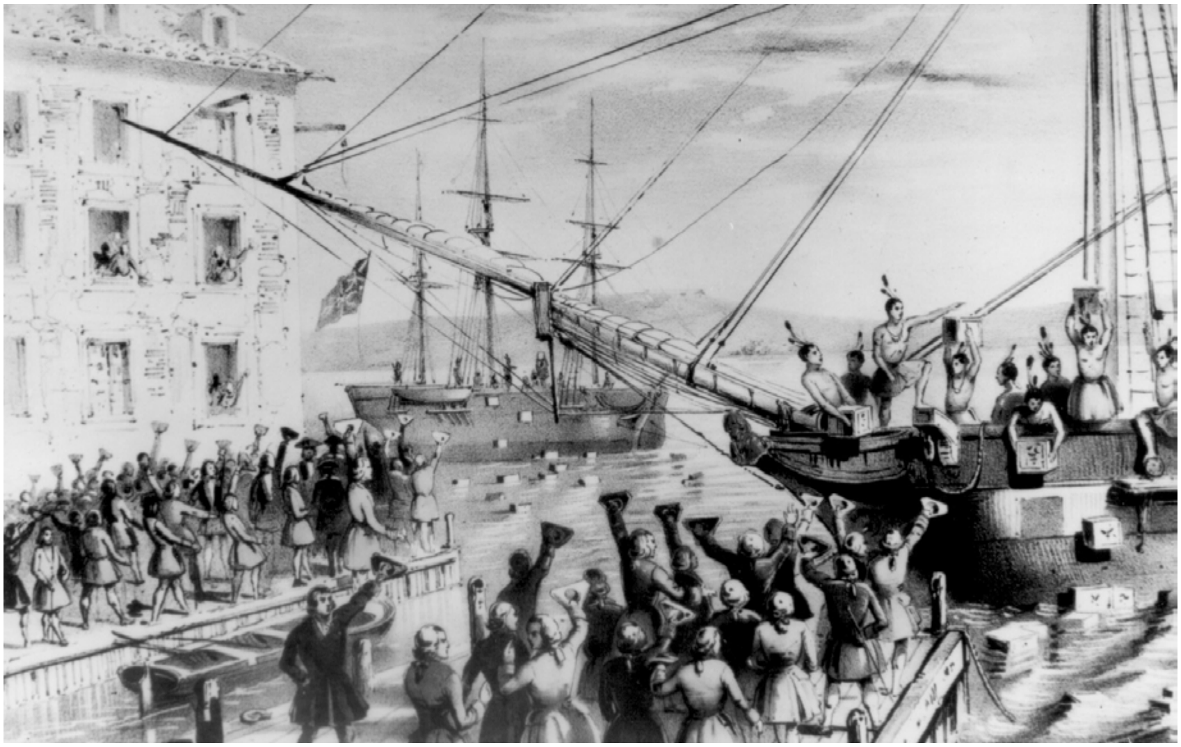
Group #1

Document A



Document B

Q. Do the Americans pay any considerable taxes among themselves?

A. Certainly many, and very heavy taxes.

Q. What are the present taxes in Pennsylvania, laid by the laws of the colonies?

A. There are taxes on all estates, real and personal; a poll tax; a tax on all offices, professions, trades, and businesses, according to their profits; an excise on all wine, rum, and other spirit; and a duty of ten pounds per head on all Negroes imported, with some other duties.

Q. For what purposes are those taxes laid?

A. For the support of the civil and military establishment of the country, and to discharge the heavy debt contracted in the last war [the Seven Years War]....

Q. Are not all the people very able to pay those taxes?

A. No. The frontier counties, all along the continent, having been frequently ravaged by the enemy and greatly impoverished, are able to pay very little tax....

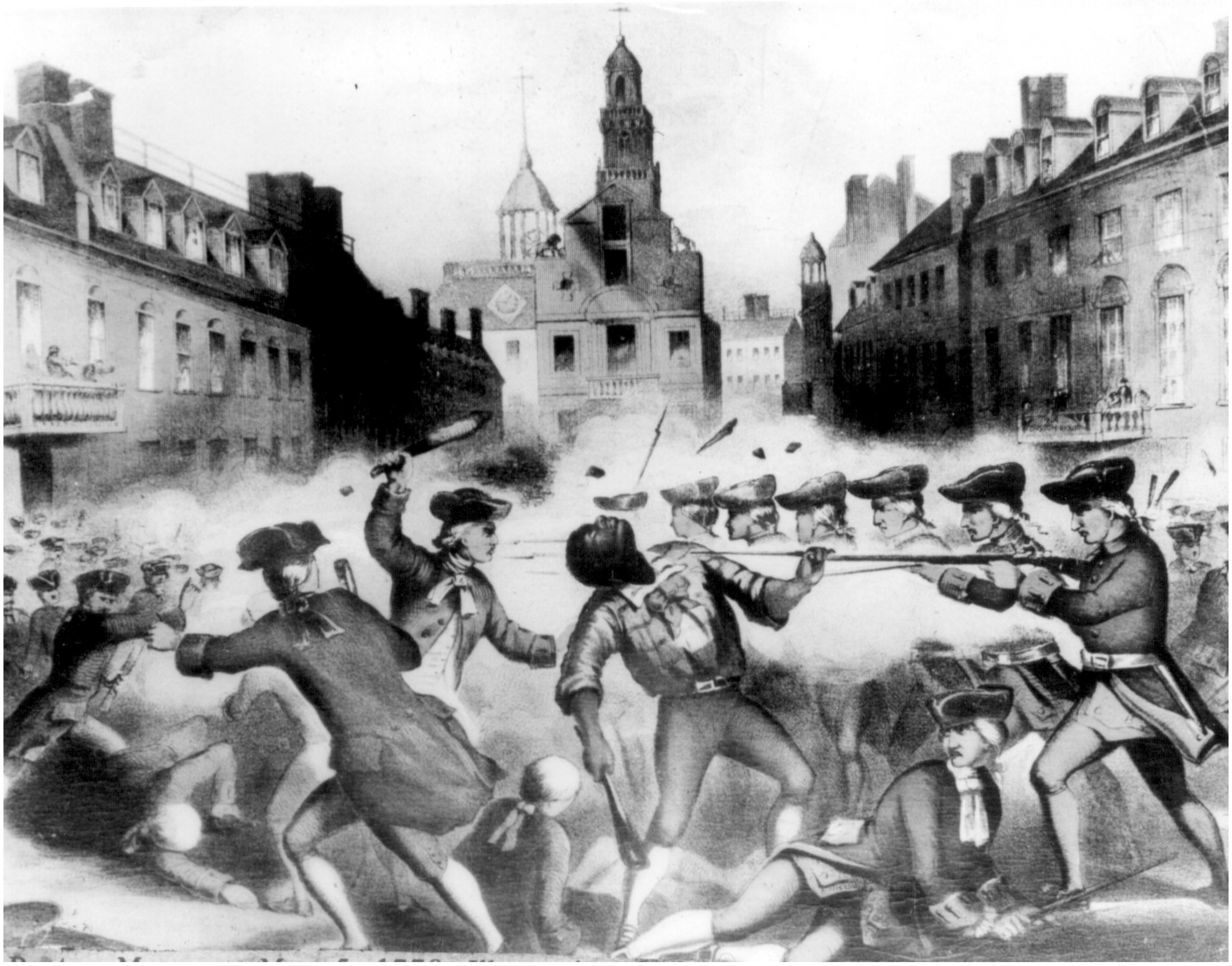
Q. Are not the colonies, from their circumstances, very able to pay the stamp duty?

A. In my opinion there is not gold and silver enough in the colonies to pay the stamp duty for one year.

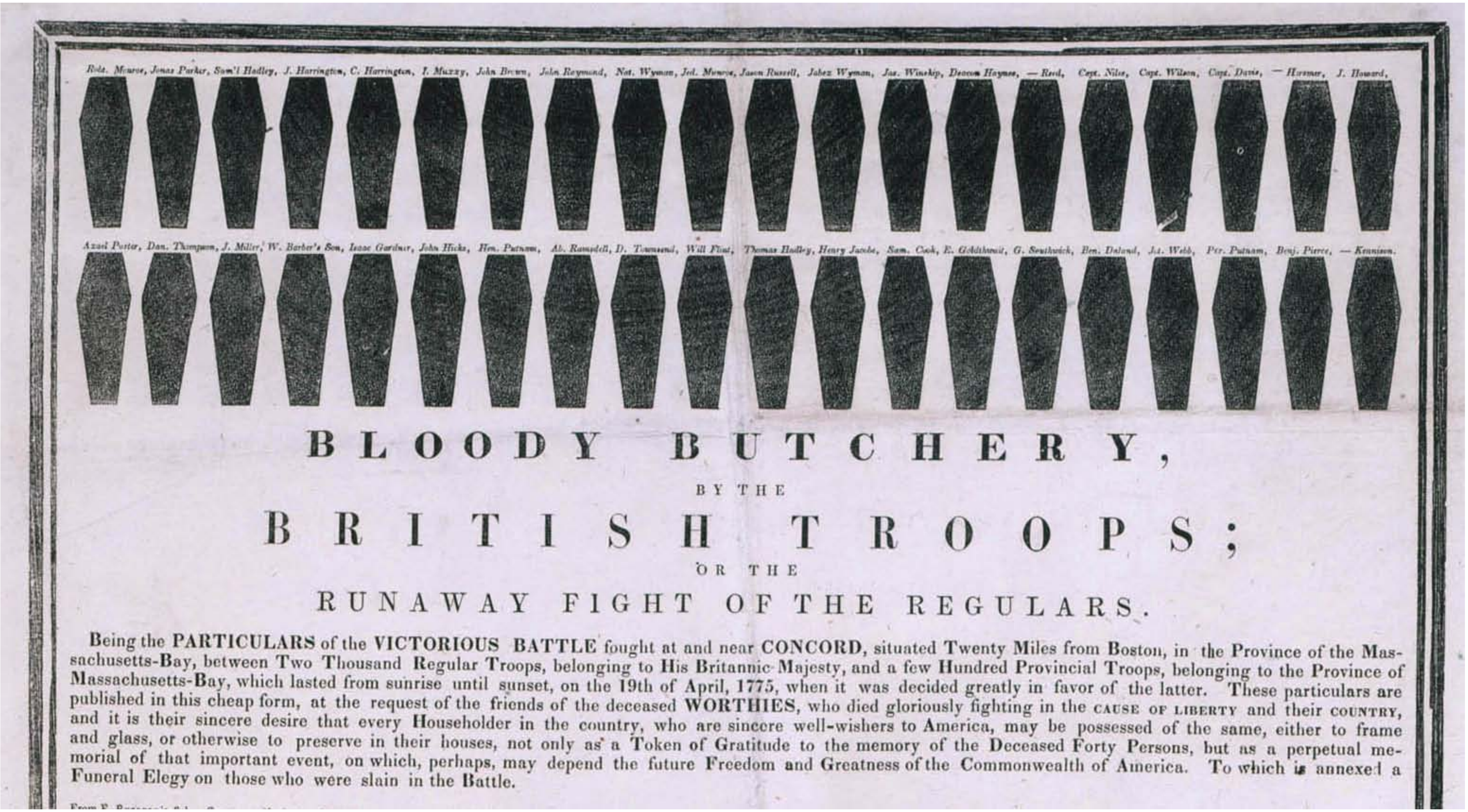
Document C

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good...
He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.
He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.
He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.
He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; ...
He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.
He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:
For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:...
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

Document D



Document E



Robt. Munroe, Jonas Parker, Sam'l Hadley, J. Harrington, C. Harrington, I. Muzzy, John Brown, John Raymond, Nat. Wyman, Jed. Munroe, Jason Russell, Jabez Wyman, Jas. Winship, Deacon Haynes, — Reed, Capt. Niles, Capt. Wilson, Capt. Davis, — Hosmer, J. Howard,

Azael Porter, Dan. Thompson, J. Miller, W. Barber's Son, Isaac Gardner, John Hicks, Hen. Putnam, Ab. Ramsdell, D. Townsend, Will Flint, Thomas Hadley, Henry Jacobs, Sam. Cook, E. Goldthwait, G. Southwick, Ben. Daland, Jot. Webb, Per. Putnam, Benj. Pierce, — Kennison.

BLOODY BUTCHERY,

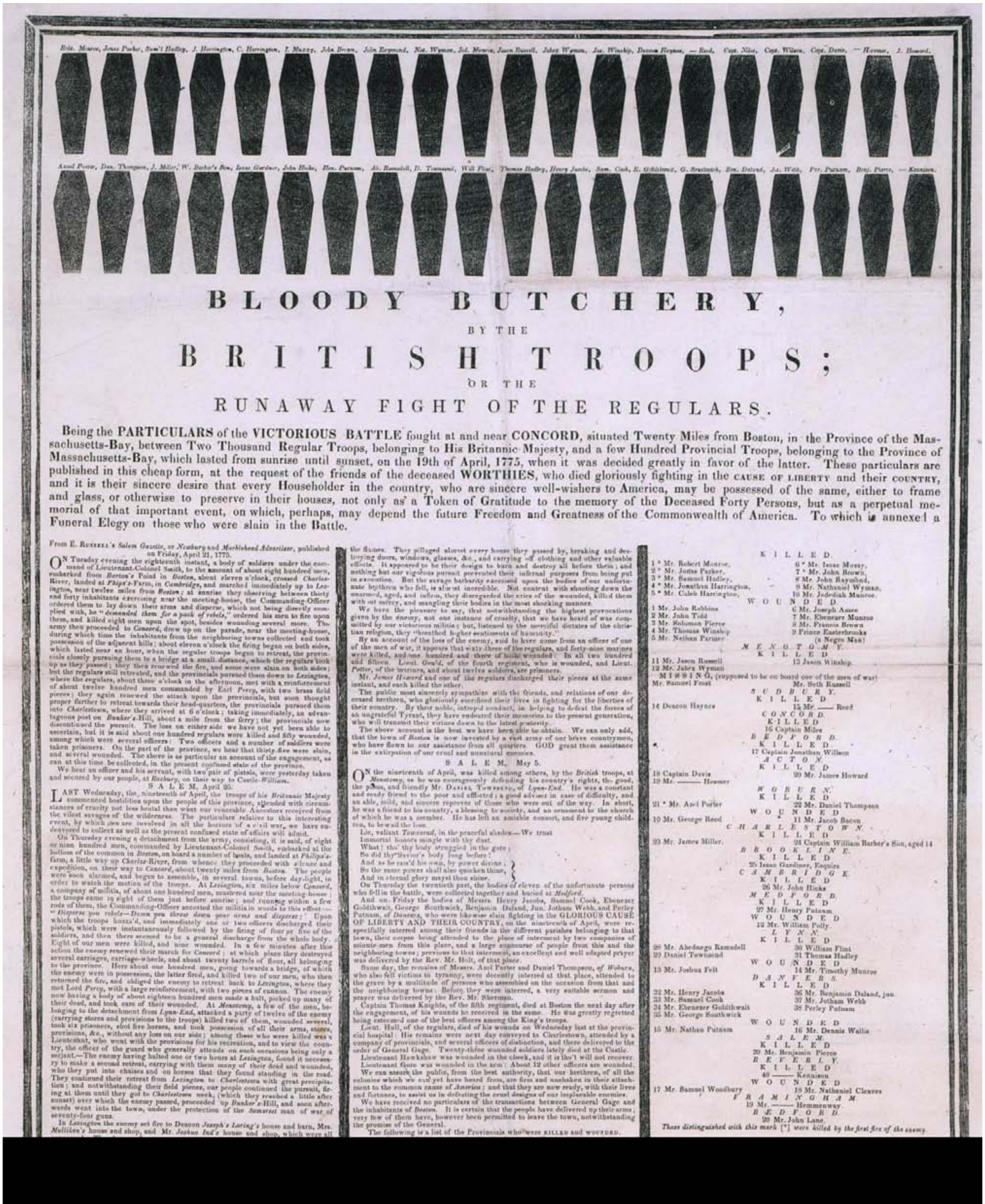
BY THE

BRITISH TROOPS;

OR THE

RUNAWAY FIGHT OF THE REGULARS.

Being the **PARTICULARS** of the **VICTORIOUS BATTLE** fought at and near **CONCORD**, situated Twenty Miles from Boston, in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, between Two Thousand Regular Troops, belonging to His Britannic Majesty, and a few Hundred Provincial Troops, belonging to the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, which lasted from sunrise until sunset, on the 19th of April, 1775, when it was decided greatly in favor of the latter. These particulars are published in this cheap form, at the request of the friends of the deceased **WORTHIES**, who died gloriously fighting in the CAUSE OF LIBERTY and their COUNTRY, and it is their sincere desire that every Householder in the country, who are sincere well-wishers to America, may be possessed of the same, either to frame and glass, or otherwise to preserve in their houses, not only as a Token of Gratitude to the memory of the Deceased Forty Persons, but as a perpetual memorial of that important event, on which, perhaps, may depend the future Freedom and Greatness of the Commonwealth of America. To which is annexed a Funeral Elegy on those who were slain in the Battle.



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From E. Russell's *Salem Gazette, or Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser*, published on Friday, April 21, 1775.

ON Tuesday evening the eighteenth instant, a body of soldiers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel *Smith*, to the amount of about eight hundred men, embarked from *Barton's* Point in *Boston*, about eleven o'clock, crossed *Charles-River*, landed at *Phips's-Farm*, in *Cambridge*, and marched immediately up to *Lexington*, near twelve miles from *Boston*; at sunrise they observing between thirty and forty inhabitants exercising near the meeting-house, the Commanding-Officer ordered them to lay down their arms and disperse, which not being directly complied with, he "*demanded them for a pack of rebels*," ordered his men to fire upon them, and killed eight men upon the spot, besides wounding several more. The army then proceeded to *Concord*, drew up on the parade, near the meeting-house, during which time the inhabitants from the neighboring towns collected and took possession of the adjacent hills; about eleven o'clock the firing began on both sides, which lasted near an hour, when the regular troops began to retreat, the provincials closely pursuing them to a bridge at a small distance, which the regulars took up as they passed; they then renewed the fire, and some were slain on both sides; but the regulars still retreated, and the provincials pursued them down to *Lexington*, where the regulars, about three o'clock in the afternoon, met with a reinforcement of about twelve hundred men commanded by Earl *Percy*, with two brass field pieces; they again renewed the attack upon the provincials, but soon thought proper further to retreat towards their head-quarters, the provincials pursued them into *Charlestown*, where they arrived at 6 o'clock; taking immediately, an advantageous post on *Bunker's*-Hill, about a mile from the ferry; the provincials now discontinued the pursuit. The loss on either side we have not yet been able to ascertain, but it is said about one hundred regulars were killed and fifty wounded, among which were several officers: Two officers and a number of soldiers were taken prisoners. On the part of the province, we hear that thirty-five were slain, and several wounded. The above is as particular an account of the engagement, as can at this time be collected, in the present confused state of the province.

We hear an officer and his servant, with two pair of pistols, were yesterday taken and secured by our people, at *Roxbury*, on their way to Castle-*William*.

SALEM, April 25.

LAST Wednesday, the nineteenth of April, the troops of his *Britannic* Majesty commenced hostilities upon the people of this province, attended with circumstances of cruelty not less brutal than what our venerable Ancestors received from the vilest savages of the wilderness. The particulars relative to this interesting event, by which we are involved in all the horrors of a civil war, we have endeavored to collect as well as the present confused state of affairs will admit.

On Thursday evening a detachment from the army, consisting, it is said, of eight or nine hundred men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Smith*, embarked at the bottom of the common in *Boston*, on board a number of boats, and landed at *Philips's*-farm, a little way up *Charles*-River, from whence they proceeded with silence and expedition, on their way to *Concord*, about twenty miles from *Boston*. The people were soon alarmed, and began to assemble, in several towns, before day-light, in order to watch the motion of the troops. At *Lexington*, six miles below *Concord*, a company of militia, of about one hundred men, mustered near the meeting-house; the troops came in sight of them just before sunrise; and running within a few rods of them, the Commanding-Officer accosted the militia in words to this effect:—"*Disperse you rebels—Damn you throw down your arms and disperse;*" Upon which the troops huzza'd, and immediately one or two officers discharged their pistols, which were instantaneously followed by the firing of four or five of the soldiers, and then there seemed to be a general discharge from the whole body. Eight of our men were killed, and nine wounded. In a few minutes after this action the enemy renewed their march for *Concord*; at which place they destroyed several carriages, carriage-wheels, and about twenty barrels of flour, all belonging to the province. Here about one hundred men, going towards a bridge, of which the enemy were in possession, the latter fired, and killed two of our men, who then returned the fire, and obliged the enemy to retreat back to *Lexington*, where they met Lord *Percy*, with a large reinforcement, with two pieces of cannon. The enemy now having a body of about eighteen hundred men made a halt, picked up many of their dead, and took care of their wounded. At *Menotomy*, a few of the men, belonging to the detachment from *Lynn-End*, attacked a party of twelve of the enemy (carrying stores and provisions to the troops) killed two of them, wounded several, took six prisoners, shot five horses, and took possession of all their arms, stores, provisions, &c., without any loss on our side; among those who were killed was a Lieutenant, who went with the provisions for his recreation, and to view the country, the officer of the guard who generally attends on such occasions being only a serjeant.—The enemy having halted one or two hours at *Lexington*, found it necessary to make a second retreat, carrying with them many of their dead and wounded, who they put into chaises and on horses that they found standing in the road. They continued their retreat from *Lexington* to *Charlestown* with great precipitation; and notwithstanding their field pieces, our people continued the pursuit, firing at them until they got to *Charlestown* neck, (which they reached a little after sunset) over which the enemy passed, proceeded up *Bunker's*-Hill, and soon afterwards went into the town, under the protection of the *Somerset* man of war of seventy-four guns.

In *Lexington* the enemy set fire to Deacon *Joseph's Loring's* house and barn, Mrs. *Mulliken's* house and shop, and Mr. *Joshua Ind's* house and shop, which were all [redacted] the flames. They pillaged almost every house they passed by, breaking and destroying doors, windows, glasses, &c., and carrying off clothing and other valuable effects. It appeared to be their design to burn and destroy all before them; and nothing but our vigorous pursuit prevented their infernal purposes from being put in execution. But the savage barbarity exercised upon the bodies of our unfortunate brethren who fell, is almost incredible. Not content with shooting down the unarmed, aged, and infirm, they disregarded the cries of the wounded, killed them without mercy, and mangling their bodies in the most shocking manner.

We have the pleasure to say, that notwithstanding the highest provocations given by the enemy, not one instance of cruelty, that we have heard of was committed by our victorious militia; but, listened to the merciful dictates of the christian religion, they "breathed higher sentiments of humanity."

By an account of the loss of the enemy, said to have come from an officer of one of the men of war, it appears that sixty-three of the regulars, and forty-nine marines were killed, and one hundred and three of both wounded: In all two hundred and fifteen. Lieut. *Gould*, of the fourth regiment, who is wounded, and Lieut. *Potter*, of the marines, and about twelve soldiers, are prisoners.

Mr. *James Howard* and one of the regulars discharged their pieces at the same instant, and each killed the other.

The public most sincerely sympathize with the friends, and relations of our deceased brethren, who gloriously sacrificed their lives in fighting for the liberties of their country. By their noble, intrepid conduct, in helping to defeat the forces of an ungrateful Tyrant, they have endeared their memories to the present generation, who will transmit their virtues down to the latest posterity.

The above account is the best we have been able to obtain. We can only add, that the town of *Boston* is now invested by a vast army of our brave countrymen, who have flown to our assistance from all quarters. GOD grant them assistance in the extirpation of our cruel and unnatural enemies.

SALEM, May 5.

ON the nineteenth of April, was killed among others, by the *British* troops, at *Menotomy*, as he was courageously defending his country's rights, the good, the pious, and friendly Mr. DANIEL TOWNSEND, of *Lynn-End*. He was a constant and ready friend to the poor and afflicted; a good adviser in case of difficulty, and an able, mild, and sincere reprover of those who were out of the way. In short, he was a friend to his country, a blessing to society, and an ornament to the church of which he was a member. He has left an amiable consort, and five young children, to bewail the loss.

Lie, valiant *Townsend*, in the peaceful shades—We trust
Immortal honors mingle with thy dust.
What! tho' thy body struggled in the gore;
So did thy Savior's body long before!
And as he rais'd his own, by power divine;
So the same power shall also quicken thine,
And in eternal glory mayst thou shine.

On Thursday the twentieth past, the bodies of eleven of the unfortunate persons who fell in the battle, were collected together and buried at *Medford*.

And on Friday the bodies of Messrs. Henry Jacobs, Samuel Cook, Ebenezer Goldthwait, George Southwick, Benjamin Daland, Jun. Jotham Webb, and Perley Putnam, of *Danvers*, who were likewise slain fighting in the GLORIOUS CAUSE OF LIBERTY AND THEIR COUNTRY, on the nineteenth of April, were respectfully interred among their friends in the different parishes belonging to that town, their corpse being attended to the place of interment by two companies of minute-men from this place, and a large concourse of people from this and the neighboring towns; previous to that interment, an excellent and well adapted prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Holt, of that place.

Same day, the remains of Messrs. Azel Porter and Daniel Thompson, *of Woburn*, who also fell victims to tyranny, were decently interred at that place, attended to the grave by a multitude of persons who assembled on the occasion from that and the neighboring towns: Before they were interred, a very suitable sermon and prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sherman.

Captain Thomas Knights, of the fifth regiment, died at Boston the next day after the engagement, of his wounds he received in the same. He was greatly regretted being esteemed one of the best officers among the King's troops.

Lieut. Hall, of the regulars, died of his wounds on Wednesday last at the provincial hospital: His remains were next day conveyed to Charlestown, attended by a company of provincials, and several officers of distinction, and there delivered to the order of General Gage. Twenty-three wounded soldiers lately died at the Castle.

Lieutenant Hawkshaw was wounded in the cheek, and it is tho't will not recover.

Lieutenant Gore was wounded in the arm: About 12 other officers are wounded.

We can assure the public, from the best authority, that our brethren, of all the colonies which we can yet have heard from, are firm and unshaken in their attachment to the common cause of *America*; and that they are now ready, with their lives and fortunes, to assist us in defeating the cruel designs of our implacable enemies.

We have received no particulars of the transactions between General Gage and the inhabitants of *Boston*. It is certain that the people have delivered up their arms; very few of them have, however been permitted to leave the town, notwithstanding the promise of the General.

The following is a list of the Provincials who were KILLED and WOUNDED.

KILLED.

1 * Mr. Robert Munroe,
2 * Mr. Jonas Parker,
3 * Mr. Samuel Hadley,
4 * Mr. Jonathan Harrington,
5 * Mr. Caleb Harrington,
6 * Mr. Isaac Muzzy,
7 * Mr. John Brown,
8 Mr. John Raymond,
9 Mr. Nathaniel Wyman,
10 Mr. Jedediah Munroe.

WOUNDED.

1 Mr. John Robbins
2 Mr. John Tidd
3 Mr. Solomon Pierce
4 Mr. Thomas Winship
5 Mr. Nathan Farmer
6 Mr. Joseph Comee
7 Mr. Ebenezer Munroe
8 Mr. Francis Brown
9 Prince Easterbrooks (a Negro Man)

MENOTOMY.

KILLED

11 Mr. Jason Russell
12 Mr. Jabez Wyman
13 Jason Winship

MISSING, (supposed to be on board one of the men of war)

Mr. Samuel Frost
Mr. Seth Russell

SUDBURY.

KILLED

14 Deacon Haynes
15 Mr. —— Reed

CONCORD.

KILLED

16 Captain Miles

BEDFORD.

KILLED.

17 Captain Jonathan Willson

ACTON.

KILLED

18 Captain Davis
19 Mr. —— Hosmer
20 Mr. James Howard

WOBURN.

KILLED

21 * Mr. Azel Porter
22 Mr. Daniel Thompson

WOUNDED

10 Mr. George Reed
11 Mr. Jacob Bacon

CHARLESTOWN.

KILLED

23 Mr. James Miller.
24 Captain William Barber's Son, aged 14

BROOKLINE.

KILLED

25 Isaac Gardiner, Esquire

CAMBRIDGE.

KILLED

26 Mr. John Hicks

MEDFORD.

KILLED

27 Mr. Henry Putnam

WOUNDED

12 Mr. William Polly.

LYNN.

KILLED

28 Mr. Abednego Ramsdell
29 Daniel Townsend
30 William Flint
31 Thomas Hadley

WOUNDED

13 Mr. Joshua Felt
14 Mr. Timothy Munroe

DANVERS.

KILLED

32 Mr. Henry Jacobs
33 Mr. Samuel Cook
34 Mr. Ebenezer Goldthwait
35 Mr. George Southwick
36 Mr. Benjamin Daland, jun.
37 Mr. Jotham Webb
38 Perley Putnam

WOUNDED

15 Mr. Nathan Putnam
16 Mr. Dennis Wallis

SALEM.

KILLED

39 Mr. Benjamin Pierce

BEVERLY.

KILLED

40 —— Kennison

WOUNDED

17 Mr. Samuel Woodbury
18 Mr. Nathaniel Cleaves

FRAMINGHAM.

19 Mr. —— Hemmenway.

BEDFORD.

20 Mr. John Lane.

Those distinguished with this mark [*] were killed by the first fire of the enemy.

Christine Esposito
Charlottesville City Schools

Answer Key

Document	Title
A	Engraving of the Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773
B	Benjamin Franklin’s testimony before Parliament on the Stamp Act, 1776.
C	Excerpt from the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1773.
D	Engraving depicting the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.
E	Colonial account of Lexington and Concord, April, 1775.

Group #2

Document A

Source A1

Laws were passed in the reign of Edward I that no tax shall be taken by the king or his heirs without the good will and agreement of the Lords and Commons [Parliament]…

Source A2

Yet contrary to these laws and freedoms, one cow worth £4 10 shillings, belonging to Sir Richard Strode of Plimton St Mary in the county of Kent, because of unlawful and unreasonable taxes made by Symon Hele, a guard, and others, was taken by Constable Thomas Row and sold for the king's service on 23rd March at Newingham to raise money for shipping, without the consent of Parliament.

Richard Strode

Document B

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of your Majesty's subjects, the citizens of London.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Because of the duty and obedience which we owe to your sacred Majesty, we humbly present to your princely wisdom the following complaints:

The demanding and unusual taxes upon goods, importing and exporting, and the taking of ship money [a type of tax], despite merchants' ships and goods having been taken and destroyed by Turkish and other pirates...

The seldom calling and sudden ending of Parliaments, without sorting out your subjects' complaints.

The imprisonment of various citizens for non-payment of ship money and taxes, and the prosecution of many others... for not following the rules regulating trade.

The great danger you are exposed to in the present war, and the various fears that we and our families have because of the war, have led to such a drop in trade that we cannot buy, sell, receive or pay as before. This tends to the utter ruin of the people... the decline of shipping and cloth making and the products of this kingdom.

Document C

Source C1

Twelve bishops were accused of high treason [betraying their country] by the Parliament. This week 5 of the chief members of the House of Commons and the Lord Mandevill in the House of Lords were charged by the king. (You may see their names in the enclosed details.) This has bred such anger, both in the city and Houses of Parliament, that we are not free from the fear of a rebellion.…

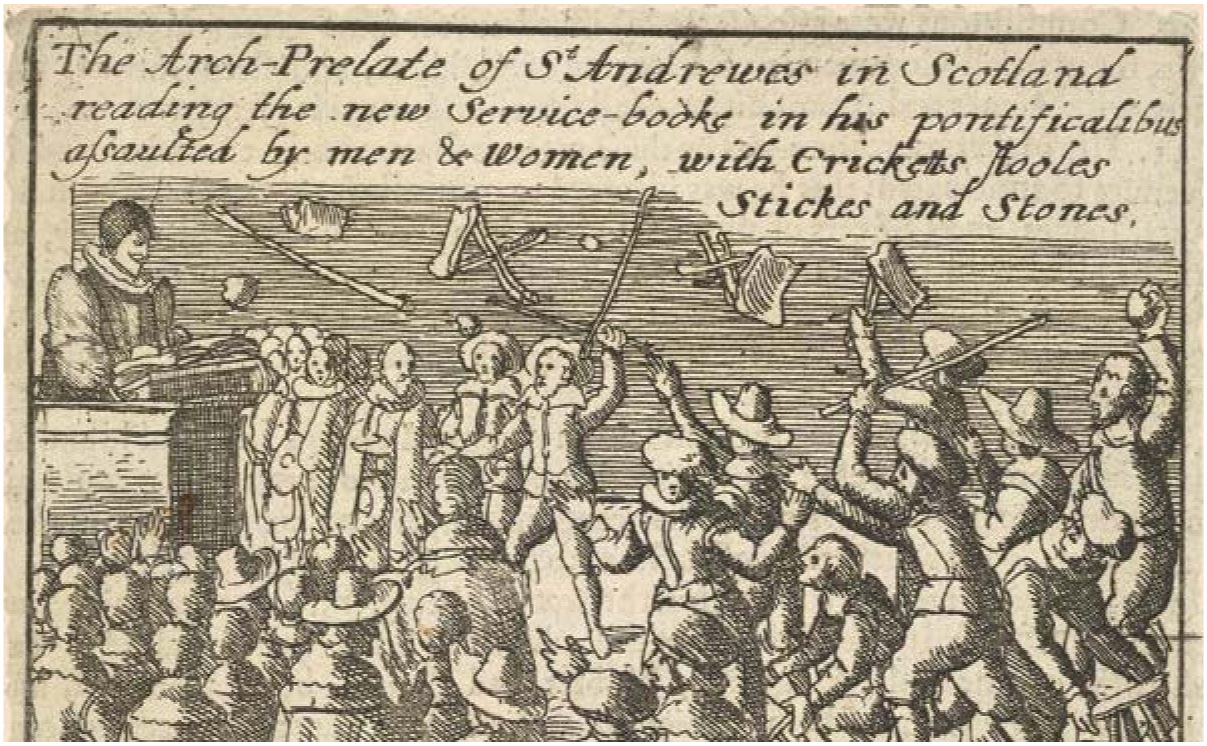
Source C2

His Majesty yesterday came into the city and made a gracious speech to the Lord Mayor and city officials at the Guildhall, where they were assembled to take order for the safety of the city. He did as much as he could to satisfy them all. They cried out to his Majesty to maintain the privilege of Parliament. He gently replied to them that it was his wish to do so and he would not in the least invade upon them. But they must allow him to distinguish between the Parliament and some discontented members in it who have tried by acts of treason to hurt him and to take away the loyalty of his people. So, both for his own safety and for their good, he must and will find them out and bring them to justice. This should be done in a legal and Parliamentary way and in no other ways. If they could clear themselves, he should be glad of it. If otherwise, he would think them unfit to sit in Parliament, which meets together to make good laws and to reform the abuses of the kingdom and not to betray their king.

Source C3

What these disorders will produce God only knows, but it is feared they must end in blood. The Puritan groups are too many, both in city and countryside, so that if the king and Parliament should disagree, no man can tell which party would be strongest. On Tuesday his Majesty went to the House of Commons to demand the persons of those that were accused of treason, but they were not there to be found. The House it seems is taking it badly that the king should come to break their privileges. From what I understand, they decided to protect their members and not to deliver them into the hands of the king. They have such support in the city that to take them by force will cost hot water.

Document D


The Arch-Prelate of St Andrewes in Scotland
reading the new Service-booke in his pontificalibus
aſsaulted by men & Women, with Cricketts ſtooles
Stickes and Stones.

Document E

During our stay at Newcastle, Sir Thomas Wilford of Kent came to court …

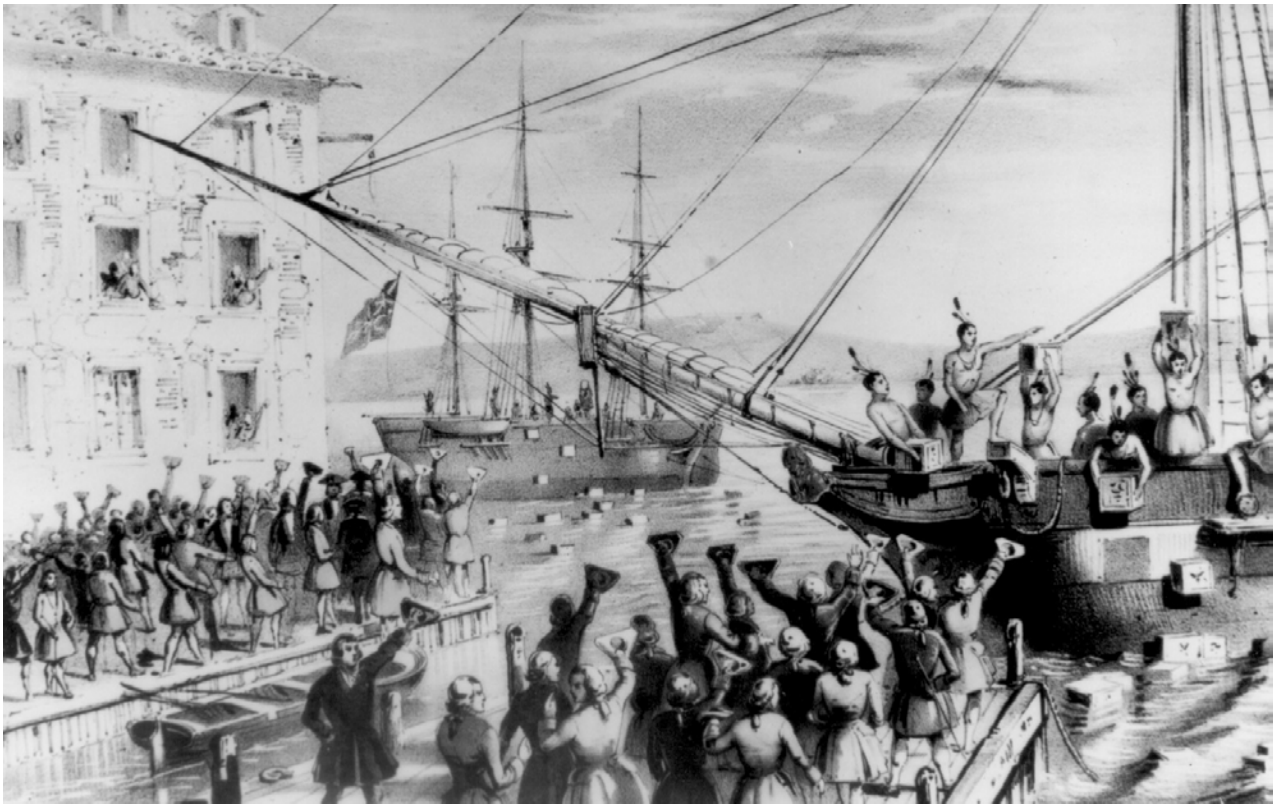
He came to the king and told him (in the hearing of various servants, including myself) that he had come on a long journey from Kent...
He told the king how many men and horses he had brought him. "I pray God sends us to do well in this business but," said he, "I don't like the beginning." The king asked him why! His reply was: "Because you go about this the wrong way." The king smiled and asked him what was the right way. He answered: "If you think to make a war with your own parliament, you fool yourself. The only way to succeed is to go back and call Parliament and you would have enough money to do your business easily." The king replied that there were fools in the last Parliament. "True," said Sir Thomas, "but there were wise men too. …

Answer Key:

Document	Title
A	A legal complaint made by Sir Richard Strode about ‘ship money’, August 1639
B	A petition from the citizens of London, September 1640.
C	Report of tensions in the country, 6 January 1642
D	This picture describes events that happened in Edinburgh in 1637. It shows the reaction of Scottish Protestants when the head of the church in Scotland tried to use a new prayer book for church services. The archbishop of St Andrews in Scotland reading the new service book, assaulted by men & women with footstools, stools, sticks and stones.
E	Report of a discussion between Charles I and Sir Thomas Wilford on the situation with Parliament, 28 May 1639

Group #3

Document A



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Richard Strode

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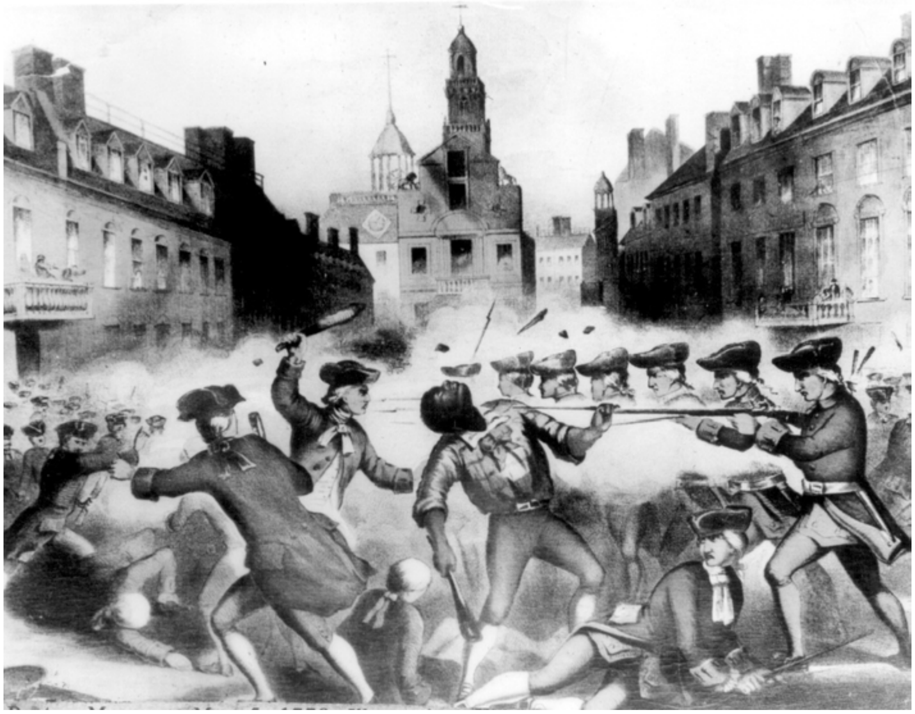

Document D

Q. Do the Americans pay any considerable taxes among themselves?

A. Certainly many, and very heavy taxes.

Q. What are the present taxes in Pennsylvania, laid by the laws of the colonies?

A. There are taxes on all estates, real and personal; a poll tax; a tax on all offices, professions, trades, and businesses, according to their profits; an excise on all wine, rum, and other spirit; and a duty of ten pounds per head on all Negroes imported, with some other duties.

Q. For what purposes are those taxes laid?

A. For the support of the civil and military establishment of the country, and to discharge the heavy debt contracted in the last war [the Seven Years War]....

Q. Are not all the people very able to pay those taxes?

A. No. The frontier counties, all along the continent, having been frequently ravaged by the enemy and greatly impoverished, are able to pay very little tax....

Q. Are not the colonies, from their circumstances, very able to pay the stamp duty?

A. In my opinion there is not gold and silver enough in the colonies to pay the stamp duty for one year.

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The great danger you are exposed to in the present war, and the various fears that we and our families have because of the war, have led to such a drop in trade that we cannot buy, sell, receive or pay as before. This tends to the utter ruin of the people... the decline of shipping and cloth making and the products of this kingdom.

Document F

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good...
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He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.
He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:
For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:...
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

Document G

Source G1

Twelve bishops were accused of high treason [betraying their country] by the Parliament. This week 5 of the chief members of the House of Commons and the Lord Mandevill in the House of Lords were charged by the king. (You may see their names in the enclosed details.) This has bred such anger, both in the city and Houses of Parliament, that we are not free from the fear of a rebellion.…

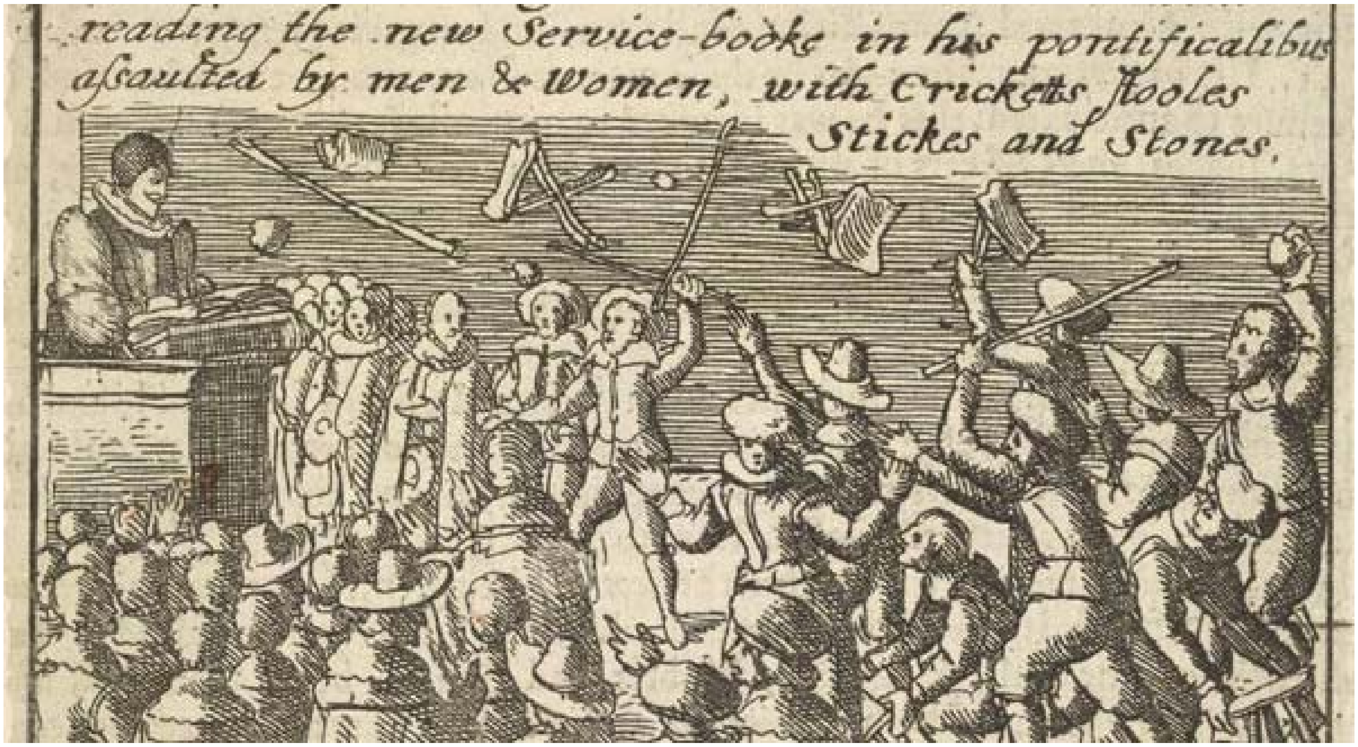
Source G2

His Majesty yesterday came into the city and made a gracious speech to the Lord Mayor and city officials at the Guildhall, where they were assembled to take order for the safety of the city. He did as much as he could to satisfy them all. They cried out to his Majesty to maintain the privilege of Parliament. He gently replied to them that it was his wish to do so and he would not in the least invade upon them. But they must allow him to distinguish between the Parliament and some discontented members in it who have tried by acts of treason to hurt him and to take away the loyalty of his people. So, both for his own safety and for their good, he must and will find them out and bring them to justice. This should be done in a legal and Parliamentary way and in no other ways. If they could clear themselves, he should be glad of it. If otherwise, he would think them unfit to sit in Parliament, which meets together to make good laws and to reform the abuses of the kingdom and not to betray their king.

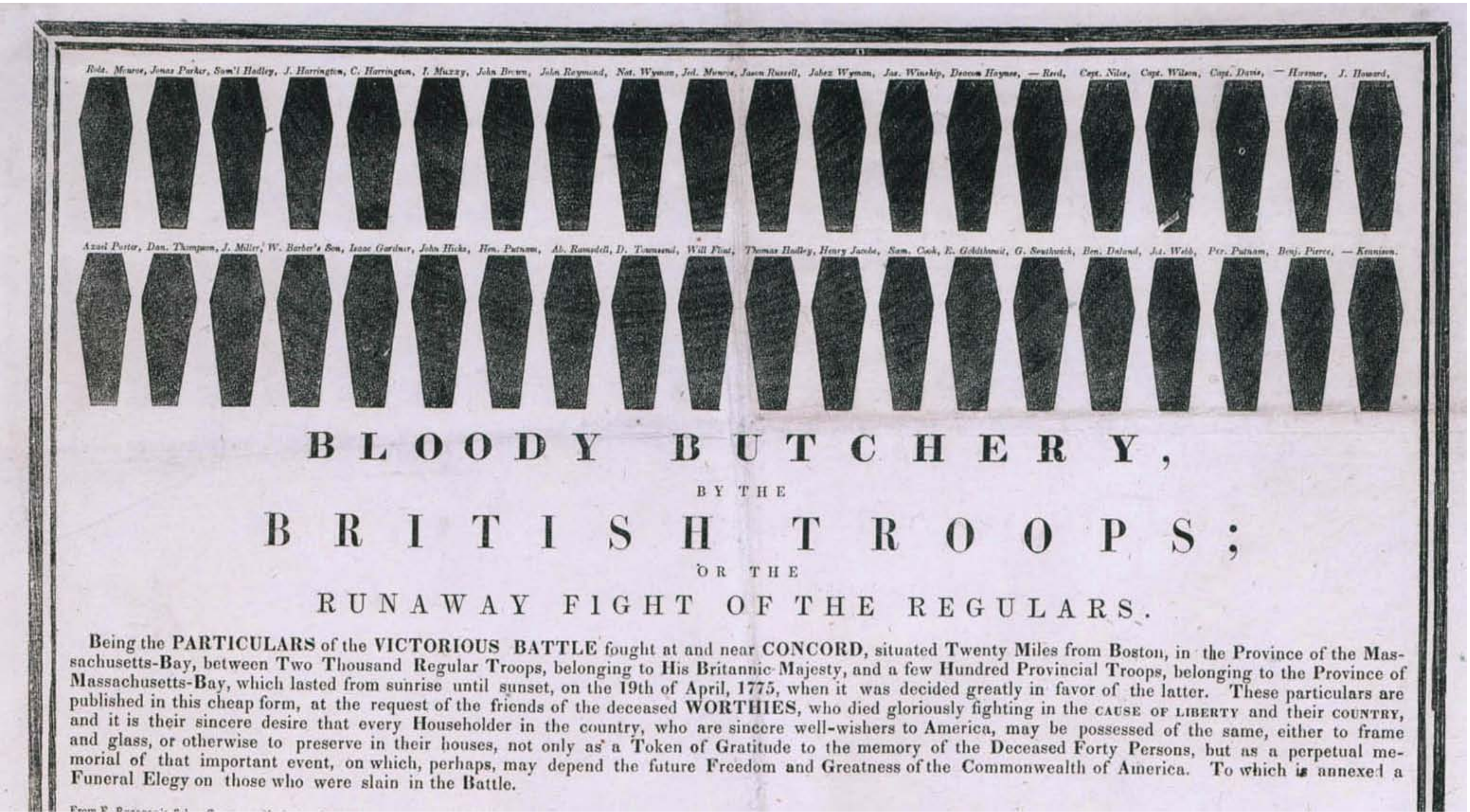
Source G3

What these disorders will produce God only knows, but it is feared they must end in blood. The Puritan groups are too many, both in city and countryside, so that if the king and Parliament should disagree, no man can tell which party would be strongest. On Tuesday his Majesty went to the House of Commons to demand the persons of those that were accused of treason, but they were not there to be found. The House it seems is taking it badly that the king should come to break their privileges. From what I understand, they decided to protect their members and not to deliver them into the hands of the king. They have such support in the city that to take them by force will cost hot water.

Document H


reading the new Service-booke in his pontificalibu
aſsaulted by men & Women, with Cricketts ſtooles
Stickes and Stones.

Document I

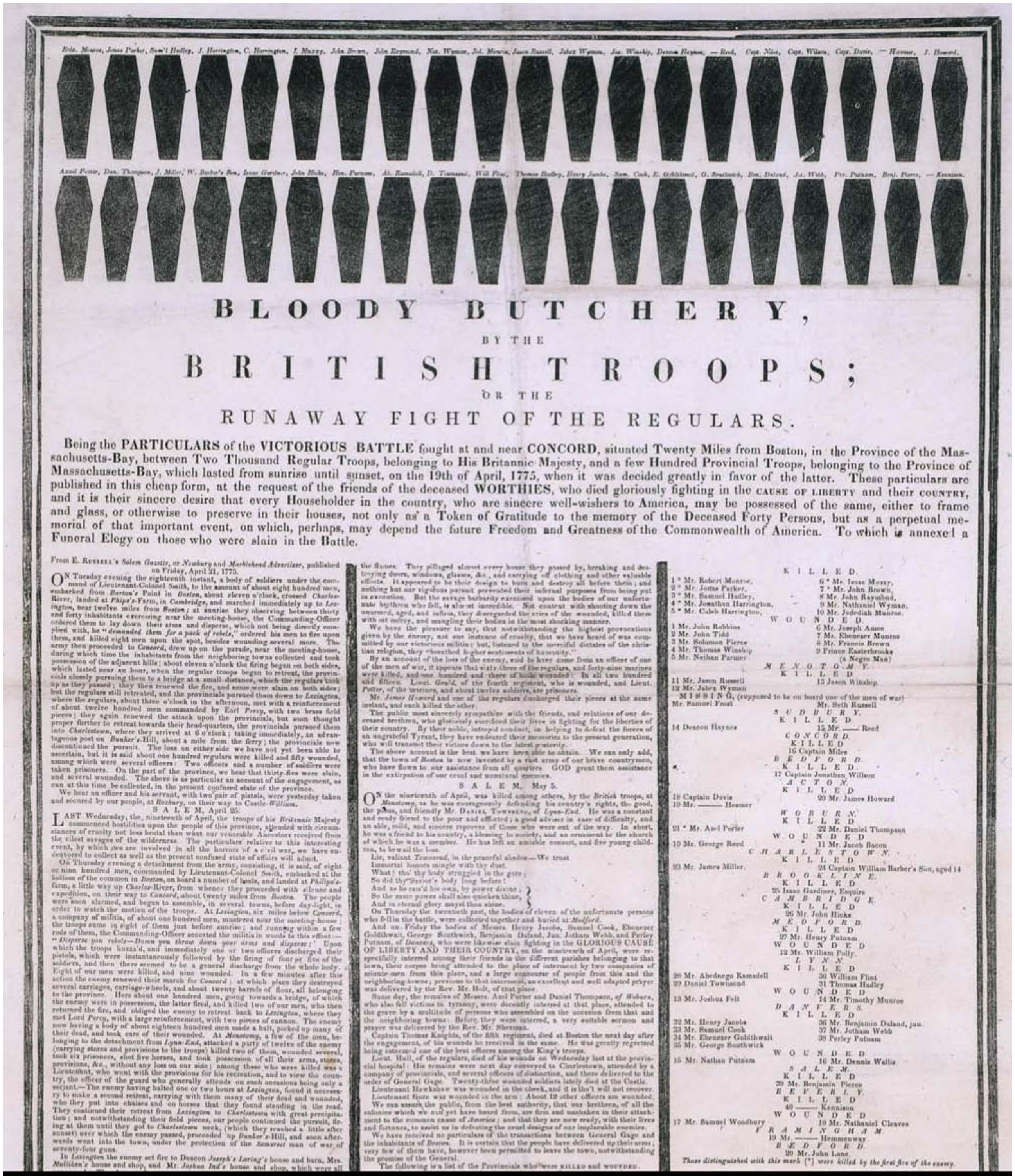


Robt. Munroe, Jonas Parker, Sam'l Hadley, J. Harrington, C. Harrington, I. Muzzy, John Brown, John Raymond, Nat. Wyman, Jed. Munroe, Jason Russell, Jabez Wyman, Jas. Winship, Deacon Haynes, — Reed, Capt. Niles, Capt. Wilson, Capt. Davis, — Horsmer, J. Howard,

Azael Porter, Dan. Thompson, J. Miller, W. Barber's Son, Isaac Gardner, John Hicks, Hen. Putnam, Ab. Ramsdell, D. Townsend, Will Flint, Thomas Hadley, Henry Jacobs, Sam. Cook, E. Goldthwait, G. Southwick, Ben. Daland, Jo. Webb, Per. Putnam, Benj. Pierce, — Kennison.

BLOODY BUTCHERY,
BY THE
BRITISH TROOPS;
OR THE
RUNAWAY FIGHT OF THE REGULARS.

Being the **PARTICULARS** of the **VICTORIOUS BATTLE** fought at and near **CONCORD**, situated Twenty Miles from Boston, in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, between Two Thousand Regular Troops, belonging to His Britannic Majesty, and a few Hundred Provincial Troops, belonging to the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, which lasted from sunrise until sunset, on the 19th of April, 1775, when it was decided greatly in favor of the latter. These particulars are published in this cheap form, at the request of the friends of the deceased **WORTHIES**, who died gloriously fighting in the CAUSE OF LIBERTY and their COUNTRY, and it is their sincere desire that every Householder in the country, who are sincere well-wishers to America, may be possessed of the same, either to frame and glass, or otherwise to preserve in their houses, not only as a Token of Gratitude to the memory of the Deceased Forty Persons, but as a perpetual memorial of that important event, on which, perhaps, may depend the future Freedom and Greatness of the Commonwealth of America. To which is annexed a Funeral Elegy on those who were slain in the Battle.


Robt. Munroe, Jonas Parker, Sam'l Hadley, J. Harrington, C. Harrington, I. Muzzy, John Brown, John Raymond, Nat. Wyman, Jed. Munroe, Jason Russell, Jabez Wyman, Jas. Winship, Deacon Haynes, — Reed, Capt. Niles, Capt. Wilson, Capt. Davis, — Hosmer, J. Howard,
Azael Porter, Dan. Thompson, J. Miller, W. Barber's Son, Isaac Gardner, John Hicks, Hen. Putnam, Ab. Ramsdell, D. Townsend, Will Flint, Thomas Hadley, Henry Jacobs, Sam. Cook, E. Goldthwait, G. Southwick, Ben. Daland, Jo. Webb, Per. Putnam, Benj. Pierce, — Kennison.

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From E. RUSSELL'S *Salem Gazette, or Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser*, published on Friday, April 21, 1775.

ON Tuesday evening the eighteenth instant, a body of soldiers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel *Smith*, to the amount of about eight hundred men, embarked from *Barton's* Point in *Boston*, about eleven o'clock, crossed *Charles-River*, landed at *Phips's-Farm*, in *Cambridge*, and marched immediately up to *Lexington*, near twelve miles from *Boston*; at sunrise they observing between thirty and forty inhabitants exercising near the meeting-house, the Commanding-Officer ordered them to lay down their arms and disperse, which not being directly complied with, he "*demanded them for a pack of rebels*," ordered his men to fire upon them, and killed eight men upon the spot, besides wounding several more. The army then proceeded to *Concord*, drew up on the parade, near the meeting-house, during which time the inhabitants from the neighboring towns collected and took possession of the adjacent hills; about eleven o'clock the firing began on both sides, which lasted near an hour, when the regular troops began to retreat, the provincials closely pursuing them to a bridge at a small distance, which the regulars took up as they passed; they then renewed the fire, and some were slain on both sides; but the regulars still retreated, and the provincials pursued them down to *Lexington*, where the regulars, about three o'clock in the afternoon, met with a reinforcement of about twelve hundred men commanded by Earl *Percy*, with two brass field pieces; they again renewed the attack upon the provincials, but soon thought proper further to retreat towards their head-quarters, the provincials pursued them into *Charlestown*, where they arrived at 6 o'clock; taking immediately, an advantageous post on *Bunker's-Hill*, about a mile from the ferry; the provincials now discontinued the pursuit. The loss on either side we have not yet been able to ascertain, but it is said about one hundred regulars were killed and fifty wounded, among which were several officers: Two officers and a number of soldiers were taken prisoners. On the part of the province, we hear that thirty-five were slain, and several wounded. The above is as particular an account of the engagement, as can at this time be collected, in the present confused state of the province.

We hear an officer and his servant, with two pair of pistols, were yesterday taken and secured by our people, at *Roxbury*, on their way to Castle-*William*.

SALEM, April 25.

LAST Wednesday, the nineteenth of April, the troops of his *Britannic* Majesty commenced hostilities upon the people of this province, attended with circumstances of cruelty not less brutal than what our venerable Ancestors received from the vilest savages of the wilderness. The particulars relative to this interesting event, by which we are involved in all the horrors of a civil war, we have endeavored to collect as well as the present confused state of affairs will admit.

On Thursday evening a detachment from the army, consisting, it is said, of eight or nine hundred men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Smith*, embarked at the bottom of the common in *Boston*, on board a number of boats, and landed at *Philips's-farm*, a little way up *Charles-River*, from whence they proceeded with silence and expedition, on their way to *Concord*, about twenty miles from *Boston*. The people were soon alarmed, and began to assemble, in several towns, before day-light, in order to watch the motion of the troops. At *Lexington*, six miles below *Concord*, a company of militia, of about one hundred men, mustered near the meeting-house; the troops came in sight of them just before sunrise; and running within a few rods of them, the Commanding-Officer accosted the militia in words to this effect:—"*Disperse you rebels—Damn you throw down your arms and disperse;*" Upon which the troops huzza'd, and immediately one or two officers discharged their pistols, which were instantaneously followed by the firing of four or five of the soldiers, and then there seemed to be a general discharge from the whole body. Eight of our men were killed, and nine wounded. In a few minutes after this action the enemy renewed their march for *Concord*; at which place they destroyed several carriages, carriage-wheels, and about twenty barrels of flour, all belonging to the province. Here about one hundred men, going towards a bridge, of which the enemy were in possession, the latter fired, and killed two of our men, who then returned the fire, and obliged the enemy to retreat back to *Lexington*, where they met Lord *Percy*, with a large reinforcement, with two pieces of cannon. The enemy now having a body of about eighteen hundred men made a halt, picked up many of their dead, and took care of their wounded. At *Menotomy*, a few of the men, belonging to the detachment from *Lynn-End*, attacked a party of twelve of the enemy (carrying stores and provisions to the troops) killed two of them, wounded several, took six prisoners, shot five horses, and took possession of all their arms, stores, provisions, &c., without any loss on our side; among those who were killed was a Lieutenant, who went with the provisions for his recreation, and to view the country, the officer of the guard who generally attends on such occasions being only a serjant.—The enemy having halted one or two hours at *Lexington*, found it necessary to make a second retreat, carrying with them many of their dead and wounded, who they put into chaises and on horses that they found standing in the road. They continued their retreat from *Lexington* to *Charlestown* with great precipitation; and notwithstanding their field pieces, our people continued the pursuit, firing at them until they got to *Charlestown* neck, (which they reached a little after sunset) over which the enemy passed, proceeded up *Bunker's-Hill*, and soon afterwards went into the town, under the protection of the *Somerset* man of war of seventy-four guns.

In *Lexington* the enemy set fire to Deacon *Joseph's Loring's* house and barn, Mrs. *Mulliken's* house and shop, and Mr. *Joshua Bond's* house and shop, which were all the flames. They pillaged almost every house they passed by, breaking and destroying doors, windows, glasses, &c., and carrying off clothing and other valuable effects. It appeared to be their design to burn and destroy all before them; and nothing but our vigorous pursuit prevented their infernal purposes from being put in execution. But the savage barbarity exercised upon the bodies of our unfortunate brethren who fell, is almost incredible. Not content with shooting down the unarmed, aged, and infirm, they disregarded the cries of the wounded, killed them without mercy, and mangling their bodies in the most shocking manner.

We have the pleasure to say, that notwithstanding the highest provocations given by the enemy, not one instance of cruelty, that we have heard of was committed by our victorious militia; but, listened to the merciful dictates of the christian religion, they "breathed higher sentiments of humanity."

By an account of the loss of the enemy, said to have come from an officer of one of the men of war, it appears that sixty-three of the regulars, and forty-nine marines were killed, and one hundred and three of both wounded: In all two hundred and fifteen. Lieut. *Gould*, of the fourth regiment, who is wounded, and Lieut. *Potter*, of the marines, and about twelve soldiers, are prisoners.

Mr. *James Howard* and one of the regulars discharged their pieces at the same instant, and each killed the other.

The public most sincerely sympathize with the friends, and relations of our deceased brethren, who gloriously sacrificed their lives in fighting for the liberties of their country. By their noble, intrepid conduct, in helping to defeat the forces of an ungrateful Tyrant, they have endeared their memories to the present generation, who will transmit their virtues down to the latest posterity.

The above account is the best we have been able to obtain. We can only add, that the town of *Boston* is now invested by a vast army of our brave countrymen, who have flown to our assistance from all quarters. GOD grant them assistance in the extirpation of our cruel and unnatural enemies.

SALEM, May 5.

ON the nineteenth of April, was killed among others, by the *British* troops, at *Menotomy*, as he was courageously defending his country's rights, the good, the pious, and friendly Mr. DANIEL TOWNSEND, of *Lynn-End*. He was a constant and ready friend to the poor and afflicted; a good adviser in case of difficulty, and an able, mild, and sincere reprover of those who were out of the way. In short, he was a friend to his country, a blessing to society, and an ornament to the church of which he was a member. He has left an amiable consort, and five young children, to bewail the loss.

Lie, valiant *Townsend*, in the peaceful shades—We trust
Immortal honors mingle with thy dust.
What! tho' thy body struggled in the gore;
So did thy Savior's body long before!
And as he rais'd his own, by power divine;
So the same power shall also quicken thine,
And in eternal glory mayst thou shine.

On Thursday the twentieth past, the bodies of eleven of the unfortunate persons who fell in the battle, were collected together and buried at *Medford*.

And on Friday the bodies of Messrs. Henry Jacobs, Samuel Cook, Ebenezer Goldthwait, George Southwick, Benjamin Daland, Jun. Jotham Webb, and Perley Putnam, of *Danvers*, who were likewise slain fighting in the GLORIOUS CAUSE OF LIBERTY AND THEIR COUNTRY, on the nineteenth of April, were respectfully interred among their friends in the different parishes belonging to that town, their corpse being attended to the place of interment by two companies of minute-men from this place, and a large concourse of people from this and the neighboring towns; previous to that interment, an excellent and well adapted prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Holt, of that place.

Same day, the remains of Messrs. Azel Porter and Daniel Thompson, *of Woburn*, who also fell victims to tyranny, were decently interred at that place, attended to the grave by a multitude of persons who assembled on the occasion from that and the neighboring towns. Before they were interred, a very suitable sermon and prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sherman.

Captain Thomas Knights, of the fifth regiment, died at Boston the next day after the engagement, of his wounds he received in the same. He was greatly regretted being esteemed one of the best officers among the King's troops.

Lieut. Hull, of the regulars, died of his wounds on Wednesday last at the provincial hospital: His remains were next day conveyed to Charlestown, attended by a company of provincials, and several officers of distinction, and there delivered to the order of General Gage. Twenty-three wounded soldiers lately died at the Castle.

Lieutenant Hawkshaw was wounded in the cheek, and it is tho't will not recover.

Lieutenant Gore was wounded in the arm: About 12 other officers are wounded.

We can assure the public, from the best authority, that our brethren, of all the colonies which we [illegible] yet have heard from, are firm and unshaken in their attachment to the common cause of *America*; and that they are now ready, with their lives and fortunes, to assist us in defeating the cruel designs of our implacable enemies.

We have received no particulars of the transactions between General Gage and the inhabitants of *Boston*. It is certain that the people have delivered up their arms; very few of them have, however been permitted to leave the town, notwithstanding the promise of the General.

The following is a list of the Provincials who were KILLED and WOUNDED.

KILLED.
1 * Mr. Robert Munroe,
2 * Mr. Jonas Parker,
3 * Mr. Samuel Hadley,
4 * Mr. Jonathan Harrington,
5 * Mr. Caleb Harrington,
6 * Mr. Isaac Muzzy,
7 * Mr. John Brown,
8 Mr. John Raymond,
9 Mr. Nathaniel Wyman,
10 Mr. Jedediah Munroe.

WOUNDED.
1 Mr. John Robbins
2 Mr. John Tidd
3 Mr. Solomon Pierce
4 Mr. Thomas Winship
5 Mr. Nathan Farmer
6 Mr. Joseph Comee
7 Mr. Ebenezer Munroe
8 Mr. Francis Brown
9 Prince Easterbrooks (a Negro Man)

MENOTOMY.
KILLED
11 Mr. Jason Russell
12 Mr. Jabez Wyman
13 Jason Winship

MISSING, (supposed to be on board one of the men of war)
Mr. Samuel Frost
Mr. Seth Russell

SUDBURY.
KILLED
14 Deacon Haynes
15 Mr. —— Reed

CONCORD.
KILLED
16 Captain Miles

BEDFORD.
KILLED
17 Captain Jonathan Willson

ACTON.
KILLED
18 Captain Davis
19 Mr. —— Hosmer
20 Mr. James Howard

WOBURN.
KILLED
21 * Mr. Azel Porter
22 Mr. Daniel Thompson

WOUNDED
10 Mr. George Reed
11 Mr. Jacob Bacon

CHARLESTOWN.
KILLED
23 Mr. James Miller.
24 Captain William Barber's Son, aged 14

BROOKLINE.
KILLED
25 Isaac Gardiner, Esquire

CAMBRIDGE.
KILLED
26 Mr. John Hicks

MEDFORD.
KILLED
27 Mr. Henry Putnam

WOUNDED
12 Mr. William Polly.

LYNN.
KILLED
28 Mr. Abednego Ramsdell
29 Daniel Townsend
30 William Flint
31 Thomas Hadley

WOUNDED
13 Mr. Joshua Felt
14 Mr. Timothy Munroe

DANVERS.
KILLED
32 Mr. Henry Jacobs
33 Mr. Samuel Cook
34 Mr. Ebenezer Goldthwait
35 Mr. George Southwick
36 Mr. Benjamin Daland, jun.
37 Mr. Jotham Webb
38 Perley Putnam

WOUNDED
15 Mr. Nathan Putnam
16 Mr. Dennis Wallis

SALEM.
KILLED
39 Mr. Benjamin Pierce

BEVERLY.
KILLED
40 —— Kennison

WOUNDED
17 Mr. Samuel Woodbury
18 Mr. Nathaniel Cleaves

FRAMINGHAM.
19 Mr. —— Hemmenway

BEDFORD.
20 Mr. John Lane.

Those distinguished with this mark [*] were killed by the first fire of the enemy.

[redacted]

Christine Esposito
Charlottesville City Schools

Answer Key:

Document	Title
A	Engraving depicting the Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773.
B	A legal complaint made by Sir Richard Strode about 'ship money', August 1639
C	Engraving depicting the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.
D	Benjamin Franklin's testimony on the Stamp Act before Parliament, 1766.
E	A petition from the citizens of London, September 1640. All references to the city of London have been removed for the purposes of this assignment.
F	Excerpt from the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.
G	Report of tensions in England, 6 January 1642
H	This picture describes events that happened in Edinburgh in 1637. It shows the reaction of Scottish Protestants when the head of the church in Scotland tried to use a new prayer book for church services. The archbishop of St Andrews in Scotland reading the new service book, assaulted by men & women with footstools, stools, sticks and stones.
I	Colonial account of Lexington and Concord, April, 1775.

Timeline (Created by B. Walsh – British National Archives)

Correct Sequence	Title	What the source reveals about the story	Notes/Comments
Source			
Source			
Source			
Source			
Source			

Correct Sequence	Title	What the source reveals about the story	Notes/Comments
Source			
Source			
Source			
Source			
Source			

Note-Taking Graphic Organizer

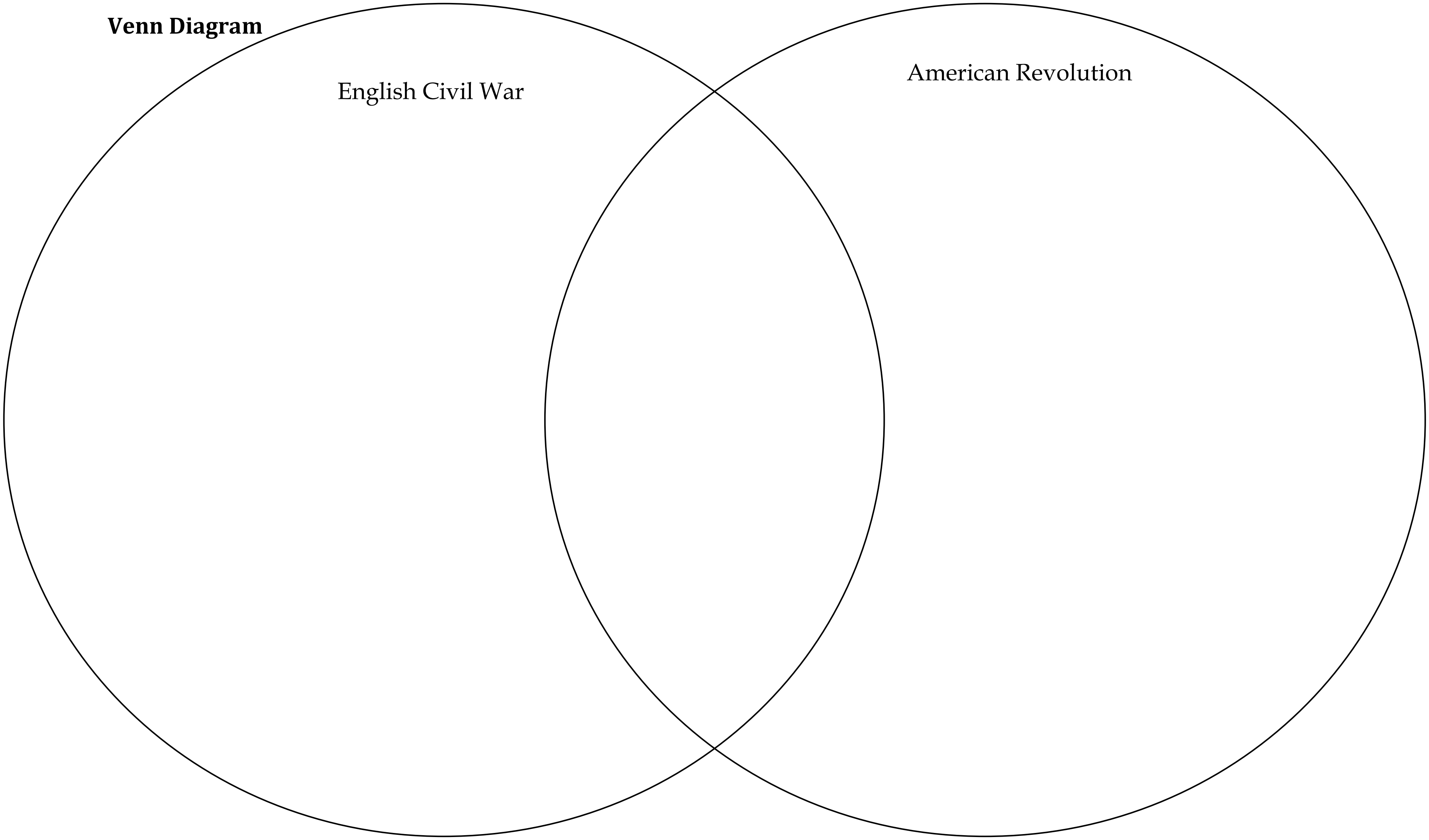
Comparing the English Civil War and the American Revolution

	English Civil War	American Revolution
King		
Time period		
Religion		
Taxes		
Parliament		
How did citizens show their dissatisfaction?		

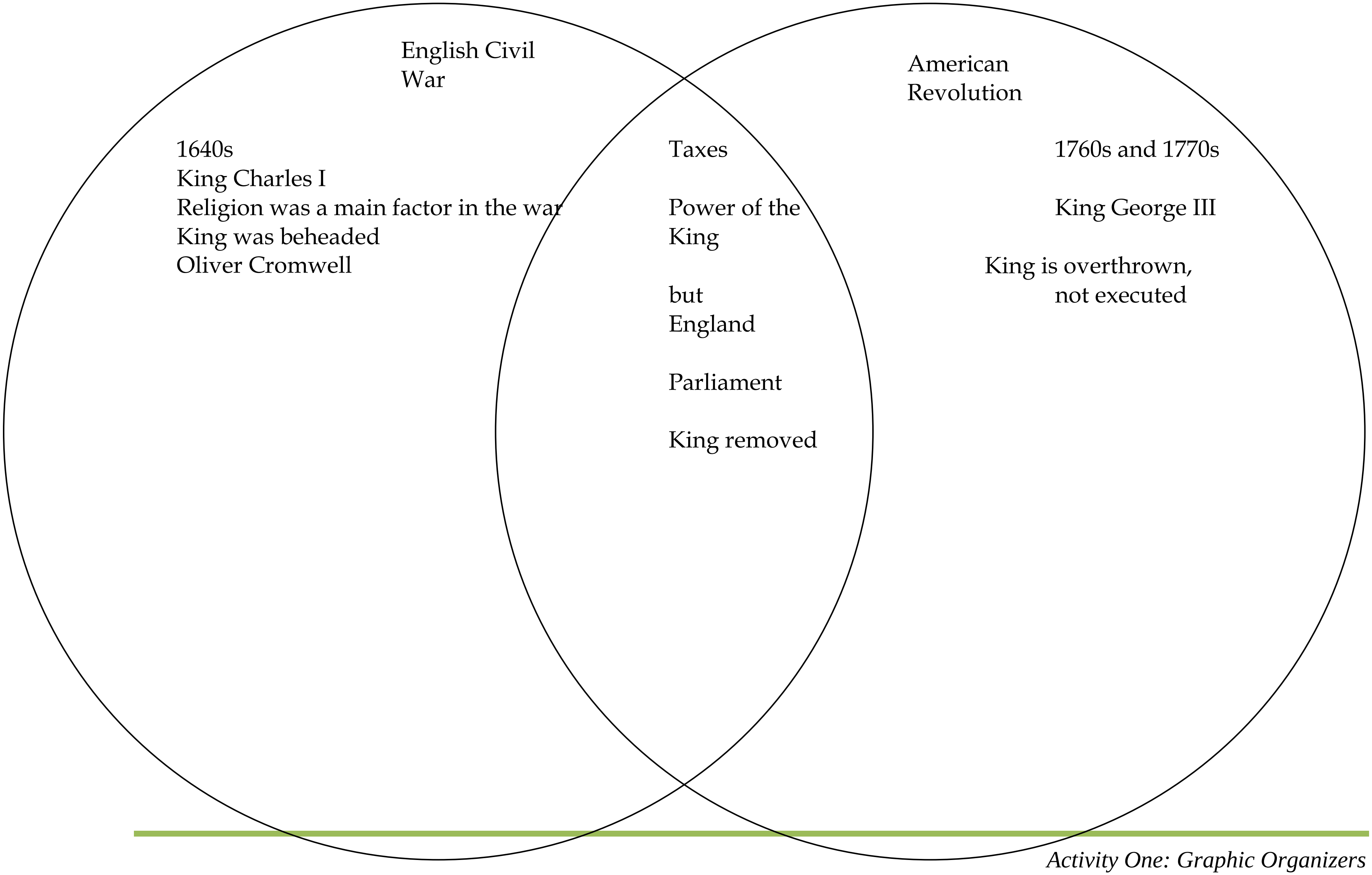
Comparing the English Civil War and the American Revolution

	English Civil War	American Revolution
King	King Charles I	King George III
Time period	1640s	1760s-1780s
Religion	Scotland and Ireland were unhappy about the new prayer books Charles I was trying to introduce.	Religion did not play a major role in the American Revolution.
Taxes	Parliament did not believe the King had the right to tax without their consent.	Colonists believed that Parliament did not have the right to tax them since they were not represented in Parliament.
Parliament	The King refused to call Parliament. The King tried to arrest members of Parliament. Parliament believed they should have more power.	Passed laws they expected the colonies to follow. Believed they had the right to make laws for British subjects.
How did citizens show their dissatisfaction?	Protested new prayer books. Helped Parliament raise an army.	Boston Tea Party Boston Massacre Colonists protested, boycotted, etc.

Venn Diagram



Answer Key (students may have more information, but not less)



English Civil War

1640s
King Charles I
Religion was a main factor in the war
King was beheaded
Oliver Cromwell

Taxes

Power of the King

but England

Parliament

King removed

American Revolution

1760s and 1770s

King George III

King is overthrown, not executed

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Title: An engraving of a protest in Edinburgh
Illustrator: Unknown, 1637
Link: http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/civilwar/g3/cs1/s3/
Summary: This engraving shows unhappy parishioners throwing things at the Arch-Prelate as he reads from the new prayer book. Students will need help in deciphering exactly what is going on in this picture, as they are unlikely to be familiar with the term "Arch-Prelate" and unless they have some background knowledge will not understand why people would be so unhappy about the Arch-Prelate reading from a new prayer book.

Title: A legal complaint about "ship money"
Author: Sir Richard Strode, August 1639
Link: http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/civilwar/g3/cs1/s2/
Summary: A complaint involving "ship money", which is a kind of tax. Sir Richard Strode believed this tax was illegal and could not be instituted without the consent of Parliament. This document can be used to compare the complaints of the English people in 1639 with the complaints of colonists in the 1760s and 1770s.

Title: A document setting out the wishes of Parliament
Author: Members of Parliament, December 1640
Link: http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/civilwar/g3/cs2/s3/
Summary: Parliament describes what it believes is the role of Parliament in government. It specifically mentions the idea of dissolving Parliament without its own consent. One of the grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence involves the King dissolving representative houses at his discretion and for calling them in "places unusual," making it difficult for the representatives to conduct business. This shows a link between the complaints of the British and the colonists.

Title: A petition from the citizens of London
Author: Unknown, September 1640
Link: http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/civilwar/g3/cs2/s1/
Summary: This document is a list of complaints from the citizens of London. Among the complaints, "demanding and unusual taxes upon goods", "seldom calling and sudden ending of Parliaments", "The many monopolies…causing trade in the city…to decline…" This document could be used alongside the Declaration of Independence to show that Londoners in 1639 and American colonists in 1776 appeared to have similar complaints about their king.

Title: Report of a discussion between Charles I and Sir Thomas Wilford on the situation with Parliament
Author: Likely written by a person in Charles' court. It was taken from the State Papers. 1642.
Link: http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/civilwar/g3/cs1/s8/
Summary: This document appears to be a recollection of a conversation between Charles I and a nobleman. The nobleman tells Charles he does not like the situation in which they've found themselves. Charles I asserts that there were fools in Parliament. Students who are reading carefully will be immediately able to tell that this does not concern the American Revolution, for that reason, I left it out of the combined group's packet of primary sources.

Title: Benjamin Franklin's testimony before Parliament on the Stamp Act

Author: Parliamentary testimony (1766)
Link: http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/documents/documents_p2.cfm?doc=270
Summary: Franklin testifies that the colonists believe that Parliament does not have the right to tax the colonies, as they have no representation in Parliament. The questioner repeatedly questions Franklin about whether or not the colonies believe that Parliament has the authority to tax. Franklin threatens a boycott if the Stamp Act is not repealed. The Stamp Act is repealed, but the Declaratory Act is issued, which states that Parliament has absolute power to make laws for the colonies.

Title: Boston Massacre, Mar. 5, 1770.
Illustrator: Bufford, John. Chromolithograph
Link: http://www.archives.gov/research/american-revolution/pictures/images/revolutionary-war-003.jpg
Summary: Bufford's lithograph differs significantly from Revere's famous engraving. I used this picture for precisely that reason. While students will immediately be able to identify the event, it forces them to look at the event through different eyes. It also shows a less one-sided view of the event, as the colonists are armed in this picture.

Title: A Bloody Butchery by the British Troops
Author: Broadside, publisher unidentified, 1775
Link: http://www.masshist.org/revolution/image-viewer.php?item_id=467&img_step=1&tpc=&mode=small&tpc=#page1
Summary: This broadside loudly proclaims the Patriots' opinions on the Lexington and Concord. It also requires that students read the document carefully and look for visual clues. Many students believed it was about the Boston Massacre, until they were asked to read the first paragraph carefully. In order to facilitate being able to read it, I cropped the paragraph and the coffins and then printed it out on whole piece of paper.

Title: The Declaration of Independence
Author: Jefferson, Thomas et al, July, 1776
Link: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration.html
Summary: This document lays out the reasoning for the American Revolution. It lists the colonists' grievances with the king, which include taxation without representation, dissolving legislative bodies and refusing to call new ones. The Declaration states that government gets its power from the "consent of the governed," that when government does not protect the people's rights, "it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security." By starting with this document, with the familiar, students and teachers will have a basis for comparison with documents from the English Civil War. To truly understand the links between the American Revolution and the English Civil War it is not enough to know that "all men are created equal…" Students and teachers must understand the document in its entirety.

Title: The destruction of tea at Boston Harbor.
Illustrator: Sarony and Major, 1846. Lithograph
Link: http://www.archives.gov/research/american-revolution/pictures/images/revolutionary-war-004.jpg
Summary: This lithograph clearly depicts the events of the Boston Tea Party. It shows the involvement of more than one ship, that Patriots dressed as Mohawk Indians, and that many others stood by and watched the destruction. Again, this document will allow students to readily identify the subject, while still offering new information to students studying the picture.

Secondary Sources

Hakim, Joy (1999). Cromwell and Charles. *A History of US: Making Thirteen Colonies* (Vol. 2) (pp. 102-104). New York. Oxford University Press.

"Cromwell and Charles" gives students background information on the English Civil War. Depending on your students, this could be read before or after the primary sources. It allows students to see more of the picture involved in the English Civil War.

Hakim, Joy (1999). A Taxing King. *A History of US: From Colonies to Country* (Vol. 3) (pp. 50-53). New York. Oxford University Press.

"A Taxing King" gives students more information on the events that eventually led to the American Revolution. While it focuses mainly on the Stamp Tax, students can begin to understand that the colonists were not happy with Britain.