Iowa State Capitol

ISSN 0003-4827
Material in the public domain. No restrictions on use.

Recommended Citation
Howe's Annals of Iowa, 2(4) (Oct. 1883): 115-116

Hosted by Iowa Research Online
The total length of the building, north and south, including portico, is 363 feet 8 inches; length east and west, 246 feet 11 inches; length north and south, fronts 175 feet; length east and west, fronts 118 feet 8 inches.

The different heights are: To top of cornice 92 feet 8 inches; height from office floor to dome of balcony, 101 feet 6 inches; height from office floor to inner dome of balcony, 153 feet 2 inches; height from office floor to canopy, 172 feet 5 inches.

The height of coping on stylobate is 114 feet 2 inches; height of top of tholus of main dome, 249 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; height of top of ball 259 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The height of basement story, floor to floor, 13 feet 1 inch; office story, floor to floor, 23 feet 9 inches; second story floor to ceiling, 20 feet 9 inches; office floor to dome of balcony, 101 feet 6 inches. The total number of square feet which the Capitol covers is 54,850 feet; height above the level of the sea 1,151 feet.

The Senate Chamber, 58x91 feet 4 inches; height, 41 feet 9 inches. Library, 52 feet 6 inches by 108 feet 4 inches; height 44 feet 9 inches. Diameter of rotunda is 66 feet 8 inches.

There are fourteen granite columns in the rotunda, and twenty-four scagliola columns in the dome. Seven boilers are used for heating purposes, consuming sixteen tons of coal per day.
The granite used for foundation was hewn from Iowa boulders, whilst the yellow and grey stone came from St. Genevieve and Carroll, Missouri.

The necessary expenditures to complete the structure of the Capitol will amount to about $250,000. The building itself will not be completed before two years.—Des Moines State Republican.

The central building is the old Iowa State Capitol, and is here contrasted with the new Capitol as described above.

SIGNIFICATION OF WINNESHIEK.

Wm. Buck, of Union Township, Johnson County, Iowa, was a member of the United States Dragoons that removed the Winnebago Indians from the Territory of Iowa. He says the name of Winnesiek means Fleet Elk. It is not found explained in any of the books about Indians. It is well here to put it on permanent record as the name of a county in northern Iowa.

Mr. Buck relates how the chiefs Winneshiek and Waubesha, by instigation of some Sioux that stole into the camp, had planned an insurrection and an attack on the troops. But suspecting and anticipating the movement, the troops fell upon them, killed some and wounded many. After this night attack they left quietly.

Old Winneshiek, at Fort Armstrong, once met John Haney, of Lansing, the last town in Iowa, and expressed his thanks that the Good Spirit had preserved them to meet again.