Mary White Rowlandson occupies a unique place in history as the author of *A Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson*, one of the most frequently cited captivity narratives. Born in Somerset in 1637, she settled with her family in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and moved to Lancaster in 1633 where she married the Reverend John Rowlandson. The couple had four children, losing their third son at age 15 during the War of King Philip, and their son was killed during the same event. During the War of King Philip, the Indians killed or boarded 11 of the 18 people in her house. She and her daughter then endured a grueling 11-week captivity in which she and her daughter were sold to the Pequot Indians. Rowlandson was eventually ransomed, and the couple traveled home to Massachusetts. Rowlandson's captivity narrative was published in 1682, and it has been republished many times since then. Rowlandson's captivity narrative was published in 1682, and it has been republished many times since then. The narrative describes her experiences as a captive of the Pequot Indians during the War of King Philip.

On February 10, 1675, the Lancaster settlement in the Massachusetts Bay Colony was attacked by Native Americans in the War of King Philip. The couple had four children, losing their third son at age 15 during the War of King Philip, and their son was killed during the same event. During the War of King Philip, the Indians killed or boarded 11 of the 18 people in her house. She and her daughter then endured a grueling 11-week captivity in which she and her daughter were sold to the Pequot Indians. Rowlandson was eventually ransomed, and the couple traveled home to Massachusetts. Rowlandson's captivity narrative was published in 1682, and it has been republished many times since then. Rowlandson's captivity narrative was published in 1682, and it has been republished many times since then. The narrative describes her experiences as a captive of the Pequot Indians during the War of King Philip.

Rowlandson was captured by the Indians during the War of King Philip, and her husband was killed along with several of their children. Rowlandson was taken to a Pequot settlement and held as a captive for 11 weeks. During this time, she was treated well by the Indians and was able to observe their daily life. She was eventually ransomed and returned to her home in Massachusetts. Rowlandson's captivity narrative was published in 1682, and it has been republished many times since then. The narrative describes her experiences as a captive of the Pequot Indians during the War of King Philip.

Rowlandson's captivity narrative, *A Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson*, is a vivid account of her experiences as a captive of the Pequot Indians during the War of King Philip. The narrative details her captivity, her treatment by the Indians, and her eventual release and return to her home in Massachusetts. Rowlandson's captivity narrative was published in 1682, and it has been republished many times since then. The narrative describes her experiences as a captive of the Pequot Indians during the War of King Philip.

Mary Rowlandson's captivity narrative published