THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION'S

Guide to Historical Literature

THIRD EDITION

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VOLUME TWO

New York  Oxford
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1995
still seemed friendly to the English, but a year later Sassamon seems to have left the Wampanoags, and Philip himself returned to living among the English.

In 1671 the Wampanoags seemed to be preparing for war. Philip actually admitted this to the Plymouth leaders, but instead of war the sachaon chose peace. However, Philip's decision was challenged by a group of colonists in April 1671, actually worsted relations because of a dispute over its interpretation. To save the peace, Eliot sent some emissaries, including Sassamon, to Philip. Sassamon reported that Philip was seeking help from the Narragansett tribe, a necessary step for war. Eliot's suggestion of arbitration was accepted by both Plymouth leaders; both emissaries were English, and they found for Plymouth. In September 1671 Philip—opposed now by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Plymouth—signed a lavish treaty that enabled him not only to keep Boston and Plymouth but forced him to pay a very heavy fine.

During late 1674 Sassamon visited Philip's encampment near Middletown in the Plymouth colony. Sassamon warned the colonists that the Wampanoags were again getting ready for war, but he was not believed. Soon after, in January 1675, Sassamon was killed by Wampanoags who hated him. Another Indi- an informed on the murderers. Tried in June 1675 by Plymouth, they were found guilty by separate English and Indian juries and executed. Philip, however, de- nies that he was involved in Sassamon's murder.

Youthful Wampanoag warriors were infuriated by the execution of their comrades and demanded that Philip go to war. Other tribes were recruited. Still, Philip seems to have hesitated for a while. When, in July 1675, John Easton of Rhode Island suggested a fair arbitration—the two arbitrators, one of whom would be Indian—Philip was evidently interested. But the Wampanoags advocated of war against opposed the idea and appear to have decided to prevent arbitration by hav- ing the English start hostilities. Wampanoags came to Middletown with Sowams and began looting. When a colonist shot and killed one of the lancers, King Philip's War (1675–1676) commenced.

At the outbreak of war Philip and his tribe were on the Mount Hope peninsula. Realizing that a colonial expedition was going to attack, the Indians avoided their enemies and removed themselves to the Pawtucket swamp. In July 1675 the Wampanoags were attacked there, but the colonists decided upon a siege. The Indians easily avoided their foes by using rafts to traverse the Taunton River.

On 1 August he and his followers were at Nipmuck Hill. Discovered by a force of colonists and allied Indians, Philip managed to scamp and his enemies lost the element of surprise. The Wampanoag casualties were about fifty men despite Philip's retiring once more. By the end of 1675 Philip decided to leave New England. His warriors had been reduced to about one hundred, due to losses in battle and to disease (espe- cially influenza and smallpox). The morale of the Wampanoags had declined too. Needing a respite, Philip and his followers moved into New York. Its governor, Edmund Andros, refused to tolerate their presence and urged the Iroquois to drive them away. During March 1676 the Iroquois attacked the Wampa- noags, who then left New York.

During changing politics, Philip returned to Mount Hope, where he would meet his fate. Benjamin Church, who was an effective soldier, knew that area well. He had been successful in convincing the Sach- acon to leave the ranks of Philip's supporters and ally themselves to him. Aided by these Indian colleagues, Church began to hunt Philip down.

In July 1676 Church captured Philip's wife and son. A year after the assassination of sachacon, the man's brother would have the Church to the Sachacon, and his forces attacked Philip's encampment. Philip was shot and killed by an Indian named Alderman, and the corpse was drawn, quartered, and beheaded. Philip's head was placed upon a pole at Plymouth, where it served as a ghastly reminder of the war.

King Philip's War soon came to an end after the sachacon's death. Some Indians were executed for their part in the fighting. Others, including Philip's son, were pardoned. The Wampanoag tribe was destroyed. Even Christian Indians who had backed the colonists suffered. Many colo- nists, angered by the heavy death toll of King Philip's War, grew to hate all Indians, irrespective of their reli- gion.

Much confusion has arisen over what name to use for Philip and the war. The sachacon's earlier name, Metacomet, is preferred by some. Here, the sachacon himself abandoned it. Indians commonly re- named themselves, and in 1674 he was calling himself Winnabowann. Furthermore, the colonists were not killing Philip when they referred to him by a Euro- pean royal title. John Joselyn, who was sympathetic to the Indians, called the sachacon "Prince Philip" in his Book of Voyages in New England (1674).

In addition, the title of "King Philip" ac- knowledges Philip's great importance in the history of colo- nial New England. Therefore both King Philip and King Philip's War are acceptable usages.


PHILIP, John Finck (31 Dec. 1834–13 Mar. 1919), jurist, was born in Boonesboro, Bourbon County, Kentucky, the son of John G. Philip and Mary Cope- land, farmers. He was educated in both public and private schools. Phillips attended the University of Missouri in 1851–1852, then transferred to Centre College of Kentucky, where he received his degree in the spring of 1855. He returned to Missouri and read law, first independently at home, then under the tutel- age of the respected General John B. Charlie in Jay- ette. In 1857 he married Fleece Batterton; they had two children. Admitted to the bar in 1857, Phillips be- gan his practice in Georgetown. His success as an at- torney and his oratorical skills brought him political recognition, and he served as a delegate to the state convention of 1861, at which Missouri's response to the call to secede was debated. As Missouri's Re- publican supporter, Phillips was appointed by the governor to organize a northern cavalry regiment. The Seventh Missouri Cavalry gained recognition for its victories in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley and the battle of Front Royal. Phillips became a brigadier general. The permanent promo- tion fell through because of political reasons.

After the war, Phillips resumed his legal practice in Sedalia, Missouri. In 1869 George V. West joined him in a partnership that soon gained a reputation as one of the leading law firms in the state. Phillips and West, along with E. M. Cockrell and T. T. Grinter, all attorneys and Democratic party leaders, became known as "the Big Four," handling most of the major legal cases in Central Missouri. Phillips' involvement in politics con- tinued. He ran for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1868 but lost the election. He ran again in 1874 and was elected, serving in the Forty-fourth Congress (1875–1877). His congressional committee duties in- cluded investigating the Samuel Tilden-Rutherford B. Hayes presidential election vote controversy. He was nominated for the United States Senate by Governor Fred- ered M. Lay in the Forty-sixth Congress following Lay's death, but Phillips lost his bid for reelection in 1879.

Moving to Kansas City, Missouri, Phillips briefly re- sumed work as an attorney. Although rarely involved in criminal cases at this point in his career, he im- pregnated the same theme of seeking to defend the innocent. He agreed to de- fend the infamous outlaw Frank James (brother of Je- se James), who was tried for murder and robbery in Gatliff, Missouri, in 1883. James sent a friend to per- sonally request Philip's services, gratis, as a demo- stration that all people deserve a strong defense and a fair trial. Phillips' participation was disavowed as the reason for James' acquittal in the case.

In 1888 Phillips was appointed one of three supreme court commissioners who aided the Missouri Supreme Court. After two years as a commissioner, Phillips was appointed to the Kansas City Court of Appeals, serving from 1885 to 1888. He wrote more than 400 judicial opinions during his five years on the commission and the Kansas City appeals. Phillips had a great capacity for work, the variety of his legal information, and the completeness of his opinions, which are marked by a high integrity and the courage of his convictions. (See Wilson, pp. 382.)

In 1888 President Grover Cleveland appointed Philip- pes judge of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri, a position he held with distinction. Among the notable cases argued before Phillips was the Temple Lot case, in which Philip's decision established the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints as the "true successor" of the origin- al "Mormon" religion organized by Joseph Smith.

In addition to his judicial and political activities, Phillips served as a delegate to the Pan-Republican Convention in Philadelphia, and in 1877, developed a reputation as a raconteur from his frequent ap- pearances as an after-dinner speaker, and contributed articles to the Daily Register, a magazine of the state historical society. Following his retirement from the federal bench in 1910, he occasionally served as a legal consultant and lecturer. He died during a vis- it to his home in Kansas City, Missouri.

A historian once described Phillips as "an exposé of the grotesque reconstruction government in South Carolina, opponent of the tariff, master of the technical side of the law, and wit and story teller of note." It is considered the epitome of the legal profession. Phillips, however, may have received hundreds of less notorious legal decisions at the appellate level secure his place in the legal history of the United States during the late ninetenth and early twentieth centuries.

- The most detailed treatments of Phillips' life and work are in Henry W. Scott, Distinguished American Lawyers, with Their Struggles and Triumphs in the Form (1891), and Floyd G. Benjamin, "In Memoriam Judge John Philip, Phillips," Mis- souri Historical Review 13 (1919): 282–86. Fuller accounts of two of Phillips' most notable cases are George Miller, Jr., The Narrative of the Frank James, (1888), which includes the closing speeches to the jury by Phillips and the state prose- cutor; a succinct summary of John F. Phillips, Judge, Decision, the Cover Story of the Law (1964). Obituaries are in the Kansas City Star, 13 and 14 Mar. 1919.

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