

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.

NOTABLE DEATHS

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.

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-

tinued until he had mastered the business. In 1849 he visited Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, returning to Michigan for the winter and attending the institute at Olivet. The next year he removed permanently to Iowa, locating at Delhi, where he soon opened the Silver Lake Nursery. He did much to encourage the cultivation of fruit in northern Iowa, introducing many valuable varieties. He opened up and improved several farms in Delaware county. He was elected county judge in 1854 to fill a vacancy and afterward re-elected for a full term. He took an active part in the convention that organized the Republican party in his county. In 1860 he laid out the town of Delaware. He was one of the organizers of the Davenport & St. Paul Railway, now a part of the Milwaukee System, and was its treasurer for four years. In 1884 Judge Doolittle became connected with the Hopkinton State Bank and was its president until his death. He contributed much to church and educational work, especially by aiding Lenox College in the erection of a library and auditorium. He was the author of numerous small volumes.

PRINCE A. SAWYER was born in Dixfield, Maine, June 23, 1847; he died at Sioux City, Iowa, October 23, 1912. After receiving a public school education he became a teacher, and when seventeen years of age came to Iowa, where he taught school near Des Moines for about two years. On account of the age and feebleness of his parents he returned to Maine to care for them, and after their death studied law at Phillips, Maine, and was admitted to the bar when only twenty years of age. He became interested in politics and was appointed deputy secretary of the state of Maine in 1879, and in 1880 was elected secretary of state on the Greenback ticket, which office he held until the Republican state ticket was recognized by the supreme court as the legal government. Believing in the great future of Iowa, he removed with his family to Sioux City in 1890 and opened a law office, entering into partnership at different times with Fred Taft and Judge A. Van Wagenen. In 1893 he was elected representative on the Republican state ticket and served during one session of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. He resumed his law practice in 1895, was Republican nominee for mayor in 1896 and maintained his interest in politics, although never afterward a candidate for office. Mr. Sawyer was one of the founders of the University of the Northwest, now called Morning-side College, and always took an active part in the institution, serving as trustee, member of the building committee and chairman of the committee on instructors and instruction. He was interested in church and charitable affairs, acting as attorney for the Boys' and Girls' Home and at one time as president of the Sioux City Humane Society. He was well-versed in literature and was himself a speaker and writer of note.

THOMAS J. SAYLOR was born in Indianapolis, Ind., March 24, 1830; he died at his home near Saylorville, Iowa, October 5, 1912. His parents, Thomas and Mary Howard Saylor, who were natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio, removed to Iowa when he was six years of age. In those pioneer days educational advantages were few and his actual schooling was limited to a term in Valparaiso, Indiana, and two months in Van Buren county, Iowa. By much reading, travel and observation he became a well-educated man.

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