

BOSTON

CHARLES TOWN

“I Screamed With
All My Might”

Loyalist Accounts of the Battle of Bunker Hill

Introduction - What We Will Discuss Today

- Who were the Loyalists of 1775?
- Why Remain Loyal to the Crown?
- What was the condition of Boston on the eve of the Battle of Bunker Hill?
- The Loyalist Accounts of the Battle of Bunker Hill.
- The Aftermath of the Battle of Bunker Hill.



*Inspirational
Quote*



Nerds in hell

Inspirational Quote

Who Were the Loyalists?



- Many colonists who ultimately became “Tories” were not distinguishable from their neighbors who embraced independence.
- Granted, some loyalists were respected members of their towns; often well-educated Harvard graduates who worked as merchants, doctors, lawyers, distillers or ministers.
- However, most colonists from New England who remained faithful to the crown hailed from the middle and lower classes of the American colonies.
- These loyalists enjoyed neither wealth nor privilege.



The Common Loyalist – A Snapshot

- At the end of the American Revolution, four hundred eighty-eight loyalists eventually fled to Ontario area of Upper Canada. Eventually, many submitted claims to the English government for personal and property losses sustained during the war.
- Only five held public office.
- Only one claimant was a physician.
- A small number owned shops, ran taverns or were considered artisans.
- Ninety percent of those loyalists who settled in the Ontario region simply identified themselves as farmers.

- The average loyalist farmer who ultimately took refuge in Upper Canada leased or owned less than two hundred acres of land prior to the American Revolution.
- 42% of the Ontario settlers admitted they had cleared less than ten acres of land prior to their flight.



Ethnic Makeup of the Loyalists

- Over half of the loyalist refugees who settled in Upper Canada were foreign born.
- Over 50% of Ontario loyalists were Scot Highland Roman Catholics. Second in number were German and Irish immigrants.
- An additional 8% claimed England as their place of birth.
- Many loyalist Scot immigrants had only resided in the American colonies for four years at the start of the Revolution.
- Loyalist English immigrants had resided in America on average for eight years.
- By comparison, many loyalist Irish and German immigrants had lived in the colonies between eleven and eighteen years



*Motivating Factors to Remain Loyal to
the British Government*

Religious Principles

- Anglican Ministers and others of their flock believed they were bound by an oath to God to support the King.
 - Benjamin Pickman became a Loyalist from the "purest Principles of Loyalty to my late Sovereign," - *Benjamin Pickman to his wife, February 20, 1783.*
 - John Amory had not been able to take the Association Test and fight for the American cause because: "... I could not with a quiet conscience,...take an Oath that I would bear Arms against the King of Great Britain to whom I had already sworn Allegiance," - *John Amory to James Lovell, Providence, February 12, 1778.*

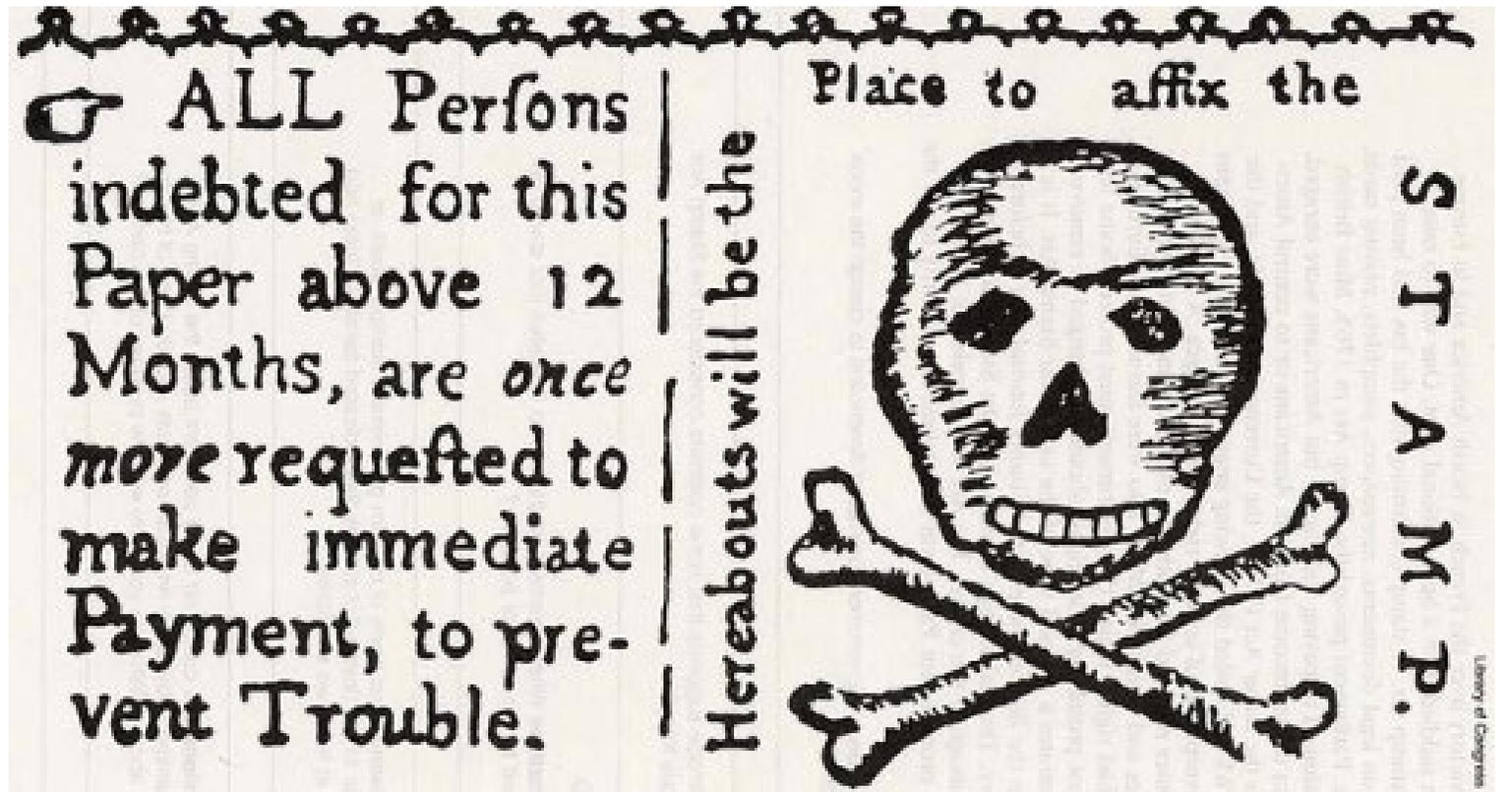
Religious Principles

- Sandemanians
 - Pacifist followers of Robert Sandeman of Scotland and Connecticut
 - The Sandemanian belief was the Bible commanded absolute loyalty to the Crown. Samuel Pike, a prominent Sandemanian, declared in 1766 that every Christian must be a loyal subject to civil authority, even if that ruler was tyrannical.
 - Sandemanian minister Colburn Barrell declared that the Boston Massacre was the direct result of treasonous Congregationalist ministers who defied the laws of the land

Religious Principles

- Congregationalists
 - The Reverend Isaac Smith was a cousin of Abigail Adams.
 - Despite repeated warnings from family and friends, Smith justified his loyalty to the crown upon religious principles.
 - He argued that his position at Harvard and his role as a Congregational minister forbade him to be disobedient to his king or Parliament.

Economic Principles

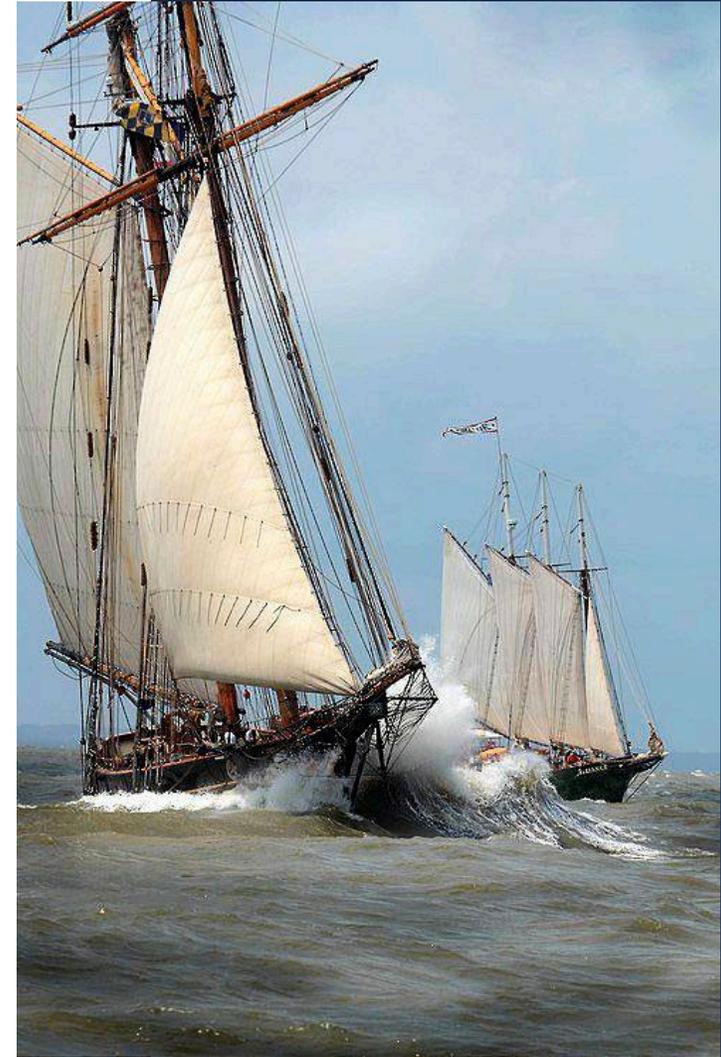


Economic Principles

- Loyalists such as John Amory feared economic losses if they ended business relationships with England.
- Amory was among the merchants who protested the “Solemn League and Covenant of 1774,” suspending all commercial business with Great Britain. A business trip to England, which he coincidentally made during the Battle of Lexington, made him a “Tory” in the eyes of his countrymen.
- However, economic dependency wasn’t just limited to the wealthy. Many tradesmen and laborers were dependent upon their loyalist employers for continued economic success.

Patronage

- William Woolton, Thomas Hutchinson and Andrew Oliver naturally sided with the English government because their respective colonial posts ensured potential profit and continued economic success.
- Joseph Hooper (“King Hooper”) of Marblehead was a wealthy merchant who was heavily dependent on trade with England. A break with the Crown would ruin him economically and drive those under his employ into poverty.





Public Safety

Public Safety

- Most Loyalists saw the crisis of 1760s and 1770s not as a political issue, but a PUBLIC SAFETY issue.
- The majority chose to remain loyal to England and Parliament because of a desire for law and order.
- Most Loyalists detested the mob rule that spread from cities to the countryside and abhorred the lack of order.
- As tensions grew between the colonies and England, many colonists attempted to remain neutral. However, as radicals in Boston, Salem, Newburyport and other locations seized power, neutrality became impossible.

Public Safety

- Samuel Curwen, Judge of Admiralty, complained Whig “tempers get more and more soured and malevolent against all moderate men, whom they see fit to reproach as enemies of their country by the name of Tories, among whom I am unhappily (although unjustly) ranked.” - *Journal of Samuel Curwen, May 4, 1775*
- Dr. William Paine gave up his neutrality and declared himself a loyalist after he experienced "too many abuses" and "insults" from Patriots.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. — But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — 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; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power. — 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 transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — 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 powers 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. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Swords. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People. — Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would in evitable interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. — We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The Declaration of Independence

Boston Green
 Lyman Hall

John Hoche
 Joseph Hewes
 John Penn

John Hancock
 Samuel Chase

Robert Morris
 Benjamin Rush
 Roy. L. Trenchard

George Mifflin
 Charles Carroll
 Thomas Mifflin

Josiah Bartlett
 Wm. Whipple
 Saml. Adams
 John Adams

Loyalists and the Early Days of the Siege of Boston



The Siege Begins

- In the aftermath of Lexington and Concord, Boston broke into a state of panic. Many residents wandered about aimlessly, unsure of what the future held.
- In a letter to his son, the Reverend Andrew Elliot stated “I know not what to do, not where to go . . . poor Boston. . . every face gathering paleness - all hurry & confusion - one going this way & another that - others not knowing where to go - What to do with our poor maid I cannot tell - in short after the melancholy exercises of the day - I am unable to write anything with propriety or connection . . . Everything distressing.” - *Reverend Andrew Eliot to His Son, April 23, 1775.*

The Siege Begins

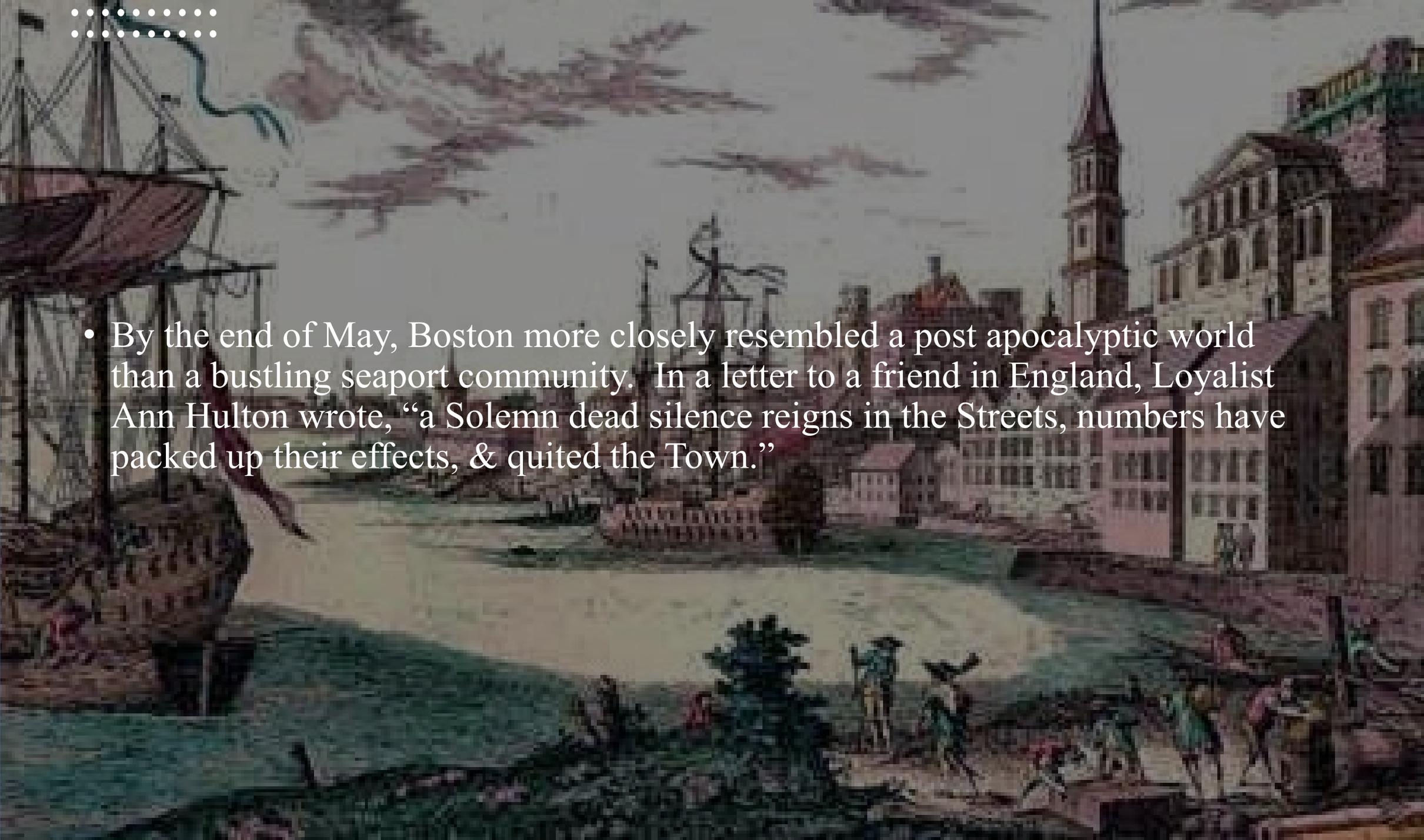
- Over the next few days, as the American army surrounded the town and settled into a siege, scores of Bostonians discovered they were prohibited from fleeing the town.
- One Boston resident openly complained “I was Genl Gage's prisoner -- all egress, & regress being cut off between the town & country. Here again description fails. No words can paint my distress.”
- According to merchant John Rowe, Boston’s economy immediately collapsed. Businesses stopped operating and fresh provisions for market stopped coming into town. “Boston is in the most distressed condition.” - *Letters and Journal of John Rowe, Merchant, April 21, 1775*

The Boston Economy Collapses

- Boston resident John Andrews, Esq. noted in a letter to his brother-in-law “Its a fortnight yesterday since the communication between the town and country was stop’d. Of consequence our eyes have not been bless'd with either vegetables or fresh provisions, how long we shall continue in this wretched state - God only knows - but that no more blood may be shed is the earnest wish and prayer of your affectionate friend.”
- A Boston minister recalled the state of the civilian populace on the eve of the evacuation. “I not impelled by the unhappy Situation of this Town . . . all communication with the Country is cut off, & we wholly deprived of the necessaries of Life, & this principal mart of America is become a poor garrison Town.” - *Letter from Andrew Eliot to Thomas B. Hollis, April 25, 1775*



- By the end of May, Boston more closely resembled a post apocalyptic world than a bustling seaport community. In a letter to a friend in England, Loyalist Ann Hulton wrote, “a Solemn dead silence reigns in the Streets, numbers have packed up their effects, & quited the Town.”



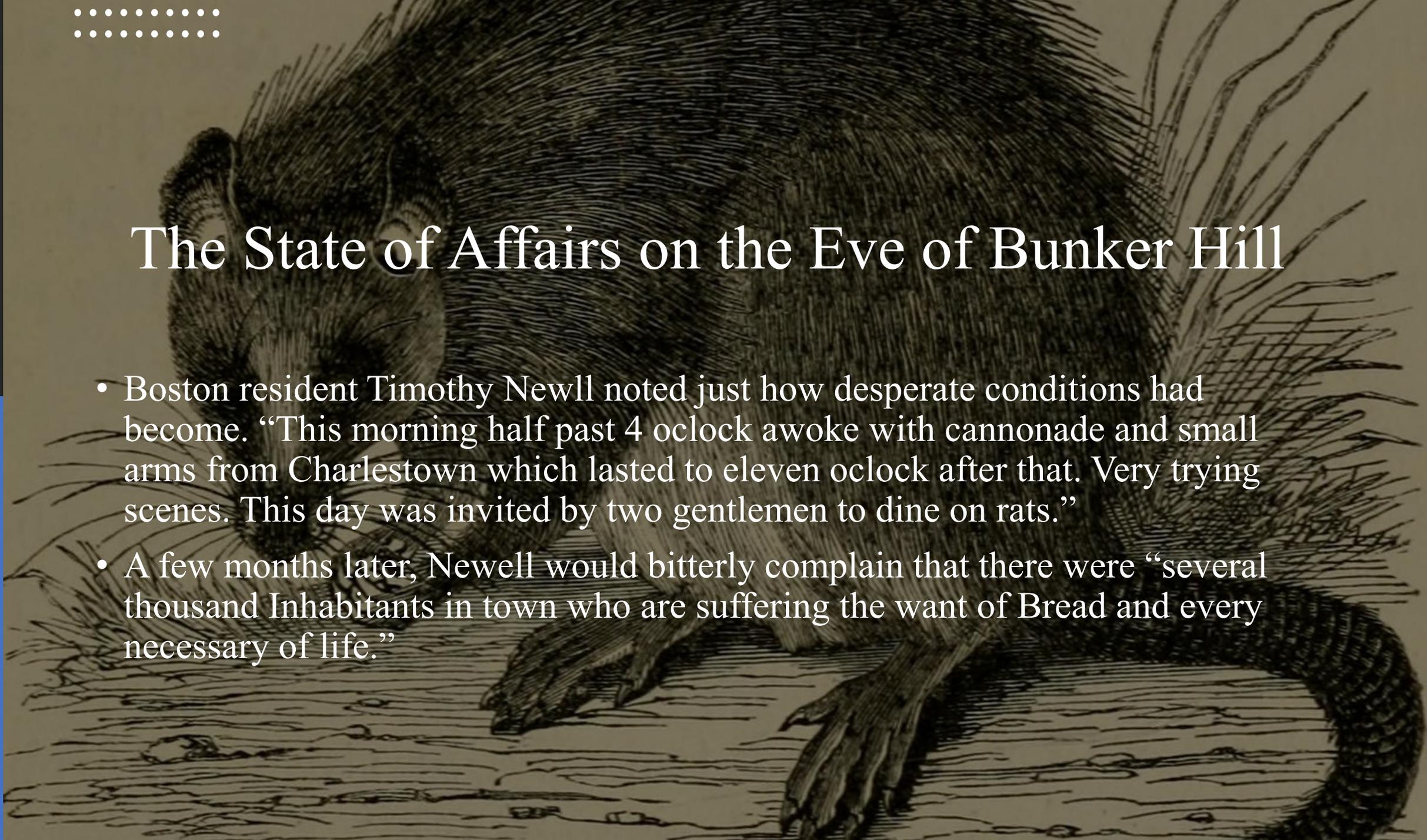
The State of Affairs on the Eve of Bunker Hill

- The Reverend Eliot accurately described the state of Boston on the eve of the Battle of Bunker Hill. “I have remained in this Town much ag: my inclination . . . Much the greater parts of the inhabitants gone out of the town . . . Grass growing in the public walks & streets of this once populous & flourishing place - Shops & warehouses shut up - business at an end everyone in anxiety & distress.” - *Draft letter from A. Eliot to Unknown Recipient, May 31, 1775*
- Another account recalled “We have now & then a carcass offerd for Sale in the market, which formerly we would not have pickd up in the Street, but bad as it is, it readily Sells.” - *Letter from John Andrews to William Barrell, May 6, 1775*



The State of Affairs on the Eve of Bunker Hill

- Boston resident Timothy Newell noted just how desperate conditions had become. “This morning half past 4 oclock awoke with cannonade and small arms from Charlestown which lasted to eleven oclock after that. Very trying scenes. This day was invited by two gentlemen to dine on rats.”
- A few months later, Newell would bitterly complain that there were “several thousand Inhabitants in town who are suffering the want of Bread and every necessary of life.”



His Majesty's Forces Turn on the Loyalist

- The combination of British troops, Loyalist refugees and Boston residents all occupying a small amount of space only exacerbated a very dangerous situation.
- Press gangs roamed the town looking for civilian men to force into manual labor.
- Many of the soldiers and camp followers abused loyalist inhabitants, stole from them and plundered their property.
- John Andrews complained that the “Soldiery think they have a license to plunder evry ones house & Store who leaves the town, of which they have given convincing proofs already.”
- According to John Leach, Boston devolved into a complicated “scene of oaths, curses, debauchery, and the most horrid blasphemy committed by the provost martial, his deputy and Soldiers who were our guard, Soldier prisoners, and Sundry Soldier women.”



Loyalist Accounts of the
Battle of Bunker Hill

The Battle of Bunker Hill Begins

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THE TROOP was ordered on the 17th to march at length of Troop, by a long line, the Light Troop of the 2d, and a Regiment and immediately opened fire on the British with their Cannon, and were killing a Troop on the Heights of the Peninsula of Charlestown, against the Town of Boston. They were greatly hurt, and at a late Hour a Storm of Balls played upon their Works. Preparations were instantly made for the landing a Body of Men, and four Companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, with four Battalions, and Field Artillery, amounting at the whole to about 2000 Men, under the Command of Major General HOWE, and Brigadier General FRODE, were embarked with great Expedition, and landed on the Peninsula between Coppin's and Carter's Cove of Long Ships of War, and several Gallies.

The Troop landed in force at land. The British upon the Heights, were ordered to be in great Order, and strongly posted. A British Troop of about 1000 Men, with some Works of War, defended with Cannon, and a large Ball played in the House of Charlestown, against their Right, and their Left was covered by a Breastwork, Part of a Cannon Piece, which reached from the Left of the British to the British Line.

Before the Approach of the British through large Cannon were sent forward in on their Advantage, but the King's Troop charged; the Attack began by a Detachment, and notwithstanding various Dispositions of Forces, Walls, &c. and the heavy Fire they were exposed to, from the redoubt of British, and their Gallies killed from the Heights of Charlestown, the Troop made their Way to the British, entered the Works, and posted to. The British were then forced from their strong Holds, and pursued till they were driven about of the Peninsula, having five Pieces of Cannon killed them. Charlestown was by us fire during the Engagement, and well Part of it captured. The Left Army retreated, with some Losses considerable, from the redoubt they were then in easy of during the Action, including what they suffered from the Shipping since a Hospital were landed the Day after, and thirty Troop mounted on the Fall, some of which are now dead. About 200 of the King's Troop were killed, and their dead of both Sides, but a great many were wounded.

The Action had shown the Bravery of the King's Troop, who under many Difficulties, gained a complete Victory over their Troop their Number, strongly posted, and covered by Breastworks, but they fought for their Rights, their Liberty and Country's Freedom.

Loyalist Child Witness Dorothea Gamsby

- Loyalist Dorothea Gamsby was the daughter of John and Margaret Gamsby and the niece of Sir John Nutting.
- She arrived in Boston with her aunt and uncle at some point before April 1773.
- At the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill, she was only ten years old.
- Dorothea's granddaughter, a "Mrs. Marcus D. Johnson", recorded Dorothea's recollections of her experiences in 18th Century Boston at some point in the 1830s or 1840s.
- Dorothea's account appeared in a New Hampshire newspaper as a series of articles between 1859 and 1862.

Loyalist Child Witness Dorothea Gamsby

- In the early hours of June 17, 1775, Dorothea was woken from her sleep.
- According to her statement “one day there was more than usual commotion, uncle said there had been an outbreak in the country; and then came a night when there was bustle, anxiety, and watching. Aunt and her maid, walked from room to room sometimes weeping. I crept after them trying to understand the cause of their uneasiness, full of curiosity, and unable to sleep when everybody seemed wide awake, and the streets full of people.”

Loyalist Child Witness Dorothea Gamsby

- “It was scarcely daylight when the booming of the cannon on board the ships in the harbour shook every house in the city. My uncle had been much abroad lately and had only sought the pillow within the hour but he came immediately to my aunts room saying he would go and learn the cause of the firing and come again to inform us ... We were by this time thoroughly frightened, but uncle bade ‘Keep quiet’ said ‘there was no danger’ and left us.”

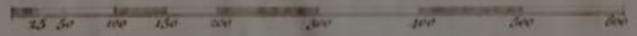
An Anonymous Loyalist Account

- On June 24, 1775, a letter was written by an unnamed Boston Loyalist and addressed to his friend in Scotland. The anonymous merchant offered a detailed account . . . from the Loyalist perspective . . . of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The author also described the reaction of Boston citizens to the engagement.
- The letter appeared in the September 9, 1775 issue of *The London Chronicle*
- “On the 17th instant at daylight, it was observed by some of the ships of war, that the rebels had thrown up an entrenchment on a hill on the other side of the river, about one mile from this town: the alarm about this new movement of theirs was general; for from this, if they were suffered to go on, they could beat down or burn the town. At nine o’clock, a battery on an eminence in this town directly opposite to their works, began to play upon them, but found they could not dislodge them.”

Loyalist
Propaganda
Broadside
Published by
John Howe

- An account of the Battle of Bunker Hill was printed and circulated by John Howe a week after the engagement.
- Howe was the same loyalist printer who published General Gage's narrative of Lexington and Concord.
- The Bunker Hill engagement itself is quite accurately described, but relative troop strength and the casualty count are distorted and is written to emphasize the fierce bravery and courage of the British forces.

Scale of Yards.



“THIS Town was alarmed on the 17th Instant at break of Day, by a Firing from the Lively Ship of War; and a Report was immediately spread that the Rebels had broke Ground, and were raising a Battery on the Heights of the Peninsula of Charlestown, against the Town of Boston. They were plainly seen, and in a few Hours a Battery of Six Guns, played upon their Works. Preparations were instantly made for the landing of a Body of Men; and some Companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, with some Battallions, and Field Artillery; amounting in the whole to about 2000 Men, under the Command of Major General HOWE, and Brigadier General PIGOT, were embarked with great Expedition, and landed on the Peninsula without Opposition; under Cover of some Ships of War, and armed Vessels.”

REFERENCES to the PLANS.
N^o 1.

- A 10 Comp^s of Gren^s 10 Co^s of Light Inf^y & 2 Batt^s in 3 Lines.
- B 1st Detachment behind a Stone Wall.
- C 5000 Artillerymen & Cavalry, with a Troop of the Grenadier

Armed Transport

School Hill

CHARLESTOWN

Landing of the Troop

- Shortly after the Boston garrison was alarmed, residents, including loyalists, scrambled to nearby hills, church steeples and rooftops to watch the engagement.
- According to General John Burgoyne, “behind us the church steeples and heights of our own camp covered with spectators of the rest of our army which was not engaged; the hills round the country covered with spectators”



To the Rooftops

- According to Dorothea Gamsby, she and her Aunt sought out a position...most likely a rooftop... to watch the coming engagement.
- “We sought the highest wisdom we had, as soon as the light of advancing day gave us reason to hope for a sight of the expected contest. There they were, the audacious rebels! Hard at work, making what seemed to me a monstrous fence ... Every available window and roof was filled with anxious spectators, watching the advancing regulars, every heart I dare say throbbed as mine did, and we held our breath or rather it seemed to stop and oppress the labouring chest of its own accord so intensely we awaited the expected attack, but the troops drew nearer and the rebels toiled on.”

His Majesty's Forces Advance

- As Gamsby watched the British army advance on the rebel position, she noted “The glittering host, the crashing music, all the pomp and brilliance of war, moved on up toward that band of rebels, but they still laboured at their entrenchment, they seemed to take no heed- the bullets from the ships, the advancing column of British warriors, were alike unnoticed, ‘I should think they would begin to get out of (the) way’ said my aunt.”
- The anonymous Boston merchant would later report “As soon as the troops had got themselves in order, they began to advance, canonading (sp) all the way till they came within gun-shot. Charles Town on the foot of the hill, consisting of about 200 houses, was set on fire by the fort on this side at the instant the engagement began, whose flames raged in the most rapid manner, being chiefly of wood.”



The Battle Begins



- “At length one who stood conspicuously above the rest waved his bright weapon, the explosion came attended by the crash of music(?), the shrieks of the wounded the groans of the dying. My aunt fainted. Poor Abby looked on like one distracted. I screamed with all my might. The roar of artillery continued, but the smoke hid the havoc of war from our view ... O how wild and terrific was that long day.” *Loyalist Dorothea Gamsby*
- According to another Bostonian witness, the American discharge of musket fire from their entrenched position was like a large orange flash, “a continual sheet of lightning” along the earthworks followed by “an uninterrupted peal of thunder.”
- The anonymous Boston merchant noted, “Sure I am, nothing ever has or can be more dreadfully terrible, than what was to be seen and heard at this time! The most incessant discharge of guns that ever was heard with mortal ears, continued for three quarters of an hour.”



- “Men say it was no much of a fight, but to me it seems terrible. Charleston was in flames; women and children flying from their burning homes ... Dismay and terror assailing and distraction impressed their picture on my memory ... I have read many times, and much of the glory of war, but this one battle taught me that however it be painted by poet or novelist, there is nothing but woe and sorrow and shame to be found in the reality.” – *Loyalist Dorothea Gamsby.*



The Aftermath of the Battle of Bunker Hill

The Aftermath

- “But oh! The melancholy sight of killed and wounded that was seen on that day! ... To the great satisfaction of all good men, Dr. Warren was slain, who was one of their first and greatest leaders. Early next morning I went over and saw the field of battle, before any of the dead were buried, which was the first thing of the sort that ever I saw, and I pray God I may never have the opportunity of seeing the like again.” - *Anonymous loyalist merchant*
- "Dear was the purchase of our safety! In the evening the streets were filled with the wounded and dying; the sight of which, with the lamentations of the women and children...pierced one to the soul. This fellow [Joseph Warren] happily was killed...You may judge what the herd must be when such a one is their leader.“ – *Loyalist Ann Hulton*



- “By and by, drays, carts and every description of vehicle that could be obtained were seen nearing the scene of conflict, and the roar of artillery ceased. Uncle came home and said the rebels had retreated. Dr Warren was the first to fall that day. Then came the loads of wounded men attended by long lines of soldiers ... a sight to be remembered ... there is nothing but woe and sorrow and shame to be found in the reality.” – *Loyalist Dorothea Gamsby*

Loyalist Propaganda



- “This Action has shown the Bravery of the King's Troops, who under every Disadvantage, gained a compleat Victory over Three Times their Number, strongly posted, and covered by Breastworks. But they fought for their KING, their LAWS and CONSTITUTION.” – *Loyalist John Howe*
- “I cannot help mentioning one thing, which serves to shew (sp) the hellish disposition of the accursed rebels, by parcels of ammunition that were left on the field; their balls were all found to be poisoned.” – *Anonymous loyalist merchant*

These Drawings are most humbly inscribed to Colonel James of the Royal Artillery, by his obliged servant R. Williams. N.M.S.

CXX
38 - e
Boston



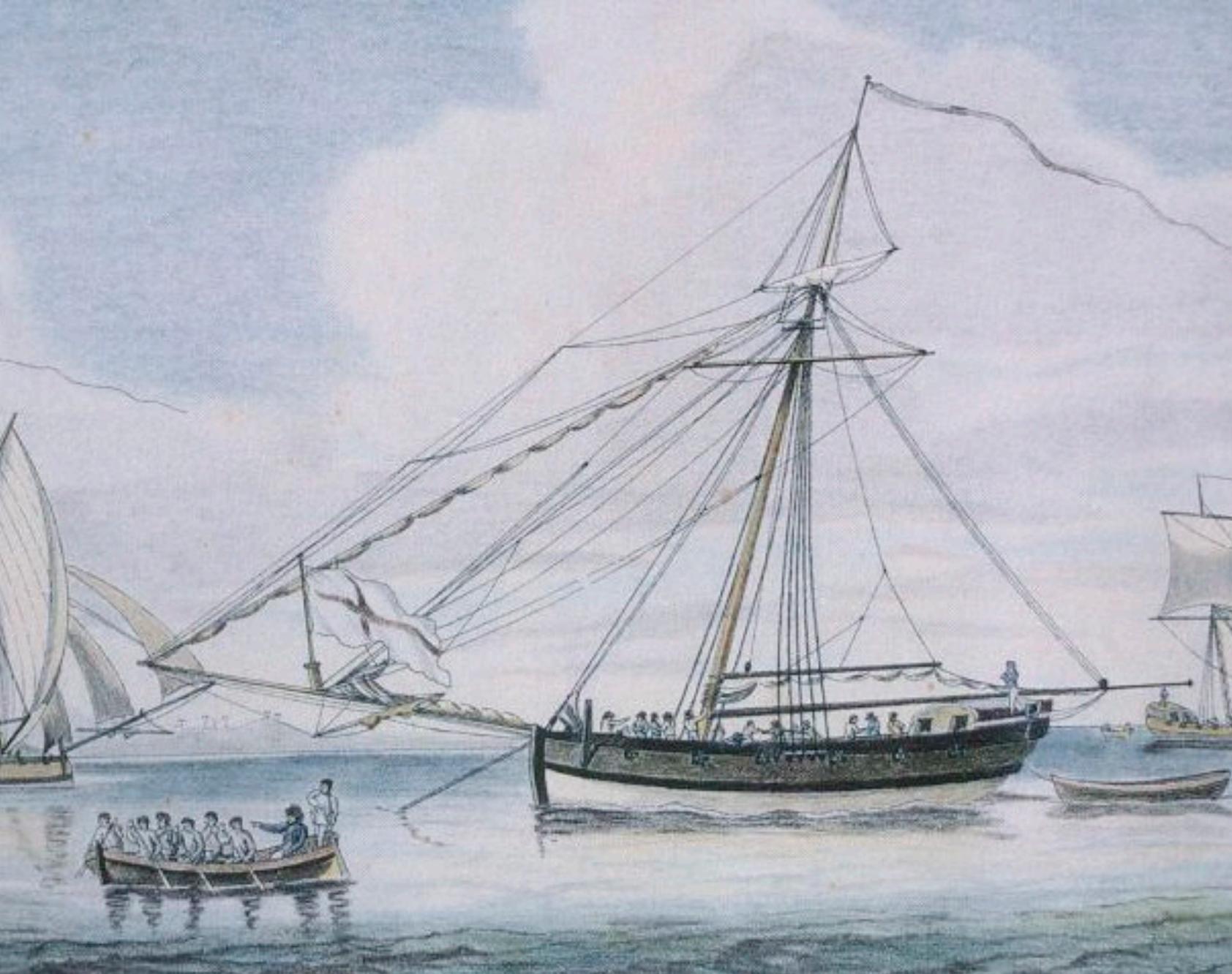
1. the Rebels several lines of Encampment. 2. Charles Town Neck. 3. Gen. Howe's Encampment & Stores on the heights of Charles Town. 4. the Rebels Retreat & Line on Bunker's Hill, which was taken by Storm the 17th June. 5. Ruins of Charles Town. 6. North Boston. 7. a Dike. 8. Charles River. 9. the Royal Irish. 10. the Symmetry armed Transport. 11. Mystic River. 12. Roads from Cambridge to Charles Town.

The Psychological Impact of Bunker Hill

- “Thus, brother, I have endeavoured (sp) to give you a short account of the desperate state of matters here since my last, and shall sum up the whole with one single observation, viz. the delusion that reigns here is as universal and as deeply rooted as ever was found among the race of mankind, and of all other rebellions that ever subsisted in the world, it is the most unprovoked.” – *Anonymous loyalist merchant*

Questions?





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