

Chapter 1 : Catalog Record: A brief history of King Philip's War, | Hathi Trust Digital Library

A brief history of King Philip's War, [microform]: being a summary of the articles appearing in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register from to , under the title, "Soldiers in King Philip's War".

By defeating various Native American empires, states and tribes, notably the Incas and Aztecs; Spain established one of the largest empires in history. Amazing riches were obtained from New Spain, especially abundant gold and silver. Spain quickly became the richest kingdom on earth. Eager to gain similar riches and territory, other European states sent their ships to the New World as well. This early landing gave the English crown legitimate claims to the lands in present Canada and the eastern coast of the United States. English settlers rapidly settled along the eastern coast of North America, gradually moving further west into the interior of present day Canada and the United States. Native American Indians at first welcomed or reluctantly accepted the new white settlers. Many Indians in fact coexisted in peace with the English, trading with the colonists and even living among the settlers. However, as the English population expanded in the new English American colonies and more land was possessed by the settlers, hostility and rage grew among many Indians against the English. Sporadic skirmishes and battles between the Indians and the English increased in frequency. Over time, both the Indians and the English found themselves in a constant state of battle. Finally, tensions became overwhelming and full scale war broke out in in the northern part of New England, now known as the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and surrounding areas. Over ten percent of the soldiers on both sides of the conflict were killed or wounded. The extent and savagery of the war threatened to push the English settlers out of America entirely. Philip became sachem or chief upon the death of his brother Wamsutta. King Philip and his tribe lived for years in peace with the English colonists. However, tensions and events soon overwhelmed the Wampanoag and the peace was to be broken. Wamsutta, the then sachem of the Wampanoag, was ordered to appear at an English court to answer unknown charges. Wamsutta was captured by English militia and put in captivity. Wamsutta became ill and died of his sickness in captivity. Many Wampanoag believed that Wamsutta was murdered at the hands of the English. The Wampanoag were incensed at the death of their Sachem and demanded revenge. King Philip became the new Sachem and tried to ease the growing tension and anger within his people. Destruction of Swansea In the spring of , a local Indian who had converted to Christianity and may have been an informer for the English was killed. Philip may have ordered his death. English authorities seized and tried three Wampanoags for the murder and were executed. Vowing revenge for these deaths, the Wampanoags in June, , raided the English border town of Swansea and destroyed it, killing many whites. Nipmuc, Narragansett and other Native American Indians joined the Wampanoags and further attacks commenced across the region; English towns were destroyed and white men, women and even children were massacred. Havoc played across the entire region. The War began in earnest. The Massachusetts Bay Colony, upon hearing the news of the Swansea attack, rushed militias to help Plymouth Colony deal with the Indian threat. A hastily formed English army reached Mount Hope searching for the Wampanoags. The Indians were gone but left a warning for the English " severed, bloody English heads mounted on wooden poles. More and more farms, towns and even forts were attacked and destroyed across the entire region. Numerous dead bodies of English, Indian and farm animals were strewn about the colonies. English colonial militias hurried to gather men at arms and sent them out to engage and destroy the Indian attackers. Indian Advantage Early in the War, the Indians had the advantage in battle against English militias and armies. The English, some being veterans of the great Thirty Years War in Europe, still retained the European style of warfare. Soldiers marched very closely together and as they neared their enemy, they collectively shot a volley of musket balls towards the enemy ranks. This European style of warfare was ill suited to the terrain of New England with its thick woods and hilly landscape. Indians hid behind trees, bushes and boulders and shot either muskets or bows and arrows at specific, individual targets. The English were quickly dispatched by often unseen Indians hiding in the woods. Quickly, the colonists began adopting the Indian style of warfare. Further, the English were fortunate to have Mohegan, Massachusetts, Pequot and Nauset Indian tribes join them in their battle against the Wampanoag,

Narragansett, Pocumtuck and Nipmuc tribes. Benjamin Church Benjamin Church was one of the most famous persons of the War and is now considered the Father of American Army Rangers; elite, specialized military forces. More than once, Church and leaders who learned from Church silently marched into Indian Territory and ambushed and killed Indians caught completely by surprise. The End of the War By midyear , the war had started to wind down. Narragansett Indians, with their Sachem Canonchet killed, were completely defeated. The town of Hadley was attacked but Connecticut militia turned back the Indians. The Colony of Massachusetts offered an amnesty for Indians if they surrendered. Many Wampanoags and Nipmucs, wounded, tired and hungry, accepted the amnesty. By early summer, a Major John Talcott and his army marched through Rhode Island and Connecticut, defeating and capturing large numbers of still warring Indians. Many Indian prisoners were shipped to the Caribbean Islands and sold as slaves. Captain Benjamin Church and his troops marched through Plymouth attacking and defeating Indians who had not yet given up. Almost two hundred Nipmuc Indians surrendered in Boston. King Philip himself was betrayed and his sanctuary fortress in Mount Hope, present day Bristol, Rhode Island, was revealed. The head of King Philip, Sachem of the Wampanoag was displayed on a pole for over twenty years. The Wampanoags and their allies were virtually eliminated; killed, sold into slavery, reduced into local servitude to the victorious English or dispersed far away from their original homes in the New England colonies. Over 1, homes were burned and destroyed and over 8, precious food cattle killed. Countless amounts of food, supplies and personal belongings were totally destroyed. Moreover, this proportional death rate was seven times the death rate of Americans killed in World War II.

Chapter 2 : Nashobah Stories: A BRIEF HISTORY OF KING PHILIP'S WAR

a brief history of king philip's war PART TWO The Brookfield affair had the effect of bringing in the faltering tribes and Philip's coming confirmed the plan to clear the Connecticut Valley of English settlers.

He was the second son of Massasoit, who at the settlement of the English at Plymouth and Boston seems to have been chief sachem of all the various tribes and fragments of tribes living between the Charles River and Narraganset Bay, and including that part of Rhode Island east of the Bay, and also the Cape Cod tribes. The rule of Massasoit was probably rather indefinite both as to limits of territory and extent of authority over the subordinate chiefs. While Massasoit seems to have been the acknowledged head of the tribes within the limits above named, the league between the chiefs of the tribes was evidently very loose and held mostly for convenience in defence and perhaps for the settlement of difficulties between individual tribes. The territory of this Sachem was bounded upon the west by the Nipmucks and Narragansets. But a very great proportion of this had been sold by the Sachems before the opening of the war. Massasoit had several children, three of whom are known to us by name: Mention is made of another son and also a daughter, but I have not proper authority for their names. The moment, however, which saw Philip raised to the place of power, gave signal of a far different course of conduct on the part of the Wampanoag Sachem. The English had purchased and otherwise absorbed a large proportion of their lands. The Court at Plymouth itself had interfered and forbidden the transfer of certain parts of the Wampanoag territories and thus doubtless saved the Indians in various tribes a home. But now having given some account of the principal character in the war, we may state briefly the method of collecting the material in these papers, and the purpose of this present pamphlet. The material which served as the basis of the work, and indeed first suggested the undertaking, was found in three manuscript volumes, containing the accounts of John Hull who was the Treasurer of the colony at the time of the war, and consist of a Journal and two Ledgers. The Journal opened June 24th, , and originally contained over five hundred pages, as the Ledger shows, but now has only four hundred and sixty-one complete. There was evidently a later Journal and also a Ledger, now missing, which belonged to the set. The third book is later, and contains the closing accounts of the war. These old books were preserved in private hands for a century and a half, until discovered by one who appreciated their value for genealogy and history, and secured them for those purposes. In searching these books for the name of one who served in the Indian War, the present writer discovered the importance of the accounts in the matter of the Indian war of Every soldier who served in that war is credited with military service, and the name of the officer under whom he served is given in the credit. Some of the soldiers served at different times and under different officers. The best method therefore of arranging the men in companies was found to be that of following the names of the officers as they occur in the credits. The names were thus gathered from the Journal and placed in companies with their officers. Then the fortunes of each company were followed as carefully as possible throughout the several campaigns of the war. But it was found that a great amount of unpublished material is still preserved in our State Archives - County and Town Records, and elsewhere; and this, in the light of the great number of names identified in these credits as soldiers, becomes available and interesting as history. Additional material has been gathered and incorporated here from all sources, whenever it would add to the sum of knowledge concerning the war. The Officers and soldiers, many of them served in several, some in all the different campaigns; and thus in following their fortunes, it was necessary to go over the same events many times, so as to marshal the various companies in order in the military operations. It will be seen that by this method of arrangement, a great amount of important material has been massed together conveniently for the study of history, while the story of the war has not been followed by consecutive events, but according to the experience of individual officers and companies. It is proposed in this introductory chapter to give a brief account of the war, following events in order as nearly as possible. It will not be necessary to discuss the causes leading up to the war. It is enough to say here, that the English had assumed the government of the country, and followed their course of settlement with small regard to the rights of the natives. In some of the plantations, the settlers purchased their lands of the Indians, as a matter of precaution; partly that they might

have that show of title in case any other claim should be set up in opposition to theirs, and partly to conciliate the savages, whose hostility they feared, and whose friendship was profitable in the way of trade, in furs and other products of the hunt. The Indians were always at disadvantage with the English, in all the arts of civilized life. The English paid no heed to Indian laws customs and religious ideas, with no apparent thought of their intolerance and injustice. They made treaties with the savages in the same terms which they would have used had they been dealing with a civilized nation. They made out deeds, in language which only the learned framers themselves could understand. There were some, however, who, with Rev. But there was nothing which the rulers of the Indians resented more persistently, nor complained of more frequently, than the attempts of the Christians to convert their people. Indirectly one of these converted Indians was the immediate cause of the opening of hostilities. There were many grievances of which the Indians complained; but they had not the foresight to see the inevitable result of the constantly increasing power of the English, in their acquisition of land, and multiplying of settlements. It was only when they felt the pressure of actual privation or persecution that they began to think of opposition or revenge. Their chiefs had been summoned frequently before the English courts to answer for some breach of law by their subjects; several times the English had demanded that whole tribes should give up their arms because of the fault of one or a few. The Indians lived mostly by hunting and fishing, and at the time of the war used firearms almost wholly. They had learned their use and bought the arms of the English nearly always at exorbitant prices. They were expert in the use of their guns, and held them as the most precious of their possessions. The order to give these over to the English, with their stock of ammunition, was regarded by them as robbery, as indeed in most cases it was, as they seldom regained their arms when once given up. We can now see that from their standpoint there were grievances enough to drive them to rebellion. But our forefathers seem to have been unable to see any but their own side. But now to the story. Hubbard says Sausaman was the son of a Wampanoag Indian who with his wife and family lived in Dorchester. They had been taught by Mr. Eliot and professed the Christian faith. The son John was the pupil of Mr. Eliot from his early youth and was made a teacher among the Christian Indians at Natick. He was soon prevailed upon by Mr. Eliot to return to Natick, where he became a preacher, while still preserving friendly relations with Philip and his tribe. While here he discovered that a plot was in process, extending among many tribes to exterminate or drive away the English settlers from the country. This plot Sassamon disclosed to the authorities at Plymouth and afterwards the story was told to the Massachusetts authorities; and Philip was summoned to answer to the charge. At the examination, where nothing positive could be proved against Philip, he found by the evidence that Sassamon had betrayed him, and he immediately condemned him to death in his council. After the execution of the two in June, Philip threw off all disguise as to his plan, and pushed his preparations as diligently as possible. The plan had been to complete preparations and include all the tribes in New England, so that a simultaneous assault could be made upon all the settlements at once. They thought Philip would soon tire of holding his men in arms and training, so that they could get him in their power. But his company increased and the younger warriors began to demand some open act of hostility. At last they began not only to insult the English settlers in the nearest settlements, by their words of insolence and threats, but to shoot their cattle and plunder their houses. At Swansy they appeared in considerable numbers and used all their ways of provocation to induce some act of resistance from the settlers; and at last, upon June 24th one man was so enraged at the shooting of his cattle and the attempt to rifle his house that he shot at an Indian, wounding him. Upon this the Indians began open and indiscriminate hostility and on that day eight or nine of the English at Swansy were killed and others wounded. Two men were sent for a surgeon, but were waylaid and slain, and their bodies left upon the road. Messengers sent from the English authorities to treat with Philip and prevent an outbreak came upon the bodies of the men slain in the highway and speedily turned back. The colonies awoke to the fact that an Indian war was upon them, but supposed that a few companies sent down to Swansy would at least overawe the savages and reduce them to submission. A speedy muster was made both at Plymouth and Boston and on the afternoon of June 26th five companies were mustering or on the march from the two colonies. The details of the account of the war will be found in the body of the preceding chapters. Here only a brief outline of the current events can be given. The first company of infantry from Boston was made up from the regular military companies of the town. Daniel

Henchman commanded the first company; Capt. Thomas Prentice the troopers, and Capt. These three companies marched out of Boston on the 26th and 27th and arrived at Swansy on the 28th, having formed a junction with the Plymouth forces under Major James Cudworth and Capt. The forces quartered about the house of Rev. Some of the troopers that evening rode across the bridge and had a slight skirmish with the enemy. On the 29th Major Thomas Savage arrived with another company of foot with Capt. Major Savage took command of the Massachusetts forces; while, according to the custom in the United Colonies, the senior officer of the colony in which the forces were engaged at the time became commander-in-chief. The present seat of war being in Plymouth colony, Major Cudworth was thus the commander of the whole army. Ensign Perez Savage being severely wounded on the English side. This charge so frightened the Indians that they fled in the night, out of their peninsula of Mount Hope, across the channel to Pocasset, now Tiverton, R. The forces were engaged several days in scouting the neighboring country in search of the Indians, not yet knowing that the main body were in Pocasset. They found the country apparently deserted, few except the very aged being left in any of the villages. Neither Canonchet nor any of his leading Sachems could be found. The officers, however, spent several days completing a very ceremonious treaty with some of the old men whom they were able to bring together. Canonchet afterwards treated the whole matter with scorn as being a farce. In the meantime, the Plymouth forces passed over to Pocasset and found a body of Indians and had a skirmish with them. Fuller was in command and Benjamin Church conducted a part of the force, which became engaged with a much larger force, and after hard fighting were drawn off with difficulty by the tact and courage of Mr. Church, after inflicting serious injury upon the enemy, and suffering little loss themselves. After this the Indians retired into the swamps about Pocasset and were held at bay until the return of the Massachusetts forces; when all marched together for concerted action against their enemies. On July 18th the combined forces arrived at the Pocasset swamp and made a resolute attack upon the enemy concealed in the thick underbrush from whence at the first volley they killed five and wounded seven of our men. After this volley the enemy retreated deeper into the swamp, where it was impossible, night coming on, to follow them. The commanders in council concluded that they had the enemy now enclosed securely within the swamp, whence it was impossible to escape, if a suitable guard were left to watch. Major Savage and the Massachusetts men returned to Boston, except Capt. Henchman began to build a fort there, which might serve as a stronghold for the English and might guard the entrance to the great swamp. The English were deceived by the apparent easy conquest of both the Wampanoags and Narragansets, and believed they had over-awed them and set their hostility at rest, and now might take their own time in crushing Philip and thus finishing the war. Plymouth Colony had been engaged from the first in seeking to conciliate the tribes, in their bounds, which were related to Philip. Through the efforts of Mr. Awashonks and most of her people passed over into the Narraganset country at the opening of active hostilities and thus avoided joining Philip, but Weetamoo and her people were swept along with him in his retreat towards the Nipmuck country.

Chapter 3 : Warfare History Blog: New England Ablaze: King Philips' War,

Brief history of King Philip's War, being a summary of the articles appearing in the New-England historical and genealogical register, from to , under the title "Soldiers in King Philip's War".

Captain Benjamin Church and a company of 30 soldiers stumbled upon a large war party near the Fogland Point in what is today Tiverton, Rhode Island. They fought desperately against nearly Indians for two hours, nearly overtaken several times until rescued by a vessel commanded by Captain Roger Goulding, only sustaining minor casualties in the heated attack on the beach. On the first day of September, Nipmuck warriors attacked again in north-central Massachusetts, killing and scalping a man in Deerfield and then slaying eight more homesteaders fifteen miles north in Northfield. Three days later a mounted detachment of 36 Massachusetts cavalry led by Capt. Richard Beers was ambushed outside Northfield and massacred. Beers and four of his men made a last stand atop what later came to be known as Beers Mountain before they were killed by native musket balls. Connecticut Major Robert Treat evacuated the Northfield settlers the next day. As his mounted column and the refugees of Northfield rode down the trail they most certainly despaired over the grotesque heads of their slain countrymen atop pikes lining the trail south. Northwestern Massachusetts remained under siege throughout the harvest threatening the food supply of the now swollen Hadley garrison. A Massachusetts Bay colony militia column of 80 men led by Capt. The militia set forth at a slow pace north in a long running wagon train, some men having placed their weapons in the carts meant to transport the grain back to Hadley. Forgetting even rudimentary lessons about how their native opponents liked to fight-no scouts rode ahead nor were pickets posted on their flanks, the Lathrop column was massacred in the ensuing rout. Some were filled with arrows or clubbed and then scalped following their retreat into the forest after the ambush. A small piddling stream running through a swampy area known as the Muddy Brook soon became choked with dead bodies, blood, and gore-hence, the Bloody Brook Ambush. Only five or so men lived to tell the tale of the massacre. Many were wounded and thousands of dollars in property lost as a result of the Springfield attack. The tide of war turned in the colonists favor following the Great Swamp Fight or Great Swamp Massacre of over Narragansett at their winter lodgings in December Their target was the winter redoubt of sachem Canonchet in what is today South Kingstown, Rhode Island. In this winter fort, 2., mostly women and children including , warriors kept bundled and hidden from the snowy and cold New England winter. The assault began on the morning of 19 December when Massachusetts men stormed across the frozen swamp and amazingly penetrated the large but lightly defended fort in their first attempt. Massachusetts militia captains Isaac Johnson, Davenport, and Joseph Gardiner were all slain by sharpshooters in the first assault, further Plymouth and Connecticut reinforcements were quickly shot down as well; most killed or mortally wounded in the snow where they fell. Many militia members froze or attempted to retreat when there officers had been mortally wounded or slain until Major Appleton of Massachusetts rallied them to continue the assault through the breach in the fort. Benjamin Church was given permission by Governor Winslow to reconnoiter the fight for the fort with a handful of men. His rangers killed several Wampanoag outliers before charging into the fort to take part in the prodigious slaughter now ensuing from within. Warriors and non-combatants were being cut down and shot. Some women and children likely burned alive in their wigwams as dozens of warriors fled the fort. The cost of the battle was staggering for both sides; no less than Wampanoag were killed and at least half that number were captured and executed later. For many months after the bitter defeat in the Great Swamp Fight, the war entered a steady cycle of insurgent warfare. In some cases a small band of three or four natives would attack a home, they might kill one or two colonists and then escape into the nearby forest or countryside to terrify the white man again. In other guerrilla attacks, horses or property were stolen. As the conflict dragged on, food became a scarcity and many native warriors were forced to steal provisions from farms and homesteads across the New England frontier. Raid on Lancaster 10 February Once bustling towns and productive frontier settlements fell under a shadow of war for well over a year as the brutal guerrilla war on the frontier played out. The native and colonial populations suffered dearly as a result in both Rhode Island and in Massachusetts. In late February, attacks and large movements of

warriors were seen less than ten miles outside the city of Boston. Local legend maintains that Metacomet watched the burning of Simsbury and parts of what is now Farmington from atop what is now known today as Metacomet Ridge. Longmeadow, Marlborough, and Rehoboth in the Plymouth colony were all attacked in the same week with great loss of life and property. Led by the colonies aged patriarch Roger Williams b. The town of Warwick in.

Chapter 4 : the history of king philips war | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

"Colonial American History, Native American History, Massachusetts history. This compact and readable book reprints an amalgam of two brief summaries written by George M. Bodge on King Philip's War. This bitter conflict, pitting the New England colonies against the Narraganset and Wampanoag tribes, was fought from

He was the second son of Massasoit, who at the settlement of the English at Plymouth and Boston seems to have been chief sachem of all the various tribes and fragments of tribes living between the Charles River and Narraganset Bay, and including that part of Rhode Island east of the Bay, and also the Cape Cod tribes. The rule of Massasoit was probably rather indefinite both as to limits of territory and extent of authority over the subordinate chiefs. The territory of this Sachem was bounded upon the west by the Nipmucks and Narragansets. But a very great proportion of this had been sold by the Sachems before the opening of the war. Massasoit had several children, three of whom are known to us by name; Wamsutta and Metacom, who came to Plymouth about and at their own request received English names from the Governor, who "christened" them "Alexander" and "Philip. The moment, however, which saw Philip raised to the place of power, gave signal of a far different course of conduct on the part of the Wampanoag Sachem. The English had purchased and otherwise absorbed a large proportion of their lands. Philip kept on selling and surrendering, till at last, as early as , he began to feel the pressure of civilization upon their hunting and fishing grounds as well as cornfields. The Court at Plymouth itself had interfered and forbidden the transfer of certain parts of the Wampanoag territories, and thus doubtless saved the Indians in various tribes a home. But now having given some account of the principal character in the war, we may state briefly the method of collecting the material in these papers, and the purpose of this present pamphlet. The material which served as the basis of the work, and indeed first suggested the undertaking, was found in three manuscript volumes, containing the accounts of John Hull, who was the Treasurer of the colony at the time of the war. These volumes are devoted to the accounts pertaining to the war, and consist of a Journal and two Ledgers. The Journal was opened June 24th, , and originally contained over five hundred pages, as the Ledger shows, but now has only four hundred and sixty-one complete. There was evidently a later Journal and also a Ledger, now missing, which belonged to the set. The third book is later, and contains the closing accounts in the war. These old books were preserved in private hands for a century and a half, until discovered by one who appreciated their value for genealogy and history, and secured them for those purposes. In searching these books for the name of one who served in the Indian war, the present writer discovered the importance of the accounts in the matter of the Indian war of Every soldier who served in that war is credited with military service, and the name of the officer under whom he served is given in the credit. The date at which payment is made is given in the "Cash" account, but the time and place of service is not designated; nor is the residence nor any further information about the soldier given. Some of the soldiers served at different times and under different officers. The best method therefore of arranging the men in companies was found to be that of following the names of the officers as they occur in the credits. The names were thus gathered from the Journal, and placed in companies with their officers. Then the fortunes of each company were followed as carefully as possible throughout the several campaigns of the war. But it was found that a great amount of unpublished material is still preserved in our State Archives, County and Town Records, and elsewhere; and this, in the light of the great number of names identified in these credits as soldiers, becomes available and interesting as history. Additional material has been gathered and incorporated here from all sources, whenever it would add to the sum of knowledge concerning the war. The officers and soldiers, many of them, served in several, some in all the different campaigns ; and thus in following their fortunes, it was necessary to go over the same events many times, so as to marshal the various companies in order in the military operations. It will be seen that by this method of arrangement, a great amount of important material has been massed together conveniently for the study of history, while the story of the war has not been followed by consecutive events, but according to the experience of individual officers and companies. It is proposed in this introductory chapter to give a brief account of the war, following events in order as nearly as possible. It will not be necessary to discuss the causes leading up to the war. It is enough

to say here, that the English had assumed the government of the country, and followed their course of settlement with small regard to the rights of the natives. In some of the plantations, the settlers purchased their lands of the Indians, as a matter of precaution ; partly that they might have that show of title in case any other claim should be set up in opposition to theirs, and partly to conciliate the savages, whose hostility they feared, and whose friendship was profitable in the way of trade, in furs and other products of the hunt. The Indians were always at disadvantage with the English, in all the arts of civilized life. They made treaties with the savages in the same terms which they would have used had they been dealing with a civilized nation. They made out deeds, in language which only the learned framers themselves could understand. In brief, the Pilgrims and Puritans mostly looked upon the Indians as heathen, whose "inheritance" God meant to give to his people, as of old he had dealt with Israel and their heathen. There were some, however, who, with Rev. But there was nothing which the rulers of the Indians resented more persistently, nor complained of more frequently, than the attempts of the Christians to convert their people. Indirectly one of these converted Indians was the immediate cause of the opening of hostilities. There were many grievances of which the Indians complained ; but they had not the foresight to see the inevitable result of the constantly increasing power of the English, in their acquisition of land, and multiplying of settlements. It was only when they felt the pressure of actual privation or persecution, that they began to think of opposition or revenge. Their chiefs had been summoned frequently before the English courts to answer for some breach of law by their subjects; several times the English had demanded that whole tribes should give up their arms because of the fault of one or a few. The Indians lived mostly by hunting and fishing, and at the time of the war used fire-arms almost wholly. They had learned their use and bought the arms of the English, nearly always at exorbitant prices. They were expert in the use of their guns, and held them as the most precious of their possessions. The order to give these over to the English, with their stock of ammunition, was regarded by them as robbery, as indeed in most cases it was, as they seldom regained their arms when once given up. We can now see that from their standpoint there were grievances enough to drive them to rebellion. But our forefathers seem to have been unable to see any but their own side. But now to the story. Hubbard says Sausaman was the son of a Wampanoag Indian who with his wife and family lived in Dorchester. They had been taught by Mr. Eliot, and professed the Christian faith. The son John was the pupil of Mr. Eliot from his early youth, and was made a teacher among the Christian Indians at Natick. Hubbard says that "upon some misdemeanor" there, he went to the Wampanoags, where he became the secretary and interpreter of the chief, to whom he was a most valuable assistant and trusted adviser. He was soon prevailed upon by Mr. Eliot to return to Natick, where he became a preacher, while still preserving friendly relations with Philip and his tribe. In he was at Namasket as preacher among the Indians, whose chief was Tuspaquin, whose daughter Sassamon had married. While here he discovered that a plot was in process, extending among many tribes, to exterminate or drive away the English settlers from the country. This plot Sassamon disclosed to the authorities at Plymouth, and afterwards the story was told to the Massachusetts authorities and Philip was summoned to answer to the charge. At the examination, where nothing positive could be proved against Philip, he found by the evidence that Sassamon had betrayed him, and he immediately condemned him to death in his council. The sentence was carried out January 29, while Sassamon was fishing through the ice upon Assawomset Pond. After the execution of the two in June, Philip threw off all disguise as to his plan, and pushed his preparations as diligently as possible. The plan had been to complete preparations and include all the tribes in New England, so that a simultaneous assault could be made upon all the settlements at once. They thought Philip would soon tire of holding his men in arms and training, so that they could get him in their power. But his company increased, and the younger warriors began to demand some open act of hostility. At last they began not only to insult the English settlers in the nearest settlements, by their words of insolence and threats, but to shoot their cattle and plunder their houses. The Indians increased greatly in numbers, from the neighboring tribes, many "strange Indians" appearing among them, and most of their women and children being sent away to the Narraganset country. Upon this the Indians began open and indiscriminate hostility, and on that day eight or nine of the English at Swansy were killed and others wounded. Two men were sent for a surgeon, but were waylaid and slain, and their bodies left upon the road. Messengers, sent from the English authorities to treat with Philip and prevent

an outbreak, came upon the bodies of the men slain in the highway, and speedily turned back. The colonies awoke to the fact that an Indian war was upon them, but supposed that a few companies sent down to Swansy would at once overawe the savages and reduce them to submission. A speedy muster was made, both at Plymouth and Boston, and on the afternoon of June 26th, five companies were mustering or on the march from the two colonies. The details of the account of the war will be found in the body of the preceding chapters. The first company of infantry from Boston was made up from the regular military companies of the town. A company of cavalry, or "troopers," was gathered from the regular organization in three counties. A third company, of "volunteers," was raised about the town and vicinity, from all sorts of adventurers, sea-faring men and strangers, with a number of prisoners who had been convicted of piracy and condemned to death, but were now released to engage in fighting the Indians. Daniel Henschman commanded the first company ; Capt. Thomas Prentice the troopers, and Capt. Samuel Mosely the "volunteers. The forces quartered about the house of Rev. Some of the troopers that evening rode across the bridge and had a slight skirmish with the enemy. On the 29th, Major Thomas Savage arrived with another company of foot with Capt. Major Savage took command of the Massachusetts forces; while, according to the custom in the United Colonies, the senior officer of the colony in which the forces were engaged at the time became commander-in-chief. The present seat of war being in Plymouth colony, Major Cudworth was thus the commander of the whole army. This charge so frightened the Indians that they fled, in the night, out of their peninsula of Mount Hope, across the channel to Pocasset, now Tiverton, R. The forces were engaged several days in scouting the neighboring country in search of the Indians, not yet knowing that the main body were in Pocasset. They found the country apparently deserted, few except the very aged being left in any of the villages. Neither Canonchet nor any of his leading Sachems could be found. The officers, however, spent several days completing a very ceremonious treaty with some of the old men whom they were able to bring together. Canonchet afterwards treated the whole matter with scorn as being a farce. In the meantime the Plymouth forces passed over to Pocasset and found a body of Indians, and had a skirmish with them. Fuller was in command, and Benjamin Church conducted a part of the force, which became engaged with a much larger force, and after hard fighting were drawn off with difficulty by the tact and courage of Mr. Church, after inflicting serious injury upon the enemy, and suffering little loss themselves. After this the Indians retired into the swamps about Pocasset, and were held at bay until the return of the Massachusetts forces ; when all marched together for concerted action against their enemies. On July 18th the combined forces arrived at the Pocasset swamp, and made a resolute attack upon the enemy concealed in the thick underbrush, from whence at the first volley they killed five and wounded seven of our men. After this volley the enemy retreated deeper into the swamp, where it was impossible, night coming on, to follow them. The commanders in council concluded that they had the enemy now enclosed securely within the swamp, whence it was impossible to escape, if a suitable guard were left to watch. Major Savage and the Massachusetts men returned to Boston, except Capt. Henschman began to build a fort there, which might serve as a stronghold for the English and might guard the entrance to the great swamp.

Chapter 5 : Massachusetts Genealogy and History - presented by Genealogy Trails History Group

A brief history of King Philip's War, [microform]: being a summary of the articles appearing in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register from to , under the title, "Soldiers in King Philip's War" / by George M. Bodge.

For several years previous to the opening of the war, the Indians had regarded the English with growing jealousy. They saw them increasing in numbers, and rapidly extending their settlements. The principal exciter of the Indians was Philip, sachem of the Wampanoags, son and successor of Masassoit, who fifty years before, had made a treaty with the colony of Plymouth. The immediate cause of the. Sausaman, being friendly to the English, had informed them that Philip, with several tribes, was plotting for their destruction. The execution of these men roused the anger of Philip, who armed his men and commenced hostilities. Their first attack was made on July 4th, upon the people of Swanzey in Plymouth Colony, as they were returning from public worship, and eight or nine persons were killed. Philip left Mount Hope the same night, marking his route with the burning of houses and the scalping of the defenseless inhabitants. It being known that the Narragansetts favored the cause of Philip, he having sent his women and children to them for protection. The Massachusetts forces, under Captain Hutchinson, proceeded into their country, either to renew a treaty or give them battle. Fortunately, a treaty was concluded, and the troops returned. On the 27th of July, news arrived that Philip was in a swamp at Pocasset, now Tiverton. The Massachusetts and Plymouth forces immediately marched to that place, and the next day charged the enemy in their recesses. As the troops entered the swamp, the Indians continued to retire. The English in vain pursued, until night, when the commander ordered a retreat. This tribe had already commenced hostilities against the English; but in the hope of reclaiming them, Captain Wheeler and Hutchinson were sent to treat with them. But the Indians, having intimation of their coming, lurked in ambush for them, and fired upon them, killing some, and mortally wounding others, of whom Captain Hutchinson was one. The remainder fled to Quaboag, Brookfield, closely pursued by the Indians, who burnt every house excepting the one in which the inhabitants had taken refuge. They surrounded this house at length, and for two days continued to put a storm of musket-balls upon it; with long poles they next thrust against it brands and combustibles; they shot arrows of fire; they loaded a cart with flax and tow, and, with long poles fastened together, they pushed it against the house. Destruction seemed inevitable, but when the house was kindling, and the Indians stood ready to destroy the first that should open the door to escape, a torrent of rain descended, and suddenly extinguished the kindling flames. At length, Major Willard came to their relief, raised the siege, and destroyed a considerable number of the assailants. During the month of September, Radley, Deerfield, and Northfield, on the Connecticut River were attacked, and several inhabitants killed, and many buildings consumed. Captain Lathrop, with several teams and eighty young men, having been sent to Deerfield to transport a quantity of grain to Radley, were suddenly attacked by nearly eight hundred Indians, while stopping at Muddy Brook to gather grapes. Resistance was in vain; seventy of these young men fell, and were all buried in one grave. This event eventually became known as the Bloody Brook Massacre. Captain Mosely, then at Deerfield, hearing the report of the guns, hastened to the spot, and attacked the Indians, killed ninety-six, and wounded forty, losing but two of his number. Early in October, the Springfield Indians concerted a plan with other hostile tribes, to burn that town. The plot, however, was discovered so quickly, that troops from Westfield arrived in time to save the town, excepting thirty-two houses, which had been previously consumed. Soon after hostilities were commenced by Philip, the Tarrenteens began their depredations in New Hampshire and the Province of Maine. They robbed the boats and plundered the houses of the English. In September, they fell on Saco, Scarborough and Kittery, killing between twenty and thirty of the inhabitants, and consigning their houses, barns and mills, to the flames. Elated with these successes; they next advanced towards the Piscataqua, committing similar outrages at Oyster River; Salmon Falls, Dover and Exeter. Before winter, sixty of the English, in that quarter, were killed, and nearly as many buildings consumed. Notwithstanding the Narragansetts had pledged themselves, by their treaty; not to engage in the war, it was discovered that they were taking part with the enemy. Upon this, Governor Winslow, of Plymouth, with about one thousand eight hundred troops from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and one hundred and sixty

friendly Indians, commenced their march from Pettysquamscot, on the 29th of December, through a deep snow, towards the enemy, who were in a swamp some fifteen miles distant South Kingstown Rhode Island. In the middle of this swamp, on a rising ground, stood the fortress of the Indians, a work of strength, composed of palisades, and surrounded by a hedge sixteen feet thick. Only one entrance led to the fort through the surrounding thicket. Upon this the English providentially fell, and, without waiting to form, rushed impetuously towards the fort. The English captains entered first. The resistance of the Indians was gallant and warlike, and at length the English were compelled to retreat. At this crisis, some Connecticut men, on the opposite side of the fort, discovering a place destitute of palisades, instantly sprang into the fort, fell upon the rear of the Indians, and aided by the rest of the army, after a desperate conflict, achieved complete victory. Six hundred wigwams were now set on fire, and an appalling scene ensued. Deep volumes of smoke rolled up to heaven, mingled with the dying shrieks of mothers and infants, which, with the aged and infirm, were consumed in the flames. The Indians were estimated at four thousand; of whom seven hundred warriors were killed, and three hundred died of their wounds; three hundred were taken prisoner and as. This event became known as the Great Swamp Massacre. The victory of the English, complete as it was, was purchased with blood. Six captains fell, Davenport, Gardiner, Johnson, Gallop, Siely, and Marshall; eighty of the troops were killed or mortally wounded, and one hundred and. From this defeat the Indians never recovered. They were not yet, however, effectually subdued. During the winter they continued their work of murdering and burning. The success of the Indians, during the winter had been great; but, on the return of spring, the tide turned against them. The Narragansett country was scoured, and many of the natives were killed, among whom was Canonchet, their chief sachem. On August 22nd , the finishing stroke was given to the war in the United Colonies, by the death of King Philip. After his flight from Mount Hope, he had attempted to rouse the Mohawks against the English. To effect this purpose, he killed several of that tribe, and charged it upon the English. But his intention being discovered, he was obliged hastily to flee, and returned to Mount Hope. On his arrival, he placed his men in ambushes round the swamp, charging them not to move until daylight, so they might distinguish Philip, should he attempt to escape. Such was his confidence of success that he shook the hand of Major Sandford and said, "It is scarcely possible that Philip should escape. The firing proceeded from Philip and his men, who were now in view. Perceiving his peril, the Philip hastily seized his powder-horn and gun, and fired; but directing his course towards a spot where an Englishman and an Indian lay concealed, the former leveled his gun; but misfiring, the Indian drew, and shot him through the heart. Captain Church ordered him to be beheaded and quartered. You have made many a man afraid of you. But so big as you be, I will now chop you to pieces. The advantage of modern education, and a wider theater of action, might have made the name of Philip of Mount Hope as memorable as that of Alexander or Caesar. After the death of Philip, the war continued in the Province of Maine, until the spring of But the westward Indians, having lost their chiefs, wigwams and provisions, came in singly, by tens, and by hundreds, and submitted to the English. Thus closed a violent period in the annals of New England, during which six hundred men had fallen, twelve or thirteen towns had been destroyed, and six hundred dwellings consumed. Every eleventh family was houseless, and every eleventh soldier had sunk to his grave.

A brief history of King Philip's War, [electronic resource]: being a summary of the articles appearing in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register from to , under the title, "Soldiers in King Philip's War" / by George M. Bodge.

Historical context[edit] The Pilgrims who arrived on the Mayflower and founded Plymouth Plantation expended great effort forging friendship and peace with the Indians around Cape Cod. They traveled long distances to make peace with Massasoit , chief of the Wampanoag tribe, and Governor William Bradford made a gift of his prized red horse coat upon seeing that the chief admired it. Yet over the next 50 years, frictions and misunderstandings multiplied as wave after wave of Puritans and non-religious "strangers" fortune-seekers not motivated by religion kept arriving, often oblivious to the fragile peace carefully woven since the earliest arrivals. By , the early efforts at friendship failed. These include the Powhatan wars of 14 , 32 , and 46 [11] in Virginia , the Pequot War of in Connecticut , the Dutch-Indian war of along the Hudson River , [12] and the Iroquois Beaver Wars of . Subsequent colonists founded Salem , Boston , and many small towns around Massachusetts Bay between and , during a time of increased English immigration, as well as towns such as Windsor, Connecticut est. The colonists progressively expanded throughout the territories of the several Algonquian -speaking tribes in the region. Many of the neighboring tribes had been traditional competitors and enemies. By , they had established a few small towns in the interior between Boston and the Connecticut River settlements. However, in the decades preceding the war, it became clear to them that the treaty did not mean that the Colonists were not allowed to settle in new territories. Metacomet was well known to the colonists before his ascension as paramount chief to the Wampanoags, but he distrusted the colonists. The Plymouth colonists had passed laws making it illegal to have commerce with the Wampanoags. Metacomet began negotiating with the other Algonquian tribes against the Plymouth Colony soon after the death of his father and his brother. They lived in towns, of which 64 were in the Massachusetts Bay colony, which then included the southwestern portion of Maine. The towns had about 16, men of military age who were almost all part of the militia, as universal training was prevalent in all colonial New England towns. Many towns had built strong garrison houses for defense, and others had stockades enclosing most of the houses. All of these were strengthened as the war progressed. Some poorly populated towns were abandoned if they did not have enough men to defend them. Each town had local militias based on all eligible men who had to supply their own arms. Only those who were too old, too young, disabled, or clergy were excused from military service. The militias were usually only minimally trained and initially did relatively poorly against the warring Indians, until more effective training and tactics could be devised. Joint forces of militia volunteers and volunteer Indian allies were found to be the most effective. The officers were usually elected by popular vote of the militia members. These included about 4, Narragansetts of western Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut, 2, Nipmucks of central and western Massachusetts, and 2, combined in the Massachusetts and Pawtucket tribes living around Massachusetts Bay and extending northwest to Maine. The Wampanoags and Pokanokets of Plymouth and eastern Rhode Island are thought to have numbered fewer than 1, About one in four were considered to be warriors. By then, the Indians had almost universally adopted steel knives, tomahawks, and flintlock muskets as their weapons. The various tribes had no common government. They had distinct cultures and often warred among themselves, [17] although they all spoke related languages from the Algonquian family. The trial[edit] John Sassamon was an Indian convert to Christianity, commonly referred to as a " praying Indian. He reported to the governor of Plymouth Colony that Metacomet planned to gather allies for Indian attacks on widely dispersed colonial settlements. On June 27, , a full eclipse of the moon occurred in the New England area, [21] and various tribes in New England thought it a good omen for attacking the colonists. The war quickly spread and soon involved the Podunk and Nipmuck tribes. The Nipmuc forces harried the settlers for two days, until they were driven off by a newly arrived force of colonial soldiers under the command of Major Simon Willard. The Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations tried to remain neutral, but much of the war was fought on Rhode Island soil; Providence and Warwick suffered extensive damage from the Indians. The next colonial expedition was to recover crops from

abandoned fields along the Connecticut River for the coming winter and included almost farmers and militia, plus teamsters to drive the wagons. The Indians ambushed colonists escorting a train of wagons carrying the harvest from Deerfield to Hadley. They killed at least 40 militia men and 17 teamsters out of a company that included 79 militia. His son Peletiah was killed by Indians in Springfielders later honored Miles Morgan with a large statue in Court Square. The Narragansetts had not been directly involved in the war, but they had sheltered many of the Wampanoag fighters, women, and children. Some of their warriors had participated in several Indian attacks. The colonists distrusted the tribe and did not understand the various alliances. As the colonial forces went through Rhode Island, they found and burned several Indian towns which had been abandoned by the Narragansetts, who had retreated to a massive fort in a frozen swamp. The cold weather in December froze the swamp so that it was relatively easy to traverse. The colonial force found the Narragansett fort on December 19, near present-day South Kingstown, Rhode Island ; they attacked in a combined force of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Connecticut militia numbering about 1, men, including about Pequots and Mohegan Indian allies. The fierce battle that followed is known as the Great Swamp Fight. It is believed that the militia killed about Narragansetts. Most of the Narragansett warriors escaped into the frozen swamp. The colonists lost many of their officers in this assault; about 70 of their men were killed and nearly more wounded. The rest of the colonial assembled forces returned to their homes, lacking supplies for an extended campaign. The nearby towns in Rhode Island provided care for the wounded until they could return to their homes. Philip led a force of 1, Wampanoag , Nipmuc , and Narragansett Indians in a dawn attack on the isolated village, which then included all or part of the neighboring modern communities of Bolton and Clinton. They attacked five fortified houses. The house of the Rev. Joseph Rowlandson was set on fire, and most of its occupants were slaughtered—more than 30 people. The town withstood the assault, but the Indians had demonstrated their ability to penetrate deep into colonial territory. They attacked three more settlements; Longmeadow near Springfield , Marlborough, and Simsbury were attacked two weeks later. They also burned the settlement of Providence to the ground on March At the same time, a small band of Indians infiltrated and burned part of Springfield while the militia was away. Colonists defending their settlement non-contemporary depiction The settlements within the modern-day state of Rhode Island became a literal island colony for a time as the settlements at Providence and Warwick were sacked and burned, and the residents were driven to Newport and Portsmouth on Rhode Island. The Connecticut River towns had thousands of acres of cultivated crop land known as the bread basket of New England, but they had to limit their plantings and work in large armed groups for self-protection. The small towns of Northfield , Deerfield , and several others were abandoned as the surviving settlers retreated to the larger towns. The towns of the Connecticut colony were largely unharmed in the war, although more than Connecticut militia died in their support of the other colonies. The town was surprised by Indian raiders at dawn, but security precautions limited the damage to unoccupied homesteads. Reinforcements that arrived from nearby towns were drawn into ambushes by the Indians; Captain Samuel Wadsworth lost his life and half of a man militia in such an ambush. Afterwards, Indians made their way through much of Sudbury, but they were held off by John Grout and a handful of men until colonial reinforcements arrived to help in the defense. The colonists killed — Indians in retaliation for earlier Indian attacks against Deerfield and other settlements and for the colonial losses in the Battle of Bloody Brook. Turner and nearly 40 of the militia were killed during the return from the falls. Later that month, a force of Indians was routed near Marlborough, Massachusetts. Combined forces of colonial volunteers and their Indian allies continued to attack, kill, capture, or disperse bands of Narragansetts , Nipmucs , and Wampanoags as they tried to plant crops or return to their traditional locations. The colonists granted amnesty to those who surrendered or who were captured and showed that they had not participated in the conflict. Captives who had participated in attacks on the many settlements were hanged, enslaved, or put to indentured servitude , depending upon the colony involved. Battle of Mount Hope[edit] Benjamin Church: Metacomet took refuge in the Assowamset Swamp below Providence, and the colonists formed raiding parties of militia and Indian allies. He was shot and killed by an Indian named John Alderman on August 12, His head was displayed in Plymouth for a generation. He was an old man at the time, and a chief captain of Metacomet. The French colonies in North America were primarily interested in trade and not in creating large

cities. Instead, they preferred to convert the Indian population to Catholicism, or else to limit their contact with the Indians to trade. Two other mission towns were established, one based around Castine, Maine established by Baron de St. Castin and one on the St. Francis River between New Brunswick and Maine. The more permanent English settlers moved northward from the colony of Massachusetts Bay, most of them Puritans who were unhappy with the political climate in Massachusetts Bay. Constant friction over many issues became the reason for many Abenaki raids in southern Maine, specifically over the issue of fishing rights for cod. Up until , however, fighting had been limited to minor skirmishes that were more about the destruction of supplies than murder. What is thought to have been the first action in Maine came when a man militia gathered at Falmouth, Maine in and sailed to an Indian village, thought to be a part of the Abenaki, with a single sloop towing shallows. The Indians drove them off and took the shallows from them. Later that month, the tribe crossed the Saco River in the captured shallows and attacked the settlement of Winter Harbor. Little damage was caused, and similar raids were conducted against Wells and Falmouth later that year. The French encouraged them to raid the English settlements, due to the tension in Europe at the time. The lack of population on both sides meant that large battles were out of the question initially. For the majority of the war, ship combat mostly involved muskets, and the infantry relied more on melee fighting than guns. Later in the war, reinforcements from southern New England introduced modern and well-equipped ships and infantry, turning the tide permanently. This was also the first time that Colonial Rangers were used, acting as guides and scouts for the main party of militia. Much of the fighting was also conducted on the coast in small boats and ships. Three major campaigns one each year were launched by the Indians in , , and , most of which led to a massive colonial response. Throughout the campaigns, a Wabanaki leader named Mugg Hegone repeatedly attacked towns such as Black Point Scarborough , Wells, and Damariscove , building an Indian navy out of the approximately 40 sloops and a dozen ton ships previously armed by militia. Records from Salem, Maine reported 20 ketches stolen and destroyed in one raid.

Chapter 7 : King Philip's War - HISTORY

A Brief History Of King Philip's War, by George Madison Bodge Download Book (Respecting the intellectual property of others is utmost important to us, we make every effort to make sure we only link to legitimate sites, such as those sites owned by authors and publishers.

Chapter 8 : 27 best King Phillips War images on Pinterest

King Philip's War (sometimes called the First Indian War, Metacom's War, Metacomet's War, Pometacomet's Rebellion, or Metacom's Rebellion) was an armed conflict in between Indian inhabitants of New England and New England colonists and their Indian allies.

Chapter 9 : A brief history of King Philip's War, - Early Canadiana Online

King Philip's War What became known to history as King Philip's War () was the most devastating war in American history as measured by the percentage of casualties in proportion to the population and total destruction of the towns, villages and lands throughout northern New England.