

## **Steel, Elizabeth Maxwell** <sup>[1]</sup>

Share it now!



★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
Average: 4 (4 votes)

## **Steel, Elizabeth Maxwell**

William S. West, 1994

**1733–22 Nov. 1790**

Elizabeth Maxwell Steel, Salisbury innkeeper, Revolutionary Patriot, and the subject of legend, was born in western [Rowan County](#) <sup>[2]</sup>. The Maxwell family was of Scotch-Irish origins and emigrated from Pennsylvania to the Carolina frontier in 1733. Elizabeth's first husband, Robert Gillespie, was scalped by [Cherokees](#) <sup>[3]</sup> following a siege of [Fort Dobbs](#) <sup>[4]</sup> and died in 1760. Their daughter, Margaret, married the Presbyterian preacher and teacher, [Samuel Eusebius McCorkle](#) <sup>[5]</sup>.

After the death of her second husband, William Steel, in 1774, Elizabeth continued to operate an ordinary in Salisbury, engaged in local [real estate](#) <sup>[6]</sup> speculation, and managed, despite a lack of formal education, to accumulate a modest estate. In addition, she provided more than adequate parental care for her son, the Federalist statesman [John Steele](#) <sup>[7]</sup>.

During the [Revolution](#) <sup>[8]</sup> Elizabeth was an ardent Whig Patriot. This is largely reflected in letters written to her brother-in-law, Ephraim Steel, a resident of Carlisle, Pa. Other correspondence, as well as the opinions of her contemporaries and descendants, indicates that she was a strong-willed, self-sufficient woman of unusual capabilities. According to legend and a number of unverified secondary sources, the "Widow Steel" provided lodging and a gift of three bags of specie to a despondent General Nathanael Greene during the 1780–81 Cornwallis campaign in western North Carolina. But whether or not this incident actually occurred, it is evident that Elizabeth Maxwell Steel was largely responsible for the acquired values and character of her son John.

### **References:**

James S. Brawley, *The Rowan Story* (1953)

Archibald Henderson, "Elizabeth Maxwell Steele: Patriot," *North Carolina Booklet* 12 (October 1912), and *The Old North State and the New*, 2 vols. (1941)

Archibald Henderson Papers, John Steele Henderson Papers, James M. McCorkle Papers, and Ephraim Steele Papers (Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Lou Rogers, *Tar Heel Woman* (1949)

Jethro Rumble, *A History of Rowan County, North Carolina* (1929)

Wills of William Steel (1774) and Elizabeth Steel (ca. 1789) (Rowan County Wills, Carolina State Archives, Raleigh)

### **Subjects:**

[American Revolution \(1763-1789\)](#) <sup>[9]</sup>

[Biography](#) <sup>[10]</sup>

[Women](#) <sup>[11]</sup>

[UNC Press](#) <sup>[12]</sup>

### **Authors:**

[West, William S.](#) <sup>[13]</sup>

### **Origin - location:**

[Rowan County](#) <sup>[14]</sup>

### **From:**

[Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, University of North Carolina Press.](#) <sup>[15]</sup>

1 January 1994 | West, William S.

- 
- [1] <https://ncpedia.org/biography/steel-elizabeth>
  - [2] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/rowan>
  - [3] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/cherokee-indians>
  - [4] <https://ncpedia.org/fort-dobbs>
  - [5] <https://ncpedia.org/biography/mccorkle-samuel-eusebius>
  - [6] <https://ncpedia.org/real-estate>
  - [7] <https://ncpedia.org/biography/steele-john>
  - [8] <https://ncpedia.org/history/usrevolution>
  - [9] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/us-revolution>
  - [10] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/biography-term>
  - [11] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/women>
  - [12] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/unc-press>
  - [13] <https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/west-william-s>
  - [14] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-13>
  - [15] <https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/dictionary-no>