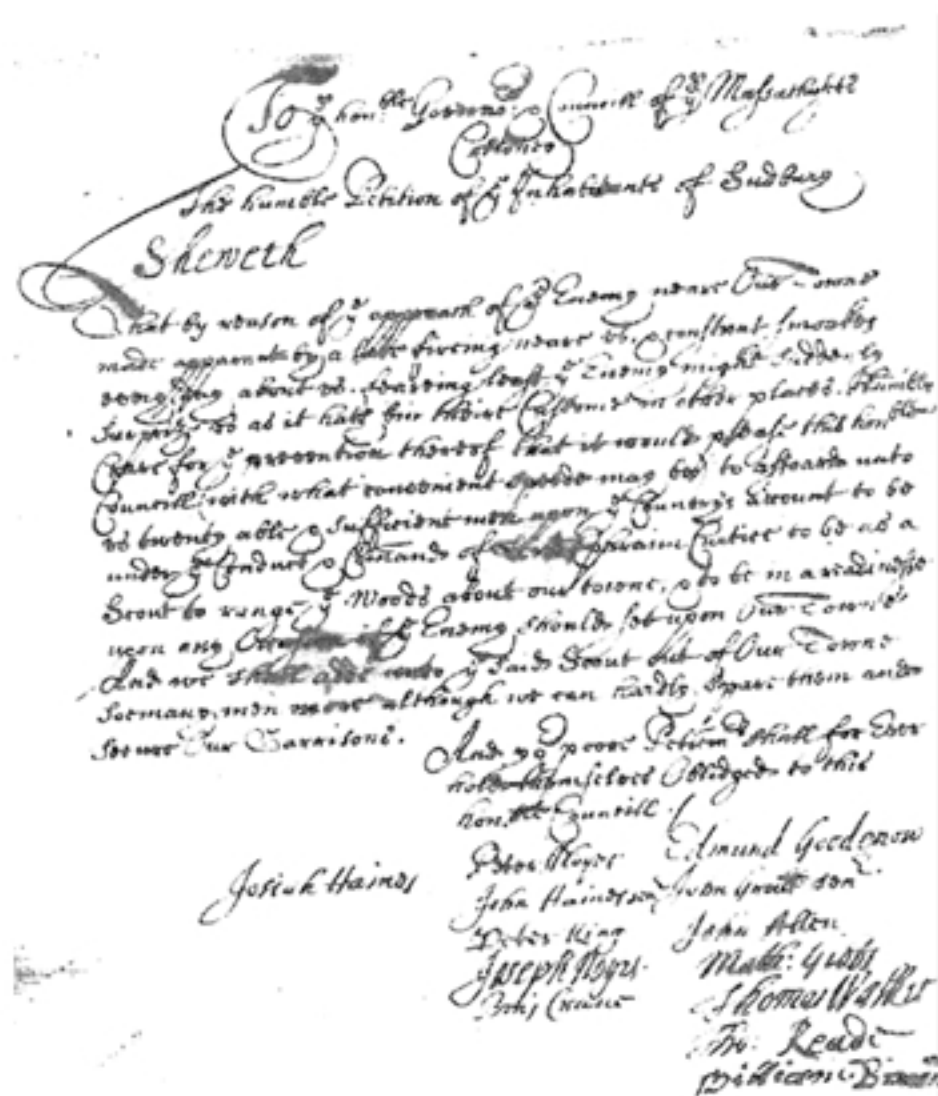


1675



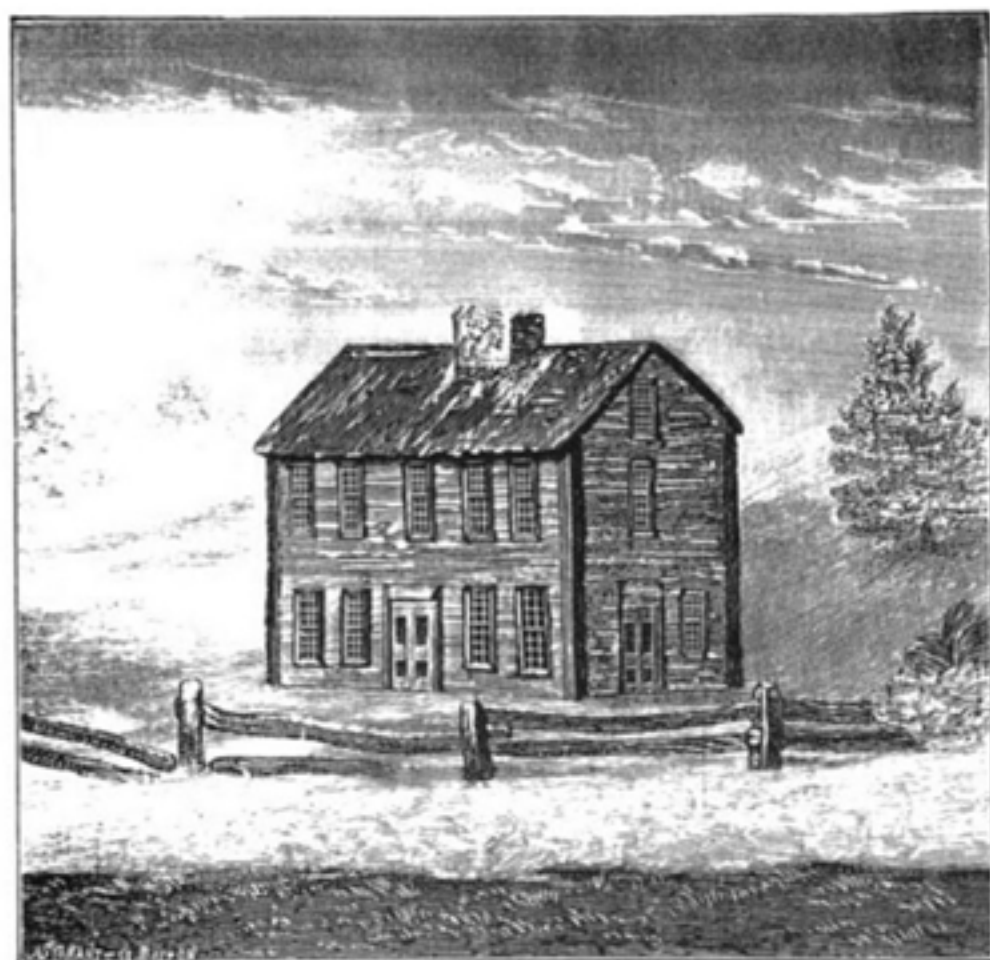
Population: 250-350

The humble petition of the inhabitants of Sudbury, sheweth that by reason of the approach of the enemy near our towne made apparant by a late firing nearr by, and constant smoakes every day about us, feareing least the enemy might suddenly surprize us as it hath bin their custome in other places, humbly crave for the prevention thereof, that it would please this honorable Councill (with what convenient speede may be) to affoord unto us twenty able and sufficient men upon the country's account to be under the conduct and command of Lieutenant Ephraim Curtise to be as a scout to range the woods about our towne ... Petition to the General Court, April 8th, 1676

For the first thirty-five years, the residents of Sudbury and the Native Americans in the surrounding region cooperated with each other. But by 1675 relations between the two groups had become combative. In early 1675, the Native Americans under the leadership of Metacomet (known as King Philip to the English) were attacking settlements in Southeastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. On Sunday, March 26 1676 Marlborough was partly destroyed. Early in the morning of April 21st, Philip and his warriors attacked Sudbury. Sudbury was defended by about a hundred Sudbury men and boys and forty men from other towns.



"Philip, King of Mount Hope" line engraving by Paul Revere circa 1772

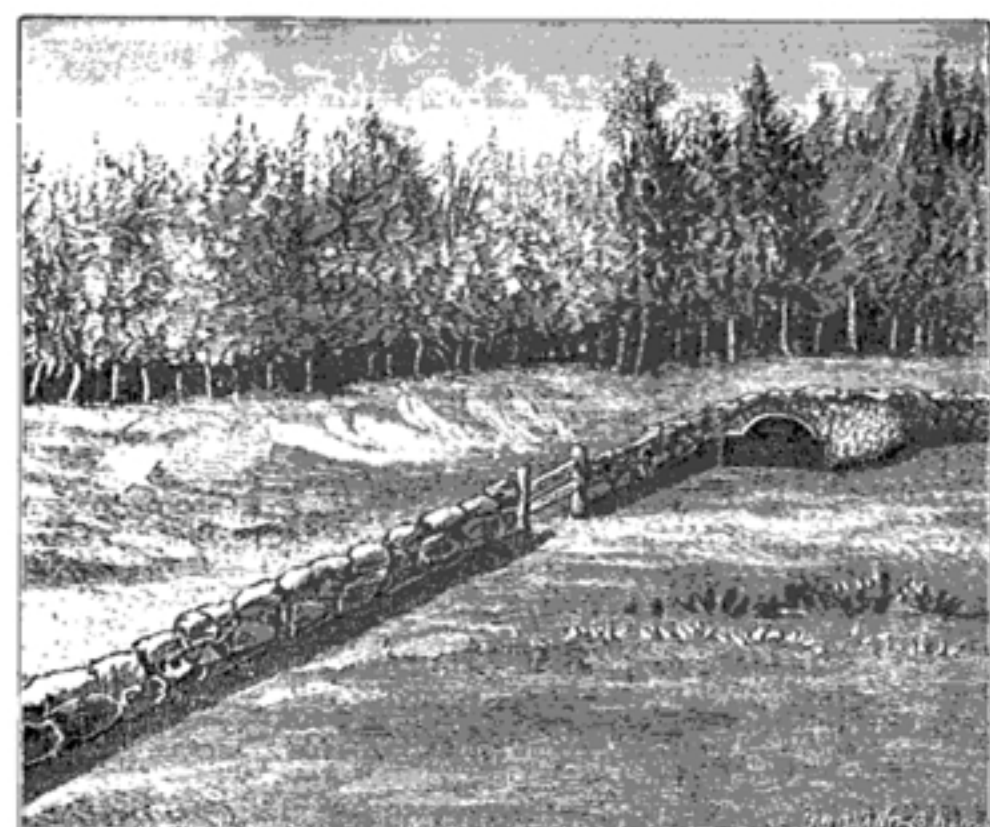


Haynes Garrison House as reconstructed by Alfred Sereno Hudson

The Native Americans broke into groups burning houses throughout the town on the west side of the river. They then turned their attacks on the Garrison Houses located throughout the town where the residents were taking refuge. None of the Garrison Houses were captured, but the Haynes Garrison house was severely attacked and the Native Americans tried unsuccessfully to set it afire. Twelve men from Concord were ambushed near the Haynes Garrison House. Ten were killed, two made it to safety in the house. Additional forces of men arrived under the command of Captain Samuel Wadsworth who drove the Native Americans east of the Sudbury river back to the western bank.



Attack on the Haynes Garrison House



Wadsworth and his men were buried in a common grave marked by a stone cairn near where they fell on the west side of Green Hill. In 1852 they were reburied to a few hundred feet away in Wadsworth Cemetery and a stone monolith erected above their grave. King Philip's War continued until August 1676 when Philip was killed. In the fall of 1676 the Native Americans, including those living in Sudbury, were rounded up and forcefully moved to Deer Island with no food, clothing or shelter—the first genocide in New England.

