

Attachment 2 Capitol Complex Monuments

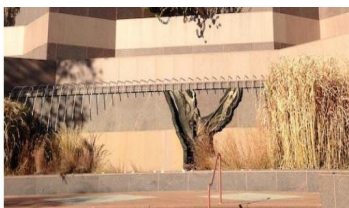
State Capitol Ornamental Column Capitals and Urns State Capitol West Front Bas-relief Wall Sculptures



State Capitol West Pediment Statuary



Fluid Boundary/Critical Juncture – located at the Historical Building



Greenfall grew from a 1986 bronze relief sculpture, titled Critical Juncture/ Fluid Boundary, depicting the clash of cultures between native inhabitants and early white settlers in Iowa. The original concept for Critical Juncture/Fluid Boundary called for a 38-foot wide waterfall to interact with the bronze relief. Greenfall simulates falling water with greenery and one-inch thick curved stainless steel rods spaced each foot along the width of the original waterfall and cut to create an arch over the bronze relief. Budgetary constraints kept the project on hold until May 2005—when Wyrick received a call from the Iowa Arts Council saying her proposal had been accepted. The change came in 2006, more than 17 years after Wyrick first proposed Greenfall. Anita Walker, then director of the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs, unveiled Greenfall at “Ignite the Night” in June, 2005.

- DSM Public Art Foundation - <https://dsmpublicartfoundation.org/public-artwork/greenfall/>

Hand and Land: Fingerprint – located at the entrance of Oran Pape



Fabricated by the artists of RDG Dahlquist Art Studio including: Jen Anderson, Larry Bredeson, Jeff Blosser, Darla DeGroot, Brian Frederiksen, Chad French, Matt Johnson, Justin Richert, Chris Rodi, and Rick Stewart. Special recognition to Don Scandrett for stained glass fabrication. Additional services were provided by Travis Rice, with metal work by Jim Dawson, Ken Hyde and Josh Crook of Iowa Metal Fabrication. Interior signage fabrication assistance by James Mulvihill of Mulvihill Art Works. The commissioned project visualizes the Iowa Department of Public Safety which is dedicated to protect and serve the public. And, as a tangible expression of that vision, the project is a tribute to the professionals who have impacted individuals and communities.

Plains Aurora – located at the Historical Building



Cork Marcheschi, currently living in San Francisco, CA, was commissioned in 1986 to create “Plains Aurora” for the State Historical Building. The Historical Building is located near the Iowa State Capitol on the east end of downtown Des Moines (today known as the Historic East Village). “Plains Aurora,” a 32-foot sculpture, is made of sandblasted glass blocks on the exterior, contains circular neon lights, visible after dark, that change colors to reveal subtle patterns and hues.

Counties of Iowa Mosaic located in the West Capitol Terrace



Allison Monument



Allison Monument

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

Bicentennial Fountain



Bicentennial Fountain

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

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

Bicentennial Time Capsule



Bicentennial Time Capsule

Sealed in July 1977, to commemorate the nation's 200th birthday, the time capsule is to be opened on July 4, 2075. There are 59 items in the time capsule which were selected for their historical significance. The capsule holds approximately two cubic feet of materials.

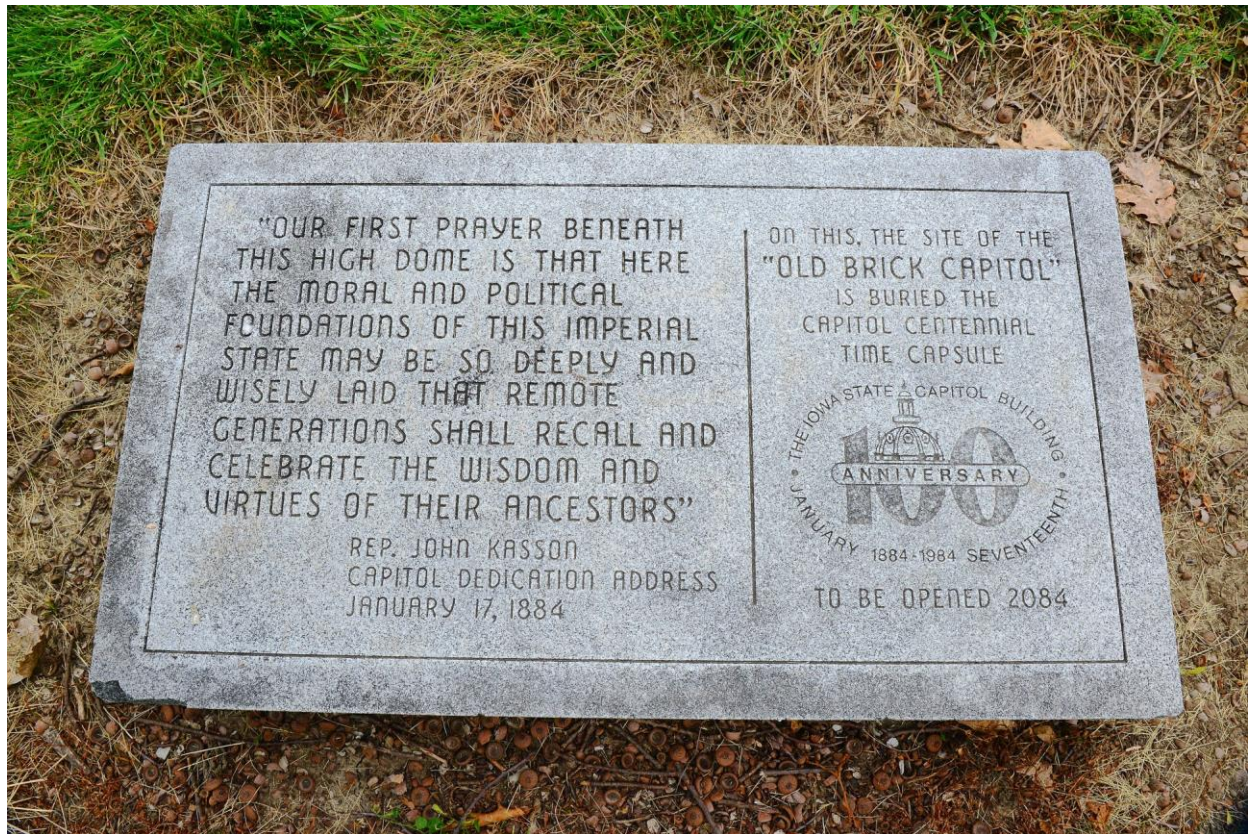
Bryant Boulder



Bryant Boulder

This boulder marks the site of Bryant School. The first actual school building on the east side, it was completed in 1867, and named for the American author and poet William Cullen Bryant. Bryant School was acquired by the state in 1917 for \$30,000 and used as an office building. The building was condemned in 1936 and ironically served as office space for the State Fire Marshal until it was torn down in 1949.

Centennial Time Capsule



Centennial Time Capsule

The time capsule was filled in 1984 during the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the Capitol. Among items contained in the capsule are a Rubik's cube, a "Where's the Beef?" Wendy's commercial, and income-tax forms from 1983. It will be opened January 17, 2084.

Christopher Columbus Monument



Christopher Columbus Monument

The Italian-American community in Iowa donated this monument to the state in 1938. It was financed by individual contributions.

A bronze bust of Columbus, the Italian discoverer of America, rests between classical granite pillars. Anthony L. Sarcone, Italian-American publisher and civic leader, coordinated the project for 20 years.

Mortar



Mortar

Granted to Iowa by an act of Congress, this 13-inch seacoast mortar was shipped from a naval yard in Washington, D.C., in 1895. The 22,000-pound mortar was cast in 1861 at Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania. It was mounted on the North Atlantic Squadron gunboat "Matthew Vassar" and used in the bombardment of Forts St. Phillip and Jackson (1862) and of Vicksburg (1863) during the Civil War.

The mortar was given to the state as a reminder of that war.

Cornerstone



Cornerstone

The cornerstone is located on the southwest corner of the Capitol. The original cornerstone was laid in November 1871. It was 7 x 3 x 3 feet and inscribed with the names of Capitol commissioners.

Inside the cornerstone were 40 items. Weaknesses were found in that first foundation and in 1873 a new commission was formed, a new foundation laid, and the corner stone re-inscribed. IOWA. 1873 AD is the current inscription. The same 40 items were returned to the cornerstone and another box added that brought the legislative history up to date.

Cosmic Seed Sculpture

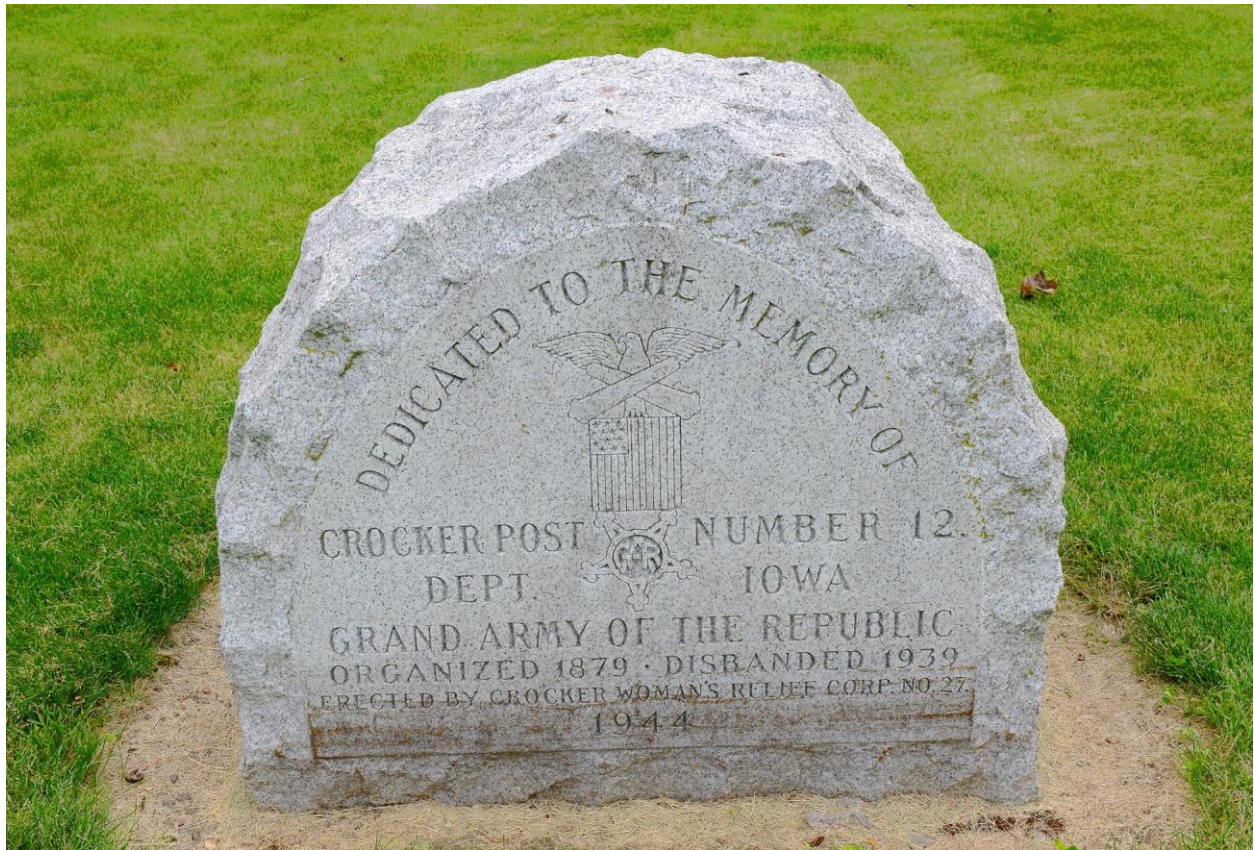


Cosmic Seed Sculpture

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

In 2025 the structure was moved to the front of the Hoover Building due to the demolition of the Wallace building.

Crocker Memorial



Crocker Memorial

Erected in 1944 by the Crocker Women's Relief Corps, this marker honors the first brigade formed in Iowa during the Civil War. "Crocker's Greyhounds," named for their first commander, General Marcellus M. Crocker, fought at the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Big Shanty, Vicksburg, and Atlanta. The unit marched 8,500 miles during the war.

Daniel Cooper Memorial Tree



Daniel Cooper Memorial Tree

The Daniel Cooper Memorial Tree is a Sugar Maple planted in honor of the horticulturalist.

Daniel Cooper was a long-time Secretary/Treasurer of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, who devoted much of his life to the people involved in the horticulture industry. He established a scholarship for students interested in majoring in horticultural science.

Five Stones—One Tree Sculpture



Five Stones—One Tree Sculpture

In 1974, the Iowa General Assembly determined that one-half of one percent of the total cost for both the Hoover and Wallace office buildings would be set aside for artwork to decorate the structures. As part of this program, the National Endowment for the Arts and the state shared the costs for this 1979 monument to the west of the Hoover Building. The \$14,000 piece is the work of Iowa City artist Luther Utterback. Five limestone blocks and a Japanese Ginkgo tree are incorporated into the 116-ton work.

Four limestone blocks are arranged above the ground and the fifth stone, a 16-ton block of choice limestone, is buried six feet below the ground. Utterback, who did no polishing or finishing of the stones, commented, "The piece was produced by the earth."

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



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

The 65-foot pole was dedicated to the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) and was donated to the state by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic during the 1931 65th National Encampment of the G.A.R. On one side of the base is a bronze engraving of Abraham Lincoln, on the other side an eagle, the Union Army symbol, is pictured.

Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Sundial



Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Sundial

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

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

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



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

The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Memorial Bench — made of granite — is located near the G.A.R. Flagpole. The bench was donated by the Ladies of the G.A.R. and presented by Alma C. J. Speckner of Madison, Wisconsin, Patriotic Instructor of the Ladies of the G.A.R. The presentation took place at the 1938 convention in Des Moines.

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



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

In 1866, veterans of the Union forces formed an organization called the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.). Over the next 80 years, the G.A.R. met annually in both state and national encampments. The National Women's Relief Corps, an auxiliary of the G.A.R., planted this tree in honor of the Civil War veterans during a national encampment in Des Moines.

Great Seal of Iowa



Great Seal of Iowa

This bronze tablet is a near replica of the state seal used by Iowa governors. An eagle holds a banner proclaiming the state motto: *Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.*

Below, a soldier stands with gun and liberty cap in hand, the plow not far away. In the background, is the steamer "Iowa" on the Mississippi River. Just behind it, a furnace and smokestack represent the lead factories at Dubuque.

Alexander Doyle of New York City was paid \$650 to design the tablet.

Holocaust Memorial



Holocaust Memorial

The Holocaust Memorial was installed on the West Capitol Terrace in June 2013. The memorial is a gift to the people of Iowa from the Jacqueline and Myron Blank Fund. At the memorial dedication, Judy Blank, executor of the fund, told the crowd, "This memorial is in memory of the victims, in gratitude to the Iowans who were part of the armed forces who liberated the prisoners of the concentration camps, and to the survivors who came and made their lives here in Iowa."

The final design and construction of the memorial was overseen by the Confluence landscape architectural firm of Des Moines. The design of ribbons of aluminum in concrete, with prairie grasses, is intended to be an abstract representation of a Holocaust survivor's journey. The struggle for survival and perseverance in the face of oppression are described in text samples along the memorial.

Iowa Peace Officer Memorial



Iowa Peace Officer Memorial

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

Japanese Bell | Bell House



Japanese Bell | Bell House

After typhoons in 1959 severely damaged crops, homes, and farmlands of the Yamanashi prefecture in Japan, citizens of Iowa generously sent breeding hogs and feed corn to aid that district. This program began a friendship culminating in a sister-state relationship, the first of its kind between the United States and Japan. In 1962, as a sign of their appreciation, the citizens of the Yamanashi presented this monument to Iowa.

The 2,000-pound temple bell of peace and friendship as well as the structure that houses it, came from Japan.

Korean War Memorial

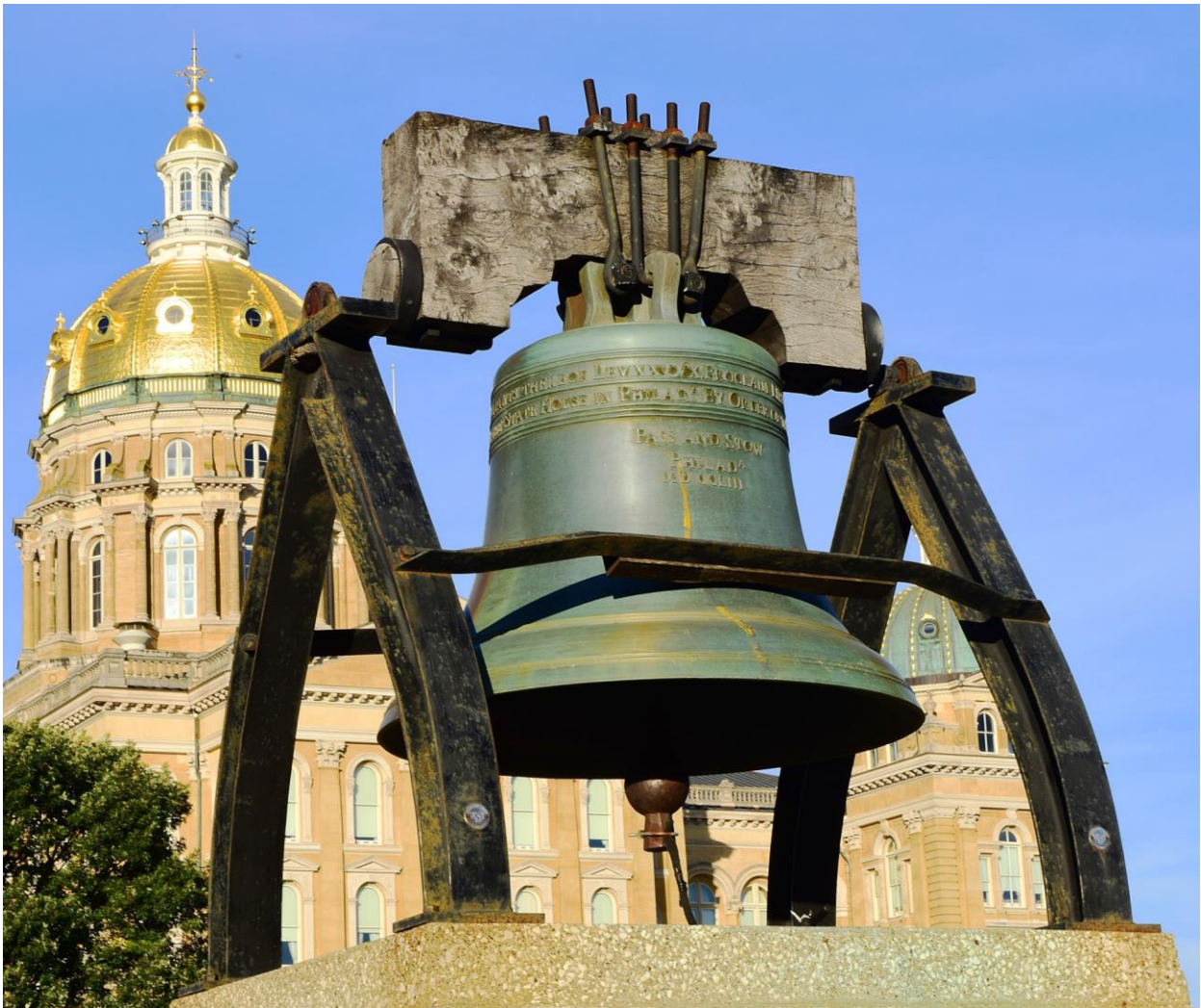


Korean War Memorial

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

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

Liberty Bell



Liberty Bell

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

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

Lincoln and Tad Statue



Lincoln and Tad Statue

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

Martin Luther King Jr. Tree



Martin Luther King Jr. Tree

The tree, a Scarlet Oak, was planted in 1984, in memory of Martin Luther King, Jr. Mrs. King asked each of the states to memorialize her husband. Almo Hawkins and Wesley Chapman, both Des Moines citizens, purchased the marker for the tree.

Mary J. Coggeshall Memorial Marker



Mary J. Coggeshall Historical Marker

The Iowa Capitol Planning Commission, on recommendation from the Site Features Committee, approved the Mary J. Coggeshall Votes for Women Marker. The marker was placed in the flowerbed south of the Pioneer Statuary Group and Buffalo Fountain, which is located west of the Iowa State Capitol, on September 17, 2020. The dedication took place on September 26, 2020.

Mary Jane Coggeshall was at the center of the suffrage movement in Iowa for 41 years. She was called "The Mother of the Woman Suffrage Movement in Iowa." Mary Jane and her husband, John, both birthright Quakers, traveled by covered wagon to Des Moines in 1865. Mrs. Coggeshall was a charter member of the Polk County Woman Suffrage Society in 1870 and a member of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association, which she served as president for multiple terms between 1890 and 1905 and honorary president from 1905 through 1911. In 1895, she was elected to the board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), the first-ever NAWSA board member from west of the Mississippi River and one of the few Iowans to participate on a national level early in the movement. She marched in the Boone, Iowa, suffrage parade in 1908, gave speeches at the NAWSA conventions in 1904 and 1907, and was the first editor of Iowa's primary suffrage newspaper, *The Woman's Standard*. Mrs. Coggeshall served as a dedicated, faithful, and generous link between those who began the movement in 1848 and those who completed it in 1920.

Memorial Bench



Memorial Bench

Members of the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa donated funds to purchase the bench in memory of Mrs. Tomoko Yamamoto, noted Japanese flower arranger and instructor. It was dedicated on May 20, 1967, during the formal visit of the Japanese governor to the Iowa Capitol.

Memorial Plaza (World War II)



Memorial Plaza (World War II)

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

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

Mortar

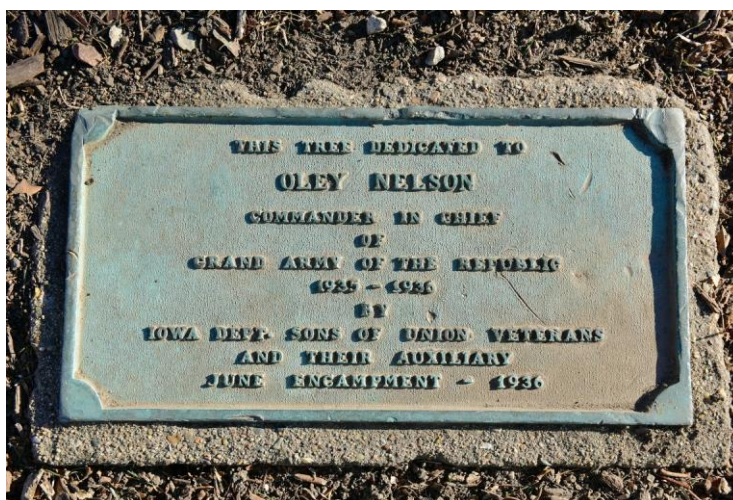


Mortar

Granted to Iowa by an act of Congress, this 13-inch seacoast mortar was shipped from a naval yard in Washington, D.C., in 1895. The 22,000-pound mortar was cast in 1861 at Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania. It was mounted on the North Atlantic Squadron gunboat "Matthew Vassar" and used in the bombardment of Forts St. Phillip and Jackson (1862) and of Vicksburg (1863) during the Civil War.

The mortar was given to the state as a reminder of that war.

Oley Nelson Tree

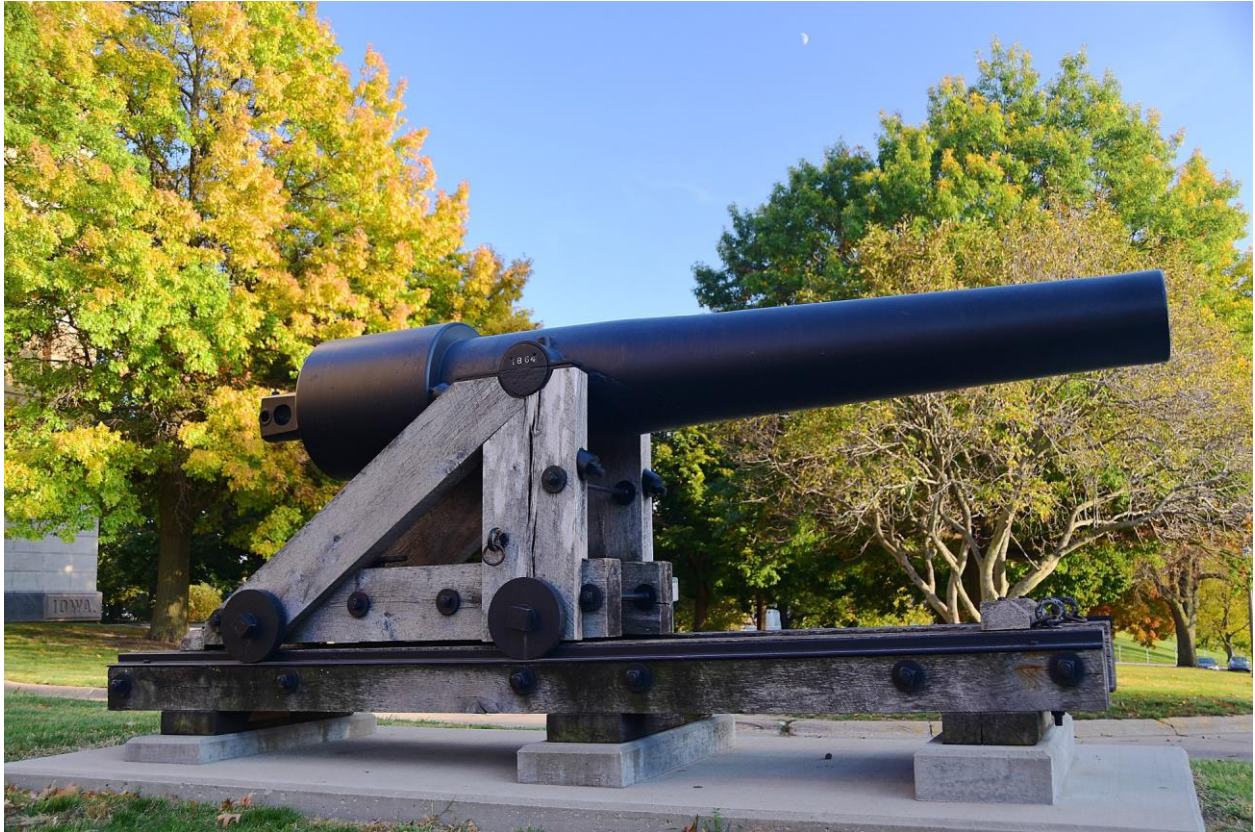


Oley Nelson Tree

Donated by the Iowa Sons of Union Veterans at the June encampment in 1936.

Mr. Nelson was the Commander and Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) from 1935 to 1936, and served as a Representative during the 21st and 22nd general assemblies. He also served as a Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives from 1923 to 1937. A photograph of Oley Nelson hangs in the House Chamber.

Parrot Rifle



Parrot Rifle

The Parrott rifle (No. 167), is a muzzle-loading cannon that was cast at West Point Foundry in New York. During the Civil War, No. 167 was part of the armament of the U.S. Steamer "Nipsic."

Peace Pole



Peace Pole

The Peace Pole is one of 51 that was presented to all 50 governors and the President of the United States. "May peace prevail on earth" is the message written in four languages.

The Peace Pole Project is the official Project of The World Peace Prayer Society. It started in Japan in 1955 in response to the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Peace Poles are handcrafted monuments erected the world over as international symbols of Peace.

Pioneer Statuary Group | Buffalo Fountain



Pioneer Statuary Group | Buffalo Fountain

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

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

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

Prairie Song



Prairie Song

This artwork was completed in 2013 and funded by the Art in State Buildings Program. The piece consists of five 20-foot tall blades of prairie grass, made from stainless steel. Each "leaf" encases a corrugated steel tube filled with steel balls that rattle in the wind. The artist team calibrated the poles' hinges to sway in a heavy gust of wind. Like seeds in the wind, these "pods" chime with the movement of the stalks. Each stalk is made out of stainless-steel segments, joined with pivots, and narrowing in diameter as they ascend in height up to 20 feet. The sound they make is subtle and localized, like the sound of wind over grasslands. The installation was made in conjunction with the construction of the eco-friendly building for the Iowa Utilities Board and the Attorney General's Office of Consumer Advocate, near the Iowa State Capitol. It reminds people of the wind turbine powering the building from its spot just down the hill.

Purple Heart Combat Veterans Memorial



Purple Heart Combat Veterans Memorial

The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the armed forces of the United States who are wounded by an instrument of war in the hands of the enemy and posthumously to the next of kin. It is specifically a combat decoration.

This monument was erected by the Department of Iowa Military Order of the Purple Heart and dedicated on February 21, 2004.

Revolutionary War Memorial



Revolutionary War Memorial

This monument, presented by the Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, features a central obelisk inscribed with the names of 41 Revolutionary War veterans who are buried in Iowa. It is surrounded by 13 granite pillars with patriotic quotations dedicated to the original colonies. Between the pillars are planted wild roses, Iowa's state flower.

Scott's Grave



Scott's Grave

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

Sesquicentennial Tree



Sesquicentennial Tree

A Swamp White Oak, this tree marks Iowa's sesquicentennial (150 years) 1846-1996. The tree was presented on June 28, 1996, by members of the Iowa Senate and House of Representatives, support staff, lobbyists, the press, and others involved in the legislative process.

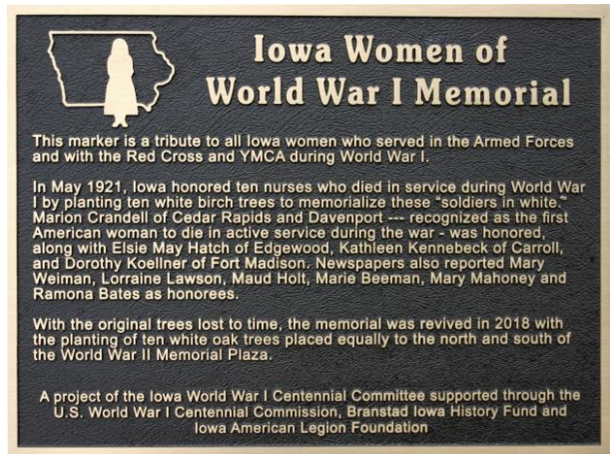
Shattering Silence Monument



Shattering Silence Monument

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

"Soldiers in White" Memorial Trees and Boulder



"Soldiers in White" Memorial Trees and Boulder

On Memorial Day in 1921, the State of Iowa honored 10 Iowa women for their service during WWI.

The Soldiers in White memorial was a tribute to the 10 Iowa nurses who lost their lives during the war. The memorial included 11 white birch trees planted somewhere on the Capitol grounds. There were 10 trees planted for the Iowa nurses, and the 11th was named for Jane Delano, who was credited with organizing more than 36,000 nurses nationwide.

Unfortunately, the original memorial became lost through the years. Perhaps the location of the trees was never documented. Pictures showing the official tree planting by Governor Nathan Kendall are not helpful in determining the location. Traditionally, white birch trees do not grow well in central Iowa. In any case, the trees were removed or died, and there seems to be no record of the memorial location. There was no permanent marker installed to commemorate the event.



A New Memorial

The Iowa WWI Centennial Committee recreated this memorial, including a permanent marker, in hopes it will not be lost again.

In the fall of 2018, 10 white oak trees were planted to the east of the Capitol. These trees are near the WWII Memorial between the Grimes State Office Building and East 12th Street. There are five trees flanking each side of the walkway surrounding the WWII Memorial. At the dedication on Sunday, May 5, 2019, at 1:00 p.m., the WWI Iowa Centennial Committee unveiled a large boulder with a bronze plaque near the walkway. This boulder and plaque will be a permanent memorial for the *Soldiers in White* who sacrificed their lives comforting our fighting men in uniform so far away from home.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument



Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

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

Spanish Howitzer



Spanish Howitzer

This relic of the Spanish-American War was given to the state in 1900 by the United States Department of the Navy. The bronze trophy gun came from the "Maria Theresa," a Cuban ship sunk by the second U.S.S. *Iowa* in the battle of Santiago. The cannon was taken from Estrella Battery, the shore defenses at Santiago de Cuba. The muzzle loader has a smooth eight-inch bore.

Spanish-American War Cannon



Spanish-American War Cannon

The Spanish-American War Cannon heads the west stairway to the Capitol. This 9cm breach-loading rifle, captured in 1898 at the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, was brought to Iowa in 1901 through the efforts of the Kinsman Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

It is difficult to trace the history of this cannon because the serial numbers once engraved around the lip of the cannon have worn away.

Spanish-American War Monument



Spanish-American War Monument

The Iowa Volunteer Troops from Camp McKinley raised this memorial to honor Iowans who voluntarily served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. A bronze cross fronts the large granite marker, listing each Iowa regiment that fought in the engagements from 1898 to 1902. Governor Leslie P. Shaw, Iowa's governor from 1898-1902, is also honored.

Statue of Liberty



Statue of Liberty

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

Submarine Memorial



Submarine Memorial

The United States Submarine Veterans, Iowa Base, Placoderm Base, proposed construction of a monument on the Capitol Complex as part of a nationwide effort to establish memorials for each of the 52 submarines lost during World War II. The submarine assigned to the Iowa committee for this effort is the S-36. The Commissions endorsed the concept of such a monument, on the monument grounds south of the Capitol.

Teacher Boulder



Teacher Boulder

The Iowa Teacher Boulder — inspired by the late Steve France, an Iowa teacher and coach — is dedicated to educators who make a difference in the lives of their students. Trucked from Spencer to Des Moines, the boulder weighs approximately 1,700 pounds. The carving on the boulder was done by Fieldstone Graphics in Spirit Lake.

The boulder is located on the grassy area north of the West Capitol Terrace entrance and was provided by the Iowa Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance. The monument was officially dedicated on May 6, 2012.

The Pinnacle Monument



The Pinnacle Monument

This piece was created by Marc Moulton and celebrates Iowa's ethnic heritage. It was commissioned by the Civil Rights Commission and funded in part by the Iowa Arts Council.

V.F.W. Monument



V.F.W. Monument

A red granite eternal flame burns atop this ten-foot-high white granite memorial. Installed in 1976, it was a Bicentennial gift from Iowa chapters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and their Ladies' Auxiliary to honor all Americans who fought overseas. Dedicated to the state, it was paid for through gifts from V.F.W. posts around Iowa.

Vietnam War Memorial



Vietnam War Memorial

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

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

West Capitol Terrace Memorial Benches

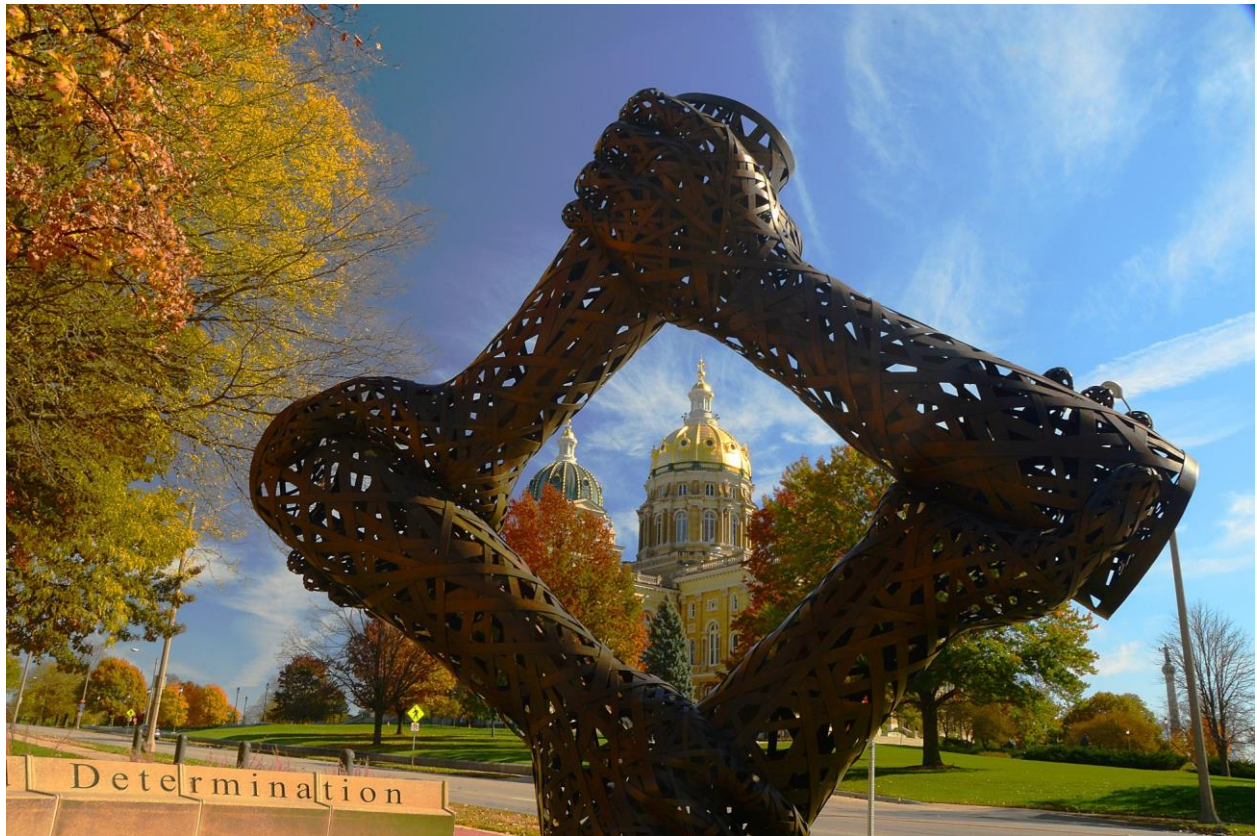


West Capitol Terrace Memorial Benches

Benches honoring the governors of Iowa line the walkways of the Western Terrace.

Parking lots west of the State Capitol were removed during the summer of 2006 to make way for a people's park — the West Capitol Terrace — with pedestrian paths, gathering spaces, benches, and native trees and flowers.

Workers' Monument



Workers' Monument

Iowa is the 38th state to create a monument to its workers. The initial originators of the idea of a Workers Monument felt strongly that the proper credit be given to the Iowa workers strong work ethic, which contributes to making Iowa a great place to live and work. This 11-foot tall by 11-foot wide balanced square form is four interlocking arms and hands, a powerful universal image, dedicated to the energy and integrity of the Workers of Iowa. Each arm supports the other, in the same way a diverse blend of people, from many backgrounds, come together to work and create the cultural and business base of Iowa. Built of welded bronze strips, supported by a stainless steel interior armature, the sculpture combines twisting, woven, fluidity with a bundled energy that recalls muscles and nerves and their potential for movement and feeling. The open, latticed quality of the construction allows sunlight to sparkle and dance through the sculptural space, shifting constantly between the internal and external realms. Bronze's reflective depth, warm earth tones, and its aging patina have textural richness, and exceptional durability.