SEE
PHOTOSHOP FILE
FOR COVER
Gary Short, retired Independence banker, remembered a major part of his life from his car trunk containing the aerial photograph of the Hamilton County farm where he and his brother, Rob, grew up during the 1950s. He carefully flattened the wrinkles in the photographs and brought it to life with happy recollections of years on that farm. Robert provided the photographs included in this magazine.

Gary and Robert’s father, Orin, and mother, Emma, bought the 303 acres, a corrected half-mile square, in 1928. "We paid $100 an acre for the land at a time when spending that much money was a bold decision. But, Orin wanted to raise cattle and hogs; we bought the farm and went to work making a livelihood and a good life," Robert recalled, "The normal routine for those days was get dressed, feed hogs, cattle and chickens, go to the fields, we could just mess around. Dad let us do anything and didn’t tell us not to.”

"This may sound like a lot to do for 5 and 9, but we learned about responsibility, planning and cooperation. Our farm was somewhat unique in that Dad loved farming with horses and maintained a team of horses for helping with the hay harvesting operation until the early 1950s. Dad moved and stacked the hay with the team, Gary and I loaded the hay (I drove the team. Gary stacked) using hay wagon and rear loader. Then Gary or Dad drove the team and wagon to the barn where Gary ran the hayforks, and I drove the team hooked to a wagon. The hay was dropped into the hay mow where Dad leveled it off after bundle was dropped. "During chore time we pitched the hay into feeders on each side of the barn that were uniquely designed by Dad. For a person who was formally educated through the sixth grade, Dad was amazing capable with innovations in the farm and on the whole farm operation. They put up a swing in a big cottonwood grove. They ran a horse under the cottonwood and grabbed onto the swing. "Gary’s memories of the farm are fond. “It was a great to grow up. It was a great place to raise a family. Gary’s memories of the farm are fond. “It was a great to grow up. It was a great place to raise a family. But Gary remembered that his father was up after learning a hay and Gary tried to learn to rope using feeder calves for roping practice. Gary graduated from Webster City High, and, with his mother’s encouragement and helpful checks, went to Iowa State where he helped pay for tuition and board and had a lot of time go round—ride horses, hunt, and be with friends if there was nothing ‘important’ to do. "Dad was a hard worker, growing, harvesting, hauling manure, chores. Robert remembered that his father was up after learning a hay and Gary tried to learn to rope using feeder calves for roping practice. 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Magnificent historic barns in Cedar, Jones, and Delaware Counties will be highlighted on the annual "area" barn tour Saturday, June 18, and Sunday, June 19 from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. A picnic will be held Sunday at 12:30 at the Tjaden historic landmark barn at 9956 Highway 64, Wyoming.

The purpose of the tour, free and open to the public, is to highlight the importance of barns in Iowa's agricultural history. For youngsters, it is an up close up learning experience; for everyone its a time to reminisce.

Sue Robinson, Cedar County representative to the Iowa Barn Foundation, is chair of the event.

A special picnic lunch will be catered by Kalmes Restaurant, St. Donatus. The cost of the picnic is $9. Checks must be made out to the Iowa Barn Foundation and sent to: Roxanne Mohlsch, 17590 730th Avenue, Zearing, Iowa 50278.

Questions:  641 487 7690. Checks must be received by June 10.

Barns on tour include:

**DELAWARE COUNTY**

A highlight of the tour will be going back in time to explore early barns and a historic vineyard along beautiful Coffins Creek, west of Manchester. The area, Coffins' Grove, was named for Clement Coffin who settled in the area in 1840. At that time he was 10 miles from any other settler. Other families followed. In 1859, O.C. Wellman located in what is now Masonville and kept a wayside inn for travelers along the busy road through the Coffin's Grove that carried traffic to the West.

Andrews Family Farms includes a barn built in 1864 for Cornelius Van Alstyn. It is believed the barn was raised soon after the farm was purchased in 1864. The Andrews family found clues hidden in an old house on the property which helped to date the barn. These included a new 1864 penny, a Civil War uniform button, and three letters, two from 1806 and one from 1869.

Also, on the property is the Smith Family barn built by the family with their own hands in 1907. The family made wooden cement molds to pour on-site concrete blocks. The wood used in the barn came from trees on the Smith property. They had their own saw mill. The barn was added onto and doubled in size, using the same molds, in 1917.

A historic orchard and vineyard, under restoration by the Andrews family, remain on the farm. John Schmidt (Smith) came to the area from Austria at the age of 37 and planted grapevines on the land in 1863. Wine was sold until Prohibition. Grapevines remain today. Smith's son O.O. Smith planted his first 100 apple trees, at a cost of five cents each. Eventually there were 1,900 trees with sales throughout the Middle West. The number dwindled.

The barns are at 1408 and 1376 East Stagecoach Road. From Manchester, take D 22 west two miles to W 69/145th Avenue. Go north one-half mile.

The large and historic Fiddelke barn was raised on July 4, 1849, the same day that a barn was raised near the stagecoach inn in Masonville. One barn was raised in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. The large and amazing interior beams and pegs are original. The timbers are hand-hewn. The silo on the Fiddelke farm is also notable. 1337 Candle Road, Manchester. From Manchester take D22 west to Stagecoach Road.

**CEDAR COUNTY**

Louise Robinson barn, Mechanicville. This large 72x46 barn barn in its original condition. It was built by Jeremiah Baughman, who arrived in Cedar County from Pennsylvania in 1862. Inscribed on the barn's oats bin is the date, 1880, suggesting that the barn was built that year. Baughman sold the barn to James Shrope in 1904. The barn has been used and beloved in the family since then.

The barn was put together with mortar and tendoon construction and wooden pegs. Timbers used in the barn's construction were floated down the Mississippi and then hauled by horse and wagon to the farm. The quartered stone foundation has eight nine-paned windows built into it. The cupolas have red stars on four sides suggesting the Red Star route, a market to market route that went from Muscatine to Cedar Rapids.

The barn is at 493 Fox Avenue, two miles south of Mechanicville.

Rhoads-Kohl barn, Mechanicville. This massive and elaborate horse barn, one of the last remaining in the county, was built in 1923 by Charles Rhoads. Inside the barn the old horse stalls remain. There are original collars, iron hooks, and harnesses. The hay mow can hold 6000 bales of hay.

The Hammon-Kohl barn, still standing, will be displayed in miniature at the Rhoads-Kohl barn. The miniature was made by Steve Kohl several years ago. The barns were four miles apart.

The Rhoads-Kohl barn is located just off X40 south of Mechanicville on Garfield Avenue.

**Driscoll barn.** This barn was built from a Sears kit in 1875. The pre-drilled and pre-cut segments of the barn were delivered to Mechanicville during the winter, then loaded onto bob sleds, and carried five miles from Mechanicville to the farm. The barn was assembled on the farm during the spring.

641 Dixon Avenue, Mechanicville From Mechanicville, go south three miles. Turn right on 160th Street and go to Dixon Avenue. Go south a mile on Dixon to the barn.

*Baker Barn Family Barn. This large barn is still used in the family's farming operation. The barn, built around 1949, has unique dormers. 004 Garfield Avenue, Mechanicsville. Barn is on the Cedar/Jones County line north of Mechanicville on X40 Garfield Avenue."

**JONES COUNTY**

The Prison Industries Barn, associated with the Anamosa State Penitentiary, was described by Sue Robinson in an article in the spring 2010 Iowa Barn Foundation Magazine. One can view several of the barns on Farm No. 1, from County Road E28 west of Anamosa. The south barn is a cross-shaped plan with a center of three levels. It is a side hill barn with the main floor or second level opening directly onto the hillside. The dramatic-looking barns were built of ashlar limestone from the area. A date block "1912" is built into the barn.

*Tjaden Barn.* (site of the picnic) was built in 1912 for Fred Storm. He was sold green paint by a Minnesota vendor in horse drawn buggy. The green color has been kept up through the years. A cross-shaped plan with a center of three levels. It is a side hill barn with the main floor or second level opening directly onto the hillside. The dramatic-looking barns were built of ashlar limestone from the area. A date block "1912" is built into the barn.

Tjaden Barn, (site of the picnic) was built for Fred Storm. He was sold green paint by a Minnesota vendor in horse drawn buggy. The green color has been kept up through the years. The east side of the barn was used for horses and the west side for milking cows. Old milking equipment remains in the barn. The beam and frame construction is unusual. Hay was unloaded on the second floor, and the ropes and pulleys re still intact. Over 400 showed up at his farm sale in 1993 to view the barn. (Barn is at 9956 Highway 64, west of Wyoming.)
As a boy growing up in Mitchell County, I learned about renowned author, Hamlin Garland, who – like me – lived on a farm, attended country school, milked cows, and worked on other farm chores in his boyhood. And, like the author, I too, lived in Winnebago County, Iowa, Wisconsin, as well as on the East Coast. Thus, I’ve always had an interest in Garland.

In the early part of this last decade, Jon Morris, a photographer, and I collaborated on a project of Garland’s years in Mitchell County, “The Power of Place.” This was an effort to call attention to the years—1870-1881—the author spent living in Mitchell County. Garland wrote about this time span in “Boy Life on the Prairie” and in “A Son of the Middle Border.” One objective of these photographs was to show that scenes and sites Garland encountered during his Mitchell County years were locked into his memory, then drawn on during his long writing career. The question lodged in the back of my mind is basic: Is this “the Garland barn” mentioned in the passage between his rooster and a chosen warrior Jenning’s barn-yard, there to arrange a bout for farm boys. At one point, Garland mentions the process of moving into the rented farm to the new land where I was to show that scenes and sites Garland encountered during his Mitchell County years were locked into his memory, then drawn on during his long writing career. The question lodged in the back of my mind is basic: Is this “the Garland barn” mentioned in the passage between his rooster and a chosen warrior Jenning’s barn-yard, there to arrange a bout for farm boys. At one point, Garland mentions the process of moving into the rented farm to the new land where I was to show that scenes and sites Garland encountered during his Mitchell County years were locked into his memory, then drawn on during his long writing career. The question lodged in the back of my mind is basic: Is this “the Garland barn” mentioned in the passage between his rooster and a chosen warrior Jenning’s barn-yard, there to arrange a bout for farm boys. 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Knapp (Burton Babcock) was “one of the best fixed of all the farmers. He had a frame barn and a house with a parlor.”

Garland’s view, parlors indicated a successful farming operation, along with frame barns, perhaps even a painted barn. In “Son,” Garland notes that, “Most of the farmhouses in the region remained undecorated, but Deacon Gammons had added an ell and established a ‘parlor,’ and Anson Burtch had painted his barn.” The last barn reference in “Boy Life,” at the book’s conclusion, Lincoln (Hamlin) and Rance (Burton) have returned to their rural Iowa neighborhood “on their search for a little piece of the vanishing prairie. They drove along dusty, weedy lanes, out of which the grasshoppers rose in clouds. Big hay-barns and painted houses stood where the shacks of early settlers once cowered in the winds of winter.”

Yet it seems that this burst of physical improvements had not seized the Garland farm, for the final barn (or stable / shed) reference in “Son” notes: “The crops on our farms in those first years were enormous and prices were good, and yet the homes of the neighborhood were slow in taking on grace or comfort. I don’t know why this was so, unless it was that the men were continually buying more land and more machinery. Our own stables were still straw-roofed sheds, but the trees which we had planted had grown swiftly into a grove…”

Is it truly important to know the full story of the Garland barn? …to know whether the barn now standing on the Garland homestead was built and used by the Garland family? Perhaps the challenge of pinning down facts about this barn, using Garland’s writing plus modern barn-dating techniques, is worth the effort. For me, it’s enough to know there is a handsome, weather-worn barn at the Garland homestead that captures the reality and authenticity of Garland’s years in Mitchell County.

My conclusion about the Garland barn is implied in the title of this article.

Garland’s many fictional and non-fictional stories about rural Iowa as well as the vintage buildings that still exist at the Garland homestead are all worth experiencing to gain insight into the author’s time, his life, and his mind. For this reason, Garland stories and Garland buildings are well worth knowing, preserving, and sharing with future generations.

THE BARN AT THE GARLAND HOMESTEAD continued . . .

always put off till it rains so hard we can’t work out doors.” This was no joke to us, for not only did we work out doors, we worked while standing ankle deep in the slime of the yard, getting full benefit of the drizzle. Our new land did not need the fertilizer, but we were forced to haul it away or move the barn. Some folks moved the barn. But then my father was an idealist.”

Finally, Garland makes illusions to the frequent changes – at least some of them, capital improvements – that happened in Mitchell County toward the end of the family’s Iowa years and continued into the time he spent in Boston. For example, decrying the poor educational facilities in his rural neighborhood, he notes that, “The schoolhouse changed only for the worse. Barns were built first, houses improved next, and school-houses last of all, though Sun Prairie (basically Burr Oak Township) was the first.”

In “Son,” Garland notes, “Perhaps the challenge of pinning down facts about this barn, using Garland’s writing plus modern barn-dating techniques, is worth the effort. For me, it’s enough to know there is a handsome, weather-worn barn at the Garland homestead that captures the reality and authenticity of Garland’s years in Mitchell County. My conclusion about the Garland barn is implied in the title of this article.

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SAVE THE MAPLENOL BARN

BY OBER J. ANDERSON

Polk County Representative

Maplenol Barn, Valley High School, West Des Moines, Iowa

When the West Des Moines School Board made plans for their current $62 million remodeling program, the plan called for moving or razing an old clay tile barn which has been located on the Southwest corner of the school grounds since it was constructed seventy-nine years ago.

In early January, the mother of an elementary school student noticed a small add in the newspaper to sell the barn since the school needed the space. In visiting with a couple of her friends, they felt it should be left on the grounds as a symbol of West Des Moines History.

These “Social Media Savvy” young mothers soon had the interest of thousands of people through Face Book, U-Tube, Twitter and personal contacts. Within a matter of days they had responses from Valley High School alumni from many states and several foreign countries. To date, they have received pledges and cash in excess of $200,000 in support of the barn if left on the school grounds. They also discovered that this barn had been part of the Maplenol Dairy farm operated by the Charles Good family. His grandfather was one of the 1859’s original pioneers to settle in the West Des Moines area. Forty acres of the dairy farm were sold to the school, with the barn remaining on the property purchased by the school.

Many meetings and contacts have been made with the West Des Moines School Board, West Des Moines City Council and the West Des Moines Historical Society. Yes, the Iowa Barn Foundation, along with the Iowa Historical Society was also contacted for assistance.

The school board has been reluctant to consider leaving the 2,000 square foot barn on site since they are in need of added green space. The school board would like to have the barn moved off site. However, this is doubtful option since the clay tiles appear too fragile to be moved. Estimates were requested from two different movers and ranged from $100,000 to $150,000 with no guarantee as to condition of the barn when moved. The school board has requested that the city council grant them a waiver on meeting parking space and storm water retention basin requirements.

The city has waived the additional parking spots which would save the school several thousand dollars and valuable space. The city also offered to delay the storm water basin, but this is not acceptable to the school board. They are asking for the full amount of the estimated $780,000 cost for the storm water basin in exchange for keeping the barn. If this is not possible and the barn cannot be moved, it is scheduled for demolition on May 2, 2011.

The “Friends of Maplenol Barn” are in the process of organizing as a 501c3, non-profit organization and plan to secure additional funds to maintain and improve the barn. By doing so, they would become eligible to request grant funds from several historical support organizations. The Iowa Barn Foundation Board has approved a $10,000 contribution to the group if the barn remains on the school grounds. We encourage them to join us in saving old barns throughout Iowa.

By Ober J. Anderson
**About Our Barns**

**SAVE THE DATES:**

The June area barn tour featuring barns in Delaware, Cedar, and Jones counties will be held June 18 and 19.

The 2011 all-state barn tour will be held the weekend of October 15 and 16.

There are always questions regarding how the tour date is chosen, and it's not easy. Yes, we consider harvest time. And, of course, we try to have the events when Iowa State is not playing at home. Last year turn-out was exceptional in some parts of the state; and unexceptional in other parts. If you have suggestions on how to perfect this, please let us know.

The Iowa Barn Foundation has a booth at the Iowa State Fair. Coordinating the booth is Carolyn Ihde, Grinnell. If you can donate some hours as a booth host or hostess, it would be a wonderful contribution to our barn effort. Call Carolyn at 641-990-3926.

**The Iowa Barn Foundation**

In a quiet and humble way, Ken and Mari- lyn Ruegsegger, West Liberty, make a huge contribution to the Iowa Barn Foundation. Several years ago, the Ruegseggers were enjoying an all-state barn tour, but they were having difficulties finding barns. "If we're having trouble, then others must be having the same problem," said Ken, a contractor, who was raised on a farm near West Liberty. So, every year, since Ken and Marilyn have cut out "barn tour" signs, painted them, and hand-delivered them to owners of barn tour barns all over the state. So when you see those helpful signs with the swatches of yellow, remember the Ruegseggers. Thank you.

**More Grants to Iowa Barns**

Six more Iowa Barn Foundation matching grants were awarded recently to property owners to restore their historic barns.

These include:

Galloway Barn, Keosauqua. This 40-foot by 62-foot barn was built before 1880. The barn is a part of the National Register of Historic Places, has a litter carrier, which is historically important as a Loudon invention.

Mallenthin Barn, Waterville. Part of this barn was built around 1845. The limestone for the foundation is from the property. It has hand-hewn timber and mortised and peg construction. Barn is 30x90 feet.

Kolrud Barn, Waunakee. Farm has been in family since it was bought in 1862. Bank barn was built about 1870 to house a team of oxen. Rock was quarried by hand on the farm. Materials were brought by oxen from Lansing, 17 miles away.

Meyer Barn, Kented. Barn was standing when owner’s great-grandparents bought it in 1921.

Partridge Barn, Linville. Barn was built in 1930 by William Massey, who wanted the largest barn around. Clay tile blocks were delivered by train to Linville and transported 10 miles by horse and wagon.

But, Jack Van Laar, Decatur County representative to the Iowa Barn Foundation, added even more lore associated with the barn and area.

The barn is a quarter of a mile away from the spot where the James/Younger gang stopped along the Weldon River to water their horses and divide the loot after the Corydon Bank robbery. According to Loring Miller, local historian, his great-grandfather, Kelsie Jefferson Stephens, had a cabin one-half mile from the site with a mare and colt nearby. The handed down story says one of the gang’s horses drank too much water at the river and died. The gang took the tack and saddle off the dead horse, grabbed the mare, which was still in harness from doing fieldwork, exchanged the harness for the dead horse’s saddle, mounted and rode on.

That barn, the Kolsrud Barn, Waukon. Farm has been in the same family for 130 years. It was built in 1913 by William Massey, who apparently wanted to "borrow" the horses, and warned against further pursuit.

Meanwhile, McNay improved the farm. He planted a variety of trees and used Osage orange for fence posts. The house on the farm was completed in 1876. He lived there for 30 years.

His son, John B. McNay, inherited his father’s love of agriculture. He raised Poland China hogs and Angus cattle. He and his wife, Tishia McCellan, had four children, Glenn, Vera, Ona, and Grace.

Early deaths of John and Glenn left the women in the family in charge of the farm. They remained on the farm for awhile but eventually moved into Silver City. Ona attended Iowa State Teachers College and taught school in Mineola. Grace was a postal clerk in Silver City.

Ron and John Lawrence were friends of the McNay sisters and eventually bought the farm. The house and hog house remain monuments to early settlers in southwest Iowa.

**THE IOWA BARN FOUNDATION**

**North of Silver City: A Historic Little Hog House**

North of Silver City is a unique round tile hog house hidden under trees and loaded with interesting history.

Joseph Brown McNay, a lawyer from Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, migrated to Iowa in 1852 and practiced his profession in Washington (Iowa) until 1855. On a return trip to the East, his law library was destroyed by fire, and he never practiced law again.

Wanting a change after the death of his wife and the loss of his law books, he explored southwest Iowa and bought land from the government for himself and two brothers north of Silver City. For 20 years, he lived in Council Bluffs, and got into the livestock business using an ox team to freight goods—then a dangerous undertaking.

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A FARM & BARN
FIVE GENERATION IN THE SAME FAMILY
BY ROBERT AND EUNICE KOLSrud
EDITED BY DUANE FENSTERMANN

The Kolsrud barn in Allamakee County, Iowa, has its roots in an immigrant story that eventually caught the attention of the Iowa Barn Foundation, with a grant in 2010 from the Foundation. The following story is an edited version submitted by the Kolsruds with the grant application.

Jacob Johnson was born in Norway in the city of Stjørdal on December 26, 1831. Jacob came to America in 1856 along with his parents, John Jakorsen (Josa) and Anne Bjorns (Geving). Josa and Geving were farmers in their home county.

In 1861 Jacob married Anna Nelson. Six sons and a daughter were born to this couple. In 1862 he purchased an eighty acre farm that would later be known in the community as the Jacob Johnson farm. It had a log barn and a log house at the time of the purchase. Life was good. Jacob and Anna received title to the land in 1864 when they finished paying off the $500.00 purchase price.

Jacob built a frame barn to supplement the barn in 1870 and is now being restored. The completed barn was 28 feet wide and 30 feet and six inches long. It was sided with vertical stock boars 16 feet long. The roof has a 45 degree pitch, which old barn builders called a half pitch. A distinguishing feature of the barn is that it is a bank barn. In traditional bank barn construction an earthen ramp leads to the haymow floor, permitting a load of hay to be driven onto the haymow floor where the hay is distributed to the ends of the barn. Unfortunately, water drainage and the winter freezing of the ground is always an enemy of bank barns because the frozen ground will force the barn foundation wall inward. Fresh water springs in a hillside can also do damage to a barn foundation. These forces, over the years, caused a portion of the foundation to give away and pushed the barn out of perfect alignment. The ramp for this barn is not really a ramp, but is a farm roadway cut into the hillside parallel to the barn foundation. The barn served them well.

The barn foundation walls have four doorways. The doorways were too narrow so grooves were cut into the door stops to allow wheeled barrows in and out. The barn was built with hand hewed beams and with rock center support columns. The 8 x 8 oak wood sills were hand hewed with mortise and tenon joints. The sills were spliced together with wooden pins. The horizontal stringers/beans of the hay loft floor were made from smaller trees six to eight inches in diameter and hand hewed on only one side. They were spaced two feet apart. The floor of the hay loft consists of rough sawn 1.25 to 1.5 inch thick boards.

The walls were put on by the newly built barn, but in the 1920s corrugated metal was installed and remains on the barn today but has some rust. Eunice Kolsrud said, “This tin roof is what has really saved the barn.”

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Although their farm was located in the hills of northeast Iowa, their farm life connected to other developments of the area. Jacob would raise wheat and take it to Lansing for grinding and also barter for materials and food for everyday life. In 1857 a Whaly mill was built at Village Creek, outside of Lansing. (The Iowa 1856 census lists many Whaley families living in Allamakee County.) This mill was capable of grinding both wheat and corn. Its process was to pound on the grain, smash it and pulverize it into a meal. This mill was powered by water. In later years a grist mill was built in Waterville. The closest other markets were McGregor, Iowa, and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, across the Mississippi River. The Johnson family, like other immigrant families, would also grind wheat and corn by hand in a wooden bowl with a pestle. Livestock grown on their farm provided meat from their own butchering, milk to drink, and eggs from the chickens they raised. The barn served them well.

Jacob and Anna Johnson farmed the rest of their life on this farm. In 1922 Anna died. Jacob lived to be 102 and died January 2, 1934. The farm remained in limbo for four years.

Andrew, Jacob and Anna’s youngest son, purchased the farm in 1938. Andrew and his wife farmed and managed the farm until his death in 1961. They had only one child, a daughter, Charlotte, who inherited the farm after Andrew’s death. Charlotte (Jacobson) Thorstenson and her husband Eilert took title of the farm in 1961, which they farmed until 1975. In 1975 they sold the farm to their daughter Eunice and husband band Robert Kolsrud. The Kolsrud family managed and farmed the farm for 25 years. Robert and Eunice sold the farm in 2003 to their youngest son Clark A. Kolsrud, who is a great-grandson of Jacob.

The barn serves many purposes. Its history does not end here. A barn is an investment in the recycling of natural resources. A multi-generational farm is an investment in labor and a lifestyle that gives meaning to its owners and neighbors. Nevertheless, the lifecycle of a barn often is determined by opposite attitudes.

Robert and Eunice Kolsrud end their narrative about the barn with these words: “Clark was concerned about the condition of the barn and wanted to restore it. His mother said he should bulldoze it and his father said, ‘stick a match to it’. This is not what Clark wanted to hear. Clark’s father knew of a barn presentation to be held by Marlene Fenstermann of Decorah to be given at the Good Samaritan Nursing Home in Waukon, Iowa. Clark and his father attended the presentation and that was the turning point for the Johnson/Jacobson/Kolsrud barn to be restored. A new road was built to keep the barn from being destroyed by the passage of heavy farm equipment, and the springs were diverted away from the barn. An application to the Iowa Barn Foundation for assistance to repair and replace the 148 year old barn was prepared. Upon completion the Kolsruds want to hold a barn dance for the community and invite Iowa Barn Foundation members to view the restoration. We want to thank Marlene and the Iowa Barn Foundation for encouragement and matching grants to save historic barns, honoring Jacob and Clark’s devotion to heritage.”

Marlene Fenstermann, IBF Representative, has photographed numerous northeast Iowa barns for over ten years. Many of them no longer exist. Her presentation included many of those barns, along with ones rehabilitated by the Iowa Barn Foundation.

Thanks to the vision of Clark Kolsrud, this five generation barn is having its life extended into the future for later generations.
IOWA BARN FOUNDATION MEMBERSHIP

$500,000 THE FRED MATTAG FAMILY FOUNDATION, NEWTON
$140,000 THE BROWN FOUNDATION, INC., HOUSTON, TX
$500,000+ IOWA WEST FOUNDATION, COUNCIL BLUFFS

$10,000-$30,000 LINDA DUNN, UCSF
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JOE AND SHIRLEY PITSOR, HAMPTON

$500-$750

JOAN AXEL, MUSCATINE
IAN A. AVEY, CHANDLER, AZ.

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REIMAN FOUNDATION, INC., MILWAUKEE
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MARGARET ALLEN, SEATTLE, WASH.
MAY AND RON MILLER, BATON ROUGE, LA.
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CHARLES AND LAURA CHEBUHAR, BURLINGTON
RICK MILLER, KANSAS CITY, MO.

$10,000-$20,000

KENT ACHESON, WEST DES MOINES
MICHAEL AND BRENDA DOERING, HUBBARD, IOWA
BARD SPRINGS, ARK.

$5,000-$10,000

MURIEL E. SPIEGEL, LITITZ, PA.
BARBARA AND DUANE BELCHLEY, DES MOINES
JOHN BRIDGER, BARBROOK, IOWA
JOHN MURPHY, SIOUX FALLS, S.D.
MARK BALVANZ, ELDORA
JOE AND DONNA ASCHERL, GRANVILLE
KENNETH AND JANICE AUGUSTINE, DES MOINES
JAY AND RITA WALTERS, CENTER, IOWA
DR. GEORGE DUNEA, CHICAGO

$2,500-$5,000

BURCH AND HEATHER, WINTER, WISC.
KERVIN AND MARY ANN, STOCKTON, CA.
PAUL AND CATHARINE BRUIN, LITTLE ROCK, AR
JOHN BRUNER, FORT DODGE
DAN AND JOLINE WINTON, AMES

$1,000-$2,500

JAN AND DON JOLINE WINTON, AMES

$500-$1,000

GARY PAPKE, CLINTON
JOE HOLLAND, IOWA CITY
JOSEPHINE BARNES, WEST DES MOINES
RICHARD AND VIVENE WOOSTER, ALTUS, OK.

$250-$500

DON KNIFFEN, LENOX, SOUTH DAKOTA

$50-$250

KERRY DUDLEY, BLUE MOUNTAIN, MS.
GARY S. AND KATHY T. NETT, WILDENBERG, WI.
JAMES AND TRACY VOIGT, DAVENPORT
ROBERT WALKER, MARENGO

THANK YOU TO ALL MEMBERS, SENIORS, AND ESTATEつくられる者

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IAN A. AVEY, CHANDLER, AZ.

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The Iowa Barn Foundation Board of Directors

You have all contributed to making barn preservation an all-state effort. We hope you will continue to be a part of our Iowa Barn Foundation family.

We send magazines only to donors. We appreciate annual donations of $100 per year (or more). All donations go toward barn restoration or the publication of this magazine. There are no "operational expenses." We appreciate annual donations of $100 per year (or more).

Labels include donation information. If you donated in 2003, it will be indicated by "03." If you have donated for multiple years, that will be indicated as "02-03." You can also help the Iowa Barn Foundation by volunteering. We need grant writers, helpers with all-state barn tours, the State Fair, and fund-raisers. Maybe you have skill that would help this effort.

Name
Address
Telephone

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