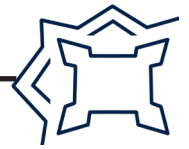


TELLING HER STORY: WOMEN IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (IDM)



GRADES 4-5

DOCUMENTS FOR FORMATIVE PERFORMANCE TASK #1

1a. Poem:

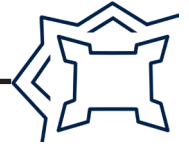
*"Let the Daughters of Liberty, nobly arise,
And tho' we've no voice, but a negative here,
The use of the Taxables, let us forebear....
Stand firmly resolved and bid Grenville to see
That rather than Freedom, we'll part with our Tea."*

Source: "Patriotic Poesy" {1768}, William and Mary Quarterly, 3rd series 34 (1977): 307-8.



1b. This 1775 British print presented a scene in Edenton, North Carolina Fifty-one women signed a declaration in support of nonimportation, swearing not to drink tea or purchase other British imports.

Source: Philip Dawe, *A Society of Patriotic Ladies, at Edenton in North Carolina*, mezzotint, 1775, 13 3/4 x 10 inches—Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96511606/>.



1c. Letter from Abigail Adams, 1778:

"An eminent, wealthy, stingy merchant (also a bachelor) had a hogshead of coffee in his store, which he refused to sell to the committee under six shillings a pound. A number of Females, some say a hundred, some say more, assembled with a cart and trunks, marched down to the Whare House and demanded the keys, which he refused to deliver. Upon which one of them seized him by his Neck and tossed him into the cart. Upon his finding no quarter, he delivered the keys when they tipped up the cart and discharged him; then opened the Warehouse, hoisted out the Coffee themselves, put it into the trunks and drove off.... A large concourse of men stood amazed silent Spectators."

Source: Linda K. Kerber, *Women of the Republic: Intellect and Ideology in Revolutionary America*, University of North Carolina Press, 1997, 44.

DOCUMENTS FOR FORMATIVE PERFORMANCE TASK #2

2a. British Intelligence Report - New York, 11 August 1778:

"Last Sunday the Rebel army was Mustered at W{hite} Plains, when it was reported amongst them that they have 20,000, but the friends to the Government say if they be 14,000 that is the outside of them. That the Women and Waggoners make up near half of the army."

Source: Entry, 11 August, British Intelligence Journal, New York, 1778, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

2b. Letter from Hannah to Mercy Otis Warren, Cambridge, Massachusetts November 11, 1777 described British camp followers who had been taken prisoner at Saratoga:

"Last thursday, which was a very Stormy day, a large number of British Troops Came Softly thro the Town Via Watertown to Prospect hill. on Friday we heard the Hessians werto make a Procession in the same rout, we thot we should have nothing to do with them, but View them as they Passt. To be sure the sight was truly Astonishing, I never had the least Idea, that the Creation producd such a Sordid Set of Creatures in human Figure—poor dirty emaciated men, great numbers of women, who seemd to be the beasts of burthen, having a bushel basket on their back, by which they were bent double, the contents seemd to be Pots & kettles, various sorts of Furniture, children peeping thro gridirons & other utensils. Some very young Infants who were born on the road, the women barefoot, cloathd in dirty raggs Such Effluvia filld the air while they were passing, had theynot been smoaking all the time, I should have been apprehensiveof being Contaminated by them."

Source: Letter from Hannah Winthrop to Mercy Otis Warren, 11 November 1777 Collections Online, Massachusetts Historical Society. <http://www.masshist.org/database/3349>.



2c. General Washington's description of a nurse's duties:

"The NURSES, in the absence of Mates, administer the medicine and diet prescribed for the sick according to order; they obey all orders they receive from the Matron, not only to be attentive to the cleanliness of the wards and patients, but to keep themselves clean they are never to be disguise with liquor; they are to see that the close-stools or pots are to be emptied as soon as possible after they are used;... they are to see that every patient, upon his admission into the Hospital is immediately washed with warm water, and that his face and hands are washed and head combed every morning....that their wards are swept over every morning or oftener if necessary and sprinkled with vinegar three or four times a day; nor are they ever to be absent without leave from the Physicians, Surgeons or Matron."

Source: Linda K. Kerber, *Women of the Republic: Intellect and Ideology in Revolutionary America*, University of North Carolina Press, 1997, 59.

2d. Image of a Military Encampment in Hyde Park



Source: James Malton, 1761-1803. *A Military Encampment in Hyde Park*. 1785. Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection.



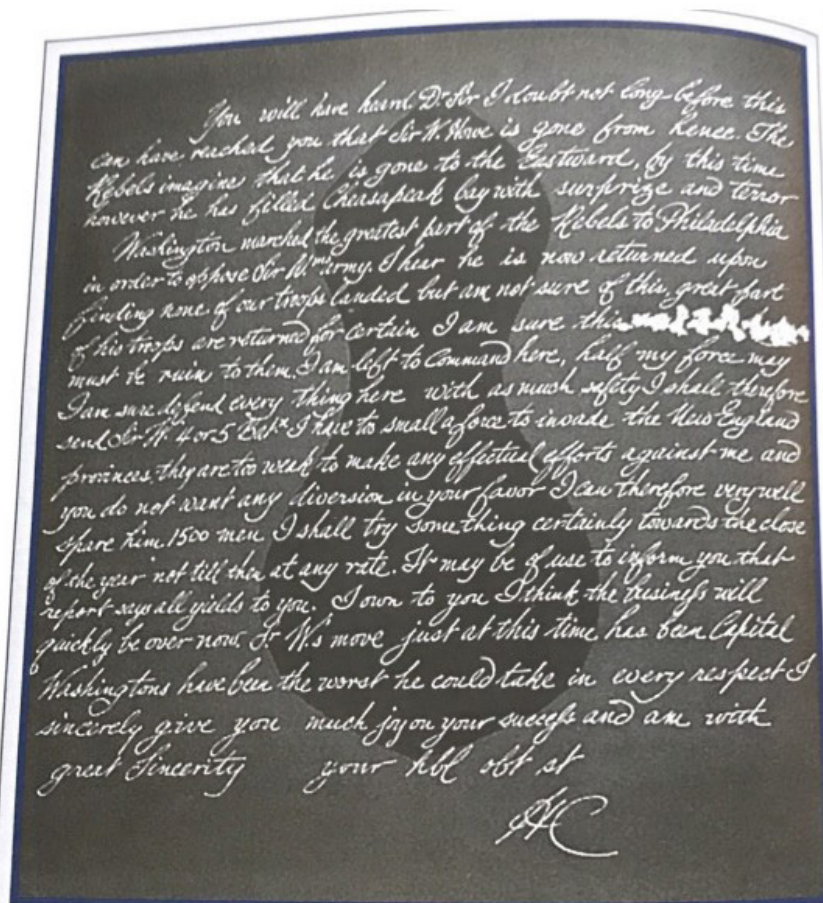
DOCUMENTS FOR FORMATIVE PERFORMANCE TASK #3

3a. Mary Gillespie Bain, as told to Dr. Asa Fitch:

"I remember on one occasion, it was thought twould be difficult to get the {spy} packet through. Mother... at this time put it into the middle of a biscuit, baking it carefully so as not to burn the paper in the middle."

Source: Jeanne Winston Adler, *In the Path of War: Children of the American Revolution Tell Their Stories*. New Hampshire, Cobblestone Publishing Company, 1998.

3b. Spy packets like those carried by Mary Gillespie Bain's father often contained coded messages. This letter was read with the aid of a special hourglass-shaped cutout. The words within the hourglass composed the message.



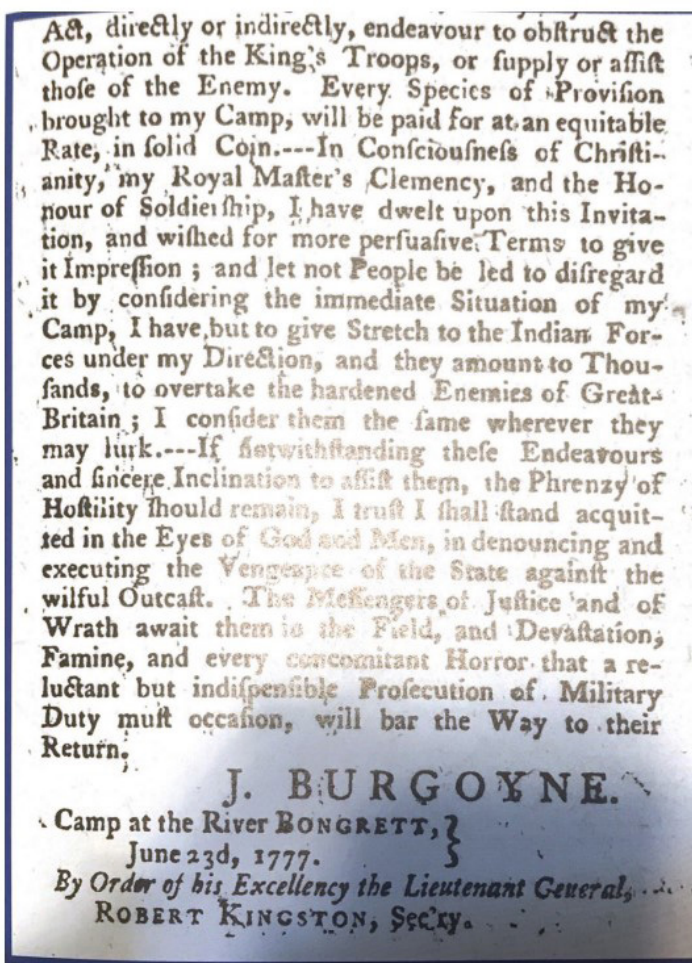
Source: Courtesy of Clemens Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.

Spy packets like those carried by Mary Gillespie Bain's father often contained coded messages. This letter was read

with the aid of a special hourglass-shaped cutout. The words within the hourglass composed the message.



3c. Excerpt from Burgoyne's Proclamation:

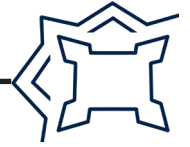


Source: Courtesy of Massachusetts Historical Society.

Text of excerpt:

“Act, directly or indirectly, endeavour to obstruct the Operations of the King’s Troops, or supply or assist those of the Enemy. Every Species of Provision brought to my Camp, will be paid for at an equitable Rate and in solid Coin.--In Consciousness of Christianity, my Royal Masters Clemency, and the Honor of Soldiership, I have dwelt upon this Invitation, and wished for more persuasive Terms to give it Impression; and let not People be led to disregard it by considering their distance from the immediate Situation of my Camp, I have but to give Stretch to the Indian Forces under my Direction, and they amount to Thousands, to overtake the hardened Enemies of Great Britain; I consider them the same wherever they may lurk.--- If notwithstanding these Endeavours and sincere Inclinations to effect them, the Phrenzy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted in the Eyes of God and Men, in denouncing and executing the Vengeance of the state against the wilful Outcasts. The Messengers of Justice and of Wrath await them in the Field, and Devastation, Famine, and every concomitant Horror that a reluctant but indispensable Prosecution of Military Duty must occasion, will bar the Way to their Return.

By Order of his (Signed) John Burgoyne.
Excellency the Lt. Gen'l
(Signed) Rob't Kingston.
Secretary.
Camp at the River Bouquet June 23d, 1777”



3d. Tryphena Martin Angel, as told to Dr. Asa Fitch:

"In the war Father was away from home when the families evacuated the town. He was either in the army or away with a scouting party and so was not here to aid us in getting away. We lived then in a log house halfway from the present red house to the kill [a Dutch word for stream, creek or river].

I remember little about our flight except as I have heard it told by my mother and others. The town was full of exaggerated and alarming reports. Burgoyne was at Whitehall and it was said he had a hundred thousand soldiers with him—British, Hessians, and Indians—and was coming down through this place and would kill every enemy of the King.

Daniel Livingston was living at that time in a house of Father's down near where the old bridge across the kill was. He helped us to get away. Some of our things were buried, some sunk in the well, and the rest were put into the ox-cart in which Aaron and Miriam rode, Livingston driving the oxen. Mother rode on the old mare and I was tied on behind her or had to hold on to her.

I was so young that I remember nothing whatever of this journey except one incident. It is this. On the road somewhere towards Hoosick was a large slough hole [swamp] or brook across which poles were laid to keep the horses, et cetera, from miring in it. The foot of the horse we rode got caught between these poles so that she fell pitching Mother and me off into the mud. A few days after our arrival at Brown's my brother Moses was born. We came back before cold weather.

As already stated, part of our things were buried in time of the retreat before Burgoyne: pits and kettles, a large brass kettle, pewter platters and other dishes, the iron trammel [a chain and hook for raising and lowering a kettle] that hung in the chimney. When we got back we found all these things had been stolen by the Tories. We never got any trace as to who it was that had taken them."

Source: Jeanne Winston Adler, *In the Path of War: Children of the American Revolution Tell Their Stories*. New Hampshire, Cobblestone Publishing Company, 1998.