

Chapter 1 : The Inspiring Reason Women Carry the Water During a Water Walk - Great Lakes Water Walk

Simply to get water for drinking, bathing, cooking and other household needs, millions of women and girls spend hours every day traveling to water sources, waiting in line and carrying heavy loads.

One can find works as theoretical as the ideological nature of the war, and as practical as detailed troop movements in particular battles. The contributions of the men who drafted the documents of the Revolution, commanded the forces, fought in the war, and offered support have been well documented. The Revolution was not a one-gender war, however. Many women contributed to the effort, and it is time their stories are told. Today, women who followed the army are referred to as "camp followers," even though that term was not used in the eighteenth century. They needed the army, and while Washington and many officers did not like to admit it, the army needed them. Some officers thought that the presence of women in an army camp distracted the soldiers, claiming that they got in the way of operations, detracted from the professional appearance of the camp, and even enticed soldiers to desert. But, if women were not permitted in military camps, the army stood to lose a number of good soldiers. Men with families in need asked for furloughs or deserted in order to provide for their destitute loved ones. For example, Private Ralph Morgan sought a furlough in December because his wife and children had no roof over their heads. Morgan received a discharge. Since the Continental Army could not afford to discharge a soldier every time he needed to assist his family, Washington was obliged to permit some women to follow the camps. He wrote to Superintendent of Finance, Robert Morris, "I was obliged to give Provisions to the extra Women in these regiments, or lose by Desertion, perhaps to the enemy, some of the oldest and best Soldiers in the Service. Throughout the war destitute civilians fled to the army for safety and food, while the army could barely provision its own troops. Washington and his officers attempted to keep the number of dependents traveling with the army to a minimum. On August 4, , Washington wrote, "the multitude of women in particular, especially those who are pregnant, or have children, are a clog upon every movement. The Commander in Chief earnestly recommends it to the officers to use every reasonable method in their power to get rid of all such as are not absolutely necessary. Those fortunate enough to obtain permission to stay were given anywhere from one-quarter to one full ration, depending on what duties they performed. One pound of bread or flour per day. Three pints of peas or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent, at one dollar per bushel for peas or beans. One pint of milk per man per day. One half-pint of rice, or one pint of Indian meal per man per week. One quart of spruce beer, or cider, per man per day, or nine gallons of mollasses per company of one hundred men per week. Three pounds of candles to one hundred men per week, for guards. Twenty pounds of soft, or eight pounds of hard, soap for one hundred men per week. Colonel Ebenezer Huntington wrote that he was "endeavoring to hire some women to live in camp to do the washing for [him] self and some of the officers. In a letter to Colonel Lamb, Captain George Fleming pleads the case of an army wife, "I have been unfortunate in losing Peter Young, by his taking a hearty draught of cold Water [dying]. The army did regulate prices when it believed women were overcharging. In , officers at West Point, New York fixed laundry rates. In October of in Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania, officers were ordered to watch the laundresses to prevent them from washing clothes in the river the men used for drinking water. If any woman was guilty of such an action, she was to be placed in the guardhouse. And in July of , orders of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment forbade women to wash in front of the tents or to throw soap suds or any other refuse on the parade grounds. Women also worked as cooks to assist the army and, perhaps, earn extra cash. When soldiers entered the army, they formed "messes. However, on occasion, women of the regiment earned extra money by cooking for men who could afford to pay them. In Fishkill in , Sarah Parsell cooked for the wheelwrights, a Mrs. Creiger cooked for the blacksmiths, and Mrs. Lloyd cooked for the express riders. For 12 days of work done that January, Parsell and Creiger were paid 2 shillings per day. The key to this clever arrangement was that the work of women freed up the men to soldier on. Richard Platt wrote to a Mr. One example of a woman cooking for regular soldiers is that of Sarah Osborne, who followed her husband throughout the war. Osborne testified in a pension application that she washed for the soldiers, in addition to sewing and baking. She also remembered cooking behind the American

line, one mile from the battle of Yorktown. She carried beef and bread to soldiers in the trenches, saying, "It would not do for the men to fight and starve too. Osborne appears to have been able to draw rations for her services, but she does not mention receiving payment for cooking for the soldiers. Another way for women to earn money and rations with the Continental army was through nursing. The army preferred female nurses to male ones, not only because nursing the sick has traditionally been a female responsibility, but also because every woman nursing meant one more man freed for fighting in the line. Therefore, commanders desired to hire women to perform the difficult tasks of nursing. Individuals who would care for the sick were in constant demand and short supply throughout the war. Although a woman serving as a nurse could hope to receive regular pay and retain a job throughout the war, the job brought with it hazards. Exposure to deadly diseases such as smallpox and all manner of camp fevers; in addition to being relegated to the dirtiest jobs connected to the medical profession. Officers therefore alternately bribed and threatened women to take up nursing. They promised full rations and an allowance for volunteer nurses or threatened to withhold rations from women who refused to volunteer. A Congressional resolution of July 27, allowed one nurse for every ten patients in Continental hospitals. The Congress allowed two dollars per month as a salary for these nurses, though matrons women who supervised nurses and acted as liaisons to surgeons were allotted four dollars per month. Despite Congressional efforts to increase the number of female nurses for the army, there remained a shortage throughout the war. Regiments constantly sought women to nurse their sick and wounded. Advertisements promised preference to Boston and Charlestown women. A few months later in Williamsburg, the Virginia Gazette advertised a request for nurses. In July of , Nathanael Greene wrote: Putnam wrote to Governor William Livingston that Brewer ". The fact that she had arrived from a British-held town did not cast enough suspicion on her to prevent the army from using her skills. Fortunately for the Continental Army responsible patriot nurses also answered the call. In July of , orders for the Pennsylvania battalions at Ticonderoga stated that one woman be chosen from each company to go to the hospital at Fort George to nurse the sick. Returns for the hospital at Albany in July record nine female nurses. In , Washington ordered his regimental commanders to employ as many nurses as possible to aid regimental surgeons. In March , an Albany hospital provided provisions for female nurses and their children, as well as for female and child patients. Perkins with three children and Sarah Lancaster with one child received one ration each. Nurses working there who were without children received one ration each. Nurses were forbidden to be absent without the permission of their supervising physicians, surgeons, or matrons. Women provided all of the above services to the army, content to do so while remaining within their traditional female role. There were some women, however, who chose to break out of traditional gender roles and defend their country by taking up arms against the enemy. A few examples exist of women who, by virtue of circumstances, fought the enemy as women. There were also women who concealed their sex and joined the army disguised as men. Controversy exists over how exactly women participated in the war as combatants. Many have heard stories of "Molly Pitcher," who attended the cannon of her fallen husband. Some scholars believe "Molly Pitcher" to be a generic term for all women of the army who may have assisted soldiers in this way. Her husband, John, was an artillery man. During the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, on June 28, , Mary hauled water to the cannon so the sponger could swab out the barrel. John collapsed during the battle, either because of a wound or the extreme heat of the day, and Mary immediately took his place at the cannon. She assisted in firing it with the rest of the crew for the remainder of the battle. Margaret Corbin was the wife of John Corbin, an artillery man, who was killed in the battle of Fort Mifflin in November . Margaret was wounded by grape shot in the arm and the chest, and as a result was disabled for the rest of her life. She was an original member of the Invalid Regiment that Congress created in to care for disabled soldiers. Other women served in the war by passing themselves off as men. Sampson was born in , in Plympton, Massachusetts. Sampson performed admirably, achieving the rank of corporal, fighting in the battle of White Plains, and sustaining injuries twice in the service of her country. Upon discovery of her sex, she was honorably discharged and later granted a pension for her services. The Massachusetts legislature declared, "that the Said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier. Sampson spoke about her wartime experiences as a circuit lecturer. She recalled that she enlisted because she wanted to avenge all the wrongful deaths of colonists by British soldiers.

Anna Maria Lane was another woman who was not content to leave such affairs to men. Lane most likely married her husband, John, before , when he enlisted in the Connecticut line under General Israel Putnam. Lane accompanied her husband, though it is unclear if she did so as a woman of the army or a disguised soldier. According to the Virginia General Assembly, Lane, "in the revolutionary war, in the garb, and with the courage of a soldier, performed extraordinary military services, and received a severe wound at the battle of Germantown. John served in the Public Guard, and both were permitted to draw pensions for their service. History knows of two other women who fought for their country. Clare, was a Creole girl who lost her life in the war, and the other is known only as "Samuel Gay," discovered and discharged for being a woman.

Chapter 2 : Women Carrying Water In Rajasthan, India Editorial Stock Image - Image of woman, lack:

Women carrying water in heavy buckets on their heads for kilometres every day inspired the Hippo Roller. It was conceptualised in by Pettie Petzer and Johan Jonker, two South Africans who grew up on farms and experienced the national water crisis first-hand.

Messenger Imagine going through your day without access to clean, safe water in your home for drinking, cooking, washing or bathing whenever you need it. And the task of providing water for households falls disproportionately to women and girls , especially in rural areas. Water, a human right , is critical for human survival and development. A sufficient supply of biologically and chemically safe water is necessary for drinking and personal hygiene to prevent diarrheal diseases , trachoma , intestinal worm infections , stunted growth among children and numerous other deleterious outcomes from chemical contaminants like arsenic and lead. I have carried out research in India , Bolivia and Kenya on the water and sanitation challenges that women and girls confront and how these experiences influence their lives. In my field work I have seen adolescent girls, pregnant women and mothers with small children carrying water. Through interviews, I have learned of the hardships they face when carrying out this obligatory task. An insufficient supply of safe and accessible water poses extra risks and challenges for women and girls. Without recognizing the uneven burden of water work that women bear, well-intentioned programs to bring water to places in need will continue to fail to meet their goals. Lost hours Collecting water takes time. Simply to get water for drinking, bathing, cooking and other household needs, millions of women and girls spend hours every day traveling to water sources, waiting in line and carrying heavy loads – often several times a day. Another million get their water from surface sources that are considered to be the most unsafe, such as rivers, streams and ponds. Water from these sources is even more likely to require over 30 minutes to collect. Training exercise for women on water and sanitation in Rajasthan, India, designed to help reduce poverty in desert communities. Women in a recent study in Kenya reported spending an average of 4. When children or other family members get sick from consuming poor-quality water, which can happen even if the water is initially clean when collected , women spend their time providing care. Heavy loads And in many places, water sources are far from homes. In Asia and Africa, women walk an average of 6 kilometers 3. Carrying such loads over long distances can result in strained backs, shoulders and necks , and other injuries if women have to walk over uneven and steep terrain or on busy roads. The burden is even heavier for women who are pregnant or are also carrying small children. Moreover, pregnant women worry that transporting these heavy loads will lead to early labor or even miscarriage. Even when a household or village has access to a safe water source close to home, residents may not use it if they believe the water is inferior in some way. As one woman told my research team in India: Tube well water quality is not good – water is saline. Cooking is not good due to this water. Not good for drinking either. People are getting water from that neighbouring village –. In this community, the neighboring village was at least a kilometer away. Fetching water can also be very dangerous for women and girls. They can face conflict at water points and the risk of physical or sexual assault. Many of these dangers also arise when women do not have access to safe, clean and private toilets or latrines for urinating, defecating and managing menstruation. Girls wash at school water tap, Honduras. The United Nations forecasts that if current water use patterns do not change, world demand will exceed supply by 40 percent by Although women and girls play key roles in obtaining and managing water globally, they are rarely offered roles in water improvement programs or on local water committees. They need to be included as a right and as a practical matter. Numerous water projects in developing countries have failed because they did not include women. And women should play meaningful roles. A study in northern Kenya found that although women served on local water management committees, conflict with men at water points persisted because the women often were not invited to meetings or were not allowed to speak. Women who raise their voices about water concerns need to be heard. We also need broader strategies to reduce gender disparities in water access. Second, women must be involved in creating and managing targeted programs to mitigate these risks. And finally, social messaging affirming the idea that water work belongs only to women must be abandoned. This

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Chapter 3 : Stock Pictures: Rural women carrying water and firewood

Simply to get water for drinking, bathing, cooking, and other household needs, millions of women and girls spend hours every day traveling to water sources, waiting in line, and carrying heavy.

Biographical information about Mary Hays has been gathered by historians, [2] including her cultural heritage, given name, probable year of birth, marriages, progeny, and census and tax records, providing reasonably reliable account of her life. Mary Ludwig was born in Philadelphia , Pennsylvania. There is some dispute over her birth date, but a marker in the cemetery where she is buried lists her birth date as October 13, It is likely that she never attended school or learned to read, as education was uncommon among girls at this time. Continental Army records show that he was an artilleryman at the Battle of Monmouth in She was one of a group of women, led by Martha Washington , who would wash clothes and blankets and care for sick and dying soldiers. Hays trained as an artilleryman, and Mary and other camp followers served as water carriers, carrying water to troops who were drilling on the field. Also, artillerymen needed a supply of water to soak the sponge used to clean sparks and gunpowder out of the barrel after each shot. It was during this time that Mary probably received her nickname, as troops would shout, "Molly! Just before the battle started, she found a spring to serve as her supply, and two places on the battlefield are now marked as the " Molly Pitcher Spring. It has often been reported that he was killed in the battle, but it is known that he survived. At one point, a British musket ball or cannonball flew between her legs and tore off the bottom of her skirt. She supposedly said something to the effect of, "Well, that could have been worse," and went back to loading the cannon. While in the act of reaching a cartridge and having one of her feet as far before the other as she could step, a cannon shot from the enemy passed directly between her legs without doing any other damage than carrying away all the lower part of her petticoat. Looking at it with apparent unconcern, she observed that it was lucky it did not pass a little higher, for in that case it might have carried away something else, and continued her occupation. Later in the evening, the fighting was stopped due to gathering darkness. Although George Washington and his commanders expected the battle to continue the following day, the British forces retreated during the night and continued on to Sandy Hook , New Jersey. After the battle, General Washington asked about the woman whom he had seen loading a cannon on the battlefield. In commemoration of her courage, he issued Mary Hays a warrant as a non commissioned officer. Afterwards, she was known as "Sergeant Molly," a nickname that she used for the rest of her life. During this time, Mary gave birth to a son named Johannes or John. McCauley was a stone cutter for the local Carlisle prison. However, the marriage was reportedly not a happy one, as McCauley had a violent temper. Sometime between and , McCauley disappeared, and it is not known what happened to him. Mary McCauley continued to live in Carlisle. She earned her living as a general servant for hire, cleaning and painting houses, washing windows, and caring for children and sick people. Mary died January 22, , in Carlisle, at the approximate age of Margaret Corbin was the wife of John Corbin of Philadelphia , Pennsylvania, also an artilleryman in the Continental army. On November 16, , John Corbin was one of 2, American soldiers who defended Fort Mifflin in northern Manhattan from 9, attacking Hessian troops under British command. When John Corbin was wounded and killed, Margaret took his place at the cannon, and continued to fire it until she was seriously wounded in the arm. She was the first woman in the United States to receive a military pension. Her nickname was "Captain Molly".

Chapter 4 : Facts about women and water

The Inspiring Reason Women Carry the Water During a Water Walk News Water is Life and women are life givers, and so it is a traditionally recognized responsibility for women to take care of that which is necessary for Life.

Chapter 5 : Molly Pitcher - Wikipedia

Tractor driving on the roads of Jodhpur. And women and young girls carry water on their head and walk through the

streets of Jodhpur city, Rajasthan. Jodhpur is the second largest city in the.

Chapter 6 : Women Carrying Water Africa Stock Photos & Women Carrying Water Africa Stock Images - A

On average, women and girls travel miles per day collecting water and carry up to 5 gallons per trip For a family of six, collecting enough water for drinking, cooking, and basic hygiene means hauling water for an average of three hours per day (source).

Chapter 7 : The Women Carry River Water Poems by Nguyá»...n Quang Thiá»•u

At the CSW58 side event "Women and water: multipliers of development", on 11 March participants voiced their concerns over the heavy burden women continue to carry as the main water suppliers for their families.

Chapter 8 : Martha Collins, Poet > Books > The Women Carry River Water

Women living near the hill-top statue of Bahubali, in Karnataka, India, carry their copper and earthen-ware water pots for filling in the morning time. Note the huge shrub of Accra or Shiva's.

Chapter 9 : Women Carrying Water In Rajasthan - India Editorial Image - Image of river, india:

The journey also requires them to carry buckets of water weighing over 40 pounds on their heads. Carrying such a heavy load over long distances has detrimental health effects, including back and chest pains, developmental deformities, arthritic disease, and miscarriages.