

Look for street names like "Kickemuit", "Metacom", "Sachem", and "Touisset", all Native American names! Find more locations at www.drweed.net/kingphilip.htm.



The Hugh Cole well, which was dug in 1676 and recently cleaned up by Warren Scout Troop 25, is just off the bike path behind the Kickemuit Middle School!

You can still see things from that time around Warren if you know where to look!



Chief Massasoit's Reburial at Burr's Hill Park in Warren



A stone ax and a carved rock found along the Kickemuit River are on display in the Charles Whipple Greene Museum at the George Hail Library in Warren.



Native Americans have lived here for more than 8,000 years. We think they came here from Asia after the Ice Age glaciers melted.

At the Charles Whipple Greene Museum in the George Hail Library, you can see some of the stone tools that they used.

They lived in small villages made up of "wetus" and hunted, fished and grew corn and squash for food.

Other than a few visits by fur traders, the people had no contact with people from Europe until almost 400 years ago. . .

. . . then, the Mayflower ship came from England and landed in Plymouth in 1620!



Native American women at a "wetu".



When the Pilgrims landed in December 1620, it was cold, and they had very little food. Many people died. But the people who were living here, who the English called "Indians", helped them by showing them how to grow food.

They agreed to help each other and to protect them from their enemies.

The following year, the Pilgrims celebrated with a big feast and invited the "Indians" to join them.

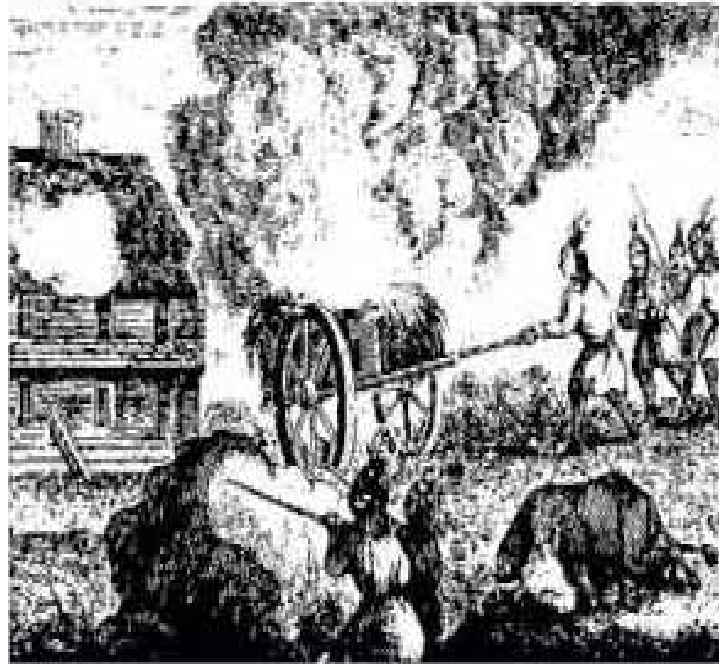


The Native Americans and the Pilgrims helped each other.

In 1623, when Chief Massasoit was sick, the Pilgrims came here to Warren, where he lived, and gave him food that helped him recover. Chief Massasoit never forgot their kindness and sold them land so that more English people could come here to live.

King Philip's War

After Massasoit died in 1662, a war broke out led by his son/ named Metacom or "King Philip". At the end of the war, few Native Americans continued to live here, but English towns grew.



The graves had skeletons and other things in them. This knife and a pipe were taken from the graves.



Native American had graves here for 100s of years until a man dug them up.

When Chief Massasoit died in 1662, we think he was buried right here at Burr's Hill with other members of his tribe.

At that time, there was a high hill where people had a good view of the River.

Before much of the hill was removed, first to put in a railroad (now the bike path) and then to make a park, the Town Library Director, Charles Carr, decided to dig up 42 graves so that what was buried in them would not be lost.

This is what Burr's Hill looked like before it was leveled and made into the park, beach and ballfield that you see today.



A century ago, items from the graves were sent to museums all over the country and even to England.

In 1990, Native Americans in the U.S. were given the right to get those items back, and they began collecting them.

In May 2017, today's Native Americans dug a hole where the monument is and placed over 600 items from the graves in a large cement crypt where they are to remain buried forever.



These are some of the Native American beads that were taken from the graves and reburied in the crypt.

