

# Child Participants and Witnesses of the American Revolution

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Who am I?











# British Non-Importation Agreement, 1768

That, under an act, entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts in that behalf made, from the 15th of January 1759, to the 15th of January 1760." EXCEPT

Salt,  
Coals,  
Fish, Hooks,  
Lines,  
Hemp,  
Duck,  
Bar-Lead,  
Shot,  
Wool-Cards,  
and Card-Wire.

Thirdly, That we will not purchase of any factor, or others, any kind of goods imported from Great Britain, from Jan. 1769, to Jan. 1770.

Fourthly, That we will not import, on our own account, or on commission, or purchase of any other goods imported from any other Country in America, from January 1769, to Jan. 1770, any Tea, Cloth, Paper, or other commodities imported from Great Britain.

Fifthly, That we will not, from and after the 15th of January 1769, receive into the colonies any Tea, Paper, Cloth, or Paints, or others, until they are registered, as these articles shall be repeated.

To the PUBLIC. August 21st, 1769.

HAVING learnt, the day after my last Publication, for the first time, that the Chairman of the Merchants, really imported goods from England, preceding the year 1767, I, with the utmost readiness, admit, during the period of his Importations, he might to be considered as a Merchant; but being now occupied in a business so very different and lasting, could importation entirely for many years—however, however, he may be by doing, or however, responsible in his business, as a Merchant, he can, or present, have nothing, even to the name of Merchant.

THE PUBLIC, will not doubt perceive, that the colonies of the article, are given without regard to what was excluded from or included in the Non-Importation Agreement; a regard to justice induces me to lay the whole before them—and as the penetration of the candid readers must, when naturally, lead them to rectify the article, covered upon August 1767, they are, for that purpose, inserted again in this paper.

That the "Well-Diffused Merchants" who took the Lead at the different Meetings, have displayed all grounded and pointed unanimity, in my rate, will appear evident, as well as great partiality to others, when they allowed in many respectable and so many large importers, to be men listed in our List and in this Paper, to be named, as a charge, which the

20 Baskets Charcoal  
20 Casks Wrought Iron  
14 Holes Woolens  
24 Bundles Pans  
12 Packages Linen  
3 Hogheads refined Sugar  
2 Packages Hats

Timothy Newell,  
John Rowe,  
George Irving,  
James Warden,  
Ralph Green,  
Wm. Coffin Junr.  
D. and W. Hubbard  
D. Bywater Cardener,  
Michael Rogers,

2 Boxes Pins  
1 Box Buttons  
25y Ruse, Half and Quarter  
Boxes Cloth  
25 Bales Cloth  
61 Boxes, 3 Bundles and 1  
Cask Tin Plates  
55 Bundles Steel

## IMPORTERS NAMES.

William Reed,  
Cuthbert Prichard,  
Ralph Inman,  
Andrew Brimms,  
John Carter,  
T. G. G. G.  
All the above in Boston,  
Edwards Gory,

N. Spalden,  
J. Royal,  
Clark and Hapthogate,  
J. Rich and Son,  
Thos. Robie,  
Peter Foye,  
Polson, & Co.,  
L. Deane,

some more upon Copper  
Boxes Glass Ware  
7 Packages Brass Manufactory  
7 Casks Pewter  
7 Casks Shoes  
4 Bundles Spades  
2 Bundles Scythes  
3 Box Ribbons

Miffin and Company  
A. Oliver,  
Wm. Wilson  
S. Smith,  
Bennet and Company  
Willing and Company  
Wm. Perry,  
W. Tapscott.

Of the above Articles duty is taken from the new Duties Act; the Master of the Vessel, who is with in Boston: For a List of the above, (See full Chronicle, Thursday August 15th 1769.

Manifest of the Cargo of the Brigantine Last Attempt, Nathaniel Byfield Lyde Master, from London, taken from the Cocheats and Manifest, sworn to by the Master, April 10, 1769, which Day the Vessel was entered at the Custom-House, Boston:—Owner, JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;—The Goods were shipped, January 13, 1769, and the Rest of the Cargo between the 16th January and the 2d February, 1769.

| Merch.         | Number. | Packages.       | Contents. | To whom consigned.       |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| T. P.          | 14      | Casks           | Cheele    |                          |
| N. B.          | 25      | Boxes           | Lemons    |                          |
| R. M.          | 3       | Chests          | LEAD SHOT |                          |
| R. F.          | 3       | Barrels         | Gunpowder | Robert Moodie Boston     |
| N. S.          | 1       | Box             |           | Ralph Pilsce ditto       |
| W. P.          | 1       | Cask            |           | John Leveret ditto       |
|                |         | omitted Parcels |           |                          |
| O in a diamond | 4       | Sheets milled   | LEAD      | Edward Lyde ditto        |
|                | 6       | Barrels         | Gunpowder |                          |
| N. L.          | 20      | ditto           | ditto     | Nath. Byfield Lyde ditto |
|                | 3       | Boxes           |           |                          |
|                | 2       | Casks           |           | Byfield Lyde Esq; ditto  |
| B. L.          | 20      | Casks           | Gunpowder | John Hancock Esq; ditto  |
|                | 61      | Chaldrons       | COALS     |                          |
| A. B. L.       | 12      | Barrels         | Gunpowder |                          |
| J. K.          | 3       | ditto           | ditto     |                          |
| J. H.          | 15      | ditto           | ditto     |                          |
|                | 5       | ditto           | ditto     |                          |
| J. S.          | 10      | ditto           | ditto     |                          |
| W. no          | 5       | ditto           | ditto     |                          |
|                | 5       | ditto           | ditto     |                          |
| N. C.          | 5       | ditto           | ditto     |                          |
|                | 10      | ditto           | ditto     |                          |

Manifest of the Cargo of the Brigantine Lydia, Joseph Hood, Master, from London, taken from the Cocheats and Manifest, sworn to by the Master, April 18th, 1769, which Day the Vessel was entered at the Custom-House, Boston:—Owner, JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;—The Goods were shipped between the 16th January and 12th February, 1769.

| Merch. | No. | Packages. | Contents. | To whom consigned.  |
|--------|-----|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| J. H.  | 1   | Chaldron  | COALS     | John Hancock Boston |

1. What kinds of financial problems were the colonists having?
2. Who were these "subscribers?"
3. Why would they boycott some imported items and not others? Would a partial boycott be effective?
4. How would you have responded to the agreement? Do you think this boycott would have widespread support? Why or why not?

1. What is the purpose of this broadside notice?
2. Do you think this kind of "publicity" would help or hurt the Patriots' cause? Why?
3. How might shopkeepers and merchants react if they were identified on this kind of public notice?
4. How would you respond if you saw the owners of your favorite shop on this list?

*WILLIAM JACKSON,*  
an *IMPORTER*; at the  
*BRAZEN HEAD,*  
*North Side of the TOWN-HOUSE,*  
and *Opposite the Town-Pump, i*  
*Corn-hill, B O S T O N.*

It is desired that the SONS and  
DAUGHTERS of *LIBERTY*,  
would not buy any one thing of  
him, for in so doing they will bring  
Disgrace upon *themselves*, and their  
*Posterity, for ever and ever, AMEN.*

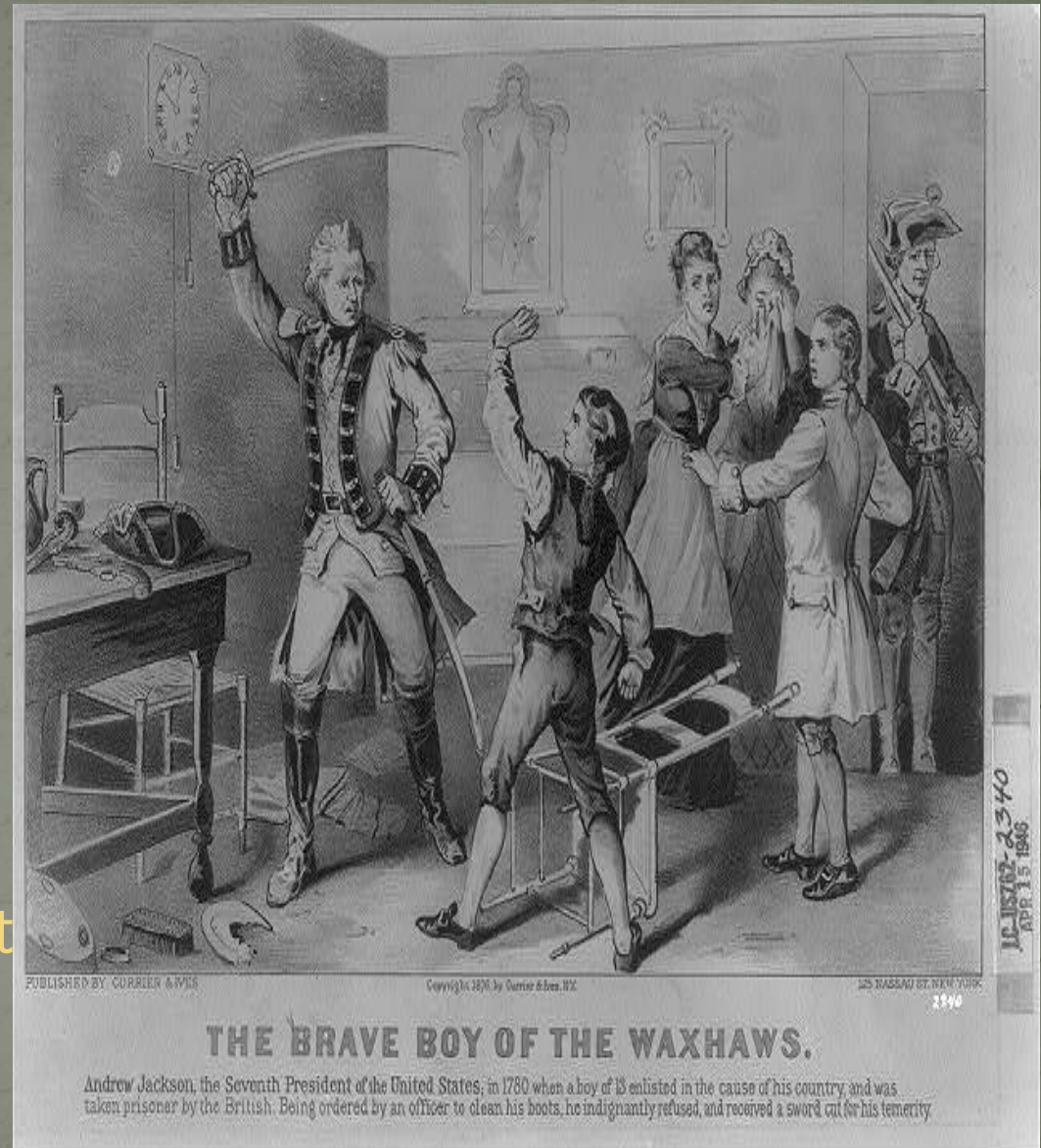


# Children as Soldiers and Spies

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1. What do you see?
2. Who is in the picture?
3. Who do you think these people are?
4. What objects do you notice?
5. Where do you think they are?
6. Look at each person's body language and facial expressions. What do you think is happening?



Source: <https://thehermitage.com/andrew-jackson-prisoner-of-war/>



# “The Arrest of Emily Geiger”



Source: *Emily Geiger Chapter NSDAR*, Bluffton, SC,  
<https://www.emilygeigersdar.org/emily-geiger>



# THINK FAST!

## What would you do if you were Emily Geiger?



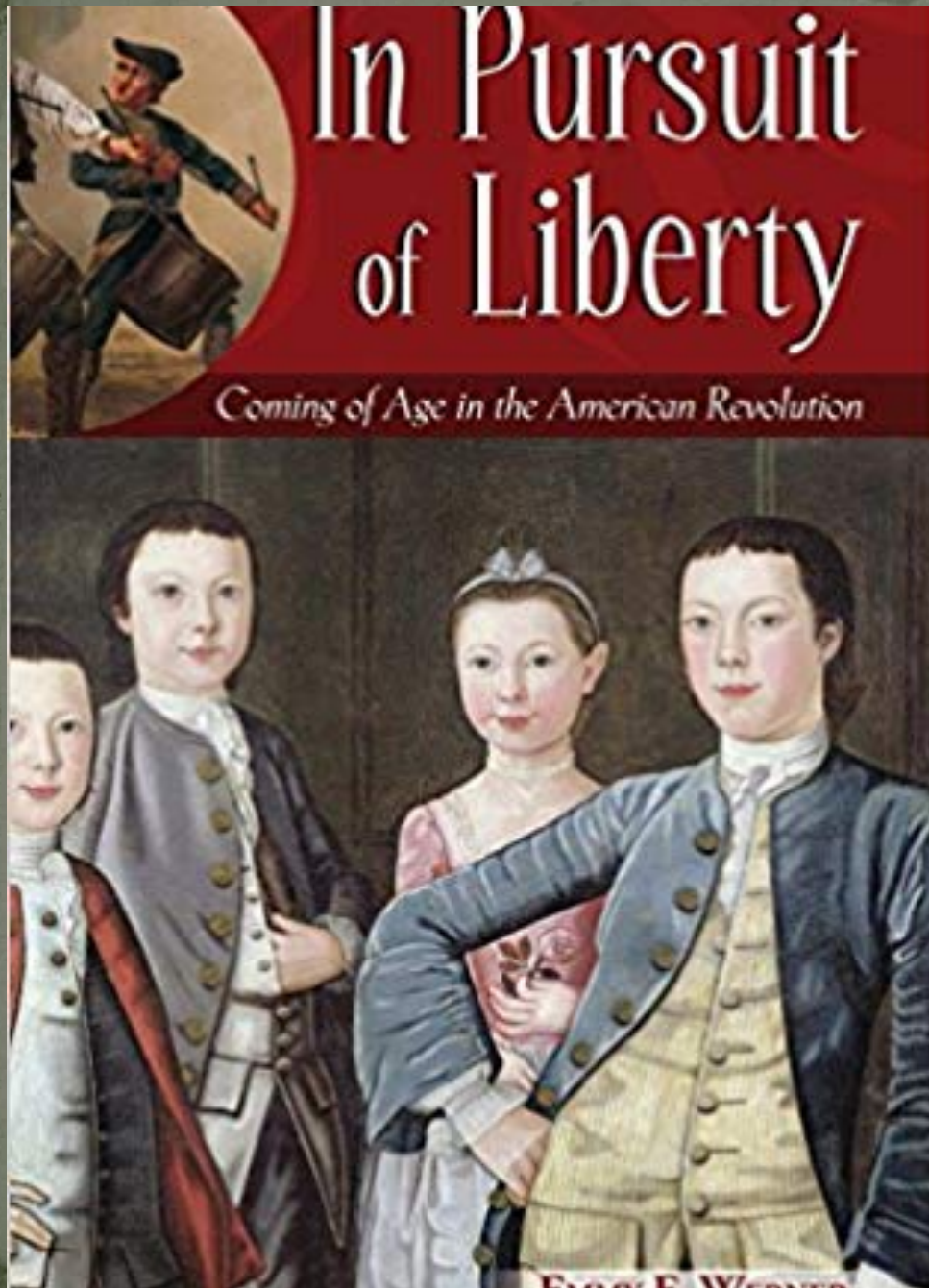
- A. Confess and hope the Tories will take pity on you as a girl.
- B. Lie about your mission and keep the secret.
- C. Something else?

Source: [http://www.gutenberg.org/files/47729/47729-h/images/ill\\_002.jpg](http://www.gutenberg.org/files/47729/47729-h/images/ill_002.jpg)

# Child Witnesses to the War

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“Both boys and girls kept diaries and journals and wrote letters and memoirs that reported about the vents surrounding the birth of a new nation”

~Emily E. Werner  
(xii).

# Anna Green Winslow, Child Diarist

- ◆ Born November 29, 1759 in Halifax, Nova Scotia to a wealthy family
- ◆ Joshua Winslow (father) descended from John Winslow (a founder of Plymouth Colony) and Mary Chilton (reportedly one of the first women to land at Plymouth Rock).
- ◆ John Winslow was a Loyalist, and he served as Commissary General over British troops in Nova Scotia.





I hope aunt wont let me  
 wear the black hatt with the red Dominie— for the  
 people will ask me what I have got to sell as I  
 go along street if I do. or, how the folk at Newgu  
 nie do? Dear mamma, you dont know the fashions  
 here— I beg to look like other folk. You dont kno  
 what a stir would be made in Judbury street  
 were I to make my appearance there in my red Domi  
 nie & black Hatt. But the old cloak & bonnet together  
 will make me a decent Bonnet for common ocation  
 (like that) aunt says, its a pretty some of the ribbon  
 you sent wont do for the Bonnet— I must now  
 close up this Journal. With Duty, Love, & Compli  
 ments as due, particularly to my Dear little brother,  
 (I long to see him) & M.<sup>rs</sup> Law, I will write to her soon  
 I am Hon.<sup>d</sup> Papa & mama,

Y.<sup>r</sup> ever Dutiful Daughter

N. to my aunt Deming,  
 dont approve of my English.  
 It has not the fear that you will think her concerned in the  
 Duties

Anna Green Winflow.

## Boston Bound!

- ◆ In 1771, her family sends her to Boston to live with her aunt, Sarah Deming, who runs a finishing school. She also attends a writing school run by famous writing instructor, Samuel Holbrook.
- ◆ She lives with her aunt from 1771-1773.
- ◆ Anna attends church at the Old South Meeting House (a.k.a. Old South Church).
- ◆ She writes a diary, documenting her daily activities—schools, parties, fashion, and her encounters with children of elite families in the colonies.
- ◆ Diaries were public objects, not private ones. Anna mailed and shared her writing with her parents and her aunt.

“Her accounts of education, social events, reading, and daily work provide a picture of life in Boston for a young girl just prior to the American Revolution”

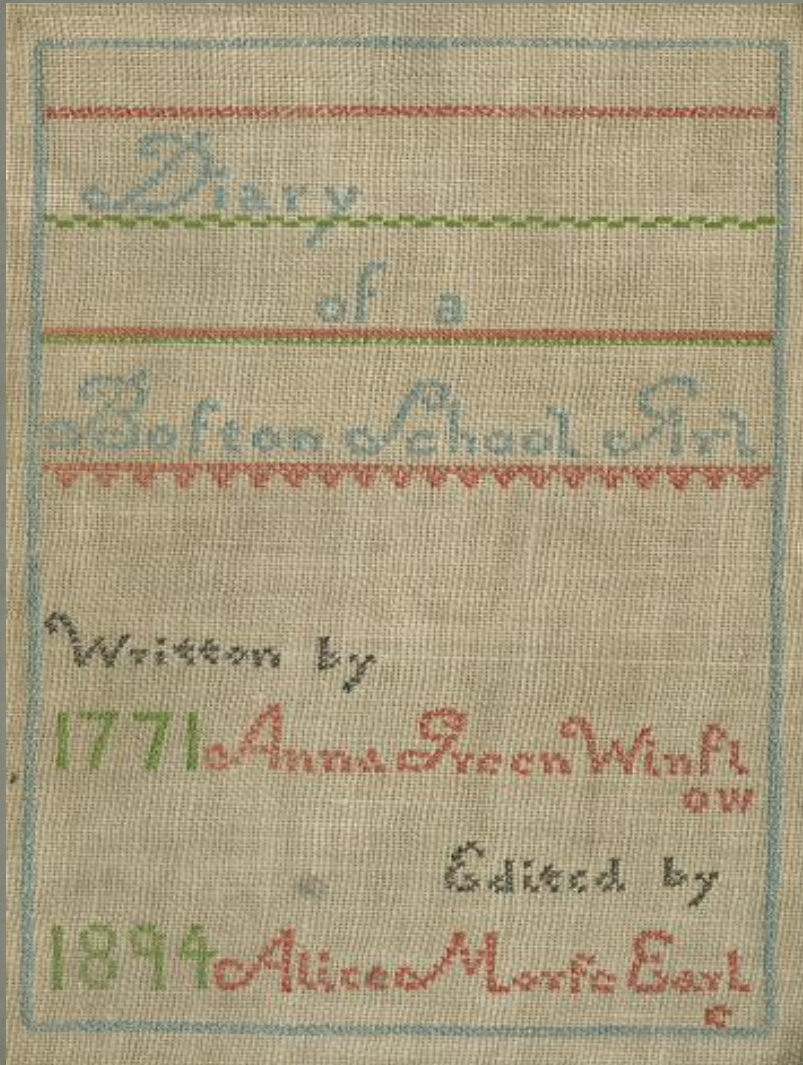
~*Women's History  
Blog*

“Anna’s diary rarely mentioned politics directly, but she did record sermon notes that included veiled references to rebellion. It is clear that she had ambivalent feelings about the differing attitudes of Bostonians and Nova Scotians”

~*New England Historical  
Society*



# Anna's Diary as a Public Record

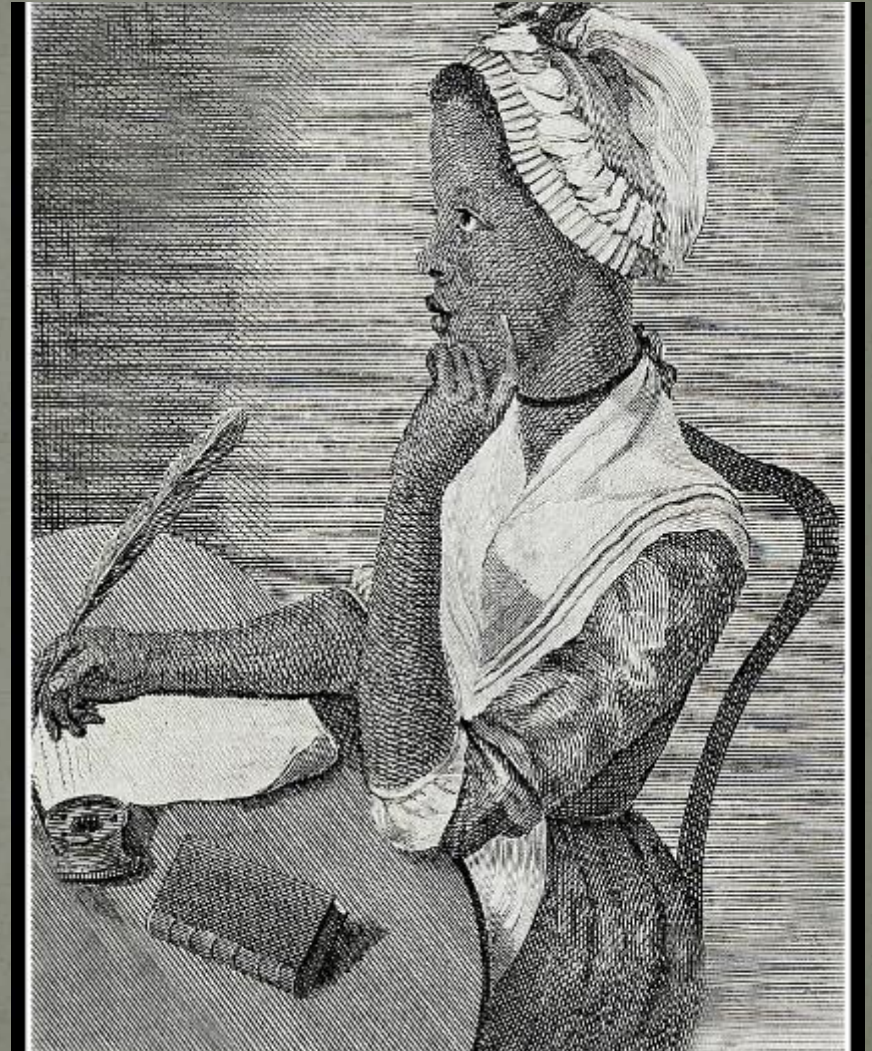


- ◆ In 1894 (about 14 years after Anna's death), a woman named Alice Morse Earle publishes Anna's diary.
- ◆ Earle includes notes about Anna's family lineage as well as prominent people and historical events that Anna mentions in her diary.



# Phillis Wheatley, Enslaved Child Poet

- In 1761, a young girl from the Senegambia region of West Africa is kidnapped by slave traders and brought to Boston. She's believed to be 7 or 8 years old.
- Upon her arrival, a wealthy merchant, John Wheatley, purchases the young girl to be a personal servant for his wife, Susannah.
- They name her "Phillis" after the ship she arrived on.
- Phillis quickly learns English. The Wheatley's daughter teaches her to read and write. Phillis also reads the Bible, as well as Greek and Latin texts.







- 1 Phillis Wheatley landed here in 1761 on the slave ship "Phillis."
- 2 Phillis Wheatley lived here at the corner of King Street and Mackerel Lane, and later on Queen Street.
- 3 Abigail Adams lived here in Brattle Square and on King Street.



Source: Boston Women's Heritage Trail, [https://bwht.org/wp-content/uploads/ladieswalk\\_1774map.gif](https://bwht.org/wp-content/uploads/ladieswalk_1774map.gif)

## *To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1768*

Your subjects hope, dread, Sire—  
The crown upon your brows may flourish long,  
And that your arm may in your God be strong!  
O may your septre num'rous nations sway,  
And all with love and readiness obey!  
But how shall we the British king reward!  
Rule thou in peace, our father, and our lord!  
Midst the remembrance of thy favours past,  
The meanest peasants most admire the last\*  
May George, beloved by all the nations round,  
Live with heav'n's choicest constant blessings crown'd!  
Great God, direct, and guard him from on high,  
And from his head let ev'ry evil fly!  
And may each clime with equal gladness see  
A monarch's smile can set his subjects free!

*\* The repeal of the Stamp Act*

Think about it:

1. What is the tone of the poem?
2. How does the speaker feel about King George, III? What words or phrases give you clues about her perspective?
3. What is she asking King George III to do?





## Wheatley on Trial

- ◆ In 1772, a group of 17 of Boston's elite male citizens (including John Hancock and British Royal Governor, Thomas Hutchinson) call Wheatley to defend the authorship of her poetry.
- ◆ Following an intense interrogation at the Old South Meeting House, the men write a statement (which later appears in her book) attesting that Phillis was, indeed, the author of her work.

- ◆ Her book, *Poems on Various Subjects Religious and Moral*, is published on September, 1773, in England.
- ◆ It's the first book published by a Black woman in [what would become] the United States.
- ◆ Following a trip to England, funded by the Countess of Huntingdon, Wheatley returns to the Massachusetts colony and is freed by Susannah Wheatley.

