

REPORT
OF THE
STATE VISITING COMMITTEE

FOR THE
IOWA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

MADE TO THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

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REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

[SEC. 1435, CODE OF IOWA.]

SECTION 1435.—There shall be a visiting committee of three, one of whom at least, shall be a woman, appointed by the Governor, to visit the insane asylums of the state at their discretion, and without giving notice of their intended visit, who may, upon each visit, go through the wards unaccompanied by any officer of the institution, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath, to ascertain whether any of the inmates are improperly detained in the hospital, or unjustly placed there, and whether the inmates are humanely and kindly treated, with full power to correct any abuses found to exist; and any injury inflicted upon the insane shall be treated as an offense, misdemeanor or crime, as the offense would be regarded when inflicted upon any other citizen outside of the insane asylum. They shall have power to discharge any attendant or employee who is found to have been guilty of misdemeanor, meriting such discharge; and in all of these trials for misdemeanor, offense or crime, the testimony of patients shall be taken and considered for what it is worth, and no employee at the asylum shall be allowed to sit upon any jury before whom these cases are tried. Said committee shall make an annual report to the Governor.

SEC. 1436.—The names of this visiting committee and their post office address, shall be kept posted in every ward in the asylum, and every inmate in the asylum shall be allowed to write once a week, what he or she pleases, to the committee. And any member of this committee who shall neglect to heed the calls of the patient to him for protection when proved to have been needed, shall be deemed unfit for his office and shall be discharged by the Governor.

SEC. 1437.—Every person confined in any insane asylum shall be furnished by the superintendent or party having charge of such person, at least once in each week, with suitable materials for writing, enclosing, sealing and mailing letters, if they request the same, unless otherwise ordered by the visiting committee, which order shall remain in force until countermanded by such committee.

SEC. 1438.—The superintendent or the party having charge of any person under confinement, shall receive, if requested to do so by the person so confined, at least one letter in each week addressed to one of the visiting committee and without opening or reading the same, and without delay, to deposit in a post-office for transmittal by mail, with a

proper postage stamp affixed thereto, and to deliver to said person any letter (without opening or reading the same) written to him or her by one of the visiting committee. But all other letters written by or to the person so confined may be examined by the superintendent, and if, in his opinion, the delivery of such letters would be injurious to the person so confined he may retain the same.

SEC. 1439.—In the event of the sudden and mysterious death of any person so confined, a coroner's inquest shall be held as provided by law for other cases.

Any person neglecting to comply with or wilfully and knowingly violating any of the provisions of the five preceding sections, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and by ineligibility for this office in the future, and, upon trial had for such offense, the testimony of any person whether insane or otherwise, shall be taken and considered for what it is worth.

SEC. 1441.—At least one member of said committee shall visit the asylums for the insane every month.

REPORT.

HON. C. C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa.*

The Visiting Committee to the Iowa Hospitals for Insane, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

Since the last report of this Committee, December, 1873, several changes in its membership have occurred. Hon. R. P. Lowe resigned his place early in 1874, and this was soon followed by the resignation of Dr. Pease. The vacancies thus existing were filled by the appointment of Dr. S. B. Olney, of Fort Dodge, and C. S. Watkins, of Davenport. Dr. Olney served until July 1875, when, much to the regret of his associate members, he tendered his resignation.

The continued investigation of the case of Dr. Y—, a patient at the Mount Pleasant Hospital, and claiming to be unjustly detained there, as stated in the last report (1873) from this Committee, received early attention at a special meeting of the Committee held at the Hospital December 29th, 1873. Although the Committee were unanimous in the belief of the sanity of Dr. Y—, yet, through a respectful deference to the adverse opinion of the superintendent of the Hospital, it was deemed proper to obtain the judgment, as experts of Dr. Sanford of Keokuk, and Dr. Harvey of Burlington.

Nearly two days were spent in examining witnesses and hearing testimony, the result attained being, that Dr. Sanford and Dr. Harvey agreed in pronouncing the man sane. At the request of the committee Dr. Y. was thereupon discharged from the hospital February 1st, 1874, and has, by his quiet and orderly conduct since, fully justified the action and decision of the committee.

At the regular full meeting of this committee at Mount Pleasant, September 9, 1874, particular investigation was made into the circumstances attending the death of one of the patients, Proctor Forbes, of Grinnell, which occurred on the evening of the day of his reception in July last.

The fact that this death was not made known to a member of the visiting committee who was at that time officially inspecting the hospital, added somewhat to the suspicion of insufficient care and attention to the deceased. A careful inquiry, however, failed to confirm such views, and the evidence taken by the committee, and inspection of the papers showing the proceedings at the coroner's inquest, confirmed the verdict of the coroner's jury, that the death was caused by "cerebral hemorrhage, hastened by an altercation with another patient."

During this and subsequent visits, complaints were received and defects observed by the committee, which at last seemed to indicate the necessity of a thorough investigation of the discipline and customs of the hospital. After several informal communications and conferences with the members of the board of trustees, who, it is proper to state, manifested an earnest interest in the subject, a formal investigation was begun by the board of trustees in March, 1875, and, after a careful and exhaustive examination, such changes were made as were found to be needed, and the working machinery of the entire institution was placed upon a satisfactory basis. The prompt and thorough manner in which the trustees introduced the needed reforms, fully relieved them from any possibility of suspicion of intentional neglect of their official responsibilities. With one or two unavoidable exceptions, the monthly visits to each of these hospitals have been regularly maintained and a written report of the general incidents and details of each visit placed upon the records of the committee.

At these visits the committee constantly intend, as a leading feature of their duties, that, whenever possible, an intimate acquaintance with each patient shall be cultivated and, as far as seems judicious, their free conversation and correspondence invited and encouraged. It is believed that in this way a more thorough knowledge of the condition and progress of each patient, and of the treatment given them by the officials and attendants, is obtained. It has been objected to this custom of the committee that these visits and communications with the patients indicate a distrust of the hospital officials, to which all the reply needed, is, that the members of the committee regard themselves as representing the friends of each patient, and that their official powers are held chiefly as aids to their express duty "to ascertain whether any "of the inmates are improperly detained in the hospital or unjustly "placed there, and whether the inmates are humanely and kindly "treated." In the exercise of these duties the committee have con-

stantly preferred to regard their work as auxiliary to, and harmonious with, that of the trustees and officials of the hospital.

It is no disparagement to the members of the boards of trustees of these hospitals to state, that it is almost impossible for them, individually or collectively, to be as well informed of some branches of the details of the indoor customs at the hospital, as are the committee. The provision by law that the patients shall at all times be permitted to write to the members of the committee, affords a fund of information not otherwise attainable, particularly as to the treatment of the patients by the employes. The patients naturally hesitate to prefer complaints to the superintendent, not knowing in fact but that the treatment objected to was by his express orders to the attendants. But the visiting committee are known to all the patients as being intended as their especial friends, and their monthly visits are looked for as affording an opportunity to state their grievances.

Moreover, the knowledge, by the attendants, that even though any misdoing by them may be concealed from the superintendent, yet it is almost certain, sooner or later, to be made known to the visiting committee, must operate as a constant reminder of the existence of a surveillance that is always active. It is true that very many causeless complaints are made by patients laboring under temporary or permanent hallucinations, in which all surrounding circumstances are distorted and perverted to their judgment, but the experience of the committee easily enables a judicious separation between the fancies and the facts, and the knowledge of the patient, that he will always, at regular periods, be certain of a patient listener to his recitals, must tend to a material amelioration of the feeling, otherwise sure to exist, that he is condemned to a permanent seclusion from his fellow man and has been entirely lost sight of, by the outside world.

The committee regard the law securing to the inmates of the hospital the right to communicate with the committee by letters unread by the hospital officials so important a safeguard to the correct discipline that they believe it would be a measure of humanity and good policy to provide that all public institutions of a curative or reformatory nature, should, in each ward, be provided with letter boxes, to be opened only by an independent visiting committee bound to preserve secret the names of the writers and obliged in their discretion to give attention to the information thus conveyed.

Whether this work could be best performed by establishing a system of several "visiting committees," or by widening the scope of the

present committee, or by the creation of a "board of public charities" charged especially with the frequent visitation and inspection of all these institutions including also the various county poorhouses and jails, and directed also to collect, for the information of the legislature, constant statistics of the extent and nature of the various departments of the state and county aid and charities, are questions, the disposition of which by the legislature, involves features important to both the moral and financial interests of the public.

The committee respectfully invite attention to the unavoidable imperfect classification of the patients at the Independence Hospital. Only one wing of the institution being entirely completed the proper distribution of the sexes into different divisions of the building and the maintenance of departments entirely distinct and remote from each other is impossible.

The only separation now practicable is that afforded by different wards in the same wing. This, to a certain extent, necessitates the common use of the stairways, and, moreover, induces a disinclination by the patients occupying the upper and attic wards, to descend the many stairways leading to the exercise grounds. The limited number of the wards possible to be thus assigned to each department, also prevents a sufficiently strict classification of the patients. All of which materially detracts from the usefulness of the institution.

The Hon. M. E. Cutts, Attorney General of the State of Iowa, having decided that the powers of the Visiting Committee do not include that of dismissing or releasing such patients as in the opinion of the committee, in opposition to that of the superintendent, are "improperly detained" or "unjustly placed" in the Iowa Hospital for Insane, the committee respectfully suggest that on this point further legislation is needed. Section 1442 of the Code of Iowa contains explicit provision as to the manner in which such cases may be assured of thorough investigation, but the wording of the section practically annuls its value by providing the possibility that the costs of such applications, when unsuccessful, may be thrown upon the parties at whose instance the trial was made. The Visiting Committee respectfully submit that its usefulness might be increased if an additional proviso in said section would except the Visiting Committee from the possibility of incurring such pecuniary liability.

Although, under the faithful execution of the proceedings through which parties thus afflicted can be placed within the control of our hospitals, it is almost impossible for any sane person to be adjudged as

of unsound mind and thus disposed of, yet the committee are constantly mindful of their instructions to see that none of the inmates are "improperly detained in the hospitals or unjustly placed there." At each visit the applications for the influence of the committee in procuring the release of patients are, naturally, very numerous, each applicant being fully persuaded that whatever may have been his previous condition, he is "now all right" and fully competent to reassume his social position among his fellow men. Although, in nearly every instance, these petitions are entirely groundless, yet each is carefully listened to and none are passed by until the committee is entirely satisfied of the nature and condition of the case.

The committee frankly state that they are not always entirely convinced as to the necessity and propriety of the commitment and detention of patients. The consideration of cases of insanity involves chiefly two points. *First*, Is there a possibility of cure? *Second*, When the incurability of the patient is admitted, then, is his malady of such an extent and nature that his own welfare and safety, or that of his friends and neighbors, makes his close and constant confinement an absolute necessity?

The committee have more than once met cases in which it seemed as if a slight additional amount of attention and expense by friends at home, would have avoided the necessity of placing the patient in a hospital.

Moreover, in the constantly overcrowded condition of our hospitals, the unnecessary admission of even one patient, detracts from the amount of care and attention given to each one of the others and, as is shown elsewhere in this report, diminishes, in just that proportion, the probabilities of their recovery to mental health. If these views were pressed upon the attention of the Commissioners of Insanity in every county in the State, it is believed that not only would a less number of patients be sent to the hospitals, but there would also be fewer objections at the return to their homes, of some of the patients already in these asylums.

The committee merely add that these comments are also applicable to a proper consideration of the subject herein repeatedly presented, as to the necessity for the establishment of separate institutions known as "Hospitals," and of others to be known as "Asylums," each to be appropriated to the accommodations of distinct grades of insanity.

In the light of the points herein presented, the committee have more than once been tempted to go through the wards, and, selecting from

among the incurables all who might properly be classified as "harmless," report them as being "improperly detained in the hospitals, and "unjustly placed there." The injustice referred to being towards that class of patients whose chances of recovery are so materially lessened by the overcrowding caused by the admission of the incurables who should be elsewhere provided with asylums.

The visiting committee also respectfully represent that it is an absolute impossibility for its members to keep themselves thoroughly informed as to the details and merits of each one of the eight hundred cases in the hospitals, without the aid of such information as is by law supplied to the superintendents of the hospitals, by the authorities who have ordered the commitment of the respective patients. It is therefore respectfully suggested that duplicates of such information should be forwarded to the visiting committee by the respective county commissioners of insanity, at each commitment ordered. The visiting committee would thus be immediately placed in possession of important details respecting the condition of each new patient, and would be better qualified to thenceforth express an opinion as to the necessity and value of the treatment given him by the hospital officials.

From what has been said, it is evident that, except in special cases of investigation and inquiry such as have already been herein related, it is impossible to give a detailed and explicit report of the proceedings of the committee and its members. The title of "visitors" is, by the committee, understood to be very comprehensive. It includes not only attention to the welfare of each one of the eight hundred patients in the hospitals; a conscientious inspection, so far as possible, of the general mental and physical condition of each, and the changes and alterations occurring between the successive visits, with also a careful perusal of the letters received, from the patients and from friends desiring to have a direct assurance of their welfare, together with correspondence from released patients telling of their experiences while in the hospital; but also a constant study and enquiry into the general systems of caring for the insane, not only in Iowa, but also in other States, and a comparison of these and the results accomplished. During the past year the committee have obtained the official reports from the leading hospitals of other States, and also the reports of the "Boards of Public Charities," from all the States in which such bodies have been established.

The committee have also collected all accessible statistics of the extent of insanity in Iowa and have thereby deduced conclusions here-

with presented, as to the most expedient and beneficial line of policy for the future accommodation and public care of the insane.

The digested compilation of all of which necessarily composes the largest portion of the "report," required by law, from the committee.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF CARING FOR THE INSANE IN IOWA.

The present manner of caring for the insane brought within the control of the State and county officials, respectively, needs at least, reference to such of its features as seem capable of improvement. Preliminary to such criticism however it should be understood, and the committee very cheerfully confirm the statement, that in no State in the Union, has legislation for the insane been more humane and thoroughly judicious than in Iowa. The various stages in the condition and treatment of the unfortunate victims of this malady seem to have been especially understood and, as far as is possible provided for.

From the first filing of the information, to the reception at the hospital, no adverse criticism to the theory of the process can be made. Yet there are serious defects in the practical operation of some of these details.

First, it may be questionable as to how far the party thus under trial, should (from the beginning of the investigation) be informed of the nature of the charge against him, and be told of the findings, when adverse, of the commission, and of the treatment designed for him.

The committee are, at each visit to the hospitals, appealed to by various patients, especially the new arrivals, who plead for liberty solely on the ground that they have been arrested and confined in the hospital without any legal process; either of trial, or of warrant of commitment. As no patient can be received at the hospital unless accompanied by full evidence that all the forms prescribed by the statutes have been complied with, it is needless to say that this belief by the patients referred to, is unfounded, and yet, as they really may have had no knowledge of the investigations held in their cases, they naturally feel that they have been illegally entrapped and restrained.

In this light, the hospital officials and employes appear as parties to their wrongs, and thus, from the hour of his arrival, the patient, instead of cheerfully submitting to the curative treatment he so much needs, is determinedly withholding his confidence from the attending physicians and using every possible effort to oppose and counteract their treatment of himself and fellow patients.

One result, is, the occasional existence, among the hospital patients, of a spirit of opposition and ill nature, materially tending to increase the difficulties of successful treatment and discipline. It is therefore suggested that it be made obligatory on the commissioners of insanity, that in all cases, when practicable, at some time between the close of the investigation and his reception at the hospital, the patient should, in kindly language be informed of his condition and destination. He would thus be prepared to regard the hospital physicians as friends desiring his welfare and worthy of his confidence. Following this progress of the patient, it is also proper to refer to his condition and treatment at the hospital.

The committee have sincere pleasure in expressing their entire confidence in the present superintendents of the hospitals. The State of Iowa is particularly fortunate in having its hospitals under the control of the gentlemen who now hold these positions. Dr. Ranney at Mount Pleasant, and Dr. Reynolds at Independence, are, respectively, of the highest professional standing in the treatment of nervous diseases, and are, moreover, gentlemen of rare executive ability and earnest humanitarian principles. The friends of the patients committed to their care, may feel assured that nothing even in the slightest degree essential to their constant comfort, good treatment and possible recovery, will be intentionally neglected or overlooked.

But it is due to these gentlemen, and to the public, that the committee most emphatically again protest against the continuance of the existing practice of overcrowding these institutions. Thus the hospital at Mount Pleasant instead of properly caring for three hundred patients, is compelled to accommodate nearly double that number. The hospital at Independence is proportionately over-taxed.

The evils of this overcrowding can hardly be intelligently represented. One of its direct effects is concisely stated by the remark of a superintendent that "the curative value of a hospital is diminished in exact proportion as its proper accommodations are overcrowded." When the full meaning of this forcible criticism is appreciated, and when it is clearly understood by the legislature that one effect of overcrowding these institutions is, that many patients are thereby so much, unavoidably, neglected and deprived of the full measure of the needed curative treatment, that a larger ratio than would otherwise occur, are constantly being registered as hopeless incurables, it is to be hoped that there will be no delay in providing not only full accommodations for all the insane of Iowa, but also proper facilities for such classifica-

tion and separation of the curable and chronic cases, as will permit the physicians to devote all needed attention to those who have not yet reached the registry of incurables. It is not sufficiently well understood even by the friends of the patients, that very much the largest proportion of even the incurably insane are, almost constantly, sufficiently rational to converse intelligently and reason clearly on the ordinary occurrences of their every day life. Indeed there are very many who, while in the hospital and away from the especial disturbing causes which have unsettled their reason, are practically entirely sane and trustworthy. The observations of the committee lead them to believe that, in the majority of cases, if the patients were by every possible means, encouraged to exercise and cultivate habits of mental and physical self control, a much larger average of improvement in their malady would result. As an illustration of this, may be stated a case that occurred during a visit of one of the committee. On entering the ward he was accosted by a patient evidently laboring under a high degree of mental excitement, and for several moments, was compelled to listen to a vehement harrangue and recital of innumerable, unreal abuses and evils, both personal and general. All attempts to soothe this patient by the attendant, were unavailing, and the excitement was evidently increasing, when one of the other patients, himself regarded as incurably afflicted, approached, and by a few soothing words, and under pretence of needing his advice in some matters personal to himself, led the noisy patient quietly to a seat, and in a few moments had him engaged in smiling conversation. In this case the excitement was immediately allayed by inducing the patient to believe that he was regarded as competent to advise another on important matters. This spectacle of the blind literally leading the blind *away* from the ditch, was not only affecting in itself, but was very suggestive of the possibility of improving the general system of treating these sufferers. In thus referring to the indoor condition of the hospitals, the committee also venture to request that some conclusive enactments be established as to the practice of transferring insane convicts from the State's prisons to the hospitals. Attention to the moral element of these hospitals is as essential a part of the curative treatment as is any other of its features, and this cannot be maintained so long as the virtuous and cultured are, as is now the case, liable at any moment to be brought into contact with the lowest grades of vice. At one of the hospitals, a young lady patient said to her mother, who had come to take her home, "why mother, I have learned more wickedness here than

I ever knew or dreamed of." Even recovered sanity might almost be said to be dearly bought at such a price.

The proper classification of patients in these hospitals is at all times a subject of extreme difficulty, but the introduction of insane convicts immeasurably increases the task. It is evident that in considering the subject of providing increased accommodations for the insane, there are many points that must be in some way especially provided for. It would be Utopian to believe that all these features can be brought into one harmonious system; such results have never been attained in any country. But the experience of other communities *has* demonstrated that *our* system can be greatly improved. To this end the distinction between *hospitals* and *asylums* must constantly be kept in view. If the hopeless incurables, the chronic epileptics, the inebriate insane, and the idiots, could be satisfactorily provided for, as they might be in an institution of the plan of the Willard Asylum of New York, established in some easily accessible location, and strictly devoted to the general aims and uses of *asylums*, our hospitals could be at once restored to their proper functions and the proportion of cured and curables, of their patients, be very largely increased.

THE STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

Virtually, no entirely reliable reply has ever been given to the query as to whether the ratio of insanity is increasing.

The fact that every increase of accommodations for the care and treatment of this class of unfortunates, invariably brings forward a still greater increase of applicants for their benefit, has given currency to the opinion that insanity increases in much greater ratio than the population.

It is matter for regret that in no country, as a whole, and not even in one of the states of this or in any other important nation, have there ever been any searching and entirely exhaustive returns, periodically and officially given, as to the full number and classification of insane.

The various census takers, are generally instructed to make enquiries on this point among others, but the information thus gathered is notoriously almost without value. Few families are willing to exhibit the skeleton within their doors, and even where no such unwillingness exists, there is naturally a reluctance to openly admit that the case may be recorded as of permanent nature. This unreliability of census

returns on such subjects has been especially demonstrated in several instances. The national census of 1850 indicated the ratio of insane in Massachusetts at one in five hundred and ninety-two of the population. Careful and systematic enquiries made by state officials demonstrated that the ratio was at least one in four hundred and twenty-seven; an increase of thirty-eight per cent. over the census showing. An experience somewhat similar, occurred in Illinois at a later date. The national census for 1860 had reported an insanity ratio of one in two thousand four hundred and ninety-one. The state Board of Charities, doubting the correctness of these figures, instituted enquiries by circular letter to each one of the four thousand seven hundred and seventy-five physicians throughout the state. Although only one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight,—scarcely one-third replied, yet, the responses received from these, showed a ratio of one in one thousand and sixty-four, being an increase of one hundred and twenty per cent. over the proportion deduced from the census returns.

In Iowa we are almost entirely without reliable data on these subjects. We only *know* that the hospital at Mount Pleasant, with a proper capacity for three hundred patients, is constantly forced to accommodate about five hundred and fifty. The hospital at Independence is similarly overcrowded with about two hundred and fifty.

The circular letter of enquiry sent by the Visiting Committee, to authorities in every county in Iowa during the months of January, February and March, 1875, resulted in reports (see appendix) of a total of one hundred and thirty-two insane, a large proportion of whom are females in the various "poor-houses," and under the local care of the county authorities. These figures combined give a total of nine hundred and thirty-two cases of insanity under the care of the state and county officials. But it is to be noted that the returns from the county authorities only include insanity among paupers. The cases existing in private families of pecuniary independence, are not even referred to. The well known fact that in no especial social class or division of the people, is there any perceptible exemption from this scourge, justifies the belief that the people of Iowa are in no way less liable to its influence than are the inhabitants of adjoining districts, and we may therefore, for the general purposes of estimate, adopt the ratio 1 in 1064, demonstrated as prevailing in Illinois. At a similar ratio, Iowa, with its present population of thirteen hundred and fifty thousand, (1,350,000) may be safely assumed to include not less than twelve hundred (1200) cases of insanity among her people. It is true that

these are only approximations, but it is equally true that the experiences of other communities indicate that *all* estimates on this subject fall within, rather than in excess of, the facts.

It is further safe to assume that this ratio will be maintained and at least keep pace with the ratio of increase in population through, perhaps, all coming years.

It is therefore evidently essential that the State should, at as early date as possible, establish a line of policy capable of such constant adaptation to the needs of the time being, as the pressure on its capacity may make necessary. Whether this policy should be in the successive erection of great hospitals of immense cost and calculated for enforcing thereby a permanent continuance of the present system of caring for the insane, or by the erection as fast as needed of buildings of less capacity and *very much less per capita cost*, are points elsewhere treated of in this report.

It is by law, made a leading duty of this committee, to see that the insane "are humanely and kindly treated," and it has seemed within the scope of this duty, to thus direct attention to the lack of reliable information as to the extent of suffering and misfortune of this nature now, and prospectively, existing in Iowa, and to indicate the measures necessary to provide such "humane and kindly treatment." And, referring to the cases reported as cared for, after a fashion, in the county "poor-houses," the committee respectfully, but very earnestly, desire to have a careful consideration given to the immediate necessities of providing suitable and special accommodations, under the control of officials responsible directly to the State, for *all* the unfortunates of this class and particularly for the pauper insane throughout the State. The experiences of all communities, and the results of the especial inspections of the poor-houses in New York and Pennsylvania, demonstrate that the retention in such places, of cases of insanity and idiocy, is not only a gross violation of the commonest sentiments of humanity, but that such disposition, especially as to females, inevitably and invariably leads to results alike opposed to public morality and public safety. In one of our own counties, (Scott,) a few years ago, an investigation into the condition and discipline of the poor-house, and particularly as to the relations between the ordinary male paupers, and the insane females, exhibited such shocking disclosures that the county authorities immediately established the rule that *no* cases of insanity should thenceforth be placed in their poor house.

It is respectfully suggested that a similar "rule" should, by legislative enactment, be established throughout the state.

Pending the completion of state accommodations for *all* the insane of Iowa, there should at least, be provision, by a statute enactment, for constant general supervision by officials appointed by the state, of all county institutions of detention, particularly including jails, poor-houses and public or private hospitals, in which the counties may have provided for such claimants on their care.

Such supervision might also advantageously aim at co-operation with the respective county authorities in all matters pertaining to the public welfare in connection with these institutions. Such co-operation and the interchange of views, and comparison of experiences among the different counties, could not fail to exert an influence alike beneficial to the counties and to the recipients of their aid. Moreover, the annual reports of the officials entrusted with the duties of such supervision, would necessarily yield valuable data for legislative attention. The subject of idiocy has such close relationship with the statistics of insanity that the Visiting Committee have deemed it not beyond their line of enquiry, to compile some of the most accessible information on this point. Although the public care of idiots and feeble minded children, has not entirely escaped the attention and consideration of the legislatures of Iowa heretofore, yet in the absence of reliable data as to the extent of such claims on the public sympathy, no especial provision for that department of misfortune has yet been made. Hence the only refuge for such cases was in the various poor-houses. The few, scarcely a dozen, all told, who, in pardonable violation of law, have been admitted to the hospitals for insane, are the recipients of all the state aid yet furnished to this class. The enquiries already referred to as made by this committee, disclose that not less than ninety-two (92) young people classified as idiots, are distributed in the "poor-houses" of Iowa and under the local care of the county authorities. It should be kept in view that, as in the case of the insane, these figures only indicate the number of destitute and friendless idiots. The cases in families able to maintain their own, similar unfortunates, cannot, for reasons already given, be reliably enumerated.

If we accept the ratio, one in one thousand four hundred and sixty-one of the general population, known to exist in Illinois, Massachusetts and elsewhere in this country, we must conclude that there are in Iowa not less than nine hundred cases of feeble minded and idiotic persons, all of whom could be better cared for in special public asylums.

In view, not only of the principles of humanity involved in this subject, but also of the well known fact, fully demonstrated by the results attained in the various schools and asylums in other states, devoted to the care of such unfortunates, that a large proportion of the children generally classified as idiots, are simply cases of suspended or sluggish development of the mental powers, and susceptible, under proper discipline, of great improvement, it is evidently the interest of the state to make suitable provision for the care of such youth. Neglect of attention to these cases, in early life, results in a condition of chronic idiocy, involving the necessity of life-long attention and maintenance, either by relatives or the state, most generally, (sooner or later), the latter. Whereas the successful results attained in the institutions especially adapted to this department, show that early and systematic treatment by competent talent, develops a large percentage of these children into at least the ability for self care and support, and even materially ameliorates the condition of cases previously regarded as hopelessly helpless.

The committee respectfully close their remarks on this subject by the following extracts from the report for 1874, by the trustees of the "Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children":

"The experience and the investigations of the board of trustees of this and similar institutions, as well as of the state board of public charities of this and other states, have established the following facts:

"*First*.—That idiots exist in civilized communities in the ratio of at least one to every eight hundred inhabitants.

"*Second*.—That there is no evidence of a tendency to a decrease of idiocy in its ratio to the population, but on the contrary, statistics indicate its increase.

"*Third*.—That idiots and feeble-minded children without instruction, must be maintained at the expense of others, for they are unable to provide for themselves.

"*Fourth*.—That their condition, whether in private families or in public alms-houses or jails, is deplorable, and the dictates of humanity necessitate some decided change for the amelioration of that condition.

"*Fifth*.—That when maintained singly in private families, or in small numbers in county poor houses, provided they receive proper care, the cost *per capita* must be greater than when they are congregated in institutions and asylums.

"*Sixth*.—That a large proportion of the idiots (and feeble-minded children) in any community can be rendered capable of some degree

"of useful occupation, thus compensating, in whole or in part, for the cost of their maintenance, if trained and instructed at a proper age.

"*Seventh*.—That almost all can, by training, be made decent in their habits, and competent to assist in ministering to their own personal wants."

THE POLICY OF THE STATE.

The statistical information already given as to the present and prospective demands upon the State aid in providing suitable hospital and asylum accommodations for the sufferers from insanity and those from idiocy, naturally suggests the question, What is the proper policy to be adopted by the State for the disposition of these applications? The query might be supplemented by the further inquiry, What has been done in other communities, and how far should Iowa adopt their practices?

In view of the fact that not one of the older States is entirely satisfied with either the efficiency or the economy of its own system for the treatment of insanity, it evidently would be expedient that Iowa, before the adoption of *any* system, should carefully dissect and inspect those referred to.

Thus far Iowa has simply erected two large and well-appointed hospitals. The one at Mount Pleasant, the other at Independence. The buildings of the latter being yet but little more than two-thirds completed. The Mount Pleasant Hospital, erected at a cost of four hundred thousand (400,000) dollars and with a proper capacity for the care of three hundred patients, has, during the past two years, at no time contained less than five hundred, and has even been compelled to accommodate five hundred and sixty.

The Hospital at Independence has, thus far in its construction, expended nearly six hundred thousand dollars, and will probably, when entirely completed, have cost not less than nine hundred thousand dollars. Its capacity will then be about equal to that of the Mount Pleasant Hospital. In round numbers these two Hospitals will then be able to properly accommodate a total of seven hundred patients, or, as has been shown, scarcely one-half of the insane already in the State. If it be admitted that both humanity and true public policy require that the State provide accommodations for the treatment or care of all of this class of its citizens, it is evidently not now too soon to inaugurate measures to that end. If the system already prevailing is to be con-

tinued, a third large institution for the care of insane should be immediately begun. But right here it is proper to discuss at least two of the various very important features of the subject. First, are the needed accommodations such as pertain properly to Hospital and curative treatment for those whose malady has not yet passed into hopelessly incurable stages, or do we need *asylums* for those who have or shall have reached that condition?

The committee respectfully submit as an opinion based on careful and long continued observation by its members, that the crowded condition of our present hospitals, is largely attributable to the fact that, contrary to the spirit of the laws authorizing their construction, they are made the receptacle for a larger number of patients for whose welfare nothing more than shelter, warmth and attention to their personal care is needed.

The leading effect of this condition of affairs, is that the institutions have in a great degree, lost the distinctive feature and value as hospitals, or curative and remedial establishments, and have unavoidably, become merely crowded *asylums*.

Just here the committee desire to again call attention to some of the evils inevitably attending this perversion of the design and chief value of these institutions. The leading superintendents of such hospitals, throughout the entire civilized world, agree in the statement that if all cases of mental aberration were at the discovery of the earlier symptoms placed under proper medical supervision, eight of every ten cases could be cured. But if, from any cause, such treatment is delayed, or insufficiently applied, beyond the first year, an average of but one in ten can be successfully treated. The others are doomed to that most terrible of human experiences, life long lunacy.

The practice of crowding our hospitals, with little or no discrimination as to the specific extent and condition of the malady of the patients respectively, is directly opposed to principles alike of public policy and of humanity.

For, first, the knowledge that the hospital is already overcrowded, must operate against the willingness of the friends of new cases to place these within its influences. It is agreed that "a quiet home is better than a crowded hospital," and thus the earlier stages of the malady pass without skilled treatment, and the chances of speedy or even of ultimate recovery are lessened.

Again the crowded condition of such hospitals, possibly overtasks the ability of the employes and attendants, and prevents the close at-

tention needed by each patient. The many comparatively minor evils of the overcrowding referred to, such as uncomfortable meals and lodgings, deficient ventilation, risks of epidemic, sickness, &c., &c., are too obvious to need explanation here. Evidently, the State, with all convenient haste, should authorize specific provision for the care of patients not chiefly in need of constant medical and mental treatment, and, by creating especial accommodations for these, enable the present institutions to recover the originally intended value as *hospitals* and curative agents.

But just how to properly provide for that class of insane who need only asylum accommodations, and merely ordinary medical care, is a point on which even professional experts in the treatment and care of nervous diseases, do not agree. In view of the fact, however, that in Iowa, this class is largely composed of patients dependent entirely on the pauper fund of the respective counties from which they have been sent, it is neither inhuman nor unwise, to consider the expediency of providing for them in buildings of less expensive architecture and appointments. And this brings us to the general question as to the expediency of erecting any more of the very costly style of Hospitals already built in Iowa. It is doubtful if it be wise to continue to erect Hospitals at a *per capita*, cost of construction, at the rate of one thousand dollars per inmate, for the accommodation of a class of patients, many of whom, before their reception at the Hospitals, had been life-long tenants in various county jails and poor-houses. It is also to be kept in view that, as usual, this class of patients are very little, if at all, physically debilitated or affected. On the contrary, as an average, they enjoy good bodily health, and the active use of their muscles and sinews. Probably in the two State Hospitals of Iowa there are now a total of at least two hundred of this class of patients. Add to this number, the insane reported as held in the various poor-houses throughout the State, and we find a total of about three hundred chronic and incurable insane, all, or nearly all, from the pauper classes of our general population.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be wise to establish in some central and easily accessible part of the State, an institution to be known as a "State Asylum" to which incurable patients of the class referred to could be sent, and thenceforth be maintained and cared for at the expense of the State, and under the supervision of a distinct Board of trustees. Massachusetts has such an institution in its State Alms-house at Tewksbury. New York in establishing the

Willard Asylum, has, so far as to the care of the indigent insane heretofore held in the county poor-houses, practically adopted a similar system. Such a system in Iowa would, by relieving the existing Hospitals, obviate the necessity for the erection of new and very expensive hospitals; and, by relieving the pressure on the present hospitals, would restore their value as curatives, and would also materially reduce the expense of their operation.

In thus briefly outlining the necessity for present attention to the existing and prospective claims of this nature, upon the State, the Visiting Committee have merely aimed to reach the extreme limits of the duty prescribed for them, "to see that the patients are humanely and kindly treated." In endeavoring to fulfill this duty they have however kept in view, and been continually influenced by, the proper consideration of the necessity of also studying the pecuniary interests of the State. The question being condensed into the simple query, "if a constant proportion of one-fifth of the entire number of insane in Iowa, are hopelessly incurable, and must be entirely maintained at the expense of the State, and if they can be as satisfactorily cared for, (and at no greater current expense,) in institutions to be known as "State Asylums," the construction of which, as at the Williard Asylum of New York, does not involve an outlay of more than five hundred (500) dollars *per capita* of the number of patients accommodated and cared for therein, why should the State of Iowa continue to erect massive buildings at a *per capita* cost, in construction, of one thousand dollars per patient as at Mount Pleasant, or of nearly double that *per capita* cost as at Independence? If the care of the patients and the interests of humanity can be equally well assured, the query propounded admits of but one reply.

The Williard Asylum at Seneca Lake, New York, has now been in operation sufficiently long to demonstrate the entire success of the theory it was intended to illustrate. The following extract from the last annual report of its eminent superintendent, Dr. John B. Chapin, is so directly applicable to the present and prospective situation in Iowa that we have ventured to ask that it receive consideration here. Dr. Chapin says: "In the erection of future asylums for the insane, great concessions may be made in the plans and cost of construction, so that additional structures which must soon engage public attention, will be undertaken with less reluctance. It is not necessary, and indeed is questionable, whether they should be built to endure for ages. It is possible and even probable, that a single generation will witness

"great changes in the present plans of asylum architecture." When we add that the general plan of the Williard Asylum includes merely a tract of five hundred acres of land with a central building for the strictly medical treatment of patients, and a group of separate buildings containing an average of forty patients in each, and erected as successively needed at a cost of about twenty thousand (20,000) dollars for each building, the entire system and its capacity for successive enlargement and extension to meet the prospective demands on its accommodations are so clearly understood, that we believe there can be no question as to the prudence of adopting a similar plan in our own State.

With regard to the care, by the State, of such feeble minded children and idiots as may require such maintenance, the Committee, having no positive or even approximate statistical information to present, as to the degree and numbers of such unfortunates, can only suggest that, as shown in the returns more specifically exhibited in the Appendix hereto, sufficient is known to warrant the earnest attention of the State to the needs of this class. If it be decided to establish a system of State Asylums, as already explained, for the insane, it might be at present sufficient to devote one such building to the reception and accommodation of the idiotic. If it should subsequently be decided that a separate and distinct institution for such care is needed, the transfer could be easily made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. S. WATKINS,
M. A. P. DARWIN,

Visiting Committee to the Iowa Hospital for Insane.

Dated November 30, 1875.

APPENDIX.

The State Visiting Committee to the Iowa Hospitals for Insane have, during the winter of 1875, been in correspondence with the county authorities throughout the State, in the endeavor to ascertain the extent of chronic cases of pauperism, insanity and idiocy, maintained and cared for at the public expense in the various counties.

Full reports have been received from every county. The effort, this being the first time it has been undertaken in Iowa, has, as may readily be imagined, involved an extensive correspondence and much patient assorting of details. Errors in enumerations given are however still possible, especially as to the separate classifications of the insane and the idiots respectively, but the results announced are at least an approximation, and afford a clearer understanding of the general extent of these permanent burthens on the public charity. They may also serve as a basis aiding the enactment of more especial provision for the care of these unfortunates. In compiling the statistics herewith given, the Committee have been much gratified by the hearty co-operation received from the county officials.

COUNTIES HAVING POOR HOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Paupers in Poor House.		Idiots in Poor House.		Insane in Poor House.		Total in Poor House.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Allamakee.....	10	5	1	2			16
Appanoose.....	13	3					8
Benton.....	10	3	1	4			17
Black Hawk.....	7	14					21
Boone.....	5	9					14
Buchanan.....	4	3					7
Calhoun.....							
Cedar.....	6	5					11
Chickasaw.....	12	13					25
Clayton.....	16	15	1	1			34
Clinton.....	6	14	1				21
Dallas.....	1	1					2
Davis.....	1	3	1	1			5
Decatur.....	3	8					11
Delaware.....	2	3					5
Des Moines.....	19	11	3	8	7	3	43
Dubuque.....	35	6	12				53
Floyd.....	4	3					7
Fayette.....	6	8	2	3	1	2	19
Greene.....							
Harrison.....	4	1					5
Henry.....	1	2	7	10			19
Iowa.....	5	5					10
Jackson.....	16	5	4	3	7	4	39
Jasper.....	5	7			4	1	13
Jefferson.....	7	6			3	2	18
Johnson.....	8	9					17
Jones.....	4	4					8
Keokuk.....							
Kossuth.....	1						1
Lee.....	5	16			5		26
Linn.....	1	10	2	2			15
Louisa.....	3	2	2		2	1	10
Lucas.....		4			4	2	10
Mahaska.....							
Marion.....	3	2					5
Marshall.....	6	2					8
Mitchell.....							
Monroe.....	5	1					6
Muscatine.....	10	9	1				20
Polk.....	14	13	2		4	1	33
Pottawattamie.....	4	2					6
Poweshiek.....							
Scott.....	1		1				2
Story.....	21	3	1				25
Van Buren.....	3	5			3		11
Wapello.....	14	18			1		33
Warren.....	4						4
Washington.....	6	1	1	1	3		11
Wayne.....	3	6	1		1		11
Webster.....	5	9					14
Winnebago.....	14	15					29
Winneshek.....							
Woodbury.....	4	1					5
Total.....	332	284	40	49	46	43	795

COUNTIES NOT HAVING POOR HOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Paupers.	Idiots.	Insane.	Total main- tained.	COUNTIES.	Paupers.	Idiots.	Insane.	Total main- tained.
Adair.....	2	1	2	5	Humboldt.....	1	1	1	3
Adams.....	1	1	1	3	Ida.....	1	1	1	3
Audubon.....	1	1	1	3	Lyon.....	20	20	20	60
Bremer.....	1	1	1	3	Madison.....	35	35	35	105
Buena Vista.....	1	1	1	3	Miss.....	20	20	20	60
Butler.....	8	1	9	18	Montgomery.....	1	1	1	3
Carroll.....	1	1	1	3	Monona.....	3	3	3	9
Cass.....	3	1	4	8	O'Brien.....	1	1	2	4
Cerro Gordo.....	15	1	15	31	Osceola.....	5	5	5	15
Cherokee.....	10	1	11	22	Page.....	15	15	15	45
Clarke.....	3	1	4	8	Palo Alto.....	1	1	1	3
Clay.....	4	1	5	10	Plymouth.....	1	1	1	3
Crawford.....	1	1	1	3	Pocahontas.....	1	1	1	3
Dickinson.....	1	1	1	3	Ringgold.....	1	1	1	3
Emmett.....	3	1	4	8	Sac.....	2	2	2	6
Franklin.....	2	1	3	6	Shelby.....	2	1	3	6
Fremont.....	2	1	3	6	Sioux.....	7	7	7	21
Grundy.....	5	1	6	12	TAMIA.....	12	1	13	25
Guthrie.....	2	1	3	6	Taylor.....	10	10	10	30
Hamilton.....	16	1	17	34	Union.....	8	8	8	24
Hancock.....	15	1	16	32	Winnebago.....	7	7	7	21
Hardin.....	8	1	9	18	Worth.....	6	6	6	18
Howard.....	6	1	7	14	Wright.....	2	2	2	6
						266	3	20	289

The forty-six counties not having "poor houses," report:

Total paupers (permanent) maintained.....	266
Total idiots.....	3
Total insane.....	20

Jackson county provides a separate building for the care of insane paupers, and Scott county has an arrangement with "Mercy Hospital," near Davenport, for the care of twenty-three incurables.

The entire totals thus shown as under local, public care, being:

Paupers (not insane or idiotic).....	883
Idiots.....	92
Insane (including the Scott county 23).....	132

It is pertinent also to mention, that several counties report numerous cases of temporary poverty, but as these are chiefly applicants only during the winter months, and are probably almost entirely in the cities and large towns, they were not regarded as properly to be included among these statistics.

These returns show that fifty-three (53) counties have "poor houses." Of the remaining forty-six (46) three only, at that time, had secured land preliminary to the preparation of county farms.

The fifty-three poor houses contain totals as follows:

Male paupers.....	332
Female paupers.....	285
Total.....	617
Male idiots.....	40
Female idiots.....	49
Total.....	89
Male insane.....	46
Female insane.....	43
Total.....	89

STATE VISITING COMMITTEE

TO THE

IOWA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

RULES AND BY-LAWS, ADOPTED APRIL 14, 1875.

SECTION 1.

The range of duties under the law as understood by them, is:

Article 1.—To ascertain from time to time whether any of the inmates are improperly detained in the hospital, or unjustly placed there. These are more or less connected, and involve an inquiry: 1st, Into the regularity of the admission of patients to the asylum, in the manner and according to the prescribed forms of the statute; and, 2d, Whether the patient is improperly detained in the hospital when he is not a fit subject for the custody thereof, for any sufficient reason whatever; and, lastly, whether the patients fall within the class of insane entitled to the benefits of the institution.

Article 2.—Whether the inmates are humanely and kindly treated. This comprehends an inquiry into the following subjects: Have the patients suffered from neglect and a want of due care and attention; from wanton severity,—harshness or cruelty; from abuse in language and general unkindness in bearing towards them by the attendants; from a lack of quantity or variety of wholesome food, comfortable bedding and night accommodations, proper ventilation and warming, out-door exercise, suitable amusements, and proper

clothing; from unnatural or unnecessary mechanical restraints, injudicious seclusion, neglect of proper medical treatment for physical diseases, due classification of patients, or the general sanitary arrangement of the institution?

Article 3.—To correct existing abuses, discharge employes and attendants for causes specified in the statute; to see that the express legal privileges of the patients as to sending and receiving letters are strictly carried out; to keep printed posters of the names and post-office address of the visiting committee in each ward; to make due reports to the governor.

SECTION 2.

The foregoing range of duties form the basis of the following rules for the general guidance and action of the visiting committee:

SECTION 3.

There shall be three regular meetings of the visiting committee in every year, at about equal intervals, and such special meetings as the exigencies of particular cases may demand, at the hospital. The time for the regular meetings shall be fixed at the preceding meetings; and special meetings may be called by the chairman.

SECTION 4.

Article 1.—At the first regular meeting in each year the committee shall organize regularly by the election of a chairman and secretary, who shall each hold office for one year, (except in cases of resignation or ceasing to be a member of the committee.) The chairman shall preside at all regular and special meetings, and shall vote upon all questions. Vacancies occurring in these offices may be filled at the next meeting. Two members of the committee present shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 2.—All correspondence on committee business had during the intervals of committee meetings, shall be immediately reported to the chairman, with full copies or the originals of all letters received and the substance of the replies sent, and the chairman, at every regular meeting, shall place this correspondence before the committee for consideration.

Article 3.—The Secretary shall record in a book provided for that purpose a fair synopsis of the proceedings of the Committee which

shall be submitted at the next regular meeting, and when approved shall be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

Article 4.—The Committee shall be governed by usual parliamentary rules in all the meetings for business.

SECTION FIVE.

Article 1.—At each regular meeting the Board shall carefully inspect the condition of the several wards of the asylum, with a view of noting the various points of inquiry falling within the scope and purview of their duties as above designated. If doubtful cases of commitment or detention present themselves to their observation, they shall call the attention of the superintendent, or his chief assistant, or both, to the condition of such patient or patients. Should the explanations and information afforded by them in the premises remove the doubts of the committee, and satisfy them all is right, then the matter shall pass for the present; but if such information should fail to compose the doubts of the committee, they may either pass the case for future development and observation, or at once subject the patient to a formal examination, by a resort to those tests and criteria which usually determine the mental or moral derangement of an individual. In addition to this they may avail themselves of the opinion of outside professional experts, and the testimony of the supervisor, the attendants, and others, touching the recent acts, conversation, and the general conduct of the patients; never losing sight of the testimony and opinions of the officers of the institution, whose superior opportunity and experience from daily contact with, and medical treatment of, such patient, entitle their observations and opinions to the greatest weight and consideration. From all these combined sources of information will the committee make up their final decision.

Article 2.—Whenever as the result of investigation, made as indicated in Article 1, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the committee that any patient is a proper case for dismissal or release from the hospital, and the superintendent does not concur in the opinion, the committee shall address a formal communication to the Board of Trustees of said hospital, requesting their special attention to the case in question; should the Board of Trustees directly, or indirectly refuse, or neglect, to act within a reasonable time, upon such communication, the committee shall then again consider and take such further action in the case as in their discretion they may deem expedient.

SECTION 6.

When a case has escaped the observation of the committee, and the same is brought to their attention by the patient, or his or her friends, to the effect that said patient has been wrongfully placed in the asylum, or improperly detained there after the right to his or her liberty has accrued, it shall receive attention at once, and, if upon investigation it is found to possess *prima facie*, any merit or foundation, then the same general course shall be pursued in ascertaining the truth thereof, which is pointed out in the last section.

SECTION 7.

In large institutions containing several hundreds, of insane patients, with a great number of attendants and employes to share in the ministrations of their necessities and general control, some friction, irregularities, mistakes, omissions and neglects, will unavoidably intervene, which it may be proper to overlook, unless perhaps simply to call attention thereto. But when the committee have good reasons to believe from information imparted, or from personal appearance, that unjustifiable harshness or cruelty, or any other inhuman treatment has been practiced upon or toward any patient, it shall become their duty to thoroughly sift and investigate the same; and in all such trials and investigations, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the visiting committee to reduce to writing all the evidence which may be taken and received, *pro* and *con*, and preserve the same.

SECTION 8.

It shall likewise be the duty of the secretary aforesaid, to reduce to writing the testimony taken, and the official explanations and opinions of the superintendent, and that of other professional experts, which may be given in the investigations contemplated by sections 5 and 6 of these rules.

SECTION 9.

In respect to the other subjects of inquiry set forth in the second class or division of duties above specified, they can only be ascertained by personal examination and inspection, coupled with information from others, and should engage the attention of the committee at each successive visitation.

SECTION 10.

Article 1.—Each hospital shall be visited every month by one of

the committee, as arranged at the last full committee meeting, and immediately after concluding such visit a full report thereof shall be sent to the chairman and a synopsis of the same, with special notice of the leading points, shall also be sent to the member who shall have been appointed to visit that hospital in the succeeding month.

Article 2.—All reports made to the chairman shall be by him produced at the next ensuing full committee meeting and submitted for comment and action if deemed necessary.

Article 3.—If, at any such monthly visits, any fact or facts should come to light demanding the action of the committee prior to the time of the next regular meeting thereof, the said circumstances shall be communicated to all the members, and if two concur therein, a special meeting shall be called by the chairman, for the due consideration of the same.

Article 4.—If, at any time, an emergency should arise making it necessary in the opinion of the chairman, he may at his discretion make a special visit to either hospital, or direct such visit to be made by either of the other members of the committee, and shall give such directions as he may deem necessary, as to the special points and subjects to be investigated at such special visit.

SECTION 11.

Article 1.—The reports to the Governor may include everything pertaining to the condition, management, care and treatment of the insane in the hospitals.

Article 2.—They may also include all that can be ascertained in reference to the condition and management of insane throughout the state, as to their number, where and how kept and treated; as to their confinement in poor-houses, jail, etc; and as to the detaining them in private families, thereby prejudicing their chances of cure from lack of early and judicious treatment and care; and generally upon all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the insane throughout the state, as shall in the opinion of the committee be of sufficient importance to justify official notice.

SECTION 12.

These by-laws, or any section or article, thereof may be altered, amended or revised at any regular meeting of the Committee, providing that notice in detail of such changes, have been given and placed on the minutes of the last preceding regular meeting.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD

OF

CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS

TO THE

Governor of Iowa.

NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. F. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

GOV. C. C. CARPENTERPresident, *ex-officio*.
GOV. S. J. KIRKWOOD...President, *ex-officio*, after Jan. 13, 1876.
MATURIN L. FISHER.....Farmersburg.
JOHN G. FOOTE.....Burlington.
PETER A. DEY.....Iowa City.
R. S. FINKBINEIowa City.
ED WRIGHT, Secretary.....Des Moines.

A. H. PIQUENARD, Architect.....Springfield, Ill.
R. S. FINKBINE.....Overseer of Construction.
JOHN G. FOOTE.....Superintendent of Finance.
ED WRIGHT.....Assistant Overseer of Construction.

REPORT OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, CYRUS C. CARPENTER, *Governor of Iowa*:

The Commissioners appointed by chapter thirty-five of the acts of the Fourteenth General Assembly, and charged with the execution of the provisions of law in respect to the erection of the Capitol, respectfully submit this, their biennial report:

In the former report of the Commissioners it was stated that Messrs. Munson & Turner, of Quincy, Illinois, had failed to furnish stone for the superstructure of the New Capitol either in sufficient quantity, or of a quality in accordance with the requirements of their contract, and that the Commissioners through their executive committee had "organized a force and procured the necessary machinery and proceeded to "quarry the stone" for the basement story from the old "capitol quarry" near Iowa City. Since that time all the stone for the basement story has been thus procured, a complete statement of which will be found in the report of the executive committee on the "Iowa City quarry operations" herewith submitted.

It was the object of the Commissioners in granting an extension to Munson & Turner, and in procuring elsewhere the stone for the basement story, to give to these contractors time to open up and further develop their quarry with the view of definitely ascertaining whether it would afford stone sufficient in quantity and equal in quality to that which they had contracted to furnish.

At their meeting in March, 1874, the Commissioners determined to examine the quarry of Munson & Turner, which they did in April. The result of the examination was to satisfy the Commissioners that the quarry would afford but a small amount of stone equal in quality to that required in the contract, and that if the quality were good, the stone could not be procured of the required dimensions, nor in sufficient quantities.

Influenced by these considerations, the Commissioners determined

to advertise anew for the stone necessary to complete the superstructure above the basement story. The Commissioners were not unmindful of the difficulties attending the selection of a quarry which would furnish stone in sufficient quantities, and of the dimensions required, and that would be of an even texture, have a uniform and pleasing color, and be durable in character; and in order to accomplish this, determined, before advertising again for proposals to furnish stone, "that no bid will be entertained from a quarry that has not been sufficiently worked to determine beyond a question that it will furnish all the stone required up to specifications, in quality, quantity, and every other particular, or from parties who have not reputation for skill, experience, and ability sufficient to guarantee the fulfillment of their obligations."

The advertisement for furnishing stone was made on the 12th day of May, and the proposals received in pursuance thereof were opened on the fifteenth of June. They were nine in number, four for limestone, and five for sandstone, and varying in price from ninety-two cents, to one dollar and fifty-five cents per cubic foot.

Before making an award, the Commissioners visited such of the quarries as in their judgment were entitled to consideration from the quality of the samples submitted, and the price proposed.

After making an examination of the quarries, and of buildings in which stone from the various quarries was used, and considering the report of the architect on the comparative cost of the stone represented by the proposals, and the cost of the stone-cutting, the Commissioners awarded the contract for furnishing the stone for the body of the building to the St. Genevieve Sandstone and Granite Company of St. Louis, from their quarry near St. Genevieve, Missouri, at one dollar and thirteen cents per cubic foot, and the contract for furnishing stone for the trimmings to Messrs. J. A. Gaines & Co., from the Carroll county quarries near Miami Station, Carroll county, Missouri, at ninety-five cents per cubic foot.

The character and quality of the St. Genevieve sandstone have been fully described in the former report of the Commissioners.

The Carroll county stone is a fine-grained, even textured blue sandstone, not stratified, and has been used in building for the past thirty-five years. The Carroll County Company has furnished something over thirty-four thousand cubic feet, and has yet to furnish, this season, about one thousand cubic feet of the amount required of them to complete the office story of the building.

The St. Genevieve Company has furnished a small amount over forty-five thousand cubic feet, and has yet to furnish about two thousand cubic feet, of the amount required of them this year.

After the Commissioners had visited the quarry of the Quincy company before referred to, and before re-advertising for stone, they requested Messrs. Munson & Turner to say whether they desired to be released from their contract to furnish stone, which they declined, and made a claim for damages sustained by them, assuming that after the refusal of the Commissioners to accept the stone furnished by them, and their failure to furnish other and better stone, the action of the Commissioners in procuring the stone for the basement story elsewhere released them from the obligations of their contract, and that their consenting to the cancellation of the contract would cut off any claim for damages which they might have.

Subsequently (on the 19th of May, 1875,) at their request, the commissioners canceled the contract and surrendered their bonds, after which they were paid at the contract price for all the stone furnished under their contract, amounting to three hundred and four dollars and fourteen cents.

The considerations which influenced the commissioners to cancel the contract with Munson & Turner, were that a mistake was made in awarding it to them, from the fact that their quarry though presenting an apparently good face, was practically undeveloped and it was imprudent for the commissioners to accept, and hazardous for the contractors to propose, from such a quarry; especially so, when taken in connection with the other fact, that the price at which the stone was offered was, in the opinion of the commissioners about the cost of quarrying, even if the quarry had proved as good as the contractors hoped it might.

The contractors claimed (and it was apparent to the commissioners that it was true) that they had sunk in their costly experiment from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and it was evident to the commissioners that no further expenditure of money would get from the quarry the stone of a quality, and of the dimensions, required in the Capitol building.

At the time the contract was let to Munson & Turner, the stone, which from the quality of the specimens submitted, were in direct competition, and between which the commissioners were compelled to choose, were: the Quincy stone at 75 cents per cubic foot, and the St. Genevieve stone at \$1.30 for the stone for the basement story, and

\$1.35 per cubic foot for the stone for the superstructure. The production of stone from the Quincy quarry, as has been stated, was impossible. The difference in cost between the acceptance of the original bid from the St. Genevieve Company, and the contracts since made with this company and the Carroll county company, together with the cost of the stone from the Iowa City quarries for the basement story, may be briefly stated as follows.

ORIGINAL BID OF THE ST. GENEVIEVE COMPANY.

44,308 cubic feet at \$1.30.....	\$ 57,600.40
217,820 cubic feet at \$1.35.....	294,057.00
Total.....	<u>\$351,657.40</u>

CONTRACTS AS MADE.

114,500 feet St. Genevieve at \$1.13.....	\$129,385.00
103,320 feet Carroll county at 95 cents.....	98,154.00
44,308 feet Iowa City at \$1.50.....	66,871.30
Total	<u>\$294,410.30</u>
Net saving.....	\$ 57,247.10

The Commissioners, after advertising as required by law, received proposals, and awarded at their meeting in December, 1873, the contract for furnishing iron beams for one floor of the capitol building, to the Union Foundry Company of Chicago, at 5 9-10th cents per pound; and at the same meeting awarded to Francis Geneser, of Des Moines, the contract for furnishing one million of brick, at \$10.45 per thousand; both of which contracts have been filled.

After due advertisement, the Commissioners awarded, at their meeting in April, 1874, a contract for furnishing two millions of brick to James N. Close, of Des Moines, at \$9.75 per thousand, said brick to be delivered as required, before November first, 1875; Mr. Close sublet most of his contract to other parties, and there is yet lacking to fulfill it one hundred and eighty-nine thousand brick.

On the 22d of October, 1875, the Commissioners awarded a contract for furnishing two millions of brick to S. A. Robertson, of Des Moines, at \$10.35 per thousand, and at the same time awarded a contract to Francis Geneser, of Des Moines, to furnish two millions of brick at \$10.45 per thousand, four hundred thousand of which are to be delivered on or before June 1st, 1876, and from brick already burned.

In their former report the Commissioners called your attention to changes in the plans and specifications, which they were compelled to make in order to bring the cost of the building within the requirements of the law fixing the limit of cost of the building at \$1,500,000. They now repeat that these changes ought not to be made, especially the change from stone to cast iron in the capitals, and from stone to galvanized iron in the cornice. The progress of the work on the building is such that unless authority is now given to restore these last mentioned items to the original design, the remedy will be too late. These changes will add to the cost of the building eighty-five thousand dollars.

Since the date of the last report of the commissioners, the basement story has been built, the iron beams for the office-story floor have been framed and put in place, the corridors arched over, and the greater portion of the office story put up. In addition thereto nearly all the stone to complete this story is on the ground and cut.

During the coming two years the building should be placed under roof, and to accomplish this a greater annual expenditure will be required. In a building of the character of the capitol, the interior finish should be mainly of hard wood, which requires time to season, and should be procured as soon as possible. There is a large amount of iron work, particularly in the framing of the roof, which requires time to prepare, and should be provided before it is needed to put in place. The same is true of most of the material needed in a building of this kind. It cannot be had in the market, but must be prepared and manufactured for future use. A supply of stone should be procured in the summer season sufficient to keep the workmen employed in the winter. When a force of skilled workmen is organized and kept in steady employment, work can be done in a more satisfactory manner, and at a less cost, than where the workmen are thrown out of employment in the early fall, and a new force is organized in the spring.

To place the building under roof and provide the lumber for the interior finish will require (if done within the next two years), in addition to the amount now provided for by annual appropriations, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the detailed estimates for which your attention is directed to the report of the architect herewith submitted.

Your attention is directed to a proposed change in the law providing for the disbursements of money on the capitol pay-rolls, suggested by the superintendent of finance, the working of, and the reasons for which are fully set forth in his report herewith submitted.

The commissioners call your attention to the following enumerated papers, which are herewith transmitted:

No. 1. Report of the executive committee on Iowa City quarry operations.

No. 2. Report of the visiting committee on the Quincy quarry of Munson & Turner.

No. 3. Report of the architect on the comparative cost of stone (proposed for) and the cost of cutting the same.

No. 4. Condensed report of the overseer of construction of the work for the years 1874 and 1875.

No. 5. Complete report of the superintendent of finance, of the expenditures in detail for the years 1874 and 1875.

No. 6. Report of the architect for the years 1874 and 1875.

JOHN G. FOOTE,
MATURIN L. FISHER,
PETER A. DEY,
R. S. FINKBINE.

NUMBER ONE.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON IOWA CITY QUARRY.

To the Board of Capitol Commissioners:

The executive committee in pursuance of the following, adopted by your board July 22, 1873: "*Resolved*, that the executive committee be directed to select and make arrangements to work some quarry that will furnish stone suitable for the basement story, and also be directed to organize a sufficient force and procure the necessary machinery to enable them to furnish stone for said basement, at the earliest time practicable," hereby report that, on July 24 following the adoption of the above cited resolution, they negotiated a contract with the Penn Quarry Company to work the quarries owned and leased by said quarry company in Johnson county, known as the "old capitol quarries." Said contract was made in writing, and signed by the proper officers of the company, and by the president and secretary of your board.

The terms of the contract were that the board of commissioners should have the right to enter upon the lands of the company and take out for use in the capitol building twelve hundred cubic yards of stone, free of cost for royalty, except such royalty as said company had to pay N. Zeller, Esq., the owner of a portion of the quarry lands, provided the commissioners quarried stone from the lands held by the company under lease from said Zeller. We have paid a royalty of twenty-five cents per cubic yard to said Zeller for all stone quarried after the first day of July, 1874, amounting to the sum of ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents.

After work had progressed for some time at the quarry your board determined to use one additional course of stone on the building from the same quarry, this increased the amount of stone to sixteen hundred and forty-one yards, and on this excess of four hundred and forty-one yards we have paid to the quarry company a royalty of twenty-five cents per cubic yard, amounting to one hundred and ten dollars, and twenty-five cents, making the total royalty paid for quarry right two hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Immediately after making the contract for the use of the quarry we transferred from the capitol building two hand power derricks and

such other tools as could be spared from the work on the building to the quarry, purchased four hand power derricks and the necessary quarry tools to prosecute the work; we purchased also the necessary lumber, etc., and built a smith shop and boarding shanty to accommodate the men at work in the quarry and commenced quarrying stone with Mr. Thomas A. Lister an experienced quarryman in immediate charge, with such general supervision as members of your committee could give to the work. We opened the quarry in two places, one on the land owned and the other on that leased by the quarry company, but soon found it expedient to quit work on the land owned by the company on account of its not furnishing stone of sufficient thickness for our work.

We experienced great difficulty towards the close of the work in getting stone of the larger dimension required, as all the bills for the small stone had been filled, and we were obliged to quarry exclusively for large sized stone thereby greatly increasing the expense.

The work was prosecuted with a greater or less force of men until February 16, 1875, at which time a sufficient quantity of stone for the basement story with the additional course "G," before referred to, the portico and interior piers, skew backs and bond stone had been quarried amounting in all to forty-four thousand three hundred and eight and five twelfths cubic feet or 1,641 yards one foot five inches cutting measure.

The total amount expended in working the quarry, including the cost of machinery, tools and buildings, the repairs to machinery and tools, the royalty paid on stone, together with the per diem and expenses of the superintendent of finance in making the payments at the quarry, and of Mr. Finkbine, overseer of construction, whose whole compensation was charged to the quarry account for all the time spent thereat, amounts to the sum of \$68,321.62.

At the close of the work we transferred to the capitol building the tools and machinery taken to the quarry, together with two of the derricks purchased for the quarry, (which were needed at the building), with such other tools as we could not readily dispose of. We sold at auction the shops and boarding shanty and a portion of the quarry tools, and a portion at private sale. The amount received for the sales above named was \$660.95; the value of tools and machinery sent to the building is \$789.37, making the net expenditure at the quarry \$66,871.30, being one dollar and fifty cents per cubic foot for the stone. We append an itemized account of the expenditures, classified, together with an account of the sale of tools and machinery.

MATURIN L. FISHER,
R. S. FINKBINE,
PETER A. DEY.

Executive Committee.

Des Moines, April 22, 1875.

Lumber, Timber, Nails, and Hardware for Boarding House, Smith Shop and Office.

29,072 feet of lumber.....	\$ 589.27
Hauling lumber to quarry	41.00
Shingles	1.75
Sash and glass.....	37.40
10 bushels lime.....	5.00
1,800 brick.....	13.00
Building paper.....	19.38
Hardware	25.38
Hauling tools and material.....	125.20
2 stoves and pipes.....	15.75
Labor paid by voucher.....	45.75
801 pounds nails.....	44.06
	<hr/>
	\$ 960.94

Tools and Machinery.

2 hand power derricks.....	\$ 420.00
2 hand power derricks.....	280.00
1 bellows (smith).....	15.00
1 vise.....	10.08
1 anvil.....	24.16
1 grindstone.....	6.84
1 grab chain.....	3.68
1 axe and handle.....	1.60
1 tuyere iron.....	3.00
4 double 14-inch blocks.....	56.00
1 double 12-inch block.....	12.60
1 single 14-inch block	7.00
1 single 12-inch block.....	6.30
3 augers	2.25
1 brace and bits.....	2.20
1 hand saw.....	2.25
1 drawing knife	1.25
1 punch .....	.15
7 iron squares.....	2.45
45 shovels	58.33
33 picks.....	43.75
2 hammers	13.80
5 mattocks.....	9.05
29 barrows.....	79.75
4 sledges	7.96
29 crowbars.....	170.18
30 drills.....	72.80
1 wrench.....	2.25
15 files.....	9.85
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,324.53

Iron Purchased.

13½ lbs. at 12 cents.....	\$ 1.62
263½ lbs. at 11 cents.....	29.01
11½ lbs. at 10 cents.....	1.13
2½ lbs. at 8 cents.....	.20
141 lbs. at 7½ cents.....	11.00
141 lbs. at 7½ cents.....	10.57
5,897 lbs. at 7 cents.....	412.79
16½ lbs. at 6½ cents.....	10.50
58 lbs. at 6 cents.....	3.48
199½ lbs. at 5½ cents.....	10.98
74 lbs. at 5½ cents.....	3.89
426 lbs. at 5 cents.....	21.29
145 lbs. at 4½ cents.....	6.89
391 lbs. at 4½ cents.....	17.57
84 lbs. at 4½ cents.....	3.57
8,009 lbs.....	\$ 544.49

Steel Purchased.

3 lbs. at 25 cents.....	\$.75
104 lbs. at 24 cents.....	24.96
342 lbs. at 22 cents.....	74.24
45 lbs. at 21 cents.....	9.48
13 lbs. at 16 cents.....	2.08
507 lbs.....	\$111 48

Rope Purchased.

163 lbs. at 21 cents.....	\$ 34.23
517 lbs. at 20½ cents.....	105.99
220 lbs. at 20 cents.....	44.00
266 lbs. at 19 cents.....	50.54
75 lbs. at 18 cents.....	13.50
1,241 lbs.....	\$248.26

Repairs on Tools.

Repairs to truck wagon.....	\$ 89.80
Repairs to road.....	13.12
Repairs to derricks.....	19.19
Bolts and washers.....	.90
	\$ 123.01

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Telegraphing.....	\$ 4.37
Advertising.....	7.25
Express charges.....	6.35
Expense of Smith (Derrick).....	23.70
Railroad fare of men to quarry.....	64.25
	\$ 105.92

Miscellaneous Supplies.

Paper, ink and envelopes.....	\$ 3.10
Postage stamps.....	1.50
36 lbs. borax (smith work).....	13.30
19 kegs powder.....	100.88
1,534 ft. fuse.....	12.70
Oil, cans and brushes.....	13.95
14 pails and dippers.....	4.15
1½ doz. brooms.....	3.25
1 barrel.....	1.75
1 box.....	.85
Lampblack.....	1.70
Wood for office.....	4.50
Twine.....	.55
400½ bushels Blossburg coal.....	256.55
1,251 pick and hammer handles.....	216.73
Copper wire.....	1.90
3 bars of lead.....	.35

\$ 637.71

Superintendent of Finance.

Per diem.....	\$ 285.00
Expenses.....	187.65
	\$ 472.65

Overseer of Construction.

Per diem.....	\$ 456.76
Expenses.....	154.07
	\$ 610.83

Railroad Freight.

On tools and machinery.....	\$ 325.76
On stone.....	9,216.28
	\$ 9,542.04
Hauling stone to railroad.....	\$ 7,752.16

Labor at Quarry, - Superintendent and Foreman.

559 days, at \$5.00.....	\$ 2,795.00
129 days, at 3.50.....	451.47
79½ days, at 3.00.....	237.75
767½.....	\$ 3,484.22

Blacksmith and Helper.

389½ days, at \$3.25.....	\$ 1,265.87
69½ days, at 3.00.....	207.75
275½ days, at 2.00.....	551.50
28 days, at 2.25.....	63.00
762½.....	\$ 2,088.12

Drillers and Scabblers.

845 9-10 days, at \$2.50.....	\$ 2,114.67
1,680 2-10 days, at 2.25.....	3,780.42
5,448 3-20 days, at 2.00.....	10,896.30
5,269½ days, at 1.75.....	9,219.60
148½ days, at 1.62.....	240.97
246 days, at 1.50.....	368.99
13,683½.....	\$26,620.91

Carpenters.

2 days, at \$3.50.....	\$ 7.00
22 days, at 2.75.....	60.50
27½ days, at 2.50.....	68.75
1 day, at 2.25.....	2.25
175½ days, at 2.00.....	351.50
62½ days, at 1.75.....	109.37
290½ days.....	\$ 599.37

Teams in Quarry.

1 day.....	\$ 4.00
321½ days, at \$3.00.....	963.75
4 days, at 2.50.....	10.00
1½ days, at 1.50.....	2.63
328 days.....	\$ 980.38

Laborers.

2,930 3-20 days, at \$1.75.....	\$ 5,127.03
3,409 12-20 days, at 1.50.....	5,113.66
29 days, at 1.00.....	29.00
6,368½ days.....	\$10,269.69

Tool and water boys.

55 days at \$1.50.....	\$ 82.50
158½ days at 1.25.....	198.08
396½ days at 1.00.....	396.50
46½ days at .75.....	34.87
5 days at .50.....	2.50
661½.....	\$ 714.45

Labor, at loading derrick.

79 days at \$2.50.....	\$ 197.50
249 days at 2.25.....	560.25
71 days at 2.00.....	142.00
1½ days at 1.75.....	2.62
400½.....	\$ 902.37

Riggers.

4 days at \$3.00.....	12.00
1½ days at 2.00.....	3.50
2 2-10 days at 1.75.....	3.80
7 19-20.....	\$ 19.30

Recapitulation of labor.

Foreman.....	767½ days	\$ 3,484.22
Blacksmiths.....	762½ days	2,088.12
Drillers and scabblers.....	13,638½ days	26,620.95
Carpenters.....	290½ days	599.37
Teams.....	328 days	980.38
Laborers.....	6,368½ days	10,269.69
Water and tool boys.....	661½ days	714.45
At loading derrick.....	400½ days	902.37
Riggers.....	7 19-20 days	19.30
	23,225½ days	\$ 45,678.85

Recapitulation of cost.

Lumber and timber.....	\$ 589.27
Hauling same.....	41.00
Building hardware, etc.....	\$ 286.61
Nails.....	44.06
Machinery and tools.....	\$ 960.94
Iron.....	1,324.53
Steel	544.49
Rope.....	111.48
Miscellaneous supplies.....	248.26
Repairs on tools and machinery.....	637.71
Miscellaneous expenses.....	123.01
Superintendent of finance.....	105.92
Overseer of construction.....	472.65
Freight on tools and machinery.....	610.83
Freight on stone.....	325.76
Hauling stone to railroad.....	9,216.28
Labor paid on pay rolls.....	9,542.04
Royalty paid on quarry.....	7,752.16
	45,678.85
	208.75
Total.....	\$ 68,321.62

Account of sales of buildings and tools.

To Joseph Gregg, 4 crow-bars, at \$3.00.....	\$	12 00	
1 crow-bar.....		6.00	
6 drills, at \$2.50.....		15.00	
1 hammer.....		5.00	
4 drills, at \$0.75.....		3.00	
2 hammers, at 1.00.....		2.00	
4 shovels, at .50.....		2.00	
1 hammer.....		1.00	
1 hammer.....		2.00	
2 picks.....		2.00	
1 lot of plugs and feathers.....		3.60	—
Lumber to Peter Hart.....	\$	10.05	
Lumber to Jerry Bressingham.....		5.00	
Wheelbarrow to B. Mason.....		1.00	
Wheelbarrow to M. Doyle.....		.50	
Lumber to Samuel Horne.....		2.50	
Stove to Henry Theolus.....		5.00	
At auction, 1 sash.....		.70	
2 barrows.....		1.00	
Fuse.....		.35	
2 drills.....		3.50	
1 crow-bar.....		3.00	
1 mattock.....		.50	
2 barrows.....		1.00	
1 grindstone.....		1.50	
Lot of lumber.....		2.25	
Smith-shop.....		46.00	
One section of boarding shanty.....		20.00	
One section of boarding shanty.....		40.00	
One section of boarding shanty.....		17.25	
One section of boarding shanty.....		25.00	
One section of boarding shanty.....		39.00	
Two tables.....		2.25	
One lot of benches.....		1.70	
One section of shanty.....		9.50	
One lot broken wheelbarrows.....		1.45	
One shovel.....		.35	
One lot scrap iron.....		5.50	
One hand-saw.....		2.00	
One lot of lumber.....		5.00	
To Penn Quarry Co., 2 hand-power derricks.....		280.00	
Time of men putting up same.....		36.20	
One sash sold.....		.70	
One wheelbarrow sold.....		1.50	
Stone spawls sold at building.....		36.10	
Total sales.....	\$	660.95	

Machinery and Tools Bought for Quarry and Transferred to Capitol Building.

2 hand power derricks.....	\$	420.00
Railroad freight from quarry.....		50.00
1 grab chain.....		3.68
1 smiths' bellows.....		15.00
1 smiths' vise.....		10.08
1 smiths' anvil.....		24.16
3 smiths' tongs.....		9.00
4 cold chisels.....		1.00
29 drills.....		58.00
11 crowbars.....		55.92
2 sledges.....		3.98
18 shovels.....		23.25
23 picks.....		34.50
45 lbs. of steel.....		9.45
285 lbs. of iron.....		19.95
Miscellaneous tools.....		25.00
3 lots rope.....		20.00
6 pieces of timber.....		6.40
Total.....	\$	789.37

Summary.

Total amount expended at quarry.....	\$68,321 62
Amount received from sales.....	\$660.95
Value of tools transferred.....	789.37—\$ 1,450.32
Total net expenditure at quarry.....	\$66,871.30

NUMBER TWO.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MUNSON & TURNER'S QUARRY.

To the Board of Capitol Commissioners :

The committee appointed at the meeting of March 20th to visit the quarries of Munson & Turner for the purpose of examining and determining as to the probability of their being able to fulfill their contract to furnish stone for the superstructure of the new capitol building,

would report that they visited the quarry on the 21st of April; that the development of the quarry was little more than had been shown at previous visits of individual members of this board; that so far as worked there is no improvement in the quality of the stone; that the seams or veins in the stone are as prominent as they have been, and that the objection to the use of the stone for the superstructure is fully as great as it was for the basement story.

The committee do not believe that the quarry can furnish stone free from these objectionable features, no course as yet having been found without them, and it is questionable whether the expenditure of any amount of money would furnish stone as called for in the specifications.

C. C. CARPENTER,
R. S. FINKBINE,
PETER A. DEY,
JOHN G. FOOTE.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned finding himself unable to concur in the report of his colleagues in relation to the contract of Munson & Turner, to furnish the stone for the construction of the new state capitol of Iowa, respectfully submits the reasons for his dissenting opinion.

The undersigned apprehends that there is a marked distinction between a seam and a vein in a stone quarry; a seam is an open crevice or fissure which entirely unfits a stone for use in a building; any stone with a seam in it ought to be rejected, and it is understood that the contractors do not propose to offer any such for the acceptance of the Commissioners. A vein is a crevice or fissure filled up and made solid by the infusion of some other stone, generally of a different chemical composition and frequently of a different color from the main body of the stone which encloses it, and does not diminish the strength or durability of the stone.

In case of the Quincy stone, it has been proved by actual experiment that the black veins which intersect it, do not impair its strength or increase its liability to fracture, and the results of the experiment are confirmed by the experience of cutters employed in cutting the stone. It seems to the undersigned that the only tenable objection to the Quincy stone is the black veins which intersect it, and in conformity with what appears to be the taste of his colleagues, would prefer if a sufficiency of such stone could be procured without an enormous cost to build the capitol of pure white statuary marble, but he is aware that according to the taste of many, that the dark veins of this stone interspersed throughout the walls would not impair their beauty, but on the contrary, would give an agreeable diversity to their color.

The Quincy stone is a crystalized carbonate of lime; very hard, susceptible, of a high polish, and belonging to the metamorphic class of rocks. This class abounds in veins; in the renowned Carrara quarry it is difficult to find a block of sufficient size free from veins for statuary purposes.

Marble, with black veins, and veins of other colors, is extensively

used for funeral monuments as well as in architecture. From the information the undersigned has been able to obtain, he is disposed to believe that there are very few marble buildings in Europe or America, in ancient or modern times, free from veins.

If the commissioners determine that they will use no other stone, except such stone as is free from veins, they will be obliged to reject the whole class of metamorphic rocks. A specimen of the Quincy stone was submitted to Professor Hinrichs, of the State University, for his examination; in his report he says: "The stone may be fairly called a coarse grained marble. I consider it the best limestone which I have seen from any part of the northwest; it is also one of the most beautiful building stones and will retain its light color indefinitely."

The undersigned concurs in this opinion and adopts it as his own. The undersigned regrets that he is unable to say that the development of the quarry has demonstrated that stone enough to build the capitol can be supplied from the quarry, but still he feels some degree of confidence that a sufficiency can be found there. It is therefore the opinion of the undersigned, that Munson & Turner should be required to execute their contract and deliver the stone according to its provisions.

MATURIN L. FISHER.

NUMBER THREE.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT ON THE COMPARATIVE COST OF SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE, INCLUDING THE CUTTING.

To the Iowa State Capitol Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the resolutions of your board, I beg leave to report the following estimate of the relative value of the limestone and sandstone offered in the proposals received the 15th day of last June, with the difference of cost of cutting. I think it to be unnecessary to report particularly on the stone from the old capitol quarry of Iowa, as it is not sufficiently fine for the upper structure. The same may be said of the Thunder Creek stone, which has also the disadvantage of having the stone in too thin layers for our purposes. Leaving aside the conflicting reports as to the durability of the oolite limestone

of Orford, the difference of color and the doubt as to the capacity of the quarry to furnish a sufficient quantity for our building, rank it among the qualities of stone not acceptable for the building. All the other proposals include stone which in beauty or durability may figure in any building, and the quarries are such that any quantity may be obtained from them of an even color in any reasonable time, and for all of them the only matters for consideration are the color and the price, both of the material and of the cutting.

The value of the material is as follows; admitting 225,000 cubic feet of stone.

Sandstones—

Carroll county, Mo.....	\$213,750
Amherst, blue, Ohio.....	236,250
St. Genevieve, Mo.....	254,250
Amherst, buff, Ohio.....	258,750
Berea, Ohio.....	270,000
Buena Vista, Ohio.....	292,250
Limestone—	
Lemont, Ill.....	241,875

The difference of cutting the different sandstones is very slight, the Amherst and Berea being the cheapest to cut, and the St. Genevieve the most costly, the difference being, from what I can learn from parties who have worked them, about \$7,000 for our work, the Buena Vista and Carroll county being about half way between the St. Genevieve and the Ohio stone.

The limestone will cost considerably more to cut, and I cannot estimate the extra value at less than \$60,000 for our work, from which it would be fair to deduct a little on account of its hardness and easiness to handle for setting without danger of breaking the sharp corners and edges. I would estimate the value of cutting the different sandstones as varying from \$147,000 to \$155,000 and of the limestone at \$215,000.

Your Board will themselves judge of the color of the stone as fitted to our building, but I may say that, as has been already informally talked about in the Board meetings, I think that a proper division of two different colored stones—say buff and blue—would be an advantage instead of a detriment, provided each of the stones be of a well defined color and very even.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. PIQUENARD,
Architect Iowa State Capitol.

NUMBER FOUR.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE OVERSEER OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

To the Capitol Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit my report of the materials purchased and received and of the work done on the new capitol building in the years 1874 and 1875, condensed from my annual reports. During the above named time the basement story has been built, the iron beams for the office floor have been put in place, the corridors have been arched over and concreted up to the floor-line, the greater portion of the exterior and interior walls of the office story have been built, the pilasters and dome columns have been cut and set, and most of the stone to complete the office story are on hand and cut. I purchased at various times as directed by the commissioners, during 1874, the iron columns for the basement story, the castings for the plates and separators for the main floor-beams, the stone for the pilasters and piers in the basement story, the lime used in stone-setting, one ten-ton scale, the necessary lumber for scaffolding, centering, and miscellaneous purposes, the coal for the shops, office and engines, and such miscellaneous supplies as were needed in the progress of the work.

During the year 1875, I purchased, in pursuance of the same authority, the stone for the pilasters and columns in the main corridors of the office story, and two new engines—one a double engine to work two derricks for unloading and handling stone, the other a double-cylinder engine to work a derrick on the building for setting stone. I bought two lots of brick, one of S. A. Robertson, the other of Francis Geneser, of 100,000 each, together with the necessary sand, lime, lumber, coal, and miscellaneous supplies needed in the progress of the work. There has been built one new buggy-derrick for stone setting, and one new boom-derrick for handling stone, and one hand-power boom-derrick has been changed to a steam derrick. Three steps have also been built to raise the setting derricks high enough to set the office-story.

The organization of the working force on the capitol building, under the direction of the overseer of construction and his assistant, who by direction of the commissioners, have the general charge and supervision of the work, is as follows:

There are two general foremen, one of whom, Mr. James R. Crawshaw, has charge of the iron and wood work, centering, and patterns;

the other, Mr. N. W. Smith, has charge of the general labor, derricks, all derrick work, stone masonry, and concreting. The brick-work is under the supervision of Mr. John C. Lefler. All work done under the above named foremen is by the day. The stone-cutting is done by the superficial foot, at a price, in accordance with the work done, ranging from \$1.50 to \$0.07 per square foot. The workman is furnished with a ticket for each stone, on which is an isometrical drawing of the stone as it will be when cut, with all necessary written directions, the exact size of each dimension, and number of pattern, where a pattern is to be used. This work is under the charge of Messrs. William and Thomas Brunton.

I take pleasure in stating to the commissioners that the character of the work done, under the direction of the above named gentlemen, is ample evidence of their skill and ability in their departments. Statements are hereto attached showing the amount and kinds of material received, the amount and kinds of work done, and the cost of tools and machinery purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. FINKBINE,

Overseer of Construction.

STATEMENT.

Materials purchased and work done on the new capitol building from December 20, 1873, to November 30, 1875:

Materials Purchased.—Stone.

	FT.	IN.
Iowa City quarry.....	29,011	9
E. Walker, Lemont.....	3,936	2
J. B. Webb, Anamosa.....	453	4
M. Heisey, Anamosa.....	1,200	10
Barnum & Overman, granite.....	46	2
L. Robinson & Son, granite.....	147	8
Carroll County sandstone.....	34,563	8
St. Geneveive sandstone.....	45,564	8
Total.....	114,924	3

Brick.

Francis Geneser.....	1,002,725
Jas. N. Close.....	261,331
S. A. Robertson, (Close contract).....	100,000
J. C. Taylor, (Close contract).....	1,448,803
Francis Geneser, (purchase).....	100,000
S. A. Robertson, (purchase).....	100,000
Total.....	3,012,859

Cement.

Des Moines Coal Company, 7,970 bbls.....21,122,276 pounds.

Sand.

Scott & Bartlett..... 78,427 bushels.

Lime.

S. A. Robertson..... 447½ bushels.
Sundry parties..... 184 bushels.
Total..... 631½ bushels.

Water.

Des Moines Water Company..... 649,818 gallons.

Cast Iron.

Waldron Brothers..... 21,166 pounds.

Wrought Iron.

In floor-beams.....196,772 pounds.
In Angle irons..... 2,380 pounds.
In bolts and rivets..... 1,109 pounds.
In bar and rod..... 5,889½ pounds.
Total.....206,150½ pounds.

Cast Steel..... 258½ pounds.

Nails..... 2,903 pounds.

Sheet zinc for patterns.....1,696½ pounds.

Lumber and timber.....139,566 feet.

Coal..... 8,616½ bushels.

Five loads of slack.....

Oil.

For derricks..... 61½ gallons.
For engines..... 142½ gallons.

Total..... 204 gallons.

Tallow..... 82 pounds.

Car Repairs.

Iron work.....\$ 225.45
Wood work..... 21.90

Total.....\$ 247.35

Engine Repairs.

Valve	\$ 2.15
Valve-rod	2.85
Globe-valves	6.30
Gauge-cocks	2.45
Oil-cups	13.05
Steam-gauge	7.10
Hoisting spools	39.80
Smoke-stack	5.00
Rubber packing	16.50
Steam-chest repairs	5.70
Machine-work	16.70
Pipe .....	.45
Cotton-waste	10.50

Total\$ 128.75

Repairs to Derricks.

Paints	\$ 32.05
Iron	76.01
Rope	126.07
Bolts and guy-rods	21.60
Friction sheaves	44.20

Total\$ 299.94

New Tools and Machinery.

1 smith's vise	\$ 15.30
1 sand-screen	10.50
Pulley-blocks	16.79
Rope	170.83
Hose couplings and water-pipe	155.68
452 pounds cable-chain	43.66
1 10-ton scale	200.00
1 portable forge	56.42
2 ratchet drills	41.65
1 hoisting engine	2,000.00
1 hoisting engine	1,250.00
Railroad freight on engines	116.00
2 stone jacks	207.40
Stone rubber castings	59.15
42 wire-rope sockets	94.50
29 lewis irons	96.75
6 clevises	5.00
3 pairs hooks	21.00
New truck cars	141.28
885 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ steel wire rope	365.49
2,720 feet of galvanized iron wire rope	428.60
Miscellaneous tools	287.42

Total\$ 5,783.43

Cost of New Steam Buggy Derrick.

320 ft. steel wire rope	\$ 176.73
1,025 lbs. Galvanized iron wire rope	143.50
Freight on iron and steele wire rope	10.05
Brooks, Wilson & Stein, iron work	308.30
Bolton Bros., iron	114.42
Lumber for mast and boom	112.50
12 wire rope sockets	27.00
Labor, building derrick	68.25

Total cost.....\$ 960.75

Cost of New Steam Boom Derrick.

Lumber	\$ 83.78
Iron	26.33
Iron and iron work	160.00
Steel wire rope	99.83
Galvanized iron wire rope	163.68
12 wire rope sockets	27.00
Iron work	16.94
Labor, building derrick	37.57

Total.....\$ 615.13

Cost of changing Hand-power Boom Derrick to Steam Derrick (the iron work, guys castings, and steel wire for which were on hand.)

Cost of new boom	\$ 14.33
Labor	50.94

Total.....\$ 65.27

Cost of Step to set Derrick on.

Lumber	\$ 39.92
Iron	3.59
Iron work	4.93
Labor	29.37

Total each.....\$ 77.81

3 of the above, total cost.....\$ 233.43

Railroad Materials and Repairs.

Taxes on right of way ground	\$ 332.74
Rental on right of way ground	580.00
350 lbs. spikes	23.52
7,240 lbs. of T rail	296.02
Railroad ties	19.00
Iron for bridge over Court Avenue	87.52
Lumber	215.11
Labor, repairs to road and bridge	911.62

\$ 2,465.53

Less old ties sold.....5.40

Total expense of railroad.....\$ 2,460.13

Cost of Shop for Stone Cutting.

Lumber.....	\$ 466.19
Nails and hardware	24.65
Labor.....	144.01
Total.....	\$ 634.85

Materials used.

Lime for stone setting.....	881 $\frac{12}{100}$ bushels.
Sand.....	71,761 bushels.

Cement used.

In stone masonry.....	7,578 pounds.
In concrete work.....	117,225 pounds.
In brick work.....	1,963,992 pounds.

Total 7,882 barrels..... 2,088,795 pounds.

Water..... 649,818 gallons.

Coal used.

In office.....	472 bushels.
In shops.....	730 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
In blacksmith shop.....	466 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
In engines.....	6,948 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

Total coal..... 8,616 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

For engines, five loads of slack.

Lumber used.

Railroad.....	8,930 feet.
Scaffolding.....	56,096 feet.
Centering.....	23,694 feet.
Derricks.....	9,308 feet.
Stone-cutters, bankers.....	5,034 feet.
Patterns, gauges, drawing-boards, &c.....	5,402 feet.
Stone-cutters' shops.....	20,844 feet.
Engine and coal sheds.....	4,084 feet.
Blacksmith shops.....	1,109 feet.
Office for foreman of cutters.....	656 feet.
Cars and car repairs.....	724 feet.
Miscellaneous purposes.....	3,685 feet.
Total.....	139,506 feet.

Cast iron used.

In columns, plates and separators..... 21,166 pounds.

Wrought iron used.

In floor-beams.....	196,772 pounds.
In angle irons.....	2,380 pounds.
In bolts and rivets.....	1,109 pounds.
In new derricks.....	1,734 pounds.
In old derricks.....	268 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.
In tools and machinery.....	427 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.
In railroad bridge.....	1,093 pounds.
For miscellaneous purposes.....	2,564 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.
Cast steel in tools and machinery.....	258 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Total..... 206,606 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.

The framing of the iron floor beams and the setting of the beams, plates, and columns cost $45\frac{9}{10}$ cents per 100 pounds.

Nails used..... 2903 lbs.

Sheet zinc used for patterns..... 687 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Brick Laid.

	ft. in.
In backing to exterior walls.....	95,323 1
In interior walls.....	108,999 1
In cylindrical arches.....	5,285 3
In groined arches.....	5,549 0

Total cubic feet..... 215,156 5

Brick (kiln count.)

In walls.....	3,677,657
In cylindrical arches.....	95,136
In groined arches.....	99,882

Total bricks laid..... 3,872,675

Concrete on arches..... 14,349 ft. 4 in.

Dimension Stone set.—Basement Story.

	ft. in.
Granite base and sills.....	4,315 6
Dome and corridor piers.....	2,320 4
Interior piers.....	281 10
Bond stone.....	1,359 2
Arches and corbels.....	202 6
Portico, buttress, and piers.....	6,020 3
Exterior walls.....	30,174 7

Total basement story..... 44,674 2

Office Story.

In walls and portico.....	58,148	1	ft. in.
Stone truss.....	31	1	
Pilasters and columns.....	2,248	10	
Granite sills.....	84	5	
Bond stone.....	1,291	8	

Total office story.....	61,804	1
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*Total stone laid in 1874 and 1875.....*106,478 ft. 3 in.

CLASSIFICATION BY STORIES.

Setting apart those items which pertain to the cost of the whole building.
The following is a classification by stories.

Items of Expenditure which pertain to the cost of the whole building.

Expenditures for plans.....	\$ 4,023.71	
Expenditures for cistern.....	1,512.12	
Expenditures for railroad.....	12,637.90	
Expenditures for tools and machinery.....	18,897.33	
Expenditures for water pipe and meter.....	737.44	
Expenditures for main sewer.....	1,272.28	
Expenditures for printing and advertising.....	2,048.15	
Expenditures for board of commissioners.....	12,317.37	
General and miscellaneous expenditures.....	1,642.35	
Expenditures for repairs on foundation.....	52,353.76	\$107,352.41
Expenditures for foundation to ground line.....		214,055.41
Expenditures for basement story.....		210,803.28
Expenditures for first story to November 30, 1875.		217,449.56
Cash unexpended.....		339.34

Total expenditures to November 30, 1875.....	\$750,000.00
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TABLE No. 1,

Consolidated statement, showing the number of days labor performed on the Capitol building from January 1 to December 31, 1874, by men and teams. Also, the kind of labor performed and wages paid, but not including stone-cutters that were paid by the superficial foot for cutting.

[illegible]

TABLE

Consolidated statement, showing the number of days labor per-30, 1875, by men and teams. Also the kind of labor performed the superficial foot for cutting.

	Foreman of stone-cutters.	Foremen of brick-masons and assistant foreman of stone-cutters.	General superintendent of carpenter work, iron work and patterns.	General superintendent of stone-setter, carpenter-work, iron-work and patterns, and general foreman of laborers, and superintendent of derricks.	Brick-masons, stone-cutters and lewisers.	Brick-masons, stone-cutters, lewisers and stone-setters.	Blacksmiths, chief of derricks, brick-masons and lewisers.	Blacksmiths, stone-cutters, brick-masons, engineers and lewisers.
	\$6.00 per day.	\$5.00 per day.	\$4.50 per day.	\$4.00 per day.	\$3.75 per day.	\$3.50 per day.	\$3.25 per day.	\$3.00 per day.
Stone cutting,—foreman and cutters	153.50	332.75			80.25	75.80		118.00
Stone cutting,—handling and tool sharpening				6.50			155.75	105.50
Extra handling stone								3.00
Sandstone setting				268.60		16.00		51.00
Limestone setting				36.50		22.00		
Brick-masonry, 1st story		162.50		5.50	1,748.35	99.25	14.00	155.40
Brick-masonry, basement		24.50			118.25			9.00
Carpenter work			143.25	50.90				
Wrought iron work			50					
Tools and machinery			34.25	16.50	1.75		56.75	25.75
Pattern making			4.50	18.00				
Railroad repairs			8.50					
Concreting								
Water pipe and meter								
General labor								
Foreman of laborers and derricks				132.00			152.00	
Watchman								
Brick inspector								
Splitting stone, charged to contractor					24.00			
Lewisings sandstone					147.80	27.98	89.90	17.10
Total days labor for 1875	153.50	519.75	191.00	533.60	2,120.40	235.03	468.40	484.75
Total days labor for 1874 & 1875	153.50	1,069.75	191.00	772.60	4,119.20	423.68	701.40	758.45

NO. II

formed on the Capitol building from January 1, to November and wages paid, but not including stone cutters that were paid by

Teams and drivers.	Engineers.	Derrick foremen, engineers carpenters and riggers.	Cart horse and driver.	Derrick foremen, engineers, foremen of rubbers and carpenters.	Derrick foremen, foremen of rubbers, brick & mortar carriers, and carpenters.	Carpenters.	Drillers, blacksmith's help, brick and mortar carriers, w'man & brick inspector.	Derrick laborers, brick inspector, cement handling and rubbers.	Common laborers.	Water boys.	Total days from Jan. 1, to Nov. 30, 1875.
\$3.00 per day.	\$2.75 per day.	\$2.50 per day.	\$2.50 per day.	\$2.25 per day.	\$2.00 per day.	\$1.90 per day.	\$1.75 per day.	\$1.65 per day.	\$1.50 per day.	\$0.75 per day.	
											760.30
	81.95	496.40		312.05	414.20		412.25	2,768.15	1.00	359.85	5,113.60
				87.75	119.30		1.75	3,318.75		24.50	3,552.05
	7.00	3.60	38.15	4.00	31.30			306.45			393.50
	3.25	11.85	613.80	14.25	108.70	253.10	383.15	2,527.25		42.50	4,267.45
	5.50	26.15	6.75	1.75	41.75		73.75	124.50		1.00	344.90
			401.30		2,603.75		1,673.25	71.35	455.85	342.02	7,732.52
			11.25	24.25			193.80		30.50	43.90	455.45
			105.15		42.50	147.85		43.05			542.05
			1.50			1.00		2.25			5.25
	1.50	2.40	120.90		8.40	50.10	3.00	2.00			337.80
			50								23.00
	\$ 75	28.80		22.00	36.75		15.00	260.05	8.00		382.85
		6.50	8.00	3.25	75		40.50	115.00			169.00
								7.20			7.20
	13.80	49.40			22.25			304.45	1.00		390.90
											284.00
							378.00				378.00
							88.40	31.25			119.65
							4.00				28.00
											282.78
21.00	139.75	1,479.10	449.55	588.65	3,722.10	13.25	3,245.85	9,889.20	501.60	813.77	25,579.25
21.70	701.85	2,053.25	928.30	588.65	4,501.95	13.25	6,888.60	12,268.15	2302.35	1,481.42	40,601.45

TABLE NO. III.

Consolidated Statement showing the number of superficial feet of stone-cutting done in the year 1874, and in the year 1875, to November 30th; the prices paid per foot for cutting, and the total amount paid for cutting by the foot, for each year, of the several kinds of stone; also the aggregate amount paid for cutting done by the foot.

PRICE PAID PER FEET	GRANITE-CUTTING.			LIMESTONE-CUTTING.			SANDSTONE-CUTTING.			TOTAL SUPER- FICIAL CUT.			Total amount paid by the foot.			
	1874.		1875.	1874.		1875.	1874.		1875.	1875.						
	FEET.	IN. SEC.		FEET.	IN. SEC.		FEET.	IN. SEC.		FEET.	IN. SEC.					
\$1.50	3	11	6	2	0	249	7	4	95	6	8	374	3	0	591.38	
1.30	22	2	0	122	6	0	283	0	0	0	0	283	0	0	367.30	
1.20	14	0	0	...	...	138	8	0	196.34	
1.05	107	0	7	4	6	31	11	178.05
1.00	556	4	8	15	10	0	1,253	6	4	505	10	6	3	438	6	781.30
...	1,928	7	6	1,928.54	
...	1,095	0	5	985.47	
...	33	6	9	26.85	
...	687.01	
...	1,182	2	6	886.58	
...	180.03	
...	2,037	7	9	1,284.01	
...	2,283.68	
...	13,906	5	5	6,953.19	
...	10,138	8	3	4,692.35	
...	19,077	0	6	8,203.20	
...	706.86	
...	1,803	9	0	976.71	
...	2,441	4	1	1,436.87	
...	99.97	
...	27,624	3	0	8,287.27	
...	6,712	10	8	1,678.18	
...	54.14	
...	65.87	
...	1,373.60	
...	6,738.88	
...	2,379.27	
...	7,295.55	
...	4,650.80	
...	156.86	
...	490.37	
Total superficial feet cut.....	643	3	0	282	1	0	81,798	4	7	12,269	1	5	23,435	6	8	\$5,715.33
Total paid for cutting by the foot.....	\$451.52			\$260.07			\$21,767.82			\$4,212.53			\$5,715.33			\$34,011.79
Total amount paid for cutting during 1874 and 1875.....	\$661,419.08			\$661,419.08			\$661,419.08			\$661,419.08			\$661,419.08			\$661,419.08

TABLE NO. IV.

Classified Statement showing the amount paid for the several classes of work charged to stone cutting, from Jan. 1, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1875. Also a Classified Statement of the number of cubic feet cut.

	GRANITE CUTTING.		LIME STONE CUTTING.		SAND STONE CUTTING.		Total amt. paid.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	
Amount paid cutters for cutting by the foot—See Table No. III.....	\$ 451.52	\$ 260.07	\$21,767.82	\$ 4,212.55	\$ 5,715.33	\$34,011.79	\$66,419.08
Amount paid cutters for work by the day—for days, See Table Nos. I and II.....	21.12	21.12	582.73	256.68	.....	511.48	1,372.01
Amount allowed extra for cheeks, false joints, miters, and lewis holes.....	20.25	23.50	693.05	123.45	157.67	1,220.01	2,147.96
Amount paid for cutting lewis holes by the day—See Table No. II.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965.73	965.73
Amount paid foremen of cutters, by the day—See Table Nos. I and II.....	.....	.....	1,337.75	416.08	482.25	2,168.67	4,401.75
Amount paid for handling and tool sharpening by the day—See Table Nos. I & II.....	45.91	.....	5,799.68	1,155.58	1,491.98	8,218.93	16,742.08
Amount allowed extra for bad stone and accidents.....	.....	.....	210.73	29.67	29.67	121.98	392.88
Amount paid for marking tools and materials, rubstones, etc.....	.....	.....	20.29	.....	3.50	7.00	30.79
Total amount paid for cutting during 1874 and 1875.....	\$ 5,830	\$ 283.57	\$30,322.05	\$ 4,164.34	\$ 7,880.40	\$17,285.62	\$92,474.78

	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Total Feet.
Cubic feet of Granite and Sandstone cut.....	239.10	85.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,449.8	64,093.0	73,837.10
Cubic feet of Lemont stone cut, corridors and dome.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,248.10	.....	.....	2,915.0
Cubic feet of Iowa City stone cut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,094.10	.....	.....	36,174.0
Cubic feet of Anamosa stone cut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,651.2	.....	.....	1,451.2
Cubic feet of Sandstone cut for bond stone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133.8	133.8
Total cubic feet cut from January 1, 1874, to November 30, 1875.....	239.10	85.4	.....	.....	.....	6,343.8	9,449.8	64,201.8	11,4719.8

NOTE.—The cost of handling, and foreman for granite in the above table is charged to lime stone, as no division of time was made.

NUMBER FIVE.

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To the Board of Capitol Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present a report and exhibits of expenditures for the new capitol building, in detail, for the years 1874 and 1875, and in the aggregate, from the commencement of the work to November 30th, 1875, showing the disbursement of \$750,000.00, being the full amount thus far appropriated. The next annual appropriation of \$125,000.00 will become due January 1st, 1876.

In the year 1874, we received \$394.30 for damages for non-fulfillment of granite contract, and for sales of old machinery and spawls, as shown in exhibit C, which was disbursed as shown in the footings of exhibit B.

In the year 1875 we received \$339.34 for sales of machinery, spawls, etc., as shown in exhibit E, which we have retained for purposes that will be explained.

For convenience and system the board adopted the rule of monthly payments for labor and material purchased. About the first of each month a pay-roll is made, containing the names of all the operatives employed upon the capitol building during the preceding month, and the amount due each, which is signed individually,—upon which the Auditor's warrant upon the state treasury is issued for the aggregate amount.

For the prompt and just payment of labor or services that may cease, or be discharged during the interim between pay days, we have experienced great difficulty and inconvenience in getting the necessary money—as the law defining the powers and privileges of the board does not provide for any money to be in our possession. For this purpose, it was thought advisable to retain the money received from sales as a relief from our difficulties. The relief, however, has proved only partial and unsatisfactory, and will be more so in the future, as the kind and quality of labor increases in value.

To remedy the difficulties, and effect the desired change, I would suggest, that the legislature be requested, at its coming session, to pass a special law, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the certificates of the overseer, issued for labor or service performed upon the new capitol building, during the interim between the pay rolls, and also declaring that said certificates shall be included and redeemed in the Auditor's warrant issued for the succeeding pay roll. Should this be effected, then the money, as received for sales, could be permanently disbursed.

The accompanying exhibits are in the following order:

A. Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures, in detail, from the commencement of the work to December 31, 1873.

B. General statement of expenditures from January 1, to December 31, 1874.

C. General statement of cash received in 1874, and to what class credited.

D. Classified statement of expenditures in detail from January 1st, to December 31st, 1874.

E. General statement of expenditures from January 1st, to November 30th, 1875.

F. General statement of cash received in 1875, and to what class credited.

G. Classified statement of expenditures in detail, from January 1st, to November 30th, 1875.

H. Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures from the commencement of the work to November 30th, 1875.

I. Consolidated classified statement of expenditures and apportionments to November 30th, 1875.

In our mode of classification, some of the material purchased has been entered directly to the class in which it was used—for instance, iron purchased for repairs, or for making new machinery has been entered directly to machinery and tools—and steel purchased for making stone cutting tools has been entered to stone cutting—and lumber purchased for machinery and tools, or for the railroad has been entered to each class—also, the wages of the general foreman and watchman, has been entered to salaries. Material purchased to be used in different classes, is classed by its own name.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. FOOTE,
Superintendent of Finance.

[EXHIBIT "A."]

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

*Of the aggregate expenditures in detail from the commencement of the work to
December 31st, 1873.*

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Plans	\$ 3,943.11
Excavation and drainage.....	15,604.99
Stohe	89,426.72
Cistern	1,512.12
Sand.....	2,723.69
Expenses and miscellaneous.....	1,437.24
Salaries	21,503.42
Repairs, removing foundation.....	52,353.76
Stone masonry.....	14,711.21
Brick masonry	7,835.23
Concrete	4,389.68
Printing and advertising.....	1,864.40
General labor.....	50.59
Patterns	74.86
Water	475.03
Rubble masonry	4,765.97
Iowa City quarry.....	24,080.77
Brick masonry in basement	2,323.51
Stone setting.....	863.35
Sandstone cutting	51,267.88
Railroad.....	10,177.77
Lumber and timber.....	2,939.16
Wrought iron work.....	488.08
Carpenter work	2,938.86
Cement	13,617.62
Board of commissioners.....	9,143.31
Fuel.....	957.28
Machinery and tools.....	9,352.63
Nails and hardware.....	458.32
Water pipe and meter.....	647.46
Brick.....	22,645.00
Iron and steel.....	252.86
Total expenditure to December 31, 1873.....	\$374,825.88

[EXHIBIT "B."]

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

from January 1st to December 31st, 1874.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Jan. 2	782	Barnum & Overman.....	Granite, final estimate.....	\$ 539.21
9.	783	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	3,009.97
10.	784	Paine & Marshall	Blossburg coal, Iowa City.....	16.90
10.	785	R. Musser & Co.....	Lumber for quarry.....	20.00
10.	786	G. W. Cowan.....	Hauling tools, pitch.....	2.25
10.	787	Dubuque Times.....	Advertising iron beams and brick.....	17.50
10.	788	Keokuk Gate City.....	Advertising iron beams and brick.....	13.00
10.	789	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water furnished.....	3.75
10.	790	J. S. Clarkson P. M.....	1000 stamped envelopes.....	34.20
10.	791	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expressage, Dec.....	101.40
10.	792	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer, Dec.....	184.00
10.	793	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
10.	794	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	135.45
10.	795	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, Sup't Finance.....	64.95
10.	796	Iowa State Register	Advertising for cast iron and sand.....	15.00
10.	797	Shepard & Hess.....	Hardware and iron for quarry.....	99.12
13.	798	C. R. I. & P. R. R.....	Freight on stone from Iowa City.....	625.00
Feb. 4.	799	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	\$ 3,080.97
5.	800	Scott & Bartlett.....	Sand.....	227.95
5.	801	H. E. Getchell & Son.....	Lumber.....	15.09
5.	802	Ed Wright.....	Salary as Secretary and expressage.....	103.00
5.	803	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Fuel.....	48.95
5.	804	Shepard & Hess.....	Iron and hardware for quarry.....	125.57
5.	805	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	250.00
5.	806	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
5.	807	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight on stone from Iowa City.....	500.00
5.	808	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	2,092.04
6.	809	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses supt. of finance.....	82.15
Mar. 5.	810	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	3,361.97
5.	811	Ed Wright.....	(Salary, freight on scale and expenses. (Taxes on lots leased for right of way..	113.85 150.42
5.	812	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	72.07
5.	813	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	177.93
5.	814	Waldron Brothers.....	Castings, base, and top, for columns.....	263.25
5.	815	Scott & Bartlett.....	Sand on contract.....	176.83
6.	816	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt of finance.....	64.85
6.	817	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	2,383.07
6.	818	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight on stone from Iowa City.....	575.00
7.	819	Shepard & Hess.....	Hardware account for quarry.....	31.19
7.	820	Paine & Marshall.....	Blossburg coal for quarry.....	68.25
19.	821	Union Foundry Works.....	Rolled iron beams and angle irons.....	10,000.00
19.	822	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight on stone and iron beams.....	1,312.73
20.	823	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
21.	824	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	211.15
Apr. 3.	825	Shepard & Hess.....	Hardware account for quarry.....	66.70
3.	826	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Coal.....	59.50
3.	827	J. D. Seeberger.....	Hand clamps and wire.....	2.25
3.	828	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co.....	Manilla rope.....	63.23
3.	829	Bolton Bros.....	Hardware account.....	9.53
3.	830	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expressage.....	101.65
3.	831	Scott & Bartlett.....	Sand on contract in full.....	33.16
3.	832	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer & traveling expenses.....	260.55
3.	833	Koser & Clark.....	Lumber for quarry.....	19.63
3.	834	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City quarry.....	3,228.86
4.	835	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	2,335.87

EXHIBIT "B."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Apr. 4.	836	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt of finance	\$ 67.35
6.	837	A. W. Comstock.....	Jackson scale, ten ton.....	157.30
6.	838	W. F. Dart.....	Right of way of railroad.....	50.00
6.	839	H. F. Getchell & Son.....	Lumber account.....	25.47
Apr. 25.	840	Kimbark Bros. & Co.....	Tools, bolts, rivets, and spikes.....	177.45
27.	841	C. R. I. & P. R. R.....	Freight on stone and tools.....	1,130.83
27.	842	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	614.35
28.	843	Board of Commissioners.....	Visiting quarries and examining buildings.....	497.35
May 28.	844	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	147.95
7.	845	Paine & Marshall.....	Blossburg coal for quarry.....	33.80
7.	846	D. A. Shafer.....	Services at quarry.....	45.00
7.	847	Shepard & Hess.....	Hardware, iron and powder.....	80.11
7.	848	John P. Irish.....	Advertising for bricks.....	12.00
7.	849	Kimbark Bros. & Co.....	Norway iron.....	25.24
7.	850	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water.....	7.08
7.	851	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Advertising for bricks.....	7.00
7.	852	Iowa State Register.....	Advertising and printing.....	21.75
7.	853	H. F. Getchell and Sons.....	Lumber account.....	66.13
7.	854	Bolton Bros.....	Hardware, nails, and tools.....	20.28
7.	855	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co.....	Coil Manila rope.....	34.16
7.	856	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	179.00
7.	857	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary, and expenses.....	130.65
7.	858	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	4,217.59
8.	859	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	5,298.99
8.	860	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and coal.....	641.80
9.	861	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	60.25
11.	862	C. R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight on stone.....	531.50
12.	863	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	175.00
12.	864	James Carss.....	Engineering.....	8.00
12.	865	Union Foundry Works.....	Iron beams, and angle irons.....	83.50
June 5.	866	Bolton Bros.....	Tools, nails, and iron.....	77.71
5.	867	Francis Geneser.....	Brick on contract.....	640.56
5.	868	Gate City.....	Advertising.....	13.00
5.	869	Hiram Robinson.....	Couplings and nipples.....	3.75
5.	870	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water.....	11.92
5.	871	H. F. Getchell and Sons.....	Lumber.....	95.23
5.	872	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	3,914.55
5.	873	Shepard and Hess.....	Rope and iron for quarry.....	79.30
6.	874	Paine and Marshall.....	Blacksmith coal.....	19.50
6.	875	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expressage.....	126.25
6.	876	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and expenses.....	231.65
6.	877	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and fuel.....	906.60
6.	878	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	6,644.48
6.	879	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	61.85
13.	880	C. R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freights.....	1,220.69
15.	881	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect, and plans.....	323.94
16.	882	E. Walker.....	Lemont stone.....	499.62
2.	883	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	7,885.57
2.	884	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	2,085.48
2.	885	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and exp. supt. of finance.....	59.40
2.	886	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	250.00
2.	887	Francis Geneser.....	Brick on contract.....	1,780.74
2.	888	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and fuel.....	620.40
2.	889	Kimbark Bros and Co.....	Rivets, bolts and T rail.....	248.57
2.	890	G. W. McCall.....	Sand screen.....	10.00
2.	891	Bolton Bros.....	Nails, tools, and hardware.....	25.11
2.	892	J. D. Seeberger.....	Grindstones.....	7.24
2.	893	McDonald & Meara.....	Shopwork, and labor on iron beams.....	97.60
2.	894	Shepard & Hess.....	Iron for quarry.....	10.89
2.	895	J. M. Hedrick & Co.....	Advertising for brick.....	6.00
2.	896	John P. Irish.....	Advertising for stone.....	12.00
2.	897	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Advertising for stone.....	12.50
2.	898	Iowa State Register.....	Advertising for stone.....	13.50

EXHIBIT "B."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
2.	899	Redhead and Wellslager.....	Tracing cloth and wall paper.....	17.20
2.	900	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water for June.....	10.13
7.	901	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co.....	Cotton waste.....	5.00
7.	902	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary, exp. to Anamosa.....	149.50
8.	903	C. R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight bills.....	675.12
9.	904	H. F. Getchell and Sons.....	Lumber and timber.....	88.08
9.	905	Board of Comm'rs.....	Per diem and exp. board meeting.....	339.71
9.	905	Board of Comm'rs.....	Per diem and exp. visiting quarries.....	579.95
9.	906	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect and exp. to quarries.....	397.00
10.	907	Waldron Bros.....	Cast iron on contract and shop work.....	180.45
Aug. 6.	908	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement.....	1,008.80
6.	909	William Marshall.....	Blossburg coal for quarry.....	16.90
6.	910	Martin Heisey.....	Anamosa stone.....	600.41
6.	911	Shepard and Hess.....	Rope and powder for quarry.....	24.17
6.	912	Francis Geneser.....	Brick on contract.....	2,691.14
6.	913	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and office expenses.....	127.75
6.	914	C. J. Hammer.....	Hauling from depot.....	3.75
6.	915	J. K. & W. H. Gilerest.....	Lumber.....	53.28
6.	916	Bolton Bros.....	Hardware.....	11.70
6.	917	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water for July.....	13.35
6.	918	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co.....	Two W. P. Blocks.....	14.40
6.	919	C. H. Ward.....	Oil, paints &c.....	42.60
6.	920	Hiram Robinson.....	Valve couplings.....	4.35
7.	921	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and exp. to quarry.....	185.80
7.	922	H. F. Getchell & Sons.....	Lumber.....	23.00
Aug. 7.	923	J. D. Seeberger.....	Hose and couplings.....	25.76
7.	924	J. N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	173.45
7.	925	Waldron Bros.....	Cast-iron on contract.....	342.66
7.	926	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	1,778.33
7.	927	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance.....	81.50
7.	928	John B. Webb.....	Anamosa stone.....	107.83
7.	929	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
8.	930	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	7,853.39
10.	931	J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on contract of J. N. Close.....	7,45.99
10.	932	Watson Coal & Min'g Co.....	Engine coal.....	41.76
10.	933	Union Foundry Works.....	Balance on rolled iron beams.....	545.43
21.	934	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight bills.....	627.49
Sep. 4.	935	Francis Geneser.....	Brick on contract.....	3,752.72
4.	936	J. N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	443.68
4.	937	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	1,765.23
4.	938	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer, expenses to quarry.....	257.95
4.	939	Shepard & Hess.....	Iron and hardware for quarry.....	37.62
4.	940	Marshall Talbot.....	Railroad ties.....	19.00
4.	941	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water for August.....	16.68
4.	942	Roberts n & Willoughby.....	Lime.....	19.91
4.	943	H. F. Getchell & Sons.....	Lumber.....	68.90
4.	944	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
4.	945	Bolton Bros.....	Tools and hardware.....	15.95
4.	946	J. K. & W. H. Gilerest.....	Lumber.....	26.04
4.	947	Watson Coal & Min'g Co.....	Engine coal.....	37.20
4.	948	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary, railroad tax.....	174.63
4.	949	N. W. Smith.....	Expenses to quarry.....	13.30
5.	950	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and lime.....	1,226.81
5.	951	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	5,838.63
5.	952	Brooks, Wilson & Stein.....	Car wheels and shop work.....	26.25
5.	953	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance.....	35.00
7.	954	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance.....	39.55
7.	955	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight bills.....	464.08
8.	956	Francis Geneser.....	Brick on contract, final settlement.....	1,613.31
9.	957	Dawson & Gerry.....	Ice cutting files.....	23.05
12.	958	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	182.40
12.	959	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight on Carroll county stone.....	292.50
23.	960	W. F. Hackney.....	On account of A. H. Piquenard.....	75.00
Oct. 5.	961	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	131.50
5.	962	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa city.....	1,864.08
5.	963	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co.....	Stone on contract.....	654.47

EXHIBIT "B."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1874.				
Oct. 5.	964	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight bills.....	794.53
5.	965	Eugene Paine.....	Blossburg coal at quarry.....	15.00
5.	966	Shepard and Hess.....	Hardware for quarry.....	11.82
5.	967	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water for September.....	8.90
5.	968	J. D. Seeberger.....	Hose and couplings.....	9.90
5.	969	H. F. Getchell and Sons.....	Lumber.....	77.40
5.	970	Kimbark Bros. and Co.....	Machine bolts.....	4.79
5.	971	Bolton Bros.....	Nails, hardware, and steel.....	15.85
6.	972	J. S. Clarkson, P. M.....	Envelopes and stamps.....	13.34
6.	973	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	225.00
6.	974	John B. Webb.....	Anamosa stone.....	118.83
6.	975	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and expenses to quarry.....	240.90
6.	976	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	69.00
7.	977	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and fuel.....	879.71
7.	978	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	5,042.49
Nov. 4.	979	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	128.85
4.	980	R. S. Finkbine.....	Iowa City pay roll.....	2,013.35
5.	981	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and expenses to quarry.....	257.95
5.	982	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co.....	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,745.04
5.	983	C. R. I. and P. Railroad.....	Freight bills for October.....	2,448.63
5.	984	St. Genevieve Sandstone Company.....	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,980.92
5.	985	A. H. Swan, attorney.....	Rental on railroad right-of-way.....	240.40
5.	986	Gilbert Hubbard and Co.....	Coil Manila rope.....	71.96
5.	987	Shepard and Hess.....	Rope and powder for quarry.....	29.66
6.	988	J. N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	85.65
6.	989	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Cement and coal.....	1,095.95
17.	990	J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on contract of J. N. Close.....	1,342.78
18.	991	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
18.	992	C. A. Ryden.....	Carrying express and mail one year.....	18.25
18.	993	Waldron Bros.....	Cast plates and separator.....	10.83
18.	994	Koser and Clark.....	Lumber for quarry.....	2.00
18.	995	J. D. Seeberger.....	Cable chain and wire.....	25.84
18.	996	Bolton Bros.....	Hardware account for October.....	24.25
18.	997	Redhead & Wells-lager.....	Roll tracing cloth.....	11.00
18.	998	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water for October.....	13.37
18.	999	Watson Coal and Mining Co.....	Coal.....	60.36
18.	1000	H. F. Getchell and Sons.....	Lumber and timber.....	69.93
19.	1001	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses Finance Com.....	71.35
19.	1002	S. A. Robertson.....	Cement and lime.....	109.89
19.	1003	Drs. Rawson and Ward.....	Medical attendance, 1871.....	23.00
19.	1004	Brooks, Wilson & Stein.....	Work on wheels and axles.....	22.23
19.	1005	Frank Moran.....	From injuries received in May 1874.....	150.00
19.	1006	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	157.25
20.	1007	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	9,630.47
Dec. 2.	1008	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary, for November.....	125.00
3.	1009	Ed Wright.....	Pay roll, Iowa City quarry.....	1,558.92
5.	1010	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer, for November.....	250.00
5.	1011	St. Genevieve S. S. & G. Co.....	Stone on contract.....	1,207.53
5.	1012	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freights on stone.....	707.00
7.	1013	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co.....	Stone on contract.....	512.53
9.	1014	W. Marshall.....	Blossburg coal at quarry.....	18.00
15.	1015	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance.....	61.15
15.	1016	Loughran & Hillis.....	Repairing valve and tuyere iron.....	4.10
1875.				
Jan. 7.	1017	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer in part for Dec.....	18.90
1874.				
Dec. 22.	1018	H. F. Getchell & Sons.....	Lumber and timber for stone sheds.....	434.51
30.	1019	J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on contract of J. N. Close.....	464.10
30.	1020	Bolton Bros.....	Tools, zinc, stoves and hardware.....	140.91
30.	1021	McDonnell & Meara.....	Shop work on iron beams.....	41.33
30.	1022	Blasher & Bringham.....	Ice for the season.....	9.00

EXHIBIT "B."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
30.	1023	Watson Coal & Mining Co.....	Coal and slack.....	56.64
1875.				
Jan. 2.	1024	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses in Dec.....	130.15
5.	1025	Scott & Bartlett.....	Sand on contract.....	258.75
5.	1026	F. D. Booth.....	Paint brush.....	3.00
5.	1027	L. Fisher.....	Tallow.....	4.20
5.	1028	Skinner & Brother.....	Grindstone.....	2.00
5.	1029	Carter, Hussey & Curl.....	Inkstands, blanks, etc.....	12.80
5.	1030	Hiram Robinson.....	Repairing meter and one union.....	3.40
5.	1031	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Blossburg coal.....	30.15
5.	1032	C. H. Ward.....	Paints and oils.....	63.03
6.	1033	Iowa City Quarry Co.....	Royalty on stone.....	50.81
6.	1034	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Iowa City quarry.....	123.55
6.	1035	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect, Nov. and Dec.....	600.00
6.	1036	D. C. Overman.....	Granite sill.....	13.95
6.	1037	L. Robinson & Sons.....	Granite sills and steps.....	139.71
6.	1038	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	6,544.50
6.	1039	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight bills on stone.....	701.00
6.	1040	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co.....	Stone on contract.....	587.51
7.	1041	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer, balance.....	217.10
7.	1042	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance.....	30.25
7.	1043	St. Genevieve S. S. & G. Co.....	Stone on contract.....	315.19
7.	1044	J. N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	396.00
7.	1045	S. A. Robertson.....	Brick on contract.....	102.68

Vouchers, Nos. 811, 812, 953, 1016, 1017, were paid with cash received as shown in exhibit C.....

Total expenditures for 1874, classified as shown in exhibit D.....

[EXHIBIT "C."]

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of Cash Received in 1874, and to what Class Credited.

CASH RECEIVED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
For damages in full of sureties of D. J. Armstrong for non-fulfilment of granite contract.....	Credited to stone.....	\$336.34
For 2d hand steel wire and sand screen.....	Credited to tools and machinery.....	33.00
For barrow and spawls.....	Credited to Iowa City quarry.....	16.50
For blacksmith work.....	Credited to lime stone cutting.....	1.00
For spawls.....	Credited to Carroll county sand stone.....	5.00
For spawls.....	Credited to St. Genevieve.....	2.50
Disbursed as shown in the footings of Exhibit "B.".....		\$394.34

[EXHIBIT "B."]

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of expenditures in detail from January 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1874.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
Plans.....	\$ 49.74
Lime stone.....	2,919.08
Sand.....	696.69
Expenses.....	105.99
Salaries.....	9,895.55
Brick-masonry.....	17.70
Concrete.....	646.80
Printing and advertising.....	154.25
General Labor.....	46.93
Patterns.....	303.51
Water.....	85.18
Iowa City quarry.....	40,125.72
Brick work, basement.....	13,677.46
Stone setting.....	4,526.98
Stone cutting.....	30,851.10
Railroad.....	939.63
Lumber and timber.....	1,021.86
Wrought iron work.....	12,810.36
Carpenter work.....	1,419.01
Cement.....	6,264.09
Board of commissioners.....	2,290.76
Fuel.....	511.56
Machinery and tools.....	1,004.56
Nails and hardware.....	76.33
Water pipe and meter.....	3.40
Brick.....	14,232.80
Iron and steel.....	38.03
Cast iron work.....	754.27
Lime.....	156.55
Carroll county sandstone.....	5,985.37
St. Genevieve sandstone.....	4,703.99
Sand-stone cutting.....	7,880.40
Rubbing sandstone.....	71.25
Accidents.....	173.00
Extra handling stone.....	85.06
Total expenditures for 1874.....	\$164,524.26

[EXHIBIT "E."]

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of Expenditures from January 1st, to November 30th, 1875.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
Jan. 30.	1046	Ed Wright.....	Partial pay roll, Des Moines.....	\$ 1,195.84
Feb. 10.	1047	Scott and Bartlett.....	Sand.....	465.98
10.	1048	St. Genevieve S. S. and G. Company.....	Sandstone on contract.....	48.69
10.	1049	C. R. I. and P. Railroad.....	Freights on stone.....	326.75
10.	1050	J. K. and W. H. Gilcrest.....	Lumber.....	12.65
10.	1051	H. F. Getchell and Sons.....	Lumber.....	27.43
10.	1052	Watson Coal and Mining Company.....	Coal and slack.....	55.50
10.	1053	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	135.90
10.	1054	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co.....	Sandstone on contract.....	543.33
11.	1055	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll at Des Moines.....	2,514.31
11.	1056	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
11.	1057	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	58.10
11.	1058	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer and traveling expenses.....	326.85
12.	1059	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	79.90
12.	1060	Treasurer of Polk Co.....	Taxes on Gaunt lots. Railroad right-of-way contract.....	135.24
17.	1061	Ed Wright.....	Pay roll, Iowa City.....	3,192.51
Mar. 9.	1062	D. S. Miller.....	Lumber for quarry.....	7.34
9.	1063	Shepard and Hess.....	Iron and powder.....	36.44
9.	1064	Smith and Gilmore.....	Repairs on wagon.....	8.25
10.	1065	William Marshall.....	Blossburg coal.....	12.30
10.	1066	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	230.00
10.	1067	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	126.55
10.	1068	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
10.	1069	H. F. Getchell and Sons.....	Lumber and timber.....	57.50
10.	1070	Hiram Robinson.....	Globe valve and pipe for engine.....	4.70
10.	1071	C. R. I. and P. Railroad.....	Freights on stone and machinery.....	150.00
10.	1072	Watson Coal and Mining Company.....	Fuel.....	21.72
10.	1073	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses superintendent of finance.....	49.50
10.	1074	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll, Des Moines.....	985.03
11.	1075	Scott and Bartlett.....	Sand.....	203.53
11.	1076	James N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	550.50
23.	1077	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and stone jacks.....	333.95
23.	1078	W. S. Dart.....	Right-of-way rental as per contract.....	50.00
Apr. 14.	1079	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	250.00
20.	1080	Watson Coal and Mining Company.....	Fuel.....	25.50
20.	1081	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	800.00
20.	1082	Hiram Robinson.....	Oil cups and hose.....	21.05
20.	1083	Bolton Bros.....	Iron and hardware from Dec. to date.....	83.03
20.	1084	E. Walker.....	Lemont stone.....	106.19
20.	1085	H. F. Getchell and Sons.....	Lumber and timber.....	469.89
21.	1086	Carroll County S. S. Co.....	Dimension stone on contract.....	941.91
21.	1087	C. R. I. and P. Railroad.....	Freight bills.....	735.25
21.	1088	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance.....	37.50
21.	1089	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll—Des Moines.....	2,534.45
24.	1090	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	288.49
24.	1091	C. C. Winchell & Co.....	Partial payment on engine contract.....	1,500.00

EXHIBIT "E."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
May 5.	1092	Ed Wright.....	Pay roll of workmen.....	3,728.51
6.	1093	James Wagoner.....	Repairing wagon.....	52.65
6.	1094	Des Moines Water Co....	Water from November 14, 1874.....	11.56
6.	1095	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
6.	1096	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	225.00
6.	1097	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	125.25
6.	1098	H. F. Getchell & Sons....	Lumber and timber.....	71.62
6.	1099	Brooks, Wilson & Stein....	Iron work for derricks.....	425.00
6.	1100	Bolton Bros.....	Iron, steel and hardware.....	176.41
6.	1101	Hiram Robinson.....	Hose coupling and water pipe fixtures.....	17.50
6.	1102	Carrill Co Sandstone Co...	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,865.08
6.	1103	Des Moines Coal Co.....	Fuel and Cement.....	203.00
8.	1104	James N. Close.....	Brick on contract.....	45.58
10.	1105	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight on stone.....	2,409.75
10.	1106	St. Genevieve S. S. Co....	Dimension stone on contract.....	3,134.28
17.	1107	C. J. Hammer.....	Freight and drayage on oil & machin'y.....	22.05
17.	1108	J. C. Canon & Co.....	Three bbls machine oil.....	82.08
18.	1109	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance.....	26.50
20.	1110	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	129.50
21.	1111	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co....	Iron and steel wire rope.....	516.31
27.	1112	C. C. Winchell & Co.....	Part payment on engine.....	1,242.65
June 1.	1113	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight bills.....	4,427.77
1.	1114	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses, supt. of finance.....	24.10
1.	1115	Munson & Turner.....	Stone.....	804.14
1.	1116	Des Moines Water Co....	Water for May.....	18.15
1.	1117	A. Robertson.....	Bolts, sockets, etc.....	97.35
1.	1118	S. A. Robertson.....	Lime.....	24.07
1.	1119	H. Robinson.....	Hose, nipples and valves.....	12.30
1.	1120	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co....	Cotton waste.....	9.00
1.	1121	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	127.00
1.	1122	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
1.	1123	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	237.00
2.	1124	Carroll Co. S. S. Co....	Stone on contract.....	2,615.07
2.	1125	C. R. I. & P. Railroad.....	Freight on stone.....	50.00
3.	1127	Des Moines Coal Co....	Cement and fuel.....	498.70
3.	1127	Bolton Bros.....	Iron and hardware.....	114.03
3.	1128	C. H. Ward.....	Paints and oil.....	45.20
3.	1129	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll.....	8,716.62
June 4.	1130	St. Genevieve S. S. & G. Company.....	Stone on contract.....	4,465.45
4.	1131	H. F. Getchell and Sons....	Lumber and timber.....	197.90
14.	1132	St. Genevieve S. S. & G. Company.....	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,544.12
25.	1133	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
26.	1134	J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on contract.....	277.10
29.	1135	Carroll county sandstone Company.....	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,793.18
29.	1136	St. Genevieve S. S. & G. Company.....	Dimension stone on contract.....	1,778.98
29.	1137	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and exp. supt. of finance.....	46.05
29.	1138	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	250.00
29.	1139	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	126.50
29.	1140	E. Walker.....	Lemont stone for corridor.....	698.50
29.	1141	J. D. Seeberger.....	Iron and rope.....	38.80
29.	1142	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co....	Iron and steel rope.....	254.82
29.	1143	W. C. Street.....	Drain pipe.....	6.00
29.	1144	C. J. Hammer.....	Drayage and teaming.....	6.25
29.	1145	Hiram Robinson.....	Pipe, nipples, elbows and fitting.....	3.40
29.	1146	Bolton Bros.....	Iron, hardware, nails and tools.....	92.56
29.	1147	H. F. Getchell and Sons....	Lumber and timber.....	393.31
29.	1148	C. R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight bills.....	3,562.35
29.	1149	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll.....	12,425.95
29.	1150	Redhead & Wellstager.....	Drawing and tracing paper.....	21.51
29.	1151	Alex Robertson.....	Bolts, sockets, lewisies, and clevises.....	72.44
29.	1152	J. K. & W. H. Gile est.....	Ash lumber.....	11.90
July 2.	1153	C. R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight bills.....	696.75

EXHIBIT "C."—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
July 12.	1154	Des Moines Water Co....	Water for June.....	\$ 20.35
12.	1155	Brooks, Wilson & Stein....	Derrick-irons and tools.....	314.10
12.	1156	S. A. Robertson.....	Lime.....	30.60
12.	1157	J. S. Clarkson, P. M.....	Stamps, envelopes and postage.....	44.87
12.	1158	C. C. Winchell and Co....	Final payment on engine.....	462.80
29.	1159	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect, July.....	300.01
29.	1160	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	250.00
31.	1161	Gilbert, Hubbard & Co....	Blocks, sheaves and rope.....	107.35
31.	1162	S. D. Kimbark.....	Railroad spikes.....	10.75
31.	1163	National File Company.....	Files.....	6.26
31.	1164	Carter, Hussey & Curl... Ed Wright.....	Blanks, and blank books.....	4.70
31.	1165	Ed Walker.....	Salary as secretary and expenses.....	128.00
31.	1166	National File Company.....	Lemont stone for corridors.....	882.78
Aug. 3.	1167	Des Moines Coal Co....	Files.....	7.75
3.	1168	Des Moines Coal Co....	Cement and coal.....	1,786.30
3.	1169	C. R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight bills for July.....	2,129.10
3.	1170	S. A. Robertson.....	Lime.....	48.49
3.	1171	Hiram Robinson.....	Hose, pipe and couplings.....	7.07
3.	1172	Alex. Robertson.....	Lewisies and hooks.....	81.00
3.	1173	C. H. Ward.....	Paints and oil.....	21.80
3.	1174	Brooks, Wilson & Stein....	Machine and shop work.....	158.80
3.	1175	J. K. & W. H. Gile est.....	Lumber and dressing.....	26.55
4.	1176	Des Moines Water Co....	Water in July.....	23.87
4.	1177	H. F. Getchell and Sons....	Lumber and timber.....	287.41
4.	1178	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses supt. finance.....	61.90
4.	1179	Bolton Bros.....	Tools, iron, nails and hardware.....	88.16
4.	1180	St. Genevieve S. S. & G. Co...	Stone on contract.....	1,364.09
4.	1181	J. D. Seeberger.....	Chain and rope.....	54.32
5.	1182	Carroll Co. S. S. Co....	Stone on contract.....	1,209.28
6.	1183	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll for July.....	17,252.54
7.	1184	J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on J. N. Close contract.....	1,253.09
7.	1185	S. A. Robertson.....	Brick on J. N. Close contract.....	260.89
20.	1186	C. R. I. & P. R. R.....	Freight bills.....	1,991.50
20.	1187	A. H. Piquenard.....	Models for caps furnished.....	103.35
20.	1188	Board of Commissioners.....	Per diem and expenses.....	217.40
31.	1189	J. C. Taylor.....	Plank for roadway.....	131.80
31.	1190	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary.....	200.00
31.	1191	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as overseer.....	230.00
31.	1192	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
31.	1193	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses as supt. finance.....	77.50
31.	1194	Des Moines Water Co....	Water for August.....	32.37
31.	1195	H. F. Getchell & Sons....	Lumber and timber.....	145.63
31.	1196	J. D. Seeberger.....	Rubber packing.....	12.00
31.	1197	Bolton Bros.....	Nails, iron and hardware.....	43.05
31.	1198	Watson Coal Company.....	Coal in August.....	67.98
Sept. 1.	1199	S. A. Robertson.....	Brick and Lime.....	353.18
2.	1200	Hiram Robinson.....	Water pipe, hose and valves.....	52.63
2.	1201	St. Genevieve S. S. & G. Co...	Stone on contract.....	3,095.70
2.	1202	Des Moines Coal Co....	Cement in August.....	1,447.85
4.	1203	Carrill Co. S. S. Co....	Stone on contract.....	2,912.79
4.	1204	C. R. I. and P. R. R.....	Freight bills.....	2,108.00
4.	1205	Brooks, Wilson & Stein....	Castings and shop work.....	9.55
4.	1206	J. C. Taylor.....	Brick on J. N. Close contract.....	2,350.43
4.	1207	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll.....	13,632.76
16.	1208	St. Genevieve S. S. Co....	Stone on contract.....	935.64
16.	1209	S. A. Robertson.....	Brick on contract.....	274.00
22.	1210	Ed Wright.....	Partial pay roll in September.....	1,807.42
28.	1211	John G. Foote.....	Pay roll in September.....	9,581.57
28.	1212	Brooks, Wilson & Stein....	Shop work and castings.....	97.98
28.	1213	National File Co.....	Files.....	23.39
28.	1214	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses supt. finance.....	57.40
28.	1215	Francis Geneser.....	Brick estimate 112.....	270.00
28.	1216	S. A. Robertson.....	Brick estimate 113 and lime.....	519.10
28.	1217	Ed Wright.....	Salary as secretary and expenditures.....	155.50
28.	1218	A. H. Piquenard.....	Salary as architect.....	300.00
28.	1219	H. F. Getchell and Sons....	Lumber and timber.....	81.35

EXHIBIT "E"—CONTINUED.

Date of Voucher.	Number of Voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1875.				
Sep. 28.	1220	S. D. Kimbark	Railroad iron and spikes	\$ 66.80
28.	1221	C. J. Hammer	Freight paid, and drayage	4.30
28.	1222	R. S. Finkbine	Salary as overseer in September	250.00
28.	1223	Bolton Bros.	Iron, nails and hardware	66.42
30.	1224	Watson Coal and Mining Company	Coal for engines	68.64
Oct. 2.	1225	Des Moines Water Co.	Water furnished in September	31.12
2.	1226	Des Moines Coal Co.	Cement and Blossburg coal	1,738.29
4.	1227	C. R. I. and P. Railroad	Freight bills	2,186.28
5.	1228	Carroll Co. S. S. Co.	Stone on contract	513.35
9.	1229	J. C. Taylor	Brick on contract	191.02
21.	1231	John P. Irish	Advertising brick wanted	1,617.77
21.	1232	J. M. Hedrick and Co.	Advertising brick wanted	8.00
22.	1233	Board of Commissioners	Per diem and expenses	5.00
25.	1234	St. Genevieve S. S. and G. Company	Per diem and expenses	166.01
25.	1235	J. C. Taylor	Stone, est. No. 117	7,422.25
Nov. 4.	1236	Ed. Wright	Brick, est. No. 118	889.36
4.	1237	Iowa State Register	Salary as secretary and expenses	155.00
4.	1238	A. H. Piquenard	Advertising brick wanted	15.00
4.	1239	R. S. Finkbine	Salary as architect	300.00
4.	1240	J. K. and W. H. Gilcrest	Salary as overseer	230.00
4.	1241	Watson Coal and Mining Company	Oak lumber	18.00
4.	1242	C. A. Ryden	Coal furnished	114.30
4.	1243	Hiram Robinson	Carrying mail and express one year	18.25
4.	1244	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Valves, steam gauge and nipple	11.00
4.	1245	C. H. Ward	Lumber and timber	233.00
4.	1246	Des Moines Coal Co.	Oils and brushes	30.15
4.	1247	Des Moines Water Co.	Cement	1,880.00
4.	1248	John G. Foote	Water furnished for October	23.63
5.	1249	Francis Geneser	Per diem and expenses as superintendent	49.53
5.	1250	S. A. Robinson	Brick, estimate No. 119	323.80
5.	1251	Bolton Bros.	Brick, estimate No. 120, and lime	520.47
5.	1252	C. R. I. and P. Railroad	Iron, tools, nails, hardware, and zinc	126.70
5.	1253	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co.	Freight bills on stone	3,212.25
5.	1254	John G. Foote	Stone, estimate No. 121	1,241.38
5.	1255	Brooks, Wilson & Stein	Pay roll of workmen	13,422.60
5.	1256	J. C. Taylor	Costings and shop work	65.29
18.	1257	St. Genevieve S. S. and G. Company	Brick on contract	851.15
30.	1258	Des Moines Water Co.	Stone on contract	1,500.81
30.	1259	Blashear Brinolfi	Water in November	17.80
30.	1260	Carter, Hussey & Curd	Ice for office and shops for season	9.00
30.	1261	A. H. Swa., Attorney	Drafting paper	7.25
30.	1262	John G. Foote	Rental on right-of-way for railroad	246.00
30.	1263	Ed. Wright	Per diem and expenses as superintendent	49.45
30.	1264	R. S. Finkbine	Salary as secretary for November	150.00
30.	1265	A. H. Piquenard	Salary as overseer	250.00
Dec. 1.	1266	Hiram Robinson	Salary as architect	300.00
1.	1267	Bolton Bros.	Valves, couplings, pipe, etc.	11.51
1.	1268	C. R. I. and P. Railroad	Iron, hardware and nails	13.41
2.	1269	Carroll Co. Sandstone Co.	Freight bills for November	3,772.75
2.	1270	St. Genevieve S. S. and G. Company	Stone on contract	1,355.64
2.	1271	Francis Geneser	Stone on contract	56.93
2.	1272	J. C. Taylor	Brick, final estimate	406.14
2.	1273	James N. Close	Brick on contract of J. C. Taylor	2,215.20
2.	1274	H. F. Getchell and Sons	Brick on contract	279.89
2.	1275	John G. Foote	Lumber and timber	101.60
2.	1276	Des Moines Coal Co.	Pay roll	7,536.55
			Cement and coal	530.70

Total expenditures for 1875; Classified as shown in Exhibit "G." \$210,649.86

[EXHIBIT "F."]
GENERAL STATEMENT

Of Cash received in 1875, and to what Class credited.
CASH RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS.

ARTICLES SOLD.	TO WHOM CREDITED.	Amount.
For spawls sold	Credited to Carroll county Sandstone	\$ 43.50
For spawls sold	Credited to Ste. Genevieve Sandstone	39.20
For two derricks and spawls sold	Credited to Iowa City quarry	161.20
For pitch sold	Credited to brick masonry	63.13
For old castings sold	Credited to tools and machinery	2.50
For old ties	Credited to railroad	8.40
For sand	Credited to sand	6.85
For tree tops	Credited to expenses	4.00
For old lumber	Credited to lumber and timber	2.50
For brick bats	Credited to brick	11.00
	On hand	\$839.34

[EXHIBIT "G."]
CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of Expenditures in detail from January 1st to November 30th, 1875.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
Pians	\$ 90.86
Excavation and drainage	0.00
Stone	4,456.06
Sand	662.66
Expenses	96.12
Salaries	9,671.20
Brick-masonry	—863.13
Concrete	207.38
Printing and advertising	20.50
General labor	709.69
Patterns	321.15
Water	178.46
Quarry	2,664.81
Brick-masonry, basement	1,069.40
Limestone cutting	769.04
Cash	530.34
Limestone cutting	6,457.66
Railroad	1,520.50
Lumber and timber	2,054.13
Wrought iron-work	11.72
Carpenter work	1,830.29
Cement	7,491.00
Board of commissioners	883.30
Fuel	792.79
Machinery and tools	8,430.14
Nails and hardware	169.26
Water-pipe, meter	86.58
Brick	13,568.81
Iron and steel	51.42
Cast iron work	50.00
Lime	178.31
Carroll county sandstone	23,770.48
Ste. Genevieve sandstone	41,811.20
Sandstone cutting	47,285.62
Rubbing sandstone	5,953.85
Accidents	50.00
Extra handling stone	712.50
Brick masonry	18,445.00
Sandstone setting	8,462.58
	\$210,712.99
Brick-masonry material sold	63.13
	\$210,649.86

Total expenditures for 1875.

[EXHIBIT "H."]

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of the aggregate expenditures from the commencement of the work to November 30th, 1875.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
Plans.....	4,023.71
Excavation and drainage.....	15,610.99
Stone.....	96,801.86
Cistern.....	1,512.12
Sand.....	4,083.04
Expenses and miscellaneous.....	1,642.35
Salaries.....	41,069.97
Repairs, foundation.....	52,353.76
Stone masonry.....	14,711.21
Brick masonry.....	7,789.80
Concrete.....	5,333.36
Printing and advertising.....	2,048.15
General labor.....	807.21
Patterns.....	699.52
Water.....	738.67
Rubble masonry.....	4,765.97
Iowa City quarry.....	66,871.30
Brick masonry, basement.....	17,100.37
Stone setting.....	6,149.37
Cash.....	339.34
Stone-cutting.....	88,576.64
Railroad.....	12,637.90
Lumber and timber.....	6,015.15
Wrought iron-work.....	13,310.16
Carpenter-work.....	5,947.16
Cement.....	27,373.31
Board of Commissioners.....	12,317.37
Fuel.....	2,261.63
Machinery and tools.....	18,807.33
Nails and hardware.....	643.91
Water-pipe and meter.....	737.44
Brick.....	50,446.61
Iron and steel.....	342.31
Cast iron-work.....	754.77
Lime.....	334.86
Carroll county stone.....	29,755.85
St. Geneveve stone.....	46,215.19
Sandstone cutting.....	55,166.02
Rubbing stone.....	6,025.08
Accidents.....	173.50
Extra handling stone.....	797.56
Brick-masonry, 1st story.....	18,445.60
Stone-setting, 1st story.....	8,462.58
Total expenditures to November 30th, 1875.....	\$750,000.00

[EXHIBIT "I."]

CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of expenditures and appropriations to November 30th, 1875.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS..	Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures in detail from the commencement of the work to Dec. 31st, 1873.	Classified statement of expenditures in detail from January 1st to December 31st, 1874.	Classified statement of expenditures in detail from January 1st to November 30th, 1875.	Classified statement of the aggregate expenditures in detail from the commencement of the work to Nov. 30th, 1875.
Plans.....	\$ 3,943.11	\$ 49.74	\$ 30.86	\$ 4,023.71
Excavation and drainage.....	15,604.99		6.00	15,610.99
Stone.....	89,426.72	2,919.08	4,456.06	96,801.86
Cistern.....	1,512.12			1,512.12
Sand.....	2,724.69	696.69	662.66	4,083.04
Expenses.....	1,375.11			
Miscellaneous expenses.....	62.13	105.89	99.12	1,642.35
Salaries.....	21,503.42	9,895.35	9,671.20	41,069.97
Repairs, foundation.....	52,353.76			52,353.76
Stone-masonry.....	14,711.21			14,711.21
Brick-masonry.....	7,835.23	17.70	(63.13)	7,789.80
Concrete.....	4,389.68	616.30	297.38	5,333.36
Printing and advertising.....	1,864.40	154.25	85.30	2,048.15
General labor.....	50.59	46.93	709.69	807.21
Patterns.....	74.86	303.51	321.15	699.52
Water.....	475.03	85.18	178.46	738.67
Rubble-masonry.....	4,765.97			4,765.97
Iowa City quarry.....	24,080.77	40,125.72	2,064.38	66,871.30
Brick-masonry, basement.....	2,323.51	13,677.46	1,099.40	17,100.37
Stone-setting.....	863.35	4,526.98	759.04	6,149.37
Cash.....			339.34	339.34
Stone-cutting.....	51,267.88	30,851.10	6,457.06	88,576.64
Railroad.....	10,177.77	939.63	1,520.50	12,637.90
Lumber and timber.....	2,939.16	1,021.86	2,054.13	6,015.15
Wrought iron-work.....	488.08	12,810.36	11.72	13,310.16
Carpenter-work.....	2,938.86	1,419.01	1,589.29	5,947.16
Cement.....	13,617.62	6,264.09	7,491.60	27,373.31
Board of Commissioners.....	9,143.31	2,290.76	883.30	12,317.37
Fuel.....	957.24	511.56	792.79	2,261.63
Machinery and tools.....	9,352.63	1,004.56	8,450.14	18,807.33
Nails and hardware.....	458.32	76.33	109.26	643.91
Water-pipe and meter.....	647.46	3.40	86.58	737.44
Brick.....	22,645.00	14,232.80	13,568.81	50,446.61
Iron and steel.....	252.86	38.03	51.42	342.31
Cast iron-work.....		754.27	50	754.77
Lime.....		156.55	178.31	334.86
Carroll county stone.....		5,985.37	23,770.48	29,755.85
St. Geneveve stone.....		4,704.99	41,511.20	46,215.19
Sandstone cutting.....		7,880.40	47,285.62	55,166.02
Rubbing stone.....		71.25	5,953.83	6,025.08
Accidents.....		173.00	50	173.50
Extra handling stone.....		85.06	712.50	797.56
Brick-masonry, 1st story.....			18,445.60	18,445.60
Stone-setting, 1st story.....			8,462.58	8,462.58
Total.....	\$ 371,825.88	\$ 164,524.26	\$ 210,712.90	\$ 750,000.00
Less brick-masonry materials sold.....			63.13	
			\$ 210,649.86	

APPROPRIATIONS.

Made by chapter 110, Laws of the Thirteenth General Assembly.....	\$150,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Thirteenth Gen'l. Assembly for 1872.....	100,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fourteenth Gen'l. Assembly for 1873.....	125,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fourteenth Gen'l. Assembly for 1874.....	125,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fourteenth Gen'l. Assembly for 1874.....	75,000.00
Made by chapter 45, Local Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly for 1875.....	125,000.00
Made by chapter 35, General Laws of the Fifteenth Gen'l. Assembly for 1875.....	50,000.00
Made by chapter 48, Local Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly for 1875.....	

Total appropriations to December 31st, 1875..... 750,000.00
 Aggregate expenditure classified as shown above to November 30th, 1875..... \$750,000.00

NUMBER SIX.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT.

To the Honorable Board of New Capitol Commissioners, Des Moines, Iowa :

GENTLEMEN :—Please find herewith the report of your architect on the progress of the work on the new capitol for the last two years, and on the quality of labor and materials used, with such suggestions for the further prosecution of the said work as he believes to be advisable.

You will find in the report of the overseer of construction, Mr. R. S. Finkbine, a detail of the quantity and value of all the work performed and material bought, which I will not repeat. You will find, by a comparison of the cost of such work, done as we do it in the capitol, with the cost of the same quality of work done in other public buildings, either contracted or done by day labor, under the general government system, sufficient ground to be satisfied that we have taken the best system as regards cost as well as the quality of the work.

We have laid all our brickwork in cement mortar at a greater cost than lime mortar, but the plainest examination shows the superiority of such work. This mortar is in itself stronger than the bricks, and with care taken to have all joints, either vertical or horizontal, well and carefully filled with said mortar, the whole work is nearly as if made of one block. There was a necessity for the use of cement mortar instead of lime on account of its quick setting qualities which prevents any settlement in the brick backing to the interior walls, as by the construction of heavy stone masonry with bond courses at proper places, we could not allow the use of such a material as lime mortar, requiring months before setting, as it would endanger the safety of the bond stone, which would have to carry the upper weight without proper support underneath; the settling of the brick masonry lowering the rear support, when the face stone remain the same.

We have saved quite a large amount of iron in the floor already put in place, as the basement being principally used for store room, no objection could be made to iron columns, supporting the principal girders, and thus diminishing their weight. We could not, with the proper distribution of the rooms of the next story, do the same without destroying their convenience and general appearance so that the iron

floors of the upper stories will cost more than the floor already laid, but less, however, than the first estimate for the same.

The brickwork of the dome piers is subdivided at convenient heights by bond stone, spreading the weight over the whole pier, where the construction makes it uneven.

We have as much as possible done the work so as to distribute the weights equally on the foundations, and to prevent the unequal settlement of the different parts, so unhappily frequent in large buildings.

Since my last biennial report, the basement story has been completed at a cost of :

For stone, cutting and setting.....	\$144,215.60
For brick and laying.....	50,703.27
For iron floor.....	15,015.38
For concreting.....	869.03
Total.....	\$210,803.58

The main story is completed except a part of the north side for which all stone, but about 3,000 feet is on the ground and mostly cut; we have also more than 3,000 feet of stone for the next story on the ground.

The stone work in the west and east corridors is made of the Magnesian lime stone, of Lemont, Illinois, as it will have in many places heavy weights to carry when the dome will be constructed, and that stone is of a crushing strength nearly double to that of the Ste. Genevieve sandstone. This stone costs us some what more, for stone and cutting, than the sandstone of the exterior, but is worth the whole cost by its special qualities of resistance to compression.

When your board found the impossibility of obtaining from the quarries of Messrs. Munson & Turner, stone in sufficient quantity, of the dimensions and quality required for the building, you decided to advertise anew for stone for the superstructure, and after visiting with your architect the different quarries represented in the proposals offered, your board have contracted all the stone required for the outside facing of the building with two different parties, one furnishing the light buff colored Ste. Genevieve sandstone, for the plain work of the building, at the price of one dollar and thirteen cents a cubic foot, and the other furnishing the light blue Carroll county sandstone, for the trimmings and moulded part at the price of ninety-five cents per cubic foot. Both of these prices are low considering the heavy freight necessary to bring stone from such a distance, and considerably cheaper than the lowest bid of acceptable stone given the preceding year, if we except Munson & Turner's proposal.

The Ste. Genevieve sandstone is a close, fine grained stone, the cement binding the sand being nearly pure silica; it is very strong for a sandstone, a little hard to cut, in fact I consider it the strongest and most durable sandstone I have ever seen used, and it is of a very uniform and pleasing color.

The Carroll county, Missouri, sandstone is also a very fine grained stone, the cement binding the sand being a carbonate of lime, it is not so strong as the St. Genevieve, but it is much easier to cut and in using it for mouldings, carving and other ornamental work, we have saved a large percentage in the cutting.

The stone of both these quarries have been proven by long actual experience to stand very well all the influences of the weather, the Carroll county stone being second only to the Ste. Genevieve stone.

The effect of the contrast between stone of different color in the building, in the manner we are doing it, is, I believe very pleasing in appearance and increases considerably the general effect of the design. You can judge of the truth of this remark by the work already set; the upper part will certainly appear better yet than the lower story.

It has also been a fortunate resolution to have the stone taken from two different quarries, on account of unforeseen high water, damage to railroads, etc., so that some times one or the other of these quarries have been, without any fault or neglect of the contractors, unable to furnish the stone at such time as was required for the stone-cutters, and it would often have delayed considerably our work if the stone had been taken from one quarry alone, or had both quarries been near one another so that the same causes of delay would have occurred at the same time.

In speaking of stone, permit me to call your earnest attention to the fact that in the estimate made to conform to the requirement of the law limiting the cost of the building to the sum of one and a half million of dollars, the corinthian caps over the stone columns had to be made of cast iron and the cornice of galvanized iron, all painted in imitation of stone. At the same time that such work may be advisable in ordinary buildings, made to bear a certain interest to their owners, and destined in the near future by the natural increase of value of the ground, to be replaced by other and better buildings, I may be permitted to say that for a building built to last centuries, it is a bad and at the end costly experiment. Besides the sham they represent, which ought not to exist in the construction of a public building, especially the most important and costly built by the great state of Iowa, and destined to represent to future generations the degree of culture, intelligence, wealth, and public spirit of our times, these materials are destined to decay and will require in a certain time to be removed and replaced. As they belong to the constructive part of the building, it will be next to impossible to replace them by stone, so that it will force the same error to be continued by every generation.

The iron, cast or galvanized, will, if not carefully painted and repainted every few years, certainly rust and the rust will run on the stone underneath and discolor it in such a way that it may be impossible to repair it. It will require special care not only to have said painting done in time, but also great care to have it well done, as a small part left exposed would be sufficient to discolor a large surface. Besides in regard to a public building where a special law has to be passed to make an appropriation for such repairs, the time intervening between the meeting of two legislative assemblies may be sufficient to spoil a large amount of cut stone work. Members of your Board may remember that twenty years ago much iron for sills and caps for doors and windows was used in private buildings, and though cheaper than stone, because of these reasons the practice has been totally abandoned in our time.

The cost of such Corinthian caps and cornice, if made of stone, will be \$85,000, including stone, cutting and setting, and I believe no money

can be better applied to make the building substantial in fact as well as in appearance.

I call more especially your attention at this time, on account of the necessity of having the change, if made at all, ordered by the legislature meeting this winter, as it will be too late at the meeting of the following legislative assembly two years hence.

It would be advisable, and even necessary for the good of the building, to have the same placed under roof in the next two years. It seems unnecessary to give many reasons for the same. The best of work needs protection from the weather, and ought not to be left many years exposed to the action of the winter. It is a matter of economy in construction, in the payment of annual salaries, as also in the cheapness of work done in large quantities; and I consider that the legislature will see the necessity of the use of the new capitol instead of the old building, and will from this cause alone find sufficient reason to push the work with all possible dispatch.

Before giving the cost of placing the building under roof, I will also call your attention to the necessity of having all the hard wood lumber for the inside finish on the grounds and drying. I know that none of it will be required for use for two years, and the most of it for three years, but it is next to impossible to find in the market the quantity of dry lumber required, and its value is double that of green lumber, hence it is necessary, both on account of economy and certainty to have it when required, to buy it a long time in advance. We bought most of the hard wood lumber for the state house of Illinois, three years in advance, and we found by actual experience, that no money could have been more judiciously expended by reason of economy and of the good work performed.

The iron work for the roof has to be ordered a long time before wanted, as it is quite complicated and slow in execution, as are many other items which require much labor, hence the necessity of having provision made for the same a long time in advance, so that no unnecessary delay can occur in the completion of the work, which in certain cases may force us to discharge our hands, and replace them afterwards to the great detriment of the work and to an increased cost in its execution.

I propose, with your approbation, to have the roof covered with sheet zinc, such as I used for the Illinois state-house roof. I consider this roofing material as good as copper, (many in Europe consider it equal to bronze), and its cost is only half. It requires no painting, as it practically paints itself by its oxidation, which protects the zinc underneath and which cannot be taken off except by acids. The only difficulty is to prevent the effect of expansion and contraction which is greater than in any other metal, but which has been well overcome in Illinois where it was done under my direction. In a few years, when the workmen of this country shall have learned how to use it, I have no doubt that it will be the roofing material of all good buildings. It has to be used quite heavy, no less than one pound and a quarter per foot for ordinary buildings, and one and a half pounds, or more, is advisable for public buildings.

It is used on the continent of Europe for all kinds of buildings, public or private, with perfect success, and I have used it in different small

buildings in this country and on the state house of Illinois, and it has proved just as good and lasting as in Europe, and more durable in the last named building, than any other roof, as in the construction of the dome there has not been any working day without from four to five men all the time on said roof, and for months before, it was often used as a common passage for all the workmen, and for carrying material, without any perceptible effect. I can say, also, that it is the best looking roof of all, as may be seen in the state house of Illinois, where all the sheets are twelve feet long and two feet wide.

I estimate the value of the work necessary to place the building under roof at \$600,000.00, divided as follows:

Stone for inside and outside.....	\$158,500.00
Cutting of same, except cornice and caps.....	89,500.00
Cutting of cornice and caps.....	45,500.00
Setting of stone.....	31,550.00
Brick work.....	71,500.00
Iron columns and plates—cast.....	4,700.00
Wrought iron of second story and gallery.....	43,300.00
Wrought iron framing of roof and ceiling.....	41,000.00
Roofing and sheeting.....	31,700.00
Hard wood lumber.....	16,000.00
Carpenter's work.....	3,500.00
Rough lumber.....	4,000.00
Patterns for stone carving and iron casting.....	1,500.00
General labor.....	1,500.00
Fuel.....	1,800.00
Salaries, railroad track, stationery, and miscellaneous expense.....	26,000.00
Contingencies and materials to be prepared for the following year's work.....	28,150.00
	<hr/>
	\$600,000.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. PIQUENARD,
Architect Iowa State Capitol.

DES MOINES, IOWA, December 16, 1875.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS.

OF IOWA,

FOR THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1876.