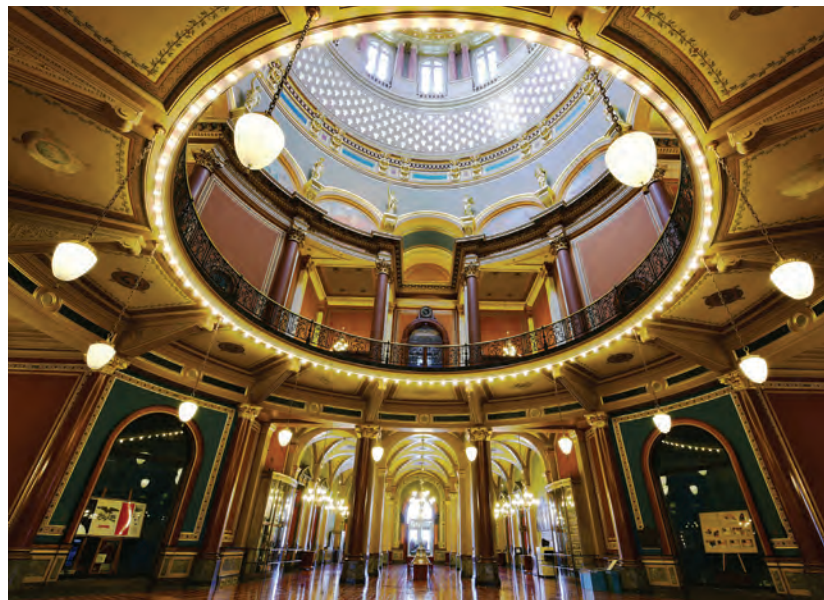
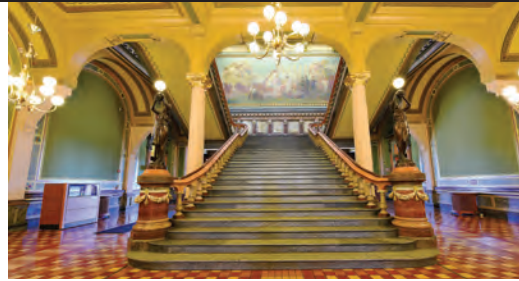


Iowa State Capitol

VISITOR GUIDE





PREFACE

In 1969, State legislators called for the preparation of a booklet for distribution to State Capitol visitors to call attention to the beauties of the Iowa State Capitol Building, stating that “the citizens of the State of Iowa can point with justifiable pride to the magnificence of the architectural structure of their Capitol Building” and that “the history of the building is an important facet of the heritage and development of the State.” Following this tradition of showcasing the State Capitol building, the Legislative Services Agency, on behalf of the Iowa General Assembly, has created this revised Iowa State Capitol Visitor Guide devoted to presenting the building in a pictorial format to the public as one of the State’s most recognizable symbols and treasured landmarks.

The book is intended to serve as a guided tour of the building and the surrounding grounds and monuments, as a reference guide, and as a lasting keepsake of a memorable visit to the Iowa State Capitol. Proceeds from the sale of the book, as with all Capitol Gift Shop merchandise, are used to maintain and expand the Gift Shop’s selection of State Capitol and Iowa-themed items and to support educational outreach activities conducted by the Capitol Tour Guides.

Book layout and design assistance was provided by Heuss Printing in Ames, Iowa. Photographs were furnished by Gary Hoard Photography in Madrid, Iowa. The General Assembly Seal was designed by Steve Pyle of Pyle and Associates, Des Moines, Iowa.

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CAPITOL HISTORY


In 1870, the Iowa Legislature passed an Act creating a Board of Commissioners. The purpose of the board was to select a plan for a new Capitol, authorize construction, and keep the cost under \$1.5 million.

A competition was held for construction ideas and many plans for the “new Capitol” were submitted. The commissioners ultimately chose an architectural plan submitted by John Cochran and Alfred Piquenard.

In 1869, Mr. Cochran and Mr. Piquenard had been hired to design the Illinois Capitol in Springfield. With two assistants, Mifflin Bell and William Hackney, Mr. Cochran and Mr. Piquenard also accepted the project of designing and overseeing the building of the Iowa Capitol.

Construction on the building began in 1871. Mr. Cochran left the firm before work began on the Iowa Capitol. Mr. Piquenard died in 1876. Mr. Bell left the project and moved to Washington, D.C. Mr. Hackney was the only architect to continue to work on the project until the Iowa Capitol was completed in 1886.

A Capitol Commission was appointed to oversee the construction of the Capitol. The commission chose the stone for the foundation, which was constructed in 1871.



During the following winter, the foundation stone crumbled and had to be replaced. It was determined that the stone had been waterlogged. A smaller four-member Capitol Commission subsequently replaced the first Capitol Commission. By 1873, a second foundation was completed, and the cornerstone was placed on the southwest corner of the foundation. The inscription on the cornerstone reads: IOWA. A.D. 1873.

As work progressed on the Capitol, changes were made in the original design — most notably the design of the dome. Mr. Piquenard had envisioned a tall, slender dome, but Mr. Bell modified that design to create the shorter, larger dome now sitting atop the Capitol.

Due to the additional cost of the larger dome, there initially was opposition to gilding it. The final cost of the Capitol was \$2,873,294.59, significantly exceeding the original estimate, but the building was still not completely finished in 1886. Funding was insufficient to decorate the public hallways. Space had been planned for beautiful works of art but lack of funds made it impossible to hire the artists. Additionally, the outside steps to the west and south had not yet been completed.

In 1902, a third Capitol Commission was appointed to complete the building and to make necessary repairs. This Capitol Improvement Commission completed its work around 1908. During the early part of the century, gaslights in the Capitol were converted to electric lights. The dome was also gilded for the second time. The original slate roof was replaced with a copper roof and a few windows were replaced.

On January 4, 1904, during the process of conversion to electric lights, a worker left a candle burning, igniting a massive fire in the Capitol. More than 200 volunteers assisted the fire department in bringing the blaze under control. Water damaged the lower floors in the north wing, including the Supreme Court Chambers, and the ceiling in the Chamber of the House of Representatives had to be replaced.

Fortunately, much of the original marble and beautiful woodwork are still in place in the House Chamber; however, the artwork on the Chamber ceiling is not original but was created in 1905 by Elmer Garnsey.

The total cost of repairs after the fire and the money spent by the Capitol Improvement Commission added an additional \$500,000 to the cost of the Capitol.

In addition to serving as the seat of Iowa government, the Capitol is a showcase for artwork, woodcarvings, artifacts, and decorative wall and ceiling painting and stenciling. The building's interior features 29 types of marble, as well as many varieties of wood.

For more than a century, the golden dome of the Capitol has been a symbol of Iowa government and politics. The 23-karat gold-covered dome rises 275 feet above the Capitol grounds. The gold leaf covering the dome is so thin that 250,000 sheets pressed together would measure only one inch thick. The most recent regilding began in 1998 and was completed in 1999, at a cost of approximately \$482,000.

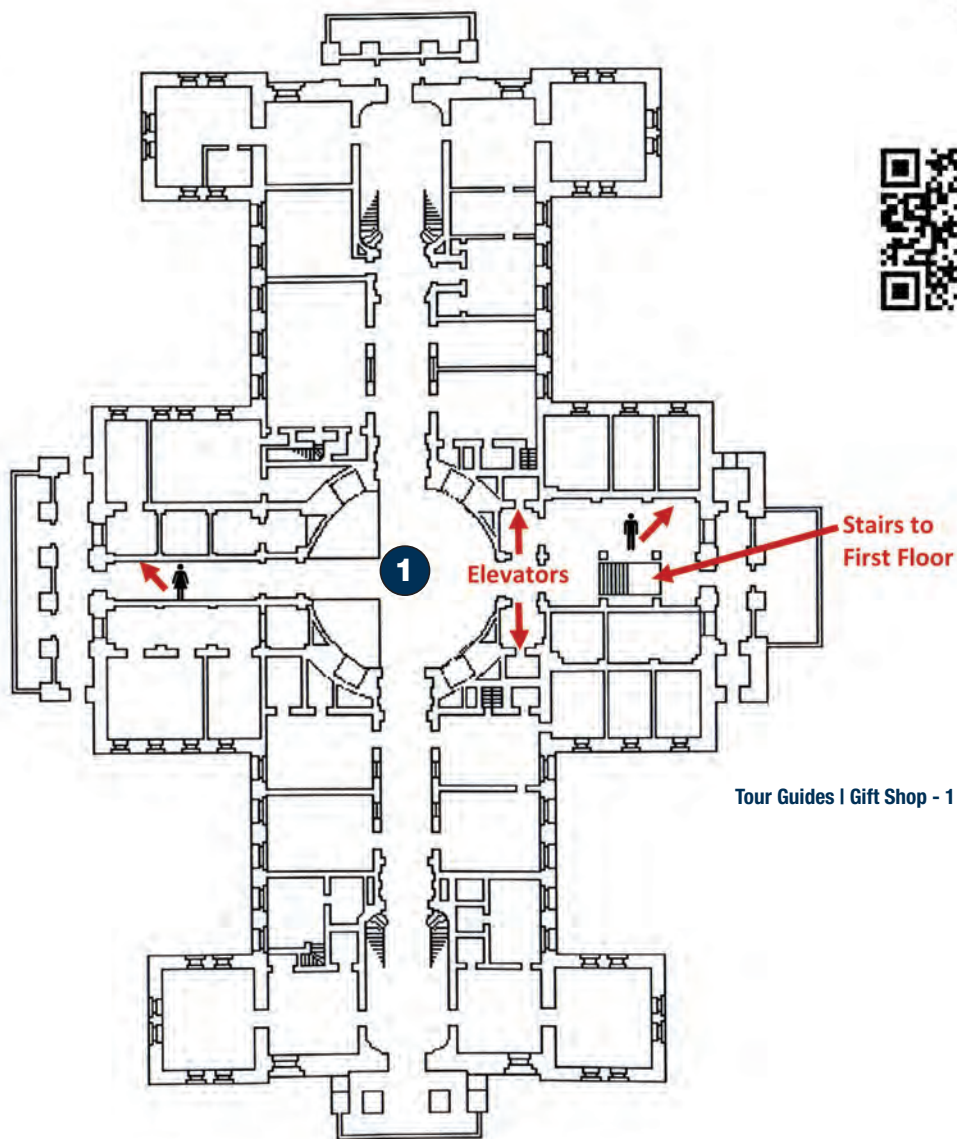
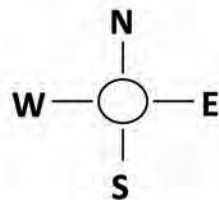


CAPITOL FACTS

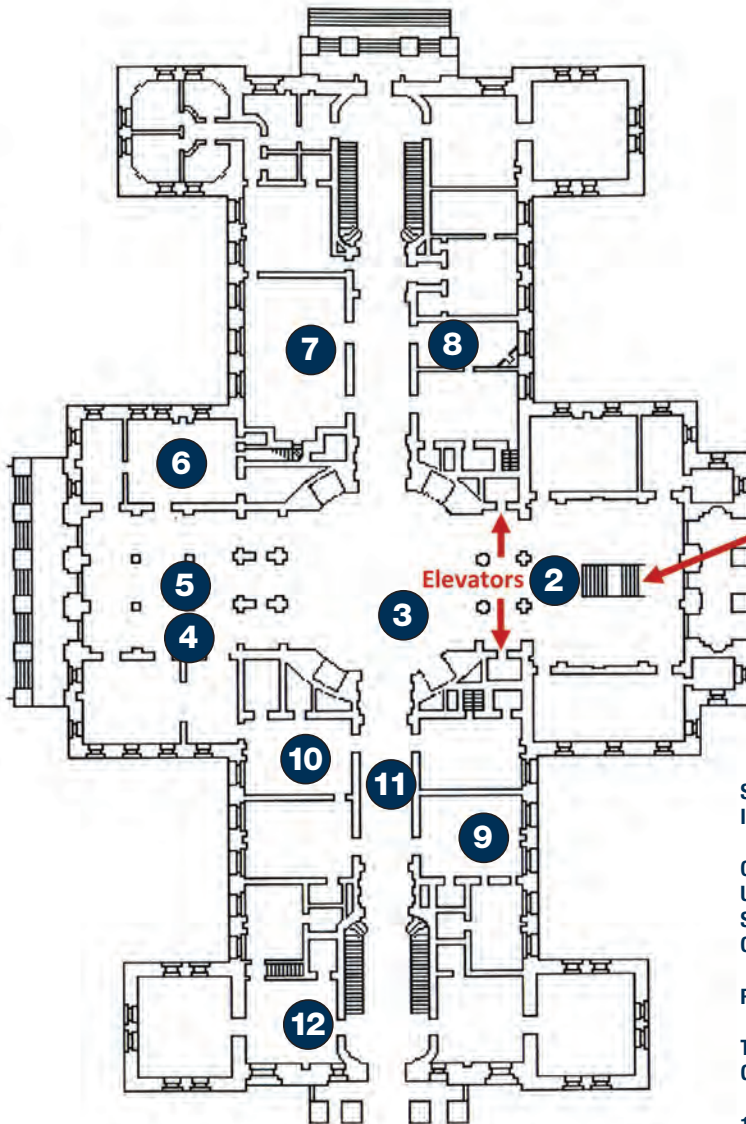
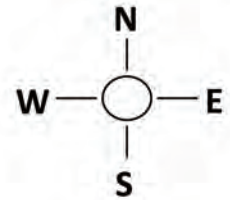
- The Capitol was built between 1871 and 1886. It was designed by Alfred Piquenard and completed at a cost of \$2.9 million.
- The Capitol is 275 feet tall.
- The Capitol dome has been gilded five times. The gold leaf covering the dome is 250,000th of an inch thick and is 23 and 3/4 karats.
- Twenty-nine different types of marble were used in the Capitol, including 22 foreign marbles and 7 domestic marbles.
- Twelve types of wood were used in the Capitol — all native to Iowa except mahogany.
- Twenty-four decorative fireplaces are contained in the Capitol.
- There are 109 rooms in the Capitol. Each one has its own design.
- The interior dimensions of the Capitol are 363 feet from north to south and 247 feet from east to west.
- There are 298 steps from the second floor to the top of the dome.
- The large dome is 80 feet in diameter. The smaller domes are 152 feet tall. The Iowa Capitol is the only state capitol with five domes.
- Fourteen million bricks were used in constructing the Capitol.
- The Capitol contains approximately 330,000 square feet of floor space.
- The buff-colored sandstone on the exterior was quarried in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

GROUND | FIRST FLOORS
CAPITOL INTERIOR TOUR

GROUND FLOOR TOUR STOPS MAP



FIRST FLOOR TOUR STOPS MAP



- Staircase Statues | Grand Stairway - 2
- Inner Dome | Glass Floor | Flag Display Case - 3
- Capitol History Display Case - 4
- USS *Iowa* Model - 5
- Secretary of State's Office - 6
- Capitol Supreme Court Chamber | Judicial Display Case - 7
- Railroad Commissioner's Original Office - 8
- Treasurer of State's Office - 9
- Governor's Office | Governor's Reception Room - 10
- 168th Infantry Photo | Inaugural Gown Doll Display Case - 11
- Auditor of State's Office - 12

STOP 1

GROUND FLOOR TOUR



TOUR GUIDES | GIFT SHOP

The Capitol Tour Guides and the Capitol Gift Shop are located in the rotunda of the ground floor of the Capitol. The Capitol Tour Guides provide tours of the Capitol year round and provide educational information on the legislative process, the Capitol grounds, and other specific topics associated with the Capitol as requested by legislators and the public. The Capitol Gift Shop offers items for sale relating to the Iowa Capitol and the State of Iowa. The Capitol Gift Shop proceeds are used to fund educational outreach programs offered by the Capitol Tour Guides.

STOP 2

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



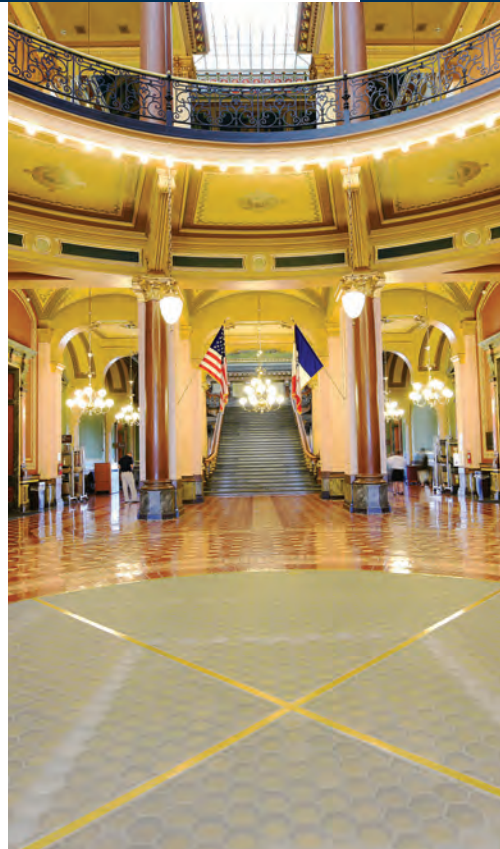
STAIRWAY STATUES | GRAND STAIRCASE

The marble and granite Grand Staircase connects the first and second floors. The two lighted statues at the foot of the Grand Staircase were originally gaslit. These statues were commissioned for the Illinois Capitol but subsequently given to the Iowa Capitol Commissioners for use in the Iowa Capitol.

The newel posts of the staircase are constructed of several types of marble. Each newel post also has an alabaster wreath decorated with various carvings.

STOP 3

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



INNER DOME | GLASS FLOOR | FLAG DISPLAY CASE

The banner, stretched high under the vault of the inner dome, includes a Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) emblem. The banner is a reminder of Iowa's efforts to preserve the Union during the Civil War and was retained as a permanent decoration by order of Governor Nathan E. Kendall in 1922.

The glass tile floor of the rotunda was removed from the Capitol in 1915 and a replica was installed in the summer of 2011 as part of the Capitol restoration project. The replica glass tile floor, weighing 19,000 pounds, was created by Circle Redmont Company in Florida at a cost of \$311,000. In the rotunda, a rotating flag display is contained in the northwest glassed-in case. The kiosk near the case includes information on the particular flag currently on display.

STOP 4

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



CAPITOL HISTORY DISPLAY CASE

The history display case contains historical photographs of Iowa's Territorial and State Capitols, as well as historical photographs of the Capitol construction and the Capitol interior, including photographs of the 1904 Capitol fire. Tools used in the Capitol construction are displayed. A display of different kinds of wood used in the Capitol is in the lower portion of the case. A timeline of Iowa Governors' portraits is also included.

STOP 5

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



USS IOWA MODEL

The USS *Iowa* is a battleship launched in 1942 and is the third in the U.S. Navy to be christened and named in honor of the State of Iowa. The model is 18 feet, 7 inches long, and weighs approximately 1,350 pounds. The bell near the case is original to the USS *Iowa*. The model and the bell are on loan from the U.S. Department of the Navy. This battleship was in commission during both World War II and the Korean Conflict and was decommissioned in 1958. It was again commissioned in 1984 and utilized until 1990. In 2011, the USS *Iowa* was donated to the Los Angeles-based nonprofit Pacific Battleship Center and was permanently moved to the Port of Los Angeles in 2012, where she was opened to the public as the USS *Iowa* Museum.

STOP 6

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE

The Secretary of State's office is a two-room suite. The Secretary's private office is the only executive office in the Capitol with a view from the office holder's executive desk looking toward the downtown skyline. The ceiling in the private office is the only vaulted ceiling in an executive office. It was decorated in 1885 by Andreas Hansen.

The Iowa Constitution is on display in the office of the Secretary of State. The Iowa Constitution, signed in 1857, was restored in 1988 and is protected in a specially designed case.

STOP 7

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



CAPITOL SUPREME COURT CHAMBER | JUDICIAL DISPLAY CASE

For nearly 120 years, until the new Judicial Branch Building was completed in 2003, Iowa's justices heard cases in the Old Supreme Court Chamber. The large, elaborately carved mahogany bench, specially built for the Chamber, remains in place. This room now serves as a committee room for the House of Representatives.

Outside the Chamber, a judicial display case along the west wall contains both historical and current items provided by the Judicial Branch. Included is a current photograph of Iowa's seven Supreme Court Justices and nine Court of Appeals Judges.

STOP 8

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S ORIGINAL OFFICE

The two-room suite was originally the Railroad Commissioner's Office. The Railroad Commissioner was never an executive officer of the State, but the original location of the Railroad Commissioner's Office on the first floor of the Capitol reflected the importance of the railroads in the growth of the State. Water from the 1904 fire damaged the decorative designs on the walls and ceilings. After the fire, T. I. Stoner, a local decorator, was hired to repaint this two-room suite. His unique designs, compared to all other rooms in the Capitol, can still be seen today. This suite is currently used as legislative offices.

STOP 9

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



TREASURER OF STATE'S OFFICE

On the east side of the south hallway, close to the rotunda area, is the Treasurer of State's Office. The Treasurer's office area is a three-room suite. The Treasurer's private office, to the south, is connected to the cashier's area through two doors. While the vault no longer holds the State treasury, it does contain records and unclaimed property information.

STOP 10

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE | GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM

The Governor's Office is a four-room suite. Many of the original furnishings and decorations, dating back to 1885, are still in use. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor have their formal offices here. Items showcased in the offices are gifts to the State of Iowa.

The Governor's reception room today is the room originally designated as the Governor's private office. The decorative painting has been restored to its original splendor. The fireplace is one of 24 decorative fireplaces in the Capitol. The crystal chandelier was added to the room after electric lights were installed in the Capitol. The chandelier contains 1,500 prisms.

STOP 11

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



168TH INFANTRY PHOTO | INAUGURAL GOWN DOLL DISPLAY CASE

Hanging on the east side of the south corridor is one of the world's largest reproduction photographs of the time. The photograph was taken by W. T. Showers of the 168th Infantry. It measures 26 feet long and 6 feet high and pictures Iowa soldiers of the 42nd Rainbow Division, 168th Infantry, after the division's return from France in 1919.

A collection of dolls depicting Iowa's first ladies in their inaugural gowns is displayed near the Governor's Office. The idea for the dolls was suggested by Governor Robert Ray's wife, First Lady Billie Ray, as a project to celebrate America's bicentennial in 1976. The dolls are porcelain and the faces are created from a profile of Mrs. Ray.

STOP 12

FIRST FLOOR TOUR



AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE

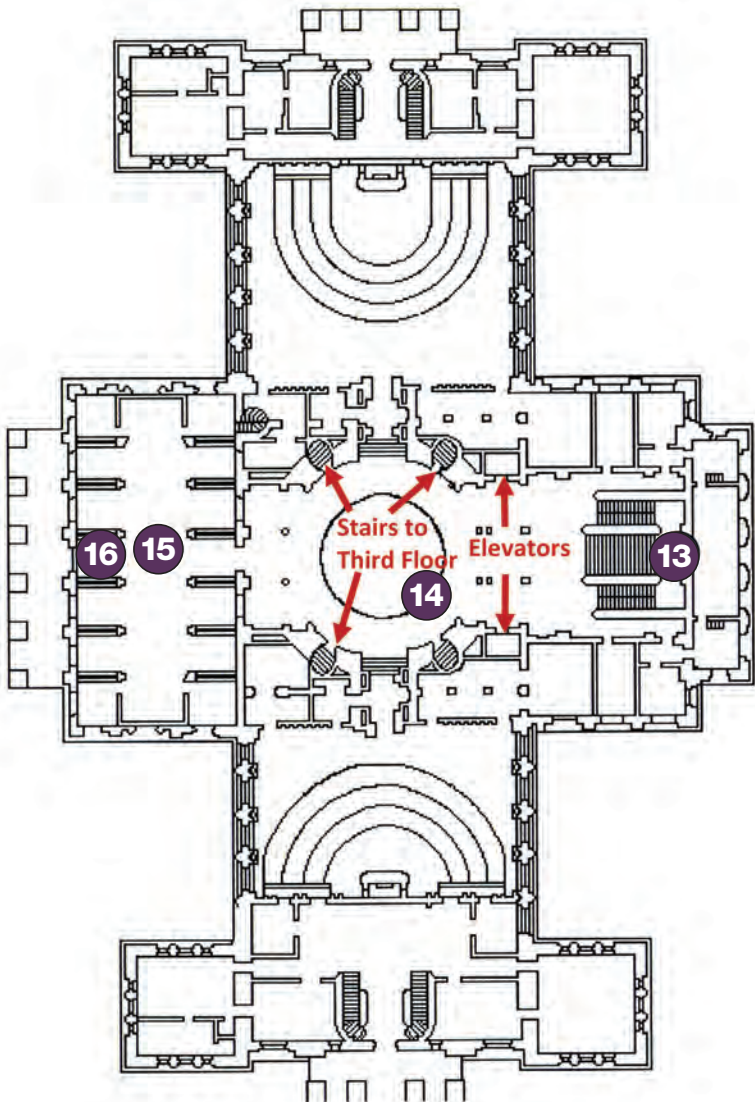
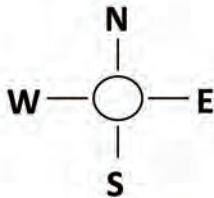
The Auditor of State's Office is located on the west side of the south hallway of the first floor of the Capitol, near the building's south doors. Upon entering the Auditor's Office, one's eye is immediately drawn to the vault door. The vault is one of several in the building and retains its original decoration of a small circular painting and stencil design. The Auditor's business office has a beautifully painted faux wood ceiling, and the Auditor's private office was one of the first rooms restored in the Capitol.

GROUND | FIRST FLOORS



SECOND FLOOR
CAPITOL INTERIOR TOUR

SECOND FLOOR TOUR STOPS MAP



Westward Mural - 13
Lunettes / Statues - 14
State Law Library - 15
West Capitol Terrace - 16

STOP 13

SECOND FLOOR TOUR



WESTWARD MURAL

Extending the width of the east wall over the staircase is the mural *Westward*, by Edwin H. Blashfield. Mr. Blashfield completed *Westward* in 1905, at a cost of \$10,000. The painting is 40 feet wide and 14 feet high. The artist wrote: “A symbolic presentation of the pioneers led by the spirits of Civilization and Enlightenment to the conquest by cultivation of the Great West. The canvas shows a ‘Prairie Schooner’ drawn by oxen across the prairie. In the air and before the wagon are four floating female figures; one holds the shield with the arms of the State of Iowa upon it; one holds a book symbolizing Enlightenment; two others carry a basket and scatter the seeds which are symbolical of the change from wilderness to plowed fields that shall come over the prairie. Behind the wagon two floating female figures hold respectively a model of a stationary steam engine and an electric dynamo to suggest the forces which come with later men.”

STOP 14

SECOND FLOOR TOUR



LUNETTES | STATUES

Eight lunettes, or half-moon-shaped paintings, surrounding the rotunda are the work of Kenyon Cox, a famous 19th century American artist. The lunettes represent Hunting, Herding, Agriculture, the Forge, Commerce, Education, Science, and the Arts. They represent the progress of civilization.

Twelve statues, high within the rotunda, beginning north of the library door, represent History, Science, Law, Fame, Literature, Industry, Peace, Commerce, Agriculture, Victory, Truth, and Progress. Seraphin Cottin created these statues in 1885.

STOP 15

SECOND FLOOR TOUR



STATE LAW LIBRARY

The State Law Library occupies the entire west wing of the second floor and contains over 100,000 volumes. A spiral staircase of iron grillwork at each end of the library leads to the tiers of law books and court decisions from each state as well as the federal government. Also included in the library's collection are legal periodicals and materials produced by the Iowa Legislature. The library is finished in ash and chestnut with marble wainscoting and encaustic tile.

STOP 16

SECOND FLOOR TOUR

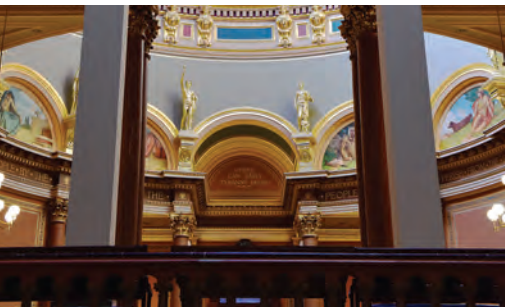
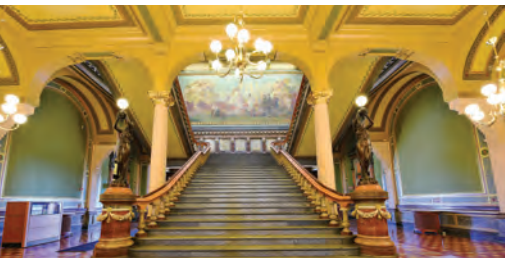
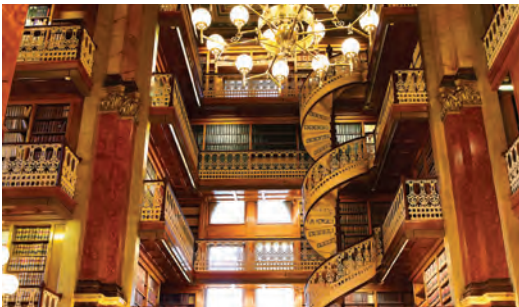


WEST CAPITOL TERRACE

The West Capitol Terrace can be viewed from the west doors on the first floor of the Capitol near the model of the USS *Iowa* or from the west balcony doors in the Law Library on the second floor of the Capitol. The West Capitol Terrace includes walkways and ramps, beautiful flowers, and native grasses. Each bench is dedicated to an Iowa Governor.

Although an ongoing development, the project was in its completion stage by 2007. The 10 acres of terraces replaced a 500-space parking lot.

SECOND FLOOR



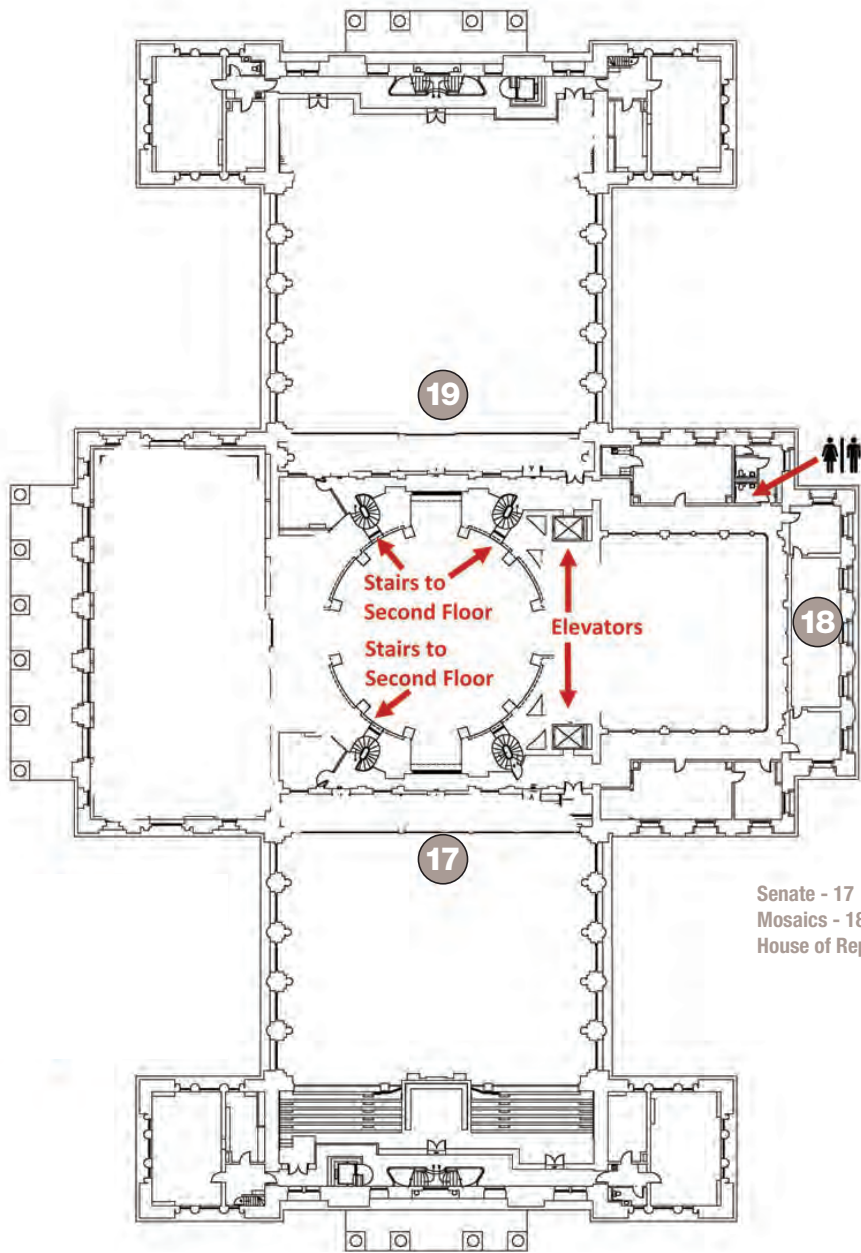
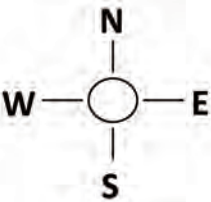


CAPITOL WATERCOLORS

Des Moines artist Scott Stouffer is a retired architect who has, in retirement, been painting with watercolors, a passion that he first developed in college. The Capitol Gift Shop has commissioned Mr. Stouffer to produce a number of striking images of the Capitol and grounds.

THIRD FLOOR
CAPITOL INTERIOR TOUR

THIRD FLOOR TOUR STOPS MAP



Senate - 17
Mosaics - 18
House of Representatives - 19

STOP 17

THIRD FLOOR TOUR



SENATE

The Senate Chamber measures 58 feet by 91 feet and is 43 feet in height. It retains its original décor. The wainscoting is of marble and the wood finishing of mahogany. The large columns on each side of the room are examples of scagliola, an imitation ornamental marble made of finely ground gypsum and glue.

The four brass chandeliers weigh approximately 500 pounds each and were originally gaslights. The ceiling is decorated with paintings representing Industry, Law, Agriculture, Peace, History, and Commerce.

STOP 18

THIRD FLOOR TOUR



MOSAICS

Located on the third floor above the mural *Westward* are six mosaics in arched panels depicting Defense, Charity, Executive, Legislative, Judiciary, and Education. The mosaics were made in Venice, Italy, from small pieces of colored glass, following designs by Frederick Dielman of New York. The cost to the State was \$10,000. Mr. Dielman also designed the mosaic panels, Law and History, in the Library of Congress.

STOP 19

THIRD FLOOR TOUR



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives Chamber was originally decorated in a manner similar to the Senate Chamber. Measuring 74 feet by 91 feet and with a height of 46 feet, the finish of the room is of black walnut with marble wainscoting. The House Chamber ceiling has recently been restored to the 1905 design that was created by artist Elmer Garnsey, following the fire of 1904.

The original House ceiling of 1884 included portraits of Presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, Governors Robert Lucas and James W. Grimes, and many other prominent Iowans.

THIRD FLOOR





Southwest Face, 1913



West Face, 1913

CAPITOL GROUNDS EXTENSION PROJECT

The Capitol Grounds have been evolving for more than 150 years. The 1857 Constitution established Des Moines as the capital city. The Capitol commissioners, appointed to choose a site, chose land donated by Willson Alexander Scott and Harrison Lyon. Located on the east side of the Des Moines River, on a gently rising hill, the site for the Iowa State Capitol was originally less than 10 acres.

The old brick Capitol was built in the center of that 10-acre plot, and the area to the north was used as a public park until work began on the current Capitol. In 1884, the two-year process of moving from the old brick Capitol to the new Capitol began. The State commissioned architect Jacob Weidenmann of New York City to design the first formal decoration of the grounds. Mr. Weidenmann's plans for the west approach to the Capitol included plantings, statues, and walkways.

The State owned some additional land but not necessarily adjacent to the Capitol. In 1913, the Thirty-fifth General Assembly enacted controversial legislation to acquire additional land. Most of the surrounding land was privately held, and the properties south of the Capitol were a squalid, unsightly collection of shacks and shanties.

A commission was formed to locate a proposed monument honoring the long-serving U.S. Senator William B. Allison. E. L. Masqueray was hired as the expert architect focusing on the selection of a proper site for the proposed Allison Memorial. Mr. Masqueray's plan detailed the placement of buildings and potential monuments. Growth of the Capitol Complex, as known today, began.

CAPITOL GROUNDS TOUR STOPS MAP



SECTION ONE
MONUMENT EXTERIOR TOUR

SECTION ONE TOUR STOPS MAP



SECTION ONE

STOP



20 Parrot Rifle



21 Spanish-American War Cannon



22 Cornerstone



23 Mortar



24 Lincoln and Tad Statue
(additional information on page 46)



25 Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Sundial
(additional information on page 47)



26 V.F.W. Monument



27 Daniel Cooper Memorial Tree

STOP



28 Great Seal of Iowa



29 Bicentennial Fountain
(additional information on page 48)



30 Pioneer Statuary Group | Buffalo Fountain
(additional information on page 49)



31 West Capitol Terrace Memorial Benches



32 Holocaust Memorial
(additional information on page 50)



33 Bryant Boulder



34 Teacher Boulder

STOP 24

SECTION ONE TOUR



LINCOLN AND TAD STATUE

Sculpted by Fred and Mabel Torrey of Des Moines, the statue was dedicated on the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1961. Iowa's Meredith Willson led the massed band. Thomas (nicknamed Tad) was the fourth and youngest son of Abraham and Mary Lincoln. He died at the age of 18 in 1871. The \$25,000 cost of the monument was raised primarily by Iowa schoolchildren.

STOP 25

SECTION ONE TOUR



GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC (G.A.R.) SUNDIAL

The Daughters of Union Veterans donated a bronze sundial that was dedicated to Union veterans of the Civil War during their 1938 Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) encampment in Des Moines. Of the nearly three million Union soldiers who fought during the Civil War, only an estimated 5,000 were still living in 1938, and more than 100 of these veterans attended this national 72nd encampment. Most were over 90 years old.

Dr. D. W. Morehouse, then president of Drake University and an astronomy professor, installed and adjusted the timepiece.



BICENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN

A second fountain now stands on the site formerly occupied by the Centennial Fountain. The original, Renaissance-style fountain was a copy of one displayed at Philadelphia's Centennial Exposition in 1876. The ornate cast-iron work was topped with a woman holding a vase. Between its two basins, three additional female figures circled the center support. Swans and cherubs ringed the base.

After decades of vandalism and disrepair, a new fountain was ordered in 1980. The 10-foot-high Bicentennial Fountain was installed in 1982.

STOP 30

SECTION ONE TOUR



PIONEER STATUARY GROUP | BUFFALO FOUNTAIN

In 1884, architect Jacob Weidenmann was chosen to design plans for improving the State Capitol grounds. In 1890, the actual project began, and it was completed in 1892.

The design for this grouping called for: “The Pioneer of the former territory, a group consisting of father and son guided by a friendly Indian in search of a home.” A Connecticut artist, Karl Gerhardt, was contracted to sculpt the piece for \$4,500.

Originally designed to be a lion’s head, this bronze buffalo head was determined more appropriate to Iowa’s prairie environment. The fountain was made for drinking — for horses as well as for humans. Alexander Doyle, designer of the Great Seal tablet, designed this fountain for \$500.

STOP 32

SECTION ONE TOUR



HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL

The Holocaust Memorial was installed on the West Capitol Terrace in June 2013. The memorial is a gift to the people of Iowa from the Jacqueline and Myron Blank Fund. At the memorial dedication, Judy Blank, executor of the fund, told the crowd, “This memorial is in memory of the victims, in gratitude to the Iowans who were part of the armed forces who liberated the prisoners of the concentration camps, and to the survivors who came and made their lives here in Iowa.” The final design and construction of the memorial was overseen by the Confluence landscape architectural firm of Des Moines. The design of ribbons of aluminum in concrete, with prairie grasses, is intended to be an abstract representation of a Holocaust survivor’s journey. The struggle for survival and perseverance in the face of oppression are described in text samples along the memorial.





























SECTION TWO

MONUMENT EXTERIOR TOUR

SECTION TWO TOUR STOPS MAP



SECTION TWO

		<div>STOP</div> <div>35 Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument</div> <div>(additional information on page 54)</div>			<div>STOP</div> <div>43 Christopher Columbus Monument</div>
		36 Bicentennial Time Capsule			44 Submarine Memorial
		37 Centennial Time Capsule			45 Vietnam War Memorial (additional information on page 57)
		38 Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Memorial Tree			46 Purple Heart Combat Veterans Memorial
		39 Iowa Peace Officer Memorial (additional information on page 55)			47 Martin Luther King Jr. Tree
		40 Revolutionary War Memorial			48 Korean War Memorial (additional information on page 58)
		41 Allison Monument (additional information on page 56)			49 Crocker Memorial
		42 Sesquicentennial Tree			50 Five Stones — One Tree Sculpture

STOP 35

SECTION TWO TOUR



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

The State of Iowa erected this monument, funded partially by refunded war taxes, to commemorate Iowans who fought during the Civil War. The monument, approved in 1888 and completed two years later, was dedicated nearly 50 years later in 1945 due to a controversy that developed over the location and artistic details of the monument. Iowa artist Harriet A. Ketcham's design for the memorial was chosen over 47 others, although she died before the monument was completed. Both real and symbolic figures are portrayed. "Victory" is the most prominent figure, topping the 135-foot structure. Nearly 80,000 Civil War military men were from Iowa. Noted Iowa generals and battle scenes are pictured along the base. On the north side, a statue portrays Iowa as a mother offering nourishment to her children. To the south, "History" gazes into the future, and "Iowa" is shown as a youngster.

STOP 39

SECTION TWO TOUR

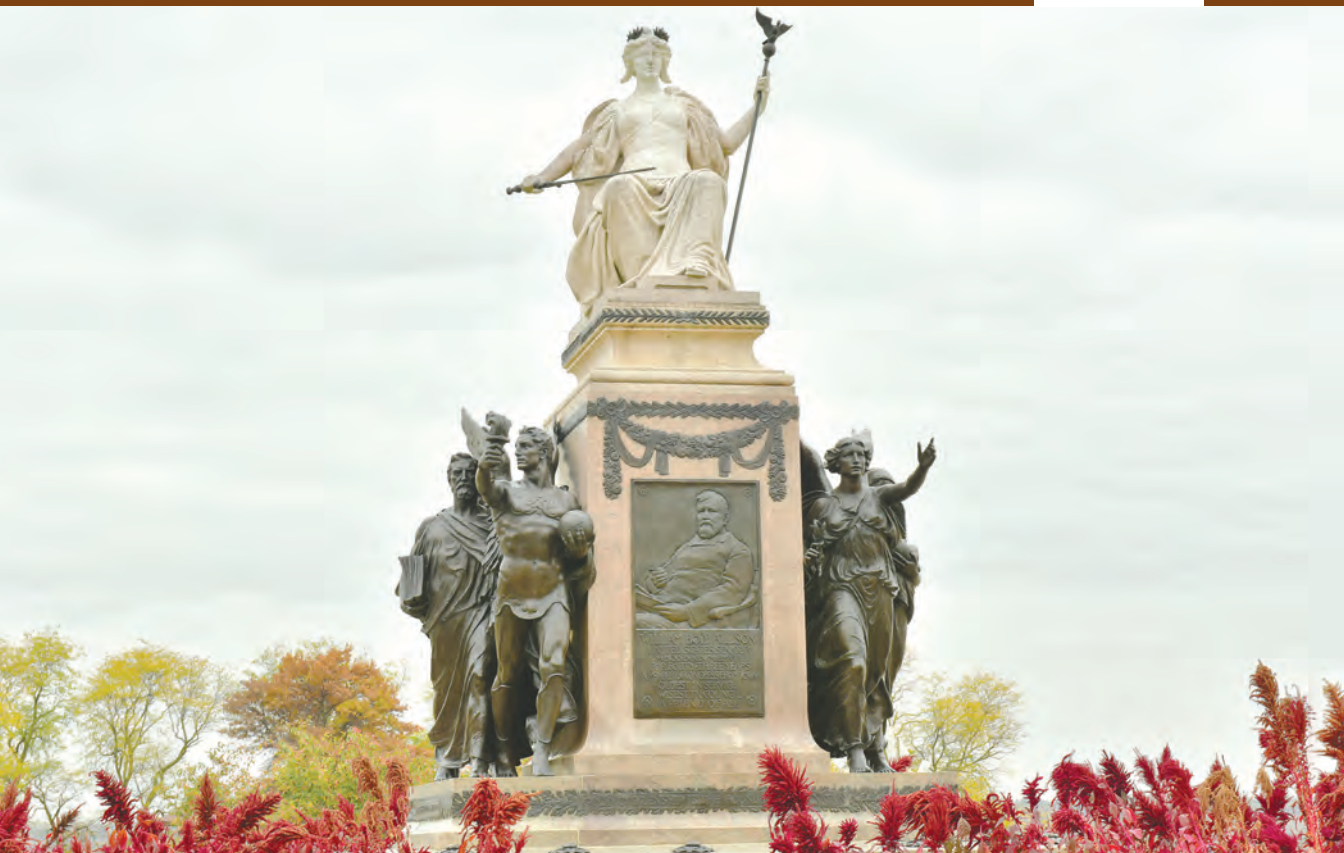


IOWA PEACE OFFICER MEMORIAL

Officer Richard Webb of the Ames Police Department won a statewide competition with his design for this monument honoring Iowa Peace Officers, which was dedicated in 1985. The three individual forms represent the three levels of law enforcement in Iowa (city, county, and state). The forms unite in a center pinnacle expressing the ultimate sacrifice of peace officers who have died while protecting the safety of Iowa citizens. The memorial had been previously located east of the Capitol but was moved to its current site southwest of the Capitol during the summer of 2012.

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SECTION TWO TOUR



ALLISON MONUMENT

In 1917, friends of Senator William B. Allison, citizens and schoolchildren of Iowa, and the State Legislature raised funds for this memorial. Senator Allison (1829-1908), a pivotal figure in Iowa's Republican Party, represented Iowa in Congress for 43 years. Evelyn B. Longman of New York City designed the monument, working with Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial. A central plaque picturing Senator Allison is flanked by symbols of "Knowledge," "Legislature," and "Financial Prosperity" on the left, and "Peace," "Humanity," and "Agricultural Prosperity" on the right. The topmost figure symbolizes "The Republic."

STOP 45

SECTION TWO TOUR



VIETNAM WAR MEMORIAL

The Iowa Vietnam War Memorial is similar in design to the national memorial in Washington, D.C. The Iowa Vietnam Commission and Jacqueline Day from Des Moines, whose son was seriously wounded in Vietnam, were able to raise over \$85,000 for the project. Ms. Day was a former secretary to Governor Norman Erbe and former receptionist for Governor Robert Ray.

The monument was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1984. At a separate ceremony on Veterans Day, 1984, bronze plaques and missing names were added. Inscribed on the memorial are the names of the 869 Iowa veterans of the Vietnam War who lost their lives.

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SECTION TWO TOUR



KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

The campaign to establish a Korean War Memorial began in November 1984, when students from a Harding Junior High School class in Des Moines wrote Governor Terry Branstad, asking why Korean War veterans did not have a memorial.

The monument includes a 14-foot-tall central obelisk and eight 6-foot-tall tablets that tell the story of the Korean War utilizing words, pictures, and maps of Korea engraved in granite. The monument was dedicated by Governor Branstad on May 28, 1989.

SECTION THREE

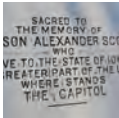
MONUMENT EXTERIOR TOUR

SECTION THREE TOUR STOPS MAP



SECTION THREE

STOP



51 Scott's Grave
(additional information on page 62)



52 Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Flagpole



53 Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Memorial Bench



54 Peace Pole

STOP



55 Japanese Bell I Bell House
(additional information on page 63)



56 Memorial Bench



57 Shattering Silence Monument
(additional information on page 64)

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SECTION THREE TOUR



SCOTT'S GRAVE

Willson Alexander Scott (1818-1859) arrived in Iowa in 1843. He was one of the first pioneers to view the site of Des Moines, and became a prominent businessman. Mr. Scott once told friends: “When I die, I want to be buried here, where I stand...” Years later, Mr. Scott’s wish was fulfilled, on a bluff overlooking Des Moines. Mr. Scott’s gravesite is the only burial plot on the State Capitol grounds. When the capital city moved from Iowa City to Des Moines in 1857, Mr. Scott donated 10 acres on the current site. Mr. Scott and other Des Moines businessmen had the brick Capitol built and donated it to the State. Mr. Scott was buried at the current location in 1859. In 1925, the present marker was installed.

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SECTION THREE TOUR



JAPANESE BELL | BELL HOUSE

After typhoons in 1959 severely damaged crops, homes, and farmlands of the Yamanashi prefecture in Japan, citizens of Iowa generously sent breeding hogs and feed corn to aid the residents of the prefecture. The U.S. Air Force agreed to supply a plane to fly the hogs to Japan. This program began a friendship culminating in a sister-state relationship, the first of its kind between the United States and Japan. As a sign of their appreciation, the citizens of Yamanashi presented this monument to Iowa in 1962. It was shipped to the west coast of the United States by a U.S. Navy vessel and then transported to Des Moines. The 1,600-pound temple bell of peace and friendship, as well as the structure that houses it, were made in Japan.

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SECTION THREE TOUR



SHATTERING SILENCE MONUMENT

The sculpture, designed by James Ellwanger of Des Moines, is 30 feet tall and was designed to resemble shards of glass. It was dedicated in October 2009. The \$500,000 sculpture was paid for with private funds. This sculpture celebrates the tradition in Iowa's courts of ensuring the rights and liberties of all the people of the State. The story of Ralph, a Missouri slave hoping to buy his freedom in Iowa, is engraved around the base of the sculpture. In 1838, Iowa's Territorial Supreme Court ruled in Ralph's favor, allowing him to stay in the free Iowa Territory.

SECTION FOUR
MONUMENT EXTERIOR TOUR

SECTION FOUR TOUR STOPS MAP



SECTION FOUR

STOP



58 Oley Nelson Tree



59 Spanish-American War Monument



60 Statue of Liberty
(additional information on page 68)

STOP



61 Liberty Bell
(additional information on page 69)



62 Memorial Plaza (World War II)
(additional information on page 70)



63 The Pinnacle Monument



STATUE OF LIBERTY

In 1950, the Tall Corn (now Mid-Iowa) Council of the Boy Scouts of America donated this replica Statue of Liberty to the State of Iowa as part of their annual service project. The idea for the statue is credited to Jack Whitaker, a Kansas City businessman active in the Boy Scouts at the time, who after seeing a Statue of Liberty replica made of chicken wire and concrete in Spirit Lake, Iowa, paid to have a mold made. Scout troops then purchased the replicas and presented them to cities and towns across the country. The statue stands 8 feet 4 inches tall and is made of 47 pieces of sheet copper.



LIBERTY BELL

In 1950, the U.S. Department of the Treasury commissioned 52 replicas of the original bell that summoned citizens for the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. To promote the sale of liberty bonds, these bells were given to each state as well as the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Governor William Beardsley appropriately dedicated this symbol of independence on July 4, 1950. The bell, cast in Annecy-le-Vieux, France, weighs 2,000 pounds.

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SECTION FOUR TOUR



MEMORIAL PLAZA (WORLD WAR II)

Dedicated in November 1997, the purpose of this memorial is to honor all those who served so valiantly during World War II. The centerpiece of the freedom flame monument is a 50-foot-high stainless steel stylized flame. Leading up to the flame is the freedom walk, a walkway through time, beginning with the Pearl Harbor attack. The total cost of this monument was \$735,000.

Incorporated in the World War II Memorial Plaza is the Pearl Harbor Memorial. The Iowa Pearl Harbor Veterans' Association, Inc., formed a committee to erect a memorial on the grounds of the Capitol in honor of Iowans who made the supreme sacrifice during the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and in honor of the survivors of the attack.

SECTION FIVE
MONUMENT EXTERIOR TOUR

SECTION FIVE TOUR STOPS MAP



SECTION FIVE

STOP

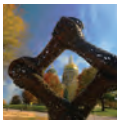


64 *Iowa, A Place to Grow
Symbol*
*(additional information
on page 74)*



65 *Spanish Howitzer*

STOP



66 *Workers' Monument*



67 *Cosmic Seed Sculpture*
*(additional information
on page 75)*

STOP 64

SECTION FIVE TOUR



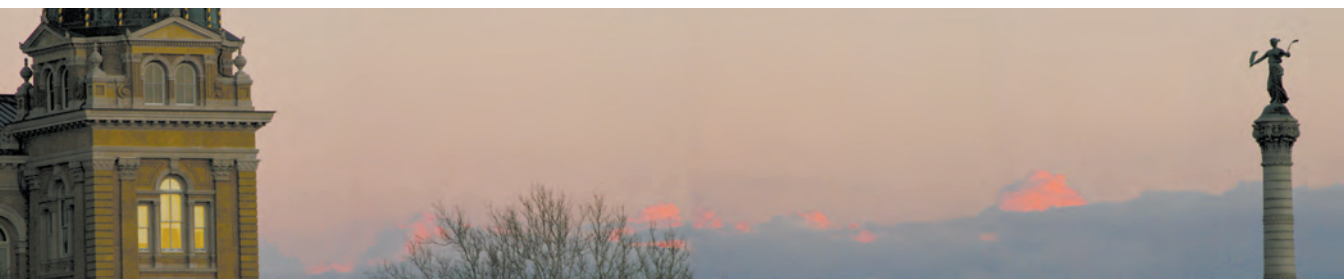
IOWA, A PLACE TO GROW SYMBOL

In 1970, Iowa adopted a new promotional theme: Iowa, a place to grow. Governor Robert Ray said: "Whenever possible, the theme will appear in conjunction with the contemporary new symbol. Designed to complement our new theme, the symbol depicts growth in all directions... and its modern, progressive form graphically illustrates that Iowa is in tune with what's happening in the world."



COSMIC SEED SCULPTURE

The black, stainless steel structure in front of the Wallace Building is the 1980 creation of Ronald Bladen of New York City. Mr. Bladen, a noted minimalist, was chosen to design a monument complementing the new State Agriculture Building. Funding for the \$60,000 project came from the National Endowment for the Arts and the State. Mr. Bladen worked for three years on the 17,000-pound, 24-foot-high and 20-foot-wide sculpture. He described its relationship to agriculture as philosophical rather than direct; a simple statement of the basic and solid importance of agriculture to lowans and all peoples throughout the world.



Explore the Iowa State Capitol and Grounds at your own pace. Begin your tour with this Visitor Guide where you can view a map for the location of each stop. The stops are identified as key points of interest on the map and in the Guide. By using your cell phone and calling the number below, you will hear engaging information about each stop. If you have a smartphone, you may use the audio and video tour by scanning the QR codes associated with each stop in the Guide.

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