

19, 20, 21. Three in a group, names not known.

In concluding this long letter permit me to say, that I am glad that one state in the Union seems to be taking a special and a real interest in the history of its original Indian inhabitants, and that I shall be more than compensated if the contribution of a copy of the picture of "Keokuk on Horseback" shall in any way aid the growth of patriotic feeling and desire to preserve the memory of the Red men of Iowa.

In the Capitol at Washington, near the Senate Chamber, is a splendid bronze bust of Keokuk, by whom made I do not now recall. Surely when the great Council House of the nation is thought a worthy depository of a bust of Keokuk, the Capitol of his state should at least possess a copy of it.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS DONALDSON.

WILLSON ALEXANDER SCOTT

Willson Alexander Scott, as revealed in the sketch of his life printed elsewhere in this number of the *ANNALS*, is a true symbol of an early Iowa leader of enterprise. He came west, surveyed and appraised the fields of operation, chose a hamlet of insignificant pretensions and advantages, organized the confidence and the capital of his neighbors under the motto, "No man shall be unemployed at Fort Des Moines," and was on the crest of the wave of prosperity when it broke over the beach of the hard times of 1857. Carried on the books of memory as "Old Alex Scott," he made his way naked of means half the distance to a new field in Colorado and died in his forty-first year.

Such a leader of enterprise, in a period when adjustments of natural conditions to the demands of human refinement were being made, possessed, more than all else, imagination. Mr. Scott, a plain man among plain men, was in type a painter, a poet, an architect. It matters not at all that his money fled from him, for it flew to his friends of his day. Did not his sense of coming values and of time accord with the realities of our day? He possessed 500 acres of lands on the east side of the Des Moines River at "The Forks," most of which he platted and from which he gave his state part of her first Capitol Grounds at Des Moines.

This quality of imagination in scores of early Iowa leaders of enterprise is illustrated in Willson Alexander Scott. Similarly and as effectually in him are other qualities, indispensable to

striking leadership and brilliance of success or failure, revealed—courage, constancy, loyalty, unselfishness, ideality. That type of leader in Iowa usually failed in the sense of personal pecuniary fortune, but his visions usually became verities which our own generation has realized upon without much risk or effort. As W. A. Scott is a figure in the story of the location of the capital at Des Moines, so is his prototype conspicuous in the erection of almost every early public structure, daring line of transportation, and of more than one educational and religious institution.

The Historical Department is committed with the Polk County Pioneer Association to the proposition of placing a monument mass befitting his name and place over the bones of this most striking figure of that picturesque group of building pioneers.

IOWA'S YOUNGEST BRIGADIER GENERAL

Our friend J. D. Edmundson of Des Moines calls our attention to an inaccurate statement in the *ANNALS* of July, 1921, where in speaking of Samuel L. Glasgow, we say he "was the youngest of his rank from Iowa," the rank being brevet brigadier-general. On examining the "Roster of Iowa Soldiers in War of the Rebellion," and the "Historical Register of the United States Army," and other authorities we find these interesting facts: Francis J. Herron was born February 17, 1837, and on July 30, 1862, he was promoted to brigadier-general, his age then being twenty-five years, five months, and thirteen days. Samuel L. Glasgow was born September 17, 1838, and on December 19, 1864, was breveted brigadier-general, his age then being twenty-six years, three months, and two days. Thus General Herron at the time he was made a general was over nine months younger than was General Glasgow when he was breveted brigadier-general, and the honors seem to be with General Herron. However, Glasgow was a younger man than Herron by one year and seven months, so that when Glasgow received his promotion in December, 1864, it could be said of him that "he was the youngest of his rank from Iowa" at that time, although not the youngest brigadier-general from Iowa at any time. It seemed like almost an even race between these two gallant officers for that honor.

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