

FINAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD  
OF  
Capitol Commissioners

TO THE  
GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

JUNE 30, 1886.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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DES MOINES:  
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.  
1887.

## FINAL REPORT OF THE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM LARRABEE, Governor of the State of Iowa:

The Commissioners appointed by the act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide a State Capitol, approved April 13, 1870," and charged with the execution of the provisions of law in respect to the erection of the Capitol, respectfully submit this their final report.

The act to provide a State Capitol was approved April 13, 1870. By its terms the Governor was made *ex-officio* President of the Board, and six Commissioners were to be chosen by the Senate and House of Representatives; also, two Commissioners for the State at large were named in the bill, General G. M. Dodge and Hon. James F. Wilson. They were to hold their office for the term of two years. The Commissioners were charged with the execution of the provisions of the law, were required to give bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars each, and to receive as their only compensation five dollars per day and their actual traveling expenses.

They were authorized to employ an architect, to determine upon one of the plans for a Capitol selected by the Census Board, or upon some modification thereof, the cost of which should not exceed the sum of \$1,500,000, and were directed to proceed with the work. The Board was required to advertise for all contracts in amount exceeding \$1,000, and preference was to be given on the same "quality and terms" to bidders living in the State. They were authorized to appoint a superintendent, also an executive committee from their own number.

They were required to meet in Des Moines as often as once in three months. All payments were to be made by warrants issued by the Auditor, upon certificate of the superintendent countersigned by the President of the Board. The law directed that the building should be constructed of the best material, to be fire-proof, warmed and ventilated in the best manner; to contain suitable legislative

halls, rooms for the judiciary, executive office, library, committees, for the archives and collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all other purposes of the State government; the building to be erected on the ground held by the State for that purpose. Section 6 of the law so clearly outlines the policy of the State at that time, and the reasons that it required so long a time to complete the building, that we give the section in full:

"SECTION 6. No money hereby appropriated shall be paid out until the Census Board shall certify to the Treasurer of the State that the resources of the treasury, without increasing the rate of taxation, are sufficient to meet the proposed disbursements, after other appropriations are allowed."

The Board organized May 25, 1870, and appointed a committee to examine the quarries of the State for the purpose of determining whether suitable stone could be found for the building.

Under their instructions, mechanical and chemical tests were made by Professor Hinrichs of the State University, and Lieutenant Butler of the Rock Island Arsenal, which satisfied the committee that suitable stone could be found. They employed Edward Clark, architect of the capitol extension at Washington, to aid them in selecting plans, and for the purpose of modifying the plans to keep the cost within the limit of the appropriation. To accomplish the latter purpose Mr. Clark advised leaving out the basement story, making the foliated caps of the columns and cornices of iron, and generally dispensing with the ornamental work about the building, leaving off the domes, and practically putting the building in a condition where at some future time it might be finished. The Commissioners began the construction of the Capitol in June, 1871, and on the 23d day of November following the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies. The Architect's report shows that at that time three-fifths of the outside walls of the cellar were completed. On the west face of the corner-stone the following was carved:

CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS:

GOV. SAMUEL MERRILL.	J. N. DEWEY.
S. G. STEIN.	G. M. DODGE.
J. O. CROSBY.	JAMES F. WILSON.
WM. L. JOY.	JAMES DAWSON.
	CHARLES DUDLEY.

COCHRANE & PIQUENARD, Architects.

On the south end was carved:

A. D. 1871.

On this occasion an introductory address was made by the Hon. Jas. F. Wilson, an historical address by his Excellency, Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa, a poem was read by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, and an address by the Hon. John A. Kasson on the presentation to Governor Merrill of a silver trowel by the architects, Cochran & Piquenard, and a silver mallet by the local superintendent, James Appleyard.

The Commissioners close the report of their operations for the years 1870 and 1871 with the following recommendations: "That the Board should be so modified as to consist of not to exceed three persons, in which number both political parties should be represented, and their tenure of office should be the time occupied in erecting the building, and that they should be paid a salary that would justify them in giving their whole time to the discharge of their duties." The report of January 1, 1872, shows an expenditure of \$119,997.62. Acting on the foregoing suggestion, the Fourteenth General Assembly passed an "Act, approved April 10, 1872, which amended the former act, and established a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, who should be *ex-officio* President of the Board, John G. Foote of Des Moines county, Maturin L. Fisher of Clayton county, R. S. Finkbine and Peter A. Dey of Johnson county."

This Board was charged with the execution of the provisions of law in respect to the erection of the Capitol. It was specially made their duty "to cause the present foundation and material on hand to be carefully and skillfully inspected and examined with regard to the quality of the material and character of the work, and cause to be changed, rejected and removed any part thereof that in their judgment did not conform to a proper standard of material and workmanship. And the estimated value of such rejected portions should not be considered in determining the amount authorized to be expended in the construction of the building."

The act appropriated for the prosecution of the work on the Capitol \$100,000 for the year 1872, and \$125,000 annually thereafter until the amount reached \$1,380,000. The Commissioners were further instructed "to direct all their action with a view of the completion of the building for the sum of \$1,500,000."

The first question that the new Commission had to meet was the cost of the building. In this they had been anticipated by the old Board, who had called Mr. Edward Clark to their assistance.

Mr. Clark states that he is satisfied that the estimate is twenty per

cent less than the actual cost, and to reduce the cost to the limit fixed by law advises to omit the attic stories and domes, also the great dome; to use iron stairways for the interior instead of stone, iron capitals to large columns, the bells filled in with stone, to make the balustrades and main cornice of cast iron, omit all unnecessary ornamental work in the interior, leave out the basement story entirely, reducing the height of the building, which, he thinks, would improve it, and putting the warming and ventilating apparatus inside the building. The intimation, in Mr. Clark's report, that the estimates of the architects were twenty per cent below the probable cost, induced the Commissioners, through a committee selected from the Board, to make an independent estimate. This committee reported the cost from the plans to be very materially larger than the limit fixed in the law. They say that two courses are open to remedy the excess—either to cheapen the material and workmanship by the substitution of something inferior, or change the plans and reduce the size of the building. The latter they do not consider advisable, as with the present basement story, which Mr. Clark proposes to leave out, there does not seem to be more room than the future wants of the State will require.

To meet the exigency they propose to substitute galvanized iron for cut stone in the cornices, to use cast iron for the capitals instead of cut stone, to use iron in place of marble in the grand staircase, to substitute hard wood for marble in the floors of the halls and corridors, to use English crystal or French cylinder in place of plate glass, and leave out the committee rooms over the library and the upper story of the east wing. These changes were advised from absolute necessity to meet the requirements of the law. Acting on the report, the Commissioners decided to proceed with the erection of the building in accordance with the plans furnished, which they adopted. The next question to be met, was the clause in the law that required the removal of any part of the work that did not conform to the proper standard of material and workmanship. The Commissioners found that the walls were largely built of Rock Creek stone, quarried late in the year and full of water, the action of the extreme cold weather having cracked and broken them up to such an extent that it was deemed unsafe to build upon them. The amount of wall taken down to remove the defective stone was 2352 cubic yards. The actual cost of removing the defective stone and rebuilding the walls which were taken down, and leaving the work at the point it was

when the repairs were commenced, was \$52,343.76. The stone for the cellar was furnished by Tuttle & Robertson from the Madison county quarries in the vicinity of Winterset, under a contract with the old Board. This contract was modified by the Commissioners under authority of a joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved April 22, 1872. During the years 1872 and 1873 the entire foundation walls, both interior and exterior were constructed, the piers to carry the arches were built, the building arched over, the arches concreted to the level with the exterior walls, and covered with a coat of pitch.

In accordance with the directions of joint resolution number 14, of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved March 20, 1873, all inscriptions of names, dates and figures were erased from the corner stone, and only the name Iowa and the date 1873 were inscribed on it. This was relaid September 20, 1873. To the box in the stone, which was supposed to contain the account of many of the material events that formed the basis for national and Iowa history and other matters of interest, was added another box containing documents that brought the legislative history of the new Capitol to that date. During the year 1872, the Board conducted the work under the supervision of Mr. Finkbine, chairman of the executive committee, having some scruples as to the propriety of selecting a superintendent from there own number. They were relieved from any embarrassment by the action of the extra session of the General Assembly in 1873, which authorized the Board to appoint one of their number overseer of the work. Mr. Finkbine was unanimously elected to the position. On January 9, 1873, the Board awarded to Munson & Turner the contract to furnish the stone for the entire building from their quarries near Quincy, Illinois, the delivery to commence on the 15th of April. The contractors found great difficulty in getting stone from their quarries to fill the specification, and on July 22d had delivered but four carloads, which were rejected. The Commissioners regarding this contract as very favorable to the State, and believing that a sufficiency of stone could not be obtained during the current season and that it would be necessary to postpone the construction of this story until the next year, as it would require so much time to develop the quarries, released the contractors from furnishing the stone for the basement story, organized a force, procured machinery, and quarried and delivered the stone required from the old Capitol quarry in Johnson county, giving the contractors until the next year to de-

velop their quarries. In their report to the Governor, January 1, 1874, they say experience has shown that the most practicable way to exercise supervision over an edifice as large and costly as the Capitol is to employ a Board of Commissioners, an architect and superintendent. The compensation of these officers can scarcely be less than \$10,000 per annum, and with this necessary force it is as easy to superintend the expenditure of \$300,000 or \$400,000 annually as \$100,000. "The existing law appropriates \$125,000 per year. \$10,000 is a large per cent of this amount. With sufficient appropriation, the building can be completed in four years with a cost of supervision of \$40,000. Economy and the best interests of the State require that the Capitol be constructed as speedily as the financial condition of the treasury will permit." On December 31, 1873, there had been expended from the commencement \$374,825.88.

By an "Act making an additional appropriation for the erection of the new Capitol building," approved March 18, 1874, an appropriation of \$125,000 was made, in addition to the \$1,380,000 previously appropriated. The conditions of the two acts were such that the Commissioners were enabled to expend \$200,000 in 1874, and \$175,000 in 1875. The stone for the basement was quarried for the Commissioners from the old Capitol quarries in Johnson county, and delivered entire on February 16, 1875.

On April 21, 1874, the full Board visited the quarries of Munson & Turner, at Quincy, and reached the conclusion that no expenditure of money would furnish from this quarry the stone required by the specifications, and shortly after released them from their contract. The Commissioners say in the report that "the considerations that influenced them to cancel this contract were that a mistake was made in awarding a contract to an undeveloped quarry. It was imprudent for the Commissioners to accept, and hazardous for the contractors to propose from such a quarry, 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, had the quarry proved as good as the contractors hoped it might." On June 12th they awarded the contract for all the stone above the basement to the Ste. Genevieve Sand, Stone & Granite Company, and J. A. Gaines & Co. of Carroll county, Missouri.

These quarries had furnished large amounts of stone, and were in the hands of practical men. During the two years ending December 31, 1875, the basement story was built, the iron beams for the office

story put in place, the corridors arched over, and the greater portion of the office story built. What was lacking of stone was on the ground and cut. The Commissioners in their report call the attention of the legislature to the changes they were compelled to make to bring the cost of the building within the limit fixed by law, and state that unless authority is given to restore these now, it will be too late. They also ask in addition to the money received annually from former appropriations the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to use during the coming two years. On March 21, 1874, General Ed Wright, who had been acting as secretary to the Commission, was appointed assistant overseer of construction. The total amount expended on the building up to November 30, 1875, was \$750,000.

By an act of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, there was appropriated, in addition to former appropriations, the sum of \$250,000, \$150,000 to be drawn during the year 1876.

This with the amount payable yearly from former appropriations gave the Commissioners to expend during the year 1876, \$275,000; for 1877, \$225,000. They were also instructed to make the capitals of the columns and the cornice of stone instead of iron.

The appropriations of 1874 and 1876 increased the limit of expenditure and established as the policy of the State that inferior material was not to go into the building. During the two years ending December 31, 1877, the walls of the office story were completed; the wing south of the main dome was built to the entire height and placed under roof, with the exception of the corner pavilions. The balance of the exterior wall were built to the window-sills of the gallery story, the columns and piers supporting the dome were set through the office and hall stories, the arches turned over them, and the dome walls carried to the level of the Senate ceiling. The Commissioners in their report say that the heating apparatus should be provided as soon as practicable, and that the boiler-house should be located off the grounds. They again ask money enough to prosecute the work rapidly, as the best economy for the State. They also call attention that in the modified plans suggested by Mr. Edward Clark the dome of the pavilions were left off, and to be finished with balustrades and a flat roof; that the main dome was to be carried to the ridge line of the roof and covered with sky-lights. The original plans before modified to meet the limits of expenditure provided for

domes of iron to be constructed above the ridge line. The Commissioners say that they regard iron as not the best material for the domes, and recommend stone in place thereof, saying that the foundation and dome supports have been strengthened from the original plan so as to bear the additional weight should it be deemed advisable to use this material. The architects estimate the cost of the main dome and turrets constructed of stone at \$461,190.24, of iron \$415,036.62.

Messrs. Cochrane & Piquenard, as has been before stated, were the architects employed by the first Board of Commissioners. Early in 1872 Mr. Cochrane resigned, and Mr. Piquenard was appointed sole architect. On the 19th of November, 1876, Mr. Piquenard died at his residence in Springfield, Illinois. The original design of the building was made by Messrs. Cochrane & Piquenard. How much, or what part, should be credited to either the members of this Board do not know, but from their intercourse with Mr. Piquenard for four years they became satisfied that he was a man of a high order of genius, and worthy of a place among the foremost of his profession. The Board appointed Messrs. Bell & Hackney, two of his assistants, as his successors, and the building has been finished under their supervision. Mr. Bell resigned his position on the 18th day of December, 1883, to accept the appointment of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, and Mr. Hackney has had sole charge of the architectural work since that time.

The total amount expended to the date of report, Nov. 30, 1877, was \$1,250,000.

By an act, approved March 25, 1878, the Capitol Commissioners were authorized to purchase a lot for steam heating works, and to construct a sewer to the Des Moines river, and a special appropriation of \$10,000 was made for that purpose. They were authorized to construct a large dome in the center of the building, but were prohibited from building it until an appropriation was made therefor by the General Assembly. This prohibition was repealed by an act approved March 26, 1880. \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of finishing the roof and constructing the turrets on the pavilions of said building.

During the years 1878 and 1879 the exterior walls of the building were completed; the roof, gutters and conductors put in place; the foundation walls of the main dome carried to a point above the ridge line of the roof; the stylobate walls were built, and the four turrets

on the pavilions, together with the domes and lanterns, were completed, and plans were adopted for heating and ventilating the building. The amount expended upon the construction of the building for this period was \$325,000.

On the fifth day of February, 1879, Maturin L. Fisher, who had been a member of the Board since 1872, died at his residence in Clayton county. Mr. Fisher had been a prominent and useful man in the State for more than thirty years. In 1854 he was President of the Senate; afterward he was State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was a member of each of the Boards of Commissioners for the construction of Asylums for the Insane at Mount Pleasant and Independence, and served during the construction of both of these buildings. This experience gave Mr. Fisher a knowledge of architecture and building material, which made him a valuable member of this Board and his death was felt to be a great loss. As affording some evidence of the interest, Mr. Fisher took in the building, as well as his enthusiastic devotion to the proprieties and rules of architecture, we here insert an extract from the report of the Commissioners for 1874, which was written by him, protesting against the employment of iron:

"The Board then determined, in order to reduce the cost of the building within the limits prescribed by law to change the plans and specifications as follows:

To change the cut stone cornice to galvanized iron; the cut stone capitals to cast iron; the grand staircase from marble to iron; to put hard wood floors in the halls and corridors instead of marble; to leave out the committee rooms over the library, and in the upper story of the east wing; to change the glass from French plate to French cylinder, double thick or English crystal. By making these changes, which is considered preferable to reducing the size of the building, the cost of the building is brought within the limit fixed by law. But it should be distinctly understood that these changes are not made in accordance with the taste of the Commissioners; they are made from necessity, not from choice. The conceptions of the great architects of ancient times, embodied in the orders of architecture and displayed in the capital of the column, and in the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice of the entablature, were designed to be executed in stone; a cornice of galvanized iron, or a capital of cast iron is an imitation and a counterfeit. The rooms over the library and in the upper story of the east wing can be constructed at a more con-

venient season, hereafter; marble can be substituted at some future time for iron in the grand staircase and in the halls and corridors for wooden floors; and an inferior kind of glass can be exchanged for that of a superior quality; but the iron cornice and the iron capitals can never be replaced by stone, but must remain disfigured by rust, to mar forever the beauty of the building, and to exhibit to future ages the depraved taste of the present generation." It is gratifying to the surviving members of the Board that Mr. Fisher lived to see the capitals of columns and the cornices constructed of stone.

Cyrus Foreman, of Osage, was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Fisher. He took his seat on the 27th day of March, A. D., 1879.

During the years 1880 and 1881 the main dome was constructed.

The iron frame work for the inner dome and the canopy covering the same were put in place, and the stairs from the level of the stylobate to the lantern balcony were built. The heating works and the tunnel connecting the heating works with the Capitol were constructed. The windows for the entire building were finished and put in place. The exterior steps on the north and east fronts were built. By authority granted by the General Assembly the Commissioners contracted with the city of Des Moines, for use of the city sewers, and made the proper connections for the sewerage and drainage of the building and grounds.

There was expended during the years 1880 and 1881, upon the building \$258,145.38; for additional lot for boiler house \$1,725.00, and for sewers and use of the city sewers \$4,850; total expenditure from commencement \$1,844,553.88.

For the years 1882 and 1883 the work was almost exclusively upon the interior of the building. The interior of the dome was finished to the office floor, the grand stairs were built, the gallery story completed, the hall story, embracing the halls of the senate and house of representatives, the library, post and telegraph offices, the rooms of the lieutenant-governor and speaker, rooms for the secretaries of the senate and clerks of the house, and committee rooms for both houses were completed. On the office floor the main corridors, the rooms for Governor and Secretary of State were nearly completed, and the gas fixtures mainly put in.

The steam heating apparatus was completed in the finished part of the building, and a Howard tower clock was placed in the attic with dials in the house and senate chambers.

There was expended upon the building during the two years \$642,840.55, making the total expenditure from commencement \$2,477,394.43. For the years 1884 and 1885 the work done was upon the interior of the building, except the covering of the belt course and portico floors with copper. The plastering of the office and basement stories and marble work of the office story was completed. Encaustic tile floors were laid in the corridors of the first story, in the Treasurer's business office, and in the vaults and closets of the basement story. The corridors, rotunda and barber shop floors were laid in the basement with Italian marble tile. The woodwork was completed for the office story, except in the rooms for the Horticultural Society.

The suits of rooms for the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, land office, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Railroad Commissioners, Supreme Court consultation room, the Sergeant-at-Arms rooms of the Senate and House, the coat and smoking rooms and closets of the House and Senate were frescoed. The hard oil finish was done in the office story, except the Agricultural rooms, Custodian's room and the Supreme Court room. The two elevators were put in place. The rooms of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, consultation rooms, Attorney-General's rooms, private rooms of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Railroad Commissioners, and rooms of the Clerk of the Supreme Court were furnished. The land office was furnished except desks, and the furniture was all procured for the Supreme Court room, except the desks for the clerk and judges, which were partly done. The chairs for the Agricultural and Horticultural rooms were purchased. The street paving around the Capitol was completed, the curbing set and the sidewalk partly built. For the two years there was expended \$345,613.31, making the total expenditures from the beginning \$2,823,007.74.

From February 3, 1886, to the 30th day of June, 1886, (the date of this report), the side walks around Capitol square have been completed and some additional grading done for the same. Marble base has been placed in the basement corridors, barber shop and water closets. The steam heating contract has been completed, except the engineer's house. The wood work has been completed in the Horticultural rooms and in the basement story. The frescoing of the Supreme Court room has been finished, the south portico ceiling has

been plastered and painted, brass railings have been placed around the porticos, the plumbing has been completed in the basement story, and the hard oil finish mainly finished in the first story. Furniture has been provided for the Supreme Court room, Agricultural rooms, and for the land office. Mirrors and electric clocks and dials have been placed in the rooms of the Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, consultation room, land office, Governor's business room, Custodian's office, room of the Railroad Commissioners, Agricultural room, the room of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and in the House and Senate wash rooms. There has been expended upon the building during the present year the sum of \$50,286.59, making the total expenditure from the commencement \$2,873,294.59.

It would perhaps be well here to give the reasons why the steps on the south and west fronts have not been put up, as the stone for them has been cut and is upon the ground, and why the other outside work was not done. The legislature of 1886 having failed to make the small appropriation required to complete the building, the Commissioners thought it wise to complete the interior, as they had the material on hand and competent workmen.

The outside work can be done at any time in the future, and will require less skillful men. The hard woods and machinery, if left without special care, would greatly deteriorate. They, therefore, completed everything inside that they had the means to pay for.

We have briefly traced the legislation and the history of the construction of the Capitol from the passage of the original bill to that of the last General Assembly, legislating the Board out of existence. The only regret the members of the Board feel is that the financial situation of the State was such that the legislature was unable to make the small appropriation required to finish the building. Their estimates showed that it required to finish the

Engineer's house .....	\$ 872.00
Frescoing halls, corridors, etc. ....	11,900.00
Putting up steps, pointing walls, etc. ....	16,015.00
Finishing under steps .....	650.00
Total .....	\$ 29,337.00

The stone, consisting of granite base and rail, limestone, ashlar and freestone steps, platforms and balustrades for the two remaining flights of steps, is cut, ready for setting.

For the purpose of completing the building an additional appro-

priation of \$30,000 was asked. They would have felt that their work was completed could they have turned over the building, at least finished. The General Assembly of 1884 passed a concurrent resolution requiring the Commissioners to furnish to the next session plans and estimates for grading, improving and decorating the grounds about the Capitol. After examining plans submitted by Prof. Prentice of Cornell College, Ithaca, New York, Mr. Carpenter of Galesburg, Ill., and Mr. Weidenmann of New York, they contracted with the latter to furnish plans and information necessary to make the estimate required. They believe his plan, or one similar, would give to the building its best possible effect, and they are of the opinion that it will always appear incomplete until the ornamental grounds furnish a setting worthy of the building.

In concluding this report it may not be amiss to say a few words of themselves and their relations to the State, the public and each other during the fourteen years that they have acted together. The Governor was made by law the presiding officer of the Board, and six different Governors have met with them, otherwise there has been but one change in the membership of the Board since its organization, and that by the death of Mr. Fisher. The Commissioners were selected, two from each political party, and came together comparatively strangers. During that long period, while they have differed on many matters, these differences have never degenerated into personal feeling, or diminished in any degree the profound respect inspired by the consciousness that each was honestly, and to the extent of his ability, endeavoring to promote the best interests of the work in their charge, and they will carry away with them none but the most pleasant recollections.

While there have probably been mistakes made, they think they can safely challenge, in every particular, any building in the country for a comparison in cost, in workmanship, in material or in its adaptation to the purposes for which it is intended. In a period when the builders of almost every important work have been severely censured, and their actions impugned, the public has dealt kindly with the Commissioners. No criticism from any source, or, at least, any respectable source, has been made upon their management.

The public has awarded to them all that could be asked—its confidence.

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

1. Report of the Superintendent.
2. Report of the Architect.
3. Report of the Superintendent of Finance.
4. Report of the Custodian.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN G. FOOTE.  
R. S. FINKBINE.  
CYRUS FOREMAN.  
PETER A. DEY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION,  
OF THE MATERIAL PURCHASED AND WORK DONE ON  
THE NEW CAPITOL, FROM FEBRUARY 3, TO JUNE 30,  
1886.

*To the Board of Capitol Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report of the work done, and material purchased, from the date of my last report to this date.

The sidewalks around the Capitol square have been completed, and some additional grading done for the same.

Marble base has been placed in the basement corridors, barber shop, and water closet. The steam heating contract has been completed with the exception of the engineer's house, which was not in condition to have the work done. The wood work has been completed in the Horticultural rooms and in the basement story.

The frescoing of the Supreme Court room has been completed, the south portico ceiling has been plastered and painted. Brass railings have been placed around the porticoes, the plumbing has been completed in the basement story, the hard oil finish has been completed in the first story, with the exception of the rooms in which the frescoing is not done, in these rooms the last coat of hard oil has been omitted. The hard oil finish in the basement story has been completed with two coats, shelving for books and papers has been placed in the store rooms of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and of the Railroad Commissioners. Furniture has been provided for the Supreme Court rooms, for the Agricultural rooms and for the land office. Brass fenders and irons have been provided for the fire places in the rooms of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Auditor, Treasurer, Custodian, consultation room, Railroad Commissioners, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Agricultural rooms, Attorney General and the private rooms of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mirrors have been placed in the rooms of the Auditor, Treasurer, Superinten-

dent of Public Instruction, consultation room, land office, the Governor's business room, Custodian's office, the room of the Railroad Commissioners, Agricultural room, the room of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and in the House and Senate wash rooms.

Electric clock dials have been placed in the Agricultural room, the Railroad Commissioners, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Custodian's office, the Horticultural room, the Supreme Court room, the land office, Treasurer's office, office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor's office, Secretary of State's office, in the Governor's business and private offices and in the Clerk of the Supreme Court's office.

Appended is a statement showing the material purchased since the date of my last report.

A statement of the furniture and fixtures purchased and made.

A statement of the machinery and material delivered to the State Agricultural Society under a resolution of the last General Assembly.

A statement of the machinery and tools sent to the Anamosa Penitentiary under a resolution of the Seventeenth General Assembly.

A statement of the total amount of material used in the construction of the Capitol, and a statement of the tools, machinery and other property belonging to the State, on hands.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. FINKBINE,  
*Superintendent.*

*Statement of material purchased from the date of last report to June 30, 1886.*

Lumber, feet—

Ash .....	16,178
White oak .....	4,357
Red oak .....	7,381
Yellow pine .....	4,459
White pine .....	6,418
Poplar .....	8,184

Total lumber..... 46,828

Bronze hardware—

Shutter knobs, dozen.....	16
Door locks, dozen.....	23
Door bolts, dozen.....	88
Door butts, pairs.....	704
Door latches .....	5
Door butts (iron) pairs.....	3

Marble—

Radiator tops, square feet.....	584
Base, lineal feet.....	1,400
Vault doors .....	1

Plate-glass—

Polished, square feet.....	350 8-12
Enameled, square feet.....	110 10-12
Silvered, square feet.....	376

Brass railing, feet.....	1774
Marble basin slabs, square feet.....	544
Slate, squares.....	18
Stucco, pounds.....	3,600
Lime, bushels.....	124
Hydraulic cement, pounds.....	1,440
Portland cement, barrels.....	104
Drain tile, feet.....	225
Putty, pounds.....	804
White lead, pounds.....	200
Red lead, pounds.....	25
Turpentine, gallons.....	10
Linseed oil, gallons.....	25
Wood filler, pounds.....	604
Hard oil, gallons.....	61
Japan, gallons.....	5
Kerosene, gallons.....	25
Cylinder oil, gallons.....	244

Cylinder glass, square feet.....	400
Cotton waste, pounds.....	650
Cabinet glue, pounds.....	943
Nails, pounds.....	878
Cast iron, pounds.....	245
Brass screws, gross.....	12
Iron screws, gross.....	15
Bolts, pairs.....	49
Sand paper, reams.....	9
Coal, bushels.....	2,546
Water, gallons.....	252,300
Brick.....	800

*Statement of furniture and fixtures made and purchased from February 3 to June 30, 1886.*

Autograph case in library.....	1
Judges' desk in Supreme Court room.....	1
Clerks' desk in Supreme Court room.....	1
Desks for land office.....	2
Desks for agricultural rooms.....	3
Table for Attorney-General's rooms.....	1
Tables for agricultural rooms.....	3
Table for clerk of Supreme Court.....	1
Cases for agricultural rooms.....	4
Book case for agricultural rooms.....	1
Lounges for agricultural rooms.....	2
Mirrors and frames.....	14
Sets of fenders and andirons.....	14
Table for Governor's rooms.....	1
Window shades and fixtures.....	17
Brussels carpet, yards.....	312½
Wilton carpet, yards.....	278

*Statement of machinery and loose material loaned and turned over to the State Agricultural Society, in accordance with a resolution of the Twenty-first General Assembly. (See page 800, House Journal.)*

**Loaned—**

40 feet 23-16 shafting, including collars, couplings, hangings and pulleys valued at.....	\$ 100.00
52 feet 12 belt, value.....	26.00
1 slide valve 10x16 engine with band-wheel, value.....	300.00
Total.....	\$ 426.00

**Turned over—**

98,322 ft. lumber and timber, value, \$7 per M.....	\$ 688.25
Sash.....	24.10
Nails.....	35.37
Paints.....	92.94
Miscellaneous items.....	62.65
Total.....	\$ 903.31

A detailed schedule of the above receipted for by the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society is filed with the Secretary of State, also a copy filed with the Custodian of the Capitol.

*Statement of tools and machinery sent to the Anamosa Penitentiary under a resolution of the General Assembly in 1873.*

1 hoisting engine, cost.....	\$ 1,197.24
1 steam derrick, cost.....	258.32
1 hand-power derrick, cost.....	470.00
1 ladder derrick, cost.....	55.51
256 ft. steel wire rope, cost.....	87.68
1050 lbs. galvanized wire rope, cost.....	189.00
415 lbs. manilla rope, cost.....	58.10
10 wire rope sockets, cost.....	25.00
22 clevises cost the State.....	27.50
2 iron skeleton blocks, cost.....	70.00

**In 1879—**

Mast and boom for buggy derrick, cost.....	112.50
Iron and iron work buggy derrick, cost.....	422.72
Labor, building derrick, cost.....	68.25
835 ft. steel wire rope, cost.....	191.75
320 lbs. manilla rope, cost.....	41.60
1620 lbs. gal. iron wire rope, cost.....	226.80
4 blocks, cost.....	25.20
520 lbs. clevis and chain, cost.....	52.40
2 pair stone trucks, cost.....	180.80
1 pair stone trucks, cost.....	32.40
4 truck wheels, cost.....	14.00
1 hand-power, cost.....	30.50
23 wire rope sockets, cost.....	63.00
Boom and mast for boom derrick, cost.....	57.63
Iron and castings for boom derrick.....	57.63
Iron and castings for boom derrick.....	113.80
Iron work for boom derrick.....	68.31
Wood work for boom derrick.....	19.50

## In 1881—

Hoisting engine.....	1
Steel wire rope, feet.....	555
Shaft.....	1
Spar wheel.....	1
Clutch and pinion.....	1
Fork.....	1
Smoke stack.....	1
Set boxing.....	1
Box gauges.....	1
The above cost the State \$1,175.66.	

## In 1882—

Buggy derrick.....	1
Steel wire rope, feet.....	820
Galvanized wire rope, pounds.....	975
Clevises.....	21
Rope sockets.....	22
Steel crowbar, pounds.....	340
Railroad iron, pounds.....	5,270
Hand-cars.....	2
The above cost the State \$1,510.70.	

## In 1883—

1 hoisting engine, cost.....	\$ 1,250.00
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## In 1886—

1 double hoisting engine, cost.....	2,000.00
Total cost of tools and machinery sent to Anamosa Penitentiary.....	10,105.87

## Statement of materials received from April, 1878, to June 30, 1886.

	Yards.	Feet.	In.
Rubble stone, for concrete.....	1,020	00	0
Rubble stone, for walls.....	1,129	15	5
Total rubble.....	2,149	15	5
Dimension stone in foundations.....	4,829	11	8

## Dimension Stone in Superstructure—cubic feet.

Granite.....	11,870.0
Iowa City limestone.....	44,429.2
Anamosa limestone.....	1,654.2
Lemont limestone.....	17,404.6
Carroll county sandstone.....	145,789.7
Ste. Genevieve sandstone.....	130,768.11
Forest City sandstone.....	9,923.5
Total stone in superstructure.....	361,339 9-12

## Cement—

	Bbls.	Lbs.
Hydraulic.....	29,883	62
Portland.....	1,084	100
Total cement.....	30,767	162

Stucco, tons.....	549
Stucco (fine), barrels.....	1,986
Kune's cement, barrels.....	66
Lime, bushels.....	21,160½
Sand, bushels.....	366,307
Water, gallons.....	11,901,145

## Brick—

Fire.....	21,100
Pressed.....	17,350
Common.....	18,975,280
Total.....	14,013,730

Pitch, pounds.....	43,480
Cast iron, pounds.....	628,561
Wrought iron, pounds.....	2,220,023
Total iron, pounds.....	2,848,584

Cast steel, pounds.....	8,139½
Nails, pounds.....	87,462
Copper and bronze, pounds.....	282,341
Drain-tile, feet.....	3,574½
Slate, squares.....	568½
Porous terra cotta, squares.....	524½

## Terra Cotta—

Balusters, pieces.....	444
Chimney tops, pieces.....	13
Cornice, feet.....	23
Hip and ridge moulds, feet.....	810

## Lead—

Sheet, pounds.....	18,791½
Pig, pounds.....	8,489
Pipe, pounds.....	1,651
Total pounds.....	23,881½

## Sheet iron—

Black, pounds.....	13,615
Galvanized, pounds.....	11,352
Total pounds.....	24,967

## Lumber—

White pine, feet.....	1,595,637
Yellow pine, feet.....	194,002
Poplar, feet.....	44,833
Black walnut, feet.....	80,398
White walnut, feet.....	42,044
Cherry, feet.....	35,520
Ash, feet.....	101,746
Chestnut, feet.....	30,957
White oak, feet.....	77,597
Red oak, feet.....	22,324
Mahogany, feet.....	5,471
<b>Total lumber, feet.....</b>	<b>2,230,528</b>
Lath.....	466,900
Lath iron wire, square yards.....	1,006
Iron sash cord, feet.....	40
Copper sash cord, feet.....	13,400
Brads, papers.....	878
Wood screws, iron, gross.....	2,655
Wood screws, brass, gross.....	352
Wood screws, nickel plated, gross.....	9
Wood screws, blued, gross.....	6
Wood bolts.....	14,539
Steam pipes, feet.....	170,167
Water pipes, feet.....	1,725
Gas pipes, feet.....	28,892
Galvanized iron pipes, feet.....	4,561
Brass pipes, feet.....	3,639
Brass pipe, tinned, feet.....	100
Cast iron pipe, feet.....	2,513
<b>Total pipe, feet, 211,597; miles.....</b>	<b>40.56</b>

The above does not include the pipe in the radiators.

Lubricating oil, gallons.....	896½
Kerosene, gallons.....	736
Tallow, pounds.....	3,191½
Turpentine, gallons.....	809
Linseed oil, gallons.....	1,193½
Hard oil, gallons.....	482
Gold leaf, packs.....	868
Gold leaf size, pounds.....	50
White lead, pounds.....	27,968
Red lead, pounds.....	4,506
Plastering hair, bushels.....	1,740

## Glass—

Rough plate, square feet.....	1,601
Polished plate, square feet.....	22,189 11-12
Polished plate, beveled, square feet.....	63½
Polished plate, enameled square feet.....	1,785 6-12
Polished plate, silvered, square feet.....	608 1-6
Stained glass, square feet.....	1,182½
Cylinder glass, square feet.....	1,001
Vault doors.....	12
Encaustic tile floors, square feet.....	43,153
Marble tile floors, square feet.....	17,481 1-6
Glue cabinet, pounds.....	5,227
Glue stucco.....	9,157
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,384</b>

## Marble work—

Grand stairs, urinals.....	
Set door jambs and casings.....	25
Set door jambs and casings.....	8
Mantles.....	23
Fountains.....	4
Base, feet.....	2,057
Wainscoting, feet.....	24,787
Radiator tops, feet.....	346
Window sills, feet.....	650

Summary of items sent to Anamosa Penitentiary, to the Agricultural Society and left on hand.

Cost of machinery, etc., sent Anamosa.....	\$ 10,105.87
Value of machinery at Agricultural Society.....	1,327.31
Value of machinery on hand.....	5,480.14
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 16,913.32</b>

Summary statement of tools, machinery and material on hand June 30, 1886.

1 mortise machine, value.....	\$ 25.00
18 clamps.....	21.00
Saw and brace, 2 grindstones, shaft and pulley.....	14.25
1 pair tinner's shears.....	1.60
1 lot of hand clamps.....	12.65
1 steel wheelbarrow.....	12.00
Glue kettles and heaters.....	6.75
Saw, clamp and vise.....	2.25
Planing machinery.....	1,152.38
Benches and forge.....	75.

Ratchet drills .....	\$ 16.00
Lot belting .....	71.56
Anvils, vise and bellows .....	19.00
Hand power derricks and railroad iron .....	746.00
Tape, level and anemometer .....	107.75
Furniture .....	45.00
Dimension stone .....	427.96
Marble fittings .....	435.51
Steam fittings .....	183.71
Glue, nails and hardware .....	63.42
Lumber .....	361.19
Lead .....	43.65
Hammers, blocks, etc. ....	76.50
Steam pipe .....	52.40
Brass pipe and fittings .....	120.08
Paints, oils, brushes, etc. ....	157.98
Tools and machinery at United States Post-office .....	1,229.65
Total .....	\$ 5,480.14

A detailed, itemized statement of the above is on file with the Secretary of State, and a copy is filed with the Custodian of the Capitol.

*Percentage of cost of the items in new capitol:*

Excavation and drainage .....	0.6257
Cistern .....	0.0528
Repairs to first foundation .....	1.8217
Concrete, labor on .....	0.3165
Printing and advertising .....	0.1116
Board of Commissioners .....	0.8595
Cast iron work .....	0.2115
Wrought iron work .....	6.5290
Sheet metal work .....	0.7316
Prismatic lights .....	0.1674
Stone .....	16.9289
Stone cutting .....	11.9066
Stone setting and masonry .....	2.4212
Stone rubbing .....	0.9090
Extra handling stone .....	0.0746
Brick .....	4.4399
Brick masonry .....	4.2472
Plain plastering .....	1.5878
Ornamental plastering .....	1.0184
Scagliola work .....	0.4899
Water .....	0.1246
Sand .....	0.3002
Lime .....	0.2736

Cement .....	1.7346
Accidents .....	0.0345
Paints and oils .....	0.2035
Painting .....	1.2790
Glass .....	0.9344
Fresco painting .....	0.9798
General labor .....	1.9103
Roofing and guttering .....	3.3120
Terra cotta work .....	0.1288
Lot and sewer .....	0.3481
Machinery and tools .....	1.1954
Heating and ventilating .....	2.8350
Lumber and timber .....	2.2458
Nails and hardware .....	0.5349
Carpenter work .....	6.1750
Railroad .....	0.5730
Fuel .....	0.2903
Heating expenses .....	0.3825
Boiler and engine house .....	0.8996
Cleaning and pointing walls .....	0.0083
Marble work .....	4.0755
Plumbing .....	0.5076
Gas fitting .....	0.2386
Electric work .....	0.2070
Interest and discount .....	0.1099
Floor tiling .....	1.2004
Plans .....	0.3058
Patterns and models .....	0.2738
Furniture .....	4.4946
Expenses .....	0.1739
Salaries .....	4.8698
Adjutant-General's office .....	0.1052
Work ordered by Twentieth General Assembly .....	0.0074
Capitol grounds .....	0.0656
Street improvements .....	0.8698
Elevators .....	0.2658
Governor's settlement account .....	0.0019

*Summary of cost by percentage.*

Excavation, concrete and general labor .....	2.8325
Stone in building .....	82.2403
Brick in building .....	8.6871
Lime, cement, sand, water and fuel .....	2.7133
Cast, wrought and sheet metal work .....	7.5795
Plastering and scagliola work .....	8.0961
Paints, painting and glass .....	8.4962

Board of commissioners and salaries.....	5.7263
Repairs to first foundation.....	1.8217
Roofing and guttering.....	3.3120
Steam heating, plumbing and gas fitting.....	3.5812
Marble and tile.....	5.2769
Carpenter work, lumber and hardware.....	8.9557
Lot, sewer and boiler house.....	1.2477
Furniture.....	4.4946
Machinery, railroad and heating expenses.....	2.1509
Adjutant-General's office, street improvements, capitol grounds and work by 20th General Assembly .....	1.0480
All other expenses .....	1.9210

## REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT TO THE BOARD OF CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE,  
DES MOINES, IOWA, June 29, 1886. }

*To the Board of Capitol Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN—In presenting this, my last report, I think it advisable to give a general resume of the architectural work from the organization of the first Board of Commissioners.

When the original Board of Commissioners was organized, on the 25th day of May, 1870, they found three plans for a capitol building had been procured in a competition instituted by the Census Board, no one of which was entirely satisfactory. These plans, in connection with one made by Messrs. Cochrane & Piquenard, were submitted to Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the capitol at Washington, D. C., with instructions "to suggest such modifications, and make such revision of estimates as he should deem best, in order to fully determine that the expenditure under the plan which might be adopted should not exceed \$1,500,000."

In conformity with these directions, Mr. Clark made the following report:

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1871. }

HON. CHARLES DUDLEY, *Commissioner, etc., for New Capitol Building for the State of Iowa:*

SIR—I have examined, as well as the time would permit me, the plans, specifications and estimates for the new Capitol building for the State of Iowa, and have the honor to submit the following remarks concerning them:

The plans showing the interior I consider well arranged, and are made substantially in accordance with the modifications which I recommended both verbally to the Commissioners and in my communication to them, dated September 24, 1870. I have no alteration to suggest relative to them, except the abolition of the basement story. As relates to the exterior, I will offer some suggestions with a view to lessen the cost of the structure.

1. A large sum might be saved, in my opinion, the appearance of the building improved, by reducing the height of the basement story, and abolishing the floor between the basement and cellar, making of them one story, instead of two, as shown on the section.

According to the basement design, the first floor is reached by thirty steps, and the cellar is without light, or at least only such light as may be obtained from windows below the surface of the ground. I would suggest that the first floor should not be over twelve steps above the surface, and that the cellar story should have the benefit of the lower windows above the ground line, thus getting light and air. As the steam pipes must run through the rooms and passages of this story, the walls will be kept warm enough to prevent the condensation of any moisture on them, thus making it sufficiently dry for storing records, etc.

2. The panel and the acroteria in the pediment might be omitted. The finish of the walls of the porticos in the rear of the columns might be less elaborate, and the attached columns of the arcade omitted, leaving plain piers.

3. The foliated caps of the columns might be made of iron, particularly if the stone used should be of a soft and porous quality.

These suggestions are made mainly to keep the cost within the sum fixed by law, as I am of the opinion that the estimate is twenty per cent less than the actual cost, there being no allowance for contingencies, superintendence, expenses of commission, etc., etc.

In relation to the heating and ventilating, I would suggest that a boiler vault should be constructed outside the building, but in connection with it, at the corner near the smoke stack indicated on the plan. The location of the boiler house at the corner of the grounds, as proposed, would increase the cost of the heating apparatus, and would cause a loss of heat by having so great a distance to carry steam, without any compensating advantage. A change in the position of the exhausting shaft might also be made to advantage, the present being at the base of the dome. When a dome is erected and strong winds press against it from certain directions, there will be a tendency to force the air down the shaft and prevent a proper ventilation; the further the shafts are from the dome, the better.

In conclusion, I would state that, in my opinion, with the above mentioned modifications and judicious management, this building can be erected for the sum named in the law.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK, *Architect.*

This report, so far as the exterior is concerned, was based upon the design furnished by Messrs. Cochrane & Piquenard, and which was finally adopted, with some of the modifications suggested by Mr. Clark incorporated in it, but fortunately not all of them. His first recommendation, in regard to the basement, can be accounted for

upon no other hypothesis than an *extreme* desire to conform to the instructions of the Board in the practice of economy, and this the *easiest* way to accomplish that end. Had this story been omitted the beauty of the building would have been marred forever, and the public service would have been crippled for want of valuable space that could be procured in no other way for the same amount of money. Had this story been made one course of stone (29 inches) *higher* the effect would have been as good or better, and the lighting of the rooms would have been much more thoroughly accomplished.

In October, 1870, the Board appointed Messrs. Cochrane & Piquenard, of Chicago, general architects and superintendents, and instructed them to modify the plans, with reference to the suggestions made by Mr. Clark, so as to provide sufficient room for the requirements of the State, and in order to keep within the limit fixed by law, to forego the ornamental rather than the useful and essential.

They at once prepared the plans for the foundation and cellar walls, and the sewerage system, so that work could be commenced in the spring of 1871, and also made scale drawings for the floor plans, sections to a scale of 8 feet to 1 inch, and prepared the specifications for the whole work.

According to these plans, and with Mr. J. C. Cochrane, of Chicago, acting as the supervising architect, the original foundation walls were put in place.

When the present Board was organized, on the 17th day of April, 1872, the plans were in the condition as above stated, and the action taken in regard to them can best be described by quoting from the second biennial report, which is as follows:

"The Commissioners have not been unmindful of that provision of the law which requires them to 'direct all their action with a view to the completion of the building for the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars,' or of the oath taken by them, which exposes them to the pains and penalties of perjury, if by any action of theirs that sum is exceeded in the construction of the Capitol. The plans and specifications were virtually adopted by their predecessors and the execution of them actually commenced. The plans were indeed formally adopted by a vote of this Board, without any inquiry or judgment, however, as to their merits, but because their adoption was considered an accomplished fact. It was important for the Commissioners, if they should build the Capitol according to the plans

which came to them from their predecessors, to know whether they would be in danger of transgressing the limit of expenditures fixed by law. Messrs. Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, were instructed to prepare a careful and detailed estimate of the cost of the building according to the plans and specifications received from the old Board. They did so, and reported their estimate to the Board. This estimate, together with the plans and specifications were referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Finkbine and Mr. Dey, with instructions to examine them and to report their opinion to the Board. In their report they state that the estimate of the cost of the building would largely exceed the limit fixed by the law. The same committee were then instructed to inquire and report whether it was advisable to reduce the cost of the building by diminishing its size. The committee in their report advised against reducing the size of the building, and their report was adopted. The Board then determined, in order to reduce the cost of the building within the limits prescribed by law, to change the plans and specifications, as follows: To change the cut stone cornice to galvanized iron; the cut stone capitals to cast iron; the grand stair case from marble to iron, to put hard wood floors in the halls and corridors instead of marble; to leave out the committee rooms over the library, and in the upper story of the east wing; to change the glass from French plate to French cylinder, double thick or English crystal. By making these changes, which is considered preferable to reducing the size of the building, the Board estimated that a saving would be effected of \$116,945.91, and the cost of the building brought within the limit fixed by law. But it should be distinctly understood that these changes are not made in accordance with the taste of the Commissioners, they are made from necessity, not from choice. If the legislature would place another hundred thousand dollars at the disposal of the Commissioners, they would be cheerfully abandoned. The conceptions of the great architects of ancient times, embodied in the orders of architecture and displayed in the capital of the column, and in the architrave, the frieze and the cornice of the entablature were designed to be executed in stone; a cornice of galvanized iron or a capital of cast iron is an imitation and a counterfeit. The rooms over the library and in the upper story of the east wing can be constructed at a more convenient season hereafter; marble can be substituted at some future time for iron in the grand stair case, and in the halls and corridors

for wooden floors; and an inferior kind of glass can be exchanged for that of a superior quality, but the iron cornice and the iron capitals can never be replaced by stone, but must remain disfigured by rust, to mar forever the beauty of the building and to exhibit to future ages the depraved taste of the present generation."

On the 3rd day of September, 1872, Mr. John C. Coghrrne resigned his position as one of the architects, because of the pressure of business in Chicago, and Mr. A. H. Piquenard was appointed sole architect.

Under Mr. Piquenard the plans were again revised and all the diagrams and details made for the building up to the roof line, except for the inside finish and decoration.

The Sixteenth General Assembly directed the Board to restore the original specifications so far as the change affected the capitals of the columns and pilasters and the cornice, making them of stone, and the drawings were made in accordance therewith.

As the work progressed other changes were made in the drawings and specifications, under the direction of the Board, with the view of having both the material and workmanship of the best quality. It being almost an impossibility to procure limestone of sufficient size and good quality for the columns around the rotunda, on the legislative floor, granite was substituted. The original specification for the roof provided for iron frame work, covered with wood sheeting and galvanized iron. This not being fire-proof, it was decided to cover the roof with porous terra cotta tiles, on the iron frame, and slate bedded in Portland cement. This being heavier than the former covering the iron trusses were made stronger.

Thus far the architectural work was completed when, on the 19th day of November, 1876, Mr. Piquenard died at his home in Springfield, Illinois. What loss the State and the world of art sustained in his death cannot be estimated. He was a man scholarly in his attainments, grand in his conceptions and abounding in expedients, standing at the first rank in the profession. He was genial in his deportment and attentive to business, and during life enjoyed the full confidence of his colleagues in this and other work.

On the 1st day of January, 1877, Mr. M. E. Bell and myself, as the firm of Bell & Hackney, were appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Piquenard's death.

The Board being desirous of completing the building as a whole, and not leave a portion to be built in the future at a much greater ex-

pense, we were directed to prepare plans, details and estimates for the central and four small domes, to be submitted to the Seventeenth General Assembly. The original plan provided for iron construction in the domes, but this being deemed not the best material for outdoor construction, from its tendency to corrode, and its liability to expand and contract with every change of temperature, we were directed to make our designs for stone domes, having iron frame work in the tholus only, and this to be covered with brick and heavy copper.

These instructions were obeyed and subsequently the legislature directed the domes to be built, which has been done, making them substantially as above described. The inner dome being made of iron frame-work, covered with galvanized iron, and the peristyle columns are made of iron covered with scagliola.

The change of stone for iron in the main dome imposed a much greater weight on the substructure than had been contemplated by Mr. Piquenard, and we found it necessary to increase the size and strength of the dome supports at four points, beginning at the foundation line and continuing up to the level of the ceiling of the Senate, which was done in a satisfactory manner, as there are no signs of settlement in any part.

We were next directed to make designs for finishing the legislative and library departments, changing from the original specifications so as to make encaustic tile floors in the library and corridors; marble wainscoting in the library, corridors, legislative halls and in the lobbies; scagliola columns in the Senate and House of Representatives; stucco cornices; hard wood finish for doors, casings, wainscoting in the rooms, etc.; plate glass in the windows; and also the furniture for these departments.

After visiting various buildings in the east and viewing the cramped condition of most of the libraries, and realizing the rapidity with which our own library is growing, it was deemed best to dispense with the committee rooms, which were designed to be built over the library room, and make the whole space into one large room 52x108 feet and 45 feet high, with five tiers of shelving. This was done at a small increase in the cost, but we have in return therefor a room of elegant proportions and that has a capacity to accommodate the accumulation of books for many years to come.

While this work was in progress we also made plans for the steam heating works and the tunnel connecting them with the building.

Mr. L. R. Greene, an eminent steam heating and sanitary engineer of Boston, made the drawings and specifications for the heating apparatus, and the satisfactory working of the same has proven the wisdom in procuring his services.

Having been appointed supervising architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., Mr. M. E. Bell resigned his position as one of the architects on the 18th day of December, 1883, leaving me in charge of the work.

At this time the detail drawings were all made for the library, the legislative department, the grand stairway and the east and west corridors, most of the work was finished, and the mural decorations executed. Since then the detail drawings have been made for all the State offices, the Supreme Court department, and the basement story, including the furniture, which has been manufactured by our own workmen in the building, or made by contract from special designs for each department. Most of this work has been completed, and the mural decorations executed in the Supreme Court department and in the principal State offices.

In order to make an estimate of the cost of grading and parking the Capitol grounds, Mr. J. Weideman, a landscape architect of New York City, was employed to make preliminary drawings, sections and profiles, with specifications, sufficient to give an intelligent knowledge of the amount and quality of the work to be done. These drawings were furnished, and the estimate made to the Twenty-first General Assembly.

The scale drawings with all the details, by which the work has been executed, the drawings for the parts remaining unfinished, and the plans for parking the grounds, have all been arranged and placed in the hands of the Custodian. I have also had made, in water colors, an accurate perspective showing the south and west fronts of the building, which will be framed and hung in the Custodian's office.

Having come to this work in the spring of 1874, under Mr. Piquenard; having been selected one of the architects to succeed him in 1877, and having had charge of the architectural work since December, 1883, it has been with the greatest of interest that I have watched the development of every part of the building, and leaving it can feel a just pride in knowing it to be a creditable monument to its originators, to you gentlemen, who have labored so faithfully in its execution, and to the State.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the uniform courtesy and consideration, and the confidence imposed in me during this long term of service, I am

Very respectfully,  
W. F. HACKNEY, *Architect.*

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FINANCE.

To the Board of Capitol Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present my final statements of the appropriations and expenditures for the new capitol from May 29, 1870, to June 30, 1886.

The accompanying statements are in the following order of exhibits:

A. Classified statement of expenditures from the commencement of the work to June 30, 1886.

B. General statement of expenditures in detail from February 4, 1886, to June 30, 1886.

C. General statement of cash received from February 4, 1886, to June 30, 1886, and the balance on hand.

D. Classified statement of expenditures from February 4, 1886, to June 30, 1886.

E. Classified statement of expenditures from May 25, 1870, to June 30, 1886.

F. Condensed statement of appropriations and expenditures.

G. Statement of ledger balances June 30, 1886.

H. Statement of the cost of new capitol June 30, 1886.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. FOOTE,  
*Superintendent of Finance,*

## EXHIBIT "A."

*Classified statement of expenditures from the commencement of the work to February 3, 1886.*

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Excavation and drainage .....	\$ 17,978.87
Cistern .....	1,512.12
Repairs on first foundation .....	52,343.76
Concrete, labor on .....	9,083.71
Printing and advertising .....	3,200.76
Water .....	3,564.25
Cash .....	3,774.20
Board of Commissioners .....	24,292.55
Cast iron work .....	6,087.98
Rubbing stone .....	26,115.56
Accidents .....	631.42
Extra handling stone .....	2,214.46
Stone setting and masonry .....	69,575.81
Paints and oils .....	8,965.47
Roofing and guttering .....	94,754.95
Terra cotta work .....	3,700.04
Lot and sewer .....	10,000.00
Machinery and tools .....	34,492.15
Heating and ventilating .....	72,816.62
Painting .....	84,238.82
Lumber and timber .....	68,304.49
Railroad .....	16,458.63
Fuel .....	8,053.67
Cleaning and pointing .....	236.77
Glass .....	26,439.47
Marble work .....	115,813.61
Plumbing .....	14,444.36
Boiler and engineer's house .....	25,844.10
Stone .....	486,419.06
Nails and hardware .....	14,469.40
Stone cutting .....	342,090.37
Wrought iron work .....	187,335.94
Gas fitting .....	6,839.65
General labor .....	53,687.30
Cement .....	49,714.12
Brick .....	127,565.79
Sand .....	8,624.00
Sheet metal work .....	20,599.62
Prismatic lights .....	3,082.23
Plain plastering .....	45,413.75
Scagliola work .....	13,934.85
Ornamental plastering .....	29,258.05
Electric work .....	5,611.90
Interest and discount .....	5,155.20
Fresco painting .....	26,565.06
Floor tiling .....	34,485.58
Heating expenses .....	10,882.99
Plans .....	8,784.13
Furniture .....	121,049.92

## EXHIBIT "A"—CONTINUED.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Patterns and models.....	\$ 7,888.75
Brick masonry.....	122,021.96
Extra work ordered by General Assembly.....	208.55
Salaries.....	184,770.32
Adjutant-General's office.....	3,021.01
Capitol grounds.....	1,853.70
Expenses.....	4,803.92
Lime.....	7,859.58
Carpenter work.....	167,788.76
Elevators.....	3,721.85
Street improvements.....	19,822.89
Total.....	\$ 823,007.74

## EXHIBIT "B."

General statement of expenditures in detail from February 4, to June 30, 1886.

Date of voucher.	No. of voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1886.				
March 2	4014	Ewing, Jewett & Chandler.	Lumber.....	\$ 43.20
March 2	4015	J. K. & W. H. Gilchrist.	Lumber.....	120.64
March 2	4016	Patten & Hill.	Lumber.....	90.57
March 2	4017	H. F. Getchell & Sons.	Lumber.....	40.60
March 2	4018	F. K. Wilson.	Gas fitting.....	7.34
March 2	4019	Harlan Bros.	Paints and oils.....	42.73
March 2	4020	Ed Wright, Secretary.	Expenditures.....	39.38
March 2	4021	Heroy & Marrenner.	Mirrors.....	500.29
March 2	4022	Russell & Erwin, Man. Co.	Springs for hinges.....	2.10
March 2	4023	Fowler & Nepl.	Railing and electric work.....	24.05
March 2	4024	J. D. Seeberger.	Hardware.....	2.00
March 2	4025	Bolton Bros.	Hardware, nails and tools.....	25.31
March 2	4026	Enterprise Machine Works.	Iron and shop work.....	20.64
March 3	4027	John G. Foote, Supt.	Pay-roll.....	2,842.70
March 3	4027	R. S. Finkbine.	Salary as Superintendent.....	350.00
March 3	4027	W. F. Hackney.	Salary as Architect.....	250.00
March 3	4027	John G. Foote.	Per diem and expenses as S. of F.....	102.50
March 31	4028	Mitchell, Vance & Co.	Gas fixtures.....	30.10
March 31	4029	Berry Bros.	Wood fillet.....	25.35
March 31	4030	Geo. R. Carpenter & Co.	Cotton waste.....	60.52
March 31	4031	Pottier & Strymus.	Glue.....	207.66
March 31	4032	Ed Wright, Secretary.	Expenditures.....	22.10
March 31	4033	F. K. Wilson.	Fittings & pipe covering.....	32.12
March 31	4034	Bolton Bros.	Nails, hardware and tools.....	61.01
March 31	4035	Perkins & Perkins.	Cement and stucco.....	9.45
March 31	4036	Patten & Hill.	Lumber.....	75.10
March 31	4037	H. E. Getchell & Sons.	Lumber.....	144.19
March 31	4038	Chicago Lumber Company.	Lumber.....	85.12
March 31	4039	John G. Foote, Supt.	Pay-roll.....	2,577.16
March 31	4039	R. S. Finkbine.	Salary as Superintendent.....	350.00
March 31	4039	W. F. Hackney.	Salary as Architect.....	250.00
March 31	4039	John G. Foote.	Per diem and expenses as Supt. of F.....	60.50
April 15	4040	Jas. T. Priestly.	Services to J. Hall, injured.....	27.50
April 15	4041	G. F. Hanawalt.	Services to J. Hall, injured.....	45.00
April 15	4042	J. W. Randolph.	Medicines for J. Hall, injured.....	34.80
April 15	4043	Aug. Knorr.	Presso painting.....	949.76
April 15	4044	Central Union Tel. Co.	Rental to July 1, 1886.....	16.20
April 16	4045	Ellithorpe Air Brake Co.	Two hydraulic elevators.....	3,894.68
April 16	4046	Board of Commissioners.	Per diem and expenses.....	14.50
May 4	4047	Hopkins & Dickenson M. Co.	Bronze hardware.....	303.86
May 4	4048	Walworth Manufg Co.	Settlement of contract.....	6,624.20
May 4	4049	U. S. Express Co.	Express charges.....	19.15
May 4	4050	Bolton Bros.	Nails, hardware and iron.....	53.05
May 4	4051	Vianedge & Drake.	Kerosene oil.....	3.75
May 4	4052	Carter & Hussey.	Blanks.....	4.50
May 4	4053	Dayton & Sons.	Marble work.....	21.82
May 4	4054	Thomas & Rice.	Wrought iron work.....	11.45
May 4	4055	C. H. Ward & Co.	Valve oil.....	16.40
May 4	4056	J. K. & W. H. Gilchrist.	Lumber.....	15.00
May 4	4057	H. F. Getchell & Sons.	Lumber.....	153.75
May 4	4058	Patten & Hill.	Lumber.....	114.70
May 4	4059	Chicago Lumber Company.	Lumber.....	161.38
May 4	4060	Ewing, Jewett & Chandler.	Lumber.....	203.81
May 4	4061	Harlan Bros.	Glass, putty, etc.....	32.25
May 4	4062	Holland & New.	Glass, putty, etc.....	17.40
May 4	4063	Wilson & Stein.	Castings and shopwork.....	8.96

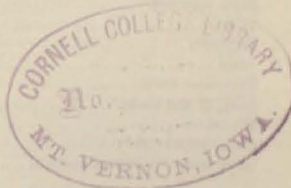
## EXHIBIT "B"—CONTINUED.

Date of voucher.	No. of voucher.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1886.				
May 4	4064	Union Brass Manufac'g Co.	Brass screws.....	\$ 19.00
May 5	4065	John G. Foote, Sup't.	Pay roll.....	3,618.56
May 5	4065	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as Superintendent.....	350.00
May 5	4065	W. F. Hackney.....	Salary as Architect.....	250.00
May 5	4065	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses—Supt. F.....	59.50
May 6	4066	Holland & New.....	Polished glass.....	162.31
May 26	4067	John W. Norris.....	Vault door.....	175.00
May 26	4068	Western Electric Co.....	Relays and wire for electric clocks.....	325.00
May 26	4069	Western Sand Blast Co.....	Plate glass and work.....	144.32
May 26	4070	Holland & New.....	Polished glass.....	40.00
May 26	4071	Berry & Bros.....	Oils.....	117.70
May 26	4072	Hopkins & Dickinson M. Co.	Hardware.....	196.83
June 2	4073	John G. Foote, Sup't.	Pay roll.....	4,338.80
June 2	4073	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as Superintendent.....	325.00
June 2	4073	W. F. Hackney.....	Salary as Architect.....	250.00
June 2	4073	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses—Supt. of F.....	144.00
June 2	4074	Des Moines Water Co.....	Water.....	15.26
June 2	4075	J. S. Conover & Co.....	Andirons and grate fenders.....	1,090.08
June 2	4076	James F. Burgess.....	Cast iron balusters.....	2.45
June 2	4077	H. F. Getchell & Sons.....	Lumber.....	28.70
June 2	4078	Perkins & Perkins.....	Line and stucco.....	13.75
June 2	4079	Harlan Bros.....	Brushes and oils.....	31.70
June 2	4080	Giant Coal Co.....	Coal.....	50.92
June 2	4081	Ewing, Jewett & Chandler.....	Lumber.....	113.34
June 2	4082	Holton Bros.....	Hardware and tin plates.....	53.25
June 2	4083	J. D. Seeberger.....	Hardware.....	1.33
June 2	4084	Chicago Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	56.00
June 2	4085	J. K. & W. H. Gileret.....	Lumber.....	12.50
June 16	4086	John G. Foote, Sup't.	Pay roll—partial payment.....	490.75
June 16	4087	Iowa Pipe and Tile Co.....	Tiling.....	5.00
June 16	4088	Davidson & Sons.....	Marble work.....	910.55
June 16	4089	Holland & New.....	Plate glass.....	39.08
June 16	4090	Iowa Granite & Marble Co.....	Marble work.....	68.44
June 16	4091	Vineyard & Drake.....	Oil and candles.....	7.85
June 16	4092	Hopkins & Dickinson M. Co.	Butts.....	21.23
June 16	4093	L. S. Baldwin Mfg. Co.....	Brass rail.....	444.61
June 25	4094	John G. Foote, Sup't.	Pay roll.....	2,713.91
June 25	4094	R. S. Finkbine.....	Salary as Superintendent.....	310.00
June 25	4094	W. F. Hackney.....	Salary as Architect.....	250.00
June 25	4094	John G. Foote.....	Per diem and expenses as S. of F.....	109.00
June 25	4095	U. S. Express Co.....	Expressage.....	28.25
June 25	4096	J. D. Seeberger.....	Hardware.....	8.65
June 25	4097	White Line Transfer Co.....	Freight and drayage.....	46.69
June 25	4098	A. L. McLean.....	Marble work.....	118.00
June 25	4099	Ewing, Jewett & Chandler.....	Lumber.....	73.98
June 25	4100	Ed Wright, Secretary.....	Expenditures.....	4.75
June 25	4101	Perkins & Perkins.....	Stucco and cement.....	12.80
June 25	4102	Fowler & Nepl.....	Plumbing goods and labor.....	121.30
June 25	4103	Holton Bros.....	Hardware.....	25.87
June 25	4104	Holland & New.....	Polished glass.....	18.84
June 25	4105	R. C. Fisher.....	Final settlement marble contract.....	122.23
June 25	4106	Hahn & Rhoads.....	Roofing slate and labor.....	320.33
June 25	4107	S. Green & Son.....	Coal vault cover.....	4.00
June 25	4108	F. Wilson.....	Labor on heating pipes.....	4.65
June 25	4109	H. F. Getchell & Sons.....	Lumber.....	66.00
June 25	4110	Patten & Hill.....	Lumber.....	93.25
June 25	4111	Ewing, Jewett & Chandler.....	Lumber.....	27.50
June 25	4112	Ed Wright, Secretary.....	Expenditures—Hugh Miller.....	2,100.00
June 25	4113	Ed Wright, Secretary.....	Expenditures—F. L. Williams.....	55.00
June 25	4114	Ed W. Sale.....	Plaster work and material.....	119.77
June 25	4115	Hugh Miller.....	Sidewalk contract settlement.....	2,484.19
June 25	4116	Hugh Miller.....	Cement, sand and labor.....	32.67
June 25	4117	Harlan Bros.....	Turpentine, oil and lead.....	13.85
June 25	4118	Mary E. Young.....	Copying.....	10.00
June 25	4119	John G. Foote, Sup't.	Pay roll.....	94.00
June 25	4120	L. Harbach.....	Final settlement carpets and furniture.....	1,812.31
			Total.....	\$ 48,486.85

## EXHIBIT "C."

General statement of cash received from the sale of refuse material, and from other sources, from February 3, 1886, to June 30, 1886.

ARTICLES SOLD.	CLASS CREDITED.	AMOUNT.
Refuse lumber.....	Lumber and timber.....	\$ 890.56
Paints and oils.....	Paints and oils.....	60.25
Old machinery.....	Machinery and tools.....	187.90
Glass sold.....	Glass.....	4.00
Stone sold.....	Stone.....	1.50
Benches sold.....	Carpenter work.....	27.25
Old iron sold.....	Wrought iron work.....	1.35
Old iron sold.....	Cast iron work.....	16.88
Glue sold.....	Hardware and nails.....	66.00
		756.02
Cash previously reported.....		3,774.20
		4,530.22
Disbursed per voucher book.....		2,917.68
Cash balance turned over to Gov. Wm. Larrabee.....		\$ 1,612.54



## EXHIBIT "D."

Classified statement of expenditures from February 4, 1886, to June 30, 1886.

Printing and advertising.....	\$	4.50
Water.....		15.59
Cash.....	\$2,161.06	
Board of Commissioners.....		480.00
Cast iron work.....	16.88	
Accidents.....		359.30
Paints and oils.....		155.79
Roofing and guttering.....		405.25
Machinery and tools.....	148.93	
Heating and ventilating.....		8,636.70
Painting.....		2,513.27
Glass.....		404.40
Marble work.....		1,263.68
Plumbing.....		186.63
Stone.....	1.50	
Nails and hardware.....		896.42
Stone cutting.....		47.70
Wrought iron work.....		207.30
Gas fitting.....		9.28
General labor.....	1,228.13	
Cement.....		19.05
Sheet metal work.....		451.26
Plain plastering.....		202.77
Electric work.....		833.95
Fresco painting.....	1,512.31	
Heating expenses.....		106.92
Furniture.....	8,081.85	
Brick masonry.....	8.40	
Salaries.....	5,059.50	
Expenses.....	98.80	
Lime.....	3.75	
Carpenter work.....	9,633.99	
Lumber and timber.....	1,227.16	
Elevators.....	3,914.71	
Street improvements.....	5,171.70	
Governor's settlement account.....		55.00
	\$2,328.97	\$ 52,615.82
		2,328.97
	\$	50,286.85

## EXHIBIT "E."

Classified statement of expenditures from May 25, 1870, to June 30, 1886.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Excavation and drainage.....	\$ 17,978.87
Clsters.....	1,612.12
Repairs, first foundation.....	52,843.76
Concrete, labor on.....	9,663.71
Printing and advertising.....	3,205.26
Water.....	3,579.84
Cash.....	1,612.54
Board of Commissioners.....	24,693.15
Cast iron work.....	6,071.05
Rubbing stone.....	26,115.66
Accidents.....	990.72
Extra handling stone.....	2,244.40
Stone setting and masonry.....	69,575.51
Paints and oils.....	8,721.26
Roofing and guttering.....	95,160.20
Terra cotta work.....	3,700.04
Lot and sewer.....	10,000.00
Machinery and tools.....	34,343.22
Heating and ventilating.....	81,453.32
Painting.....	36,752.09
Railroad.....	16,458.63
Fuel.....	8,053.67
Cleaning and painting.....	220.77
Glass.....	26,843.87
Marble work.....	117,067.47
Plumbing.....	14,580.99
Stone.....	486,417.56
Roller house.....	25,844.19
Nails and hardware.....	15,365.82
Stone cutting.....	342,138.07
Wrought iron work.....	187,008.24
Gas fitting.....	6,848.01
General labor.....	54,915.43
Cement.....	49,733.17
Brick.....	127,565.79
Sand.....	8,624.00
Sheet metal work.....	21,020.78
Prismatic lights.....	3,082.23
Plain plastering.....	45,616.52
Scagliola work.....	15,364.85
Ornamental plastering.....	29,253.05
Electric work.....	5,945.85
Interest and discount.....	3,155.20
Fresco painting.....	28,077.37
Floor tiling.....	34,485.58
Heating expenses.....	10,989.91
Plans.....	8,784.13
Furniture.....	129,131.77
Patterns and models.....	7,868.75
Brick masonry.....	122,030.34
Extra General Assembly.....	208.55

## EXHIBIT "E"—CONTINUED.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Salaries .....	\$ 139,829.82
Adjutant-General's office .....	3,021.01
Capitol grounds .....	1,883.70
Expenses .....	4,962.72
Lime .....	7,863.38
Carpenter work .....	177,422.75
Lumber and timber .....	64,530.65
Elevators .....	7,636.58
Street improvements .....	24,994.59
Governor's settlement account .....	55.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,873,294.59</b>

## EXHIBIT "F."

*Condensed statement of appropriations and expenditures.*

## APPROPRIATIONS.

Chapter 110, Laws of the Thirteenth General Assembly .....	\$ 150,000.00
Chapter 85, of the General and Public Laws of the Fourteenth General Assembly, being \$100,000 for the year 1872, and \$125,000 for each of the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882 .....	1,350,000.00
Chapter 68, Local Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly .....	125,000.00
Chapter 151, Laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly .....	250,000.00
Chapter 138, Laws of the Seventeenth General Assembly .....	75,000.00
Chapter 138, Laws of the Seventeenth General Assembly, for lot and sewer .....	10,000.00
Chapter 83, Laws of the Nineteenth General Assembly .....	525,000.00
Chapter 138, Laws of the Twentieth General Assembly .....	361,500.00
Chapter 138, Laws of the Twentieth General Assembly, for paving and curbing the streets and putting down sidewalks around the Capitol square .....	28,000.00

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Chapter 75, Sec. 32, Laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly .....	600.00
Chapter 142, Sec. 19, Laws of Sixteenth General Assembly .....	600.00
Chapter 170, Sec. 20, Laws of Seventeenth General Assembly .....	600.00
	<u>\$ 2,876,300.00</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

Expended on new Capitol.....	\$ 2,624,199.48	
Expended on repairs of first foundation .....	52,343.76	
Expended on lot and sewer .....	10,000.00	
Expended on boiler house.....	25,844.19	
Expended on furniture.....	129,131.77	
Expended for Twentieth General Assembly...	208.55	
Expended for Adjutant-General's office.....	3,021.01	
Expended on Capitol grounds.....	1,883.70	
Expended on street improvements.....	24,994.59	
Expended on Governor's settlement account..	55.00	
	<u>\$ 2,871,632.05</u>	
Cash unexpended and turned over to Governor		
William Larrabee.....	\$ 1,612.54	
Street paving and sidewalk appropriation in		
the State Treasury undrawn.....	<u>3,005.41</u>	
		\$ 2,876,300.00

## EXHIBIT "G."

*Ledger balances June 30, 1886.*

State of Iowa.....		\$ 2,873,294.59
Lot and sewer.....	\$ 10,000.00	
Boiler house.....	25,844.19	
Furniture.....	129,131.77	
Extra work ordered by 20th General Assembly..	208.55	
Adjutant General's office.....	3,021.01	
Capitol grounds.....	1,883.70	
Street improvement.....	24,994.59	
Governor's settlement account (F. L. Williams).	55.00	
Wm. Larrabee, Governor .....	1,612.54	
New Capitol.....	<u>2,678,543.24</u>	
		\$ 2,873,294.59

## EXHIBIT "H."

*Cost of new Capitol to June 30, 1886.*

General construction.....	\$ 2,624,199.48
Repairs of first foundation.....	52,843.76
Total.....	\$ 2,676,543.24

## CREDIT.

By cash turned over to Governor Larrabee.....	\$ 1,612.54
Original cost of tools and machinery sent to Anamosa penitentiary.....	10,105.87
Value of tools and machinery loaned to the State Agricultural Society.....	1,329.31
Value of tools and machinery and material on hand.....	5,480.14
	18,527.86
	\$ 2,658,015.88

HON. WILLIAM LARRABEE, *Governor:*

On the thirtieth day of June the Capitol Commissioners were furnished with a balance sheet, showing that they paid, erroneously, to sundry parties, sums aggregating \$37.73, and that they made errors in favor of the State, by not paying to sundry parties the amounts they were entitled to, aggregating \$33.96.

The Commissioners instructed me to collect such overpayment as the parties were willing to refund, the Commissioners supplying the balance of the total overpayment, and to pay to all persons named in the schedule furnished the Commissioners the amounts due them.

The principal overpayment was made to Mr. Fred. Hass, of Rock Island, who promptly remitted the amount he had been overpaid. The parties entitled were paid the sums due. The account is as here shown:

Amount refunded by Mr. F. Hass.....	\$ 34.00
Amount paid by Commissioners.....	3.73
	\$ 37.73
Disbursed to sundry persons, as shown by receipts appended.....	\$ 33.96
Paid for postal order for Hass.....	.08
Cash paid Gov. Larrabee.....	3.69

R. S. FINKBINE,  
*For the late Capitol Commissioners.*

The following is a list of the vouchers in which errors have been found on settlement with the Capitol Commissioners:

No. of voucher.	TO WHOM.	DR.	No. of voucher.	TO WHOM.	CR.
1168	Des Moines Coal Co.....	\$ .05	1440	H. F. Getchell.....	\$ .14
1367	J. C. Tayler.....	.03	2237	Chicago Lumber Co.....	.09
1414	J. K. & W. H. Gilcrest.....	.08	2818	Hawkeye Planing Mills...	1.00
1678	J. K. & W. H. Gilcrest.....	.11	3008	A. Anderson.....	.50
2023	Robert Bros.....	1.51	3042	Capital City Gas Co.....	.61
2160	Huron Slate Co.....	.19	3087	Chicago Lumber Co.....	20.60
2285	J. K. & W. H. Gilcrest.....	.06	3259	T. H. Cady & Co.....	.17
2573	Chicago Lumber Co.....	.05	3402	Fred. Hass.....	1.00
2677	Pioneer Coal Co.....	.12	3412	T. H. Cady & Co.....	.20
2873	Chicago Lumber Co.....	.20	3477	Eagle Iron Works.....	2.60
2900	Berry Rasch & Co.....	.20	3608	Perkins & Perkins.....	.19
3206	A. Anderson.....	1.00	3633	T. H. Cady & Co.....	.65
3377	Giant Coal Co.....	.18	3678	H. F. Getchell & Sons.....	1.19
3560	T. H. Cady & Co.....	.05	3912	Harlan Brothers.....	5.60
3623	T. H. Cady & Co.....	.05			
3603	Wilson & Stein.....	.10	4036	Patten & Hill.....	.13
3312	Fred. Hass.....	34.00			3.77
		\$37.73			\$37.73

The above is believed to be correct.

DE LOS ARNOLD.

Received of the Capitol Commissioners, the several sums set opposite our respective names, the same being due as by reasons of errors in computations in bills rendered to said Capitol Commissioners:

No. of voucher.	Amount.	NAME.
1440	\$.14	H. F. Getchell & Sons.
2227	.09	Chicago Lumber Co.
2818	1.00	John Wyman, Assignee.
3068	.50	Paid. (See voucher 3266.
3042	.61	Capital City Gas Light Co.—A. P. Foster.
3087	20.00	Chicago Lumber Co.
3259	.18	T. H. Cady.
3402	1.00	Paid by P. O. order, Des Moines, No. 16681.
3412	.20	T. H. Cady.
3477	2.00	Eagle Iron Works.
3608	.19	Perkins & Perkins.
3633	.05	T. H. Cady.
3678	1.19	H. F. Getchell & Sons.
3912	6.60	Harlan Bros.
4096	.13	Patten & Hill—F.

Received of the Capitol Commissioners, July 9th, 1886, three dollars and sixty-nine cents.

WM. LARRABEE.

## REPORT OF CUSTODIAN.

Report of the Secretary of the Board of Capitol Commissioners to the Board, as required by a resolution adopted May 8, 1884, exhibiting in detail the expenditures made necessary by chapter 140, laws 1884, from January 1, 1886, the date of the last report, to April 17, 1886, the date of the taking effect of chapter 148, laws 1886.

### To the Board of Capitol Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit a detailed statement of the expenditures made necessary in complying with chapter 140, laws of 1884, from January 1 to April 17. As this period includes the session of the Twenty-first General Assembly, I submit it as a fair index of the cost of taking care of, lighting and heating the building during one session of the General Assembly. I gave the matter my best attention early and late, with a studious effort to give satisfaction to all parties. In my selection of men for the various places I was very successful. All did their work well and to my entire satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned so far as I have learned.

Mr. N. W. Smith had charge of the boiler house, tunnel and the ventilation of the cellar. He gave it his entire attention from seven o'clock A. M. until ten and sometimes eleven o'clock P. M. Mr. G. W. Beall had charge of the temperature and ventilation of the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives. He gave the matter his best attention from the time the building was open in the morning until it was closed at night. Both of these men proved to be the right man for the place assigned them, and made the heating and ventilating an entire success.

I desire to express my thanks to these two men for their valuable assistance during the session and for their earnest and untiring efforts at all times.

By reference to the annexed statements it will be seen that the expenditures during the time covered by this report was \$13,001.68.

Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed statement of expenditures.

Respectfully submitted,

ED WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

## STATEMENT No. 1.

*Classified statement of expenditures made on taking care of the Capitol as required by chapter 140, laws 1884, from January 1 to April 17, 1886.*

Warming—		
Fuel.....	\$ 1,440.75	
Labor, engineer, fireman, etc.....	2,392.24	\$ 3,832.99
Lighting—		
Gas.....	2,840.80	
Expenses other than gas.....	68.74	\$ 2,899.54
Cleaning and caring for building, furniture and rooms—		
Labor.....	3,914.44	
Tools and material for cleaning.....	266.47	\$ 4,180.91
Repairs—		
General.....	93.93	
Furniture.....	16.00	\$ 109.93
Police and watchman.....	890.75	
Water.....	273.49	
Salary of custodian.....	733.00	
Elevator.....	744.65	
Miscellaneous.....	226.42	
Total.....		\$ 13,901.68

## STATEMENT No. 2.

*Itemized statement of expenditures made in taking care of the Capitol as required by chapter 140, laws 1884, from January 1, to April 17, 1886.*

Warming—		
98 days, engineer at \$4.25.....	\$ 416.50	
98 days, piper at \$2.50.....	245.00	
210 days, fireman at \$2.00.....	420.00	
491 days, fireman at 1.75.....	859.24	
301 days, fireman at 1.50.....	451.50	
3,379 bushels coal at 7 cents.....	271.53	
1,300 bushels coal at 5 cents.....	65.00	
7,063 bushels coal at 3 2-5 cents.....	240.04	
43,209 bushels coal at 2 cents.....	864.18	

Police and watchman—		
112 days at \$3.00.....	\$ 336.00	
105 days at 2.25.....	236.25	
182 days at 1.75.....	318.50	
Ink clerk by order of General Assembly, 69 days at \$2.00...	138.00	
1,367,450 gallons water at 2 cents.....	273.49	
1,414,400 cubic feet gas at \$2.00.....	2,828.80	
3 street lamps in use 2 months.....	12.00	
Labor, cleaning—		
1 day team.....	2.75	
317 3-10 days labor at \$2.50.....	792.25	
104 days labor at \$2 25.....	234.00	
8 days labor at \$2.....	16.00	
1,614 days labor at \$1.75.....	2,824.44	
Washing 44 dozen long towels.....	44.00	
Salary of Custodian, 3½ months.....	733.00	
Elevator labor—		
98 days, mechanic, at \$3.....	294.00	
237 days tender at \$1.75.....	414.75	
1 barrel salt.....	1.60	
11½ pairs blankets for mops.....	15.50	
4 16x28 mirrors.....	16.00	
6 New Idea carpet sweepers.....	13.20	
3 24-inch floor brushes.....	10.50	
94 yards cotton flannel.....	12.69	
8 boxes W. R. soap.....	36.80	
655 pounds salsoda.....	12.32	
½ dozen No. 3 tabs.....	1.25	
1-12 dozen patent mops and scrub.....	1.00	
5 dozen patent mop sticks.....	7.50	
6 dozen scrub brushes.....	8.50	
5 bk. black lead.....	.90	
14 torches and taper holders.....	9.90	
15 boxes tapers.....	3.90	
1 barrel, 47½ gallons Eldorado oil, 35 cents.....	16.63	
5 pound S. W. Florida sponge.....	12.50	
2 dozen 10-inch thermometers.....	3.50	
2 dozen No. 6 rubber floor scrapers.....	13.70	
Freight and drayage.....	4.11	
1 dozen 114 granite pails.....	18.00	
1 dozen dust pans.....	1.50	
5 large galvanized coal hods.....	3.75	
½ dozen shovels.....	2.25	
8 steel springs for water closet door.....	.25	
5 oil cans.....	1.30	
1 lantern globe.....	.20	

1/2 dozen lanterns.....	\$ 5.40
4 wash boilers for use in attic .....	7.00
2 gross screw hooks.....	1.30
34 pounds Silver Lake sash cord.....	1.40
1 pound emery .....	.10
1 dozen papers assorted carpet tacks .....	.40
Expense incurred in building inauguration platform—	
Labor, Opdyke, 4 1/2 hours .....	1.57
J. A. Murphy, 4 hours.....	1.00
W. Pitzold, 4 hours.....	1.00
A. Forbes, 4 hours .....	1.00
Lumber—	
384 feet flooring, 2 1/2.....	9.60
294 feet 2x6, 1 1/2.....	4.41
144 feet shiplap, 1 1/2.....	2.16
147 feet 4x4, 15.....	2.64
90 feet 2x4.....	1.44
24 feet finish.....	.48
Covering north and east steps—	
Labor, Robt. Nichols, 33 hours .....	8.25
W. McGregor, 22 hours .....	5.50
Erriekson, 8 hours .....	2.00
Carter, 1 hour .....	.25
Mills, Burke, 4 hours .....	1.40
Stroupe, 9 hours .....	1.80
Nails .....	2.00
Lumber, 3,255 feet at 15 .....	48.82
Blank keys .....	6.25
Exchange .....	.40
2 pattern B. No. 3 steel wheelbarrows .....	30.00
15 feet leather belting for sweepers.....	.50
2 gallons alcohol.....	4.90
11 pounds gum camphor .....	3.90
10 pounds bicromate potash .....	2.00
6 boxes pressed castile soap .....	12.30
1 box 1776 .....	3.78
18 cells Disque battery .....	11.70
36 Leclanche zincs .....	2.16
1 set zincs and carbons put together.....	9.00
4 extra zincs.....	3.00
1 hose cart.....	2.75
30 pounds salamoniac .....	5.00
4 1/2 pounds asbestos packing, 30 cents .....	1.35
3 1/2 pounds asbestos wick .....	1.05
100 feet 3 ply 1/2 rubber hose.....	12.00
4 1/2 hose hands .....	.40

## Covering north and east steps—Continued—

2 1/2 hose couplings .....	.25
1 1/2 tap, 1 1/2 tap .....	1.19
6 balls wicking .....	.24
3 ink cans .....	1.50
1 pint measure, 10 cents, 1 quart measure, 10 cents, 1 funnel, 10 cents.....	.30
2 3-16 pounds rubber washers .....	2.19
Express .....	1.75
Boxing .....	.25
5 dozen extra heavy carpet brooms .....	20.00
3 dozen fancy brushes .....	6.00
4 closet valves put in place .....	40.00
4 pounds Italian packing, pump .....	1.40
6 pounds Italian packing, boiler house.....	2.10
4 square inch gauze wire .....	.10
1 tin can.....	.25
1 gas pump .....	.70
24 3/16 gaskets at 12 cents .....	2.88
1 dozen Fuller balls for repairing basin cocks .....	.75
Total .....	\$ 13,901.68