This little basket was given by a squaw, a native of the forest, to Dinah Fenner, wife



Deer-skin paint-bag (6½ inches long), deer-skin paint brush, bone spoon, bone needle and bone awl. From Burr's Hill, Warren, R. I.

*In the Museum of the American Indian,
Heye Foundation, New York*

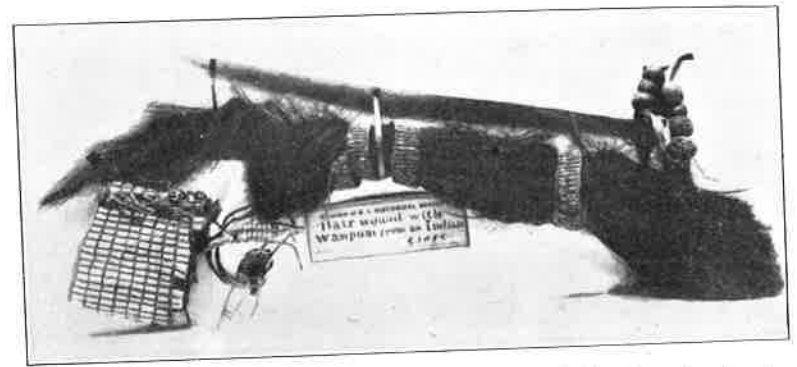
of Major Thomas Fenner, who fought in Church's Wars, then living in a garrison in Providence now Cranston, R. I.

"The squaw went into the garrison, Mrs. Fenner gave her some milk to drink, she went out by the side of a river, pulled the inner bark from the Wickup¹ tree, sat down under the tree, drew the shreds out of her blanket, mingled them with the bark,

¹Basswood or linden tree.

wrought this little basket, took it to the garrison, and presented it to Mrs. Fenner. Mrs. Fenner gave it to her daughter, Free-love, wife of Samuel Westcoat. Mrs. Westcoat gave it to her granddaughter, Wait Field, wife of William Field at Field's Point. Mrs. Field gave it to her daughter, Sarah. Sarah left it with her sister, Eleanor, who now presents it to the Historical Society of Rhode Island.

"Field's Point, September, 1842."



A section of a wampum belt, and some hair artificially colored red and wound with copper beads, found in an Indian grave, Westerly, R. I. About one-fourth actual size.
From the Society's Museum.

Professor Willoughby has made a careful examination of this basket and has discovered that the horizontal wof is made of corn husk.

The wampum or wampum-peage of the Indians consisted of strings of purple (often called "black") and white beads made of shell, and was used as money both by the Indians and the early European colonists. William B. Weeden¹ and other students of the subject state that the Indians had very little wampum before the coming of the Europeans. Roger Williams in 1643, wrote "Before ever they had awle blades from Europe, they made shift to bore this their shell money with stones." Most of the wampum that has been found is supposed to have been

¹Johns Hopkins University Studies, Second Series viii.-ix.

made with metal awls obtained from Europe. The wampum made with a metal awl has a hole of uniform size the entire length of the bead and so can easily be distinguished from the wampum made with a stone awl which has a hole slightly tapering from each end of the bead, larger at the ends and smaller near the center.

The white money, called wampum, was, to quote Williams



Clay pipe found in Washington County, R. I., by Mr. Willard Kent and given by him to the Society. About one-half actual size.

From the Society's Museum.



Fragment of pottery dug up at Arnolda, Charlestown, R. I. Actual size.

From the Society's Museum

again, "made of the stem or stock of the periwinkle which they called Meteahock, when the shell is broken off." The black money was called suckauhock and was worth twice the value of the white. This black money was made from the purple part of the quohaug shell, which was called by the Indians "sequnock" or "poquahock" and by the English "hens."

These money beads, now usually all called wampum, were generally about a quarter of an inch or more long, an eighth of

an inch in diameter and pierced lengthwise by a small hole so that they could be strung. The outside of these beads was smooth and polished. Of course they vary greatly in size and workmanship. The black beads are really a dark purple. The



Pottery ornamented with the so-called "frog design," found at Wakefield, R. I. The restored pot stands ten inches high.

In the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York

beads of the poorer sort passed at a discount and counterfeit beads were also made. Williams states that, "counterfeit shells," were used for this counterfeit money, and sometimes the black shell beads were "counterfeited by a stone and other materials."

Larger beads were also made out of shell. Shells were used

for various purposes as occasion offered. A so-called hoe is exhibited in the museum. Roger Williams states that the Indians used hoes of shell and wood¹.

The Narragansett Indians made pottery and according to Roger Williams this work was done by the women². Fragments of broken pottery are found in Rhode Island and many of these fragments show the crude Indian ornamentation. Burnt and



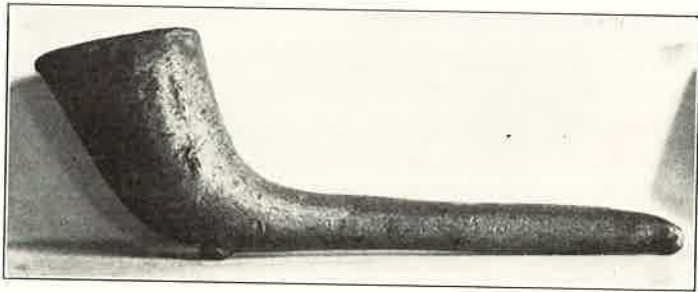
Brass bangle, probably of Indian workmanship, from grave of Princess Ninigret. Actual size.

From the Society's Museum.



Ornament made of copper beads and a copper ring. Found in Indian grave at Charlestown, R. I. Actual size.

From the Society's Museum

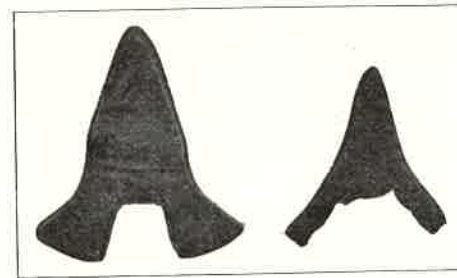


Metal pipe made of pewter or some alloy, found in Warwick, R. I. Actual size.

In the Museum, Memorial Hall, Peace Dale, R. I.

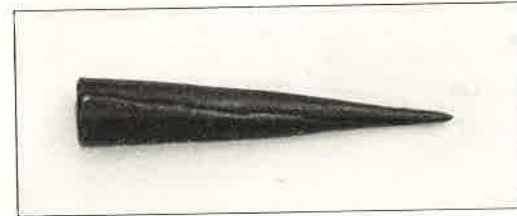
¹R. I. H. S. Coll. Vol. 1, Chap. xvi. and xxiv.

²The women make all their earthen vessels. R. I. H. S. Coll. Vol. 1, Chap. xxv.



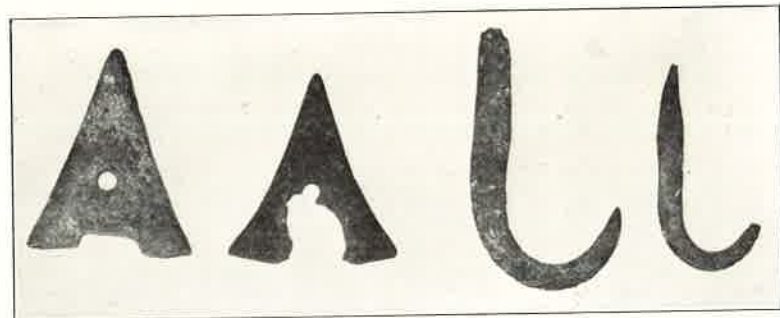
Copper arrow-heads found at Quonset Point, R. I. Actual size.

In the collection of Sidney R. Turner



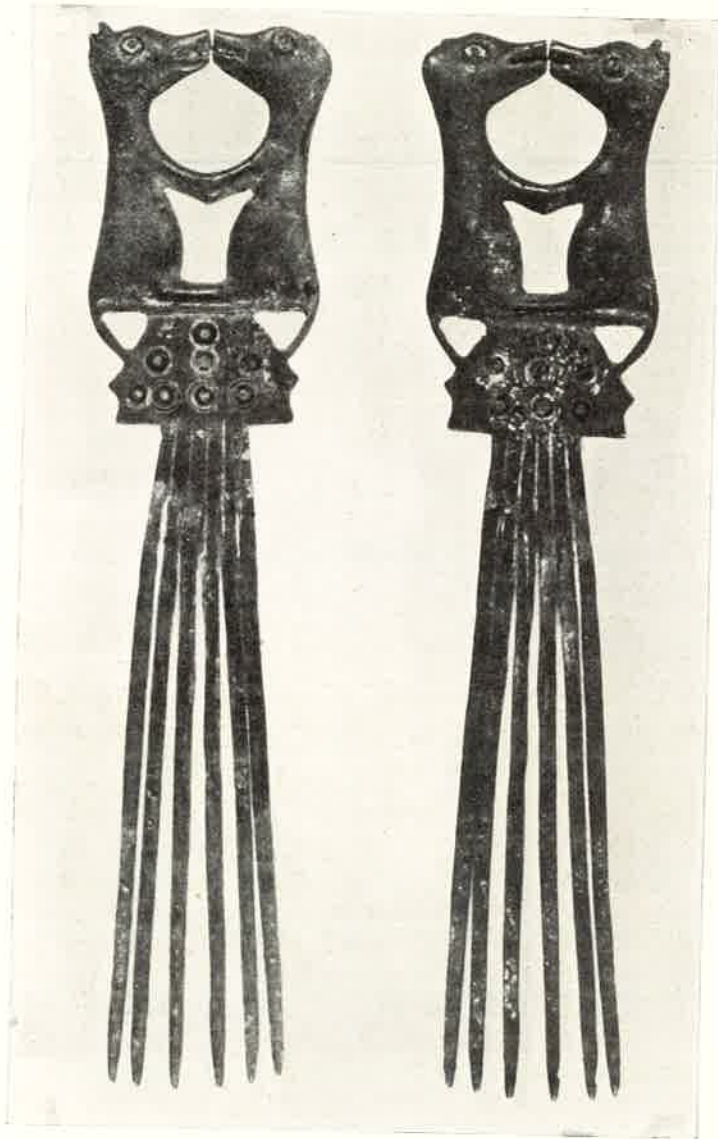
Cone-shaped copper arrow-head found in Indian grave at Pawtuxet, R. I. Actual size.

In the Hudson Collection, Phenix, R. I.



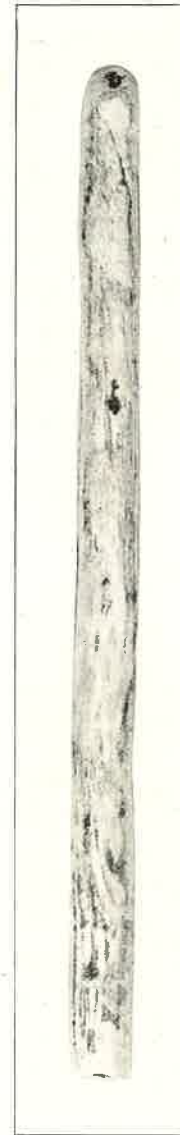
Copper arrow-heads found at Tiverton, and copper fish-hooks washed out of an Indian grave at Bullock's Point, R. I. Actual size.

In the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York



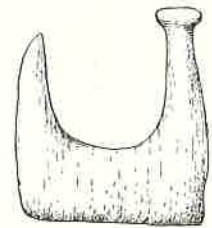
Brass hair ornament, found in the Indian graves at Charlestown, R. I.
Actual size.

From the Society's Museum.



Long tubular shell bead dug up at Arnolda, Charlestown, R. I., in 1921. Actual size.

From the Society's Museum



Bone fish-hooks found in a shell heap in Narragansett, R. I., by Thomas G. Hazard, Jr.

From a drawing by Foster H. Saville



Bone fish-hooks found in Narragansett by Thomas G. Hazard, Jr.

broken shell was often mixed in with the clay. Some of the pottery and an occasional clay pipe show Iroquoian characteristics. Such objects may have been obtained by trade, as the greenish soapstone pipes were, or the Narragansett potters may have been influenced by Iroquoian trade objects. The piece of pottery ornamented with the frog design, which was unearthed in South Kingstown some years ago in perfect condition and subsequently broken, had perhaps been obtained by trade.

The Indians obtained metal, pewter, brass and copper, from the Europeans and wrought various objects out of it. Such is probably the origin of the brass bangle, sometimes called a brooch, which hung from the wrist of the Indian Princess, probably Weunquesh, whose body was exhumed at Charlestown, R. I. The curious brass hair ornament also found in a Charlestown grave may have been of local manufacture. They also made arrow-heads and fish-hooks of brass or copper.

The Narragansett Indians, soon after the arrival of the Europeans took up the work of casting metals. Williams in 1643 wrote "they have an excellent art to cast our pewter and brass into very neat and artificial pipes." Such a metal pipe made of some pewter or lead alloy was found at Warwick and is now preserved at Peace Dale. A stone mould for making metal ornaments is now in the Museum of the American Indian.

It is not possible in an article of this length to describe and illustrate every variant form of Indian implement found in Rhode Island, but merely to record characteristic examples of the principal type forms found in this locality and to show a few unusual specimens.

Many Indian graves have been opened in Rhode Island, some intentionally and some unintentionally, and many objects, some purely Indian and some trade objects of European origin, have been found in these excavations. Those of Indian workmanship have been described in these pages, but the trade objects not being illustrative of Indian industrial development have been left for another paper.