

Women for Aryan Unity Presents

Skuld

White Women from the Past



WAW Publications



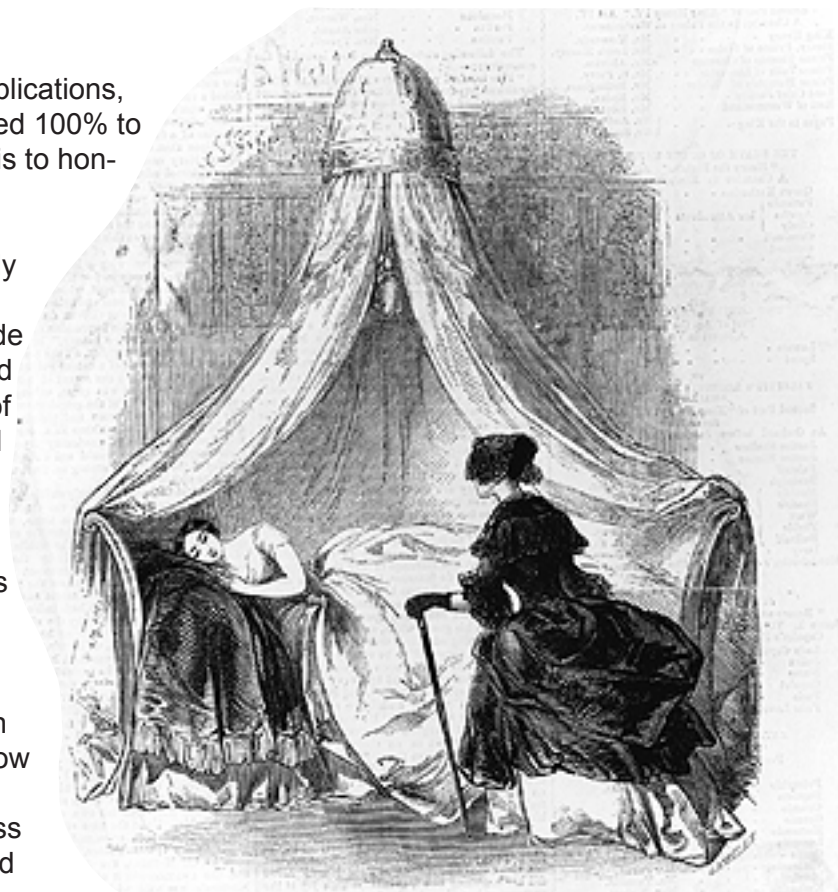
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Skuld is one of W.A.U's many paperback publications, this magazine is one of a kind; it is dedicated 100% to Aryan Women .The purpose behind Skuld is to honour Aryan Women past and Present.

Being a woman is a very tough job. We are usually forced to mesh both warrior and mother into one. Many types of women past and present have made our roles in today's society unique. We are labeled as many different things by many different kinds of men and women; one thing that cannot be denied is that we as women are both fierce and motherly all in one.

Throughout history, war has been seen as a mans job; however women have always been involved in battles and sieges, not to mention duels, prize-fights and so on. The most common occasion on which women would take part in battles was when their home was being attacked. A woman knew how to defend herself and her land. Proud women like Boudicca, Joan of Arc, Freydis Eriksdottir, Duchess Gaita of Lombardy, Countess Matilda Tuscany and many more.

Women have conquered the skies, art, and medicine and much more. As we have been forced to believe that women before us were content with being shackled to the kitchen sink, Skuld will tell you differently. Each issue of Skuld will focus on many different types of Aryan Women, both historical and mythological.



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Isabella

The Blue Blooded Queen

BACKGROUND HISTORY

The invasion of Western Europe by the Moors, also known as the Saracens, a Non-white Muslim army after 711 AD very nearly extinguished Aryan Europe, the threat of the Moors was no less serious than the Hunnish invasion which created the first Race War. The Moors were a mixed race: part Arabic, part Black and part mixed race and are easily distinguishable from the Aryan Visigothic of Spain. The Moors very nearly conquered all of Spain, and were only turned back from occupying all of Western Europe by a desperate White counter attack in France. The history of this seven hundred yearlong race war is without doubt one of the most arduous ever fought by the Aryans in defence of their homelands.

In 711 a Moorish fleet sailed onto the beachhead of Andalusia in Spain, their first territory on the European mainland.

The Spanish Gothic king of the time, Roderic, engaged the Moors in a three-day battle. The Moors won, and the Gothic Spaniards were forced to retreat, giving the Moors time to land a seemingly inexhaustible supply of soldiers from the North Africa. Soon the Moors had assembled a massive army and within a few months had conquered most of Gothic Spain.

THE TRIBUTE OF ARYAN VIRGINS

During the Muslim dominance of Spain only isolated pockets of Gothic resistance held out. In the North one a community secured its existence by being forced to enter a treaty with the Moors, which demanded the Goths had to hand over 100 Aryan Gothic virgins a year to the Moorish leaders for use in their harems. Eventually these regions banded together in an anti-Muslim alliance, and began pushing further south; slowly driving the Muslim forces back reclaim more of their homelands. This push lasted many hundreds of years – unfortunately more than enough time for race mixing between parts of the Aryan population and the Arab rulers to have taken place. In a great battle fought on the plains of Toledo in 1212, a great Aryan army defeated the Muslim Moors, from then the Moors occupied only the Southern parts of Spain.

ISABELLA AND FERDINAND

It was only with the rise of two great leaders - the red haired, blue eyed, Isabella I, Queen of Castile, and Ferdinand V, King of Aragon, that the Moors were finally driven from Europe. Isabella, who is renowned for not only liberating Spain from the last of the Moors, but for being one of the main sponsors of the voyages of discoveries of Christopher Columbus. Her parents were Spanish and Portuguese nobility who had, along with most of Spaniards, avoided race mixing caused by centuries of Moorish rule. Aged 18 Isabella married Ferdinand, who was King of Aragon, King of Sicily and King of Naples, they had five children. Isabella became Queen of Castile when she was 23 years old. No sooner had she become Queen, her kingdom was invaded by the Portuguese, who hoped to capitalise on a weaker Spain in the confusion following the Moorish invasion. Castile was very nearly overrun, after a supreme effort Isabella and Ferdinand were able to raise a strong enough army to defeat the Portuguese. With the Portuguese threat settled, the Aryan King and Queen then turned their attention to their real enemy: the Muslim Moors.

THE TEN YEAR WAR

The Muslims renewed their assault on Spain in 1482; a war, which lasted ten years, broke out. Isabella and Ferdinand used the money and riches they had confiscated from Spain's Jewish population and bought large quantities of new cannons and weapons. When they ran out of

money, Isabella sold all of her own royal and personal gold, silver, pearls and jewels, to raise money for the liberation of her country from the Moors. With these weapons of war, Isabella and Ferdinand waged a demanding and extremely costly, in terms of lives and material, war to drive the Moors out of Europe for once and for all.

THE FALL OF GRENADA

The Moors held the city of Grenada, in 1491 the great Aryan army stood outside the gates of the city of Grenada; outside Ferdinand and Isabella personally took command of the siege army. After five months the Moors became desperate, their food supplies ran low and disease started to spread within the closed walls. Finally the Moorish king, Abu Abd-Allah, opened negotiations for surrender.

"On Monday 2 January 1492, Isabella and Ferdinand left the camp with their army duly drawn up. As they came near to the Alhambra, Abu Abd-Allah rode out, accompanied by many of his knights, with the keys of the city in his hand. He tried to dismount in order to kiss the king's hand, but the king would not allow it. The Moor kissed Ferdinand on the arm and gave him the keys, saying 'Take the keys of your city, for I, and the men who are within, are your vassals.' King Ferdinand took the keys and gave them to the queen..."

The surrender of Grenada in 1492 was the first time in 770 years the Aryan Goths once again ruled all of Spain.

THE INQUISITION

While the Moors where in power, they employed Jews in their administration, because of their common Semitic ancestry with the Spanish Jews and because of the Jews hatred the Aryan Spanish. In the Grenada the Spanish were enraged to learn that the Moorish king's Prime Minister and most of his leading advisors were Jews: a total massacre of Jews in the city followed that discovery. The alliance between Jews and the Moors inflamed the anti-Semitic feeling amongst the Aryan Goths even further; the Spanish Jews were amongst the first to feel the full effects of the fall of the Moors from power in Spain. When Spain was finally liberated from the Non-white Moors, the long suppressed anti-Jewish sentiment broke out in full fury. Isabella had obtained from the Pope in Rome a dispensation to establish the Inquisition in Spain, which soon turned into a fully-fledged anti-Jewish campaign under the name of Christianity. The infamous Spanish inquisition begun, it was set up to enforce Christendom, was used to persecute Jews, who were regarded as the enemies of White Spain. A secret meeting to resist the Inquisition with force was held, Isabella's spies found out about the planned rebellion and arrested the ringleaders, most prominent amongst them a rabbi named Diego de Susan. He, along with six other Jews, was tried for subversion, found guilty and executed by burning at the stake.

THE EXPULSION OF THE JEWS

With anti-Semitic feelings burning brightly the Jews broke into panic, and starting fleeing Spain in large numbers, some going to Italy, most going to North Africa or to Muslim held Turkey, where they once again enjoyed special status. In 1492 Isabella and Ferdinand formally expelled all Jews from that country, punishing the Spanish Jews for having actively collaborated with the Moors during their 780 year long occupation. All property belonging to the Jews was seized by Isabella and added to the state treasury. Individuals tainted with Jewish or Moor blood where executed or fled from the country. "Spanish society drove itself," historian J.H. Elliot writes, "on a ruthless, quest for pureza de sangre (purity of blood)". One of the process, used by Isabella to identify individuals who where not of the Aryan race, was if blue veins where not clearly visible on the inside of their arms, the individual was not allowed to remain in Spain.

SPAIN'S GOLDEN AGE

After the expulsion of the Moors and the Jews, Spain entered its Golden Age: it created a huge empire, and became one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Unfortunately for Spain the country declined once again, after a change in the countries racial make-up. The liberation of Spain from Moorish rule saved Western Europe from complete Arabic domination, and as a result the Aryan Visigothic warriors who undertook this 700-year war will always be remembered for their great feat of arms, as will Queen Isabella and her husband.

Catherine the Great

The Enlightened Despot

Empress Catherine the II of Russia, also known as Catherine "the great" was born Princess Sophia August Frederika in 1729 in Settin, a small kingdom in Prussia. She was the daughter of Prince Karl Augustus and Joanna Elizabeth.

A smart and energetic girl, Sophia concentrated on interests other than what regular girls her age were interested in at the time - attracting suitors. Elizabeth 1 of Russia, looking for a suitable mate for her nephew Peter, chose Sophia when she was only 14. Sophia and Peter married a year later from the time of their introduction. She converted to Russian Orthodox and took the name Catherine. Possessed with ambition and self-discipline, she threw herself enthusiastically into preparing herself for the role of tzarina, studying Russian.

Catherine had become a tall, slender and beautiful young woman. Upset with her husband as she was, she arranged clandestine love affairs. Around this time, her mother-in-law Elizabeth had died. Peter began a disastrous reign of six months. A brother of one of Catherine's lovers later killed him, after his intentions to have Catherine arrested so he could marry his mistress were discovered.

Catherine and her lover Gregory Orlov, a war hero several years younger than her and an imperial guard, had a child. Shortly after, she assembled a team of leaders and scholars, and charged them with helping to reform the government. She later disbanded the team and took things into her own hands to increase her power. Under her rule, Russia became a great power. However, Russia's image as a barbaric state subsided as she encouraged the arts, bringing Renaissance to Russia and later on, establishing arts academies. She became the protector of the philosopher Diderot, chief editor of the Encyclopedie, the most important publishing enterprise of the century. She had a visit from Voltaire, who had advised her to take up arms and drive the Turks from Europe. Catherine was very adventurous; she liked outdoor sports and riding horses.

Sometimes she would gallop her horse for 13 hours a day. She also liked duck hunting and became a very good shot. She studied history, philosophy, French fluently and was considered very intelligent by the Russian members of the court. She died in 1796 at the age of 67. Upon her death, her credo was found on a paper among her documents: "Behave so that the kind will love you, the evil will fear you, and all will respect you."



Maria MistWraith

October 13, 1754 to July 22, 1832

Deborah Sampson

Deborah Sampson was born on December 27, 1760 in Winnetuxet, later called Plympton, Massachusetts to Jonathan and Deborah Sampson. She was related to Governor William Bradford of the Plimouth Plantation. She was the oldest of three sisters and three brothers.

Deborah was the favorite grandchild of her maternal Grandmother, Bathsheba. Bathsheba was a big influence in Deborah's life and Deborah always begged to hear the story of Joan of Arc. Joan of Arc was a French woman who wore pants and led the French Army to victory over the British.

When she was young, her father left on a trip around the world looking for riches. Since her mother was sick, the children were sent off to different family members.

Deborah was five when she first went to live her mother's cousin, Ruth Fuller of Middle borough, Massachusetts. Ruth died when Deborah was eight. She then went to live Mrs. Thatcher, the 80 year old widow of a First Congregational Church minister. A local minister noticed how hard Deborah worked and made arrangements for her to serve the household of Benjamin Thomas.

Deborah took care of Benjamin Thomas, his wife and their eight sons until she was 18 years old. During her time with the Thomas family, she worked in their home and fields. During the winter when there wasn't much work to be done, she was allowed to attend school. When she was not in school, she would stay up after everyone had gone to bed and study the school books the Thomas boys brought home. At the Thomas' home, she learned to cook, spin, weave, how to run farm equipment and how to shoot a musket. She would go along with the Thomas sons when they went hunting and learned to shoot just as good as they could.

Deacon Thomas taught his children how to use money wisely. He gave every child some lambs to raise and sell and he included Deborah. She was very wise with her lambs, selling them for the highest price she could get. She kept her money hidden in a handkerchief.

Deborah was ten years old when the Boston Massacre happened in 1770 and thirteen years old in 1773 at the time of the Boston Tea Party. The citizens of Boston refused to pay for the tea dumped in the ocean and in 1774 King George III issued the Intolerable Acts. When the people of Boston started talking about how they would starve under King George's laws, Deborah planted a garden for herself and the Thomas family.

On December 16, 1775, the official start of the Revolutionary War, Deborah made a decision to fight in the War. She was sixteen years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. The men and boys from all around were joining the militia or the Continental Army led by General George Washington. By the time Deborah was eighteen, the United States was losing many battles and France had just decided to join with the Continental Army.

She left the Thomas' home in 1779 and became a teacher in a Middleborough public school. She still thought about joining the Continental Army, but didn't really know how she could do it. Then in the winter of 1780, Mr. Thomas came for a visit and told her about two of his sons being killed in Virginia when they were fighting with Marquis de Lafayette. She had grown close to all the Thomas boys and this news made her very sad, and committed to serving with the Continentals.

She had taken a room from Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Leonard and towards the end of 1781, Deborah decided she would try to enlist in the Continental Army. She took some clothes from Samuel, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard. She tested her disguise by going to visit her mother. When her mother didn't recognize her, she knew she could sneak into the Continental Army.

Finally, on May 20, 1782 at the age of twenty-one Deborah Sampson enlisted in the Fourth

Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Army at Bellingham, Massachusetts, as Timothy Thayer of Carver, Massachusetts. Some sources say she used the name Robert Shurtleff, which was the name of her oldest brother who had died at the age of eight. She almost got caught when someone said: "Thayer holds the quill with his finger in that funny position, like Deborah Sampson." No one seemed to notice and Deborah Sampson, otherwise known as Timothy Thayer, was now a soldier with the Continental Army for the next three years of her enlistment. Three days later she was officially part of Captain George Webb's company. She was soon excommunicated for the Baptist Church, because the people of Middleborough had heard she was dressing as a man and serving in the Army.

Her regiment was sent to West Point, New York. During a scouting party to try to find food for her regiment, Loyalists who caught her stealing from a cave near Tarrytown shot her in the leg. She refused to see a doctor and took care of her own wound. The leg never healed right.

She was at West Point for eighteen months and fought in several battles. She was injured two more times. Once near Tarrytown, her head was cut with a sword. Then near Eastchester she was shot again in the leg. Both times she refused to be treated by a doctor and her injuries never healed completely. It wasn't until she came down with a "malignant fever," which was being passed around the soldiers, that she was forced to see a doctor at a hospital in Philadelphia. Dr. Binney examined her and discovered she was not a man. He didn't tell anyone, but took her to his own home where she could get better care. Once she was well again, Dr. Binney met with her commanding officer. Soon she was sent to deliver a letter to General George Washington.

She knew right away that Dr. Binney had told her commanding officers, but on October 25, 1783, almost two months after the Peace Treaty of Paris was signed, she went to deliver the letter to General Washington. He was very nice and didn't make it harder on her than it was already was. He handed her papers that honorably discharged her from the Army with some money so she could get home. He also gave her a note, which gave her some of his good advice.

In 1784 she married Benjamin Gannett, a farmer, and they had three children, Earl, Mary and Patience.

On January 20, 1792, the Massachusetts General Court ordered that she be paid 34 pounds for her service in the United States Army. In the order, the Court said: she "did actually perform the duty of a soldier. The said Deborah exhibit an extraordinary instance of female heroism, by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier, and at the same time preserving the virtue and chastity of her sex unsuspected and unblemished, and was discharged from the service with a fair and honorable character..." Later, in 1804, Paul Revere sent a letter to Congress telling them she should receive more money for her duties in the War. She then received a U.S. pension of four dollars per month. She also received a land grant for her military services as a Revolutionary Soldier. In 1802, Sampson started traveling around the New England states telling about her experiences in the United State Military. She always wore her military uniform. She received a letter from George Washington inviting Robert Shurtleffe to visit Washington.

Deborah Sampson Gannett died at the age of sixty-six on April 29, 1827 in Sharon, Massachusetts. After her death, her husband, Benjamin Gannett asked Congress to increase the pension. On July 7, 1838, (one year after Mr. Gannett died), Congress passed the "Act for the relief of the heirs of Deborah Gannett, a soldier of the Revolution." Her children received \$466.66 for the medical expenses she incurred from taking care of her own wounds so she would not be found out.

In May of 1983, Governor Michael J. Dukakis signed a proclamation which named Deborah Sampson, alias Robert Shurtleff, soldier of the American Revolution, the "Official Heroine of the State of Massachusetts."





Annie Oakley

Phoebe Ann Oakley Mozee was born on Aug. 13, 1860 in a town called Patterson Township, Darke County, Ohio. Her parents Jake and Susanne Mozee were farmers originally from Pennsylvania. Her Father died in 1866 from pneumonia and overexposure in freezing weather.

Born in a log cabin on the Ohio frontier, Annie Oakley began shooting game at age nine to support her family. She quickly proved to be a dead shot and word spread so much that at age sixteen, Annie went to Cincinnati to enter a shooting contest with Frank E. Butler (1850-1926), an accomplished marksman who performed in vaudeville. Annie won the match by one point and she won Frank Butler's heart as well. Some time later they were married and she became his assistant in his traveling shooting act. Frank recognized that Annie was far more talented and relinquished the limelight to her, becoming her assistant and personal manager. In 1885 they joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, run by the legendary frontiersman and showman Buffalo Bill Cody.

For seventeen years Annie Oakley was the Wild West Show's star attraction with her marvelous shooting feats. At 90 feet Annie could shoot a dime tossed in midair. In one day with a .22 rifle she shot 4,472 of 5,000 glass balls tossed in midair. With the thin edge of a playing card facing her at 90 feet, Annie could hit the card and puncture it with five or six more shots as it settled to the ground. It was from this that free tickets with holes punched in them came to be called "Annie Oakleys." In a celebrated event while touring in Europe, Wilhelm, Crown Prince of Germany, invited Annie to shoot a cigarette held in his own lips. She accomplished this challenge, as always effortlessly. In this period Annie Oakley was easily recognizable by the numerous shooting medals that adorned her chest.

In a train wreck in 1901, Annie suffered a spinal injury that required five operations and even left her partially paralyzed for a while. Although she recovered very well, Annie toured less frequently during the latter part of her career. Nonetheless, her shooting expertise did not wane and she continued to set records. In a shooting contest in Pinehurst, N.C. in 1922, sixty-two-year-old Annie hit 100 clay targets straight from the 16-yard mark.

Annie Oakley died of pernicious anemia on Nov. 3, 1926, in Greenville, Ohio, at the age of sixty-six. A legend in her own time, the remarkable life of Annie Oakley would be celebrated in the 1946 Herbert and Dorothy Fields musical *Annie Get Your Gun*.

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Mary Ludwig

Molly Pitcher - October 13, 1754 to July 22, 1832

Mary Ludwig was born on October 13, 1754 near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her parents had come to the colonies from Germany. At the age of 15, she became a servant to Dr. William Irvine, who later became a Brigadier General in the Continental Army and led men in the Battle of Monmouth.

Later she married John Casper Hays, a barber. John Hays enlisted in the Continental Army in 1775 and Molly often traveled with him to the battlefields. She was one of the women at Valley Forge the winter of 1778. She got the nickname "Molly Pitcher" because she would bring pitchers of cool water from nearby streams

or wells to the thirsty soldiers. Her reputation really became known after the Battle of Monmouth on June 27, 1778. As cold as it had been in Valley Forge, that was as hot as it was on this June day. She brought pitcher after pitcher of cool spring water to the exhausted and thirsty men. She took care of wounded men and carried a wounded Continental soldier to safety.

When she saw her husband fall from heat stroke, she took his place and helped fire the cannon.

If she hadn't have taken over for her husband, that unit would have had to retreat which may have given the British an advantage. But her determination to fight for her country during this battle became legendary and may have even saved the Continental Army from having lost this battle.

When General George Washington heard about her heroic acts, he made her a noncommissioned officer and she became known as "Sergeant Molly." In 1822, the Pennsylvania legislature passed an act that gave her \$40 a year for the rest of her life because of what she did during the Revolutionary War.

Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley died in Carlisle, Pennsylvania on January 22, 1821. At her graveside there is a flagstaff, a cannon and a monument honoring her as a hero.

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Joan of Arc

Joan of Arc, instrument of God or Nationalist warrior? The answer to that depends on one's beliefs. The lines between faith and ideology are often blurred in the face of great deeds. Both can drive a common individual to glory and greatness. This is no more evident than in the life and death of Joan of Arc.

The France of Joan's youth was torn by civil war and invasion. In the early 15th century the French Royal family was at war with its self with Duke John of Burgundy and Duke Charles of Orleans both claiming rightful possession of the crown. King Henry V of England saw advantage in this rift within France's royalty and soon invaded and waged war to claim the French crown for himself.

While Duke Charles and his "Orleanists" resisted English occupation their rival "Burgundians" quickly submitted to the invaders and recognized King Henry's claim to their nation's crown.

While France fell deeper into war and occupation the young peasant Joan tended her father's herds. While Joan's parents were poor in wealth and property they were rich in Nationalist pride and religious conviction. They instilled these ideals in their daughter and it was these convictions that would take Joan from leading a herd of beasts to leading an army of men.

Joan knew that an army of men would not willingly follow a peasant girl to battle but they would loyally follow the "saints". So it was in the name of the saints that Joan sought out the confidence of the Dauphin (i.e. heir to the throne) Duke Charles himself.

The Dauphin was spellbound by the maiden and believed her to be sent to deliver him and his kingdom from his enemies. After being examined by a board of theologians Joan was finally given her army.

Suited in armor that was custom made to fit her feminine frame and flying a banner featuring symbols of her faith and the fleur-de-lis Joan took command of her army of men at the town of Blois. The men were a war weary and disheartened mob. Their camp reeked with the stench of wine and prostitutes. Most of the men had lost faith in the Dauphin and saw no hope for the future of France.

Joan was enraged to find the men of France in such a state of moral decay. She immediately and personally expelled the whores at sword point. All the men were ordered to church to confess their sins. All swearing and looting was banned.

One can only imagine what these war hardened men must have thought of this young girl who tried to command an army more like a scornful mother than warlord.

In late April of 1429 Joan led her army out of Blois and marched towards the occupied Orleans. Word of the "maiden" quickly spread and men who had given up all hope for France and the Dauphin now rallied beneath the fleur-de-lis to follow the peasant girl to battle.

Just outside of Orleans at the English fortification of Saint Loup Joan finally led her men against the enemies of France. This was the moment she had waited for since her days amongst her father's herd. All her courage, faith and pride were galvanized by her love for her country, her king and her people. The peasant daughter was now poised to become the mother her nation.

With her banner in hand Joan led the assault. She stood side by side with her men and faced mortal danger along with them. Beneath the fleur-de-lis she encouraged her men up the ramparts and on to victory.

Saint Loup fell to "Joan the maiden" and the next day she delivered an ultimatum via an archers arrow to the enemy commander of Orleans. "...abandon your forts and go back to your own country; or I will make a disturbance such as will be eternally remembered..." Her words went unheeded.

Any doubt amongst her army as to her right and ability to lead them was now dispelled. They were France's army, they were the "maiden's army" and they were proud of it.

All the English fortifications of Orleans soon fell before Joan and the English finally abandoned the city. Orleans was once again in French hands and those hands were the young hands of a woman.

Joan's success won her and the Dauphin the support of the people and of many prominent nobles. Word of the "maiden of Orleans" soon spread amongst her enemies and many of them retreated or surrendered at the sight of her army. The towns of Auxerre, Troyes and St. Phal were liberated as Joan marched towards Reims where Charles was to be crowned king of France.

Charles was so grateful to his champion that he asked her to stand by his side at his Coronation in Reims. Joan the Maiden of Orleans, the commander, the warrior, wept as she witnessed the crowning of Charles VII King of France. It is written that those who saw Joan's tears of Joy were moved to compassion. For the brave heart that beat inside the chest of the warrior was still the tender heart of a woman.

Joan now had her King and thus her nation but the war was still not yet over. For the English still occupied much of France, including Paris. Joan sent a letter to the Duke of Burgundy demanding that he accept Charles as his king. She also stated that if the armies of France were still set on war then their aggression would be best directed against the heathen Muslim hoards that threatened Europe. This call to arms against the enemies of Europe would later be used against her in her trial as only the Pope could call for "Crusade".

Joan set her sights on Paris and marched to attempt to seize the city. The attempt was short and unsuccessful. During the siege Joan was injured in the thigh by a crossbow dart and was unwillingly carried from the battlefield.

The siege of Paris was abandoned and soon afterward the Royal councilors made the decision to disband the army. Joan was heartbroken at the decision.

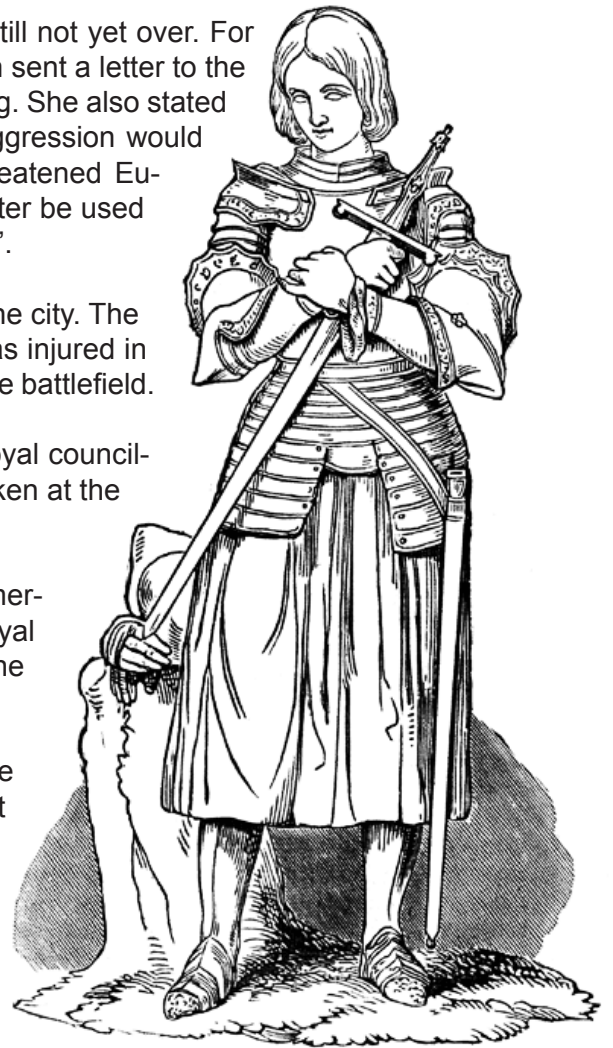
A period of almost inactivity followed in which Joan led a few mercenary campaigns against the English with varying success. Royal support for Joan seemed to wane during this time. It seemed she had already served her purpose.

The following May the army of the Duke of Burgundy laid siege to the city of Compiegne. This city had stood defiant against the Burgundians and had won the respect and sympathy of the Maiden. On the 23rd of May Joan and her small force slipped quietly into the city at sunrise to offer her support in Compiegne's defense.

That afternoon Joan led a small force of men on a raid outside the city walls. Her troops were ambushed and had to make a hasty retreat back to the safety of the city. Joan once again stood bravely with her men and instead of leading the retreat she stood in the rear guard holding back the enemy while her troops made their way to safety. When finally the Maiden and her rear guard made their dash to safety the gates of the city were prematurely shut before her and she found herself trapped.

The Maiden of Orleans would not go down without a fight. She resisted but was soon dragged from her mount and was captured.

It is often said that Joan was abandoned by King Charles but most evidence points to the contrary. Charles VII offered Joan's captors a ransom for her safe return and he stated that all Burgundian prisoners would be treated in the same manner that the maiden be treated. The ransom was refused.



Joan spent the next four months as a prisoner of Burgundy until she was finally sold to the English for 10,000 lires. She was eventually brought to Rouen, the seat of English occupation.

Although female prisoners who were held to face the Inquisition were supposed to be housed in a church prison under the guard of Nuns, Joan was held in a military prison under the guard of male English soldiers.

Under the constant threat of rape from her guards, Joan chose the stay dressed in her pants and tunic as they offered her the best defense of her virtue. For her refusal to dress in female clothing the charge of “cross dressing”, which was strictly prohibited, was added to the charges of Heresy and Witchcraft.

When Joan was convicted of the cross dressing charge she finally agreed to clothe herself in a dress. The soldiers that guarded her quickly stripped her of her clothes and forced her to dress once more in the clothes of a male.

When this came to the attention of the Inquisitors she was pronounced a “relapsed heretic” and sentenced to death.

Joan went to her death with the same bravery, faith and pride that had driven her through her extraordinary life. Even many of her enemies were moved to tears by her execution. Joan of Arc the Maiden of Orleans, the peasant girl who rose to save her nation was burned at the stake. Condemned in the name of the Jesus by the church she so dearly loved. She was 19 years old.

We may never really know what inspired the poor peasant girl to greatness. Was it religious conviction or nationalist pride or were these things one in the same to her? Did the Saints council her in a military and political strategy or were the Saints a tool in her military and political strategy?

Joan of Arc was a woman who rose above her economic, social and gender status in a time when the women of Europe were strictly kept submissive by word of the Bible. Although Joan adhered to the faith of her people with an unwavering loyalty, she displayed the strength of character and leadership that was common to women of “pre-Christian” pagan Europe. With the spirit of Boudicca, Joan the Maid of Orleans rose to stand for a short time in history as the “female Caesar”. Poor by birth yet noble by will.

Beth, Illinois



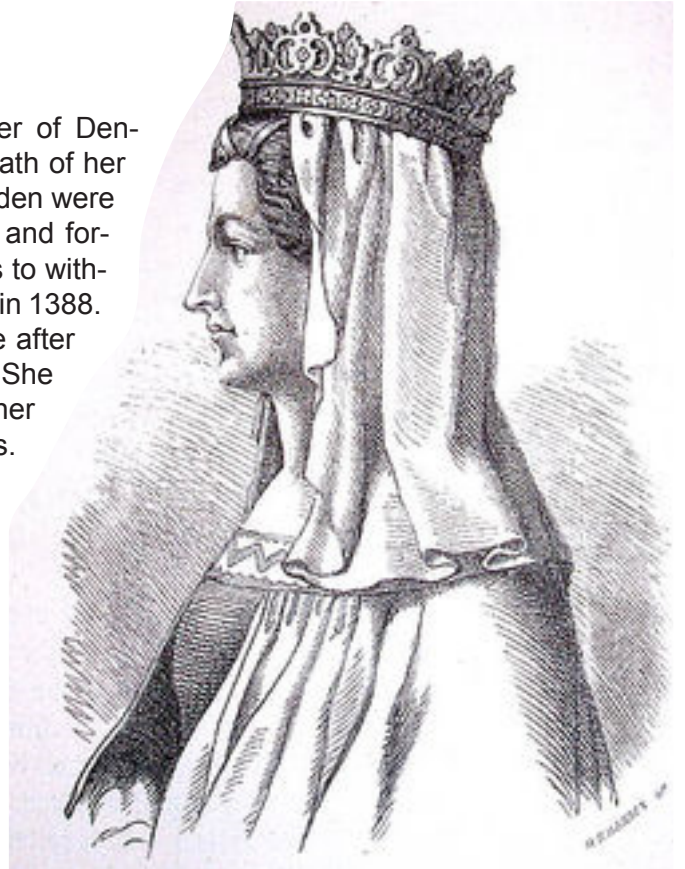
Margaret of Denmark

Margaret of Denmark (1353–1411) became ruler of Denmark and nominal Queen of Norway on the death of her son Olaf II in 1387. Denmark, Norway and Sweden were at war and Margaret led her armies against key cities and fortresses, eventually forcing the Swedes and Norwegians to withdraw from Denmark. She was elected Queen of Norway in 1388. The following year she was offered the Swedish throne after she defeated the Swedish king and took him prisoner. She persuaded the Diets of the three countries to accept her grandnephew, Eric of Pomerania, as heir to their thrones. In 1397 she forged the Calmar Union, uniting the three nations under a single monarchy and becoming the most powerful ruler in Scandinavian history.

Margaret also reformed the Danish currency, substituting good silver coins for the old and worthless copper tokens, to the great advantage both of herself and the state. She had always large sums of money to dispose of, and a considerable proportion of this treasure was dispensed in works of charity.

Margaret's foreign policy was sagaciously circumspect, in sharp contrast with the venturesomeness of her father's. The most tempting offer of alliance, the most favourable conjunctures, could never move her from her system of neutrality. On the other hand she spared no pains to recover lost Danish territory. Gotland she purchased from its actual possessors, Albert of Mecklenburg and the Livonian Order, and the greater part of Schleswig was regained in the same way.

Margaret died suddenly on board her ship in Flensburg harbour on the 28th of October 1412. Her sarcophagus stands behind the high altar in the cathedral of Roskilde (near Copenhagen). She had left property to the cathedral on the condition that Masses for her soul would be said regularly in all future. At the Reformation (1536) this was discontinued; however, to this day a special bell is being rung twice daily in commemoration of the Queen.



DESPO BOTSSI

In the late 18th century Despo Botssi, along with her 11 daughters and granddaughters were among the defenders of the Greek city of Souli. When it was obvious they would be overrun, the women blew up the powder rooms of the Castle of Dimoula killing themselves and the invading army.

Lady Agnes Black

In 1334, a Scottish noblewoman, Lady Agnes “Black Agnes” Randolph, had to defend the estates of her husband, the earl of Dunbar, against attack by England’s earl of Salisbury. For five months, he laid siege to Castle Dunbar. When bombardments failed, Salisbury had his men build a testudo, or tortoise, a wheeled shed that covered men working battering rams.

Agnes ordered that a long rock be swung out over the battlements on a crane and dropped onto the machine, then finished it off by setting it ablaze. Next, Salisbury tried to gain entry to the castle by bribing a guard to allow a raiding party into the castle, but the guard proved loyal and Salisbury was almost captured by Agnes’s troops.

Finally, he brought Agnes’s brother, the Earl of Moray, from prison and threatened to kill him if she did not hand over the castle. Because the estates belonged to her husband and not to her, she responded, she could not surrender it. Furthermore, since Moray did not have any children, his death would simply assure that she would inherit his estates and therefore, even greater power. Salisbury returned Moray to prison and on June 10, 1338, he withdrew from Castle Dunbar.



Elizabeth I

(1558-1603 AD)

Elizabeth I was born in 1533 to Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Although she entertained many marriage proposals and flirted incessantly, she never married or had children. Elizabeth, the last of the Tudors, died at seventy years of age after a very successful forty-four year reign.

Elizabeth inherited a tattered realm: dissension between Catholics and Protestants tore at the very foundation of society; the royal treasury had been bled dry by Mary and her advisors, Mary's loss of Calais left England with no continental possessions for the first time since the arrival of the Normans in 1066 and many (mainly Catholics) doubted Elizabeth's claim to the throne. Continental affairs added to the problems – France had a strong foothold in Scotland, and Spain, the strongest western nation at the time, posed a threat to the security of the realm. Elizabeth proved most calm and calculating (even though she had a horrendous temper) in her political acumen, employing capable and distinguished men to carrying out royal prerogative.

Her first order of business was to eliminate religious unrest. Elizabeth lacked the fanaticism of her siblings, Edward VI favored Protestant radicalism, Mary I, conservative Catholicism, which enabled her to devise a compromise that, basically, reinstated Henrician reforms. She was, however, compelled to take a stronger Protestant stance for two reasons: the machinations of Mary Queen of Scots and persecution of continental Protestants by the two strongholds of Orthodox Catholicism, Spain and France. The situation with Mary Queen of Scots was most vexing to Elizabeth. Mary, in Elizabeth's custody beginning in 1568 (for her own protection from radical Protestants and disgruntled Scots), gained the loyalty of Catholic factions and instituted several failed assassination/overthrow plots against her cousin, Elizabeth. After irrefutable evidence of Mary's involvement in such plots came to light, Elizabeth sadly succumbed to the pressure from her advisors and had the Scottish princess executed in 1587.

The persecution of continental Protestants forced Elizabeth into war, a situation which she desperately tried to avoid. She sent an army to aid French Huguenots (Calvinists who had settled in France) after a 1572 massacre wherein over three thousand Huguenots lost their lives. She sent further assistance to Protes-

tant factions on the continent and in Scotland following the emergence of radical Catholic groups and assisted Belgium in their bid to gain independence from Spain. The situation came to head after Elizabeth rejected a marriage proposal from Philip II of Spain; the indignant Spanish King, incensed by English piracy and forays in New World exploration, sent his much-feared Armada to raid England. However, the English won the naval battle handily, due as much to bad weather as to English naval prowess. England emerged as the world's strongest naval power, setting the stage for later English imperial designs.

Elizabeth was a master of political science. She inherited her father's supremacist view of the monarchy, but showed great wisdom by refusing to directly antagonize Parliament. She acquired undying devotion from her advisement council, who were constantly perplexed by her habit of waiting to the last minute to make decisions. She used the varying factions (instead of being used by them, as were her siblings), playing one off another until the exhausted combatants came to her for resolution of their grievances. Few English monarchs enjoyed such political power, while still maintaining the devotion of the whole of English society.

Elizabeth's reign was during one of the more constructive periods in English history. Literature bloomed through the works of Spenser, Marlowe and Shakespeare. Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh were instrumental in expanding English influence in the New World. Elizabeth's religious compromise laid many fears to rest. Fashion and education came to the fore because of Elizabeth's penchant for knowledge, courtly behavior and extravagant dress. Good Queen Bess, as she came to be called, maintained a regal air until the day she died; a quote, from a letter by Paul Hentzen, reveals the aging queen's regal nature: "Next came the Queen in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we were told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small yet black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow... she had in her ear two pearls, with very rich drops... her air was stately; her manner of speaking mild and obliging." This regal figure surely had her faults, but the last Tudor excelled at rising to challenges and emerging victorious.

Elizabeth Fry

Elizabeth Fry grew up in a wealthy family, the daughter of a wealthy banker, Mr. Gurney. She enjoyed a very comfortable life at Earham Hall, England. However, at the age of 17 she decided to become an out and out Quaker. She adopted a plain style of dress, gave up music, dancing, and ornaments, and looked about for charitable work. She started a school for village children, instructing 70 urchins twice a week and holding a service for them on Sundays. Even at this young age, Elizabeth showed the firmness of character for which she became celebrated.

Elizabeth's father, although a devout member of a Quaker family, highly disapproved of her rigid code of life, he felt that an attractive young girl like herself ought not waste her youth in this manner. So he welcomed Joseph Fry, who had fallen in love with Elizabeth's flaxen haired, unassuming beauty and devout nature, and invited him to Earham to encourage their match. After much persuasion and Joseph's promise never to hinder her in her charity work, she accepted him.

In 1800, when Elizabeth was just 20, they married, and went to live in St. Mildred's Court London. Joseph was wealthy, but Elizabeth would have no useless ornaments about her, but they kept an open house in the manner of Quakers, and entertaining the advent of children in rapid succession kept her very busy. Soon she began to visit the London poor and she was appointed the visitor of the Islington workhouse. She was still unsatisfied.

In 1811 she was recorded a minister in the custom of Friends, an honour which she greatly appreciated. She arranged schools for the poor, depots for the distribution of garments, medicines, and food, and learnt how to vaccinate, believing strongly in the efficacy of the operation. She began to address meetings, and through the power of her voice she was to achieve one of the greatest reforms of the time.

Still unsatisfied, Elizabeth Fry became interested in prison life; prisoners in those days were subject to appalling conditions and treatment, even for the most minor of crimes. Hundreds died of starvation and of filthy diseases caused by foul air and herding together. Men and women, murderers, lunatics, debtors, pickpockets and children were all thrown together in stinking underground cellars without light or bedding. Drink was sold to anyone who could pay, and no limit was set to the amount consumed. "At every session, criminals in scores were sentenced to death. Even as late as 1833. Sentence of death was passed on a

child of nine who poked a stick through a pane of



glass and stole tubes of paint worth two pence.”

Elizabeth Fry first visited the infamous Newgate prison in 1813. She found 300 women with their numerous progeny lying about on the floor in a state of incredible filth, unclassified, unemployed, and abandoning themselves entirely to bad language, fighting, and lawlessness. Those with money bribed the jailers for drink.

The Women were so depraved that even the governor of the prison only entered cells reluctantly. Elizabeth, however, had her own ideas as to the cause of their depravity, and was not deterred. Her heart was especially filled with pity for the children she saw there, what chance would they have in life after being subjected to such experiences?

When she first entered the cells, faced with a crowd of infuriated women, she had to quickly win their trust. She spotted two women stripping a dead child for rags to put on a boy, four or five years old, who was playing by their side. She quickly strode towards them and picked up the grimly little toddler, then she held up her hand imploringly “Friends”, she said, “many of you are mothers, I, too, am a mother. I am distressed for your children. Is there not something we can do for these innocent ones? Do you want them to grown up to become real prisoners themselves? Are they to learn to be thieves, and worse?”

She had struck the only chord in their hearts that still rang true. Their hard, fierce hatred fell from them as at the touch of a magician. Here was someone who might save their children. After winning the women’s attention and trust, she appealed to them to cooperate with her in some scheme for educating the children. Elizabeth Fry saw her new friends as women who could be made respectful and useful.

Though the response from the women was great and touching, Elizabeth was unable to return to the prison for some time due to her own family matters. She gave birth to another child, and two people in her family died, one of her other children, and her brother. With illness, trouble and a family that numbered nice to care for, she had to leave the prisoners alone for sometime.

When Elizabeth’s sister, Rachel, took four of her girls to the country and her boys were placed in school, she was able to return to the prison where se started a school for the children under a governess chosen among the prisoners.

With a committee of 12 women she devoted herself entirely to the reformation of the women prisoners, and separated the children from their contaminating presence. The city sheriffs had said “ it was vain hope that such turbulent spirits would submit to the regulations of a woman, armed with no legal authority, and unable to inflict any punishment!”

But Elizabeth persevered with the women and “they saw no more shameless creatures, half naked and half drunk. The prison no longer resounded with obscenity and licentious songs, but it exhibited the appearance of an industrious factory of well regulated family.”

In 1817 Elizabeth Fry found the association for the improvement of Female Prisoners in Newgate, with the object of establishing separation of the sexes, classification of criminals, female supervision for women, religious and secular instruction, and useful employment. The improvements that resulted soon became obvious, and other institutions became interested and desirous of adopting similar methods. But it is certain that the first great step, the winning of the sympathies of the most desperate set of women in London, was necessary before authority could be won over, and only such a woman as Elizabeth Fry could have done this. She seems to have had some special magnetism in her; one woman, sentenced to death, was so desperate that she could not be managed, but when Elizabeth entered she became perfectly docile. Hangings were frequent in those days – The Old Bailey alone put to death about a hundred victims a year.

Elizabeth strove to procure the release of a young girl, sentenced to death for circulating forged notes under the influence of the man she loved. This brought her into conflict with Lord Sidmouth, who believed firmly in killing off even mild criminals, and she did not succeed in obtaining reprieve of the girl, who was hanged.

Though she failed to mitigate the severity of sentences, her work in connection with prison conditions was eminently successful. In 1818 she visited the Scottish prisons with her brother, Joseph John Gurney, where she found the usual horrible conditions prevailing. One man had

been fastened for several days to an iron bar with his legs passed through rings some feet apart. He was unable to rest or undress, and the position amounted to slow torture. Elizabeth's pleadings for the alleviation of his distress were unavailing. She also saw five men confined day and night in a closet nine feet square, and never let out for any purpose; they were debtors. There were no lunatic asylums, and the insane were thrown into prisons along with criminals. Elizabeth and her brother, affected by the fearful cruelty, published a book on the subject after their tour. The publicity given, together with the recognition of Elizabeth's reforms by the House of Commons, led, gradually to the improvement of prison life all through, Scotland, Ireland, and the English provinces.

Meanwhile, the terrible conditions of the convicts transported to Australia had attracted her attention. She induced the government to make proper regulations for the voyages of the convict ships and to arrange that the arrivals in Australia should be provided with homes and employment.

In 1819-20, the severe winter drew her attention to the pitiable condition of the homeless. She opened a shelter in London, and provided a soup kitchen, and later started a similar scheme in Brighton. Then, finding that the men of the preventive service (customs department, concerned with the prevention of smuggling) were prone to idleness and boredom, she arranged to supply them with books, and she started a library service to supply coast guard stations.

Her reforms attracted the attention of not only England, but the whole of Europe. In 1820, Elizabeth became a correspondent of the Dowager Empress of Russia, who instituted reforms based on Elizabeth's teaching. From other countries too came letters seeking the advice and aid of the 'Genius of Mercy' as she had become known.

Still, Elizabeth did not feel her work had gone far enough. In 1838 she began visiting France, Switzerland, Prussia, Holland and Belgium. She obtained permission to view all prisons and was received with courtesy. She inspected prisons, schools and asylums, expressing her views everywhere and giving advice for reformation. In her later years Elizabeth Fry received many letters from abroad, saying that the reports of her investigations were leading authorities to put her suggestions in practice. But her physical strength, worn by a life of unceasing labour, was waning and she developed a lingering illness. As series of deaths among her numerous children and grandchildren afflicted her sorely and she never recovered, she died October 12 1845, tended by her daughters.

Elizabeth Fry certainly changed the prison system dramatically, she protested against solitary confinement, the silent system, and the darkness of cells. Solitary confinement, she said, was sufficient to unhinge the mind.

Dark cells and dark windows were condemned, because the prisoner should at least be able to see the sky. "I am certain that separate confinement produces an unhealthy state of mind and body, and that therefore everything should be done to counteract this influence which is baneful in its moral tendency. I am satisfied that a sinful course of life increases the tendency to mental derangement as well as bodily disease, and that an unhealthy state of mind and body has a demoralizing influence; and I consider light, air and the power of seeing something beyond the mere monotonous walls of a cell, highly important "

Statements such as these certainly would have created a sensation at the time this quiet Quakeress first spoke them. But Elizabeth Fry, the docile wife and mother and religious devotee, did not fear to stand against public opinion and fight to the death for her convictions. We can take much strength and courage from her deeds, both in her tireless work and her devotion to her family. To the day of her death she remained a faithful and bold worker in the cause she believed in!

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Women Soldiers and Sailors

In 1428 a 16 year old peasant girl named Jehanne la Pucelle convinced the Dauphin of France to put her in charge of his army by promising to reclaim Orleans from the English and have him crowned at Reims. In May 1429, she led the army in the battle that returned Orleans to the French and two months later watched the Dauphin crowned Charles VII of France in the Cathedral of Reims. In May 1430, the girl who became known to the world as Joan of Arc was captured by the Burgundians during her attack on Compiègne and sold to the English. She was charged in an ecclesiastical court with heresy, blasphemy, idolatry, and sorcery. In May 1431, she was burned at the stake in the market place of Rouen as a relapsed heretic. Her relapse consisted of donning the men's clothing she had worn throughout her career and which she had earlier agreed to abandon in order to save herself from the stake.

There are accounts, verified by multiple official sources, of more than 20 women who dressed as men and served in the British Royal Navy or Marines from the late 17th to the early 19th centuries. In 1690, Anne Chamberlyne joined her brother's ship and fought in the battle against the French off Beachy Head. A tablet to her memory was placed in the wall of the Chelsea Old Church, London, along with other Chamberlyne family memorials. The English translation of the original Latin read, "In an adjoining vault lies Anne, the only daughter of Edward Chamberlyne, Doctor of Laws, born in London, the 20th January 1667, who having long declined marriage and aspiring to great achievements unusual to her sex and age, on the 30th June 1690, on board a fireship in man's clothing, as a second Pallas, chaste and fearless fought valiantly six hours against the French..."

It was also not unusual for the wives of crewmembers to live aboard both English and French warships. During battles, they would deliver water and carry gunpowder from the magazine to the cannons as well as assisting the ships' surgeon.



John Nichols, a seaman aboard the HMS Goliath wrote of the women aboard during the Battle of the Nile on Aug. 1, 1798, "There were some of the women wounded, and one woman belonging to Leith died of her wounds and was buried on a small island in the bay. One woman bore a son in the heat of the action; she belonged to Edinburgh." The names of four of the women aboard the Goliath during the battle were listed in the ship's muster book which stated they were, "victualled at two-thirds allowance in consideration of their assistance in dressing and attending on the wounded, being widows of men slain in the fight with the enemy on the first day of August."

In 1847, the British government decided that Queen Victoria would award a Naval General Service Medal to all living survivors of the major battles fought between 1793 and 1840. Mary Ann Riley and Ann Hopping, who had been aboard the Goliath during the Battle of the Nile, and Jane Townshend, who was aboard the Defiance at Trafalgar in 1805, applied and were originally approved by the Admirals reviewing the claims. They were later refused the medal on the basis that, "There were many women in the fleet equally useful, and it will leave the Army exposed to innumerable ap-

plications of the same nature." More than 20,000 men received the medal including at least one that was an infant at the time the ship he was on engaged in battle.

Kit Cavanagh, better known as "Mother Ross" was one of several women who served as dragoons in the British Army. She fought during the 1690's at first disguised as a man and later openly as a woman. She was wounded several times but survived and received a military burial when she eventually died of old age. Ann Mills was another British dragoon who fought on the frigate Maidstone in 1740.

Phoebe Hessel's gravestone in Brighton churchyard Sussex, tells of her having, "served for many years as a private Soldier in the 5th Reg't of foot in different parts of Europe and in the year 1745 fought under the command of the Duke of Cumberland at the Battle of Fontenoy where she received a bayonet wound in her arm. Her long life which commenced in the time of Queen Anne extended into the reign of George IV, by whose munificence she received comfort and support in her later years."

Marie Schellinck, a Belgian, fought for France in the Napoleonic Wars. She was wounded at Jemmappes, Austerlitz, and Jena. She received the French Legion of Honor and a military pension in 1808. Virginie Ghesquiere who fought under Junot in Portugal and Angelique Brulon were two other women awarded the French Legion of Honor in the 18th century.

Angelique Brulon defended Corsica in seven campaigns between 1792 and 1799. At first she fought disguised as a man, by the time her gender was discovered she had proved so valuable in battle that she was allowed to remain in the military fighting openly as a woman. She commanded male troops at Calvi who later drew up a testimonial which read in part, "We the garrison at Calvi certify that Marie-Angelique Josephine Duchemin Brulon, acting sergeant, commanding the attack on Fort Gesco, fought with us with the courage of a heroine". They went on to commend her skill with a sword and in hand to hand combat. She was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1822 and personally presented the French Legion of Honor by Napoleon III.

Margaret Catchpole (1762–1869) was discovered disguised as a sailor on a British warship in 1797. She was sent ashore where she was later arrested for theft and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. She escaped from her jailer and once again disguised herself as a sailor. She was arrested in 1801 and transported to Australia where she worked as a mid-wife and later became a successful business woman.

In 1807 Napoleon removed the French Legion of Honor from his own chest and awarded it to Ducaud Laborde, who fought openly as a woman with a troop of hussars at the battles of Eylau, Friedland and Waterloo. Although she was wounded at Friedland she continued to fight and captured 6 prisoners. At Waterloo her husband was killed and her military career ended when a cannon ball destroyed her leg.

Elizabeth Hatzler wore the uniform of a French dragoon and fought beside her husband in several battles in 1812. She carried him during the army's retreat after he was wounded in a losing battle against the Cossacks.

Sylvia Mariotti served as a private in the 11th Battalion of the Italian Bersaglieri from 1866 to 1879. She fought the Austrians in the Battle of Custoza.

NELLIE CASHMAN

The Angle of Tombstone

Nellie Cashman was known as The Angle of Tombstone. She was described as a beautiful woman, yet tough as nails. She spent her time during the mining rush of the 1800's wandering from mining camp to mining camp seeking gold, silver, and a way to help others. She was known by other names as well, the most known being Frontier Angel, Saint of the Sourdoughs, Miner's Angel and Angel of the Cassair.

She was born in Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland about 1850. At about the age of 10, Nellie emigrated to the United States and settled in Boston. It was said that here while working as a bellhop in a prominent Boston hotel, Nellie met and also chatted with General Ulysses S. Grant. In addition, it was he who put the idea into her head to go west. Along with her sister Fanny, Nellie took her life savings and they traveled together to San Francisco in 1869. Her sister quickly married and started a family, while Nellie was hired out as a cook in various Nevada mining camps. She worked hard and after some time was able to take the money, she made and opened the Miner's Boarding House at Panaca Flat, Nevada. That was in 1872.

It was not long before Nellie joined up with a group of 200 Nevada miners headed to the Cassair gold strike. It was said there had been a big strike at Dease Lake in Northern British Columbia. Here, too, she opened a boarding house for miners. She also began to organize rescue caravans to a mining camp where a scurvy epidemic had broken out. The journey took 77 days and along with 6 men and pack animals loaded with 1,500 pounds of supplies they traversed through as much as 10 ft of snow and arrived in time to nurse almost 100 sick miners back to health. As with all strikes, the Cassair eventually played out. Nellie then headed for the silver fields of Arizona. She arrived in Tucson in 1879 where she opened the Delmonico Restaurant, the first business in town owned by a woman. The Delmonico was successful despite her habit of feeding and caring for hapless miners. As was habit with her, she sold the Delmonico and joined as the silver rush moved to San Pedro Valley. Then she moved on to the new silver boomtown of Tombstone, just after the arrival of the Earp brothers. In Tombstone, she bought a boot and shoe store, which she ran briefly before opening another restaurant, the Russ House, named so after the original in San Francisco. Nellie served fifty-cent meals, advertising that "there are no cockroaches in my kitchen and the flour is clean." During her years in Tombstone, Nellie came to be known as an angel of

mercy and became an influential citizen. Nellie convinced the owners of the Crystal Place Saloon, one of whom was Wyatt Earp, to allow Sunday church services there until she herself could raise enough funds to construct the Sacred Heart Church.

She was also very active in raising money for the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, the Miner's Hospital, and amateur theatricals staged in Tombstone. Nellie also devoted herself to taking up collections to help support those who had been injured or fallen on hard times, especially miners. Interestingly enough, a lot of the generosity came from Tombstone's red-light district. Nellie served as an officer of her church to hear the impromptu confessions of two of the five men who were to be hanged for the Bisbee Massacre of December 1883. The following year, when a group of miners attempted to lynch mine owner E.B. Gage during a labor dispute, Nellie drove her buggy into the mob and rescued Gage. Together they escaped to Benson, Arizona.

Nellie wandered again from mine to mine, doing her work and helping others. After returning from an unsuccessful mining expedition, she found her widowed sister dying of tuberculosis. After Fannie's death, Nellie was left to raise her 5 children. Nellie sold the Russ House and spent the next years, children in tow, wandering the mining camps of Wyoming, Montana and Arizona territories. She continued her expeditions for many years to follow. In 1898, Nellie joined the Klondike gold rush to Canada's Yukon Territory. She opened another restaurant, a mercantile outlet, and a refuge for miners where she provided them with free cigars. It is said that even into her 60's, Nellie ran a dog sled team 750 miles across the frozen Arctic. Finally, after such a full, prosperous life, Nellie decided to settle in Victoria, British Columbia in 1923. When asked by a reporter for the "Arizona Star" why she never married, Nellie replied, "Why child, I haven had time for marriage. Men are a nuisance anyhow, now aren't they? They are just boys grown up". Nellie Cashman died two years later in Victoria on January 25, 1925. A funny quote from a woman who gave her whole life to helping men. She is truly a heroine of our time. If we would all do what we can to help our brothers and sisters in need, the world could be a better place to raise our children.

Stephanie, USA

Women Revolutionaries

The French Revolution

An estimated 8,000 women belonged to the women's brigades, which served as "front line troops" during the French Revolution. They staged bread riots, marched on Versailles and returned with the King to Paris, joined in storming the Bastille and the Royal palaces and fought the King's troops armed with clubs, pikes and swords. They formed numerous women's clubs to further the goals of the Revolution.

The Committee for Public Safety eventually outlawed these organizations and ruthlessly suppressed women's involvement in all spheres of public life leaving women in the newly "free and equal" republic with less equality than they had under the monarchy.

Olympe de Gouges, a leader of the women revolutionaries, protested in 1791 by issuing her Declaration of the Rights of Women and of Citizenesses. She argued that if women could die on the scaffold they should be able to vote for the government in power. Robespierre proved her point by executing her in November 1793. In 1795, the government ordered Frenchwomen to return to their homes and prohibited them from attending political meetings, or gathering in groups of more than five.

Among the women who fought for the French Revolution was Rose Lacombe, a leader of a brigade of market women who armed themselves with pikes and swords and attacked the Hotel de Ville forcing the King to leave Versailles. Anne Joseph Theroigne de Mericourt, wielding a sword, led anti-royalist attacks on the Hotel des Invalids, La Force, Bicetre, and the Bastille. She formed women's clubs and gave stirring speeches to the revolutionaries.

As in many revolutions women fought on both sides. Mademoiselle de la Rochefoucault, a noted orator at age 18, rallied royalists and led guerrilla actions against the republican forces. She personally led cavalry charges and rallied her troops three times at Chollet. She died in battle.



A woman with reddish-brown hair tied back, wearing a black high-collared dress with ruffles, is shown in profile. She is holding a small glass flask containing a blue liquid. The background is a dark, textured grey.

The Life of *Madame Curie*

Madame Curie was born Maria Sklodowska on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw Poland. Maria was the fifth and youngest child of Bronsilawa Boguska, a pianist, singer, and teacher, and Wladyslaw Sklodowski, a professor of mathematics and physics. Maria's accomplishments began at a young age; by the time, she was sixteen she had completed secondary school and taken work as a teacher. In 1891 Maria went to Paris, while in Paris Marie attend Sorbonne University and began to follow lectures of many already well known physicists--Jean Perrin, Charles Maurain, and Aime' Cotton.

It was during this time that Marie finally turned towards mathematics and physics. Within three years of attending Sorbonne Marie was already on her way to becoming the most well recognized women in science. Marie was the ideal example of hard work. Receiving her degree in physics from the Sorbonne in 1893, she was not only the first woman to receive such a degree but she graduated number one in her class.

In 1894, she received her second degree in mathematics, graduating second in the class. That same year Marie met Pierre Curie, an aspiring French physicist. A year later Maria Sklodowska became Madame Curie. Marie and Pierre worked as a scientific team, in 1898 their achievements resulted in world importance, in particular the discovery of polonium (which Marie named in honor of Poland) and the discovery of Radium a few months later.

The birth of her two daughters, Irene and Eve, in 1897 and 1904 did not interrupt Maria's work. In 1903, Curie became the first woman to win a Nobel Prize for Physics. The award jointly awarded to Curie, her husband Pierre, and Henri Becquerel, was for the discovery of radioactivity. In December 1904, she was appointed chief assistant in the laboratory directed by Pierre Curie.

Pierre's sudden death in April 1906 was a difficult blow to Maria, but a turning point in her career: she was devoted to completing the scientific work they had started. In 1911 her determination paid off, she won a second Nobel Prize (this time in chemistry) for her discovery and isolation of pure radium and radium components. Madam Curie was the first person to ever receive two Nobel Prizes. Marie Curie was not only a scientific pioneer, but also a social pioneer. A citation from The Graduate Student Cookbook described Marie Curie: Overachiever who cooked, cleaned, discovered radium, and raised a Nobel Prize-winning daughter, but who never forgot how to make a good pierogi. Her many accomplishments were not only astonishing for her time but have yet to be equaled in our time.

Skuld ©

CLARA BARTON

The Angel of the Battlefield

Clara, whose real name was Clarissa, was born on December 25 in 1821 in North Oxford, Massachusetts. She was the youngest of 5 children in a middle-class family. Her father Captain Stephen Barton was not only a farmer and horsebreeder, but also in the military, and Clara always enjoyed when his father told her his war stories. Her mother Sarah managed the household and taught Clara the importance of cleanliness. Clara's sister, Dorothy, taught her spelling, Stephen taught her arithmetic, Sally taught her geography, and David, her favorite brother, coached her in athletics and horse-riding. With their help, Clara received a vast and diverse education. By the time she started school at age 4, she could already spell three-syllable words. She found school to be quite easy and studied such subjects as philosophy, chemistry, and Latin. The only problem was, that she was very shy of her nature.

At the age of 17 Clara became a teacher in Massachusetts's District 9 in Worcester County. During the next 6 years, she taught in many schools, before establishing her own school in North Oxford. After teaching more than 10 years, she yearned for something new and entered the Liberal Institute in Clinton, New York, which was an advanced school for female teachers. She also worked on her writing and took some private classes in French. After a year in Clinton, Clara accepted a teaching position in New Jersey. She opened a free school in Bordentown, and it got more than 600 students. The school board refused, however, to offer her the high paying position to head the school and hired a man instead. Her mother died at this time so she felt herself very exhausted. She moved move to Washington D.C. to learn about the government. She became one of the first women to work in the U.S. government patent office. However, she lost her job because the men did not like the idea of working with a woman.

In 1860, when Lincoln was elected President, the Civil War started. Barton volunteered because she wanted to help the soldiers. When she learned that many of the wounded from First Bull Run had suffered from need of medical supplies, she advertised for donations in the Worcester, Mass., Spy and began an independent organization to distribute goods. The relief operation was successful, and the following year U.S. Surgeon General William A. Hammond granted her a general pass to travel with army ambulances "for the purpose of distributing comforts for the sick and wounded, and nursing them." During her first battle, one of the soldiers saw

her coming with bandages and supplies and said: "It was like heaven had sent an angel." Thus, the



newspaper called her "The Angel of the Battlefield."

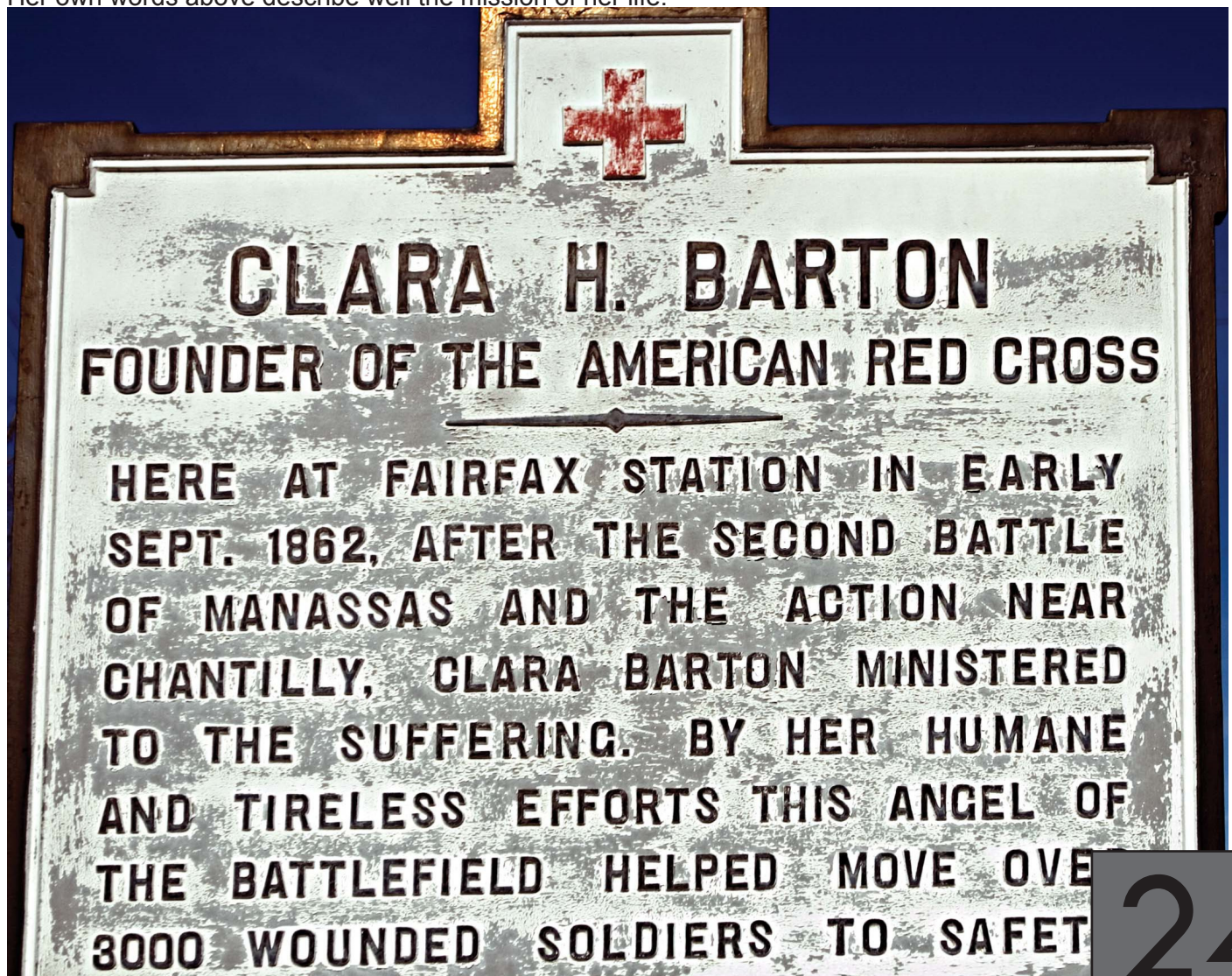
For 3 years, Barton followed army operations throughout the Virginia Theater and in the Charleston, S.C., area. Her work in Fredericksburg, Va., hospitals, caring for the casualties from the Battle of the Wilderness, and nursing work at Bermuda Hundred attracted national notice. Barton was almost shot herself during the war. After it was over in 1865, she received permission from President Lincoln to begin a letter-writing campaign to search for missing soldiers. She got many letters from families that were looking for their lost relatives; overall, she helped to find over 22,000 missing men.

Next, she became a public speaker and lectured about her war experiences, but got exhausted so her doctor told her to take a vacation. She traveled to Switzerland and met Doctor Appia, who told Barton about a nurse named Jean-Henn Dunant who had helped soldiers in European wars. He told Barton about the Treaty of Geneva that created the Red Cross as a symbol for the volunteers to wear during battles. However, Barton had never heard of the Treaty of Geneva because the U.S. had not signed it. While Barton was in Europe, a war started and she became the first American to wear the Red Cross.

Barton returned to U.S. and tried to get the President to sign the Treaty of Geneva, but the President (Hayes) refused. In 1881, Barton and her friends formed the American National Red Cross Association. One year later, President Arthur signed the Treaty of Geneva and the American Red Cross was formed. Barton was its leader until 1904. For the next 8 years, she lived in her home at Glen Echo, Maryland. She was feeling well and remained quite active despite of her high age, she was riding her horse and kept abreast of current events. She died at the age of 90 on April 12, 1912 from complications of cold.

"You must never so much as think whether you like it or not, whether it is bearable or not; you must never think of anything except the need, and how to meet it."

Her own words above describe well the mission of her life.



Margaret Cochran Corbin



Margaret Cochran Corbin had fought along side her husband in the American Revolutionary War. She was the first woman to have received a pension from the United States government as a disabled soldier. She was born on November 12, 1751 near Chambers Burg, Pennsylvania. She was orphaned at the age of five and was raised by relatives. Her Parents were murdered by indians. When she was twenty-one, she married John Corbin. Her husband joined the Continental Army when the American Revolution started four years later and Margaret accompanied her husband to the fort where he was stationed.

Wives of the soldiers often went there to cook for their men, wash their laundry, and nurse wounded soldiers. They also watched the men do their drills, and, no doubt, learned those drills, too. On November 16 1776, while they were stationed in Fort, Washington, New York, the first attack occurred by the British and Hessian troops.

John was assisting a gunner until the gunner was unfortunately killed. At that moment, John took charge of the cannon and Margaret assisted him. Some hours later, John was killed also. With no time to grieve, Margaret continued loading and firing the cannon by herself until she was wounded by a shot, which tore her shoulder, mangled her chest, and lacerated her jaw. Other soldiers moved her to the rear of the fort, where she received first aid. The fort was captured by the British, but the wounded American soldiers were freed. They were shipped across the river to Fort Lee.

Margaret was then transported in a wagon all the way to Philadelphia. She recovered fully from her wounds, and was left without the use of her left arm for the rest of her life. In 1779, the Continental Congress granted her a pension due to her distinguished bravery. She continued to be included on regimental muster lists until the end of the war in 1783. Margaret Corbin died near West point, New York prior to her fiftieth birthday. Margaret Cochran Corbin had an impact on women because of her intense bravery.

By risking her life in the war, she gave men a better perspective on women. She showed them that women aren't only capable of cooking and cleaning but could, if they had the will, serve in the war as well as any man. Margaret was also

the first woman in the United States to receive a military pension.

Vicky WAU Ireland.



Maid of Saragossa

In 1808 an army of 12,000 French soldiers besieged the Spanish city of Saragossa. Augustina, called the "Maid of Saragossa", refused to leave her cannon on the walls and rallied the other defenders. She was later offered both military and civilian honors but merely asked to retain her rank of artillery captain, along with its pay and benefits and the right to continue to bear arms and wear her uniform.

Mary

Queen of Scots

Mary, Queen of Scots, also Mary Stuart (1542-87), daughter of James V, king of Scotland, by his second wife, Mary of Guise. Born in Linlithgow in December 1542, Mary became queen before she was a week old. Raised in France, in 1558 she was married to the Dauphin, who succeeded to the French throne as Francis II in 1559 but died the next year. Mary returned to Scotland in 1561. Although Roman Catholic, at first she accepted the Protestant-led government that she found in place. Her chief minister was her half brother James Stuart, whom she soon afterward created earl of Moray.

Mary's marriage in 1565 to her cousin, the Catholic Scottish nobleman Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, was performed with Roman Catholic rites. The marriage aroused Protestant feelings and was the signal for an insurrection by Moray and a Scottish noble family who hoped to be joined by the whole Protestant party. Their hope was disappointed, however, and the queen, taking the field in person, at once quelled the revolt. Her triumph was scarcely over when misunderstandings began to arise between her and Darnley. She had given him the title of king, but he now demanded that the crown be secured to him for life and that, if the queen died without children, it should descend to his heirs. Before Moray's rebellion Mary's secretary and adviser had been David Rizzio, a court favorite and a Roman Catholic. The king was now persuaded that Rizzio was the obstacle to his designs upon the crown. Acting on this belief, he entered into a formal compact with Moray; Lord Patrick Ruthven; James Douglas, 4th earl of Morton; and other leaders of the Protestant party. The result of this conspiracy was the murder of Rizzio in 1566. Early in 1567 the house in which

Darnley lay sick was blown up by gunpowder, probably at the instigation of the Scottish nobleman James Hepburn, 4th earl of Bothwell, who, since Moray's revolt and still more since Rizzio's murder, had been favored by the queen. Darnley was discovered strangled close by the scene of the explosion. It was suspected that Mary herself was not wholly ignorant of the plot. Evidence substantiating this theory is reflected in incriminating letters and sonnets, allegedly written by Mary

to Bothwell and found later that year in a silver casket. Bothwell was brought to a mock trial and acquitted; soon afterward he divorced his wife and married Mary in a Protestant ceremony. This step at once turned the Scottish nobles against Mary. She was able to lead an army against them, and although it was equal in number to the confederate army, it was visibly inferior in discipline. On June 15, 1567, Mary's forces were defeated at Carberry Hill, and she was forced to abandon Bothwell and surrender herself to the confederate lords. On July 24, at Lochleven, she was prevailed upon to sign an act of abdication in favor of her son, who was crowned as James VI five days afterward at Stirling. Escaping from her island-prison at Lochleven on May 2, 1568, she was able within a few days to assemble an army

of 6000 men. On May 12 her army was defeated by the regent Moray at Langside, near Glasgow. Four days afterward, in spite of the entreaties of her best friends, Mary crossed Solway Firth and sought refuge at the court of Elizabeth I, queen of England, only to find herself a prisoner of Elizabeth for life. Of the ensuing intrigues to effect her deliverance and to place her on the throne of England, the most famous was that of Mary's page, Anthony Babington, who plotted to assassinate Elizabeth. The conspiracy was discovered, and Mary was brought to trial in October 1586. She was sentenced to death on October 25, but not until February 1, 1587, did Elizabeth sign the warrant of ex-





HANNAH DUSTON

1657–1737

By Anne, New Jersey

Hannah Duston, born in 1657, would become an American legend and a true heroine. Still honored today.

Hannah, born in 1657, married Thomas Duston and they kept a home in Haverhill, Massachusetts Bay. Together they had twelve children. On March 9, 1697, Hannah gave birth to their twelfth child, a daughter named Martha. A week later tragedy would strike the family.

On March 15, a group of Canadian Indians allied with the French in King William's War (French-Indian War) attacked the small frontier town of Haverhill. Within minutes, 27 White settlers were slaughtered and most of the structures burned. Hannah's husband fought a successful rearguard action and saved his other children, but he could not rescue his wife or his infant daughter. Hannah was forced out, only having time to grab one shoe before being dragged out of the house. Several women and children were taken hostage 13 total. Hannah, along with her newborn daughter, and her wet nurse – Mary Neff, were among the hostages.

On the trip back to the Indian's camp, the savages brutally murdered the infant by bashing her tiny head against a tree after they realized the infant would make it difficult for Hannah and Mary to keep up with the party. Some of the other weaker captives were also scalped. Hannah, Mary and young 14 year old Samuel Lennardson, who had been captured a year earlier during a raid on Worcester and considered a non-threat, were kept alive. A few days later, the raiding party split up. The captives were to be taken to Penacook River in Maine where the women were told they would be stripped, scourged, and forced to run the gauntlet. An Indian family consisting of two men, three women, seven children, guarded them. Hannah and Mary were not seen as a threat as they were exhausted and weak from the long journey. On the night of March 30, Hannah aroused her fellow captives. On Hannah's signal, together they tomahawked their captors while they slept. Only one severely wounded woman and one boy escaped alive.

The three piled food into a canoe and set out. Hannah, realizing how outrageous their story would sound, ordered them to return to collect the scalps of their tormenters. They took turns guiding the canoe and sleeping, traveling by night while hiding during the day. Finally, they reached the home of John Lovewell in Old Dunstable. After spending the night with Lovewell, the three continued on the following morning. After reaching Bradley Cove, they beached their canoe and traveled on foot until reaching Haverhill and being reunited with their loved ones. The Hannah Duston Memorial, erected in 1874, is located on the small island at the merging point of the Contoocook and Merrimack Rivers in New Hampshire. Not only was it the first monument to honor a woman in the United States, but it was also the first publicly funded monument in New Hampshire. You can reach the monument at Exit 17 off I-93, Boscawen, NH. 603-927-4096.

Recommended Reading

