

Women of the American Revolution

ORDINARY WOMEN DOING EXTRAORDINARY THINGS

America 250! Committee Saint Charles (6069MO) Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution

*Presented by
Patti Dickherber
America 250! Committee*

*Saint Charles (6069MO) Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution*

This PowerPoint presentation is to introduce you to several women of the Revolutionary War and how they participated.

Although the names of Martha Custis Washington, Abigail Adams, Lucy Flucker Knox, Mercy Otis Warren are well known, I wanted to highlight some “unknowns”. These are the wives who stayed home and tended the farms and raised the children, women spies, women “soldiers”, camp followers, nurses, cooks, and slaves.

Many women left their homes and farms when their husbands, brothers, or fathers joined the Continentals and the militia and became these women were called camp followers. They did the laundry, cooked for the men, made clothing, nursed the sick and wounded, transported the supplies as waggoneers and many other duties. And, as you will see, sometimes they took the place of their husbands on the firing line.

These were extraordinary times and these women were extraordinary!

I hope they will spark interest in finding other women who served. There were so many, and I had to limit this presentation to 53 women. Some are DAR approved (their lineages have been verified by the genealogists at DAR.) Some of them are not approved through DAR because no one has submitted lineages on them.

This presentation is my project for the America 250! Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I am going to distribute it to as many schools as I can.

Patti Dickherber, Chair America 250! Committee

Saint Charles Chapter

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

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If any school, library, archives, museum or other institution would like one or more of the scenes they are available free of charge. Just contact me!

VALLEY FORGE, PA MAY 1778

This has been the coldest winter known at that time in the history of Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Hughlett Goss barely escaped being killed in the Wyoming Massacre of 1778, where her 2 eldest sons were killed. She, with her husband and youngest son, Abraham, survived by hiding in the laurel bushes. Her husband and son both enlisted as fifiers and having lost everything they owned; she attached herself to the army as hospital nurse and cook. She married George Goss on 11 January 1755. She was born about 1735 in Germany and died in Clearfield Co., Pennsylvania about 1810. She had one son, Abraham, born in 1766.

She is DAR Patriot A046364.

Polly Cooper was an Oneida woman who walked 250 miles from Upstate New York to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania through the bitter cold winter, part of a relief mission organized by Oneida Chief Shenendoah. Cooper and the Oneidas brought 600 bushels of white corn (over 4000 pounds) to feed General Washington's starving troops. Cooper taught the soldiers how to cook the corn properly and stayed on to help after the other Oneidas departed for their homeland. After the war, the Army tried to pay her for her service, but she refused, stating it was her duty to help friends in time of need. She did receive a shawl in appreciation from Martha Washington. Her descendants have preserved it, and it is currently in the American Revolutionary War Museum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Valley Forge, PA
Winter May 1778



Scene 2B

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY JUNE 1778

Mary Ludwig Hays aka Molly Pitcher who fought in the Battle of Monmouth in June 1778. She married William Hays in early 1777 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was an artilleryman in the Continental Army. She joined him at the winter camp at Valley Forge in 1777. She served at the Battle of Monmouth as a water carrier and took her husband's place swabbing and loading the cannon after her husband fell. She was later commended by George Washington. She received a pension in 1822 from Pennsylvania for her services rendered during the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey. She was born 13 October 1754 in Trenton, New Jersey and died 22 January 1832. She had one son. Her husband died in 1786, and she remarried John MCauley who pressured Mary to sell the 200 acres of bounty land she received for William Hays service for 30 dollars. Then he disappeared leaving her to earn a living as a general servant for hire. She was known as "Sergeant Molly" in Carlisle where she lived.

She is DAR Patriot A072343.

Monmouth, NJ Jun 1778



Mary Endely Hays
aka Molly Pitcher

Scene 23

FT. WASHINGTON, NEW YORK NOVEMBER 1776

Margaret Cochran Corbin aka Molly Pitcher helped defend Fort Washington in New York in November 1776. Margaret married John Corbin of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1772, also, an artilleryman or matross in the Continental Army. Margaret became a camp follower, accompanying John during his enlistment. On 16 November 1776, John was at Ft. Washington in northern Manhattan. He was killed and Margaret took his place at the cannon. She continued to fire it until she was seriously wounded in the arm, chest and jaw.

She was captured by the British and as the equivalent of a wounded soldier, Margaret was released by the British on parole. She received an annual pension of \$50 by the state of Pennsylvania. Her nickname was “Captain Molly.” She was born in Franklin Co., PA on 12 November 1751 and died in 1800.



Scene 24

DANBY, CONNECTICUT 26 APRIL 1777

Sibil Ludington made an all-night horseback ride 40 miles to rally American militiamen in neighboring towns after British forces raided and burnt Danbury, Connecticut which was 25 miles away on 26 Apr 1777.

According to the legend, she was putting the younger children to bed that night. She was 16 years old at the time. Her father was a colonel in the local colonial militia. His men were scattered over a wide area around the Ludington house. She rode alone with only a stick to prod her horse, Star, and to use to knock on the doors spreading the alert in time.

Compared to Paul Revere's famous ride, she rode twice as far through dirt roads and in the pitch blackness alone, whereas Revere was older, and had others to help him.

She was born on 5 April 1761 in Putnam Co., New York. She married Edmond Ogden 24 October 1784. She had at least one child who was born at the end of the War. She died 26 February 1839 in Catskill, Greene Co., New York.



Scene 3

MACHIAS, MAINE JUNE 1775

Hannah Watts Weston collected and carried powder and lead to soldiers at Machias, Maine in June 1775. She married Josiah Weston. She was 17 years old and 6 months pregnant when she and her sister-in-law, **Rebecca Weston Libby**, collected about 30-40 pounds of powder and ball and traveled on foot trying to follow the path that the men had taken. It was 16 miles of rugged terrain pulling a cart with 30-40 pounds of ammunition. (District of Massachusetts) The couple had 13 children (5 were born during the Revolutionary War.) Hannah died 12 Dec 1855 in Washington Co., Maine.

She is DAR Patriot A123495.

MACHIAS, MAINE JUNE 1775

Rebecca Weston Libby collected and carried powder and lead to soldiers at Machias, Maine in June 1775, with her sister-in-law, **Hannah Watts Weston**, when she was 15 years old. She married Reuben Libby on 21 Mar 1776. She and Reuben had 9 children (6 were born during the Revolutionary War!) She died Jul 1819 in Washington Co., Maine (District of Massachusetts)

She is DAR Patriot A070244.

NOTE: *Today, it takes about 20 minutes to walk a mile on flat ground. Can you image walking 16 miles pulling a Loaded cart over rugged ground through the woods?*



Scene 1

LEXINGTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 1781

Emily Geiger was born in 1763 in Lexington, South Carolina. In 1781 General Nathaniel Greene needed someone to carry an order to Thomas Sumter's camp to ask for reinforcements. 18-year-old Emily had her own trained horse and wanted to help the cause. She had no arms and no provisions.

On the second day she was caught by the Tories but tore up the letter she was carrying and ate it. After being detained at Ft. Granby, the soldiers waited on a female Loyalist to arrive so she could be searched. Finding nothing in her possession they let her go and she delivered the message she had memorized. She was called "The Maid of the Congaree".

She married John Threwits 18 October 1789. She had one child in 1790. She died in 1825 in Lexington, South Carolina.

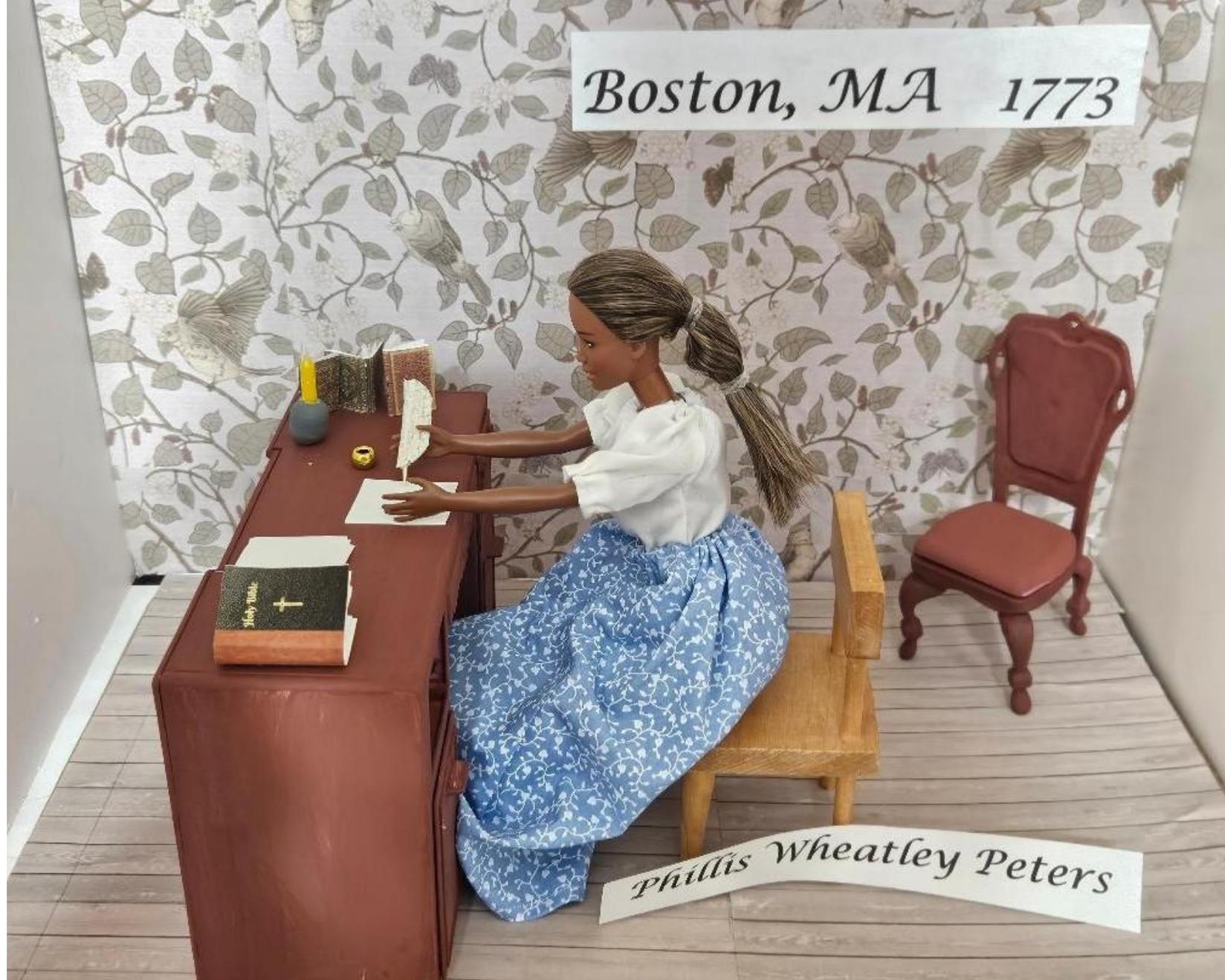


Scene 31

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Phillis Wheatley Peters, an educated black woman wrote poetry extolling the accomplishments of George Washington and sent it to the commander-in-chief. Washington responded by praising her talents and inviting her to his headquarters. Her “Memoir and Poems of Phillis Wheatley” was published in 1834 and “The Letters of Phillis Wheatley, the Negro Slave Poet of Boston” appeared in 1864.

She was born in about 1753 in West Africa. She was kidnapped and subsequently sold into slavery at the age of seven or eight and transported to North America, where she was bought by the Wheatley family of Boston. After she learned to read and write, they encouraged her poetry when they saw her talent. She was emancipated by the Wheatleys shortly after the publication of her book of Poems. The Wheatleys died soon thereafter, Phillis Wheatley married John Peters, a poor grocer. All three of her children died young. And she died on 5 Dec 1784 in poverty and obscurity at the age of 31.



Boston, MA 1773

Phillis Wheatley Peters

Scene 6

SETAUKET, NEW YORK 1776

Anna Smith Strong was one of the few female members of the Culper Spy Ring during the American Revolution. Her perceived main contribution in the Ring was to relay signals to a courier who ran smuggling and military missions for General George Washington. She hung her clothes on a clothesline in a certain way and used kerchiefs and even a black under skirt.

She was born on 14 April 1740 in Suffolk County, New York She married Selah Brewster Strong III on 9 November 1760 in Suffolk County, New York. He was a delegate to the first three provincial congresses in colonial New York. He was also a captain in the NY militia in 1776 and was captured and imprisoned as a spy. Anna eventually got Selah paroled through the influence of Tory relatives. She had 10 children. She died on 12 August 1812 in Suffolk County, New York.



Scene 7

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Lydia Barrington Darragh rendered aid by spying for the Rebels. She was born in 1728 in Dublin, Ireland. She married William Darragh on 2 November 1753 at the Society of Friends Meetinghouse in Dublin, Ireland. They had 10 children. She died 28 Dec 1789 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.

She eavesdropped on the British who were quartered in her house and discovered a plot to go after Washington's Army at Whitemarsh in 2 days. She informed the American authorities at Whitemarsh and saved George Washington's Army from being destroyed.

She is DAR Patriot A029856.



Scene 8

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

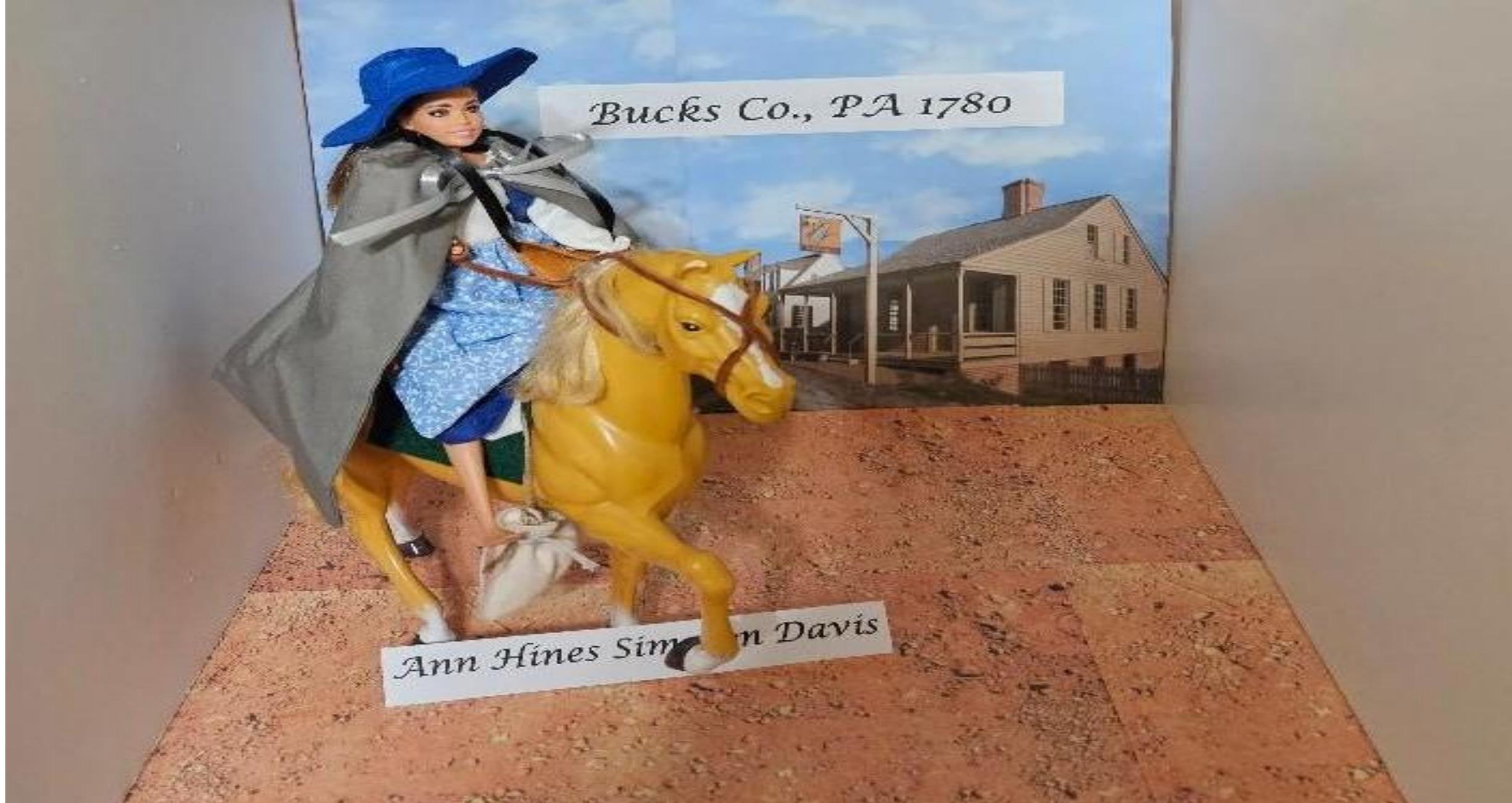
1780

Ann Hines Simpson Davis was a special messenger for Gen. George Washington when she was 16 years old. She was handpicked by George Washington and delivered messages from Washington to his generals while they were in eastern Pennsylvania. She hid them in sacks of food, her clothes, vegetables.

She married John Burley Davis on 26 Jun 1783 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They had 9 children.

They was born 29 Dec 1764 in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania and died 6 Jun 1851 in Dublin, Franklin Co., Ohio.

She is DAR Patriot A030175 (Future applicants must prove correct service)



Scene 9

PEPPERELL BRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS APRIL 1775

Prudence “Pru” Cummings Wright was the leader of the women guarding Pepperell Bridge in Massachusetts against the British. She was elected by the townsfolk to command a women’s militia known as the Mrs. David Wright’s Guard. The women dressed in their husbands’ clothes and carried “anything that would serve as potential weapons include pitchforks”. In April 1775, while visiting she overheard her brother, and his Tory cohort discuss a plan to deliver a message to British regulars revealing the location of gunpowder hidden by the rebel Patriots. In short time she was back in Pepperell to her “militia”. It was decided to stop the Tory spies at the bridge. They gathered their pitchforks and farm tools and waited in the shadows of the bridge. As the two horsemen approached, they burst out surprising the Tories. The brother knew the depth of his sister’s commitment to the cause and immediately turned tail avoiding possible fatal injury. His companion, Benjamin Whiting pushed forward, believing he couldn’t be stopped by a bunch of women. He was wrong of course. Both were dragged off their mounts and searched. Dispatches intended for the British and the men were escorted to the Committee of Safety.

She married David Wright in 1761. They had 11 children. She was born on 26 Nov 1740 in West Dunstable, New Hampshire and she died 2 December 1824 in Pepperell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.

She is DAR Patriot A130958.

PEPPERELL BRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Sarah Hartwell Shattuck was “lieutenant” of the group of women who guarded the Pepperell Bridge. She was born on 19 Mar 1738 in Groton, MA. She married Capt. Job Shattuck on 25 May 1758 in Pepperell, and they had 10 children. She died in Groton on 5 May 1798, and her tombstone reads “Retire my friends dry up your tears, I shall rise when Christ appears.”

She is DAR Patriot A103108.



Scene 10

Hannah Archer Till worked as a paid cook and servant for George Washington. Her original name was Long Point (father, Longhorn, Oneida Indian and mother, African American slave). She married Isaac Till (slave of Capt. John Johnson) who also cooked for General Washington. She purchased her freedom on 30 October 1778 while working for 6-1/2 years as a cook for George Washington and then 6 months for Marquis de Lafayette before he returned to France. She also helped Lafayette with his English. She was born 25 Nov 1721 in Kent Co., Delaware and died 13 Dec 1826 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They had at least 7 children. She gave birth to one son while at Valley Forge with Washington's Army. When Lafayette returned to the US, he sought her out and when he found out that she was losing her house because she couldn't pay the mortgage, he paid off her mortgage for her.

Parthena Brelsford Bessonett was a nurse for Lafayette in 1777. She helped with the cooking and baking at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777/8.

She married Charles Bessonett about 1784 in Bucks County. She was born in 1758 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and died in 1839 in Bristol County, Pennsylvania. They had 6 children.

She is DAR Patriot A009707.

Valley Forge, PA

*Winter
December 1777-June 1778*



Hannah Archer Till

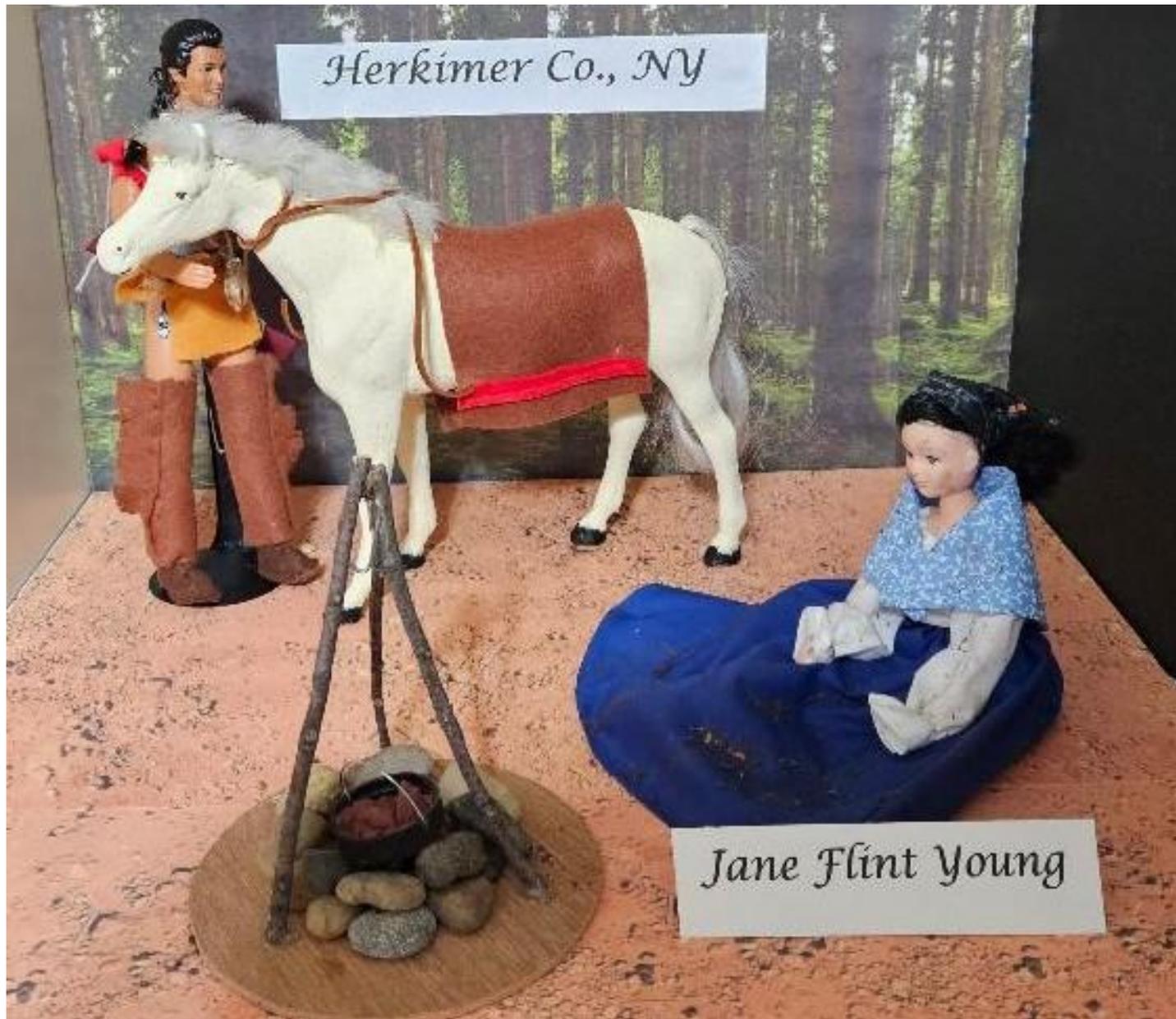
Parthena Brelsford Bessonett

Scene 2 & 3

HERKIMER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Jane Flint Young she was a prisoner of the Indians and held in Canada for 16 months. They lived in New York 3 miles east of the Hudson River, on the road leading from Tarrytown to White Plains. Their home and barn were burned out and she and her husband were taken prisoner. She married Joseph Young about 1777. She was born ca 1759 Canajoharie, New York and died on 21 May 1842 in Lee, Oneida Co., New York. They had 7 children.

She is DAR Patriot A130030.



Scene 12

EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA OCTOBER 1774

Penelope Padgett Hodgson Craven Barker was the President of the Edenton Tea Party which was a group of 51 women in Edenton who resolved to stop buying English imports in support of the actions and resolutions of the First Provincial Congress. It was the first recorded women's political demonstration in America.

She was born on 17 Jun 1728 at Blenheim Manor in Edenton, North Carolina. She married John Hodgson when she was 17 years old. John died 2 years later. She ran the plantations and took care of her 2 children and 3 stepchildren. In 1752 she married James Craven. He died 3 years later. She became the richest woman in the Province of North Carolina. She married Thomas Barker in 1757. She had 3 more children. She died in 1796.



Scene 11

WILKES COUNTY, GEORGIA

Nancy Ann Morgan Hart captured Loyalists. She is characterized as tough, strong and resourceful frontier woman who repeatedly outsmarted Tory soldiers and killed some outright in the Piedmont area of Georgia. She was rough-hewn and rawboned, with red hair and a face scarred by smallpox.

Out of the murder of Patriot leader Dooly comes the best known and most interesting legend of the Revolution in Georgia, the story of Nancy Hart. Five of the murderers, says the legend, called soon after their gory deed at the cabin of Nancy Hart in frontier Wilkes County and demanded food. While the food was being prepared, they stacked their muskets in the corner and made merry by emptying a well-filled jug. Nancy sent her daughter to the spring for water and to warn the Whig men in the neighborhood that Tories were in the cabin.

When the meal began more water was needed, and the daughter was dispatched with instructions to signal the Whigs to come to the cabin. Then Nancy began to slip the muskets through a crack between the logs. The Tories discovered this, but before they could do anything Nancy, musket in hand, warned them that she would shoot the first one who moved. A Tory moved, Nancy fired, and the Tory fell to the floor dead.

NANCY HART, CONT.

A second musket was instantly in Nancy's hands and the daughter returned with word that Whig men would arrive soon. Nancy's reputation with firearms was well known, but her being cross-eyed made it difficult for her prisoners to know just which one she was watching. If they were to escape, they must do so before the militia men arrived. Another Tory moved and joined his companion on the floor. The other three accepted Nancy's demand that they "surrender their ugly Tory carcasses to a Whig woman" and were hanged without further ado when the Whig men arrived. According to legend, Nancy and her fellow Whigs did other notable services in Wilkes County that matched the deeds of Colonel Brown and other fiendish Tories.

She married Benjamin Hart. She was born 17 Mar 1747 in North Carolina and died 1840 in Henderson Co., KY. She had 8 children.

She is DAR Patriot A051652.



Scene 14

COWPENS, SOUTH CAROLINA 17 JANUARY 1781

Margaret Katherine “Kate” Moore was a scout for the American Forces and guided soldiers through the Piedmont area of South Carolina. She knew backcountry trails and shortcuts. She guided them to Cowpens where the battle would be on 17 January 1781. She was called the “heroine of the Battle of Cowpens.” She married Andrew Barry in 1767. She was captured and refused to reveal the position of her husband’s company, and some accounts reported that the British beat her in retaliation. She was born in 1752 in Antrim, Ireland and died on 29 September 1823 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. They had 11 children.

She is DAR Patriot A006840.



Scene 16

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Deborah Sampson Gannett/Robert Shurtleff disguised herself as a man and fought in the American Revolution for 17 months. She escaped detection even when shot in the left thigh. She extracted the pistol ball herself. But she became ill during an epidemic, was taken to a hospital, and lost consciousness. That's when she was discovered.

She married Benjamin Gannett 7 April 1785 in Massachusetts. They had 3 children. She was born on 17 December 1760 in Plympton, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died on 29 April 1827 in Sharon, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. She received a Revolutionary War Soldier pension SW*H32722.

She is DAR Patriot A043501.



Scene 25

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO FT. SAN CARLOS, LOUISIANA TERRITORY SPRING 1780

Madame Magdelaine Pitre (Peterson) dit Honore Tesson canoed hundreds of miles by herself to warn St. Louis of the impending attack of 26 May 1780. She was married to Louis dit Honore Tesson in 1759. He was taken prisoner by the British as a suspected spy and she escaped to warn St. Louis. She was born about 1739 and died 8 April 1812 in St. Louis City, Missouri. They had 9 children.

She is DAR Patriot A057471 (Future applicants must prove correct service).



Scene 28

BUNKER HILL, MASSACHUSETTS 17 JUNE 1775

Mara Sargent Grace nursed the wounded after the battle of Bunker Hill. She was 15 years old. She also gave material aid during the War. And she washed and ironed for Martha Washington. She made lace caps for Martha and knit silk stockings for the General.

She married Moses Grace. She was born 9 October 1762 Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts and died 30 August 1844 in Springfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. They had 5 children.

She is DAR Patriot A100166.

BUNKER HILL, MASSACHUSETTS

17 JUNE 1775

Anne Adams Tufts cared for the wounded after Battle of Bunker Hill. She married Peter Tufts, Jr. in Cambridge, Massachusetts on 19 April 1750. They had at least 11 children. She was born on 8 Jul 1729 Lexington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts and died 7 Feb 1813 in Medford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

She is DAR Patriot A116782 (future applicants must prove correct service)



Scene 26

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 1776

Elizabeth Griscom Ross Ashburn Claypoole was an upholsterer and flag maker. George Washington asked her to help design a flag for our new nation around 1776. Over the decades she and her daughters sewed garrison flags for the Indian Department and other government agencies.

She married John Ross 4 Nov 1773 in Camden County, New Jersey. When he died in the War she married another soldier Joseph Ashburn 15 Jun 1777 and when he died in the War she married John Claypoole in May 1783 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. All together she had 7 daughters.

She was born in in January 1752 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and died On 30 January 1836 in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, PA 1776



Elizabeth Griscom Ross Ashburn Claypoole

Scene 29

FT. SAN CARLOS, LOUISIANA TERRITORY 26 MAY 1780

Madame Vegnette and her 2 daughters survived being shot during their harrowing escape back to town in a horse cart at the beginning of the Battle of Ft. San Carlos. They were caught in the fields during the British and Indian raid on St. Louis. Not much is known about Madame Vegnette and her daughters.

FT. SAN CARLOS, LOUISIANA TERRITORY 26 MAY 1780

Angelique/Tichemchanga Blanchette (Indian of the Grand Osage) was the wife of Louis Blanchette, the founder of Saint Charles. She was the goddaughter of Thomas Valdy. Louis was a hunter, trader and voyageur. He was also in the militia during the Battle of St. Louis. (Battle of Ft. San Carlos) Angelique was in St. Louis when Louis was serving.

After the War ended, they married in King of France Church (Old Cathedral) in St. Louis on 14 October 1790. They had at least 2 children. She was baptized in St. Louis in 1759 and died in St. Charles, Missouri on 11 February 1793, six months before her husband.

FT. SAN CARLOS, LOUISIANA TERRITORY 26 MAY 1780

Madam Marie Josephte Pyant/Pinconneau dit Rigauche was at the Battle of Ft. San Carlos 26 May 1780, she donned her husband's militia coat and grabbed a pistol and a knife at the first sign of the attack and rushed to the main gate to urge the men on. She married Ignace Rigauche. She founded a school for girls of the social elite of St. Louis in 1797. It is believed that she retired to St. Ferdinand de Florissant church property where she remained until her death.



Scene 27

BRYAN'S STATION, NORTH CAROLINA AUGUST 1782

Mary Boone Bryan suffered depredation and helped defend Bryan's Station when the men were away hunting. Once when the fort was surrounded by Indians and the women were out of water, she let a group to the spring returning unharmed. She was Daniel's sister. She married William Bryan, founder of Bryan's Station, in 1755 in Rowan County, North Carolina. They had 10 children. After he died in 1781, she married Charles Smith on 19 September 1818 In Pendleton County, Kentucky. She was born 3 November 1736 in Berks County, Pennsylvania and died 9 July 1819 in Harrison County, Kentucky.

She is DAR Patriot A016269.

BRYAN'S STATION, NORTH CAROLINA AUGUST 1782, CONT.

Margaret “Peggy” Mitchell Stocker was at Bryan’s Station which was a settlement established about 1775-6 by brothers Morgan, James, William and Joseph Bryan from North Carolina. During the siege of August 1782, she and other women Retrieved water for the fort. The Indians would not attack the women and that is why the women were sent out to retrieve the water.

She was born around 1740 in Pennsylvania and died after 29 Oct 1804 in Fayette County, Kentucky. She married George Stocker about 1759 in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

She is DAR Patriot A110357.

Sarah Boone Brooks was a defender of Bryan’s Station. She was a daughter of Samuel Boone, Daniel’s brother. She married Thomas Brooks on 13 March 1782. They had 3 children. When Thomas died, she married David Montgomery on 9 June 1802 in Mason County, Kentucky. They had 3 children. She was born 24 November 1763 in Rowan County, North Carolina and died 31 December 1848 in Brown County, Ohio.

She is DAR Patriot A015081.

BRYAN'S STATION, NORTH CAROLINA AUGUST 1782, CONT.

Mary “Polly” Hawkins Craig led the pioneer women who fetched water from the spring to defend against the use of burning arrows by the attackers in the siege of Bryan’s Station in August 1782. If the fort had burned, the attackers could have reached the women and children sheltering there.

She was born 19 September 1716 in King William County, Virginia and died 1 Jan 1804 in Georgetown near Scott County, Kentucky. She married Taliaferro Craig, Sr. in 1732 in Prince William County, Virginia. They had 12 children.

She is DAR Patriot A027259.



Scene 17

FT. BOONESBOROUGH, KENTUCKY 7 SEP 1778

Martha Bryan Boone paid for services rendered and assisted in defense of Ft. Boonesborough in Kentucky (siege 7 Sep 1778). She married Edward Boone in 1757 in Rowan County, North Carolina. She was born 19 March 1736 Opequon, Orange County, Virginia and died after 23 Jul 1793 in Clark County, Kentucky.

She is DAR Patriot A204115.

Rebecca Bryan Boone assisted in the defense at Ft. Boonesborough in Kentucky. She also gave her horse for the Militia. She married Daniel Boone. She was born on 9 January 1739 in Opequon, Frederick County, Virginia and died 18 March 1813 in St. Charles County, Missouri. She raised 10 of her own children and eight of her Bryan nieces and nephews that she and Daniel adopted. She was the first white woman settler in the state of Kentucky.

She is DAR Patriot A012124.

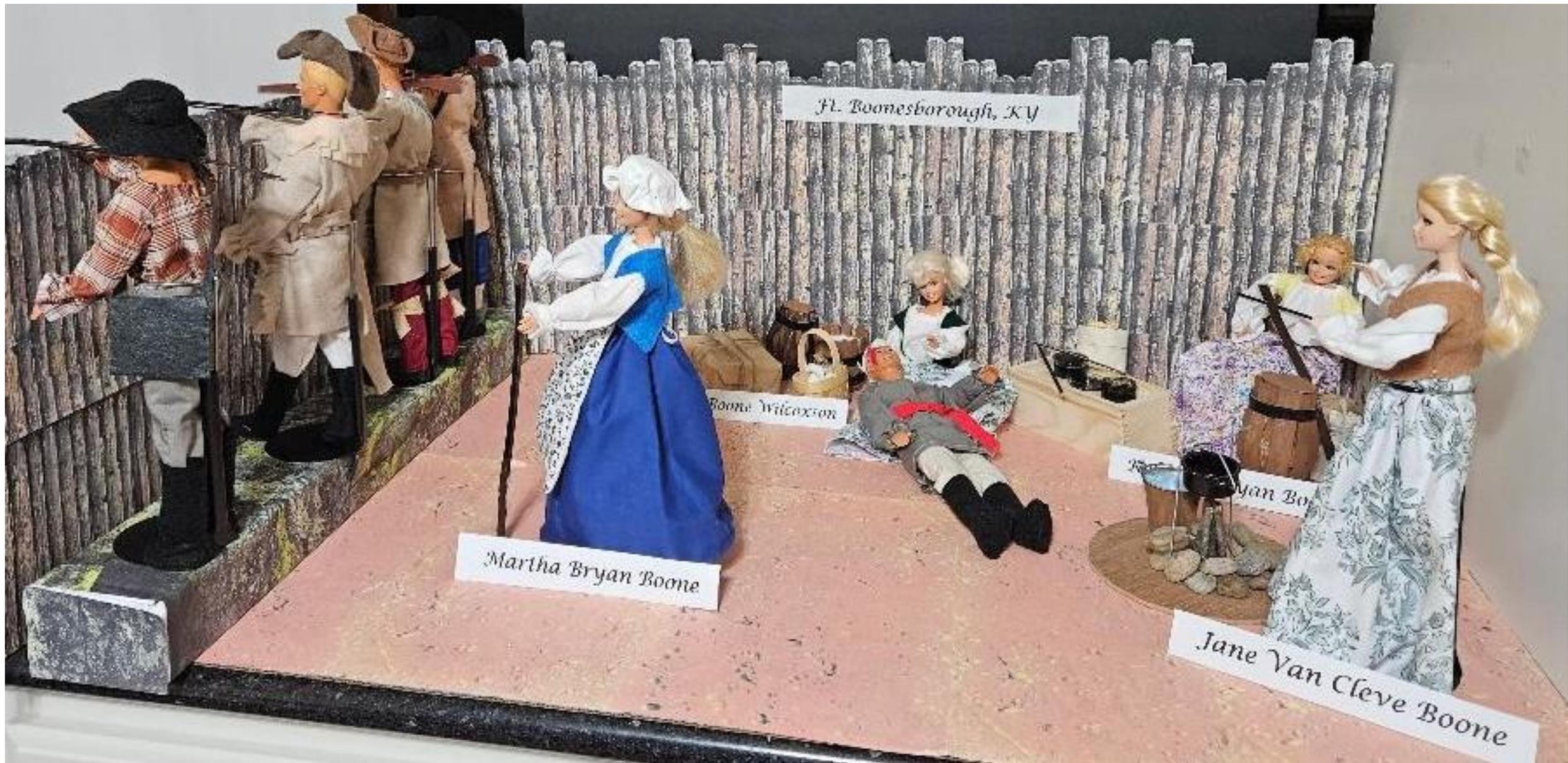
FT. BOONESBOROUGH, KENTUCKY 7 SEP 1778, CONT.

Jane Van Cleve Boone suffered depredation at the siege of Boonesborough in 1778, She married Squire Boone Jr., brother of Daniel, on 8 August 1765 in North Carolina. She was born on 16 October 1749 Middlesex, Monmouth County, New Jersey died 10 March 1829 Ottercreek, Meade County, Kentucky. They had 7 children.

She is DAR Patriot A119103.

Sarah Boone Wilcoxson helped defend Ft. Boonesborough, Kentucky from Indian attack. She was the daughter of Squire Boone and Sarah Jarman Morgan, sister of Daniel Boone. She was married to John Wilcoxson, Sr. on 29 May 1742 In Berks County, Pennsylvania. They had 10 “proven” children. She was born 7 June 1724 New Britain Twp., Bucks County, Pennsylvania and died 18 July 1815 in Madison County, Kentucky.

She is DAR Patriot A001440 (future applicants must prove correct service).



Scene 18

FT. BOONSEBOROUGH, KENTUCKY 14 JUL 1776

Jemima Boone Callaway assisted in the defense at Ft. Boonesborough, Kentucky. She was also captured by a Cherokee-Shawnee raiding party on 14 July 1776. Her father Daniel and his party rescued Jemima and her friends 3 days later. She married Flanders Isham Callaway in 1777. She was born 4 October 1762 in Rowan County, North Carolina and died 30 August 1834 in Marthasville, Warren County, Missouri.

She is DAR Patriot A018376.

22) Elizabeth “Betsy” Callaway Henderson was captured by Indians on 14 July 1776 In Kentucky. Daniel Boone and his party rescued her and her friends 3 days later. She married Col. Samuel Henderson in 1776 in Boonesborough, Kentucky. They had 12 children. She was born 14 August 1760 in Bedford County, Virginia and died 14 October 1815 in Franklin County, Tennessee.

She is DAR Patriot A001142.

FT. BOONSEBOROUGH, KENTUCKY 14 JUL 1776, CONT.

Frances Walton Callaway Holder was living in the fort during the siege of Ft. Boonesborough, Kentucky and Was captured by Indians on 14 Jul 1776 in Kentucky. Daniel Boone and his party rescued her and her friends 3 days later. She was born on 16 June 1763 in Bedford County, Virginia and died in 1805 in Boonesborough, Kentucky. She married Col. John Holder in 1778, and they had 7 children. When Col. Holder died, she married John McGuire on 21 December 1802 in Clark County, Kentucky and they had one child.

She is DAR Patriot A018366.



Scene 19

RUDDLE'S STATION, KENTUCKY 22 JUNE 1780

Margaret A. (maiden name unknown) Lail was a prisoner of war. She and George and her parents were captured by the British and Indians at Ruddle's Station Fort, Kentucky on 22 Jun 1780 and were forced to march to Detroit. This is 365 miles. They were kept prisoners for several years. She was born 5 May 1736 in Germany and died 8 Jun 1815 in Bourbon County, Kentucky. She married George Lail about 1755. One of her daughters married Andrew C. Zumwalt. One daughter, Eva, escaped after a few months, and returned to Lexington, KY.

She is DAR Patriot A067824.

Selah, slave of James Trabue who accompanied him to Ruddell's Station the day before it was captured. Selah was recovered during Wayne's Treaty in 1795.

MARTIN'S STATION, KENTUCKY 22 JUNE 1780

Both of these Stations were attacked, and hundreds of people were killed and at least one hundred were taken as slaves/hostages by the British led Indians.

Dinah, slave of Captain John Dunkin. She was returned from captivity during Wayne's Treaty of 1795.

Keggy (Kijah), slave of Agnes LaForce and daughter of slave Betty. After the capture she was taken into possession of Captain Matthew Elliott.

Agnes Mosby LaForce was born about 1728 and married Rene LaForce who was accidentally killed by his son before 1780. She died about 1810. Alice's whole family were taken by the Indians and all her many slaves.

She is DAR Patriot A206465.

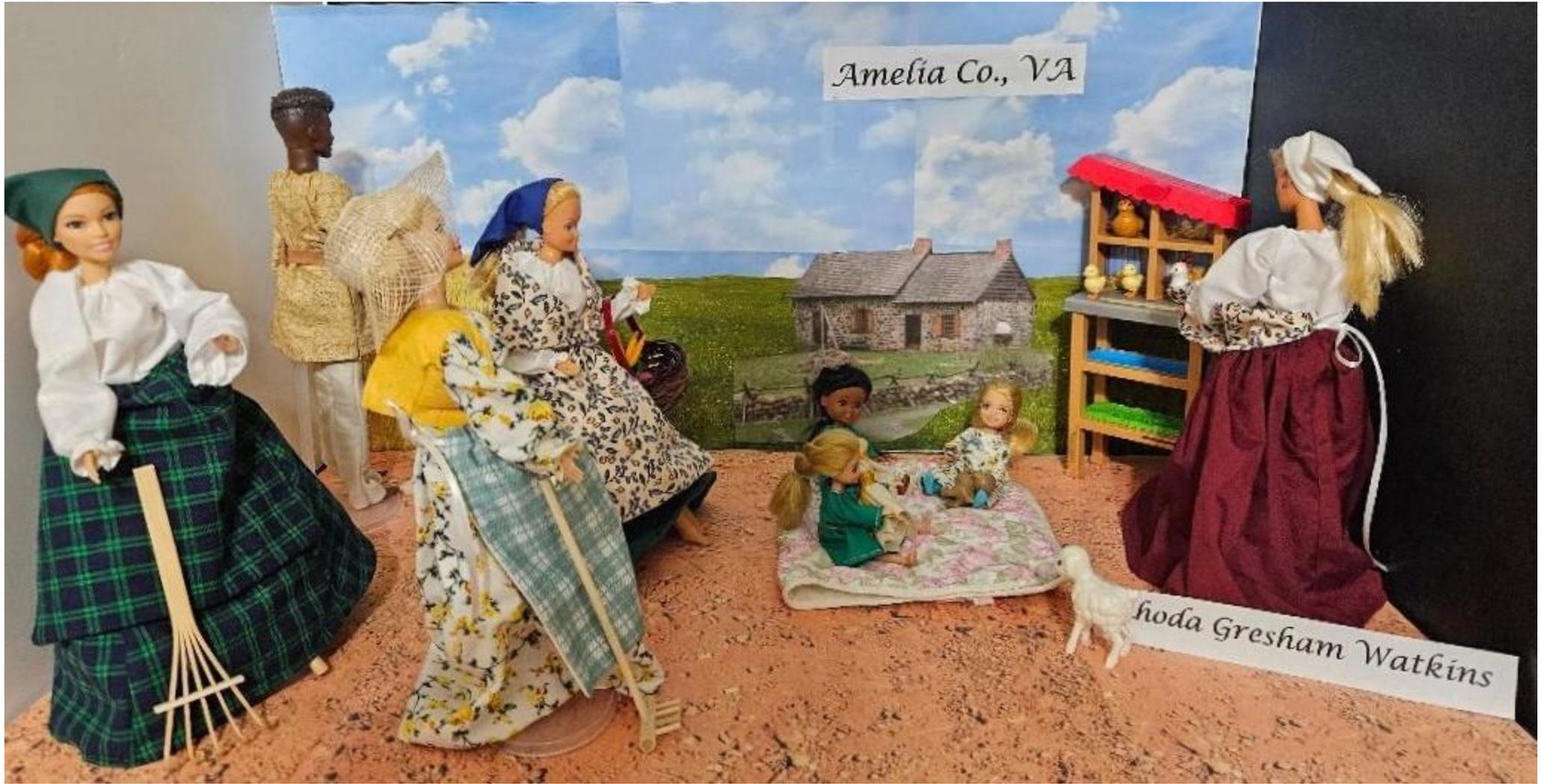


Scene 20

ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA 1783

Rhoda Gresham Watkins paid the supply tax for Virginia in 1783. This tax was collected to supply the troops with needed arms and equipment. She married Joel Watkins 15 January 1752 in Amelia County, Virginia. He died in January 1776. They had 9 children. Rhoda continued working on the farm and taking care of her children. She was born after 1734 in Virginia and died around 1797 in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

DAR Patriot A215892



Scene 21

ELBERT COUNTY, GEORGIA MAY 1781

Mary Peggy Claiborne Webb suffered deprivation. She was burned out of her home and was chased away with her family by Tories and Loyalists in Elbert Co., GA. She married John Webb in 1740 in Albemarle County, Virginia. John was killed during The Revolutionary War in May 1781 in Wilkes County, Georgia. They had 10 children, and 3 of their sons were all soldiers in the Revolutionary War. And 3 of their daughters married Rev War soldiers.



Scene 22

FT. SCHUYLER (STANWIX), NEW YORK

Two Kettles Together-Tyonajanegan was an Oneida Indian who fought with her husband at the Siege of Ft. Schuyler (Stanwix) with the Americans. As her husband was wounded through the wrist she reloaded his pistols. After the battle ended, she procured a horse and rode into the valley to report the outcome and prepare people for the flood of wounded men that would be returning. She and her husband then acted as messengers for the Americans. Gen. Gates instructed Col. Gansevoort to deliver to her 3 gallons of rum, for a winter's supply for her family.

She was born about 1740 and married Han Yerry /Tewahangarnahken (He who Takes up the Snow Shoe), a chief warrior of the Wolf Clan Oneidas. They had 3 sons and 1 daughter. She fought throughout the Revolutionary War. The last mention of her is that she lost her eyesight late in life and she died probably around 1824 surviving her husband by 3 decades.



Scene 30

ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

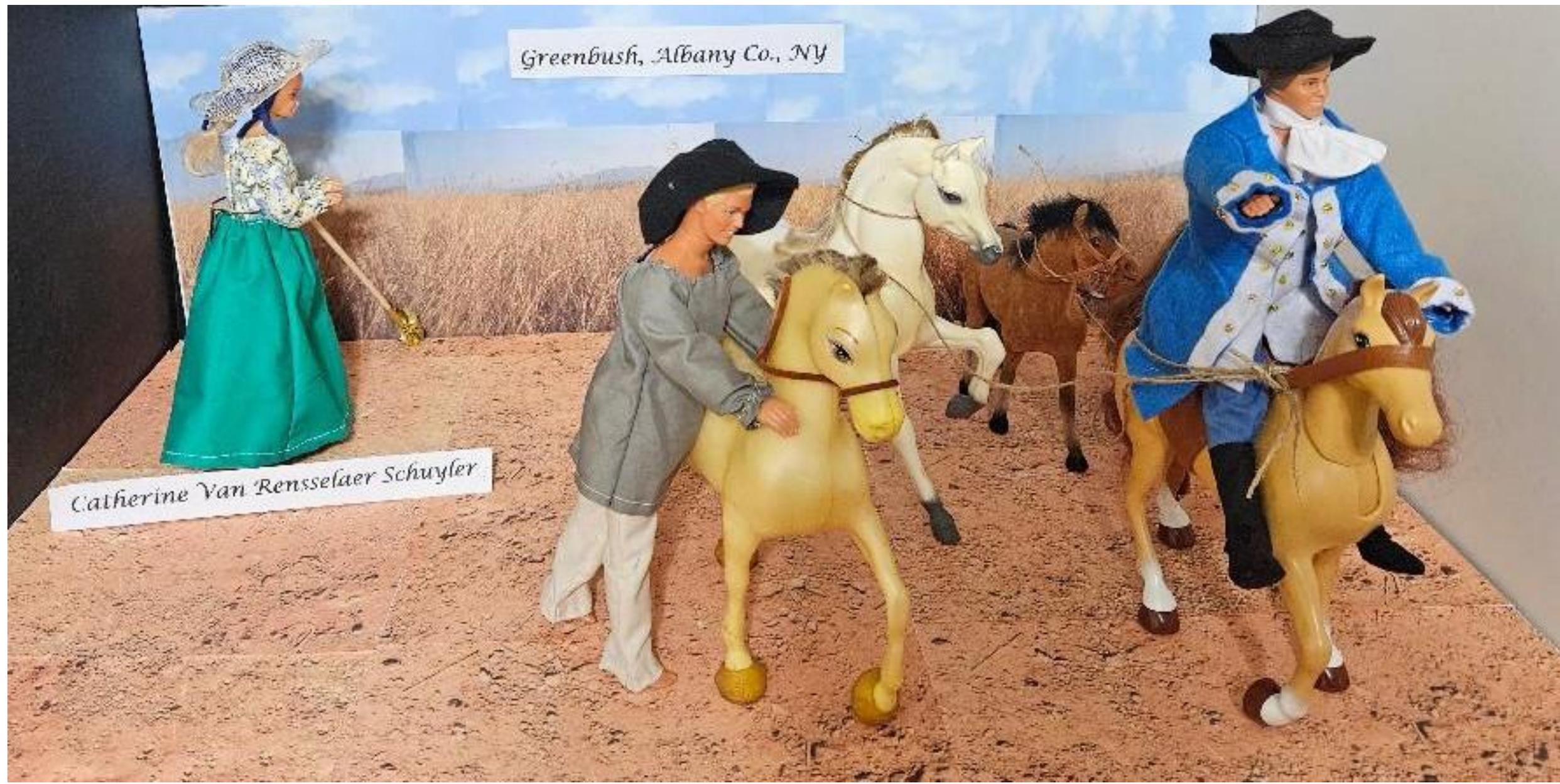
Catherine Van Rensselaer Schuyler furnished horses for the Army as they were retreating from Ft. Edward with British General Burgoyne on their heels. She went up by herself, in her chariot, from Albany to Saratoga, to see to the removal of her furniture. While there, she received directions from her husband to set fire to the fields of wheat and to request his tenants to do the same rather than have them taken by the British.

She married General Philip Schuyler. She was born 4 November 1734 in Greenbush, New York and died 7 March 1803 in Albany County, New York. They had at least 14 children.

She is DAR Patriot A101177.

Greenbush, Albany Co., NY

Catherine Van Rensselaer Schuyler



Scene 15

MONROE COUNTY, TENNESSEE JULY 1776

Nancy Ward was a Cherokee Indian who warned the Americans of an attack and supplied them with milk and beef. She was born and named Nanyehi about 1738 in the Cherokee chief-city, Chota (or town of refuge). Today, that area is within Monroe County, Tennessee. She married Tsu-la (or Kingfisher) when she was a young teen. They had one son and one daughter by the time she was 17. Her husband died in a battle where she had accompanied him to help reload his gun in 1755. In the late 1750's she married an Irish trader, Bryant Ward. She became "Nancy". The couple had one daughter. Bryant eventually left her and returned to his base in South Carolina and his first wife.

The Cherokee called her the "Beloved Mother of the Cherokee". She became the de facto ambassador between the Cherokee and the British and European Americans and had learned the art of diplomacy from her maternal uncle. In 1781, she was among the Cherokee leaders who met with an American delegation to discuss American settlements along the Little Pigeon River in Tennessee.

The Cherokee had to face multiple issues during the Rev War. Most of the tribes were originally allied with the British against the rebel colonists. But Nancy wanted to keep the peace with the rebels. In early July 1776, she warned a group of white settlers living near the Holston River on the Virginia border about an imminent attack by her people.

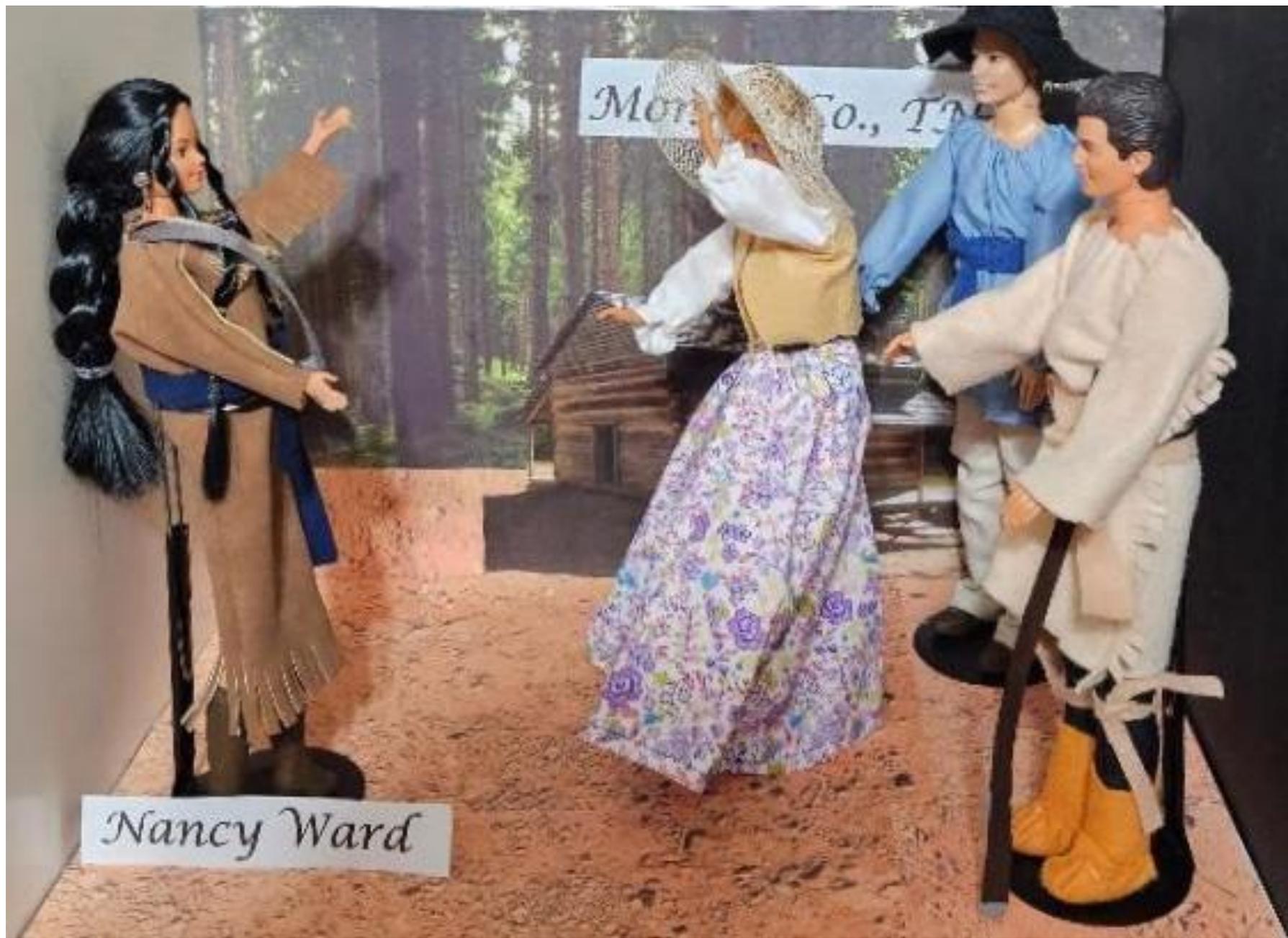
MONROE COUNTY, TENNESSEE JULY 1776

Nancy Ward, cont.

She saved captive women who taught her a new loom-weaving technique and taught her how to care for cows, milk them and process the milk into dairy products. She ended up raising cattle and bringing them to the rebel forces when they were starving.

She died between 1822-24 and is buried in Benton, Tennessee.

She is DAR Patriot #A120623.



Scene 32

FT. HENRY, OHIO COUNTY, VA

Elizabeth McCulloch Zane made bullets and reloaded guns at the siege of Ft. Henry, Ohio County, Virginia in September 1782. She was born on 30 Oct 1748 in Burlington County, New Jersey and died 17 Jan 1814 Wheeling, Ohio Co., VA. She married Col. Ebenezer Zane in Hardy County, Virginia in 1767. She had at least 6 sons and 7 daughters.

She is DAR Patriot A130548.

Elizabeth “Betty” Zane was a 17-year-old girl who saved Ft. Henry by delivering ammunition (black powder) amid a hail of musket balls and Native American arrows. The fort was under siege and Betty’s father was wounded and fell from the top of the fort right in front of her.

She was born on 19 July 1765 in Augusta County, Virginia. She died 23 August 1838 in Belmont County, Ohio. Before her first marriage she bore a daughter by one Capt. Van Swearingen. She married Ephraim McLaughlin and had 4 daughters and after his death she married Jacob Clark and had a son and daughter.

Each year her heroism is remembered each year during Betty Zane Pioneer Days.

She is DAR Patriot A130537.



Scene 5

CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Sarah Stillwell Griffin(g) was born 13 Nov 1753 in Cape May Co., New Jersey. She married Moses Griffin(g) on 17 October 1770 in Cape May Co., New Jersey. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 5 daughters. She died on 13 Mar 1804 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.

All the men of the city aged 15 years and older were ordered into the army and the women were left alone. The colonial privateers had captured British supplies which they had stored near the Ferry House for the Continental Soldiers which consisted of mostly food and clothing. The Tories had learned about the supplies and where they were stored. They also knew the Ferry House was unguarded.

One day, looking across the bay through her spy glass Rebecca saw a British ship approaching. She saw that a long boat filled with redcoats heading for the point. She and her sister Sarah set off to the cannon, located along the water's edge. Rebecca fired a round of cannon grapeshot toward the British and they returned to their sloop and left the bay.

Sarah's husband, Moses being a maritime raider, fell into the hands of the British. To win the release of her husband she traveled to New York and visited General Washington's encampment and obtained from him the control of a British officer of equal rank with her husband and proceeding in person to New York, she exchanged him for her husband.

She is DAR Patriot # A048250. (Future applicants must complete service and residence.)

CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Rebecca Stillwell Willets was born in 1750 in Cape May Co., New Jersey. Her sister was Sarah Stillwell Griffing. She married Thomas Willett about 1768 in Upper Precinct, Cape May Co., New Jersey. They had 5 children. She died in Upper Township, Cape May Co., New Jersey date unknown.

She and her sister thwarted a British contingent from stealing provisions from their town.



Scene 33

THIS IS JUST THE BEGINNING OF THE STORY---NOT THE END!

I hope you enjoyed the stories as much as I enjoyed making the scenes. There are so many more women I could have highlighted so if you are still interested in learning more, just Google “Women in the American Revolution”. More are being found and added to history pages.

If you are interested in joining DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution) please let me know and I can help you locate a chapter near you. pdickherber@yahoo.com