

# ANNALS OF IOWA

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## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

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### MODEL FOR THE ALLISON MEMORIAL.

Pursuant to the programme of the Allison Memorial Commission there were assembled in competition in the portrait gallery of the Historical Department of Iowa at Des Moines, some seventeen models. On October 17th, 1912, in company with the committee of expert advisers from the National Sculpture Society, the commission proceeded as a jury of award to inspect the models. The separate choice of the five jurors was found to coincide upon the model submitted by Miss Evelyn B. Longman of New York, under the *nom de plume* of "Four Leaf Clover." The Commission adopted as its formal opinion the report of the expert advisers, which is as follows:

Your jury appointed by the National Sculpture Society to consider the work submitted in competition for the Allison Memorial, and seen at the Historical Department of Iowa, October 19, 1912, reports as follows:

After due consideration on the merits of the models presented, the one designated by a four-leaf clover was pre-eminent. The work submitted under the *nom de plume* of "Veritas" second, and the work under "Iowa" third.

In giving the first place to "Four-Leaf Clover" we were compelled to do so by its great artistic superiority over all other work shown, and by the most ingenious manner in which the different qualifications of statesmanship and personal characteristics were depicted allegorically, the highest form of plastic description, together with the rare charm that goes to make up a work of distinction.

Your jury therefore recommends the awarding of the contract to the first mentioned, with certain modifications necessary to make more prominent the personal qualities demanded.

And your jury further recommends that a site for the Allison Memorial be secured on an axis with the present southerly entrance of \* \* \* the Capitol, and proposed Governor's residence, near the existing Soldiers' Monument, which could be moved to a site enhancing its own value and greatly increasing the general beauty of the state group of structures.

(Signed) CHARLES GRAFLY.

(Signed) E. L. MASQUERAY.

October 19, 1912.



Model for the Allison Memorial (front view).

The sketch model, of which a photograph is reproduced herewith, when modified by the accentuation of the portrait of Senator Allison as suggested by the experts, imparts an idea of the beauty and fitness of the work. The artist's description of her design and the materials she will employ in its execution is as follows:

As Senator Allison was essentially a national character representing the highest civic ideals, the sculptor's design has been to give full expression to this. His portrait, however, forms the keynote of the whole conception.

This appears on the front of the pedestal in bas-relief, flanked on either side by the Victory of Knowledge and the Victory of Peace, the great actuating ideals of his life. Above, upon the pedestal, is a statue of the Republic laurel-crowned and holding in her left hand a staff surmounted by the American eagle and in her right a sheathed sword. Knowledge carries aloft in one hand a torch, in the other the sphere, symbol of the universe; on his breast are entwined the serpents of Wisdom. This figure is followed by Legislature and Financial Prosperity, the former carrying the books of the law and the fasces, symbolic of power, and the latter holding a horn of plenty filled with coins. On the other side, Peace with her symbol, the palm, leads forward Humanity, represented by the mother and child and the laborer carrying a sheaf of wheat and a scythe. The wheat is also the symbol of plenty and is used again in the ornamental border around the top of the pedestal. Above the plinth which supports the Republic is a conventional laurel design, symbolic of achievement. About the base of the pedestal is a design of oak and laurel symbolizing strength and success, and on it, in front, appears the inscription, "Good Citizenship is the Foundation of a Nation." At the side, below the group led by Knowledge, is the motto, "Knowledge is the fountain of lasting prosperity," and on the other side, below the group representing Peace, is the quotation, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

The text of the dedicatory inscription below the portrait tablet has been left to the discretion of the Memorial Committee.

The monument is designed with a water setting. The pedestal rests upon a flight of steps, in the top one of which is a bronze inlay of water-flowers, from the center of which the water is designed to bubble quietly and flow down the steps into the basin below. While the running water adds a touch of beauty, it may, if desired, be used only on festive occasions or to refill the basin, its omission not impairing the general beauty of design as in the case where water jets are used and form an important part of the composition.

The figure of the Republic sits about eight feet (if standing it would be about ten and one-half feet) and is to be in "Tennessee" marble with wreath, staff and sword of gilded bronze. The other six figures stand about eight feet and eight inches and are to be in bronze, as is also all the inlaid ornament. The pedestal and base are to be in rubbed "Stony Greek Granite." The steps and curb of basin are to be of "Fox Island Granite" and the basin itself granolithic. The total height of the monument is about 30 feet and the diameter of the basin (outside of curb) 69 feet.

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## NOTABLE DEATHS

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ADDISON H. SANDERS was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 13, 1823; he died at Marshalltown, Iowa, November 7, 1912. At an early age he entered a printing office in Cincinnati where he may be said to have begun his education, which he later supplemented by a course in Cincinnati College. In 1845 and 1846 he visited Davenport, Iowa, assisting his brother Alfred in his editorial struggles to place the *Davenport Gazette* on a paying basis. In 1856 he moved to Davenport and took editorial charge of the *Daily Davenport Gazette*, which at this time exercised a wide influence in Iowa. He continued this work until the beginning of the Civil war. Early in 1861 he was commissioned aide to Governor Kirkwood, and later was placed in command of Camp McClellan at Davenport, where Union volunteers were being drilled and organized into regiments. Impressed with the excellence of his work, Governor Kirkwood offered him the position of colonel, which he declined, thinking a regular army officer better fitted for the place. He was therefore commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth Volunteer Infantry under Col. Alexander Chambers. With his regiment he was engaged in the desperate battle of Shiloh, and at Corinth was wounded very severely. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Atlanta in 1864, and the terrible hardships of a Confederate prison brought him so low that when exchanged his recovery was for a long time doubtful. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant conduct and received his discharge from the service for disability March 24, 1865. Upon his return to Davenport, Gen. Sanders was appointed postmaster of that city. In 1870 President Grant appointed him secretary of Montana Territory and he became acting governor. In 1872 he was appointed registrar of the U. S. Land Office for Montana. He later returned to Davenport, where he was employed in special work on the various Davenport newspapers most of the time until his death.

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FREDERICK BENJAMIN DOOLITTLE was born in Delaware county, New York, December 24, 1825; he died November 19, 1912, at Des Moines, while visiting his son, Dr. John C. Doolittle. In 1835 he removed with his parents by wagon to Monroe, Mich., and spent the next ten years of his life in helping clear a farm in the Michigan forest, obtaining only a few months' schooling each winter. At twenty years of age he began work in a nursery, which he con-

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