

a rich legacy which they prize beyond any thing else. Very often has the writer heard former pupils of her's, now old men and women, speak of the sterling worth of the influence and instruction received by them from Miss Moody. She was progressive along all sane lines of education and uplift and never lost her sympathy for and interest in the welfare of home, church, and society. She left the indelible impression of her high ideals and character on the lives of many of our citizens and the institutions of learning in this state. Such a woman, in sympathetic touch with all goodness and kindness could not be arrogant or unwomanly. To have known her but slightly was pleasant and profitable, to have known her well was a benediction.

In August of the year 1903, the former pupils of Miss Moody held a reunion at Lake Geneva; the pupils of other days who gathered from many states numbered over 200. Among them were many men and women who have attained prominence in life.

She was not a member of the D. A. R. organization, but embodied so much of the wholesome, commonsense American pioneer spirit that she deserves a place in the archives of the history of American pioneer women.

MARGARET C. LOW  
Author—Helen M. Purdy  
Portage

In writing of the pioneer women of Wisconsin, I feel that Mrs. Margaret C. Low should have a place in the early history.

She was the wife of Captain Gideon Low who was in command at Fort Winnebago in 1831. She was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the 17th of March, 1793; was married to Captain Low August 10th, 1815. Nearly all

her married life was spent in the far west where she encountered many hardships as well as narrow escapes from death, but with it all had many pleasant experiences.

She was a very courageous woman, always facing danger in a quick but decided manner. At one time when stationed at Fort Edwards on the Mississippi river she probably saved the lives of Captain Low and Major Larned. The troops had not been paid for two years and were getting restless. When Major Larned arrive at the fort with money to pay the troops at Fort Snelling, the soldiers could not understand why they could not be paid. Major Larned could not do this, without orders from Washington, which in those days meant weeks, and must proceed to Fort Snelling. Captain Low had gone to the village and in his absence, Mrs. Low sent a servant with milk to the officers quarters. The man returned saying the sentry would not let him pass the gate. Mrs. Low said she would see if he would allow her to pass. The sentry said she could pass. This she did not wish to do as she saw the Captain approaching, at the same time the soldier raised his gun and Mrs. Low called to her husband to look out, the man was going to fire. The Captain knocked the man down, ordered the drummer to call the roll and found that eight or ten of the men had attempted to start a mutiny, thinking by so doing they could rob Major Larned of the money. The guns were taken away from the men and they were cast in the guard house. So ended the mutiny. Mrs. Low was given the honor of saving the lives of her husband and Major Larned.

In 1832 most of the troops at the Fort were ordered to Lake Koshkonong to assist in the "Black Hawk" war. Captain Low was in command. At one time a large party of Winnebago Indians rode up to the fort and asked to enter, saying they were friendly Indians. This request was refused and soon they rode away. It was thought had they been allowed to enter and found so few men garrisoning the fort they would have massacred

all. Here again Mrs. Low showed her courage by cheering the timid ones.

Mrs. Low was a great lover of horseback riding and would ride forty miles a day beside her husband, as well as many rides over the hills where now the city of Portage is.

Mrs. Kenzie, Mrs. Van Cleve and many others were friends of Mrs. Low.

Mrs. Low traveled from Fort Snelling to Green Bay by way of the Mississippi, Wisconsin and Fox Rivers in keel-boats. The Indians propelled the boats by long poles and would average about five miles an hour.

In crossing Lake Pipen at an early day, a severe storm arose and great fear was felt for their safety. Mrs. Low put her two little girls to bed, thinking if the boat went down they would be asleep, she sitting by their side. However, the boat weathered the storm and they arrived safely at Fort Snelling.

Captain Low resigned from the army in 1840 and died at the Indian Agency at Fort Winnebago, May 8, 1850.

Mrs. Low spent the last years of her life at her daughter's at Mineral Point, dying at the age of ninety. So passed another of the early pioneer women of the west.

MISS MARY MORTIMER  
Author—Mrs. Ellen B. Burnham  
Milwaukee

The subject of this sketch was born near Bath, England, December 2, 1816. When a small child, her parents removed to America and lived for two years in the city of New York. They then took up their residence in