“The BLOODY MASSACRE”

Whodunnit?

Spiro Bolos & Anne Twadell
New Trier High School
ush.posthaven.com

Spiro Bolos & Anne Twadell
New Trier High School
“The BEGINNING”
Primary versus Secondary Sources
The Death of Mr Bolos:

An Exercise in Interpreting Artifacts
“The BACKGROUND”
Collaborative Lecture
“Tightening the Screws”

- Outbreak of the American Revolution
- French & Indian War
- Britan’s Post-War Problems
- Colonial defense?
- Colonial defense?

Tightening the Screws
“Tightening the Screws”

- "peace force"
- deficit spending

- BRITAIN'S POST-WAR PROGRAM
- 7500 soldiers

- Parliamentary Taxation
- SUGAR ACT (1764)
- £ 20,000
“Tightening the Screws”
“Tightening the Screws”
“Tightening the Screws”

Result?

concessions...

repeal Stamp Act (1766)

lowered duty on molasses (1766)

repeal Townsend Duties (1770)

except

except

BRITAIN’S “NASTY PLOT”

Boston “Massacre”

1770
“Tightening the Screws”
“Tightening the Screws”
Peace force was a plan of defence for the colonies as territories disputes rose as a result of the French and Indian War. The plan would require England to spend £200,000 per year.
“See / Think / Wonder”
An Exercise in Visual Literacy
"SEE, THINK, WONDER": An Exercise in Visual Literacy

“Once you have learned how to ask questions — relevant and appropriate and substantial questions — you have learned how to learn and no one can keep you from learning whatsoever you want or need to know.”  — Neil Postman and Charles Weingartner

Look carefully at the image on the screen. Then respond to the following on the back of this sheet:

1. “SEE”: call attention to at least 5 details in the picture, mentioning each in detail. Do NOT interpret these details. Merely describe what you observe.

2. “THINK”: now make an interpretation of what you “see.” For each interpretation, answer the follow up questions, “What makes you say that?”

3. “WONDER”: write down five questions you would like to ask (and have answered) for an even deeper understanding of the image.

PLEASE FLIP THIS PAGE
“SEE, THINK, WONDER”: An Exercise in Visual Literacy

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• TITLE: Write your own idea of what this image should be titled.
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• **WONDER**: write down five questions you would like to ask and have answered for an even deeper understanding of the image.

• **TITLE**: write your best idea of what this image should be titled.
The Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King Street, Boston, March the Fifth 1770.
“The PREPARATION”

Materials
The Boston Massacre

by Elizabeth Berlin Taylor

INTRODUCTION

In this lesson, students will be asked to learn the disputed and agreed upon facts of the Boston Massacre in small groups and then discuss them and propose a website definition of the Massacre as a class. This lesson should not only provide students with an opportunity to look at disparate representations of so-called historical facts surrounding a very famous event that preceded the American Revolution, but will also teach them to deliberate with their classmates in a critical fashion.

BACKGROUND

On the night of March 5, 1770, American colonists attacked British soldiers in Boston, which resulted in the soldiers firing on the crowd and killing five of the colonists. This event became known as the Boston Massacre, a rallying point for colonists against the taxation and quartering of British troops throughout the colonies, and against the Townsend Acts, which the British soldiers were deployed to enforce. Many different accounts of this encounter are extant as John Adams successfully defended the British soldiers in court and thus had to depose numerous witnesses.

MATERIALS

PRIMARY SOURCES

The Boston Massacre,

Deborah Breed, Boston Massacre Historical Society

Captain Thomas Preston's Account of the Boston Massacre, Boston Massacre Historical Society

“The Soldiers Trial, October 24 to 30, 1770: Selected Testimony,” The University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law, Famous Trials Project

Summation of John Adams, The University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law, Famous Trials Project

Anonymous Account of the Massacre, The University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law, Famous Trials Project

SECONDARY SOURCE

Library of Congress “American’s Library” site for kids, which gives a brief

The Boston Massacre

By Elizabeth Bennis Taylor

INTRODUCTION

In this lesson, students will be asked to learn the disputed and agreed upon facts of the Boston Massacre in small groups and then discuss them and propose a website definition of the massacre as a class. The lesson should not only provide students with an opportunity to investigate the multiple representations of the so-called "Boston Massacre," but also the very famous event that preceded the American Revolution. Teach them to collaborate with their classmates in a cooperative learning setting.

BACKGROUND

On the night of March 5, 1770, American soldiers in Boston, which was located in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, killed five of the colonists. The fight was sparked by the Boston Massacre, a fighting between British soldiers and a crowd of colonists. The soldiers killed the colonists, and against the Townshend Act, which was passed to enforce the tax, many of the colonists were killed. John Adams successfully prosecuted the soldiers in court and thus led to the trial of the soldiers.

MATERIALS:

PRIMARY SOURCES

- "The Boston Massacre," by Paul Revere (1771)
- Deacon John Flinn, Boston Massacre Historical Society
- William Dunlap, "The Boston Massacre," 1771, Boston Massacre Historical Society
- "The Soldiers Trial, October 24 to 25, 1771: Selected Testimony." The University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law, Famous Trials Project
- Summons of John Adams, The University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law, Famous Trials Project
- Anonymous Account of the Massacre, The University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law, Famous Trials Project

SECONDARY SOURCE

Library of Congress "America's Library" site for kids, which gives a brief overview of the Boston Massacre.
The Boston Massacre Trial

**Trial Summary**
The fascinating overview covers the most interesting aspects of the two landmark trials for the Captain and for the eight soldiers, the largest in Colonial history. It was the first time a judge used the phrase ‘reasonable doubt’. A Medal, the Benefit of Clergy, was used by two soldiers to escape the death penalty.

**The results of the trial.**
The Massacre trial ended quietly. Samuel Adams wrote several articles in the Boston Gazette during December, 1770, that accused the soldiers of escaping with blood on their hands.

**Speech for defense by John Adams**
The trial speech that brought acquittal to the accused. May it please your Honours...

**Anonymous Account**
The most famous account is a successful unsigned piece printed by patriots.

**Preston’s Account**
An emotional first-hand account of the mob attack on the British Soldiers.

**Witness Testimonies**
There were dozens of witnesses testifying during the trial, each presenting their own version of the events.

**Deposition of Theodore Blue**
Went to the Custom House. Saw Gage. Preston there with the Soldiers. Asked him if they were loaded.

**Deposition of Benjamin Boudinot**
When I came into King Street about 9 o’clock I saw the Soldiers round the Carriages.

**Categories**
- Overview
- Paul Revere’s Engineering
- Documents
- Facts and Numbers
- Location
- Timeframe
- Unknown Facts
- Alternative View
- Photo Description
- Review
- Annual Report

**One if by Land, Two if by Sea**
The Boston Massacre Trial

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The trial speech that describes exactly to the accused. May it all go to your honour....

Witness Testimonies:
There were dozens of witnesses testifying during the trial, each presenting their own version of the events.

Deposition of Theodore Wise:
Went to the Custom House, saw Gage, asked them with the Soldiers. Asked him if they were loaded...

Deposition of Benjamin Burdick:
When I came into King Street about 8 o’clock I saw the soldiers around the Cardinal...

One if by Land, Two if by Sea
Andrew, a Negro servant to Oliver Wendell\textsuperscript{21}
I jump’d back and heard a voice cry fire and immediately the first Gun
fired. It seemed to come from the left wing from the second or third man
on the left. The Officer was standing before me with his face towards the
People. I am certain the voice came from beyond him. The Officer stood
before the Soldiers at a sort of a corner. I turned round and saw a Grenadier
who stood on the Captain’s right swing his Gun and fire. . . .

Jane Whitehouse
A Man came behind the Soldiers walked backwards and forward, encour-
aging them to fire. The Captain stood on the left about three yards. The
man touched one of the Soldiers upon the back and said fire, by God I’ll
stand by you. He was dressed in dark colored clothes. . . . He did not look
like an Officer. The man fired directly on the word and clap on the Shoulder.
I am positive the man was not the Captain. . . . I am sure he gave no
orders. . . . I saw one man take a chunk of wood from under his Coat throw
it at a Soldier and knocked him. He fell on his face. His firelock\textsuperscript{22} was out
of his hand. . . . This was before any firing.

\begin{quote}
Source 5 from: Robert Helm, Age of Firearms (1957), p. 93. Drawing by Nancy
Jenkins. Reprinted by permission of the author.
\end{quote}

5. Detail of a Musket.

\begin{quote}
Source 4 from Anthony D. Darling, Red Coat and Brown Bear, Historical Arms
Series, No. 12 (Bloomfield, Ontario). Courtesy of Museum Restoration Service,
\end{quote}

4. The Position of “Bayonets Charged.”

\begin{quote}
Benjamin Burdick
When I came into King Street about 9 o’Clock I saw the Soldiers round the
Centinel. I asked one if he was loaded and he said yes. I asked him if he
would fire, he said yes by the Eternal God and push’d his Bayonet at me.
After the firing the Captain came before the soldiers and put up their Guns
with his arm and said stop firing, don’t fire no more or don’t fire again. I
heard the word fire and took it and am certain that it came from behind
the Soldiers. I saw a man passing busily behind who I took to be an Officer.
The firing was a little time after. I saw some persons fall. Before the firing
I saw a stick thrown at the Soldiers. The word fire I took to be a word of
Command. I had in my hand a highland broad Sword which I brought from
home. Upon my coming out I was told it was a wrangle\textsuperscript{19} between the
Soldiers and people, upon that I went back and got my Sword. I never used
to go out with a weapon. I had not my Sword drawn till after the Soldier
pushed his Bayonet at me. I should have cut his head off if he had step’d
out of his Rank to attack me again. At the first firing the People were chiefly
in Royal Exchange lane, there being about 50 in the Street. After the firing
I went up to the Soldiers and told them I wanted to see some faces that I
might swear to them another day. The Centinel in a melancholy tone said
perhaps Sir you may.
1. Site of the Boston Massacre, Town House Area, 1770.
THE EVIDENCE

1. Site of the Boston Massacre, Town House Area, 1770.
TOWN HOUSE

BOSTON

MASSACRE

"ROYAL EXCHANGE LANE"

"KING STREET?"

"TOWN HOUSE"

"MAIN STREET"

"EXCHANGE TAVERN"

"CUSTOM HOUSE"
The Bloody Massacre perpetrated on King Street, May 10th, 1770, by a detachment of the 29th Regt.
Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,
Thy hallowed Walks besmeared with guilty gore.
While faithless P---n and his savage bands
With murderous Bander stretch their bloody hands.
Like fierce barbarians, gazing on their prey.
Approve the courage and enjoy the day.

The unhappy sufferers were Mr. SAMB. Gray, SAMB. MAVENICK, JAC. CALDWELL, CRIPUS ATTURIS, and PAT. CARR.
Killed. Six wounded, two of them (CHRIS. MARSH and JOHN CLARK) mortally.

Published in 1770 by PAUL REVERE.
“The ASSIGNMENTS”

Tips for Organization
ity, the American Revolution made many European rulers tremble because if the ideas contained in the Declaration of Independence (especially that of the right of revolution against unjust rulers) ever became widespread, their own tenures might well be doomed. And, beginning with the French Revolution, this is precisely what happened; gradually, crevices began to topple all across the Continent. Indeed, many would have agreed with the Frenchman Turgot, who, writing of America in the 1780s, noted the following:

This people is the hope of the human race. It may become the model. It ought to show the world, by facts, that men can be free and yet peaceful, and may dispense with the chains in which tyrants and knaves... have presumed to bind them... The Americans should be an example of political, religious, commercial and industrial liberty. The example they offer to the oppressed of every nation, the avenues of escape they open, will compel governments to be just and enlightened.

The Revolution obviously brought independence and in the long run became one of the significant events in world history. But did it alter or reverse the economic and social trends that, as we have seen, were affecting the men, women, and children of colonial New England? In 1838, the U.S. Congress passed an act providing pensions for impoverished veterans of the War of Independence and their widows. Congressmen believed that there were approximately 1,400 poor veterans and widows who were still alive. Yet an astounding 20,000 applied for pensions, 20,000 of whom were ultimately approved to receive these benefits. Clearly, the American Revolution, although an event that had worldwide significance, did not necessarily change the lives of all the men and women who participated in it. Or did it?

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CHAPTER 4

What Really Happened in the Boston Massacre? The Trial of Captain Thomas Preston

On the chilly evening of March 5, 1770, a small group of boys began taunting a British sentry (called a “Centinel” or “Sentry”) in front of the Boston Custom House. Pushed to the breaking point by this goading, the soldier struck one of his tormentors with his musket. Soon a crowd of fifty or sixty gathered around the frightened soldier, prompting him to call for help. The officer of the day, Captain Thomas Preston, and seven British soldiers hurried to the Custom House to protect the sentry.

Upon arriving at the Custom House, Captain Preston must have sensed how precarious his position was. The crowd had swelled to more than one hundred, some anxious for a fight, others simply curiosity seekers, and still others called from their homes by the town’s church bells, a traditional signal that a fire had broken out. Efforts by Preston and others to calm the crowd proved useless. And because the crowd had enveloped Preston and his men as it had the lone sentry, escape was nearly impossible.

What happened next is a subject of considerable controversy. One of the soldiers fired his musket into the crowd, and the others followed suit, one by one. The colonists scattered, leaving five dead and six wounded.

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1. Those killed were Crispus Attucks in black smash and his fencing, who also went by the name of Michael Johnson, James Caldwell...
some of whom were probably innocent bystanders. Preston and his men quickly returned to their barracks, where they were placed under house arrest. They were later taken to jail and then tried for murder.

Preston’s trial began on October 24, 1770, delayed by the authorities in an attempt to cool the emotions of the townsmen. Soon after the March 5 event, however, a grand jury had taken sworn depositions from Preston, the soldiers, and more than ninety townsmen. The depositions leaked out (in a pamphlet, probably published by anti-British extremists), helping to keep emotions at a fever pitch.

John Adams, Josiah Quincy, and Robert Auchmuty had agreed to defend Preston, even though the first two were staunch Patriots. They believed that the captain was entitled to a fair trial and did their best to defend him. After a difficult jury selection, the trial began, witnesses for the prosecution and the defense being called mostly from those who had given depositions to the grand jury. The trial lasted for four days, an unusually long trial for the times. The case went to the jury at 5:00 P.M. on October 29. Although it took the jury only three hours to reach a verdict, the decision was not announced until the following day.

In this chapter, you will be using portions of the evidence given at the murder trial of Captain Thomas Preston to reconstruct what actually happened on that March 5, 1770, evening in Boston, Massachusetts. Was Preston guilty as charged? Or was he innocent? Only by reconstructing the event that we call the Boston Massacre will you be able to answer these questions.

BACKGROUND

The town of Boston had been uneasy throughout the first weeks of 1770. Tension had been building since the early 1760s because the town was increasingly affected by the forces of migration, change, and taxation. The protests against the Stamp Act had been particularly bitter there, and men such as Samuel Adams were encouraging their fellow Bostonians to be even bolder in their resistances. In response, in 1768 the British government ordered two regiments of soldiers to Boston to restore order and enforce the laws of Parliament. "They will not find a rebel," quipped Benjamin Franklin of the soldiers, "they may indeed make one" (italics added).

Instead of bringing calm to Boston, the presence of soldiers only increased tensions. Incidents between Bostonians and redcoats were common on the streets, in taverns, and at the places of employment of British soldiers who sought part-time jobs to supplement their meager salaries. Known British sympathizers and informers were harassed, and Crown officials were openly insulted. Indeed, the town of Boston seemed to be a powder keg just waiting for a spark to set off an explosion.

On February 22, 1770, British sympathizers and informer Ebenezer Richardson tried to tear down an anti-British sign. He was followed to his house by an angry crowd that proceeded to taunt him and break his windows with stones. One of the stones struck Richardson’s wife. Enraged, he grabbed a musket and fired almost blindly into the crowd. Eleven-year-old Christopher Seider fell to the ground with eleven pellets of shot in his chest. The boy died eight hours later. The crowd, by now numbering about one thousand, dragged Richardson from his house and through the streets, finally delivering him to the Boston jail. Four days later, the town conducted a huge funeral for Christopher Seider, probably arranged and organized by Samuel Adams. Seider’s casket was carried through the streets of children, and approximately two thousand mourners ten-seventh of Boston’s total population] took part.

All through the next week Boston was an angry town. Gangs of men and boys roamed the streets at night looking for British soldiers foolish enough to venture out alone. Similarly, off-duty soldiers procured the same streets looking for someone to challenge them. A fight broke out at a ropewalk between some soldiers who worked there part time and some unemployed cobblers.

With large portions of both the Boston militia and the British soldiers inflamed, an incident on March 5 touched off an ugly confrontation that took place in front of the Custom House, a symbol of British authority over the colonies. Both sides sought to use the event to support their respective causes. But Samuel Adams, a struggling attorney with a flair for politics and propaganda, clearly had the upper hand. The burial of the five "martyrs" was attended by almost every resident of Boston, and Adams used the event to push his demands for British troop withdrawal and to heap abuse on the mother country. Therefore, when the murder trial of Captain Thomas Preston finally opened in late October, emotions had hardly diminished.

Crown disturbances had been an almost regular feature of life, in both England and America. Historian John Rohrbach has estimated that England was the scene of at least one thousand crown disturbances and riots between 1790 and 1803. Colonial American towns were no more placid, demons-

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3. Although Boston was one of the largest urban centers in the colonies, the town was not incorporated as a city. Several attempts were made, but residents opposed them, fearing they would lose the institution of the town meeting.

4. Christopher Seider is sometimes referred to as Christopher Sider.
Boston Massacre “The Problem” Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Period 1: Mrs. T</th>
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you will be trying to determine whether an order to fire was actually given. If so, by whom? If not, how can you explain why shots were fired? As commanding officer, Thomas Preston was held responsible and charged with murder. You might want to consider the evidence available to you as either a prosecution or defense attorney. Which side had the stronger case?

THE EVIDENCE

1. Site of the Boston Massacre, Town House Area, 1770.

Main Street
- Shop
- Private Dwelling
- Office
- Private Dwelling
- Shop
- Court Square
- Shop
- Quaker Lane

Town House
- Private Dwelling
- Shop
- Private Dwelling
- Exchange Tavern
- Common House

Royal Exchange Lane
- Soldiers
- Storey Box
- Steps
- Private Dwelling
- Private Dwelling
- Private Dwelling
- Private Dwelling


2. Deposition of Captain Thomas Preston, March 12, 1770 (Excerpt).

The mob still increased and were outrageous, striking their clubs or bludgeons one against another, and calling out, come on you rascals, you bloody backs, you lobster scoundrels, fire if you dare, G-d damn you, fire and be damned, we know you dare not, and much more such language was used. At this time I was between the soldiers and the mob, parleying with, and endeavoring all in my power to persuade them to retire peaceably, but to no purpose. They advanced to the points of the bayonets, struck some of them and even the muzzles of the pieces, and seemed to be endeavoring to close with the soldiers. On which some well behaved persons asked me if the guns were charged. I replied yes. They then asked me if I intended to order the men to fire. I answered no, by no means, observing to them that I was advanced before the muskets of the men's pieces, and must fall a sacrifice if they fired; that the soldiers were upon the half cock and charged bayonets, and my giving the word fire under those circumstances would prove me to be no officer. While I was thus speaking, one of the soldiers having received a severe blow with a stick, stepped a little on one side and instantly fired. . . . On this a general attack was made on the men by a great number of heavy clubs and snowballs being thrown at them, by which all our lives were in imminent danger, some persons at the same time from behind calling out, damn your blood—why don't you fire. Instantly three or four of the soldiers fired. . . . On my asking the soldiers why they fired without orders, they said they heard the word fire and supposed it came from me. This might be the case as many of the mob called out fire, fire, but I assured the men that I gave no such order; that my words were, don't fire, stop your firing. . . .

8. The cock of a musket had to be fully drawn back (cocked) for the musket to fire. In half cock, the cock was drawn only halfway back so that firing powder could be placed in the pan. The musket, however, could not fire at full cock. This is the origin of "Don't go off half cocked." See Source 5.

9. Depositions also were taken from the soldiers, three of whom claimed, "We did not Captain's orders and if we don't obey his commands should have been confined and shot." As with Preston's deposition, the jury was not aware of that statement. In addition, ninety-six depositions were taken from townsmen.
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8. The cock of a musket had to be fully drawn back (cocked) to fire. In half cock, the cock was drawn only halfway back so that priming powder could be placed in the pan. The musket, however, would not fire at half cock. This is the origin of “Don’t go off half cocked.” See Source 6.

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<tr>
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<td>Jacob</td>
<td>Noel L</td>
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<td>Jarrett</td>
<td>Mariah</td>
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<td>Simon</td>
<td>Michael</td>
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<td>Sam</td>
<td>Charlie</td>
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<td>Matthew Murray</td>
<td>Jack</td>
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<td>Andrew</td>
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<td>Hanna</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
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<td>Newton Prince</td>
<td>Luke M</td>
<td>Betsy</td>
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<td>Gavin</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Gifford</td>
<td>Nathan</td>
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"The Bloody Massacre"
A USH Whodunnit!

We are all so familiar with Paul Revere's engraving, "The Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King Street, Boston, May 5th, 1770," but are we really familiar with the event itself? The massacre occurred in the early months of the American Revolution, and it has been a subject of much debate and controversy ever since.

Using the "Depositions of Captain Thomas Preston" as a guide, look at eyewitness accounts and make a determination as to the truthfulness of the stories. Let's understand the complexity of this pivotal event in the history of the American Revolution.

Which side would you see your witnesses? Proponents or Defenders? Why?

Matthew Murray
I heard no order given. I stood within two feet of the Captain. He was in front of the House. I don't know who I was looking at the Captain when the Gun was fired.

Nathanial Proctor
Hearing the Bell rung, for fun I supposed I went out and came down by the Main Guard. Saw some Soldiers being their Barracks on. Passed on. Went down to the Guard and saw the Soldiers coming down. They led me out of the way and forced me out. I said then I should not go to my name. The party drew up around the Guard, more and more charged with Barracks. I saw an Officer and said if there was any disturbance between the Soldiers and the People there was the Officer present. Who could settle it is gone, but in about two minutes after the Captain's story's around the Gun. Spoke to him when I don't know who—then went back behind his men. Between the 4th and 5th men on the right I don't know what. I gave the word and the first Gun went off. I don't remember the second and then several rounds. The Captain had a sword in his hand. Was blood in his Regiment. Had no Shards. I was nothing there's not any Shards given at all. The first man on the right who said after attempting to pull the People downed down and stayed right out of his hand. The Person who stayed in between the 4th and 5th man I look upon it gave the order in fire. His back was to me. I always think he was fine. The Officer had a Way on. I was in such a situation that I say as well satisfied there were no Shards given or that the word fire was spoken.
"The Bloody Massacre"
A USH Whodunnit

We are all so familiar with Paul Revere’s engraving, “The Bloody Massacre perpetuated in King Street Boston Mass. by Military Command Sept 5th 1770.” But we as historians must use our critical thinking skills to analyze multiple sources, critically examine each for bias, and correlate these accounts with one another to determine the most likely scenario of what transpired.

Using the “Deposition of Captain Thomas Preston” (flip over page) as a baseline, look at the eyewitness accounts and make a determination as to the truthfulness of your source in attempting to understand the complexities of this pivotal event in the history of the American Revolution.

Which side would want to use your witness? Prosecution or Defense? Why?

Jane Whitehouse
A Man came behind the Soldiers walked backwards and forward, encouraging them to fire. The Captain stood in the left about three yards. The man touched one of the Soldiers upon the back and said fire, by God I’ll stand by you. He was dressed in dark colored clothes. He did not look like an Officer. The man fired directly on the word and clap on the Shoulder. I am positive the man was not the Captain. He gave no orders. I saw one man take a chuck of wood from under his coat and throw it at a Soldier and knocked him. He fell on his face. His feedback was cut off his hand. This was before any firing.

Matthew Murray
I heard no order given. I stood within two yards of the Captain. He was in front talking with a Person. I don’t know who. I was looking at the Captain when the Gun was fired.

Nathaniel Foulk
Hearing the Bells ring, for fire I suppose I went out and came down by the Main Guard. Saw some Soldiers fixing their Bayonets on. Passed on. Went down to see the Centinel. Perceived something pass me behind. Turned round and saw the Soldiers coming down. They bid me stand out of the way and dinted my blood. I told them I should not for any man. The party drew up round the Centinel, faced about and charged their Bayonets. I saw one Officer and said if there was any disturbance between the Soldiers and the People there was who the Officer present who could settle it. I asked for no orders to be given, but in about two minutes after the Captain say’d across the Gutter. Spoke to two Men—I don’t know who—they went back behind his men. Between the 4th and 5th men on the right. I then heard the word fire and the first Gun off. In about 2 minutes the second and then several others. The Captain had a Sword in his hand. Was dressed in his Regimentals. Had no Sword on. I saw nothing thrown nor any blows given at all. The first man on the right who fired after attempting to push the People slipped down and drop’d his Gun out of his hand. The Person who stood in between the 4th and 5th Men I look upon it gave the orders to fire. His back was to me. I shall always think it was him. The Officer had a Wig on. I was in such a situation that I saw as well satisfied there were no blows given so that the word fire was spoken.
Edward Gurnick (or Garvick)

I heard a noise about 8 o'clock and went down to Royal Exchange Lane. Saw some Persons with Sticks coming up Quaker Lane. I said [he] the Sentry. Capt. Goldsmith and my fellow Apprentice. He said he was a Gentleman and would pay everybody. I said there was none in the Regiment. He asked for me, I went to him, was not ashamed of my face. The Sentry left his Post and Struck me. I cried. My fellow Apprentice and a young man came up to the Sentry and called him Bloody Jack. He called to the Main Guard. . . . There was not a dozen people when the Sentry called the Guard.

Cross-Examination of Captain James Gifford

a. Did you ever know an officer order men to fire with their bayonets charged?
   - No, Officers never give order to fire from charged bayonet. They would all have fired together, or most of them.

James Woodall

I saw one Soldier knocked down, his Gun fell from him. I saw a great many sticks and pieces of sticks and Ice thrown at the Soldiers. The Soldier who was knocked down took up his Gun and Ice thrown at the Soldiers. The Soldier who was knocked down took up his Gun and Ice thrown at the Soldiers. The Sentry fired a Gun, and the Sentry fired a Gun. Soon after the first Gun I saw a Gentleman behind the Soldiers in a coat of blue or black plum trimmed with gold. He put his hand toward their backs. Whether he touched them I know not and said by God I'll stand by you whilst I have a drop of blood and then said fire and two went off and the rest to 7 or 8 . . . The Captain, after, seemed shocked and looked upon the Soldiers. I am very certain he did not give the word fire.
Edward Garrick (Jr. Garrick)

I heard a noise about 8 o'clock and went down to Royal Exchange Lane. I saw a person with stocks coming up. I said, 'Is this true?' They said it was true. A gentleman who was my fellow apprentice. He said he was the gentleman who paid the money. He asked me if I wanted to know what was going on. I said there was some in the basement. He asked me if I wanted to see it. I said no, I was not interested in that.

The gentleman left his feet and brought me to my feet. My fellow apprentice and a young man went up to the basement and called him. They went back up to the main guard. There was not a single person when the gentleman called the guard.

Cross-Examination of Captain James Gifford

Q. Did you not hear any officer order men to fire with their bayonets charged?
A. Yes, my officers were ordered to fire with their bayonets charged. They would all have to go together, as most of them.

James Wudlaf

I saw one soldier knock down. The Gun fell from him. I saw a great many stabs and piercings of the soldiers. The soldier who was knocked down took up his gun and fired directly. Soon after the first gun, I saw a gentleman in a suit of blue or black coat carrying a sword. He put his hand toward the soldiers. Whether he had a sword or not, I do not know, but I saw that FJ stood by you whilst he had a sword or not. I was not sure, I did not give you the word yes.


5. Detail of a Musket.

6. The Position of “Bayonets Charged.”
“The Oral Presentations”

Document Camera & Dialogue
Boston Massacre: Prosecution vs Defense (KEY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Witnesses for the Prosecution</th>
<th>Witnesses for the Defense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Gerrish (Garrick)</td>
<td>Edward Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer Hinkley</td>
<td>Richard Palmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Cunningham</td>
<td>Matthew Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wyatt</td>
<td>Andrew (Negro servant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore Bliss</td>
<td>Jane Whitehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Burdick</td>
<td>Newton Prince (Negro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diman Morton</td>
<td>James Woodall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Fosdick</td>
<td>James Gifford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question for the student presenter:
What is the most compelling quote that either helps or hurts Captain Preston?
Theodore Bliss

At home, I heard the Bells for fire. 15 West out. Came to the Town House. The People told me there was going to be a Rumpus 16 with the Soldiers. Went to the Custom house. Saw Preston there with the Soldiers. Asked him if they were loaded. He said yes, with Ball. He said nothing. I saw the People throw Snow Balls at the Soldiers and saw a Stick about 6 feet long strike a Soldier upon the right. He called 17 and then fired. A little time a second. Then the stick flew after one another. One or two Snow balls hit the Stick, the stick struck, before firing. I knew not whether he was pulled on account of the Stick or step'd back to make ready. I did not hear any Order given by the Capt. to fire. I stood so near him I think I should have heard him if he had given an Order to fire before the first firing. I never knew Capt. Preston before. I can't say whether he had a Surtout on, he was dressed in red. I know him to be the Officer. The Man that fired first stood neat the Exchange lane. I saw none of the People press upon the Soldiers before the first Gun fired. I did after. I aimed a blow at him myself but did not strike him. I am sure the Captain stood before the Man when the first Gunn was fired. I had no apprehensions. The Capt. did give Order to fire when the first Gun was fired. I thought, after the first Gun, the Capt. did order the Man to fire but on second thoughts said that Capt. DID order first shot but maybe not second shots.

Benjamin Boudick

When I came into King Street about 9 o'clock I saw the Soldiers round the Centinel. I asked one if he was loaded and he said yes. I asked him if he would fire, he said yes by the Eternal God and his Bayonet at me. After the firing the Captain came before the soldiers and put up their Guns with his arm and said stop firing, don't fire more or don't fire again. I heard the word fire and took it and am certain that it came from behind the Soldiers. I saw a man passing belying who I took to be an Officer. The firing was a little time after. I saw some persons fall. Before the firing I saw a stick thrown at the Soldiers. The word fire I took to be a word of Command. I had in my hand a broadsword Bayonet which I brought from home. Upon my coming out I was told it was a wrangle 18 between the People and the People, upon that I went back and got my Sword. I never used

to go out with a weapon. I had not my Sword drawn till the Soldier pushed his Bayonet at me. I should have cut his head off if he had stepped out of his Rank to attack me again. At the first firing the People were chiefly in Royal Exchange lane, there being about 50 in the Street. After the firing I went up to the Soldiers and told them I wanted to see some faces that I might swear at them another day. The Centinel is a melancholy tone said perhaps Sir may you.

Dinan Morton

Between 9 and 10 I heard in my house the cry of fire but soon understood there was no fire but the Soldiers were fighting with the Inhabitants. I went to King Street. Saw the Centinel over the Cotter, his Bayonet breast high. He retired to the steps—loaded. The boys duced him to first after a Party came down, drew up. The Captain ordered them to load. I went across the Street Board one Gun and soon after the other Gun. The Captain when he ordered them to load was in the front before the Soldiers, so that the Gans reached beyond him. The Captain had a Surtout on. I knew him well. The Surtout was not red. I think colur. I stood on the opposite corner of Exchange lane when I heard the Captain order the Men to load. I came by my knowledge of the Captain partly by seeing him lead the Fortification Guard [heav'd the order to load on Exchange lane].

Nathaniel Fendick

Hearing the Bells ring, for fire I suppos'd I went out and came down by the Main Guard. Saw some Soldiers firing their Bayonets on. Passed on. Went down to the Centinel. Perceived something pass me before. Turn'd round and saw the Soldiers coming down. They bid me stand out of the way and drank my blood. I told them I should not fire any man. The party drew up round the Centinel, faced about and charged their Bayonets. I saw an Officer and said if there was any disturbance between the Soldiers and the People there was the Officer present who could settle it soon. I heard no Orders given to load, but in about two minutes after the Captain step'd over the Cotter. Spoke to two Men—I don't know who—then went back behind his man. Between the 4th and 5th men on the right. I then heard the word fire and the first Gun went off. In about 2 minutes the second and then several others. The Captain had a Sword in his hand. Was dressed in his Rergimentals. Had at Surtout on. I saw nothing throw nor any blows given at all. The first man on the right who fired after attempting to push the People slided down and drop'd his Gun out of his hand. The Person who step'd in between the 4th and 5th Men I look upon it gave the orders Sword raised / no Surtout / coat / red many.
1) Who is your character?

2) Translate the testimony IYOW (in your own words)

3) Prosecution or Defense? Why?

4) What is the single best quote that either helps or hurts Preston?
Thank you for your attention. I heard a noise in the fire last night. Understand there was fire, but the soldiers were fighting with the British. I went to King Street. Saw the committee, the Hipparion, the Inhabitants. The soldiers were in the middle of the street. The Hipparion was新政's armament to deal with the British. The Inhabitants had a lookout. I joined them. The British were not ready. I think they did not want me to see the committee. I went by my own leg to the committee. I am the Constable of Uxbridge.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Character Assignment</th>
<th>C/Translate</th>
<th>C/C to Preston</th>
<th>Which Side? Why?</th>
<th>Image Choice</th>
<th>LETTER GRADE</th>
<th>Comments about image &amp; quote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adam</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>great quote/image only partially explains quote</td>
</tr>
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</table>
“The Visual Presentation”

Shared on Google Drive
The Boston "Massacre"
An Inquiry into the Sources
Your assignment:

Find an **image** (>100k) that you believe represents your witness *or* their testimony in some way. You can and should be creative here as long as you can explain **why** you think it is appropriate. Fill the slide!

(Cite your image with a [hyperlink](#) -- we'll show you how)

Choose ONE quote that either *helps* or *hurts* the Captain Preston, depending on whether your witness is on the side of the Prosecution or the Defense. You need to defend **why** is it the best quote.

(Don't forget to leave your name in the lower right-hand part of the slide)
The Trial of Captain Thomas Preston
The mob still increased and were outrageous, striking their clubs... and calling out...you lobster scoundrels, fire if you dare.
The mob still increased and were outrageous, striking their clubs... and calling out... you lobster scoundrels, fire if you dare.

This is WAY TOO LITERAL and is not a very good choice, either.

Can you figure out why that is the case?
Witnesses for the Prosecution

Click to add subtitle

Click to add notes
My witness Matthew Murray did not hear any order given by the captain. Matthew was within 2 yards of the captain and was looking at him when the shots occurred. I chose this picture to represent Matthews because last August in Boston’s Fenway Park, “A-Rod” was hit by a pitch and was therefore not allowed to strike the ball. Was this Deliberate? The umpire was within a couple of yards and looking at pitcher Ryan Dempster and heard no order given.

Matthew Murray

"I heard no order given."

Jack O
“There were not a dozen people when the sentinel called the guard.”

Source: Edward Gerrish (Garrick)

Lilly R
"The Captain, after seemed shocked and looked upon the Soldiers. I am very certain he did not give the word fire."

James Woodall

Lanaya L.
The Verdict

Vote on whether Captain Preston should be found “guilty” or “not guilty”.

Now compare/contrast to the actual result.
“The END”
Stay in Touch!

http://is.gd/bostonmassacre
boloss@nths.net
twadella@nths.net