

addition to her literary pursuits, she was interested in charitable and religious work. She was elected First Vice-President of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls. She was also Vice-President of the Women's Synodical Missionary Society for the Synod of Wisconsin, to the success of which she greatly contributed by her pen and personal influence.

This noble life came to a close July 14, 1877. In 1878 a library was established in the college by the Alumnae, as a memorial to Miss Mortimer, and in the same year a mural tablet was placed upon its walls in her memory.

ELIZA CHAPPEL PORTER
Author—Antoinette Cowles Kent
Beloit

French Huguenots from Des Chappelles. Joshua Chappell married Bathesba Brewster, descendant of Elder William Brewster, leader of the Pilgrim band.

Eliza Chappell was born at Geneseo, Franklin County, New York, November 5, 1807. From early childhood she was of a deeply religious nature having within her veins the blood of Huguenot and Pilgrim.

When sixteen years of age, she taught the neighboring school in Geneseo, New York. During her teaching she was surrounded by M. E. influence but did not accept this form of Christian Faith. Later she accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Stuart to Mackinaw as teacher to their family of children.

June 17, 1832, she first met Mr. Jeremiah Porter on Mackinaw Island. Miss Chappell first came to Chicago from Mackinaw, June, 1833. She associated with others in teaching in the first Normal School in Chicago. She

and Mr. Porter conducted the first religious service near Fort Dearborn. Some of her arduous work compelled long rides on horseback as she had now returned to Mackinaw. Miss Chappell returned to Chicago again August 26, 1834. Mr. Jeremiah Porter, as a Home Missionary had arrived at Fort Dearborn, May 12, 1833.

On June 1 the first church edifice was built and in January, 1834 was dedicated. Later this building became a school room for Miss Chappell.

June 15, 1835, she and the Reverend Jeremiah Porter were married at Rochester, N. Y., by Rev. Edwards of the first Presbyterian Church.

July 3, this year, they returned to their missionary work in Chicago. Early in 1840 they became missionaries at Green Bay. They now had two children.

For eighteen years the Porters were missionaries in this community. The Civil War had now begun after twenty-five years of their wedded life had passed. Two sons enlisted and Mr. and Mrs. Porter entered upon the work of the N. W. Sanitary Commission as soon as it was organized. Mrs. Porter remained one of the field agents of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission until its work was finished.

It was organized October, 1861. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Bickerdyke became agents in the field in 1862. They worked in the hospitals, distributing supplies, attended the sick and sacrificing sleep, lived in the atmosphere of suffering. They were wet, cold, hungry, slept on ward beds, dressed in rude clothing, ate coarse food. Much of the time they labored together. Meantime, Lucy Ann Warner Hayward, born in Cornwall, Vermont, cared for Mrs. Bickerdyke's boys while she was in the army. At Nashville, a Diet Kitchen was established. This was ably managed by Mrs. Withermeyer, while the Christian Commission paid the expenses.

Mrs. Porter established what eventually became the Freedman's Bureau.

In this connection, allow the writer to include in the war service the work of Miss Pamela Hand who was one of the first to be employed by the Freedman's Bureau as teacher. She was less than twenty years of age at that time. Mrs. Porter, on horseback, visited almost daily their crowded camp at Fort Pickering.

During her stay here, her daughter managed to visit the camp at the Fort, which now had been rendered comfortable.

Mrs. Porter rode her horse to Shilo, distributing texts and delicate food to sick soldiers. Corinth, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga, Savannah and Cairo were visited, sometimes alone, sometimes with Mrs. Bickerdyke.

Once while Mrs. Porter was ministering to a wounded soldier, her own son rushed in and said, "Mother, I am all right," and darted away.

While these terrors were going on in camp, Mrs. Susan Ross and Mrs. Bushnell of Beloit and their loyal band of women, were preparing huge barrels of food, even sending barrels of pickled potatoes to the soldiers who were suffering with scurvy. Mrs. Porter made one visit to Chicago. Great preparations were made for her safety and letters of commendation were sent.

In October, she witnessed the marriage of her second son, Edward W. Porter, to Ellen H. Brown of Beloit, daughter of the pioneer Benj. Brown, sister of Wm. F. Brown.

In the last year of the war, the youngest son was also now in the service.

In 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Porter saw their son Henry ordained. In 1879, all the family gathered to witness in Beloit his marriage to Elizabeth Chapin.

In a suburb of Austin, Texas, Mason Town, Porter Chappell as a memorial to the Porters was dedicated to the colored people July 1855.

At Santa Barbara, New Year, 1888, Mrs. Porter entered into rest. Her remains were interred in Rosehill Cemetery, January 17, 1888, by the authority of the Women's Missionary Board of the Interior.

Elizabeth Chapin Porter (Mrs. Henry Porter) is now a resident of San Diego, California.

Her son, Lucius Porter and Lillian Dudley Porter have for many years been missionaries to China. At present all of this family and Madam Porter are spending their vacation in Beloit and other cities.

MRS. ADELINE HILL RIDDLE
Author—Mrs. Frances Riddle Cooke
Appleton

Mrs. Adeline Riddle was one of Wisconsin's pioneer women. She was born at Charlemont, Massachusetts, June 25, 1820. Her mother Annis Avery Hill, daughter of Johnathan Avery, a soldier of the Revolution, was born at Eufield, Connecticut, April 13, 1796, and therefore lived under the administration of every president of the United States until her death in 1886.

On her twentieth birthday Adeline Hill was married at Charlemont, Massachusetts, to Thomas Morris Riddle of Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory and started at once on her wedding journey to her new home in the far West. Mrs. Riddle lived in Wisconsin eight years before the territory was admitted as a state. Her husband, however, had located there five years previously, coming from Massachusetts to try his fortunes in the new country. He had walked the greater part of the way from