



The Iowa State Capitol Grounds

1913 Extension and Reconstruction Project



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Introduction

The Iowa State Capitol Grounds and Expansion Project

The Capitol grounds have been evolving through planned and unplanned actions for more than 150 years. The 1857 Constitution established Des Moines as the capital. The commissioners appointed to choose a site decided on land donated by Wilson Alexander Scott and Harrison Lyon. Located on the east side of the Des Moines River, on a gently rising hill, the site for the Iowa State Capitol began with fewer than 10 acres.

The Old Brick Capitol was built in the center of that 10-acre plot, and the area to the north was used as a public park until work began on the present day Capitol. In 1884, the two-year process of moving from the Old Brick Capitol to the new Capitol began. The state commissioned John Weidenman to design the first formal decoration of the grounds. Weidenman's plans for the west approach to the Capitol included plantings, statues, and walkways.

The State held some additional land but not necessarily land adjacent to the Capitol. In 1909, legislation was passed, and in 1913, the Thirty-Fifth General Assembly enacted controversial legislation to acquire additional land. A commission was formed to locate a purposed monument honoring the long-serving U.S. Senator William B. Allison. E.L. Masqueray was hired as the architect expert focusing on the selection of a proper site for the proposed Allison Memorial. Masqueray's plan detailed the placement of buildings and potential monuments. Growth of the Capitol Complex, as known today, began.

Section One

The Beautification of the Capitol Grounds

A snapshot of events surrounding the 1913 Capitol Extension.

The Beautification of the Capitol Grounds

Background. United States Senator William Boyd Allison died in 1908. In recognition of his congressional career spanning 44 years of service and his national stature, plans were begun immediately to erect a suitable monument upon the Capitol grounds to honor his life and achievements.¹ The General Assembly enacted legislation in 1909,² creating a special commission to locate and erect a suitable monument, in addition to the 145-foot Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, which had been erected in the mid-1890s. The commission consisted of Civil War General Grenville Dodge, president; Curator Edgar R. Harlan, secretary; Governor B. F. Carroll; Senator A. F. Frudden; and Representative O. H. Holmes.³

The problem with erecting a suitable monument was finding a suitable location. At the dawn of the Twentieth Century, the Capitol grounds consisted of little more than the ground on which the Statehouse stood, roughly 10 acres. Most of the surrounding land was privately held, and the properties south of the Capitol were a squalid collection of shacks and shanties.⁴ The area was so unsightly that studies were undertaken to move the gigantic Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument to a better location.⁵

At the same time, the Capitol itself was seriously overcrowded. Several agencies were actually housed in legislative space: the Board of Education met in the Office of the Speaker of the House, and the four employees of the Commerce Counsel were housed in the Lieutenant Governor's office. Both were obliged to temporarily relocate during the legislative session.⁶

Legislation. In January 1913, Governor Carroll addressed the General Assembly:

A comprehensive scheme for enlarging the Capitol grounds should be adopted by you and plans made for the eventual acquiring of the lands to be added to the present holdings of the State. I would recommend that the State buy all of the grounds lying between East Ninth and East Twelfth streets beginning at Capitol Avenue and extending to the railroad tracks at

¹Placement of the Allison Memorial. XI Annals of Iowa 1, Historical Dept. of Iowa, p.63 (1913)

²33rd General Assembly, Chapter 251 (1909)

³Iowa, Its History & Its Foremost Citizens, Volume 2, p.657 (1918)

⁴Abstracts and Arguments, Rowley v. Clark, Iowa Supreme Court, p.64 (Sept. 1916)

⁵Proposed Improvement of the Iowa State Capitol Grounds, XI Annals of Iowa 2-3, Historical Dept. of Iowa, p.106 (1913)

the foot of the hill to the south. The grounds thus acquired lying south of Walnut Street should be parked and beautified and upon them should be placed the Allison monument and such other monuments as may be erected in the future and when the State shall build an executive mansion it should be placed upon the high point of ground to the southeast of the Capitol building. Upon the block immediately east of the State House and south of Capitol Avenue should be located a judicial building. . .⁷

In 1913, the Thirty-fifth General Assembly enacted legislation to comprehensively address these problems; the Act garnered substantial majority support in both the House and Senate. This legislation became Chapter 14 of the Code of Iowa. It provided for a tax to purchase properties surrounding the Statehouse upon which to build additional office buildings, an Allison memorial, and a heating plant. The Act also provided for enlarging the grounds around the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and the historical building, and generally enlarging the Capitol grounds.⁸ The area in question amounted to some 50 to 60 acres.

The legislation was controversial, and the process used to enact the bill drew howls of protest. House File 669 was voted out as a House Committee on Appropriations bill on April 3, 1913, and passed by the House on April 8. The bill was published in the House Journal, but copies were not distributed to the members. The Senate passed the bill the same day, after suspending rules prohibiting such action. By way of comparison, a noncontroversial bill in 2012 took 56 days from introduction to gubernatorial approval.⁹

House File 669. Sections 1 and 3 of the Act authorized a property tax, levied annually for 10 years, at a fixed rate for the first two years, raising some \$460,000 annually for two years, and for the remaining eight years set at a rate to raise \$150,000 annually.¹⁰ Over the decade, the tax would raise over \$2,000,000.¹¹

Section 2 stated that all monuments, buildings, terraces, streets, and other improvements would follow the Allison Memorial Commission plan.

⁷Notes. XI Annals of Iowa 1, *supra*, p.73.

⁸House File 669; 35th General Assembly, Chapter 14 (1913)

⁹Senate File 72. 84th General Assembly (2012).

¹⁰Abstracts and Arguments, *supra*, p.241

Section 4 authorized the Executive Council to purchase any or all of the property surrounding the Capitol within the next 10 years.

Sections 9 and 12 financed these purchases by authorizing the Executive Council to issue tax anticipation warrants, sold at face value and at an interest rate no greater than 5 percent. A tax anticipation warrant is a form of debt obligation, with the proceeds pledged to a specific purpose, and secured by future tax revenue. Section 12 also provided that the actual warrants could be issued to a property owner to satisfy the purchase price. No warrants could be issued in excess of the taxes authorized to be levied.

Section 8 specifically stated that none of these costs could be paid from the general funds and revenues of the state; all costs must be paid otherwise than from the fund. This restriction would play a key role in the subsequent judicial review of this Act.

In summary, the Act directed the Executive Council to purchase specified properties surrounding the Statehouse within a 10-year period, contracting for those sales at any time. The purchases were funded by interest-bearing notes, with the proceeds of those notes placed into a specific fund. Rather than including a series of biennial appropriations, the Act issued warrants in anticipation of the future revenue. On the theory that the gradual acquisition of the lands would result in gradual and enormous increases in cost, this provision for anticipating the proceeds of the tax and for immediate acquisition of the lands was devised.

Public reaction. The view around the state was that the entire plan was an effort to benefit Des Moines, at the expense of all Iowa taxpayers. There were allegations that the properties were held on option by Des Moines speculators, and that the actual costs of the properties would far exceed the amount provided for in the legislation. A political campaign ad of the day asked in bold letters:

**The mighty National Capitol at Washington only has 58.8 acres.
Why this unnecessary tax for such large grounds? And why does**

Iowa need an 80-acre farm in the heart of Des Moines for her Capitol Grounds?¹²

The bill also had supporters. The venerable old Civil War General, Grenville Dodge, wrote:

Ever since the soldiers' monument was set down among a lot of shacks just south of the Capitol, the soldiers of Iowa have been up in arms for the extension of the grounds to give a proper setting to this splendid monument. . . . I predict that no citizen of Iowa and especially no veteran who visits the Capitol and sees the setting of our great soldiers' monument with proper surroundings, but will thank the legislature and the governor.¹³

The legal issue—Iowa debt limitation. In Iowa government, debts are treated in detail and very seriously. Article VII, §2, of the Iowa Constitution deals specifically with state-incurred debt. The state may contract debts for casual deficits, failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; however, such debt shall never exceed \$250,000. Article VII, §5, allows for a higher debt limitation under more restrictive conditions. The debt must be authorized by a law which:

- identifies a single work or object;
- imposes and provides for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the debt and interest within 20 years, and has been submitted to the people and approved by a majority of all the votes cast;
- has been published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the state, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

The Act complied with three of these requirements, but it was not submitted to a vote of the people.

Litigation. In 1913, litigation¹⁴ was commenced in both Van Buren and Wapello County District Court, both contending that the purchase program set out in the Act was unconstitutional as a debt that was not submitted to

¹²Atlantic News-Telegraph, November 2, 1914

¹³Adams County Union Republican, September 30, 1914.

¹⁴Rowley v. Clark, 162 Iowa 732 (1913).

the people for approval. The district courts upheld this challenge and voided the sale of tax anticipation warrants. An appeal was immediately taken to the Iowa Supreme Court, which reversed the ruling of the district court and reinstated the warrants.

Essentially, the issue was whether a tax anticipation warrant was a debt subject to the restrictions of Article V of the Iowa Constitution; specifically, the requirement that a debt be subject to the vote of the people. In December 1913, the Iowa Supreme Court unanimously ruled that a tax anticipation warrant was not a debt within the meaning of the Iowa Constitution, reversing the ruling of the district court and reinstating the statutory scheme.

The Court noted generally that the anticipation warrants were not technically a “debt,” because no mechanism existed to enforce its collection, beyond any money actually available in the fund—the state was not bound to pay the debt. Noting the principle that an Act of one General Assembly cannot bind a subsequent General Assembly, the Court stated that the General Assembly could repeal the tax at any time. In part, the Court stated that tax anticipation warrants, collectible within the biennial period and payable therefrom, do not create a debt within the meaning of that term as used in the Iowa Constitution. These warrants do not constitute a debt on the theory that funds are regarded as (for all practical purposes) already in the treasury and the contracts made upon the strength of these warrants are treated as cash transactions because the ultimate receipt of these funds was certain from the collection of taxes within the biennial period, satisfying the requirements of Article VII, §2, of the Iowa Constitution.

The Act also provided for tax and anticipation warrants, beyond the current biennium, sufficient to provide \$150,000 annually, for a 10-year period. The Court stated that:

Each of the other departments legislative and executive are under precisely the same obligation to know these [the provisions of the Constitution] and obey and it ought not to be said that such obligation rests more lightly on the one than on the other. . . . [U]ntil the contrary

appears beyond reasonable doubt the courts will proceed on the theory that the legislative and executive departments have obeyed its commands and will yield to its injunctions. . .¹⁵

The Court presumed that the Executive Council, in issuing tax anticipation warrants, would follow the restrictions set out in Article VII, §§2 and 5, of the Iowa Constitution.

The aftermath. By 1915, the land purchases were complete and demolition well under way. The state paid out almost \$1,125,000 in the purchase of 247 lots owned by 190 persons. The complete purchase was made at about \$75,000 under the estimate.¹⁶ In 1919, the Executive Council submitted a report on Capitol extension expenditures and receipts. By that year, the special tax had raised \$1,442,000. The amount actually expended for the purchase of grounds and leaseholds totaled \$1,172,000. The amount actually expended for the improvement of the grounds was \$461,179.¹⁷

By 1920, seven years had been spent in turning an eyesore into one of prettiest places in the state, transforming some 16 or more city blocks into a great park with drives featuring shrubs, green grass, and trees in abundance. Grading of the grounds was completed and the grounds seeded down and trees planted.¹⁸ The Bryant Public School at Grand and Penn avenues was purchased and work was completed on a viaduct across what is now Court Avenue.

The whole project was neatly summed up in 1917:

The extension and reconstruction of the Capitol grounds has been an undertaking of magnitude. The Capitol will have a magnificent setting, unexcelled by like grounds in any state, when the work is completed. While all of us in Iowa did not agree as to the wisdom of providing this setting, at so large a cost, the matter is no longer debatable, and it now is proper for the state to rejoice that so long as the extension was to be made no half-way measures were adopted. Iowa is able to afford the best, even in Capitol grounds.¹⁹

¹⁵Rowley v. Clark, id, pg.756.

¹⁶The Emmetsburg Democrat, November 21, 1915

¹⁷The Evening Courier and Reporter, Waterloo, Iowa, February 6, 1919.

¹⁸Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette, July 7, 1920.

¹⁹Iowa City Citizen, November 23, 1917.

Section Two

Proposed Improvement of the Iowa State Capitol Grounds

By Edgar R. Harlan (Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa)

From the book *Annals of Iowa*, Volume XI, July-October, 1913, Des Moines, Iowa

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE IOWA STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

BY EDGAR R. HARLAN.

[This matter was prepared as an address to be read to the Iowa Chapter American Institute of Architects, at its session in the Historical Building, October 22, 1913.]

It is a part of the business of the Historical Department of Iowa to co-operate and exchange thought with every other Iowa person and institution standing for true culture. In that service it has exchanged courtesies with creators as well as lovers of painting, sculpture, literature, and all the other arts. It is with peculiar satisfaction and appropriateness that the opportunity is accepted today, of exchanging thought with your society as our guests.

The Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa began early in his service with the Allison Memorial Commission (a duty conferred upon him by statute¹) to confer with mem-

¹LAWS OF IOWA, THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1909,
CHAPTER 251.

PEDESTAL FOR A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

AN ACT to create a commission authorized to locate and erect a pedestal for a monument to the memory of the late William B. Allison and making an appropriation to defray the expense thereof.

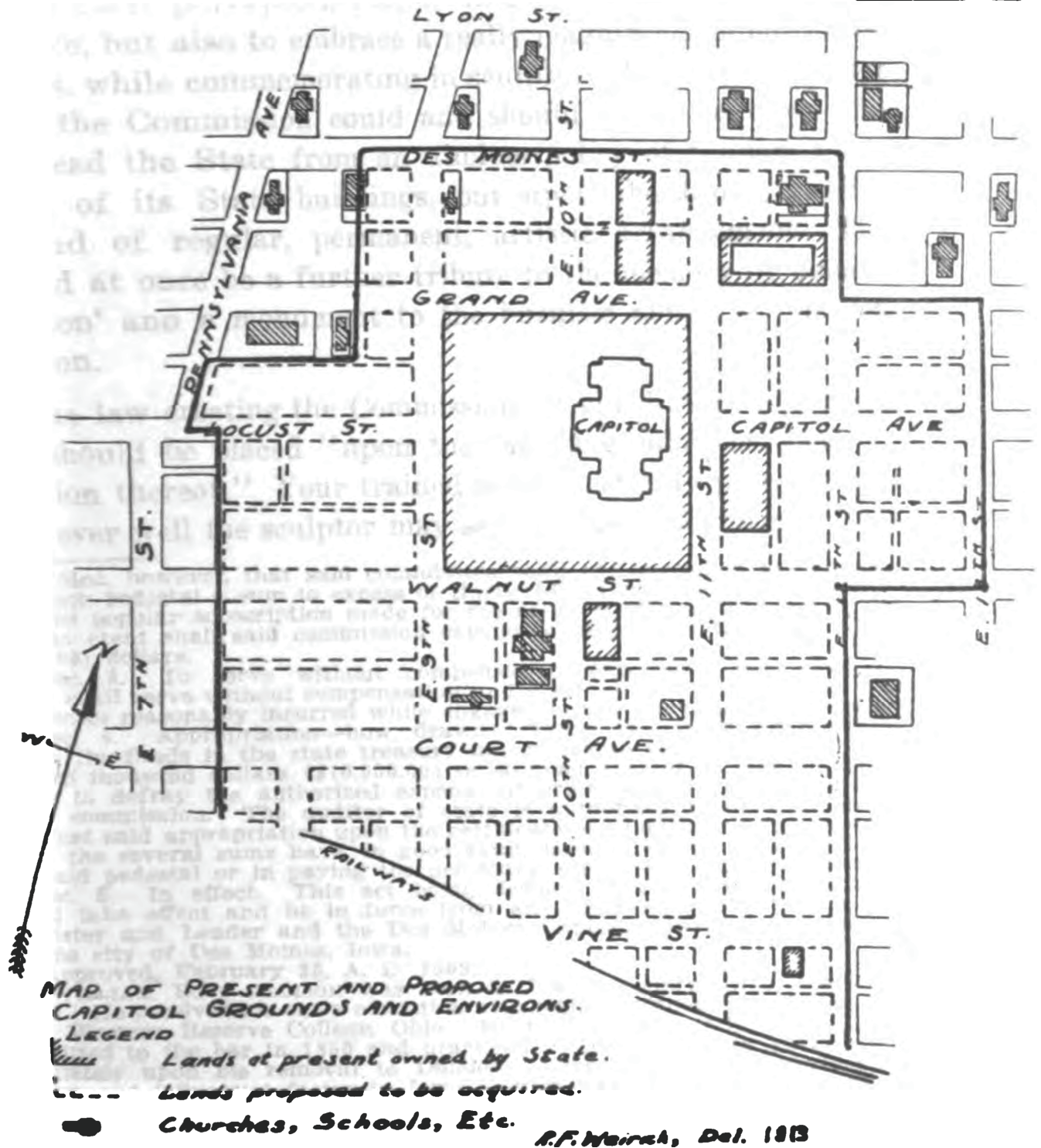
Whereas, Certain patriotic citizens have undertaken to create by public subscription a fund to be expended in the erection of a monument at the city of Des Moines, Iowa, to the memory of the late Senator William B. Allison, and

Whereas, It is necessary to provide a pedestal for said monument and a site for the same, therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Commission—how constituted. A commission of five persons, to consist of the chairman of the Allison monument committee, the governor of the state of Iowa, the curator of the historical collections, a member of the senate, to be named by the president of the senate, and a member of the house of representatives, to be named by the speaker of the house, is hereby created for the purpose of erecting a suitable pedestal upon which shall be placed a monument to the memory of the late William B. Allison.

Sec. 2. Powers. Said commission is hereby clothed with full authority to locate and erect upon the capitol grounds, or any extension thereof, a suitable pedestal to be used by the Allison monument committee in erecting thereon a monument to the memory of the late William B. Allison, and such commission shall have authority to do all things reasonable and necessary to the location and erection of such pedestal, and the design for said statue shall be approved by said commission;



Outline map of present and proposed Iowa State Capitol grounds and environs, Des Moines, Iowa.

bers of your profession in Des Moines and other cities, with a view to fully fortifying his judgment along architectural lines. He thus arrived for the first time at a full comprehension of the ability of his associates on the Commission, and of their perception that their duty was not only to avoid mistake, but also to embrace a really magnificent opportunity; that is, while commemorating in sculpture, Iowa's great statesman, the Commission could and should in the selection of a site lead the State from an aimless policy of random placement of its State buildings, out upon the broad, sensible ground of regular, permanent, artistic arrangement. This would at once be a further tribute to the memory of Senator Allison² and a monument to the business ability of his generation.

The law creating the Commission provided that the memorial should be placed "upon the capitol grounds or some extension thereof." Your trained minds instantly perceive that however well the sculptor may say in plastic language, "This

provided, however, that said commission shall not expend in the erection of such pedestal a sum in excess of thirty (30%) per cent of the amount of the popular subscription made for the erection of said monument, and in no event shall said commission expend to exceed ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars.

Sec. 3. To serve without compensation—expenses. Said commission shall serve without compensation and shall be allowed only its actual expenses reasonably incurred while engaged in the discharge of its duties.

Sec. 4. Appropriation—how drawn. There is hereby appropriated from the funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the authorized expense of erecting said pedestal and of said commission. The auditor of state is authorized to draw warrants against said appropriation upon the certificate of said commission showing that the several sums have, in good faith, been expended in the erection of said pedestal or in paying the necessary expenses of said commission.

Sec. 5. In effect. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Register and Leader and the Des Moines Capital, newspapers published in the city of Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved, February 23, A. D. 1909.

²WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON was born in Wayne county, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He received his early education at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and Western Reserve College, Ohio. He took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1850 and practiced in Ohio for seven years. Immediately upon his removal to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1857, he became an active and influential factor in Iowa politics. He served as delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1859 and to the National Convention that nominated Lincoln at Chicago in 1860. He was a member of the Governor's staff and aided in raising troops for the Civil War. He was elected Representative in Congress in 1863 and served until 1871. In 1873 he was elected United States Senator and was a member of that body continuously until his death, giving effective service as member and chairman of the appropriations committee and member of the finance committee. He was chairman of the National Monetary Conference at Brussels in 1892. He declined Cabinet positions offered him by Presidents Garfield, Harrison and McKinley. He was a candidate for presidential nomination at the National Republican Conventions of 1888 and 1896. He died at his home in Dubuque, August 4, 1908.

was one of the great American minds," our indifference as to where the work shall stand will say, "But it was a short-sighted generation in which that famous statesman closed his fruitful life."

And so it was that the chairman of this Commission, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge³, one of the great builders of America, instantly approved the scheme of having the expert committee of trained men which had been invited to assist in the selection of the model, also advise upon the selection of the site. The National Sculpture Society, which delegated this committee, assigned to us, as sculptor expert, Mr. Karl Bitter⁴, and as architect expert, Mr. E. L. Masqueray⁵. But the day

³GRENVILLE MELLEEN DODGE was born at Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831. He attended Norwich University in Vermont and graduated in 1850 with the degree of C. E. The next year he graduated from Captain Partridge's Military Academy. In 1871 he was employed by the Illinois Central Railway and the next year by the Chicago & Rock Island Railway, and was assistant engineer during the construction of the Mississippi & Missouri Railway across the State of Iowa. He was a member of a government survey along the Platte for a railway to the Pacific, one of the first surveys to be instituted for that purpose. He fought through the Civil war and rose to the rank of Major-General of U. S. Volunteers. He was chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railway, 1866 to 1870, and of the Texas and Pacific Railway, 1871 to 1881. From 1867 to 1869 he served as member of congress from the Second Iowa District. In 1898 he was made president of the commission appointed to investigate the charges of mismanagement relative to the Spanish-American war. In addition to his interest in the Allison Monument Commission, General Dodge has been connected with many movements for perpetuating the memories of famous Americans. He was vice-president of the trustees in charge of the erection of the Grant monument, New York, and marshal of the day at its dedication, April 27, 1897; chairman of the committee from the Society of the Army of the Tennessee which obtained the appropriation and erected the Grant monument, Washington; chairman of the Sherman monument committee and commission, Washington; member of the committee in charge of the Logan monument, Washington; chairman of the committees in charge of the erection of the Lincoln and W. H. Kinsman monuments, Council Bluffs. He personally erected a monument to James Bridger at Kansas City and to Marshall F. Hurd at Denver. He has placed in West Point Memorial Hall a portrait of Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, one of Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson and a bronze tablet commemorating the service of West Point men in the army. General Dodge was the representative of the Government to whom was assigned the duty of accepting the Iowa monuments placed in the national military parks at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga.

⁴KARL THEODORE FRANCIS BITTER, sculptor, was born in Vienna, Austria, December 6, 1867, and was educated in the gymnasium there. He studied art in the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts, and came to the United States in 1889 and was employed in architectural sculpture.

He won a prize in the competition for the Astor memorial gates, Trinity church, New York, and executed sculpture on the administration and manufactures buildings of the Chicago exposition and for the residences of C. P. Huntington, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and others.

He obtained a silver medal at the Paris exposition, 1900, and gold medals at the Buffalo exposition, 1901, Philadelphia, 1902, and St. Louis exposition, 1904. He became a National Academician, 1902. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and of the National Sculpture Society.

⁵EMMANUEL LOUIS MASQUERAY, architect, was born in Dieppe, France, September, 1861. He was educated at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, and received the Deschaume prize, 1879, Chaudesaigues prize, 1880, and a gold medal at the Salon, 1883. Mr. Masqueray came to

for the competition falling on the day of a previous engagement of Mr. Bitter, he yielded to Mr. Charles Grafly¹, head of the sculpture department of the Pennsylvania Society of Fine Arts. So in the place of Mr. Bitter, Mr. Grafly came to Des Moines, and with Mr. Masqueray, Governor Carroll, General Dodge and the Secretary, under the provisions of the statute began the service of selecting the model and determining the site². Membership on the Commission from the Senate and House had expired, and vacancies remained until the convening of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly.

Mr. Masqueray led in the study of the placement of the memorial; with your speaker he visited the Capitol and all the grounds, streets, and alleys within a reasonable radius. We consulted General Dodge, Governor Carroll³, Secretary

America in 1887, locating in New York. He was chief of design at the St. Louis exposition, 1904, erecting there the Cascades, Colonnade of States and Pavilions, Transportation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and Forestry buildings; also Louisiana Purchase monument and twelve bridges. He has also erected many important structures in various parts of the country, including Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, Cathedral of St. Paul, Pro-Cathedral of Minneapolis and a cathedral at Wichita, Kansas. He is at present erecting Archbishop Ireland's great cathedral at St. Paul. He is a charter member of the Society Beaux Arts Architects, and also a member of the Architectural League, New York, and of the American Institute of Architects.

¹CHARLES GRAFLY, sculptor, was born at Philadelphia, December 3, 1862. He was a pupil of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and of Chapu and Dampet, Paris. He received honorable mention Salon of 1891; Temple Trust Fund, Philadelphia, 1892; medal at the Chicago Exposition, 1893; silver medal, Atlanta Exposition, 1895; Converse gold medal, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1899; gold medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; Charleston Exposition, 1901; Buffalo Exposition, 1901. He was a member of the International Jury of Awards, St. Louis Exposition, 1904, and has been instructor in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts since 1892. Mr. Grafly is represented in the permanent collections of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Detroit Art Museum, St. Louis Museum and is a member of the National Institute Arts and Letters, National Sculpture Society and Philadelphia Art Club. He has done much notable work in busts, life size and colossal figures and portraits and ideal figures in groups, largely in bronze.

²As a monument should be designed to fit its surroundings, it is important that before preparing the programme, the exact site or location of the proposed work should be determined upon, and that the promoters of the competition should be ready to supply competitors with plan and photographs of the site. The placing of a monument is a matter of the greatest moment, and to select the best site is more difficult than is generally supposed. It is a matter upon which the committee should secure expert advice. * * * The Society, while not assuming to dictate the owner's course in conducting competitions, entertains definite convictions as to the conduct of its own members, and in its by-laws has declared that it is unprofessional conduct for a sculptor to take part in any competition the terms of which are not in harmony with the principles approved by the Society as stated in its *Suggestions Relative to Competitions for Sculpture*.—*Suggestions for Sculptural Competitions by National Sculpture Society*.

³BERYL F. CARROLL was born in Davis county, Iowa, March 15, 1860. He graduated from the Missouri State Normal, Kirksville, Missouri, in 1884, and received the degree of LL.D. from Simpson college in 1909. He was editor of the *Davis County Republican* from 1891 to 1902. He was Republican candidate for Iowa House of Representatives, 1893; member of Iowa Senate, 1895-8 (resigned); postmaster of Bloomfield, Iowa, 1898-1902; state auditor of Iowa, three terms, 1903-09; governor of Iowa, 1909 to 1913.

of State Hayward^{9b}, State Auditor Bleakly^{9c}, State Treasurer Morrow^{9a}, Secretary Davison^{10a} of the Executive Council and many others with reference to the immediate and eventual need of other structures.

We searched pertinent resolutions and bills introduced into the different legislatures; we read reports of departments for ten years or more and ascertained the present and proposed improvements of like nature in other states¹¹; we examined all

^{9b}WILLIAM C. HAYWARD was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, November 22, 1847. He removed to Winnebago county, Iowa, in 1867. He taught school for several terms and entered the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts as a member of its first class. He returned to Winnebago county, was elected county surveyor and purchased a half interest in the *Winnebago Press*. In 1873 he removed to Garner, purchased the *Hancock Signal*, and served as postmaster for eleven years. He was one of the organizers of the City Bank of Garner and its cashier. He later engaged with William Finch in the grain, coal and stock business, operating twenty-five stations in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. The headquarters of the firm were removed to Davenport in 1886 and Mr. Hayward removed to that city. He was president of the Union Savings Bank of Davenport, president of the Davenport National Bank, and a member of the Davenport school board for nine years. He was elected State Senator in 1897 and served through the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. In 1906 he was elected Secretary of State and held that office for three terms.

^{9c}JOHN L. BLEAKLY was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, February 17, 1857. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1863, settling in Illinois and removing to Linn county, Iowa, in 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa and the Cedar Rapids Business College. After teaching for several years he engaged in the banking business and later in the mercantile business in Ida Grove. In 1903 he was elected State Senator from the forty-sixth district and served in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Extra General Assemblies. He was elected Auditor of State in 1908 and re-elected in 1910 and 1912.

^{9a}WILLISON W. MORROW was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, January 4, 1850. He removed with his father's family in August, 1864, to Iowa, and located near Afton, in Union county. The land upon which the family settled in 1864 is a part of the farm now owned by Mr. Morrow. He was educated in the public schools of Afton and graduated from the high school. Mr. Morrow represented Union county in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies and was a member of the board of directors of the State Fair Association for eight years, serving one year as vice president. He was state treasurer from 1906 to 1912.

^{10a}ARTHUR HENRY DAVISON was born in Blooming Valley, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1857. He attended the public schools of that county and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Didactics from the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Edinboro. He removed to Lyon county, Iowa, and engaged in school teaching and the real estate business. He served as county superintendent of schools of Lyon county. For eleven years he was a director and for several years chairman of the board of directors of the Rock Rapids schools. In 1893 he was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives from Lyon and O'Brien counties and served through the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. Mr. Davison was appointed Secretary of the Executive Council of Iowa in January, 1899, continuing in that office to the present time.

¹¹ Buenos Aires, city plan, removing 40 squares.....	\$200,000,000
India, city plan, new civic center.....	50,000,000
San Francisco, city plan, architect awarded for design.....	25,000
San Francisco, exhibition buildings.....	80,000,000
Queens County, N. Y., city development.....	10,000,000
Philadelphia parkway system.....	2,000,000
Madison, Wis., city plan and capitol.....	5,000,000
Texas, Steel City, Schwab interests.....	5,000,000
Utah, state capitol.....	2,500,000
New York City, new thoroughfares, Ernest Flagg, architect...	24,000,000
Jefferson City, Mo., city plan and capitol.....	10,000,000

—Abstract from six months' file of the *American Contractor*, in letter of J. Devereux York.

the Executive Messages, and took special notice of those of Governors Larrabee¹³, Shaw¹⁴, Cummins¹⁵, Garst¹⁶, Carroll and Clarke¹⁶. There is probably no better way of tracing cur-

¹³WILLIAM LARRABEE was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832. He received a common school education in Connecticut and spent two months in a private academy; came to Iowa in 1853; taught school in Hardin, Allamakee county, for a time and worked on a farm for three years. In 1856 he engaged in the milling business in Clermont and continued until 1873, when he sold his milling business and spent three months in Europe. On his return he engaged in banking and farming and continued in the enlargement of his interests in Iowa banks and Iowa farms throughout his life. He was one of the arbiters which appraised the property of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal company preparatory to its transfer to the United States government. In 1867 Mr. Larrabee was elected to the State Senate and was four times thereafter nominated by acclamation. In 1885 he was elected governor and his administration was marked by the influence he exerted on legislation, especially along the lines of railroad regulation and the suppression of intemperance. Larrabee's "Railroad Question" is considered an authority. When the legislature passed the Board of Control law, Governor Larrabee was selected for chairman of the board. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Iowa commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. He died at Clermont, Fayette county, Iowa, November 16, 1912.

¹⁴LESLIE MORTIER SHAW was born in Morristown, Vermont, November 2, 1848. He received his early education in the common schools and academy in Vermont. He moved to Iowa in 1869 and in 1874 graduated from Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. In 1876 he graduated from the Iowa College of Law, located in Denison and combined the practice of law with an extensive loan business. He was elected governor of Iowa on the Republican ticket in 1897, and served for two terms. He was chairman of the sound money convention which convened in Indianapolis in 1898. At the expiration of his second term as governor, in 1902, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Roosevelt and held that position until 1907.

¹⁵ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS was born at Carmichaels, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1850. He was educated in the academy of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and received the degree of LL.D. at Waynesburg college in 1903 and at Cornell college, Iowa, in 1904. Mr. Cummins studied surveying and became assistant chief engineer of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne R. R. He studied law in the offices of McClellan and Hodges, Chicago. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1875 and practiced in Chicago from 1875 until 1878, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa. He was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives, 1888; presidential elector-at-large, 1892; candidate for United States senator, 1894 and 1900; chairman of the Republican state convention, 1892 and 1896; member of the Republican National Committee, 1896-1900; delegate to the Republican National conventions, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904; governor of Iowa from 1902 to 1908; elected United States senator November 24, 1908, for unexpired term (expiring March 3, 1909), of Senator Allison, deceased; re-elected for term, 1909-15.

¹⁶WARREN GARST was born at Dayton, Ohio, December 4, 1850. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1858, and in 1859 he established himself in business at Boone, Iowa, later going to Coon Rapids, Carroll county, where he and his brother opened a general merchandise store. To this business Mr. Garst has devoted himself for years. In addition to this he has been interested in farming and banking. He served during the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-sixth Extra, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. He assumed the office of Lieutenant governor on January 17, 1907, and became Governor on November 25, 1908, on the election of Governor Cummins to the United States Senate.

¹⁶GEORGE W. CLARKE was born in Shelby county, Indiana, October 24, 1852. He removed with his parents to Davis county, Iowa, in 1856, and worked on a farm until manhood. He taught school twelve months and graduated from Oskaloosa college in 1877, and from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1878. Immediately upon his graduation he began the practice of law in Adel and continued in this profession until his election as governor in 1912. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies and was speaker in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. Mr. Clarke was elected lieutenant-governor in 1908 and re-elected in 1910. On January 17, 1913, he became Governor of Iowa.

rents of popular thought. State pride is revealed, shortcomings are stated and remedies suggested, limitations are defined and ways and means outlined. The subject of correcting and completing the Capitol equipment as a part of State policy is usually expressly advocated. Even at the time the removal of the capital from Iowa City and the construction of the Capitol were bitter political issues, no Chief Executive ever stood against providing that the future might build as it needed. In the evolution of the plan to correct and complete the Capitol grounds, the following Executive expressions have had their weight:

WILLIAM LARRABEE, *Second Biennial Message*, February 13, 1890.

The improvement of the capitol grounds ought to be begun at an early day. The grounds should be in keeping with the capitol, which is one of the most beautiful on the continent. The expense of properly laying out the grounds was estimated by the board of capitol commissioners at \$130,786.11. Since that estimate was made some grading has been done without expense to the State. The sum of \$125,000 would probably be sufficient to complete this work. The custodian recommends that \$50,000 per annum be appropriated for three years for the work on the grounds and the interior of the building.

LESLIE M. SHAW, *First Biennial Message*, January 8, 1900.

When the present capitol was built it was believed to be as commodious as the needs of the State would ever require. It has now been occupied sixteen years, and several of the departments are seriously congested. An arsenal is needed for the accommodation of the Adjutant-General's department. Storage of quartermaster supplies is now provided in a building rented for the purpose. It was found necessary to locate the board of control in committee rooms back of the senate chamber, which cannot well be spared from their designed use during session of the General Assembly. A warehouse for the storage and proper distribution of and reshipment of supplies for the various institutions under the management of the Board of Control is much needed and should be provided for at an early date. A new building for the memorial, historical and art department has been erected, and partitions and changes in various offices have been found imperative to make room for the several departments connected with the State government. Evidently additional buildings will be needed in the near future, and these, when erected, should be fireproof, and of substantial and presentable architecture, and should be so located as to improve and add dignity to the present capitol.

I recommend that the two blocks directly north of the capitol grounds be immediately purchased, or obtained under condemnation proceedings. Nothing will be saved by delay, and the erection of substantial buildings by the owners upon this property may materially add to the expense. Location of public buildings is a matter of prime importance, and I think it will be conceded that these two blocks are very desirable. No location is too good for Iowa, and none but the best should be considered.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS, *Biennial Message*, January, 1906.

In accordance with an act of the Thirtieth General Assembly, the Executive Council sold State Square for \$8,500. The authority so to do was accompanied with a direction to invest the proceeds of the sale in lots fronting upon Capitol Square. The Council has purchased one lot fronting on Eleventh St., between Capitol Ave. and Walnut, for \$2,250. It has endeavored to purchase other property, but has hitherto been unable to agree with the owners upon a price.

WARREN GARST, *Biennial Message*, January 12, 1909.

I feel that you and all the people of the State ought to be deeply interested in the matter of providing a suitable setting for our magnificent State Capitol. It stands today a monument to the good judgment of those who planned it and provided for its creation, and to the faithfulness and integrity of the self-sacrificing men who devoted the best of their lives to its building. Iowa can never pay its debt to Finkbine, Dey, Foote, Wright, Foreman and others of the Capitol Commission. They did their full duty; and partly in their honor and partly that we may complete what they so well begun, it seems to me there is an obligation upon this generation that we make the surroundings and approach to this great structure comport with its dignity and architectural beauty. We have provided in part for the interior decoration; we have neglected the exterior and environment. I would recommend, therefore, a commission authorized to purchase land adjacent to the capitol grounds, with the right of condemnation where necessary, and with funds sufficient to secure such land as may be deemed necessary to provide a beautiful boulevard of approach and surroundings. An appropriation of \$150,000 would probably suffice.

In making this recommendation I realize that there are those among you who may feel I have gone far out of my way; but I would call your attention to the fact that a very large part of the total cost of the present Capitol represents ornamentation. We ought to make the building and its surroundings beautiful. We ought to make the whole an object of pride to all our people, something that will be an inspiration to better citizenship and that will give Iowa higher standing in the family of states. I feel so deeply

upon this question, I am loath to leave it for the more practical matters, but I have full faith that after mature consideration you will see your way clear to provide for this commission.

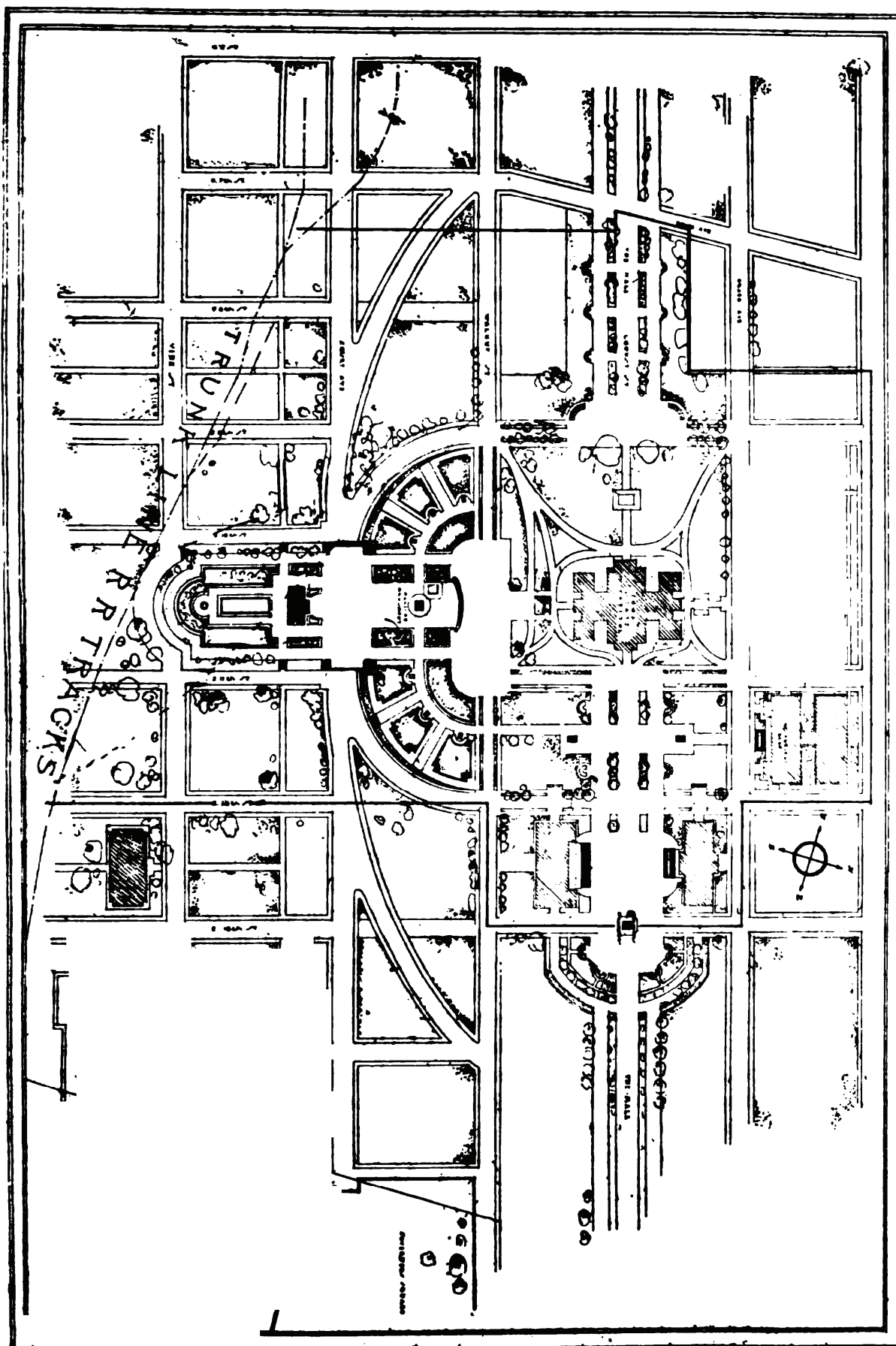
BERYL F. CARROLL, *Biennial Message*, January 14, 1913.

A comprehensive scheme for enlarging the Capitol grounds should be adopted by you and plans be made for the eventual acquiring of the lands to be added to the present holdings of the State. I would recommend that the State buy all the grounds lying between East Ninth and East Twelfth Streets, beginning at Capitol Avenue and extending to the railroad tracks at the foot of the hill to the south. The grounds thus acquired, lying south of Walnut Street, should be parked and beautified, and upon them should be placed the Allison monument and such other monuments as may be erected in the future, and when the State shall build an Executive Mansion, it should be placed upon the high point of ground to the southeast of the Capitol building. Upon the block immediately east of the State House and south of Capitol Avenue should be located a judicial building. I would also suggest that when the time comes that it is necessary to make any considerable improvement in the State's power plant, it would be wise to consider moving it to the foot of the hill, south and southwest of the State House, where it could be reached by a switch, thereby saving the large amount of money that is annually paid for hauling coal with teams and wagons, and also getting rid of the dirt and smoke and the somewhat unsightly appearance of a heating plant immediately in front of the Capitol building.

In suggesting the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, I wish to say that the owners of some of the lots included in that which I have referred to, have already expressed a willingness to sell the same and some have submitted a price for their holdings. I want also to say that at two or three different times efforts have been made to secure a change of grade in some of the streets about the State House, which change would have a very material effect upon the surroundings if additional lands are to be acquired. The Council has each time objected to these changes and asked the parties interested therein to wait and take the matter up with you with a view to securing co-operation with the City of Des Moines and the State in some general plan of improving the State House surroundings, and I recommend the appointment by you of a committee to take this matter into consideration and co-operate with the officials of the city to the end suggested.

In my opinion the State might profitably dispose of Governor's Square, allowing the city to purchase it for a park if so desired, and invest the proceeds in lands above suggested for purchase.

Plan of location of Allison Memorial and proposed placement of future State structures.



GEORGE W. CLARKE, *Inaugural Address*, January 16, 1913.

The subject of the extension of the Capitol Grounds is a matter that should have consideration. The day is now here when these grounds surrounding us should be more spacious and they should be made more beautiful. They do not meet the material demands of the present and for the future they will be entirely inadequate. The future should ever be in mind. We build for those who are to come after us. We should have a vision of what Iowa is to do and be. In the extension of the grounds regard should be had for a better setting of the Capitol. The whole question of the enlargement and location of buildings and monuments should at once be placed in the hands of the best landscape artist that could be found with instructions to prepare a plan commensurate with the needs and ideals of a great, progressive and cultured people. It cannot all be done at once, but a beginning can be made. Every day of postponement only makes the realization more expensive and difficult. What is done should be in accordance with a plan to end in both utility and great artistic beauty.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, *Special Message*, March 26, 1913.

I desire to submit a word with reference to the extension of the Capitol Grounds. It is the need of the present—it is the imperative demand of the future. It is a matter of the very best business policy. If looked at only as an investment it would be a remarkably good one. By extending the payment for the grounds over a period of ten years it would bring no burden at all upon the people. Never again can the purchase of ground be so advantageously made as now. Iowa should do business as competent successful business men do. Advantage should be taken of the time and the opportunity. Iowa should announce that she is of age and full-grown. She should step out of the old conditions that hamper and restrain her into the new. The legislature should be unafraid. The people will sustain you. When the work is done they will ever refer to you as the legislature that was far-seeing and wise enough to extend the Capitol Grounds, * * * What man is there of you that will lose this the greatest opportunity of his life to render a great public service. Listen not to the voice of selfishness. Tolerate not the "invisible" man. For more than ten years practically all legislation and all political agitation in this country has been against human selfishness. Let it proceed. The rights of all men must be put above the selfishness of a few men. Go forward. Your duty, as it seems to me, is plain.

The great Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, conceived in a holy enthusiasm and carried out with every good intention, has never been officially dedicated. In the published proceedings of the Iowa Department G. A. R. are found these words:

The Iowa Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, which fitly commemorates the heroic acts of her sons during the greatest epoch of her history as a State, was completed and erected several years ago at a cost of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The artistic merit of both design and execution is universally admitted. The reason for its erection was found in two well defined motives of our people: First, to commemorate the heroic deeds of her citizen soldiers and sailors, and second, to teach the present and all future generations of her people, the lesson of individual patriotism and collective appreciation of that virtue. The location of this beautiful monument is defeating both motives. Dwarfed and overshadowed by our Capitol Building, and hemmed in between a small church building on one side and unfit surroundings on the other, few if any of our people give it more than a passing glance. With such surroundings, the question may well be raised, does this monument in its present location fitly commemorate the deeds of the men for whom its erection was deemed proper? Its chief purpose is being daily defeated. If it were worth while to build this monument at all, it surely is entitled to a location where it can and will be seen by the citizens of this great State, who so generously erected it at great cost. Would it not be just as reasonable to turn the keys in the locks of our other great educational institutions, as to leave this educational factor securely put away from their view in its present location? It has been recently suggested that this monument be removed to the east bank of the Des Moines river, and located on an open square between the two main thoroughfares to the Capitol Building. There it would stand opposite and facing the City Library on the west bank of the river, and adjacent to the block where the new City Hall is being erected, and would rear its shaft in the open, and daily teach its lessons of patriotism and duty to thousands of the people of Iowa.

If the City of Des Moines can be induced, as I believe they can, to deed the State a sufficient plot of ground at the place suggested, I most cordially recommend that this organization use its influence with the next Legislature to pass an act authorizing and directing the removal of the monument to the proposed location. While I believe the cost of the removal will be fully compensated and warranted by the more perfect accomplishment of its purpose, I am persuaded that the project will in effect finance itself. The State must soon provide locations near the Capitol or additional State Buildings, and the vacating of the present site of the monument will release a valuable and suitable site for such purpose, which will more than compensate in value for the cost of removal.

I therefore recommend that this department, through its representatives, approve the suggestion of the removal of the monument

to the proposed new site, and that it use all honorable efforts to accomplish the same, and I would urge all comrades attending this Encampment to visit both the present and the proposed locations, that you may know personally the advantage of the proposed new site, and that each of you use your influence to bring about this change.

It will be a matter of great personal pride to your present Commander if this suggestion shall be adopted during his incumbency of the office, and I believe my successor will be equally gratified if the accomplishment of this loyal purpose should mark his administration¹⁷.

At the same Encampment there was adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Department, in annual Encampment assembled, that all possible honorable efforts should be made to move the monument to the proposed site on the east bank of the Des Moines river, and that each Post in this Department be requested and urged to bring its utmost influence to bear upon the Representative and Senator from its district to bring about the proposed change¹⁸.

To the Thirty-seventh annual Encampment in session at Muscatine the Commander, quoting this resolution, added these words:

Desiring to carry out the unanimously expressed wish of the Encampment, the attention of the Legislative Committee was called to the matter, and Senator Brown, a member of the committee drafted a bill, amply protecting the State in every way, for the purpose of carrying into effect the removal. Comrade Brown was untiring in his efforts to carry out your wishes, as he was in support of all measures that came before that body in the interest of the Veterans. So successful was he that he secured every vote of the Senate for the measure. The bill then went to the House and was taken charge of by Comrade Zeller, a member of that body. It was late in the session before the bill could be acted on, and some opposition developed in the House Committee on Appropriations to which the bill had been referred. A majority of this committee finally voted for indefinite postponement, with a minority report headed by Comrade Zeller for passage. Both reports were smothered in committee, the chairman refusing to report the bill to the House. Thus the project failed. It was not deemed necessary to have the full

¹⁷Address of Commander J. McDonald, Iowa Department G. A. R., Des Moines, June, 1910. *Journal of Proceedings, 36th Annual Encampment*, p. 18-20.

¹⁸Resolution, Iowa Department G. A. R., June, 1910. *Journal of Proceedings, 36th Annual Encampment*, p. 81.

Legislative Committee in attendance, although they would have responded if notified that their services were needed. Past Commander M. McDonald came on call more than once, and Comrade R. L. Chase, a resident of Des Moines, was continually on the ground, and his efforts were unceasing and valuable. He secured the assistance of the sub-committee of the Greater Des Moines Committee who rendered valuable aid. They are all entitled to your approbation. Senator Brown should receive the especial thanks of this Encampment for his faithful and untiring efforts to carry out your expressed desires. Considering what there was to contend against, most of the State Department being opposed to the removal, it is remarkable that it passed the Senate without a dissenting vote; and I am informed the votes were pledged for its passage in the House provided it came upon the floor. This Department will feel grateful to the Senate, and to those members of the House who pledged their support. Your Department officers had no more interest in the matter than any comrade, but felt it their duty to carry out so far as they could your commands. We failed; but the monument belongs to the State, and if the patriotic people of Iowa are satisfied to allow it to remain in a location that an expert in such matters remarked, "that it was almost an insult to the men it was intended to honor," to allow it to remain in its present location, where all the objects for which it was erected are lost, we ought to be able to stand it. My advice would be to allow all future efforts in that direction to be furthered by those interested, without suggestion from the Grand Army of the Republic¹⁹.

The Encampment adopted a special resolution as follows:

Past Department Commander M. McDonald: I wish to offer a resolution for the benefit of the Encampment. It is this:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Encampment are tendered to Comrade John D. Brown, a Senator in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, for his untiring efforts to carry out the expressed desires of the Department, and also for his zealous activity for all legislation in the interest of the Veterans."

Commander, in my report a year ago I suggested that the monument that was scarcely seen by a few be removed down to the river bank, where it would be an instructive object for all time to come. The Committee on Commander's Address approved of it, and as I was on the Committee on Legislation we went down to see if we could induce the legislature to appropriate a small sum of money to carry out the request of that Encampment. Through the activity of

¹⁹Address of Commander H. A. Dyer, Iowa Department G. A. R., Muscatine, June, 1911. *Journal of Proceedings, 37th Annual Encampment*, p. 15.

Comrade Brown it passed the Senate, as you were informed, with no vote against it. It went into the House and we were overjoyed, thinking that our request would be carried out, and that that beautiful monument would stay down there on the river bank where everyone who visited the City of Des Moines could not help but see it, and those that didn't know anything about your valor would ask: "What did that represent?" And they would say: "It represents the valor of the soldiers of Iowa." It was defeated in the House, much to our regret, but I want to say to you, my comrades, being there two or three times during the winter, and seeing the activity of Comrade Brown, there is nothing in the gift of this Department that is too good for that man. That is the reason I want to say that I would like some time to see him rewarded for his generosity.

Comrade T. R. Bickley, Post 69: Second the motion.

Past Department Commander Chas. A. Clarke: Commander, I am glad to second the adoption of the resolution.

The motion to adopt the resolution was then put and duly arried².

To the Thirty-eighth Annual Encampment the Department Commander said:

Your Commander deems it wise to have your attention again called to the propriety of remedying a great mistake by a former General Assembly, in location of the monument. It should not require a great amount of wisdom to understand that the monument, to be of any educational advantage, should be located where large numbers of people continually pass and repass in its vicinity. And where its public location would protect it from vandals, which is not the case now. All the walks that can be built from any angle leading from the State House will not persuade or cajole people to go out of their way to visit the monument. The walk now under construction is a poor makeshift, suggested by those opposed to the monument's removal. It is a modest suggestion, that it might be well to change the location during the lifetime of a few of the men in whose honor and memory it was erected. It might thereby create sufficient interest among our people to at least dedicate it to the purpose for which it was intended. I leave the matter in your hands for such action as you deem best².

¹Resolution, Iowa Department G. A. R., June, 1911. *Journal of Proceedings, 37th Annual Encampment*, p. 92-3.

²Address of Commander Lot Abraham, Iowa Department G. A. R. Mason City, June, 1912. *Journal of Proceedings, 38th Annual Encampment*, p. 15-16.

Among the resolutions adopted is the following:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse that part of the report of Department Commander Abraham concerning the removal of the Iowa Soldiers and Sailors' Monument to a more suitable site in the City of Des Moines²².

At the Home-Coming Encampment, in Des Moines, June, 1913, the Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment, the Commander, Capt. John D. Brown, in his annual address, made no reference to the removal of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, but at the Camp Fire, Tuesday evening, June 10, 1913, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, being introduced, spoke as follows:

This year our governor and legislature have performed a great service to the veterans of the State, in enlarging our Capitol Grounds and in giving the proper setting to our Memorial Monument (applause), to our war veterans, and when their work is completed as planned, then those that follow us will look back upon it as one of the most beneficial acts of our State, and give the credit due to our governor and our legislature for their foresight and patriotism. And I hope every comrade while he is here will go up on the Capitol Grounds and look at it as it is today, and then go into the Capitol and see the plan of what it will be in a few years more, and what our monument there will be, that everyone will go to see it, and I hope that Commander Brown, the commander of the G. A. R., will take the proper action for the veterans of Iowa in thanking that legislature and the governor for their great work for us. (Applause.)²³

In the session of June 12th, the committee on resolutions, consisting of John F. Lacey, Henry H. Rice, A. W. Jaques, Henry Karwarth, E. A. Snyder and M. W. Harmon, reported among other resolutions the following:

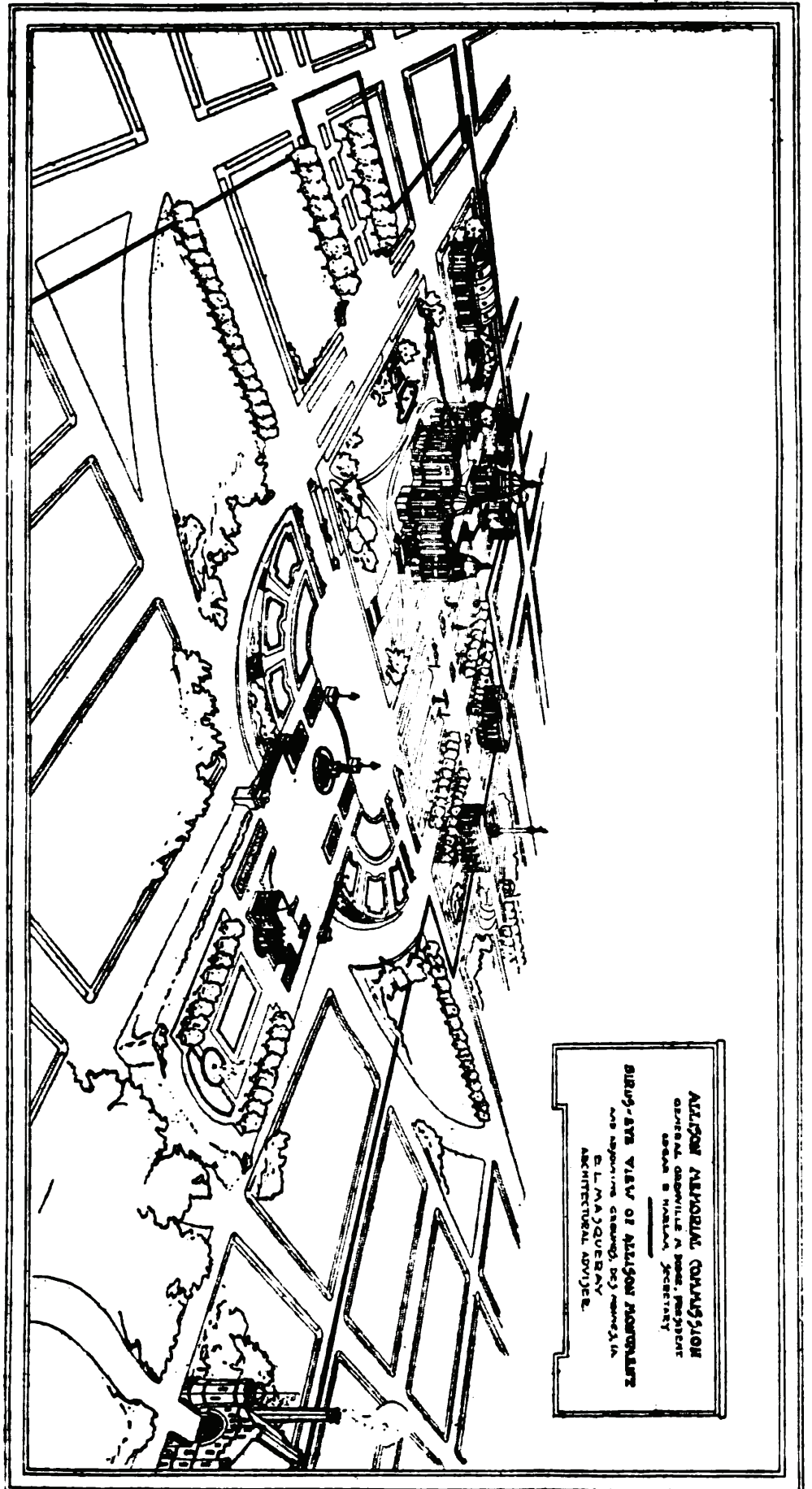
Resolved, That we approve of the enlargement of the Capitol Park so as to make the grounds suitable in area and character for the patriotic monuments and memorials already erected and that may hereafter be required by our prosperous commonwealth.

On motion of Major Lacey, adopted²⁴.

²²Resolution, Iowa Department G. A. R., June, 1912. *Journal of Proceedings, 38th Annual Encampment*, p. 73.

²³Address of Gen. G. M. Dodge, before Iowa Department G. A. R., Des Moines, June, 1913. *Journal of Proceedings, 39th Annual Encampment*, p. 124-5.

²⁴Resolution, Iowa Department G. A. R. June, 1913. *Journal of Proceedings, 39th Annual Encampment*, p. 49.



ALLISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION
 GEORGE D. GOSWELL, JR., PRESIDENT
 GEORGE D. GOSWELL, JR., SECRETARY
 AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
 E. L. MAJORS, JR., ARCHITECTURAL ADVISER

Outline birds-eye view of possible improvement upon grounds authorized to be acquired by the State.

Special attention therefore has been given to the eventual appropriate treatment of our great Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. With grounds ideally enlarged and treated, with the certainty that the monument will outlast even the Capitol itself, the center of the viewing population upon State property will be eastward of the latter. The mass and height of the monument, the honor in which the men and events it commemorates will forever be held, demand its placement at the intersection of the two principal streets of the enlarged grounds, on the easterly axis of the Capitol. There in the center of such a parade ground as would admit of appropriate patriotic or military occasions, now impossible except in streets, with its four sides clearly visible a thousand feet and more, its grandeur and impressiveness would be incalculably enhanced. The best thought is that this great work, after its ideal placement, shall be regarded as the deliberate artistic expression of the generation producing it and even if any slight deficiency of artistic merit then remain, the whole will be of too sacred a character to be touched by other hands. For the average mind will more and more revere it as the sacrifice which it betokens farther and farther recedes, and as tradition more and more hallows the monument itself.

Out of all this was brought a plan contemplating:

1st. The immediate and correct placement of the Allison Memorial, contracted to be erected in 1915, at a cost of \$50,000.00.

2d. The eventual appropriate placement of our great Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

3d. The eventual removal of the heating plant to the railroad, relieving the State of the perpetual hauling of coal and ashes and saving the priceless property from the insidious but fatal work of gas and smoke.

4th. Provision for an eventual office and storage room for the Adjutant General, which at present costs the State an annual rental of about \$5,000.00.

5th. An eventual Executive Mansion, such as has already been provided in Montana, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, Vir-

ginia, West Virginia, Nebraska and New York, and is proposed in other states.

6th. Provision for eventual office buildings such as are proposed in California, where ornamental grounds of some thirty-one acres, instead of being impinged upon for a building site, are being protected by the purchase of adjacent grounds at a cost of nearly \$700,000.00. Many other states already have or contemplate similar equipment in buildings other than their capitols.

7th. Provisions for an eventual Supreme Court building, wherein the priceless records of that tribunal, together with its library and other indispensable auxiliaries may have perpetual growth and constant accessibility; such buildings have been provided in the states of Connecticut, Florida, Illinois and Missouri, and are proposed in other states.

8th. Mr. Masqueray observed and proposed the restoration of the natural scenic value of the capitol site; recognized the probable commemoration in future by monuments and other structures of noted men and events of Iowa; the lack of parade grounds so greatly needed on occasion; the value of an unobstructed view from trunk line trains but a thousand feet away².

There is danger of surrounding areas becoming unsightly, rendering the whole in some sense incomplete. It was, therefore, thought proper to suggest the acquisition of an area in

²The writer was of the company when Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador, on his last visit to our State, inquired what building it was whose gilded pinnacle he could see from his train. "That is the Capitol of Iowa," Governor Carroll responded, "I think our people will improve the surroundings soon." The Ambassador then uttered the substance of his well-known remarks to the American Civic Association, to which he said:

"The world seems likely to last a long, long time, and we ought to make provision for the future.

"The population of the world goes on constantly increasing and nowhere increasing so fast as in North America.

"A taste for natural beauty is increasing, and as we hope, will go on increasing.

"The places of scenic beauty do not increase, but, on the contrary are in danger of being reduced in number and diminished in quantity, and the danger is always increasing with the accumulation of wealth, owing to the desire of private persons to appropriate these places. There is no better service we can render to the masses of the people than to set about and preserve for them wide spaces of fine scenery for their delight.

"From these propositions I draw the conclusion that it is necessary to save what we have got, and to extend the policy which you have wisely adopted, by acquiring and preserving still further areas for the perpetual enjoyment of the people."

addition to that indispensable for foundations of all eventual structures. Thus the State, through its own work or the work of other owners under its restrictions, would complete the group and grounds in harmony with the State's own standards. Your minds, far more quickly than my own, will comprehend, and I believe, more resolutely sustain this thought. The business mind as easily comprehends the profits inuring to the State in adjacent areas, if any such should be acquired and finally be found unnecessary to the plan of improvement adopted by the State.

Please observe that much of the space on the edge of the proposed enlargement is occupied by schools and churches²⁶. You easily foresee that if Iowa abandons haphazard placement and keeps to the best in grounds and architecture, no inferior structure will ever be obtruded by public fund or private benefaction, as witness the quality of recent buildings of Des Moines. By harmonizing with the State's standards others will thus enhance the beauty and value of all adjacent property.

Your profession could scarcely have better revealed its talent for the instant and accurate statement and solution of structural problems than to have produced through one of its members this plan²⁷ for the most certain, economical, yet desirable correction and completion of the Iowa State Capitol grounds²⁸.

The selection of some plan, immediate and final, as to the placement of the Allison memorial, having regard for the artistic and economic values of the Capitol and the splendid Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, a plan upon which could be expended not vast funds, but any money, with every care and all skill, was, and is, manifestly obligatory on the present and will be advantageous to all the future. To your

²⁶See map of proposed improved Capitol grounds and environs, facing p. 96.

²⁷See E. L. Masqueray's plan of location of Allison monument, facing p. 104.

²⁸See E. L. Masqueray's birds-eye view of Allison monument and adjoining grounds, facing p. 110.

profession I feel the Allison Commission should and does, in this acknowledgment, pay its respects.

It is with extraordinary satisfaction I say to you that this plan and the law enacting it, when submitted to individual members of your society and of your profession in this country and in Europe, has never failed to evoke expressions of respect and even praise for our governors, for the members of the General Assembly and for General Dodge. It is regarded as the most complete seizure of opportunity, through public law, an American commonwealth has recently made. If this were not deserved, surely technical minds, such as you possess, would long since have warned me. The popular thought has never been at rest upon the random placement of the structures about the Capitol. It is not a question of art or beauty more than of business. No man owning and living in his own house likes to concede the right of careless use or unsightly appearance of adjacent property. The cleanly, sightly, safe and lasting arrangement of permanent property is now mere household taste, not a professional question in Iowa. As for myself, driven rather by hunger than ambition, and led rather by appreciation of things done or diagrammed than by imagination, I can yet say I have had the greatest satisfaction of my whole life in a connection with men, whose tribute to achievement is by way of eternal bronze and stone—whose best work like your own is by fixed principles and once completed is forever done.

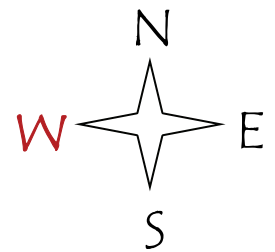
Section Three

Court Photographs of the Iowa State Capitol circa 1913

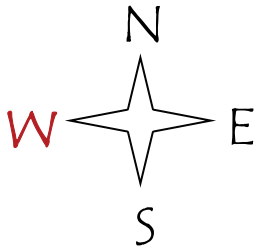
Digitally reproduced photographs originally submitted to the Iowa Supreme Court with the brief filed as part of the court battle over the tax levy imposed to fund the Capitol extension.



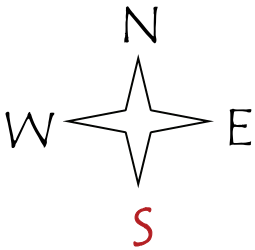
A view showing the surroundings west and a little to the south of the Capitol building



Another view of the Capitol and Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument which may be seen from all railway trains going in an easterly direction



Locust Street immediately west of the Capitol and main approach to the Capitol building and the direct view from both East and West Locust Street



Another view showing the Capitol from the railway tracks and the point at which the Capitol can best be seen if the intervening structures were removed.

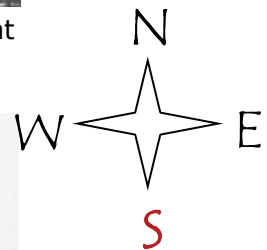
It is estimated that a million passengers a month pass along these tracks with the opportunity to view the Capitol from this point.

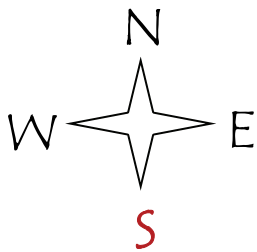


View showing buildings in close proximity to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument



This view shows the grounds within 50 feet of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and 325 feet from the Capitol grounds. In the upper left-hand corner of the picture is barely seen a part of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.





Another view to the south of the Capitol and Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument



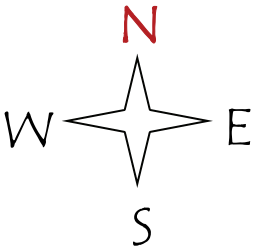
This view is south of the Capitol and between the view from the railroad tracks and looks across the proposed site for the Allison Monument.



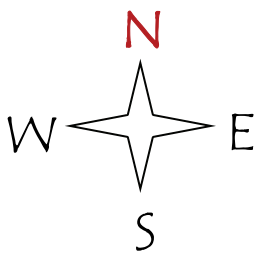
View south of the Capitol and within the vicinity of the site for the proposed Allison Monument



A view northeast of the Capitol showing how the view of the Capitol and the Historical Building is obstructed by buildings at such close proximity.



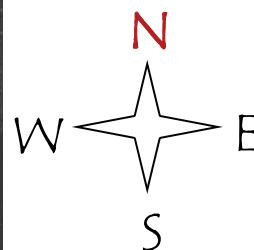
Another view of the heating plant and buildings north of the Statehouse



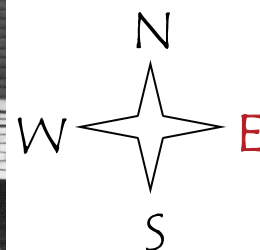
The view immediately in front of the Capitol building to the north on Tenth Street. The north and west entrances are the main entrances to the Statehouse.

The customary view of the heating plant during cold weather. The prevailing wind being from the north, this cloud of smoke is constantly carried over the Capitol grounds.

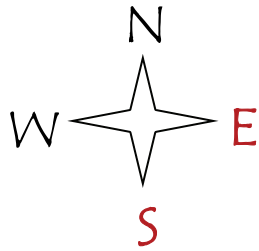




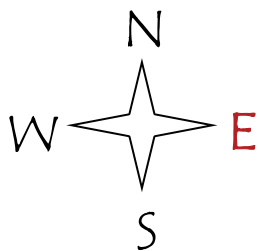
This view is taken 250 feet east of the Capitol grounds and 250 feet south of the Historical Building.



Another view east of the Capitol grounds and in the vicinity of building site if office building is ever constructed



Another view showing the buildings and grounds south of the Capitol and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.



Another view taken east of the Statehouse and forming a part of one of the principal drives around the Capitol grounds.

Panoramic Photographs of the Capitol Grounds, circa 1915



North of the Capitol with the heating plant smokestack shown behind the paper warehouse



View of the west approach to the Capitol with the Des Moines skyline along the horizon

Panoramic Photographs of the Capitol Grounds, circa 1915



View east of the Capitol along East 11th Street



South of the Capitol with a view of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

Section Four

Newspaper Articles Regarding the Iowa State Capitol Grounds Expansion

LeMars Semi-Weekly Sentinel

LeMars, Iowa
January 9, 1914

Capitol Extension Stands

Jefferson Bee: The work of the last General Assembly in guaranteeing to Iowa the most beautiful and spacious Capitol grounds in the country will stand. The Supreme Court has decided that the carrying out of the act involves no violation of the Constitution, and that the wisdom of the proceedings was for the legislature, and not the court, to decide.

There has been an entirely unreasonable amount of agitation and prejudice engendered over this matter. The whole amount of expenditure involved is less than two million dollars and the raising of that sum is spread over a period of ten years. For the years 1913 and 1914 a general levy of a half of a mill is provided; for the remaining eight years, such a levy as will raise not more than \$150,000 a year. That means \$1,500 per county each year, or approximately 50 cents on each quarter section of land. If for this money the people can do away with all that is unsightly in the vicinity of the State Capitol, and make Iowa famous for having the most beautiful and sightly Capitol grounds among the whole sisterhood of states, why is this expenditure not justified?

So far as the principle of raising money by a millage tax extending over a number of years, and thus being able to plan for the future and take advantage of opportunities in an intelligent way, is concerned, the State has long been committed to this idea and this policy. Our great institutions of learning at Ames, Iowa City and Cedar Falls, have been largely built up on this identical plan. For a dozen

years past Ames and Iowa City have each been receiving the proceeds of a millage tax which is practically equal to the amount the state will receive annually for the Capitol extension. The legislature has made these arrangements for college extension funds for five year periods, and each time this special college extension millage has been levied, it has amounted to a special appropriation of nearly two million dollars to be spent within a five year period; but no defender of the Constitution has arisen in these cases. We call attention to this fact in order to make it clear that the proposed Capitol extension plan is no innovation; it is simply continuing the State's great system of improvements along line which custom and the approbation of the people has long since established.

As the State grows older the tendency everywhere is toward better improvements and finer homes. The farmer, as soon as he is able, likes to make his own home and grounds as attractive and handsome as possible. If he needs an extra acre or two to to accomplish this purpose, he takes it from the farm and believes that it is worth sacrificing to this end. The state of Iowa is doing the same thing. The legislature may have taken a few acres too much or a few too little in their contemplated extension of the grounds. We do not know. But they were men who were on the spot, examined the situation carefully, who were familiar with the suggestions made by architects and landscape gardeners, and we are willing to believe that they did not go far astray.

THE ALTOONA HERALD

Altoona, Iowa
January 22, 1914

STATE HOUSE LAND

**Governor Speaks On Capitol
Extension At Sioux City.**

MUST LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

That Iowa Is Proceeding In Line
With Progress of Neighbors Is
Shown by Executive In
Plain Figures.

Des Moines.—In the recent address delivered by Governor Clarke at Sioux City defending the act of the last legislature in looking forward into the future and its endeavor to provide state capitol surroundings that the coming generations of this great commonwealth might not be ashamed or have to bear the burden of the charge that their forefathers did not possess the foresight to see the coming needs of this great state and provide for its necessities while there was an opportunity. The governor cited the improvements being made at the present time by some of the other states as follows:

In Massachusetts the state house is just across Beacon street from Boston common, a spacious park. It is now proposed to build an addition to the capitol, tear down a block of houses at a contemplated cost of \$1,500,000.

In Tennessee it is proposed to erect additional buildings at a cost of \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

Utah had almost twice as much ground for her capitol as ours, has just paid \$127,000 for seven acres more, and besides has adjoining what

is referred to as a large site for the executive residence.

Florida has just erected a new supreme court building on an additional block.

Pennsylvania is adding twenty-seven acres in the very heart of the city of Harrisburg, and has appropriated \$2,000,000 to be paid in four years, and has already expended \$1,040,000 of it. Governor Tener in approving the bill said it was made necessary for the transaction of the rapidly increasing business of the various departments of the state government and to the proper adornment of the capitol building and grounds. His words are quite applicable to Iowa conditions.

North Dakota has 160 acres of ground.

Oklahoma has 650 acres deeded her for capitol purposes. She has not built a capitol yet, but can make her grounds as spacious as she pleases.

We have eleven acres in a square where the capitol stands. Kentucky has nearly four times as much.

Arkansas has forty-two acres in her capitol grounds. It is now proposed to add three city blocks and later seven more; first extension to cost \$400,000, second would cost \$1,500,000. The state is now spending \$50,000 on beautifying the grounds, and the governor says it will take eight months more to complete it.

In Wisconsin there is a movement on foot to extend the capitol grounds now containing thirteen acres to lake Monona, requiring the vacation of six blocks. No residences front directly on Capitol Square. The estimated cost is \$1,500,000. In addition to this proposed extension is a project to widen and boulevard State street, which extends from the capitol to the university a mile away. It is proposed to widen the street approaching our capitol from the city only as far as the first street, about the distance of two ordinary blocks.

Marion Sentinel.

Marion, Iowa
February 5, 1914

Governor On Capitol Extension.

It is not the purpose of the executive council to pay extravagant prices for property or to recklessly destroy and waste excellent buildings after they are bought, but to proceed carefully and in as business-like way getting the very most possible out of the people's money. This proposition is not one of a day or a year, but a number of years. I am sure if the people will exercise a little patience, wait until they get all the facts and a clear understanding of the whole situation and will consult the pride they have in their state and in their public building and grounds they will not criticize, but approve and applaud. If every citizen of the state could see the surroundings of the capitol as they are now—many old unpainted shacks and buildings obscuring the view of all but the dome from the railroads, where hundreds of thousands of people pass monthly and from which there might be a beautiful grassy slope, rendered still more beautiful by the landscape architect and the plan likewise carried out over all of the grounds and among the buildings that time must bring, if he could see the unsightly situation as it is now—the great, big signs as big as the signs one sees in the fields along the railroads fronting the capitol on the west and north such as "Certainty Pancake Flour," "Capital Butter," "Snyder's Catsup," "Old Tavern Beer," "Likly Luggage," "Old Homestead Sausage," "Evan's Cafe," "Twenty Mule Team Borax," "Sefren Furs," "Golden Grain Belt Beer," and very many others of like kind—if he could look upon all this as it is and be ashamed as he would be, and awake to see the splendid vision that inspired the Thirty-fifth general assembly realized at so trifling cost to him he not only would never say another word in criticism, but would shout for joy and declare he would not go back

to old conditions for ten times the cost. Such is my faith in the the men and women of Iowa.

State Employs Architect.

The state executive council formally approved a contract by which E. L. Masqueray, an architect of national repute, becomes the state's official designer of plans for the capitol grounds improvement. A tentative agreement with Mr. Masqueray had been made soon after the passage of the extension act.

Mr. Masqueray is most prominently known as the expert who planned most of the landscaping of the grounds of the St. Louis exposition. His designs for several public buildings, among them a cathedral at St. Paul, have also attracted considerable attention. He was one of the experts who aided the Allison memorial commission in selecting the sculptural work which is to commemorate the life of the famous senator.

The planning of the new capitol grounds and the beautification work which is to be accomplished in the course of time will be in Mr. Masqueray's hands. As a compensation he will receive two per cent of the amount actually expended in the improvement work after the ground has been purchased.

Capitol Extension Grounds.

T. E. McCurdy, former custodian of the state house, has been appointed as the state's capitol grounds representative. He will take charge of the properties purchased under the extension act, keep them in condition, collect rentals, and attend to all duties connected with their care. Mr. McCurdy was custodian under the Cummins administration. He was given the appointment by Governor Clarke under authority of the omnibus bill of the last general assembly. His salary is to be \$1,500 a year.

Algona Courier.

Algona, Iowa
February 20, 1914

CAPITOL EXTENSION AGAIN.

Hon. C. B. Hutchins Discusses the Matter Further and Makes Explanations.

EDITOR COURIER: It is very evident from the editorial in the Courier of Jan. 20th that the editor is not familiar with the Capitol Extension bill and that the editor's views are mostly derived from heresy or from such exaggerated reports as have been given by Mr. Rowley and others. The present Capitol grounds consist of four city blocks and covers a trifle over eleven acres. The Capitol building is situated in the center of this tract east and west but on the extreme eastern edge, the steps leading down from the east side coming within a few feet of the sidewalk.

To provide a fitting setting for our splendid Capitol building and grounds for other buildings, which necessarily require in the future, it was absolutely necessary that the grounds should be enlarged. In addition to buildings that the future will require it is proposed that monuments to our statesmen and soldiers which in the future may be erected shall be placed here. The plans and the place for the Allison monument are, I believe, already selected. The Iowa Soldiers Monument is situated on a small plot of ground south of the present Capital grounds, with the street close in front on the north side, with a church, an old one, on one side, and unpretentious wooden buildings on the south and east. The setting to this monument has been so unfitting and such a discredit to the state of Iowa that a strong effort was made in the 34th General Assembly to have the monument removed to a park on the east side of the Des Moines river at an estimated cost of \$100,000. The extension of the Capitol grounds will do away forever with any such attempt in the future, as the grounds surrounding the monument are included and the surroundings can be made more fitting to the beauty and character of the monument.

With the exception of Gov. Cummins, whose home is in Des Moines, I believe every governor has had to live at a hotel or in a rented house and some time the state of Iowa ought to have pride enough to build a house for its chief magistrate to live in, and when it does, a part of this ground will make a fitting location for such a building.

The heating plant for the state house is situated just across the street from the state house, and the black coal smoke belching out from its chimney in connection with old dilapidated buildings on the north, west and south sides of the present capitol ground certainly would not stir any Iowan's pride, to say nothing about such signs as "Golden Grain Belt Beer," "Snyder's Catsup," "Twenty Mule Team Brix," and other interesting memorials of the same order.

As the proposed extension goes to

the railroad it is proposed to have a new heating plant at the railway which will save, if my memory is not at fault, between two and three thousand dollars per year for hauling coal from the railways to the present heating plant. It is only a question of time anyway when a heating plant will have to be built, and when that time comes it will be a matter of economy to build on the railway.

Much of the land has already been acquired and in no case so far have condemnation proceedings been necessary, and Secretary of State Allen estimates that \$900,000 instead of \$2,000,000 will buy the whole of the land included. It is not proposed to clear the ground of buildings at once. It may be five or ten or more years before all the buildings are removed.

Sec. 6 of the bill says: "That the executive council shall have charge of all buildings that may be on any of the grounds acquired by this act, and may lease any or all of said buildings and grounds on behalf of the state until, in the judgment of the council, it is wise to remove them. The council is authorized to sell the buildings as a whole or they may be razed and the salvage sold, but all moneys from sales and rentals must be turned into the extension fund. Governor Clarke recently made a statement that the leased property already acquired was bringing to the state an income of 8 per cent on the investment. The best class of buildings on the territory are near the Capitol building. They are of brick and can and probably will be used to house some of the departments of the state which now occupy rented buildings, or occupy the legislative committee rooms when the legislature is not in session.

Before any action was taken, on the bill a landscape artist and architect, one of the best in the United States, the man who laid out the grounds for the St. Louis Fair, was employed to examine the grounds and report what was necessary in order to give a proper setting to the buildings we already have and other buildings and monuments we may have in the future, and the bill was drawn up and passed in accordance with his report. Nearly one-half of the ground lies between the street on the south side of the present Capitol grounds to the railway, and from its location and topography is much less valuable than the rest of the ground, so that while it adds considerable to the acreage it will probably be but comparatively a small part of the whole cost.

The extension bill provided for the sale of Governor's Square, a six acre tract of land lying about three blocks east of the Capitol grounds, either as a whole or the executive council may lay it off into lots as their best judgment dictates. If I had its disposal I would lay it off into lots and move the better class of wooden buildings onto it from the acquired land and then sell, as I think both houses and land would sell to better advantage that way.

The statement of the Courier that if

space is wanted for a beauty spot 100 acres would be better is not a good argument at all. There is reason in all things. Nobody will, I think, deny the necessity of additional grounds and if we are to have such grounds as the great state of Iowa ought to have but very little land included could be spared without destroying the beauty and symmetry of the plan, and that little will in all probability add so little to the cost that it is not worth taking into consideration.

The law except during the life of this legislature is subject to repeal or amendment by any subsequent legislature, so that if the law is not repealed or amended it will stand as enacted and in round numbers \$350,000 will be raised this year and next which is one cent per acre per year if spread over the acreage of Iowa, and is less than 16 cents per capita for this year and next, and for the next eight years will be about 7 cents per capita, or less than 1 cent per acre for the whole state yearly. Why, if the average man would smoke two cigars, or drink two glasses of beer less per month, he would have saved more than enough to pay his share of the tax for capitol extension for this year and next, and the succeeding years he would sacrifice only one cigar or one glass of beer per month. It makes me tired when I hear some people talk about their taxes.

I recall an instance of hearing a former Algona citizen howling about the taxes. He had four boys that were or soon would be of school age and all of whom I know did in after years get the benefit of the Algona schools at an expenditure, at a very low estimate, of \$100 per year for the four, by the public to school them, besides all the other benefits received from the city, county and state. Having a curiosity to know just how much tax he paid I looked the matter up and found that he was paying a total tax of \$8 on a house and lot that stood in his wife's name. We are too apt to look on only one side of the question and figure the cost only and forget about the benefits. If the sum of two million dollars is expended in buying and improving the land included in the Capitol extension bill, it will only amount to 6 cents per acre or 6-10 of a cent per year on the average for ten years. Isn't that a burden to make the ordinary Iowa farmer, who is getting \$7 to \$8 per hundred for hogs live weight, the same or more for his cattle, 50c per bushel for corn, four, five and six hundred dollars per span for horses, groan and sweat under?

If there is one thing in my legislative career more than another that my children and grandchildren can feel proud of me for, when they stand on the beautiful grounds as in vision I see them, it will be because they can say of me, "He helped to make this possible." I may not live to see the completion of the improvement on the Capitol grounds, but I have a vision of what may be that pays me many times over for its money cost to me and will make every Iowan proud when he looks upon it.

C. B. HUTCHINS.

Adams County Union-Republican

Corning, Iowa
September 30, 1914

General Dodge on Capitol Grounds.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 16, 1914.—
To the editor of the Council Bluffs
Nonpareil: I have read with some
interest Mr. Cameron's correspond-
ence in the Nonpareil on taxation and
the extension of the capitol grounds,
and am astonished that a civil war
veteran should denounce the capitol
extension act as a fraud.

Ever since the soldier's monument
was set down among a lot of shacks
just south of the capitol, the soldiers
of Iowa have been up in arms for the
extension of the grounds to give a
proper setting to this splendid monu-
ment or for its removal to some
proper place in the city. They have
had it under discussion at the state
department meetings of the G. A. R.,
have sent committees before the legis-
lature, but up to the present time have
been unable to accomplish anything.
The location of the monument with-
out sufficient grounds and proper sur-
roundings, has so dwarfed it and de-
tracted from its appearance, that it
very seldom attracts any attention
from the public.

But the act of the legislature, ex-
tending the capitol grounds and pro-
viding for a proper location for the
monument, giving it a beautiful set-
ting, has settled that controversy. At
the last meeting of the state depart-
ment of the G. A. R. of Iowa, they
were greatly pleased with the act of
the legislature, and passed this reso-
lution:

"Resolved, That we approve of the
enlargement of the capitol park so
as to make the grounds suitable in
area and character for the patriotic
monuments and memorials already
erected and that may hereafter be re-

quired by our prosperous common-
wealth."

And when these grounds are ob-
tained and improved according to the
plan adopted, I predict that no citizen
of Iowa and especially no veteran who
visits the capitol and sees the setting
of our great soldiers' monument with
proper surroundings, but will thank
the legislature and the governor for
their action, which, in my opinion, is
one of the most beneficial and useful
acts ever passed by the state.

I am, respectfully,
Grenville M. Dodge.

What It Costs.

People have heard so much, and at
the same time been told so little truth
about the capitol extension act, that
many have an erroneous idea as to
the cost it imposes upon the land
owners of this county. Some have
even said that our increase in taxes
is largely due to the purchase of addi-
tional capitol grounds. What are the
facts?

The average valuation of land in
Adams county, for purposes of taxa-
tion, is \$64.58 an acre. The taxable
valuation, that is the average value
upon which taxes are actually paid, is
\$16.15 an acre. The amount levied
for capitol extension this year is one
half mill on the dollar of the taxable
property in this county.

A half mill on \$16.15, the average
taxable value of the land in our coun-
ty, is a tax of a trifle over 8 mills to
the acre—less than one cent—and
amounts to \$1.29 to the quarter sec-
tion of land.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

MOULTON, IOWA, "THE TRUTH FIRST, IF POSSIBLE"

September 30, 1914

STATE CAPITOL CASE

DECISION BY JUDGE APPELATE
ANNULS PART OF MEASURE
FOR EXTENDED GROUNDS.

DEBT OVER \$250,000 IS ILLEGAL

Guthrie Center Jurist Joins In With
Judge Hunter of Ottumwa In Hold-
ing That the Plan for Raising Funds
Is Unconstitutional.

Des Moines.—Judge J. H. Applegate of Guthrie Center has held the law providing for the extension and improvement of the capitol grounds is unconstitutional. The opinion was filed in the district court of Polk county shortly before 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The decision says the law is unconstitutional in so far as its tax anticipating feature is concerned. In making his ruling the court divides the law into two parts. The first eight sections are declared valid. They provide for the purchase of the land and the manner in which the money shall be expended.

The last four sections provide for the issuance of interest bearing certificates to purchase the land and for the anticipation of a tax to purchase the property. These four sections make the law unconstitutional. They create a debt in excess of the \$250,000 authorized as the limit that can be incurred by the legislature without putting the matter to a vote of the people.

Judge F. M. Hunter at Ottumwa recently declared the law unconstitutional. His was another suit brought to enjoin the officers of Van Buren county from spreading the special levy provided for in the law.

The state immediately will appeal from Judge Applegate's decision.

The decision of Judge Applegate in the capitol grounds extension case is in reality a victory for the state, is the interpretation placed upon that decision by Attorney General George Cosson.

Judge Applegate ruled that the law enacted by the Thirty-fifth general assembly providing for an expenditure of \$2,000,000 in enlargement and improvement of the capitol grounds is unconstitutional in so far as it authorizes the anticipation of the tax by issuance of interest bearing warrants or certificates.

The attorney general, when shown a copy of the chief sections of the decision, said: "Judge Applegate's decision will not prevent the executive council from buying land and improving it, as funds come in from the tax levied by the law. The decision does not affect the validity of that part of the law which levies the millage tax. Judge Applegate's decision conflicts with that of Judge Hunter on the vital issue.

The attorney general announced that although the decision was essentially a victory for the state it would at once be appealed to support the contention of the state that the tax can be anticipated for at least a biennial period.

Halo Alto Reporter

Emmetsburg, Iowa
October 15, 1914

CAPITOL EXTENSION FACTS FROM THE RECORDS.

Actual area to be purchased, 40.1 acres; less 5.78 acres to be sold, net addition by purchase 34.32 acres.

Eighty-five per cent of area already bought by state and now actually a part of state property and paid for.

Capitol grounds extensions urged by Governors Larrabee, Shaw, Garst, Carroll and Clarke, and agitated for years.

Capitol extension plat and plan before members of 35th G. A. and fully discussed for over two months; details of extension fully illustrated in state papers March 2, 1913.

Joint meeting of committees from the two houses March 13 to consider plans, four other meetings held, sub-committee examined ground and plans and reported favorably, and bill prepared by committee of democrats and republicans.

Agreement as to area had support of every democrat on committee. Area smaller by 30 per cent was advocated by some republicans and unanimously opposed by democrats.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE are therefore WHOLLY RESPONSIBLE for purchase by State of larger area rather than smaller one, which would have been adopted if consented to by a single Democrat.

Bill passed April 8th, after 4 days notice of intent to have it considered, after discussion and consideration by every member of the legislature for weeks, after publication of all the facts in the papers, the bill in printed form with large plats having been in hands of every member.

Few bills that passed were more discussed or better understood than this one. There was actual full and complete discussion on the floor of each house by members of both parties. No rule was invoked that is not invoked as to every other bill.

John L. Wilson, veteran democratic senator from Clinton, had charge of bill in committee on the part of the senate, and both Wilson and Senator Nicholas J. Schrup, of Dubuque, favored the larger area and even more ground. The bill was supported by such able democratic senators as Balluff of Scott, Clarkson of Monroe, Dunningan of Page, Hageman of Bremer and DeWolf of Grundy. The only word against the bill in the senate was by a republican.

In the house the convincing and unanswerable speech in its favor was by Charles W. Miller, of Bremer, former chairman of the democratic state committee and floor leader for the democrats; and he had with him such representative democrats as Scholz of Clayton, Black of Muscatine, Boettger of Scott, McCulloch of Dubuque, Kelso of Jackson, Hazen of Pottawattamie, and Hamilton of Lee.

The bill was never urged upon a single member, directly or indirectly, by anyone in Des Moines. The only speeches on the floor of either house against the bill were from members in counties adjoining Polk. The staunchest advocates of the capitol extension were from distant parts of the state.

The extension removes from the assessor's books property which paid \$15,000 taxes a year in Des Moines. There will not be need of a single dollar of state money for purchase beyond that levied and now in process of collection.

If a single DEMOCRAT of any standing had opposed the capitol extension bill in the 35th G. A. he could have defeated it. Full responsibility not only for the bill but for the area included rests with the legislature and with Democrats in equal measure with Republicans. A large majority of the Democrats of both houses voted for the bill.

The State of Iowa has over 8,000 acres of land for state purposes, is

buying a thousand acres more this year and will buy several thousand more very soon, and has invested in land and equipment over 23 million dollars. Every dollar of this investment was upon the authority and initiative of the legislature alone.

Actual area for corresponding public buildings in Washington, D. C. 287.43 acres. Oklahoma has 650 acres for capitol purposes. North Dakota has 160 acres in capitol grounds. Arkansas has 42 acres. Pennsylvania is condemning 27 acres in the best business section of the capital city. Other states are preparing to correct the errors of the past by enlarging capitol grounds.

Of the total taxes paid in Iowa only about 1 cent out of each \$1 goes for capitol extension and this only for two years.

The democratic candidate for governor has advertised that "only in the one case of 'capitol extension' is it at all contended that the appropriations by the legislature were extravagant or unwise." Democratic responsibility for that "one case" is fully established. And as for other expenditures, this same democratic candidate while a member of the board of control, had more to do with increasing them than any one person now in the public eye.

This same vote seeker has paid for circulation of a statement that the area to be purchased is 70 acres. The area in fact, as he knows, is enlarged by purchase just 34.32 acres.

The Democratic machine is trying to ride into power in Iowa by appeal to prejudice through unblushing falsehood and distortion or concealment of facts regarding assessment, taxation, cost of state government, and the capitol extension law. Every statement the politicians make not in exact conformity to the plain record as given above is false.

THE OXFORD MIRROR

A Paper That Believes in "Community Interests" and is Willing To Work For Them

Oxford Junction, Iowa

1914

STATE HOUSE LAND

VALUE OF PROPERTY INCLUDED
IN PROPOSED EXTENSION AS
ASSESSED IS \$621,410.

FOUR CHURCHES RATED AT \$155,000

Official Estimates of the Total Cost
of Enlarging Capitol Grounds Is
Well Under the Amount Granted
for the Purpose by the Legislature.

Des Moines.—The assessed valuation of the taxable property to be purchased by the state for the extension of the capitol grounds is \$621,410.

There are four churches, a Catholic school, a sister's home, and some property owned by railroads in the district shown in a map ordered printed by the legislature. The church property is valued at \$155,000, according to returns made by the city assessor.

These totals were reached by checking over the city assessor's books. The city council, sitting as a board of review, has approved the assessments. There will be no change in valuation for another two years.

The state appropriated \$2,000,000 for the purchase and improvement of the grounds. It was said on the floor of the house the day the millage tax bill passed that the property should be purchased for \$1,100,000.

The property the state is to buy is worth about 20 per cent more than the assessed valuation, according to the assessor. He thinks the state will be paying too much if a higher price is demanded. Including the church property the actual value of all the property is \$970,525.

Some of the owners are getting excited over the assessed valuation of the property, according to the assessor. Now that the state will purchase

the property, some owners want the assessed valuation raised so they will have an opportunity to get better prices than will be possible with low assessments.

To protect the state against "hold-up" prices, the legislature enacted two new laws relating to the condemnation of private property for internal improvements.

• • •

Defends Capitol Extension.

Senator John G. Legel of Floyd defends the legislature for its action relative to extension of the state capitol grounds.

In speaking in regard to the matter, Senator Legel said that he had the pleasure of being a member of the appropriation committee of the senate, and as such he went over the matter carefully, even to inspecting the individual properties which the state proposes to condemn. The committee first went to the records of Polk county, and there ascertained that the assessable value of all the property that the state wanted was \$400,000. Allowing that the assessable valuation is one-fourth of the actual value, it would be reasonable to suppose that the property at the end of condemnation proceedings would cost about \$1,800,000. Add to this amount a church and a church site which of course escaped taxation, the whole amount could not exceed \$2,000,000.

Senator Legel said that he was not in favor of squandering one cent of state money, but the matter of extending and beautifying the state capitol grounds was an urgent as well as meritorious one. He said that within a short distance of the state house were many of the cheapest and most dilapidated dwellings in Des Moines, which were tenanted by colored people. Some of the windows in these dwellings were boarded up, and in others rags and old bed blankets were stuffed.

SPENCER REPORTER.

Spencer, Iowa
October 28, 1914

CAPITOL EXTENSION FACTS FROM THE RECORDS.

Actual area to be purchased, 40.1 acres; less 5.78 acres to be sold, net addition by purchase 34.32 acres.

Eighty-five per cent of area already bought by state and now actually a part of state property and paid for.

Capitol grounds extensions urged by Governors Larrabee, Shaw, Garst, Carroll and Clarke, and agitated for years.

Capitol extension plat and plan before members of 35th G. A. and fully discussed for over two months; details of extension fully illustrated in state papers March 2, 1913.

Joint meeting of committees from the two houses March 13 to consider plans, four other meetings held, subcommittee examined ground and plans and reported favorably, and bill prepared by committee of democrats and republicans.

Agreement as to area had support of every democrat on committee. Area smaller by 30 per cent was advocated by some republicans and unanimously opposed by democrats.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE are therefore WHOLLY RESPONSIBLE for purchase by State of larger area rather than smaller one, which would have been adopted if consented to by a single Democrat.

Bill passed April 8th, after 4 days notice of intent to have it considered, after discussion and consideration by every member of the legislature for weeks, after publication of all the facts in the papers, the bill in printed form with large plats having been in hands of every member.

Few bills that passed were more discussed or better understood than this one. There was actual full and complete discussion on the floor of each house by members of both parties. No rule was invoked that is not invoked as to every other bill.

John L. Wilson, veteran democratic

senator from Clinton, had charge of bill in committee on the part of the senate, and both Wilson and Senator Nicholas J. Schrup, of Dubuque, favored the larger area and even more ground. The bill was supported by such able democratic senators as Baluff of Scott, Clarkson of Monroe, Dungenan of Page, Hageman of Bremer and DeWolf of Grundy. The only word against the bill in the senate was by a republican.

In the house the convincing and unanswerable speech in its favor was by Charles W. Miller, of Bremer, former chairman of the democratic state committee and floor leader for the democrats; and he had with him such representative democrats as Scholz of Clayton, Black of Muscatine, Boettger of Scott, McCulloch of Dubuque, Kelso of Jackson, Hazen of Pottawattamie, and Hamilton of Lee.

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THE CEDAR RAPIDS REPUBLICAN

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

October 31, 1914

GEN. DODGE FAVORS CAPITOL EXTENSION

SAYS ADDITIONAL GROUND IS NEEDED FOR PROPER DIS- PLAY OF MONUMENTS

Council Bluffs, Oct. 30.—Special:—General Grenville M. Dodge has issued the following letter to the soldiers and people of Iowa:

The Iowa Soldiers' Monument was located and surrounded so as to greatly detract from its appearance, and, in fact, caused a great tribute to our war veterans to become in appearance absolutely a disgrace to the state.

When the Allison Memorial committee under the law desired to select a proper location for the memorial to Senator Allison, who represented this people in the United States senate for nearly forty years, no proper location could be found on the capitol grounds.

For several years the soldiers appealed to the governor and legislature of the state to remove the soldiers monument and give it a fitting location and surroundings, and the Allison Memorial commission joined in the desire for an enlarged capitol grounds.

Governor Clarke and the last legislature answered that appeal with a law providing for an extension of the capitol grounds which will enable the people to relocate the soldiers monument with a surrounding when the plans are completed that will give it a situation equal to any state soldiers monument in the nation, and will at the same time furnish a suitable site for the Allison memorial.

The state G. A. R. encampment at its meeting in May, 1913, unanimously approved their action.

For some reason the action of the governor and legislature is now being unjustly and untruthfully attacked, and I appeal to the Iowa soldiers, the friends of Senator Allison, and all the people of this state to stand by the governor and legislature and sustain their action and to vote for no candidate who proposes to repudiate this action of the governor and legislature in their great work.

When they complete the plans the soldiers and Allison monuments, and their surroundings, will be such that not only every soldier, but every citizen can be proud of them, and they will be a great credit to Iowa.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE

URGES VOTE FOR CAPITOL EXTENSION

Council Bluffs, Oct. 30.—Special:—Major General Grenville M. Dodge, the only surviving general of the Union army of the civil war, has issued an appeal to the old soldiers of Iowa to vote to carry the capitol extension. He says that the state soldiers' memorial south of the state capitol has no fit location and that the Senator Allison memorial commission has been unable to find a location for the memorial and that the G. A. R. at the state encampment in 1913, approved the action of the legislature in recommending this extension.

 FOR WAR NEWS

 While it is news read
 the News-Telegraph

Atlantic News-Telegraph.

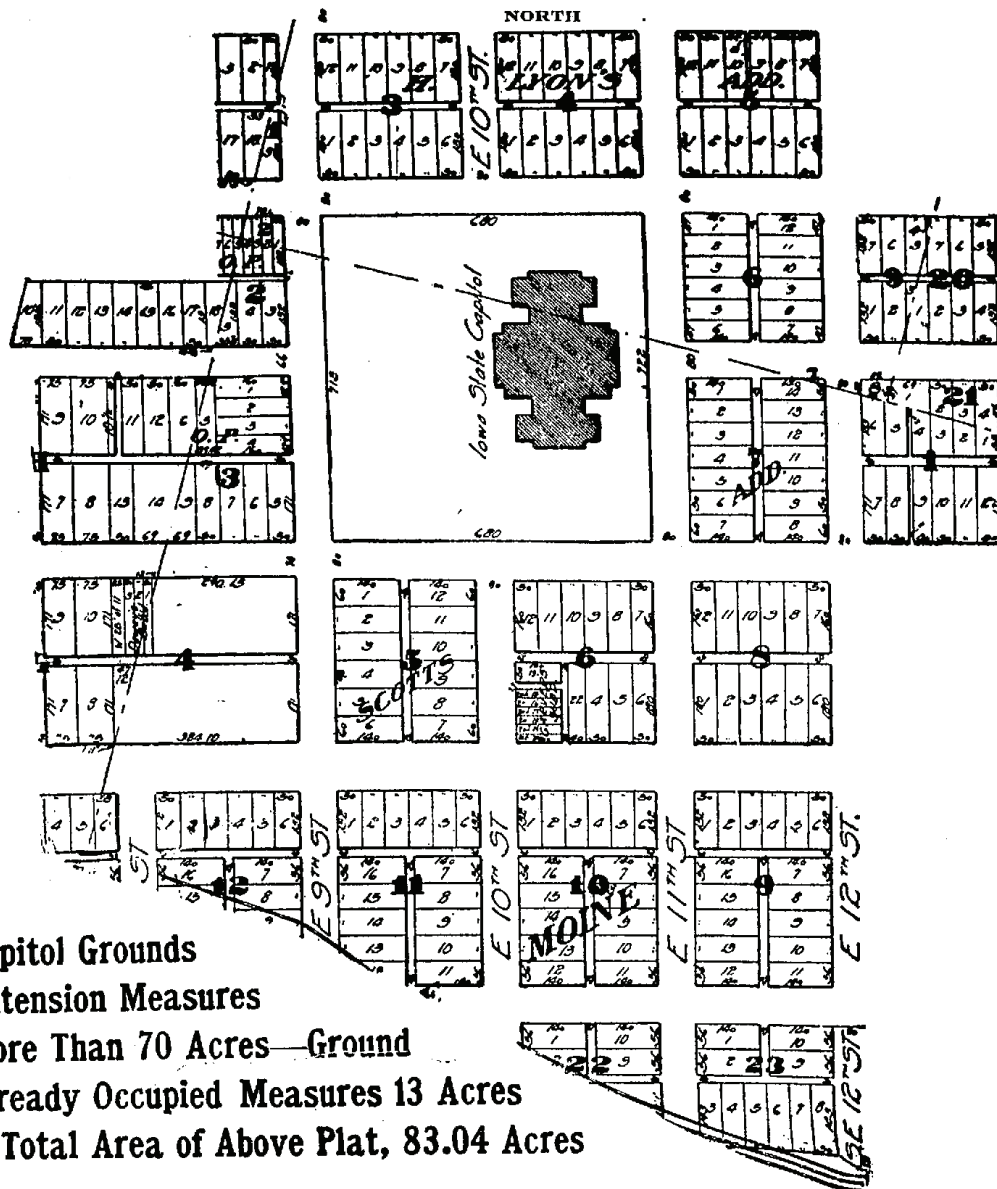
ATLANTIC, IOWA

CIRCULATION 3, 160.

November 2, 1914

Political Advertisement

CAPITOL GROUNDS EXTENSION PLAT.



Capitol Grounds
 Extension Measures
 More Than 70 Acres—Ground
 Already Occupied Measures 13 Acres
 —Total Area of Above Plat, 83.04 Acres

The Capitol Extension Park of Des Moines more than equals in area the combined Capitol Grounds of the following seventeen states, including such states as New York, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, etc.

ARIZONA.....	4	acres	IOWA CAPITOL EXTENSION PARK, 83.04 acres
ALABAMA.....	5.035	"	
DELAWARE.....	1.125	"	
GEORGIA.....	4	"	
IDAHO.....	4	"	
ILLINOIS.....	10	"	
INDIANA.....	4.5	"	
LOUISIANA.....	5	"	
MAINE.....	3	"	
MARYLAND.....	2	"	
MONTANA.....	8	"	
NEVADA.....	4	"	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	2	"	
NEW JERSEY.....	5	"	
NEW YORK.....	9.5	"	
WEST VIRGINIA.....	5.5	"	
WYOMING.....	4.5	"	

Combined acreage of above 17 States.....81.160 acres

Acreage of Iowa's Extension Park - - 83.04 acres

Atlantic News-Telegraph

Continued from previous page

The mighty National Capitol at Washington only has 58.8 acres.

Why this unnecessary tax for such large grounds? And why does Iowa need an 80-acre farm in the heart of Des Moines for her Capitol Grounds?

The above shows you just what the Capitol Grounds Extension at Des Moines will be after completion, if it ever is completed, but the Tribune believes the people of Iowa at the general election next Tuesday will voice their protest against such acts by casting their votes for men who are opposed to such things, instead of endorsing such acts by re-electing the men responsible for this swindle to office again. Thos. H. (Tobe) Smith of Harlan, who is asking the voters of Cass and Shelby counties to return him to the state senate again voted for Capitol Grounds Extension. John C. Voorhees, who is asking the voters to send him to the state senate, is against such acts as Capitol Grounds Extension, and pledges himself to the voters of this district, if elected, to do everything in his power to have the act repealed, which alone will save the tax payers of Cass county at least EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. As shown above the proposed Capitol Grounds Extension will give Des Moines a park of 83.04 acres, or more ground than the combined capitol grounds of seventeen states, including such states as Illinois, New York, New Jersey and Indiana. According to figures given out from the auditor of state's office it will cost the tax-

payers of Iowa over twenty-one hundred thousand dollars. The one-half mill levy for last year will yield \$469,795.00 and the same levy for this year will yield \$473,450.00. For the succeeding eight years the levy will be sufficient to produce a total of \$150,000 annually. The Capitol Extension therefore is:

1913	\$ 469,795.00
1914	473,450.00
Succeeding eight years..	1,200,000.00

Total\$2,143,245.00

This is only the initial payment. Later will come the governor's mansion, as advocated by the present governor, and we wouldn't be surprised if Thos. H. Smith would be in favor of it also, and other state buildings to cost, the Lord only knows how much. If the people want to have their taxes "boosted and boosted," it is up to them to say the word.

That the Capitol Grounds Extension was rushed through the legislature there is no question. The act was introduced in the house on April 3rd, reported out by the committee on appropriations on the same day, passed five days later on the 8th, motion to reconsider lay on table immediately following passage; was sent to the senate the same day, passed in senate the same day, motion to reconsider

lay on table immediately followed on same day, April 8th—all to block any reconsideration of bill when members learned of the enormity of the offense that had been committed. It was signed by the governor and published at once.

Now do the taxpayers and voters of Cass county believe in this kind of work? Don't you want a senator to do more than spend your money? Just because you own \$150 to \$200 an acre land, you do not want to sell it to get enough money to pay the taxes on it, do you? Neither do you want to go to the bank to borrow money to pay the taxes on it do you? You know better than any one else what your taxes are. You know how much they are now to what they were a few years ago, don't you? It is just such acts as this, Mr. Taxpayer, that are driving thousands of Iowans to Canada and other countries. It is outrageous isn't it, Mr. Taxpayer, but where will it stop if you elect such men as Thos. H. Smith every time they come up for office? Mr. Taxpayer and voter, think it over, and if you are opposed to such grafts as Capitol Grounds Extension, go to the polls next Tuesday and mark a cross (X) in front of John C. Voorhees, for State Senator. He will conserve the interests of all. John Voorhees is a business man.—Advertisement.

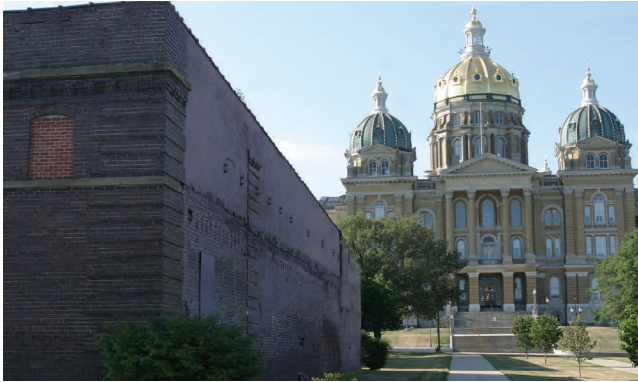
Thomas H. Smith Voted in Favor of Capitol Grounds Extension. Show Your Protest by Voting for John C. Voorhees for State Senator



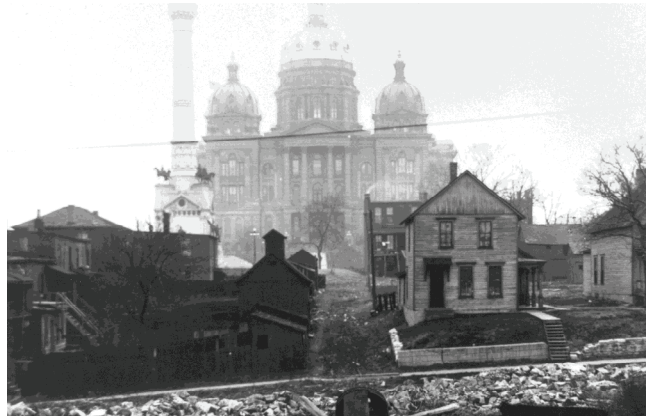
North Side of the Capitol



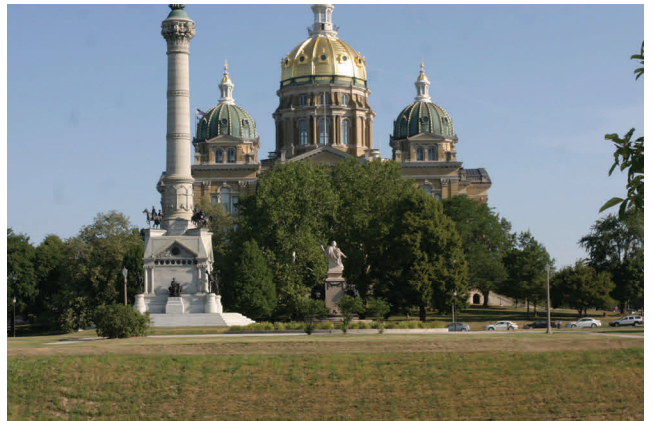
East Side of the Capitol



West Side of the Capitol



South Side of the Capitol



\$3.00 Code 88